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Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2002

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice



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Data Resource Guide Fiscal Year 2002

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

Commonwealth of Virginia
Jerrauld C. Jones, Director
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Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

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A Word from the Director...

Throughout juvenile justice – from the front-line probation officers and correctional staff, to judges, agency heads, and legislators – people are asking tough questions and making difficult decisions. Who are the typical offenders in a given court district, and what kind of offenses are they committing? What programs are available for them in the community and in the correctional centers? How long are youth staying in detention? How many youth are being committed to the state, and how many are committing new offenses once they are released?

The book you're holding, the Department of Juvenile Justice *Data Resource Guide: Fiscal Year 2002*, can't answer every question you'll ever have; but we've tried to cover as much as possible. Now in its second year, this publication provides a comprehensive look at juvenile justice activity at multiple levels in the system. Two pages of statistical information are devoted to each district court service unit, detention home, and juvenile correctional center. Sections on Offices on Youth, halfway houses, the Camp Kenbridge intermediate sanction boot camp, local funding through the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act, and other DJJ activities are included.



It's always nice to follow one success with another, even greater achievement; and I think you'll agree that we've managed to do that with the *2002 Guide*. Using feedback from the survey included with the *2001* publication, we've refined this *Guide* to include more information and to more clearly explain complex issues. Two issues in particular are covered in more detail than before.

First, in response to your suggestions, we significantly expanded the section detailing reoffense rates for juveniles in DJJ programs. This expansion required extra effort from court service unit staff, who tracked down missing dispositional information for thousands of cases, thereby allowing our research staff to study reoffense rates across the state and within individual court districts. The impact of chronic offenders—those juveniles who return to court again and again—was also studied. Chronic offenders tax our resources the most, and it's crucial that we understand their impact on juvenile justice in Virginia.

A second issue that we developed further in this year's *Guide* is detention utilization. Fiscal year 2002 is the first complete year in which the new Detention Home Module was used as part of the Juvenile Tracking System. A much closer examination of both pre-dispositional and post-dispositional detention utilization for each court district is now possible. We are also able to examine detention *placements* by a court district versus detention *admissions* into an individual detention home. The Terms and Concepts section explains the differences between these two concepts, as well as other concepts discussed in the *Guide*.

We've been so pleased by the improvements that resulted from your survey responses that I want to stress to you the importance of taking a moment to complete the enclosed survey and faxing it to the DJJ Research and Evaluation Section (804-371-0726). We want the *Data Resource Guide* to be useful to you on a daily basis in your juvenile justice work, so please let us know how we are doing, and how we can improve.

Finally, I'd like to express my sincere appreciation to everyone who put so much effort into this project. The Research and Evaluation Section and the Community Programs and Institutional Programs staff worked hard to assemble this book for you. Staff in the court service units, detention homes, and juvenile correctional centers made an intensive effort to ensure that the information in the *Guide* is accurate and complete. Also, this publication would not be possible without a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and, of course, we are grateful for that funding.

I hope you find this information as useful as I do. Thank you, in advance, for your feedback which will help us provide you with meaningful data.

Sincerely,

Director

Terms and Concepts

Adjudicatory Hearing: a hearing on merits where innocence or guilt is determined. Witnesses and testimony are presented, similar to a trial.

Behavioral Services Unit (BSU): located in the juvenile correctional centers and at RDC. In addition to traditional psychological evaluations and individual and group therapy, BSU currently operates Sex Offender Treatment programs in several Juvenile Correctional Centers (JCCs), and oversees substance abuse treatment services. Staff consists of psychologists, clinical social workers, and clerical support.

Certification: applicable if the juvenile is 14 or older. There are two types: (1) If a juvenile is accused of certain serious felonies, the case will be automatically certified to the Circuit Court if the Juvenile and Domestic Relations judge finds probable cause that the act was committed; (2) If a juvenile is accused of other serious felonies, the case is certified to Circuit Court if the Commonwealth Attorney files a motion for a preliminary hearing on probable cause, and the judge finds probable cause. Any juvenile convicted in Circuit Court after certification will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases.

CHINS: a Child in Need of Services is one whose behavior (that would not be criminal if committed by an adult) presents a clear and substantial danger to his/her life or health, who requires treatment services or rehabilitation not being received, and for whom the intervention of the court is essential to provide such services to the child or family.

CHINSup: a Child in Need of Supervision is one who is habitually and without justification absent from school despite opportunity and reasonable efforts to keep him/her in school, who habitually runs away from home or a residential care court placement, or has not responded to available community treatment or services provided as a result of CHINS behavior.

Commitment versus Admission: a commitment is a court action placing a juvenile in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) for placement in a JCC or a private secure facility. An admission occurs when a juvenile physically arrives at a facility and is officially entered into the facility's rolls. An admission to RDC may occur days or weeks after the juvenile is committed to DJJ (during which time he or she is in secure detention). A single admission could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a juvenile may be committed to DJJ by more than one District Court, prior to admission to RDC). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a fiscal year will be slightly different from the number of admissions to RDC.

Court Service Unit (CSU): the Department's major provider of services (intake, investigations and reports, probation, parole, counseling, and other related services) within the community.

COV (Code of Virginia): legal code of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Detention: placement in a secure facility resulting in a loss of physical freedom.

Detention Hearing: judicial hearing held within 72 hours of initial custody that determines a youth's proper detention status while awaiting an adjudicatory hearing. The court may subpoena witnesses to assist in determining probable cause.

Detention Home: temporary holding facility for serious juvenile offenders awaiting an adjudicatory hearing or placement in a community program. Individuals may be held no longer than 21 days prior to their adjudicatory hearings without just cause and/or five days following the disposition hearing (up to 15 if necessary) while awaiting placement in a program. Juveniles also may be placed in a detention home post-dispositionally.

Detention Placements versus Detention Admissions: a detention placement is based on a decision made by an intake officer or judge to detain a juvenile. A detention admission is when a juvenile enters a facility either through direct placement or through transfer. Therefore, during one detention placement, a juvenile may have several detention admissions.

Determinate Commitment: ruling by a judge, pursuant to COV § 16.1-285.1, who retains control over the commitment time of a juvenile who committed a serious offense. The judge specifies an exact time period for commitment. The juvenile comes under judicial review after a two-year period. If not released, the youth then has an annual hearing before the judge who made the initial commitment.

Dispositional Hearing: a hearing in a juvenile case (similar to a sentencing hearing in a criminal court) that determines the proper path for treatment services and sanctions.

Diversion: juvenile offender is diverted out of the official court process, and the case is handled informally. A juvenile can be diverted only once.

Domestic Relations: all references to this term include both domestic relations as well as child welfare.

Fiscal Year: time period measured for this report as FY 2002 (July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002).

Group Home: program that provides a residential placement in a non-secure environment. Services may include: residential care; group, family, and individual counseling; assessment and anger management; life skills; recreation; educational support; etc. Placements can be pre- or post-dispositional.

Halfway House: transitional residential placement for juveniles on parole that provides services such as independent living skills, employment skills, and work experience.

Indeterminate Commitment: ruling by a judge giving the Director of DJJ the authority to determine how long the juvenile will remain committed. There are parameters for this commitment such as the juvenile's 21st birthday,

a 36-month statutory maximum length of stay (LOS) for all offenses except murder or manslaughter (COV§ 16.1-285), and DJJ's policy.

Intake Case: an occurrence of a juvenile being brought before a CSU for one or more alleged violations of law. This process of initial acceptance and screening is used to determine appropriateness of release or referral to formal action via petition. An intake officer at the CSU decides which path the case will follow. One case can involve multiple intake complaints. May be referred to simply as an "intake."

Intake Complaint: the specific violation of law that a juvenile is alleged to have committed.

Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC): facility for juveniles committed to state care where juveniles receive 24-hour supervision, education, treatment services, recreational services, and a variety of special programs.

Length of Stay (LOS): a range of time for a juvenile's stay in a facility.

Nolle Prosequi: decision of prosecutors to dismiss charges against defendants - Latin for "unwilling to prosecute."

Parole: continued supervision and monitoring of an individual after release from commitment in a JCC or a privately contracted facility.

Petition: a document filed at court intake alleging that a juvenile is delinquent, a child in need of services, supervision, or for domestic purposes and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile.

Post-disposition: the period of time between the final disposition and final release from supervision.

Post-dispositional Detention: secure residential placement as a short-term court sanction or while a juvenile is awaiting transfer to a juvenile correctional facility.

Post-dispositional Detention with Programs versus Post-dispositional Detention without Programs: post-dispositional detention with programs involves structured programs of treatment and services given to youth who have been sentenced by a judge. Programs are typically designed for 180 days and are intended to maintain and/or build community ties. Post-dispositional detention without programs involves the sentencing of juvenile by a judge to a detention facility for short periods of time without full services being provided.

Pre-disposition: the period of time from when charges are filed until the court makes a final disposition.

Pre-disposition Report: document prepared by a probation officer in preparation for a dispositional hearing that considers the court history of the juvenile, physical or mental examinations, the juvenile's family, and previous contact with other agencies. It assists the court in selecting the most appropriate dispositional sanctions and services.

Pre-dispositional Detention: secure residential placement while a juvenile is awaiting a court disposition.

Private Provider: company or non-state entity that is under contract with DJJ to provide direct-care residential beds and treatment services for committed youth.

Probation: alternative to commitment that requires a specified level of supervision for juveniles who remain in the community.

Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC): location to which committed juveniles are initially sent after the dispositional hearing and preceding placement in a JCC.

Recidivism: as defined by DJJ, a recidivist is a person who is found by a court to have committed, after being (a) placed on probation or (b) released from confinement, a delinquent or criminal act other than violation of probation or parole. (See also reoffending)

Region: in order to better manage the use of community resources statewide, the Department divides Virginia into three geographical Regions: Region I (Western), Region II (Northern), and Region III (Eastern). (See page 17 for a map of the three Regions). The exact make-up of the Regions changed slightly in FY 2002.

Reoffending (Measures of): three measures used in this document - (1) **Rearrest:** a petition filed at intake for a new delinquency complaint or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense; (2) **Reconviction:** a guilty adjudication for a delinquent or criminal offense, which is the only measure of reoffending that meets the Department's definition of recidivism; (3) **Recommitment:** any return to a JCC after having been previously released from a JCC.

Risk Assessment Instrument: tool used to identify juveniles at risk for reoffending.

Shelter Care: *detainment option that provides non-secure detention.* Juvenile is placed in a group home or under foster care with no form of physical imprisonment.

Status Offense: an act prohibited by law that would not be an offense if committed by an adult.

Transfer: a means of moving a case from Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court to Circuit Court. Applicable when a juvenile 14 or older is accused of a felony other than those warranting certification or if the Commonwealth Attorney decides not to seek certification to Circuit Court and files papers requesting a transfer. In order to transfer a case to the Circuit Court, a transfer hearing must be held during which a judge must determine that the act would be a felony if committed by an adult and must also examine issues of competency and the juvenile's history. Any juvenile convicted in Circuit Court after transfer will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases.

Temporary Detention: transfer to a mental health facility from a JCC. This decision is made by a judge following a recommendation from the Behavioral Services Unit that treatment for an acute mental health condition is needed.

Waiver: a request initiated by the juvenile, 14 years or older (and a guardian), prior to the adjudicatory hearing that seeks to waive the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and have the case transferred to the circuit court. (Pursuant to COV§ 16.1-270)

Ward: a juvenile that has been committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice to serve a sentence.

Weekender: a juvenile sentenced by a judge to serve a certain number of days in detention, typically served on weekends. The juvenile remains in school during the week and, typically, enters the detention home Friday after school until Sunday.



An Overview of the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

Wards from the Virginia Wilderness
Institute assist State Police with
flood relief efforts in Grundy, Virginia.

Introduction to the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

To accomplish its Mission, the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides an integrated approach to juvenile justice. We bring together current research and best practices in the field to better understand and modify delinquent behavior; to meet the needs of offenders, victims, and communities; and to manage our activities and resources in a responsible and proactive manner.

A BALANCED APPROACH

DJJ responds to juvenile offenders through a three-tiered system that provides: (1) control of a juvenile's liberty through secure confinement and/or community supervision to ensure public safety; (2) a structured system of incentives and graduated sanctions in both institutional and community settings to ensure accountability for the juvenile's actions; and (3) a variety of services and programs that builds skills and competencies (e.g., substance abuse treatment, support for academic and vocational education, anger management classes) to enable the juvenile to become a law-abiding member of the community upon release from DJJ's supervision.

RISK-BASED PROGRAMMING

DJJ is committed to having the highest impact on offenders, their families, victims, and communities by focusing resources to minimize the risk of reoffending. Using a set of research and consensus-based instruments, juveniles are classified by different risk levels. The classification of juveniles to appropriate secure confinement settings in the correctional centers, the use of risk instruments to determine the likelihood of reoffending while on probation or parole in the community, and the development of a risk assessment tool for detention decisions are examples of DJJ's emphasis on risk-based programming. Once appropriately classified, those juveniles at highest risk for reoffending receive the most intensive resources. In addition to applying resources to those at highest risk, DJJ's institutional and community-based programs address specific risk factors (gang involvement, substance abuse, and antisocial peer affiliations) to reduce recidivism.

INDIVIDUALIZED SERVICES

DJJ recognizes that successful reactions to juvenile crime require tailored, individualized responses to the needs of juveniles and families. Such services are provided through a full range of activities conducted by DJJ personnel and through partnerships with other public and private service providers, which represent key components to achieve DJJ's Mission. These programs and services span the full range of needs including alcohol and drug abuse, sexual offending, truancy and other school-related problems, anger and other self-management skills, and effective parenting. Individualized responses include the application of the appropriate level of social control such as electronic monitoring, urine drug testing, and various levels of probation and parole supervision. Incentives are used to reward success and reinforce the juvenile's efforts to succeed upon return to the community.

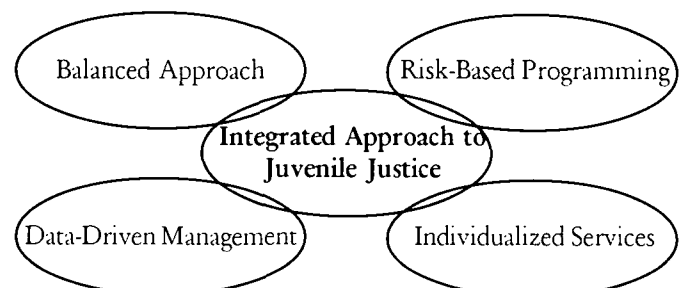
MISSION OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

To protect the public through a balanced approach of comprehensive services that prevent and reduce delinquency through partnerships with families, schools, communities, law enforcement and other agencies, while providing the opportunity for delinquent youth to develop into responsible and productive citizens.

DATA-DRIVEN MANAGEMENT

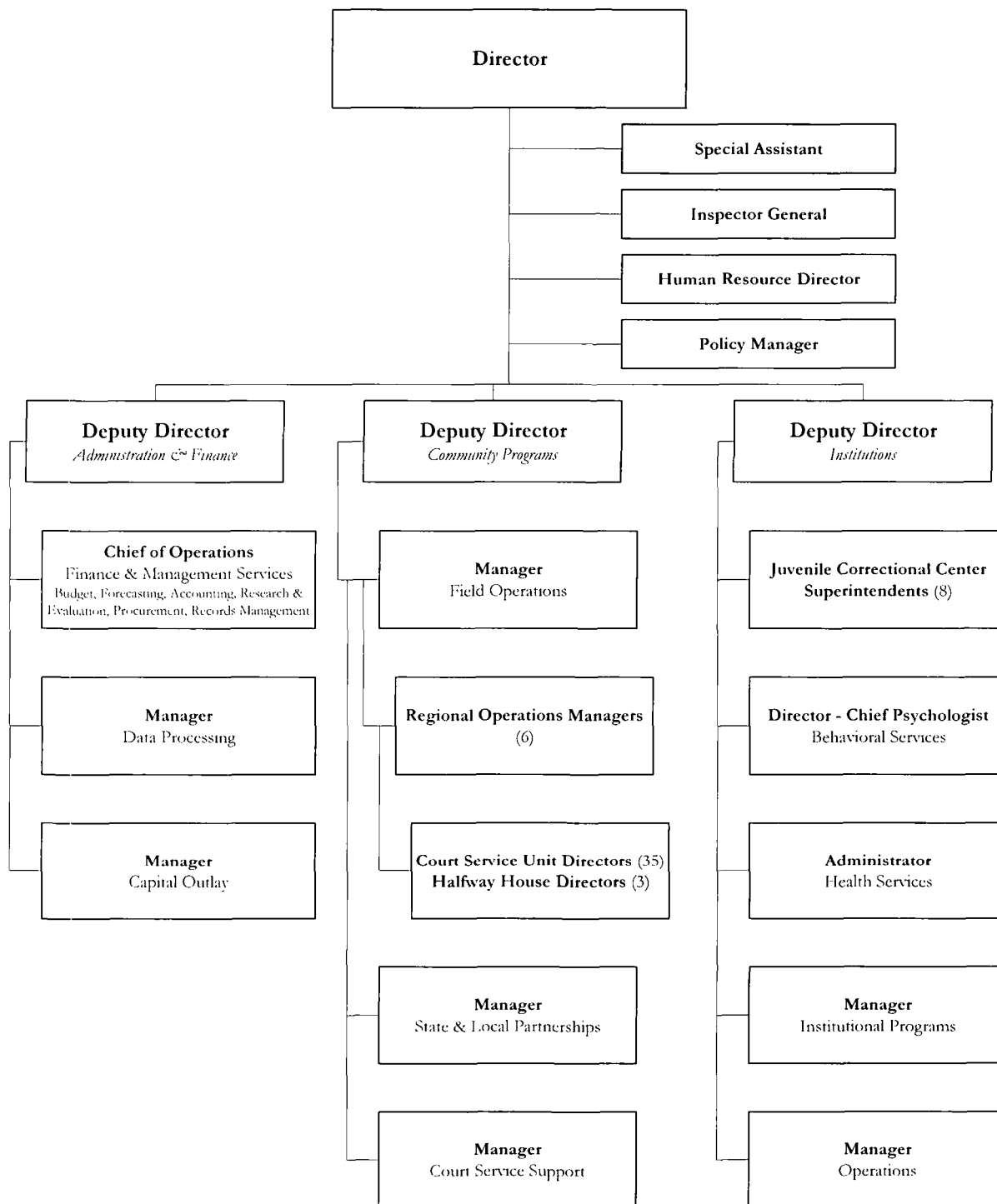
Over the past several years, DJJ has greatly enhanced its ability to effectively plan for and manage juveniles, programs, services, and other resources. DJJ designed functional management information systems and used the data generated and reported from these systems to better understand the offender population, activities in relation to those offenders, and methods to become more effective and efficient. The Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) is comprised of modules covering the full range of institutional and community-based activities. Community-based modules include intake, workload and detention home systems, capturing risk assessment and substance abuse assessment data, and the soon-to-be implemented social history and community programs modules. The Automated Population Board, Juvenile Profile, Direct Care, and LEADER modules contribute to effective management in the institutions. DJJ's philosophy is that sound management of public resources and adherence to our core Mission cannot be accomplished without the input provided from comprehensive data-based practices.

Through the application of the integrated approach to juvenile justice, DJJ will continue to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. Through responsible resource management, performance accountability, and sound intervention strategies, DJJ will strive to improve and meet the changing demands of juvenile justice practice.



Organizational Chart

As of JUNE 30, 2002



Agency Organization

A seven-member Board, appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, provides policy oversight for the agency. The Board sets policy, reviews agency budget matters, ensures the development of long-range juvenile services, monitors agency activities, adopts standards for the operation of programs, and certifies compliance with those standards.

The Department of Juvenile Justice serves the entire Commonwealth by providing support for community programs and services, community supervision and case management, and custody and care of committed juveniles.

The Central Office in Richmond, and three regional offices in Roanoke, Fairfax, and Hampton coordinate the functions and funding for the court service units, community programs, community facilities, state facilities, volunteers, and private providers.

Administered by the Director, agency functions are divided among the following:

- The Deputy Director for Administration and Finance manages support functions that include fiscal operations, purchasing, capital outlay, information services, research and evaluation, and budgeting.
- The Deputy Director for Community Programs oversees operations that provide community-based services to youth and families. Functionally, this division includes community-based services, probation and parole services, regional offices, court service units, detention, interstate compact, Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA), and diversion efforts.
- The Deputy Director for Institutions oversees juvenile correctional center operations that include residential treatment programs and health services for committed youth, as well as facility support services including maintenance and food service operations.
- The Offices of the Inspector General, Human Resources, and Policy Development are currently overseen by the Director.



DJJ Historical Timeline

1989

- § 66-1 creates the Department of Youth Services and schedules separation from the Department of Corrections

1990

- § 66-1 is amended
 - July 1st, the new agency opens under the name "Department of Youth and Family Services"

1994

- § 16.1-269.1 Transfer and Waiver is amended
 - lowers the age at which juveniles can be tried as adults for violent crimes from 15 to 14 years old
- § 16.1-285.1 Commitment of Serious Offender Statute is passed
 - stipulates conditions for certification of juvenile as adult for purposes of trial and sentencing
 - allows for court to commit a juvenile for a determinate length of time
- The American Correctional Association conducts accreditation of three DJJ facilities: Oak Ridge JCC, 6th District CSU, and Abraxas Halfway House
- JLARC releases the first study on CSUs

1995

- JLARC releases study on JCCs and Treatment Services
- § 16.1-309.2 establishes the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act
 - provides funding for local programs and services for low-level juvenile offenders, who are before the court or at intake
 - provides community-based services for juveniles and their families, holding the juveniles responsible for their actions
- Governor George Allen forms the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, which develops recommendations for overhauling the Juvenile Justice System

1996

- § 66-1 is amended
 - renames agency to "Department of Juvenile Justice"
- § 16.1-269.1 Transfer and Waiver is amended
 - creates provisions for Automatic and Prosecutorial Certification
 - stipulates preliminary hearings for certification as an adult
- § 16.1-285 is amended
 - stipulates establishment of Length of Stay (LOS) guidelines for juveniles committed indeterminately
 - stipulates report of LOS guidelines and estimated bed space impact annually to the General Assembly
 - stipulates LOS cannot exceed 36 months or go beyond juvenile's 21st birthday

- § 16.1-285.1 Commitment of Serious Offender Statute is amended
 - "Learning Centers" renamed to "Juvenile Correction Centers"
 - court allowed to order parole supervision, but total of commitment and parole time cannot exceed seven years or continue past juvenile's 21st birthday
 - adds criteria for determination of appropriate placement of committed juveniles
- The first phase of the computer automation of the Virginia Juvenile Tracking System begins (§16.1-222)
- Chapter 914 of The Acts of the Assembly establishes the Juvenile Justice Reform Act
- Tidewater Environmental Program (TEP) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 12 bed capacity

1997

- Expansion of Beaumont and Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Centers
- Kenbridge Youth Development School (KYDS) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 50 bed capacity

1998

- Camp Kenbridge (intermediate sanction boot camp) opens with a 50 bed capacity
- Virginia Wilderness Institute (VWI) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 32 bed capacity

1999

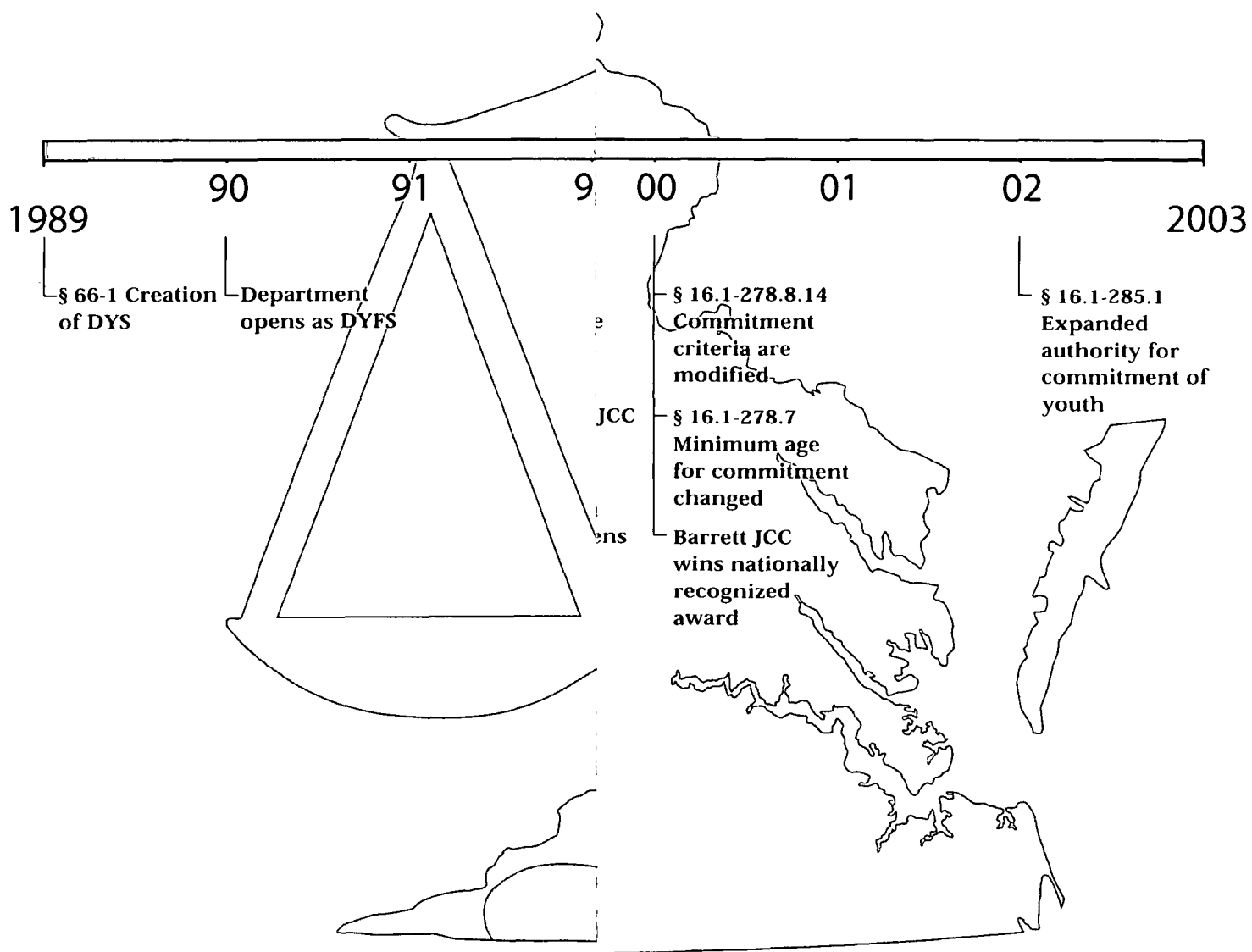
- Camp Kenbridge expands its capacity from 50 to 100 beds
- Culpeper JCC is opened with a capacity of 112 beds. This is the first new facility for DJJ since Oak Ridge JCC opened in 1982
- Culpeper Detention Home, Virginia's only statewide detention home, is opened with a capacity of 50 beds

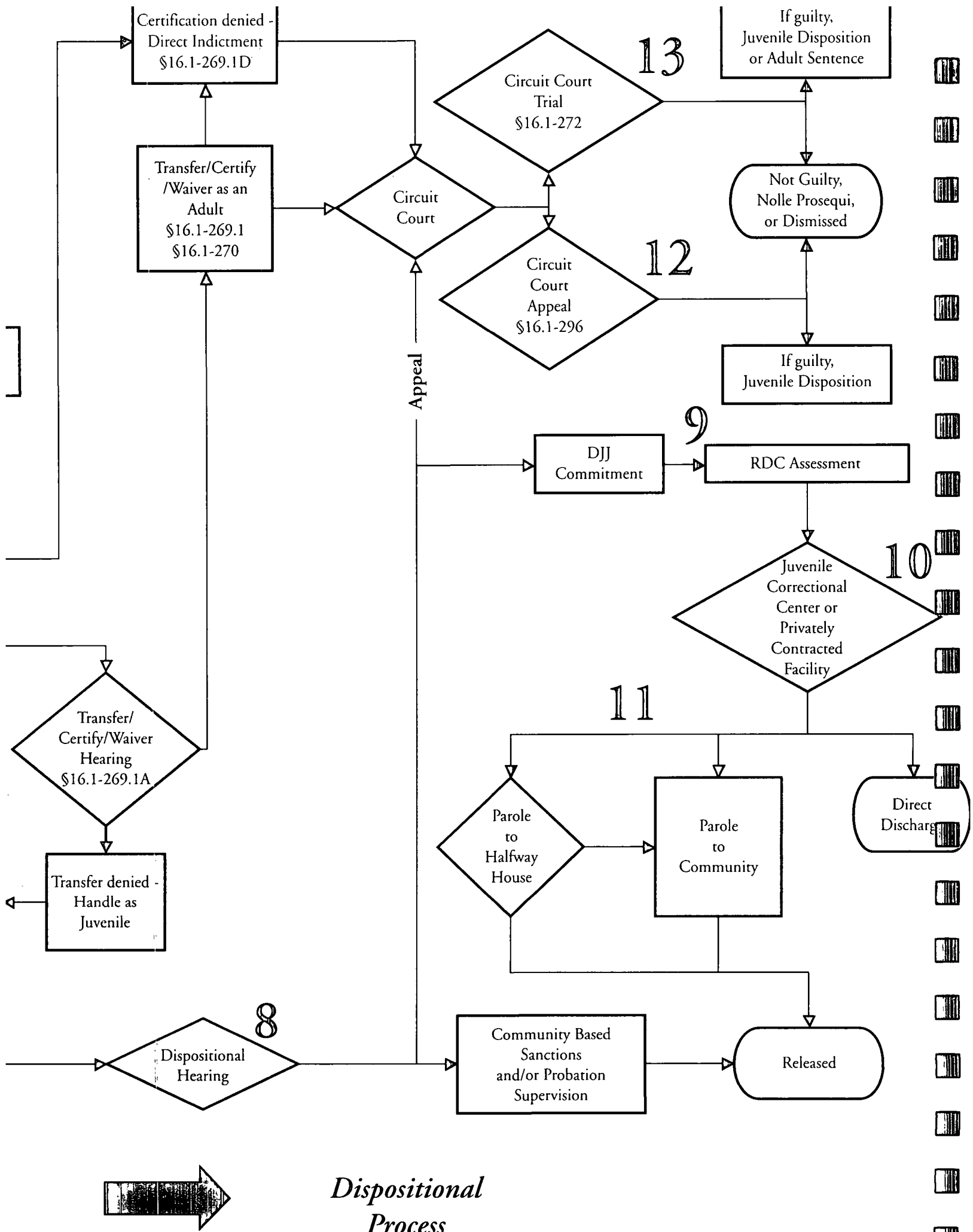
2000

- The Objective Classification system is implemented for use in JCCs
- § 16.1-278.8 is amended
 - modifies the criteria for commitment of a juvenile to DJJ to a minimum of four misdemeanor adjudications
- Barrett JCC wins Award of Excellence from the Virginia Association of Drug and Alcohol Programs for its Substance Abuse Treatment Program

2002

- § 16.1-285.1 is amended
 - expands criteria for court to determinately commit juveniles who have been transferred to and found guilty by a circuit court





....Exiting the Juvenile Justice System

STEPS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. The juvenile enters the system when an offense is committed and reported by a parent, citizen, agency complaint, or the police.
2. If the juvenile entered the system through police contact, a decision is made whether to counsel and release the youth back to the community or to arrest. If a parent, citizen, or agency made the complaint, then the complaint goes to intake.
3. An intake officer at the court service unit makes the decision whether to take informal action such as crisis-shelter care, detention outreach, or counseling; to take no action; or to file a petition. In some cases, a police officer or the original complainant will appeal to the magistrate if they disagree with the intake officer's decision. The magistrate must certify the charge and the matter is returned to intake to file a petition.
4. Once a petition has been filed, an intake officer decides if the juvenile should be detained or released to his or her parents/guardians. The decision is based on the juvenile's risk to self, community, or flight.
5. If the decision is made to detain the juvenile, a detention hearing is held within 72 hours in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court to determine the need for further detention and examine the merits of the charges.
6. A preliminary hearing is held to ensure that the case has enough merit to carry it to trial. Issues of competency, insanity, subpoenas, and witnesses are also addressed. If no probable cause exists, the case is dismissed. If cause is determined then the case moves to the adjudicatory hearing. Also during this phase issues of transfers and waivers are addressed by the court. If certification is ordered or a direct indictment issued, the case goes to the circuit court (see sections 12-13).
7. Innocence or guilt is determined at the adjudicatory hearing. Witnesses and testimony are presented similar to an adult trial. If found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, a dispositional hearing is held.
8. At the dispositional hearing, the pre-disposition report (social history) is used to assist in selecting appropriate sanctions and services. The court decides if the juvenile will be committed to DJJ or face community sanctions such as warnings, restitutions, or fines. A conditional disposition may be imposed such as probation, which includes participation in CSU programs, referral to local services or facilities, to other agencies, to private or boot camp placement, or to post-dispositional detention. Once the requirements have been met, the juvenile is released by the court.
9. If committed to DJJ, the juvenile must undergo psychological, educational, social, and medical evaluations conducted at RDC.
10. From RDC, the juvenile may go to a privately operated residential facility or a juvenile correctional center (JCC). At the JCC, a committed juvenile receives 24-hour supervision, education, treatment services, recreational services, and a variety of special programs.
11. After completion of the commitment period, a juvenile may be placed on parole or directly released. During parole, the juvenile transitions to the community through agency program efforts and is afforded local services. Some juveniles may need 24-hour residential care and treatment services provided by a halfway house. Upon completion of parole or entry into the adult criminal justice system, the youth is discharged from the system.
12. (Appeals Process and Circuit Court Cases) A case may be sent into the appeals process following the dispositional hearing. After presentation to the circuit court, the case is reconsidered and the issue of guilt is examined. If the juvenile is found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, the circuit court judge administers an appropriate juvenile disposition.
13. If the circuit court received the case through a direct indictment, a trial will take place. If found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, the judge will decide whether to render a juvenile disposition or an adult sentence.

DJJ Operating Expenditures

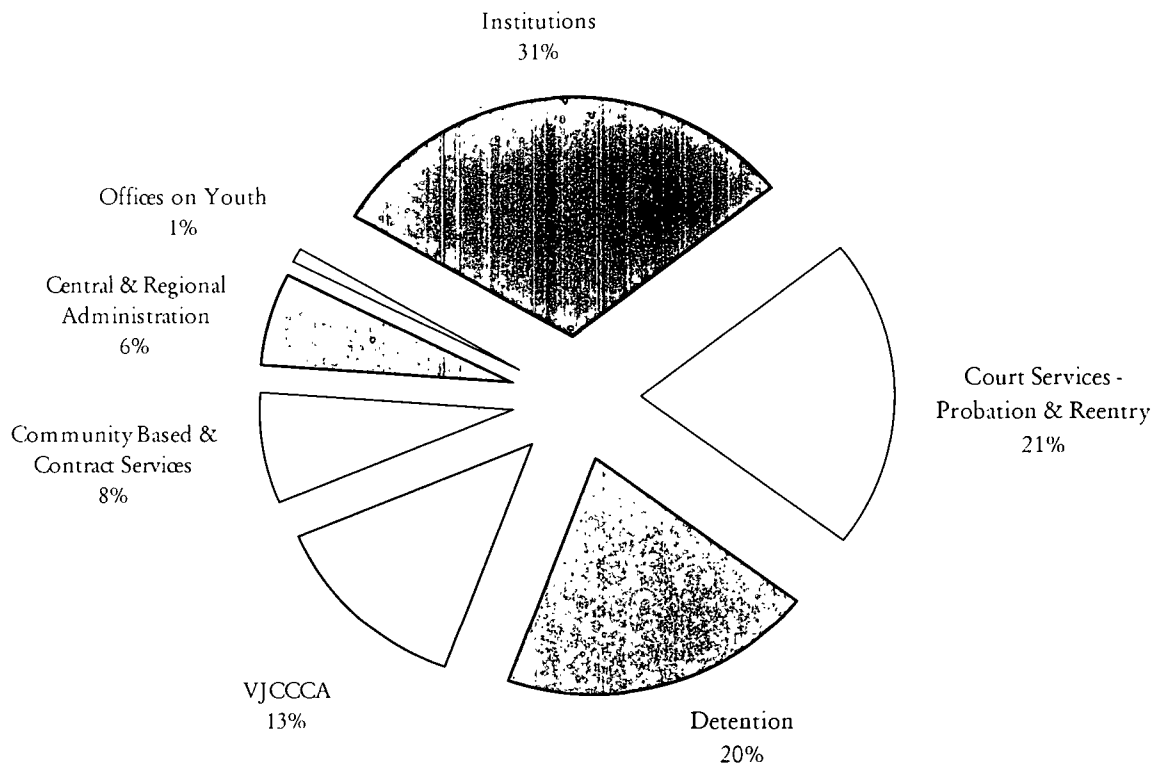
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES **\$220.5 MILLION**

NON-GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES **\$ 7.2 MILLION**

TOTAL FY 2002 EXPENDITURES **\$227.7 MILLION**

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002, the Department expended a total of \$227.7 million. Of this amount, 35% was in transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, local detention, Offices on Youth, and locally run court service units.

The pie chart below reflects the programs for which these funds were expended.

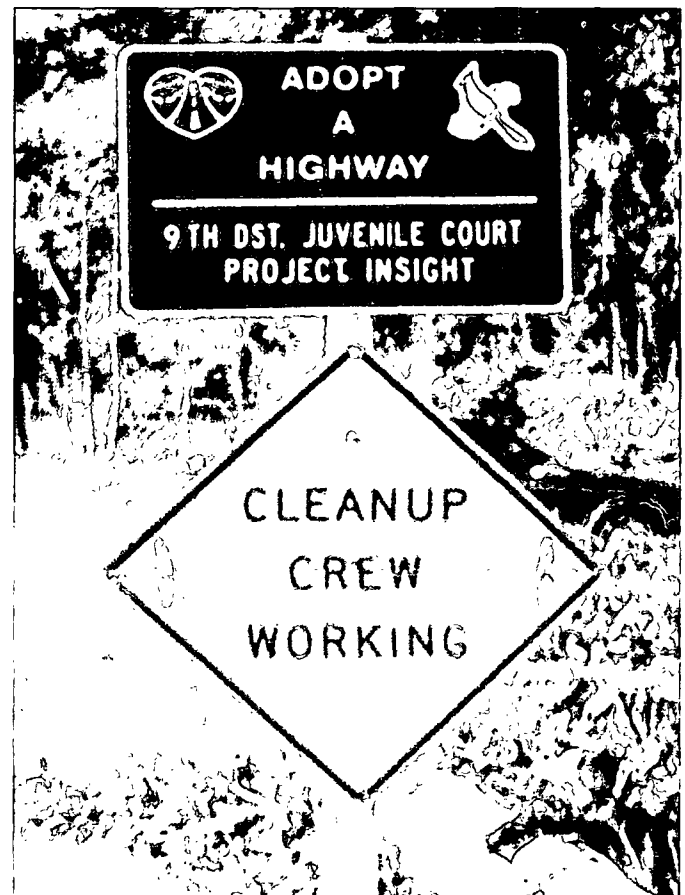


DJJ Training Unit

The Training Unit is responsible for providing or facilitating training for the 3100+ employees and affiliates of the agency. The unit's mission is to provide quality training that addresses specific job functions and duties, matches the experience level of the participants, is responsive to current topics and trends, and assists individuals in meeting their annual training requirements. Organized as a centralized unit, training is delivered statewide, in each of the three geographical regions, as well as in Richmond where the main training facility is located. On average, each biannual calendar offers 300 training dates in 62 topical areas.

TRAINING CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS

- Supreme Court Mediation - (16 days), 2 times a year
 - Basic - 20 hours
 - Family - 20 hours
- Substance Abuse Certification program - 160 hours (20 days)
- Basic Skills for JCOs - 160 hours (20 days), 11 times a year
- Basic Skills for Probation Officers - 52 hours (5 days), 8 times a year
- Sex Offender Program training - 21 hours (3 days), 2 times a year
- Handle with Care Instructor certification - 21 hours (3 days), 3 times a year
 - Re-certification 16 hours (2 days), 6 times a year
- Safety Officer Program - 160 hours (20 days), 2 times a year
- Mandatory Employee Relations training - 1 day for new supervisors & half-day formats
 - Harassment in the Workplace - 1 day & half-day formats
 - Performance Management - 1 day & half-day formats
 - Standards of Conduct - 1 day & half-day formats
 - Recruitment & Selection - 1 day & half-day formats
 - Timekeeping & Leave Reporting - 1 day & half-day formats
- Train the Trainer - 40 hours (5 days), once a year





Community Programs

Introduction to Community Programs

The Division of Community Programs is responsible for providing a continuum of community-based services to juvenile offenders. The following briefly describes these services:

COURT SERVICE UNIT FUNCTIONS

Juvenile Intake

Intake services are provided 24 hours a day at each of the 35 court service units (CSUs) across the state. The intake officer on duty, or on call after business hours, has the authority to receive, review, and process complaints.

Based on the information gathered, a determination is made whether or not a petition should be filed with the juvenile court and, if so, whether or not the juvenile should be released to the parents or detained pending a court hearing. The agency provides diversion and referral to other community resources to first-time, low-level offenders.

Investigations and Reports

Social histories make up the majority of the reports that CSU personnel complete. These court-ordered investigations describe the social adjustment of the youth before the court or receiving services. A risk assessment instrument is completed at the same time as the social history, letting the court know the juvenile's risk of reoffending, and a detention risk instrument is completed at intake on those juveniles who have committed detainable offenses. The information in the social history and risk assessment provides the basis for the CSU to develop appropriate services for the juvenile and the family, to determine the level of supervision needed based on risk classification, and to help the court select the most appropriate disposition for the case.

Other reports and investigations completed by CSU personnel include substance abuse evaluations, case summaries to the Family Assessment and Planning Teams, commitment packets for the Reception and Diagnostic Center, interstate compact reports, transfer reports, and ongoing case documentation.

Domestic Relations

In addition to handling delinquency and Child in Need of Service/Supervision complaints, CSUs provide intake services for domestic relations complaints. These include non-support, family abuse, adjudication of custody (permanent and temporary), abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, visitation rights, paternity, and emancipation. In some CSUs,

services such as treatment referral, supervision, and counseling are provided in adult cases of domestic violence.

Custody Investigations

Although the majority of custody investigations for the court are performed by the local Department of Social Services staff, some CSUs also perform investigations to provide recommendations to the court on parental custody and visitation based on the best interests of the youth and defined criteria in the COV. The investigation includes an extensive review of the home environment and background of the youth's parents or caretakers, including any individuals living in the home, and the role and relationship of the parents and caretakers of the child.

Probation

The most frequently used disposition for those juveniles adjudicated guilty is probation supervision. Virginia's juvenile probation strives to achieve a 'balanced approach,' focusing on the principles of community protection (public safety), accountability, and competency development.

Parole Services

Upon release from state commitment, offenders are provided parole services, which are begun when a juvenile is committed to DJJ, to assist in the transition back to the community. Parole services build on the services and supervision that the juvenile received in the JCCs. Parole supervision focuses upon the 'balanced approach.' Protection of public safety is emphasized through a level system of supervision based on the juvenile's assessed risk of reoffending and adjustment to rules and expectations. The period of parole will vary according to the juvenile's needs, level of risk, offense history and adjustment. Supervision may last until the juvenile's 21st birthday.

Parole officers are assigned to offenders to provide case management services, broker appropriate transitional services, and monitor adjustment to the community. Juveniles may receive family and individual counseling, referral to other community services, vocational services, or specialized educational services. These services are provided statewide by a network of approved vendors from which the local Court Services Units purchase programs and services for paroled juveniles and their families.



INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ) unit provides for the cooperative supervision of probationers and parolees moving from state to state and the return of runaways, absconders, and escapees. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are participants of the compact. The ICJ mandates each state to provide services per the compact requirements. Probation and parole services for ICJ cases are to be provided in the same manner and at the same level as provided to residents of that state.

OFFICES ON YOUTH (OOY)

Partially funded by grants from the Commonwealth, Offices on Youth represent DJJ's most concrete prevention efforts. Locally operated programs conduct assessments of their communities, thereby providing information on juvenile risk and protective factors and recommending ways to fill any identified gaps in service delivery. Local programs address risk factors such as substance abuse and school truancy, and design strategies for interventions with high-risk juveniles. In addition, OOO provide information on local resources and collaborate with other youth and family serving agencies to promote positive youth development. Their goal is to reduce the number of juveniles entering the juvenile justice system.

VIRGINIA JUVENILE COMMUNITY CRIME CONTROL ACT (VJCCCA)

Funding is provided to local governments through the VJCCCA to design and implement services to meet the needs of juveniles before the court in their localities.

With a plan approved by the Board of Juvenile Justice, localities may purchase or develop programs and services that are pre- or post-dispositional, diversionary, residential, or nonresidential.

COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES ACT (CSA)

Developed to help At-Risk Youth and Families, the CSA is a child-centered, community-based, collaborative system of services and funding. CSUs may refer juveniles to local, interdisciplinary, Family Assessment and Planning Teams (FAPTs). Representatives from DJJ, by law, are members of several FAPTs. When local funding is available, the FAPTs may assess a youth's strengths and needs in order to develop and implement a service plan to meet those needs.

DETENTION

Most secure detention programs are operated by local governments or multi-jurisdictional commissions. DJJ provides partial funding for construction and operations and serves as the regulatory agency for these homes. The only state-operated secure detention facility is located in Culpeper, adjacent to Culpeper Juvenile Correctional Center. These physically secure residential programs provide

temporary care for delinquents and alleged delinquents who require secure custody pending a court appearance. Educational instruction (including remedial services) is mandatory within 24 hours of any youth being detained and is provided by the locality in which the detention facility is located (funded by the Department of Education). Program components include medical and mental health screening, recreational and religious activities, and parental or guardian visitation.

Many detention programs provide secure custody and services for post-dispositional delinquents as an alternative to state commitment or as an option for judges pursuant to §16.1-284.1 of the COV. In a post-dispositional "program," secure beds are designated for juveniles for up to 180 days. In post-dispositional "programs," treatment services are coordinated by the detention home, the CSU, local mental health and social service agencies, and the juvenile's family. These services are tailored to meet the specific needs of that juvenile.

CONTRACT SERVICES

Boot Camp

A privately-operated, state-funded boot camp, located in Kenbridge, Virginia, houses 100 juveniles. This boot camp serves as an intermediate sanction for Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Judges, in an effort to keep juveniles from penetrating further into the justice system.

The boot camp is reserved for non-violent male and female juveniles who have never been committed to a correctional center. The boot camp is a ten-month program; four months of structured residential living that includes military-style drill and ceremony, exercise, physical labor, discipline, counseling, and education, followed by six months of aftercare supervision in the community.

Day Treatment

The Department contracts with two privately-operated, marine-based day treatment programs located in the Tidewater area. The intent of the program is to assist offenders in obtaining skills and abilities to ensure a positive adjustment in the movement from the day treatment program to public school or to full-time employment.

Both programs provide a structured day program that incorporates skill development in marine-based activities such as sailing, swimming, operating boats, maintaining and repairing boats, water safety, first aid, and CPR. The programs provide a full range of educational services including high school classes, GED preparation, and special education.



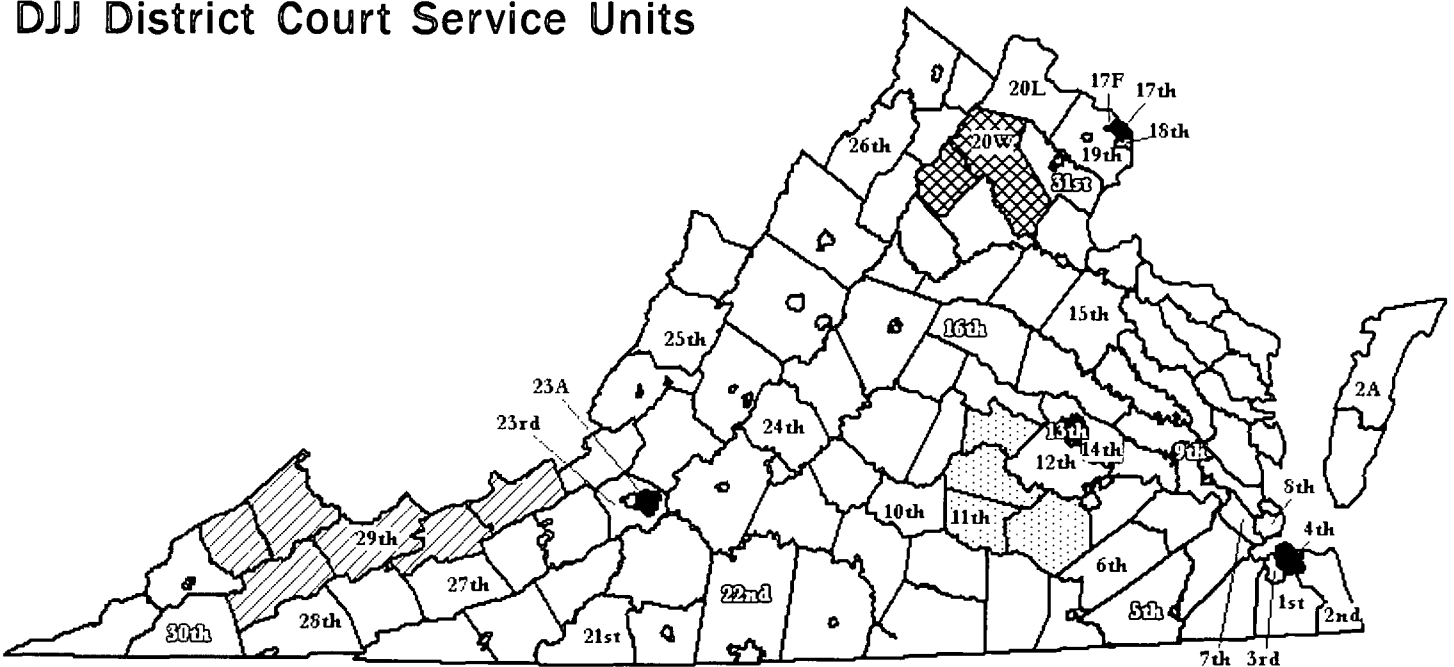
Offenders are ordered to the programs in lieu of commitment to DJJ. The programs include six months of the structured day program and four to six months of community aftercare.

HALFWAY HOUSES

The Department operates three halfway houses and contracts for one privately-operated halfway house. These facilities are designed to provide transitional skills to juveniles released from the JCCs.

Each halfway house program is designed to take advantage of the unique resources available in its community to meet the needs of the residents. Upon completion of the program, the resident will have gained additional skills to promote a continued positive adjustment and reduce the risk of recidivism.

DJJ District Court Service Units



COURT SERVICE UNIT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Region I (Western)

10th Charlotte Courthouse
21st Martinsville
22nd Rocky Mount
23rd Salem
23A Roanoke City
24th Lynchburg
25th Staunton
27th Pulaski
28th Abingdon
29th Pearisburg
30th Gate City

Region II (Northern)

14th Henrico
15th Fredericksburg
16th Charlottesville
17th Arlington
17F Falls Church
18th Alexandria
19th Fairfax City
20L Loudoun
20W Warrenton
26th Winchester
31st Manassas

Region III (Eastern)

1st Chesapeake
2nd Virginia Beach
2A Accomack
3rd Portsmouth
4th Norfolk
5th Suffolk
6th Hopewell
7th Newport News
8th Hampton
9th Williamsburg
11th Petersburg
12th Chesterfield
13th Richmond City
(District 13 moved from Region II to Region III in FY 2002)

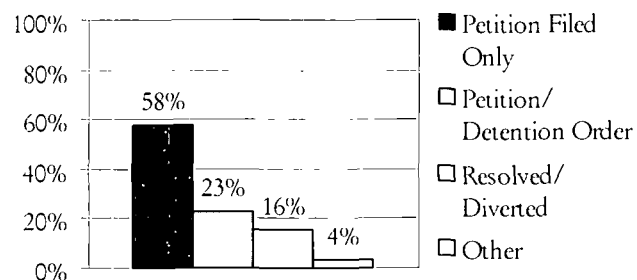
Statewide Activity for Court Service Units

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	112,420	116,523	118,680
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	17,967	17,782	17,492
Class 1 Misdemeanor	36,354	36,019	36,039
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	10,160	10,849	10,809
CHINS/CHINSup	11,137	10,468	10,728
Other			
Technical Violations	7,347	7,001	6,315
Traffic	847	836	903
Other	4,443	3,963	3,733
Total Juvenile Complaints	88,255	86,918	86,019
Total Complaints	200,675	203,441	204,699

District 19 (Fairfax) is not included in above table.

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002



JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	43.8%	44.1%	43.2%
White	52.5%	52.0%	52.6%
Other	3.7%	3.9%	4.3%
Sex			
Male	70.4%	70.2%	68.9%
Female	29.6%	29.8%	31.1%
Age			
8-12	8.5%	8.4%	8.2%
13	8.7%	8.4%	8.6%
14	14.6%	14.1%	13.7%
15	19.3%	19.4%	18.6%
16	22.7%	23.2%	24.0%
17	23.1%	23.3%	23.7%
18-20	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Error/Missing	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Total Juvenile Cases	64,780	62,799	62,111

• The Commonwealth of Virginia has 35 CSUs, statewide. District 19 (Fairfax) was not part of the Juvenile Tracking System during FY 2000 and FY 2001, and therefore is not included in the two tables showing trend data for those years (Intake Complaints and Juvenile Intake Cases). All other tables and charts include data for all Districts.

• U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, Virginia's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 23% (from 637,222 to 781,196).

• Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.

• In FY 2002, the CSUs, excluding District 19, processed 62,111 juvenile intakes and 86,019 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.4 complaints per intake. When District 19 is included in statewide totals, they increase to 67,939 intakes and 93,390 complaints, as shown in the offense distribution table on page 19. See pages 60-61 for information on District 19.

• A petition was filed in response to 81% of juvenile complaints.

• Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 6%, while juvenile complaints decreased 3%.

• Over half (57%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).

• A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 or 17 year old male.

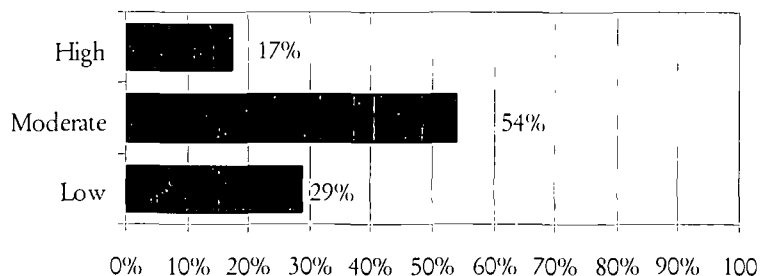
• 8,851 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.

• 80% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.

• Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

• The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	83,763	3	5	0
Desertion/Support	20,428	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	15,849	0	3	0
Other DR/CW	6,189	10	5	2
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>126,229</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	1,125	23	89	25
Alcohol	2,765	251	271	50
Arson	984	174	340	43
Assault	13,345	1,746	4,283	420
Burglary	2,995	479	1,138	296
Contempt of Court	4,408	73	1,682	105
Disorderly Conduct	2,869	199	461	66
Escapes	138	6	82	23
Extortion	417	52	106	28
Failure to Appear	1,245	10	737	18
Family Offense	1,409	18	73	15
Fraud	1,676	105	407	73
Gangs	12	1	7	0
Kidnapping	209	6	172	20
Larceny	13,397	1,600	3,410	890
Misc/Other	4,854	57	961	45
Murder	122	5	90	13
Narcotics	5,620	748	1,029	212
Obscenity	529	43	47	6
Obstruct Justice	1,037	71	302	60
Prob./Parole Violation	6,984	30	3,543	566
Robbery	869	93	693	149
Sexual Assault	1,104	214	580	175
Status Offense	9,943	918	289	4
Telephone Law	330	19	37	5
Traffic	3,928	156	528	107
Trespass	2,627	227	362	83
Vandalism	6,458	510	1,325	246
Weapons	1,991	287	905	127
<i>Statewide Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>93,390</i>	<i>8,128</i>	<i>23,949</i>	<i>3,870</i>

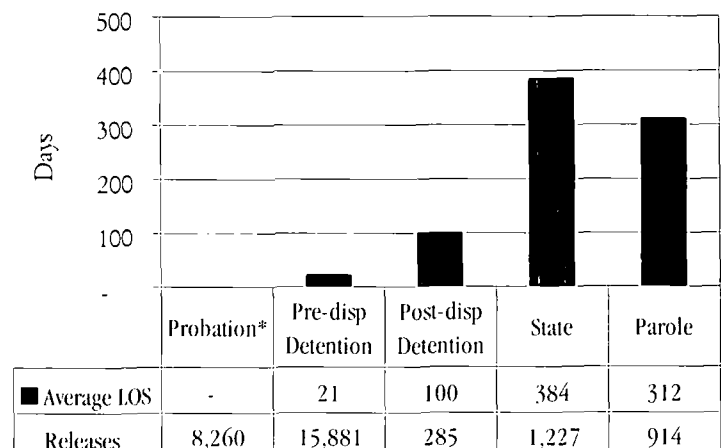
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	18,992	2,645	8,772	1,818
Class 1 Misdemeanor	38,723	3,846	8,114	1,181
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	11,776	580	2,179	259
CHINS/CHINSup	11,589	948	408	20
Other	12,310	109	4,526	592
<i>Statewide Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>93,390</i>	<i>8,128</i>	<i>23,949</i>	<i>3,870</i>
<i>Statewide Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments* (includes District 19)</i>	<i>67,939</i>	<i>8,128</i>	<i>15,981</i>	<i>1,218</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

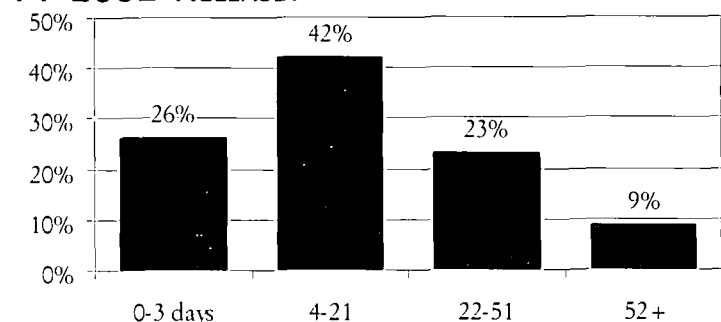
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention, statewide, over two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 3.3 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 12.6 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION FY 2002 RELEASES



District 1

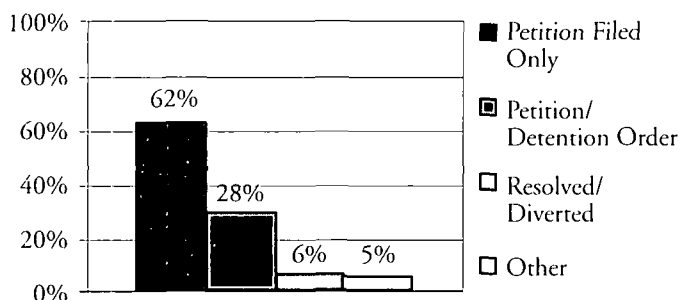
Director: Maury Brickhouse

301 Albemarle Drive
Chesapeake, Virginia 23322
757-382-8150

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	2,986	3,362	3,352
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	831	736	680
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,236	1,294	1,205
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	251	317	368
CHINS/CHINSup	219	265	386
Other			
Technical Violations	247	203	182
Traffic	7	8	15
Other	47	76	60
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,838	2,899	2,896
Total Complaints	5,824	6,261	6,248

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

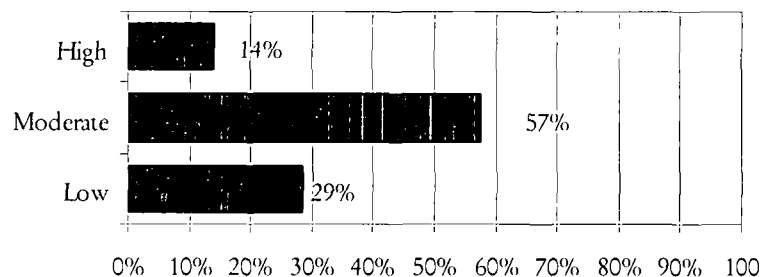


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	51.4%	54.3%	51.7%
White	46.2%	44.0%	45.5%
Other	2.3%	1.7%	2.8%
Sex			
Male	75.6%	72.2%	68.6%
Female	24.4%	27.8%	31.4%
Age			
8-12	8.7%	6.1%	6.4%
13	9.7%	8.2%	7.8%
14	12.6%	15.7%	13.0%
15	21.6%	20.3%	20.3%
16	21.1%	26.1%	24.2%
17	23.4%	21.6%	25.6%
18-20	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%
Error/Missing	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,933	1,964	2,042

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Chesapeake.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 46% (from 18,449 to 26,873).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 1st District CSU processed 2,042 juvenile intakes and 2,896 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.4 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 90% of juvenile complaints. Only 6% of intakes were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 12%, while juvenile complaints increased 2%.
- Over half (54%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 1st District CSU saw an 18% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake in District 1 during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 17 year old male.
- 263 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 96% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from 1st District, nearly two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,280	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	564	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	375	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	133	0	1	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>3,352</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	12	0	0	0
Alcohol	54	3	9	6
Arson	19	3	11	1
Assault	568	43	202	26
Burglary	70	11	32	12
Contempt of Court	98	0	56	0
Disorderly Conduct	65	6	14	2
Escapes	1	0	0	1
Extortion	6	0	1	4
Failure to Appear	17	0	29	0
Family Offense	42	0	1	2
Fraud	56	2	22	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	15	0	8	0
Larceny	440	51	151	30
Misc/Other	69	1	25	1
Murder	7	0	4	0
Narcotics	246	11	30	4
Obscenity	9	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	39	1	7	3
Prob./Parole Violation	177	2	80	28
Robbery	45	2	31	8
Sexual Assault	29	5	2	3
Status Offense	344	0	7	0
Telephone Law	10	0	0	1
Traffic	96	1	27	4
Trespass	132	11	24	4
Vandalism	146	7	47	4
Weapons	84	6	36	14
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,896</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>148</i>

Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	680	75	336	54
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,205	85	334	57
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	368	3	64	5
CHINS/CHINSup	386	0	9	2
Other	257	3	113	30
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,896</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>148</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>2,042</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>49</i>

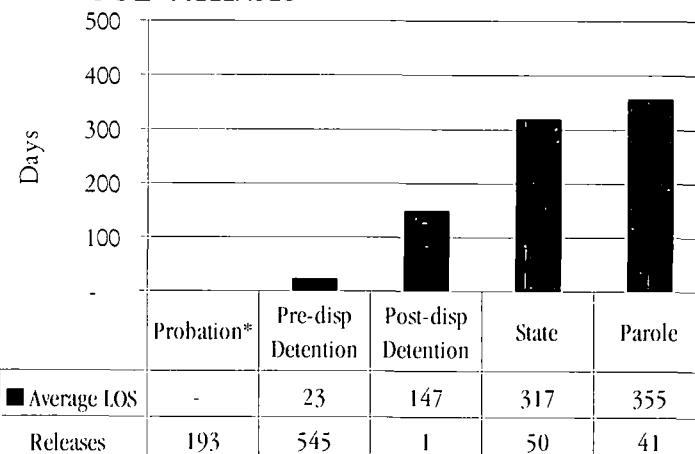
*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

• Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 4.8 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

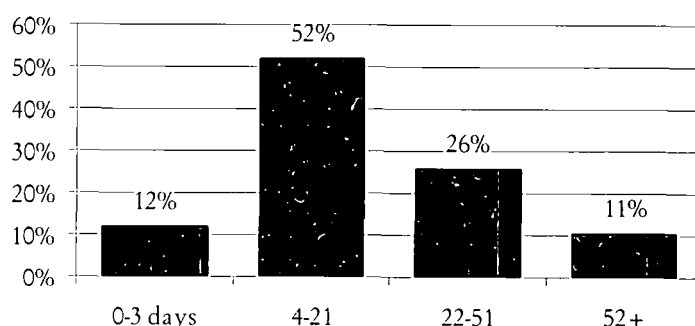
• Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 10.4 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 2

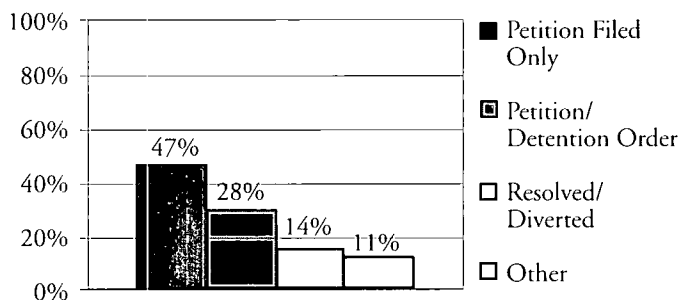
Director: Bruce E. Bright

2425 Nimmo Parkway, 10A
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23456
757-427-4361

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	6,449	6,108	6,389
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	836	1,016	889
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,585	1,731	2,056
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	541	708	728
CHINS/CHINSup	507	441	645
Other			
Technical Violations	548	448	467
Traffic	20	46	56
Other	638	557	603
Total Juvenile Complaints	4,675	4,947	5,444
Total Complaints	11,124	11,055	11,833

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

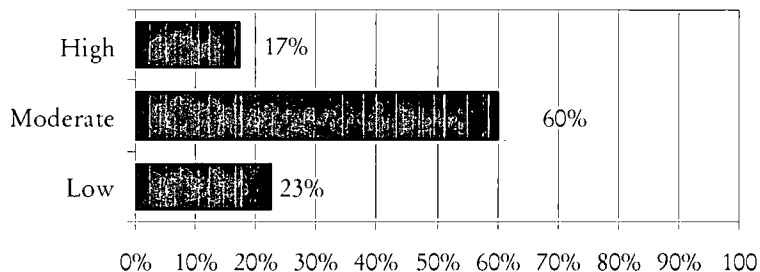


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	37.2%	36.8%	35.8%
White	58.3%	57.1%	57.6%
Other	4.5%	6.1%	6.6%
Sex			
Male	71.9%	73.6%	70.2%
Female	28.1%	26.4%	29.8%
Age			
8-12	7.7%	7.1%	8.1%
13	7.6%	5.8%	6.8%
14	14.0%	12.0%	13.5%
15	20.5%	19.7%	18.9%
16	23.6%	26.9%	23.8%
17	21.7%	23.7%	25.1%
18-20	4.4%	4.4%	3.1%
Error/Missing	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Total Juvenile Cases	3,188	3,076	3,548

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Virginia Beach.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 22% (from 43,303 to 52,749).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 2nd District CSU processed 3,548 juvenile intakes and 5,444 juvenile complaints, for an average of 3.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to three-quarters of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by less than 1%, while juvenile complaints increased 16%.
- Over half (54%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- District 2 saw a 30% increase in class 1 misdemeanors complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 17 year old male.
- 354 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 87% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 2nd District, nearly two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	4,305	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	1,085	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	739	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	260	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>6,389</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	63	1	4	8
Alcohol	269	31	32	9
Arson	62	7	35	4
Assault	691	73	204	49
Burglary	139	23	51	32
Contempt of Court	271	3	214	3
Disorderly Conduct	107	6	18	19
Escapes	5	1	4	1
Extortion	8	0	1	4
Failure to Appear	164	0	81	4
Family Offense	81	0	3	4
Fraud	49	1	17	2
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	16	1	14	2
Larceny	605	49	144	86
Misc/Other	630	4	171	5
Murder	5	0	5	0
Narcotics	291	23	36	11
Obscenity	16	3	1	2
Obstruct Justice	56	4	14	5
Prob./Parole Violation	466	0	232	53
Robbery	61	6	45	11
Sexual Assault	87	19	34	19
Status Offense	544	12	2	0
Telephone Law	15	0	3	0
Traffic	240	5	26	14
Trespass	123	5	9	11
Vandalism	273	12	65	33
Weapons	107	11	32	14
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>5,444</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>1,497</i>	<i>405</i>

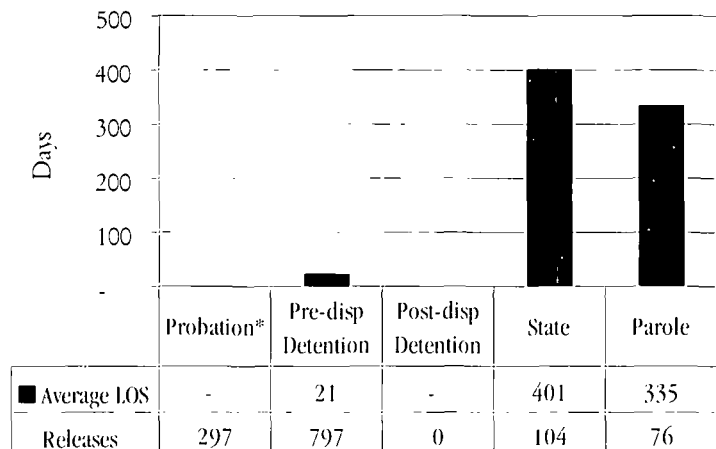
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	889	113	405	159
Class 1 Misdemeanor	2,056	148	446	161
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	728	20	221	25
CHINS/CHINSup	645	14	17	3
Other	1,126	5	408	57
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>5,444</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>1,497</i>	<i>405</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>3,548</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>90</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

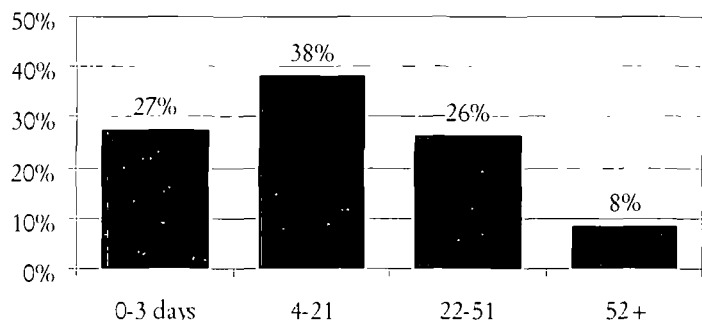
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from the 2nd District CSU were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 13.2 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 2A

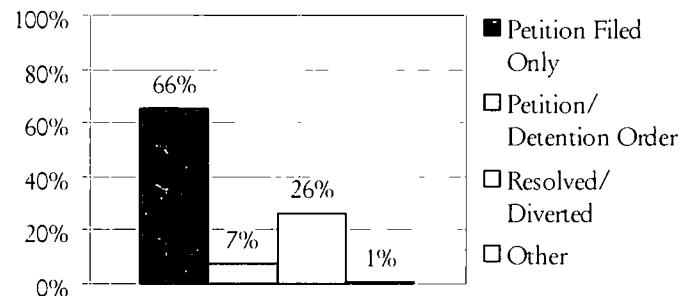
Director: William J. Weaver, III

P.O. Box 446
Accomac, Virginia 23301
757-787-5860

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations/Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	1,200	1,074	783
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	207	141	99
Class 1 Misdemeanor	279	252	201
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	39	48	25
CHINS/CHINSup	168	191	76
Other			
Technical Violations	112	83	84
Traffic	0	6	20
Other	1	3	5
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>510</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>1,798</i>	<i>1,293</i>

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

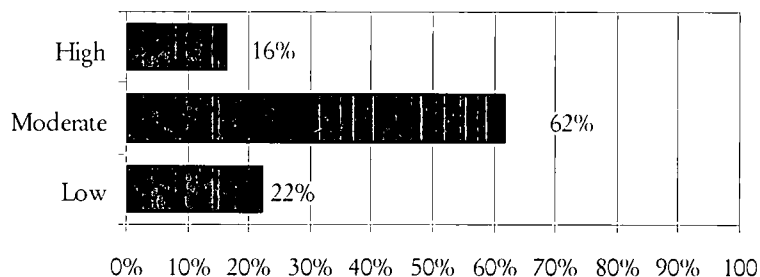


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	54.6%	54.9%	53.6%
White	40.1%	41.7%	43.0%
Other	5.3%	3.4%	3.4%
Sex			
Male	68.4%	69.6%	70.1%
Female	31.6%	30.4%	30.0%
Age			
8-12	7.0%	6.0%	3.9%
13	7.0%	7.8%	9.1%
14	12.2%	8.8%	13.8%
15	19.2%	17.9%	15.1%
16	22.1%	25.1%	26.8%
17	28.5%	29.0%	28.4%
18-20	3.4%	5.4%	2.6%
Error/Missing	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>384</i>

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of two localities, the counties of Accomack and Northampton.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 19% (from 4,875 to 5,806).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the District 2A CSU processed 384 juvenile intakes and 510 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 73% of juvenile complaints. Over 25% of complaints in CSU 2A were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by 35%, while juvenile complaints decreased 37%.
- Over half (61%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The District 2A CSU saw a 52% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%. District 2A also saw a 28% decrease in class 1 misdemeanor complaints, while the statewide trends decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 17 year old male.
- 68 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 100% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE

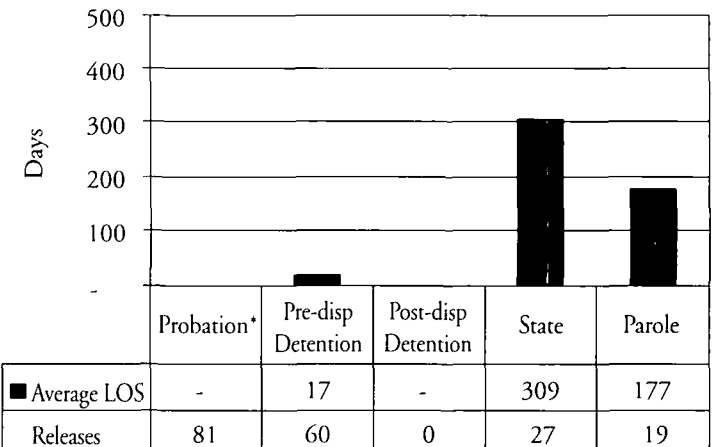
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	618	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	41	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	97	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	27	1	0	0
Total DR/CW	783	1	0	0
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	6	6	0	0
Arson	4	0	0	1
Assault	79	16	21	7
Burglary	13	5	1	5
Contempt of Court	23	0	7	3
Disorderly Conduct	17	2	4	5
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	2	0	3	3
Failure to Appear	1	0	0	0
Family Offense	5	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Larceny	69	15	8	8
Misc/Other	8	1	0	0
Murder	0	0	0	0
Narcotics	21	2	5	4
Obscenity	1	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	5	1	0	0
Prob./Parole Violation	84	0	11	15
Robbery	7	0	2	1
Sexual Assault	7	3	3	1
Status Offense	54	0	0	0
Telephone Law	5	0	3	1
Traffic	49	2	1	0
Trespass	6	0	0	0
Vandalism	41	6	10	7
Weapons	3	0	0	0
Total Juvenile Offenses	510	59	79	61

Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	99	21	29	23
Class 1 Misdemeanor	201	38	31	20
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	25	0	4	3
CHINS/CHINSup	76	0	4	0
Other	109	0	11	15
Total Juvenile Offenses	510	59	79	61
Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*	384	59	63	21

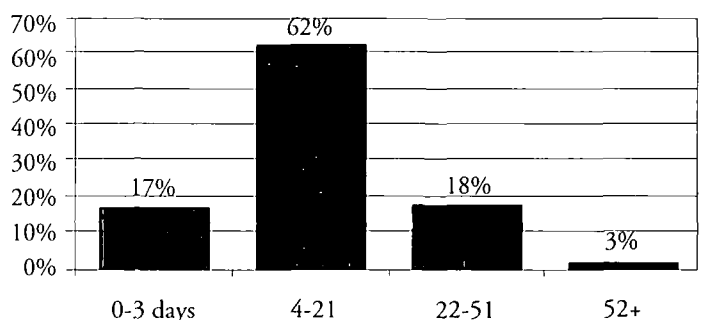
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the District 2A CSU, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from District 2A were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 10.2 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION FY 2002 RELEASES



*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

District 3

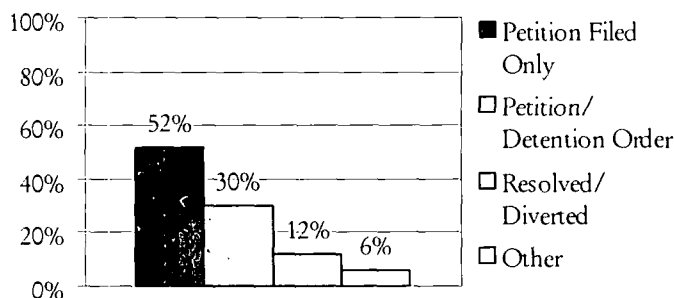
Director: David G. Lively

605 Crawford Street
Portsmouth, Virginia 23704
757-393-8571

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations/Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,161	3,153	3,113
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	440	412	261
Class 1 Misdemeanor	774	695	657
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	153	174	142
CHINS/CHINSup	293	204	217
Other			
Technical Violations	74	81	97
Traffic	18	16	16
Other	55	61	43
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,807	1,643	1,433
Total Complaints	4,968	4,796	4,546

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

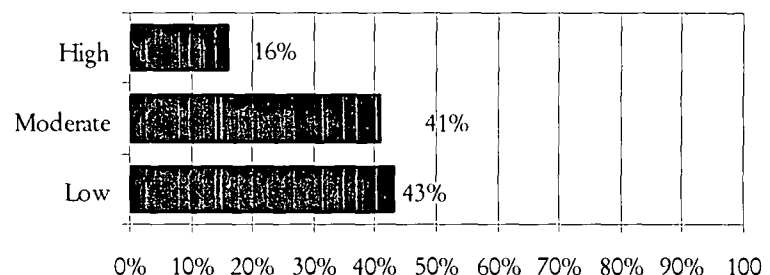


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	77.6%	76.4%	73.3%
White	21.2%	22.0%	25.0%
Other	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%
Sex			
Male	72.5%	72.0%	68.1%
Female	27.5%	28.0%	31.9%
Age			
8-12	10.9%	10.1%	6.7%
13	10.0%	10.3%	10.7%
14	14.1%	16.0%	13.7%
15	19.4%	20.9%	20.6%
16	22.9%	21.7%	24.9%
17	20.9%	19.0%	20.9%
18-20	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%
Error/Missing	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,300	1,151	1,052

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Portsmouth.
- U.S Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 1% (from 11,278 to 11,389).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 3rd District CSU processed 1,052 juvenile intakes and 1,433 juvenile complaints, for an average of 1.4 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to over three quarters of FY 2002 of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by 2%, while juvenile complaints decreased 21%.
- Over two-thirds (68%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 3rd District CSU saw a 41% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%. Class 1 misdemeanor complaints decreased 15% at the CSU, while statewide trends decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 16 year old male.
- 194 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of those, nearly half had a low score.
- 86% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,373	0	1	0
Desertion/Support	365	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	198	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	177	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>3,113</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>

Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	27	1	6	0
Alcohol	17	1	1	1
Arson	15	2	11	1
Assault	381	57	142	15
Burglary	31	7	11	9
Contempt of Court	39	0	20	1
Disorderly Conduct	35	2	8	0
Escapes	1	0	0	0
Extortion	2	1	0	0
Failure to Appear	10	0	5	0
Family Offense	26	0	1	1
Fraud	17	0	10	4
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	4	0	2	0
Larceny	89	20	23	26
Misc/Other	59	1	11	1
Murder	5	0	4	0
Narcotics	82	32	29	9
Obscenity	2	1	0	0
Obstruct Justice	24	2	15	1
Prob./Parole Violation	97	2	81	21
Robbery	21	6	17	4
Sexual Assault	20	1	10	5
Status Offense	192	1	3	1
Telephone Law	2	0	0	0
Traffic	69	1	9	8
Trespass	57	5	16	4
Vandalism	76	4	17	5
Weapons	33	14	21	4
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,433</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>121</i>

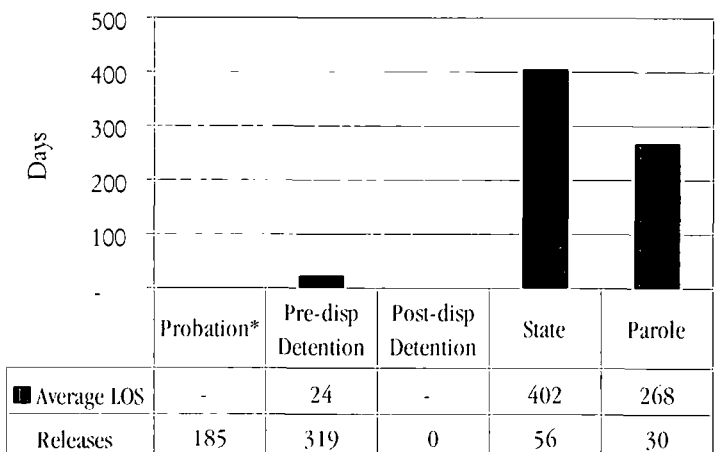
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	261	50	159	54
Class 1 Misdemeanor	657	89	187	34
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	142	19	37	9
CHINS/CHINSup	217	1	4	2
Other	156	2	86	22
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,433</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>121</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,052</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>41</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

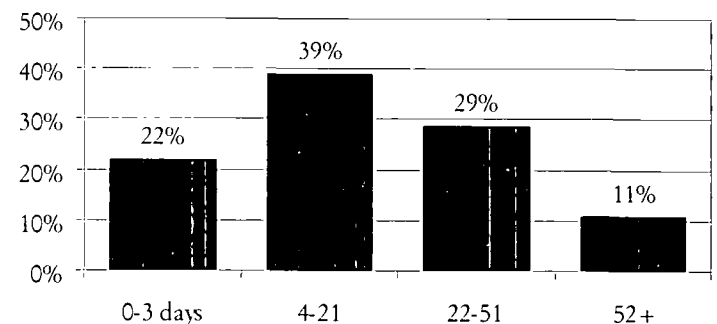
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 3rd District, almost two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from the 3rd District CSU were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 13.2 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 4

Director: Kevin J. Moran

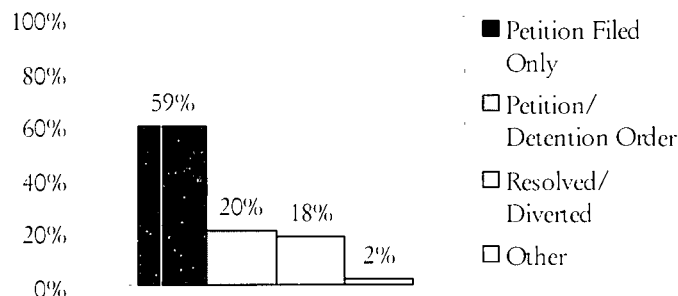
800 East City Hall Avenue, 3rd Floor
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
757-664-7601

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	6,950	7,372	7,192
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	898	953	850
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,428	1,469	1,558
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	437	522	627
CHINS/CHINSup	809	874	1,005
Other			
Technical Violations	280	345	301
Traffic	4	15	30
Other	804	363	253
Total Juvenile Complaints	4,660	4,541	4,624
Total Complaints	11,610	11,913	11,816

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Norfolk.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 10% (from 21,119 to 23,298).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 4th District CSU processed 3,296 juvenile intakes and 4,624 juvenile complaints, for an average of 1.4 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 79% of FY 2000 complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 3%, while juvenile complaints decreased less than 1%.
- Over half (61%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 4th District CSU saw a 9% increase in class 1 misdemeanor complaints while the statewide trend decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 16 year old male.
- 355 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of those, over half had a moderate score.
- 88% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 4th District, more than half were detained for 21 days or less.

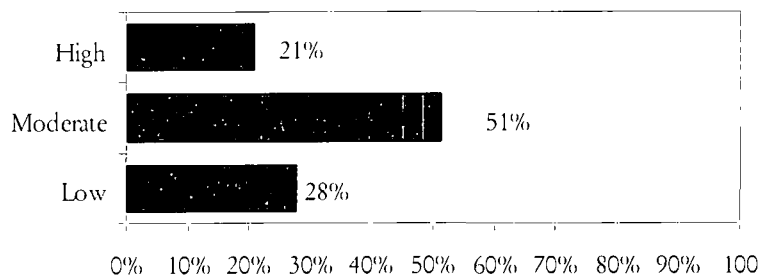
INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002



JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	78.2%	76.8%	77.0%
White	19.3%	20.7%	20.3%
Other	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%
Sex			
Male	67.9%	67.7%	66.5%
Female	32.1%	32.3%	33.5%
Age			
8-12	7.5%	9.3%	8.9%
13	9.9%	10.8%	10.4%
14	18.3%	16.2%	16.4%
15	20.8%	21.0%	20.0%
16	22.9%	21.3%	22.9%
17	17.6%	17.4%	18.4%
18-20	2.7%	2.2%	1.6%
Error/Missing	0.5%	1.7%	1.4%
Total Juvenile Cases	3,531	3,348	3,296

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	4,561	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	1,120	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	816	0	1	0
Other DR/CW	695	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>7,192</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	83	1	10	2
Alcohol	42	2	4	2
Arson	9	3	2	5
Assault	673	89	227	14
Burglary	126	13	34	35
Contempt of Court	369	5	94	1
Disorderly Conduct	162	8	32	0
Escapes	7	0	6	0
Extortion	47	2	8	0
Failure to Appear	201	0	140	3
Family Offense	49	0	6	1
Fraud	60	0	9	0
Gangs	0	0	1	0
Kidnapping	31	0	28	5
Larceny	449	61	111	50
Misc/Other	288	0	57	6
Murder	4	0	3	1
Narcotics	193	34	51	14
Obscenity	19	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	47	1	15	0
Prob./Parole Violation	229	0	177	29
Robbery	54	3	45	14
Sexual Assault	54	8	51	24
Status Offense	907	11	34	0
Telephone Law	10	0	2	0
Traffic	172	3	36	10
Trespass	108	7	18	1
Vandalism	151	20	42	3
Weapons	80	13	32	3
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>4,624</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>1,275</i>	<i>223</i>

Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	850	113	427	163
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,558	137	387	20
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	627	18	134	7
CHINS/CHINSup	1,005	16	44	1
Other	584	0	283	32
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>4,624</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>1,275</i>	<i>223</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>3,296</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>78</i>

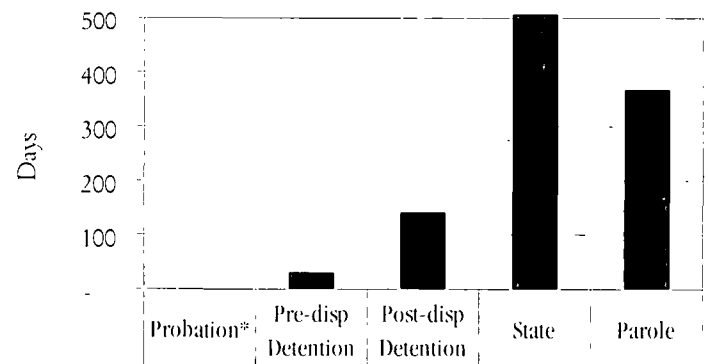
*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

• Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 4.6 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

• Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 18.6 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

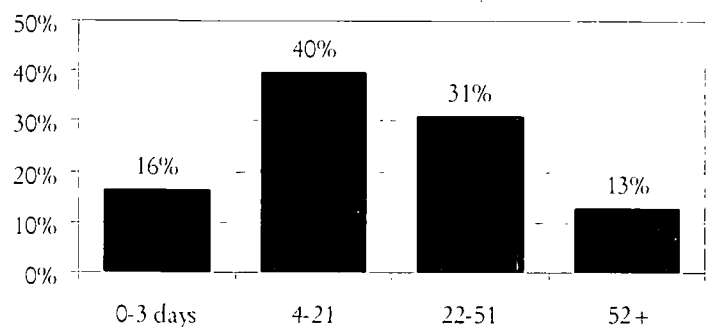
AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



■ Average LOS	-	30	139	567	367
Releases	326	731	39	74	73

*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 5

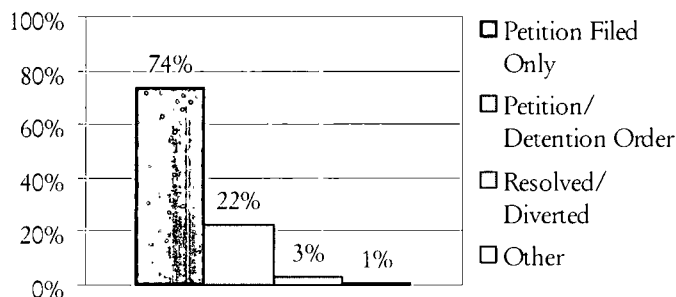
Director: William D. Harrell

P.O. Box 1135
Suffolk, Virginia 23439
757-923-2440

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	1,587	1,712	1,785
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	427	273	413
Class 1 Misdemeanor	688	539	652
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	170	157	131
CHINS/CHINSup	62	62	54
Other			
Technical Violations	60	82	67
Traffic	9	8	16
Other	106	141	58
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,522	1,262	1,391
Total Complaints	3,109	2,974	3,176

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

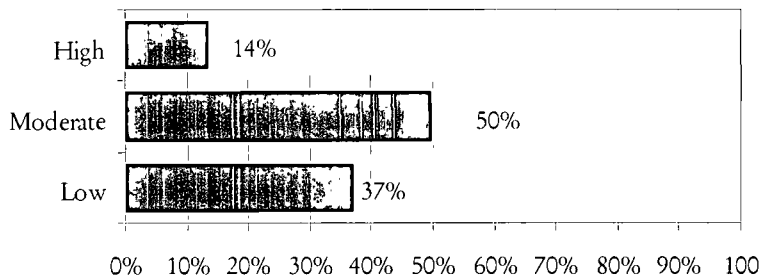


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	67.4%	68.2%	65.8%
White	32.2%	31.0%	33.1%
Other	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%
Sex			
Male	74.8%	76.0%	77.6%
Female	25.2%	24.0%	22.4%
Age			
8-12	10.7%	10.9%	9.1%
13	10.9%	11.8%	10.6%
14	13.5%	13.9%	13.7%
15	21.1%	16.9%	18.1%
16	21.9%	22.3%	20.5%
17	19.9%	20.1%	24.0%
18-20	1.3%	2.9%	3.7%
Error/Missing	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%
Total Juvenile Cases	945	888	890

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of four localities, the cities of Franklin and Suffolk, and counties of Isle of Wight and Southampton.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 26% (from 11,686 to 14,694).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 5th District CSU processed 890 juvenile intakes and 1,391 juvenile complaints, for an average of 1.6 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 96% of FY 2000 juvenile complaints. Only 3% of complaints in District 5 were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints *increased* by 12%, while juvenile complaints *decreased* 9%.
- Over half (56%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- District 5 saw a 5% decrease in class 1 misdemeanor complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while the statewide trend decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 17 year old male.
- 214 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, half had a moderate score.
- 92% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	1,244	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	263	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	191	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	87	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>1,785</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	10	0	1	0
Alcohol	27	0	0	1
Arson	10	1	1	2
Assault	269	35	68	9
Burglary	79	19	32	17
Contempt of Court	34	0	17	1
Disorderly Conduct	23	2	5	0
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	0	0	0	0
Failure to Appear	3	0	1	1
Family Offense	25	0	2	0
Fraud	86	3	5	4
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	0	4	0
Larceny	253	27	76	44
Misc/Other	65	1	3	1
Murder	2	0	0	0
Narcotics	70	8	15	5
Obscenity	8	2	3	1
Obstruct Justice	18	0	5	1
Prob./Parole Violation	67	1	31	16
Robbery	11	0	7	5
Sexual Assault	17	2	6	1
Status Offense	29	0	1	0
Telephone Law	6	0	0	0
Traffic	59	1	3	2
Trespass	54	6	5	3
Vandalism	103	9	26	11
Weapons	61	6	22	4
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,391</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>129</i>

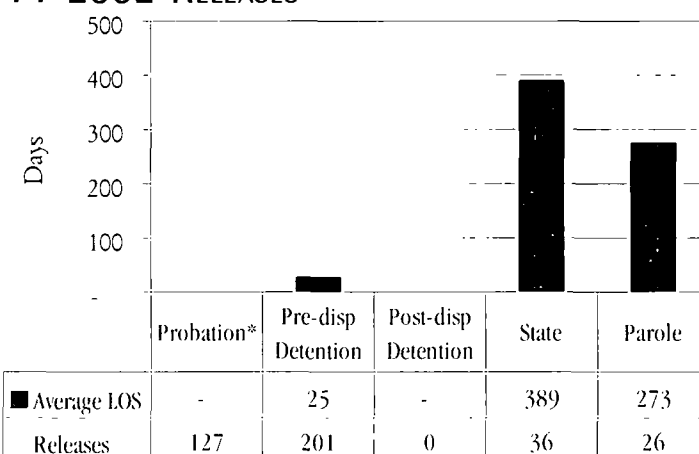
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	413	59	153	67
Class 1 Misdemeanor	652	56	124	36
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	131	6	26	9
CHINS/CHINSup	54	0	3	0
Other	141	4	33	17
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,391</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>129</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>35</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

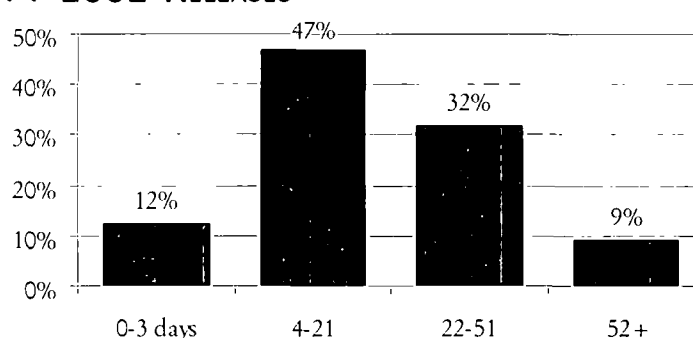
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 5th District, more than half were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from the 5th District CSU were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 12.8 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

**AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES**



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

**PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES**



District 6

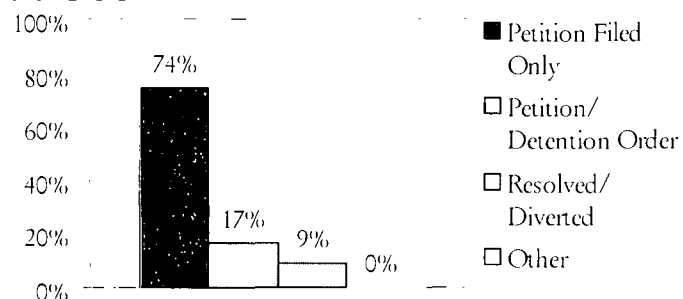
Director: John H. Weigel, III

100 East Broadway, Suite G05
Hopewell, Virginia 23860
804-541-2265

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	1,830	2,178	2,040
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	482	416	527
Class 1 Misdemeanor	859	978	1,108
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	113	136	160
CHINS/CHINSup	201	211	166
Other			
Technical Violations	118	90	90
Traffic	8	1	3
Other	16	5	10
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,797	1,837	2,064
Total Complaints	3,627	4,015	4,104

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002



JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	59.3%	66.2%	62.9%
White	39.2%	32.6%	35.6%
Other	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Sex			
Male	74.6%	69.5%	72.8%
Female	25.4%	30.5%	27.3%
Age			
8-12	10.3%	9.7%	10.8%
13	10.3%	11.7%	10.4%
14	14.6%	15.7%	15.0%
15	18.0%	21.4%	19.0%
16	22.1%	18.1%	22.9%
17	20.9%	19.5%	18.9%
18-20	2.4%	2.7%	1.3%
Error/Missing	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,252	1,357	1,358

• This Region 3 CSU is composed of seven localities, the cities of Emporia and Hopewell, and the counties of Brunswick, Greensville, Prince George, Surry, and Sussex.

• U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 11% (from 10,938 to 12,145).

• Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.

• In FY 2002, the 6th District CSU processed 1,358 juvenile intakes and 2,064 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.5 complaints per intake.

• A petition was filed in response to 91% of FY 2002 juvenile complaints. Only 9% of complaints in District 6 were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.

• Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 11%, while juvenile complaints increased 15%.

• Half of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).

• The 6th District CSU saw a 9% *increase* in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while the statewide trend *decreased* 3%.

• A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 16 year old male.

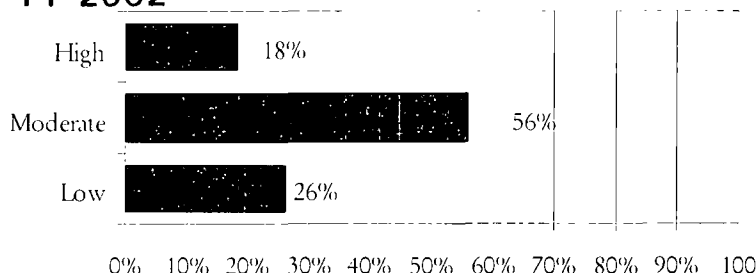
• 204 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.

• 91% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.

• 26% of felonies and 15% of class 1 misdemeanors at intake resulted in detention.

• Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	1,369	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	474	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	132	0	1	0
Other DR/CW	65	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>2,040</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	36	0	4	1
Alcohol	45	0	7	2
Arson	14	0	7	3
Assault	404	13	82	13
Burglary	110	6	49	19
Contempt of Court	6	0	5	2
Disorderly Conduct	180	1	29	4
Escapes	3	0	3	1
Extortion	9	1	5	3
Failure to Appear	0	0	0	0
Family Offense	11	0	3	0
Fraud	54	2	7	1
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	3	0	2	0
Larceny	302	24	94	39
Misc/Other	51	0	7	0
Murder	1	0	0	0
Narcotics	131	3	40	11
Obscenity	4	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	16	0	8	2
Prob./Parole Violation	90	0	74	14
Robbery	16	0	11	7
Sexual Assault	21	5	10	4
Status Offense	155	0	21	0
Telephone Law	8	0	2	0
Traffic	35	0	6	2
Trespass	63	9	7	3
Vandalism	266	4	41	8
Weapons	30	1	24	1
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,064</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>140</i>

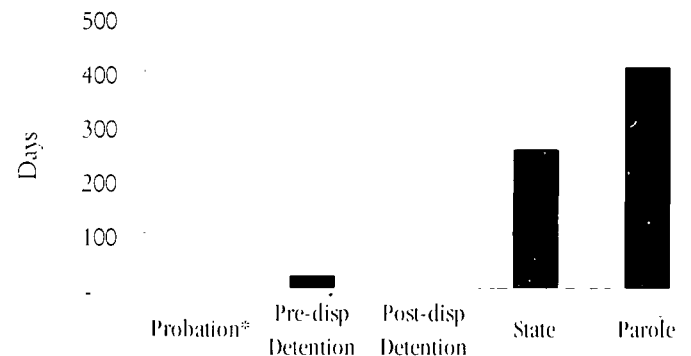
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	527	31	219	74
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,108	33	203	43
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	160	5	23	9
CHINS/CHINSup	166	0	24	0
Other	103	1	79	14
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,064</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,358</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>34</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 6th District, nearly two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from the 6th District CSU were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 8.3 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

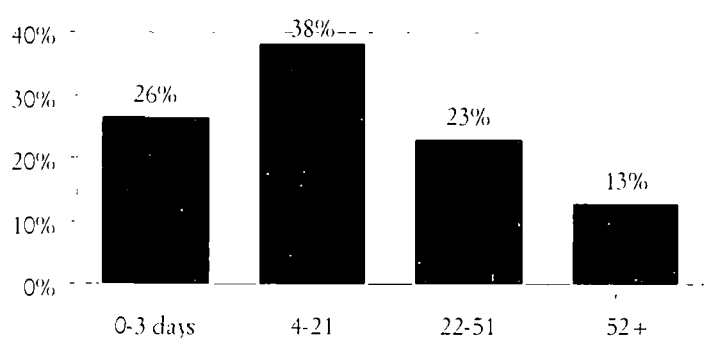
AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



Average LOS	-	24	-	254	409
Releases	75	374	0	24	25

*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 7

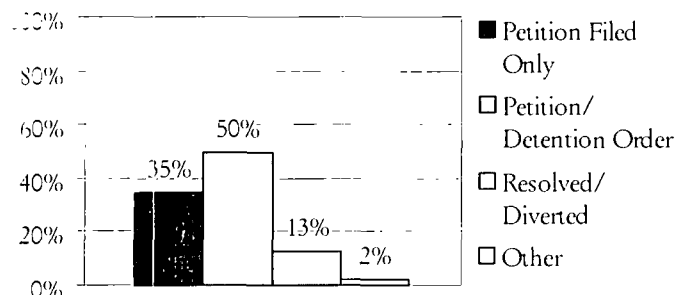
Director: Walter J. Dean

230 25th Street
Newport News, Virginia 23607
757-926-8781

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,061	2,911	3,132
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	694	638	855
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,009	1,059	1,110
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	202	225	240
CHINS/CHINSup	292	359	409
Other			
Technical Violations	315	340	257
Traffic	11	12	10
Other	417	424	318
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,940	3,057	3,199
Total Complaints	6,001	5,968	6,331

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

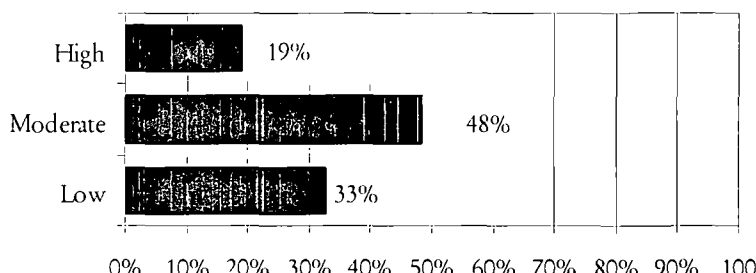


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	70.8%	67.2%	68.0%
White	26.9%	29.8%	28.8%
Other	2.3%	3.0%	3.2%
Sex			
Male	70.1%	68.9%	67.0%
Female	29.9%	31.1%	33.0%
Age			
8-12	8.3%	10.0%	9.3%
13	8.7%	9.4%	9.7%
14	12.8%	15.3%	16.9%
15	19.9%	19.6%	20.6%
16	24.1%	19.8%	20.3%
17	22.6%	22.5%	20.0%
18-20	2.6%	2.3%	1.9%
Error/Missing	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%
Total Juvenile Cases	2,038	2,238	2,203

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Newport News.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 20% (from 17,381 to 20,893).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 7th District CSU processed 2,203 juvenile intakes and 3,199 juvenile complaints or an average of 1.5 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 85% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 2%, while juvenile complaints increased 9%.
- Nearly half (49%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 7th District CSU saw a 23% *increase* in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends *decreased* 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 15 year old male.
- 581 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, nearly half had a moderate score.
- 93% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 7th District, over half were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,050	0	2	0
Desertion/Support	413	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	468	0	1	0
Other DR/CW	201	1	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>3,132</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	42	2	15	2
Alcohol	40	14	14	3
Arson	12	5	8	4
Assault	472	81	191	34
Burglary	140	30	109	11
Contempt of Court	5	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	63	5	18	3
Escapes	7	2	4	0
Extortion	28	4	9	0
Failure to Appear	23	0	17	0
Family Offense	22	0	4	3
Fraud	29	6	10	2
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	15	1	17	0
Larceny	499	73	201	73
Misc/Other	335	6	115	1
Murder	7	0	6	0
Narcotics	181	34	84	28
Obscenity	5	0	1	0
Obstruct Justice	45	4	25	4
Prob./Parole Violation	255	2	128	34
Robbery	48	4	46	7
Sexual Assault	64	16	44	4
Status Offense	385	0	20	0
Telephone Law	2	2	1	1
Traffic	122	3	61	10
Trespass	74	4	29	10
Vandalism	198	12	105	8
Weapons	81	14	52	10
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,199</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>252</i>

Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	855	159	627	117
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,110	142	371	82
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	240	18	77	16
CHINS/CHINSup	409	0	24	3
Other	585	5	236	34
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,199</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>252</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>2,203</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>79</i>

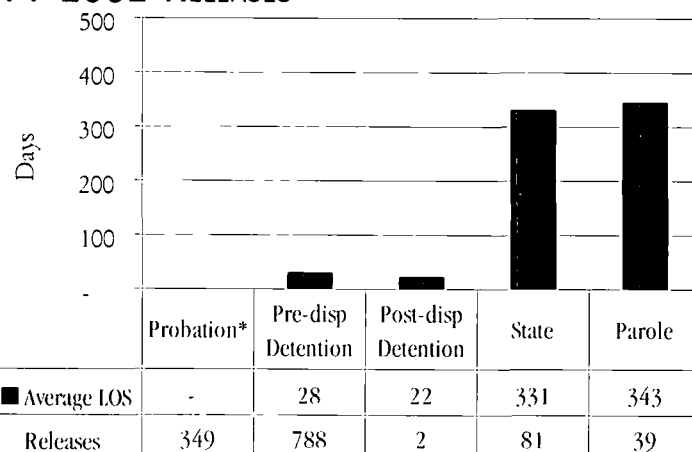
*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

• Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 0.7 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

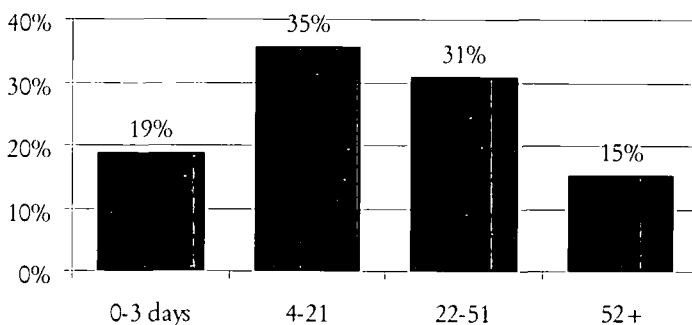
• Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 10.9 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 8

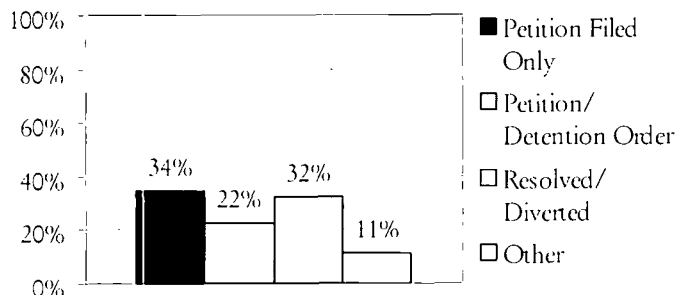
Director: James B. Thomas

35 Wine Street
Hampton, Virginia 23669
757-727-6184

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,381	4,074	4,295
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	532	512	650
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,110	1,055	1,165
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	196	224	216
CHINS/CHINSup	374	336	344
Other			
Technical Violations	98	116	98
Traffic	27	82	164
Other	96	301	329
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,433	2,626	2,966
Total Complaints	5,814	6,700	7,261

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

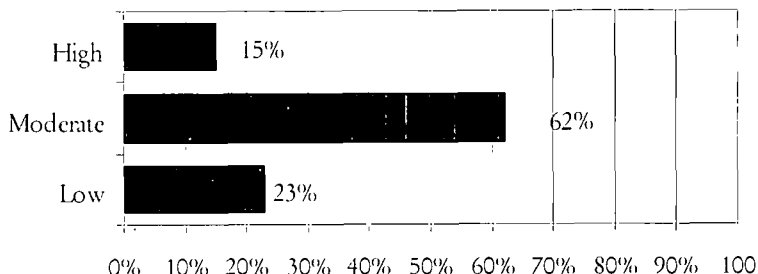


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	65.8%	67.7%	66.8%
White	32.2%	29.7%	30.3%
Other	1.9%	2.6%	2.9%
Sex			
Male	66.4%	69.2%	65.5%
Female	33.6%	30.8%	34.5%
Age			
8-12	9.4%	10.6%	9.3%
13	10.9%	9.5%	8.5%
14	17.4%	14.0%	14.0%
15	18.8%	18.9%	16.8%
16	21.6%	21.1%	23.5%
17	20.3%	23.9%	25.0%
18-20	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%
Error/Missing	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,802	1,946	2,153

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Hampton.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 22% (from 13,300 to 16,182).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 8th District CSU processed 2,153 juvenile intakes and 2,966 juvenile complaints for an average of 3.4 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 56% of juvenile complaints. More than 32% of complaints in District 8 were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 27%, while juvenile complaints increased 22%.
- More than half (59%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 8th District CSU saw a 22% increase in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 17 year old male.
- 237 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 97% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	3,357	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	309	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	506	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	123	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>4,295</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	43	0	0	0
Alcohol	48	0	3	0
Arson	25	3	12	0
Assault	510	25	109	8
Burglary	87	9	32	6
Contempt of Court	9	0	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	28	0	5	0
Escapes	9	0	7	2
Extortion	2	0	0	0
Failure to Appear	43	0	21	0
Family Offense	40	0	0	0
Fraud	25	0	1	1
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	10	0	9	0
Larceny	471	34	94	25
Misc/Other	357	0	31	0
Murder	2	0	2	0
Narcotics	103	6	19	4
Obscenity	9	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	23	0	5	1
Prob./Parole Violation	95	1	48	16
Robbery	57	3	45	8
Sexual Assault	35	8	10	3
Status Offense	307	2	3	0
Telephone Law	19	0	0	1
Traffic	313	0	4	0
Trespass	88	3	7	4
Vandalism	111	12	12	0
Weapons	97	9	49	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,966</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>80</i>

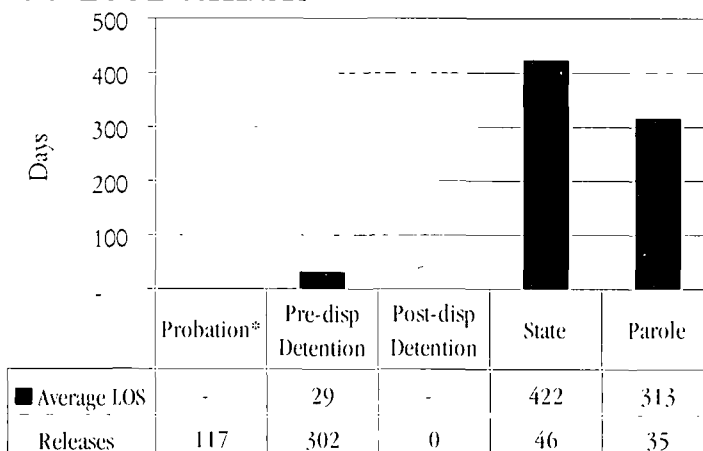
Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	650	56	284	51
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,165	55	158	10
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	216	1	5	3
CHINS/CHINSup	344	2	3	0
Other	591	1	81	16
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,966</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>2,153</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>37</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

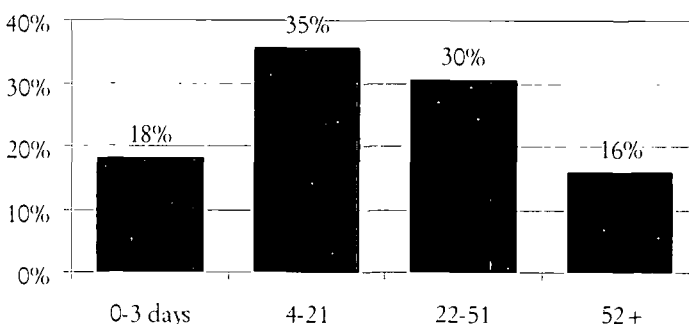
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 8th District, over half were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from the 8th District CSU were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 13.9 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION FY 2002 RELEASES



District 9

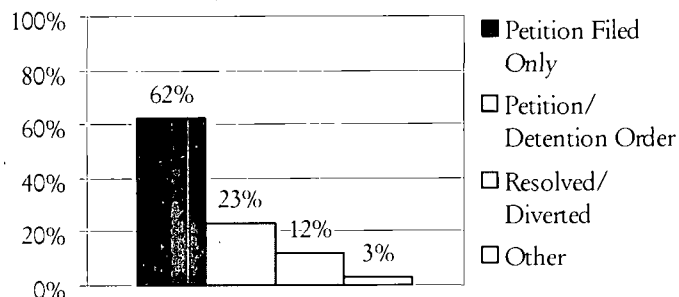
Director: Thomas A. Gooding

4093 Ironbound Road, Suite D
Williamsburg, Virginia 23188
757-564-2460

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	2,821	3,108	2,985
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	439	653	610
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,240	1,435	1,389
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	295	305	335
CHINS/CHINSup	193	135	192
Other			
Technical Violations	73	85	115
Traffic	47	44	44
Other	134	147	83
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,421	2,804	2,768
Total Complaints	5,242	5,912	5,753

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

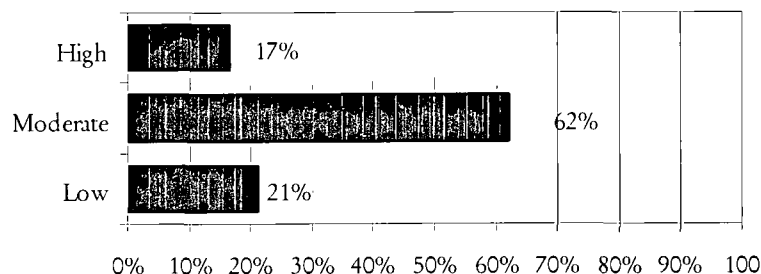


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	26.9%	27.9%	29.1%
White	71.3%	70.4%	68.6%
Other	1.7%	1.7%	2.3%
Sex			
Male	74.7%	75.3%	76.1%
Female	25.3%	24.7%	23.9%
Age			
8-12	5.2%	4.8%	5.6%
13	7.1%	6.6%	6.8%
14	12.4%	13.3%	12.7%
15	17.1%	18.2%	18.4%
16	24.7%	26.1%	26.5%
17	30.5%	28.3%	26.9%
18-20	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%
Error/Missing	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,717	1,695	1,842

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of eleven localities, the City of Williamsburg, and the counties of Charles City, Gloucester, James City, King and Queen, King William, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, York, and York County for Poquoson.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 32% (from 20,292 to 26,797).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 9th District CSU processed 1,842 juvenile intakes and 2,768 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.5 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 85% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 6%, while juvenile complaints increased 14%.
- More than half (52%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 9th District CSU saw a 39% increase in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 17 year old male.
- 198 juveniles had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 91% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category:	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,091	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	447	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	352	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	95	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>2,985</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	17	0	2	0
Alcohol	183	3	8	0
Arson	47	6	23	0
Assault	368	38	124	7
Burglary	93	16	39	7
Contempt of Court	41	2	20	4
Disorderly Conduct	92	3	12	2
Escapes	1	0	0	0
Extortion	26	0	5	2
Failure to Appear	5	0	6	0
Family Offense	118	0	2	0
Fraud	47	1	17	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	7	1	4	1
Larceny	400	31	99	17
Misc/Other	108	1	19	1
Murder	2	0	1	0
Narcotics	241	14	39	4
Obscenity	32	0	7	2
Obstruct Justice	27	1	11	1
Prob./Parole Violation	114	2	68	10
Robbery	16	1	14	1
Sexual Assault	54	2	31	10
Status Offense	75	4	8	0
Telephone Law	9	0	2	0
Traffic	265	1	26	4
Trespass	56	1	7	4
Vandalism	267	6	40	2
Weapons	57	3	25	2
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,768</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>81</i>

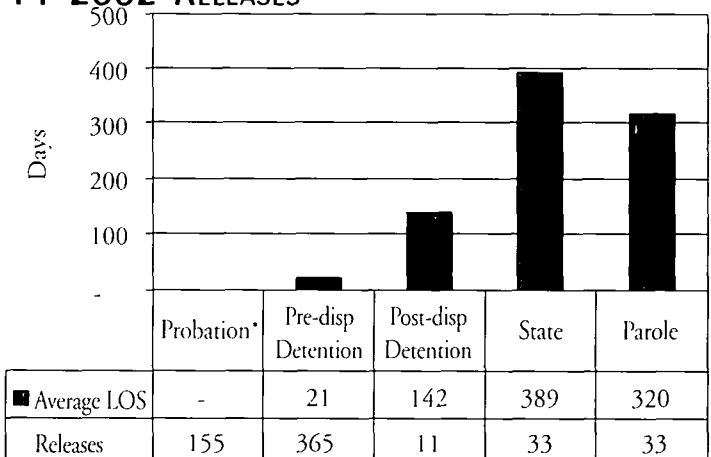
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	610	66	275	41
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,389	58	247	24
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	335	6	41	6
CHINS/CHINSup	192	4	10	0
Other	242	3	86	10
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,768</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,842</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>29</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

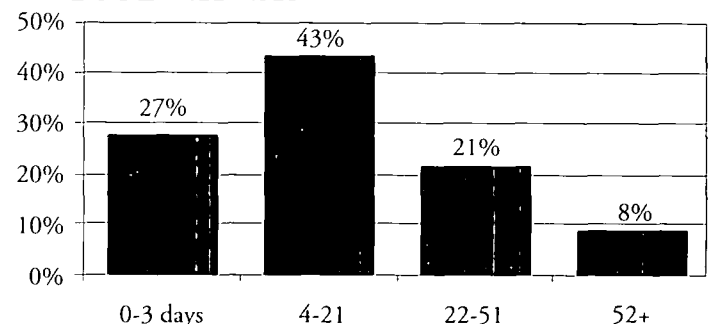
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 9th District, over two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 4.7 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 12.8 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 10

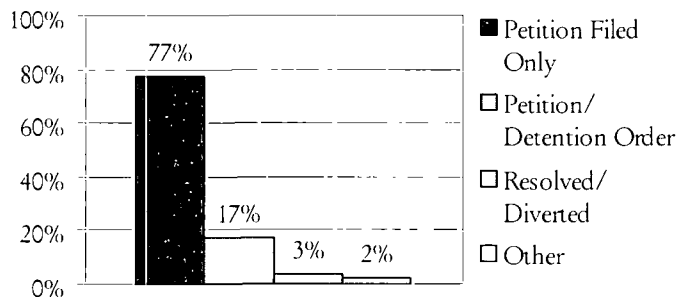
Director: Robert C. Bradner

P.O. Box 441
Charlotte Court House, Virginia 23923
434-542-5080

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,643	3,516	3,617
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	459	425	494
Class 1 Misdemeanor	792	793	833
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	250	214	243
CHINS/CHINSup	235	270	284
Other			
Technical Violations	89	83	50
Traffic	10	8	9
Other	64	38	26
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,899	1,831	1,939
Total Complaints	5,542	5,347	5,556

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

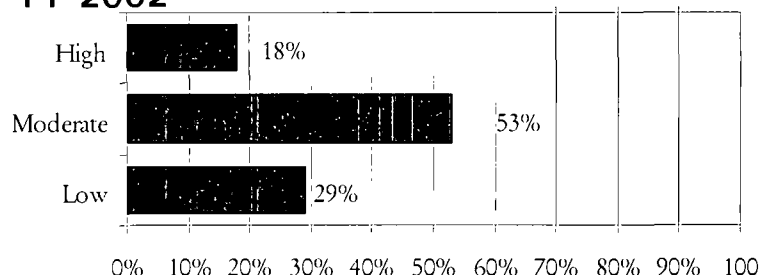


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	57.3%	55.7%	59.1%
White	41.9%	43.2%	40.2%
Other	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%
Sex			
Male	71.5%	73.6%	68.7%
Female	28.5%	26.4%	31.3%
Age			
8-12	8.4%	7.8%	8.4%
13	7.9%	7.6%	7.4%
14	14.8%	11.8%	14.3%
15	17.7%	19.1%	18.0%
16	23.2%	23.3%	23.2%
17	24.3%	26.5%	25.0%
18-20	2.4%	2.6%	1.9%
Error/Missing	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,423	1,326	1,447

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of eight localities, the counties of Appomattox, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, and Prince Edward.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 6% (from 15,512 to 16,489).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 10th District CSU processed 1,447 juvenile intakes and 1,939 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 94% of juvenile complaints. Only 3% of complaints in District 10 were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by less than 1%, while juvenile complaints increased 2%.
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 10th District CSU saw an 8% increase in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 17 year old male.
- 185 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 93% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

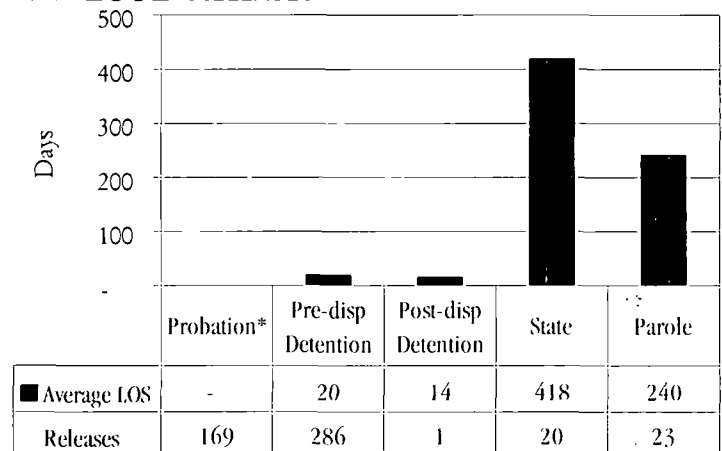
OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,343	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	644	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	439	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	191	0	0	0
Total DR/CW	3,617	0	0	0
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	23	0	0	0
Alcohol	74	2	7	2
Arson	18	2	8	3
Assault	305	39	86	10
Burglary	107	15	32	6
Contempt of Court	145	4	41	0
Disorderly Conduct	87	0	11	1
Escapes	1	0	0	0
Extortion	4	0	1	0
Failure to Appear	15	0	6	0
Family Offense	17	1	0	0
Fraud	39	5	4	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	0	1	1
Larceny	287	40	76	10
Misc/Other	43	0	14	3
Murder	2	0	2	0
Narcotics	57	4	9	1
Obscenity	6	1	0	0
Obstruct Justice	19	1	5	1
Prob./Parole Violation	47	1	10	2
Robbery	15	4	11	2
Sexual Assault	45	3	29	2
Status Offense	268	1	8	0
Telephone Law	4	0	0	0
Traffic	61	1	2	0
Trespass	55	9	3	0
Vandalism	153	21	31	4
Weapons	40	8	14	3
Total Juvenile Offenses	1,939	162	411	51

Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	494	58	176	29
Class 1 Misdemeanor	833	93	158	19
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	243	9	43	0
CHINS/CHINSup	284	1	9	0
Other	85	1	25	3
Total Juvenile Offenses	1,939	162	411	51
Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*	1,447	162	286	17

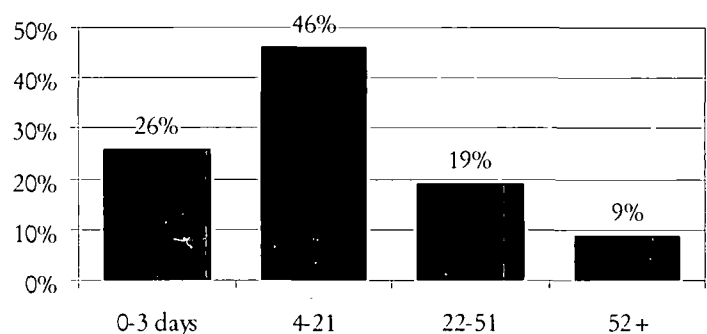
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 10th District, nearly three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 0.5 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 13.7 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

District 11

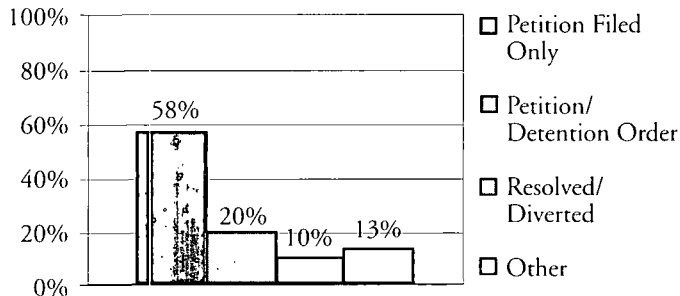
Director: Frances H. Brown

20 East Tabb Street, Suite 300
Petersburg, Virginia 23803
804-733-2371

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,368	3,226	3,092
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	470	393	431
Class 1 Misdemeanor	887	622	640
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	192	295	264
CHINS/CHINSup	266	195	140
Other			
Technical Violations	150	171	104
Traffic	14	32	52
Other	69	65	80
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,048	1,773	1,711
Total Complaints	5,416	4,999	4,803

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

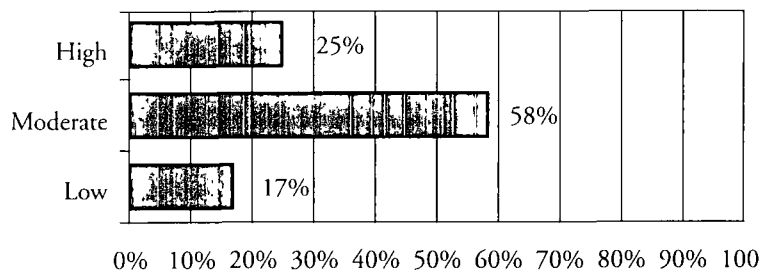


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	71.6%	71.1%	69.9%
White	27.8%	28.3%	29.7%
Other	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Sex			
Male	76.4%	70.0%	72.3%
Female	23.6%	30.1%	27.7%
Age			
8-12	8.5%	7.4%	8.5%
13	10.3%	10.2%	9.9%
14	12.8%	15.3%	12.3%
15	20.3%	19.8%	18.2%
16	23.2%	22.8%	21.4%
17	21.9%	21.5%	26.2%
18-20	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
Error/Missing	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,431	1,258	1,138

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of five localities, the City of Petersburg and the counties of Amelia, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, and Powhatan.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 22% (from 10,126 to 12,350).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 11th District CSU processed 1,138 juvenile intakes and 1,711 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.5 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 77% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by 8%, while juvenile complaints decreased 16%.
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 11th District CSU saw a 28% decrease in class 1 misdemeanor complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 17 year old male.
- 204 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 85% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,263	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	518	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	269	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	42	0	2	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	3,092	0	2	0
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	20	1	0	0
Alcohol	47	0	0	1
Arson	18	2	6	1
Assault	263	40	93	14
Burglary	53	10	32	10
Contempt of Court	110	1	50	1
Disorderly Conduct	31	1	5	3
Escapes	2	0	0	1
Extortion	8	1	1	0
Failure to Appear	2	0	3	0
Family Offense	35	0	2	0
Fraud	29	4	6	4
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	9	0	7	0
Larceny	224	37	84	35
Misc/Other	94	0	14	1
Murder	2	0	1	1
Narcotics	138	10	30	2
Obscenity	2	2	0	0
Obstruct Justice	25	1	6	2
Prob./Parole Violation	104	1	62	9
Robbery	28	2	24	4
Sexual Assault	17	2	12	1
Status Offense	104	19	4	0
Telephone Law	9	0	1	0
Traffic	152	2	5	0
Trespass	51	2	9	0
Vandalism	91	11	21	9
Weapons	43	16	29	3
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	1,711	165	507	102

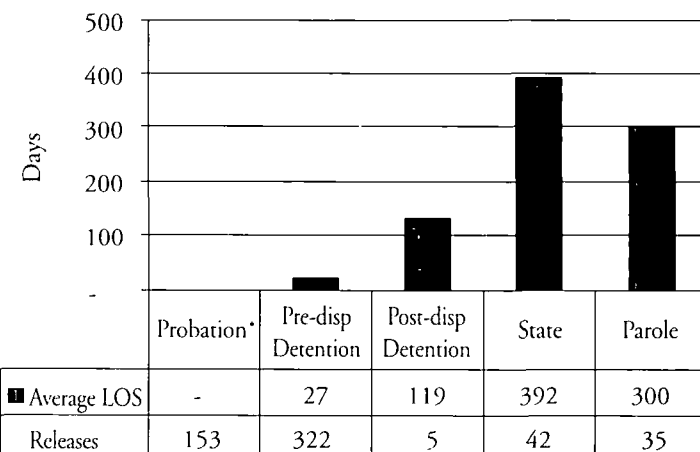
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	431	64	223	60
Class 1 Misdemeanor	640	76	145	32
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	264	5	57	1
CHINS/CHINSup	140	19	6	0
Other	236	1	76	9
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	1,711	165	507	102
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	1,138	165	311	39

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

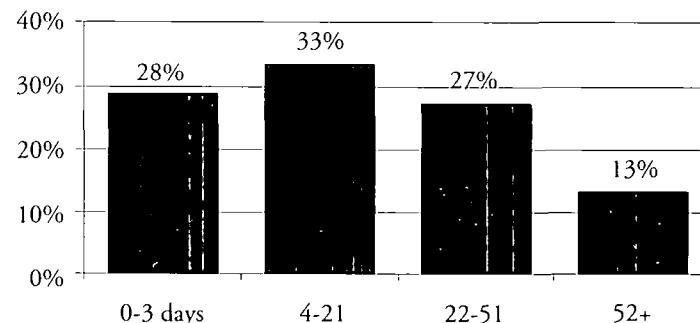
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 3.9 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 12.9 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 12

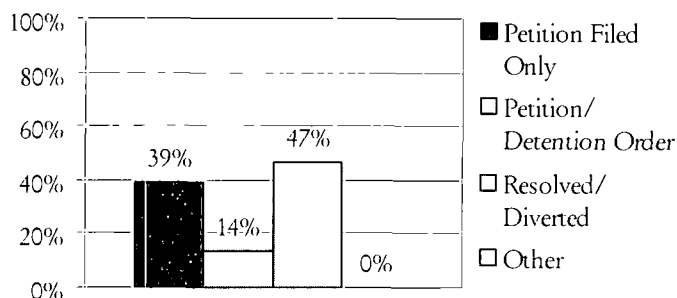
Director: Charles R. Chitwood

7000 Lucy Corr Boulevard
Chesterfield, Virginia 23832
804-748-1372

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	6,690	7,297	7,327
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	1,180	1,223	1,197
Class 1 Misdemeanor	3,311	3,129	3,516
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	810	712	831
CHINS/CHINSup	753	691	881
Other			
Technical Violations	304	237	225
Traffic	10	3	10
Other	250	315	352
Total Juvenile Complaints	6,618	6,310	7,012
Total Complaints	13,308	13,607	14,339

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002



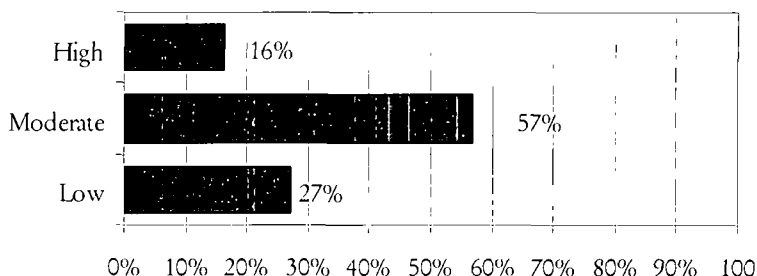
JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	36.1%	38.8%	39.0%
White	61.0%	59.0%	58.6%
Other	3.0%	2.2%	2.4%
Sex			
Male	68.7%	68.2%	66.2%
Female	31.3%	31.8%	33.8%
Age			
8-12	9.5%	10.7%	9.9%
13	9.5%	8.8%	9.5%
14	16.0%	13.5%	13.7%
15	19.9%	19.3%	18.4%
16	21.0%	22.7%	23.3%
17	22.0%	23.2%	23.4%
18-20	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%
Error/Missing	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Total Juvenile Cases	5,042	4,773	5,241

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of two localities, the City of Colonial Heights and the County of Chesterfield.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 33% (from 27,880 to 37,144).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 12th District CSU processed 5,241 juvenile intakes and 7,012 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 53% of juvenile complaints. Over 46% of complaints in District 12 were resolved or diverted compared to only 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 10%, while juvenile complaints increased 6%.
- Over half (51%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 12th District CSU saw a 6% increase in class 1 misdemeanor complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 or 17 year old male.
- 241 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 82% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	5,162	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	1,553	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	565	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	47	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>7,327</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	116	0	2	1
Alcohol	235	2	6	1
Arson	113	1	17	2
Assault	1,159	39	218	15
Burglary	226	11	48	10
Contempt of Court	205	2	86	5
Disorderly Conduct	196	6	10	3
Escapes	1	0	0	0
Extortion	29	0	1	0
Failure to Appear	100	0	37	1
Family Offense	25	1	2	0
Fraud	127	2	25	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	14	0	5	0
Larceny	1,290	31	162	23
Misc/Other	378	2	20	0
Murder	1	0	10	3
Narcotics	436	16	30	2
Obscenity	92	1	4	0
Obstruct Justice	62	2	8	7
Prob./Parole Violation	225	1	178	8
Robbery	31	4	26	2
Sexual Assault	112	8	48	11
Status Offense	856	10	8	0
Telephone Law	31	0	2	1
Traffic	101	1	10	3
Trespass	219	5	12	0
Vandalism	527	6	67	6
Weapons	105	2	65	1
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>7,012</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>1,107</i>	<i>105</i>

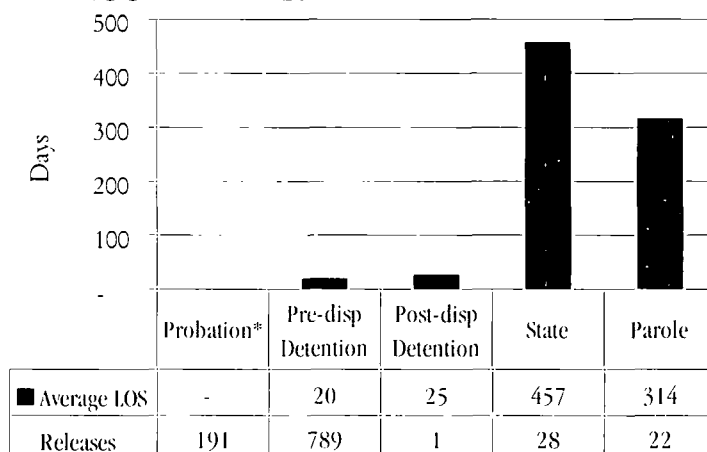
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	1,197	58	374	53
Class 1 Misdemeanor	3,516	67	431	33
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	831	12	101	11
CHINS/CHINSup	881	10	10	0
Other	587	6	191	8
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>7,012</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>1,107</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>5,241</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>31</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

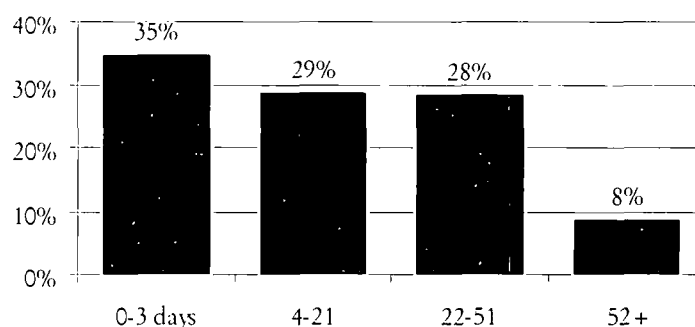
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 12th District, nearly two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 0.8 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 15 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION FY 2002 RELEASES



District 13

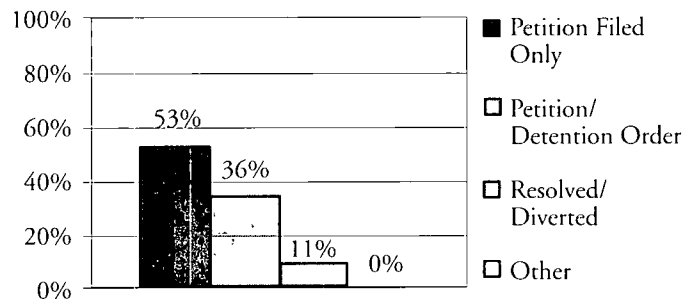
Director: Sue Mayes

1600 North 17th Street, Suite C104
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-646-2901

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	5,183	5,057	4,706
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	1,010	1,013	1,169
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,525	1,746	1,560
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	592	512	422
CHINS/CHINSup	541	295	123
Other			
Technical Violations	449	324	273
Traffic	19	10	15
Other	56	85	79
Total Juvenile Complaints	4,192	3,985	3,641
Total Complaints	9,375	9,042	8,347

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

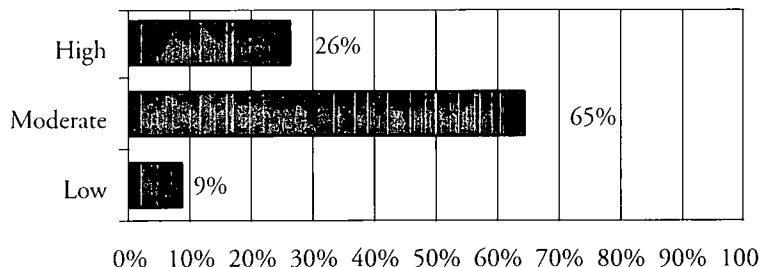


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	94.7%	94.3%	95.0%
White	4.8%	4.8%	4.4%
Other	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Sex			
Male	71.7%	73.0%	75.7%
Female	28.3%	27.0%	24.3%
Age			
8-12	8.6%	9.6%	9.5%
13	10.3%	10.5%	10.2%
14	16.7%	17.7%	16.0%
15	19.4%	19.7%	21.9%
16	21.3%	20.2%	21.4%
17	20.8%	19.9%	18.7%
18-20	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%
Error/Missing	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Total Juvenile Cases	3,066	2,713	2,343

- This Region 3 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Richmond. Prior to FY 2002, the 13th District was part of Region 2.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 12% (from 16,137 to 18,037).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 13th District CSU processed 2,343 juvenile intakes and 3,641 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.6 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 89% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by 9%, while juvenile complaints decreased 13%.
- Over half (56%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 13th District CSU saw a 16% increase in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 15 year old male.
- 334 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, nearly two-thirds had a moderate score.
- 89% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 13th District, over half were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	3,334	0	1	0
Desertion/Support	343	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	797	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	232	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>4,706</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	80	4	6	4
Alcohol	16	1	3	0
Arson	49	10	17	0
Assault	778	79	391	26
Burglary	94	19	61	8
Contempt of Court	84	2	69	5
Disorderly Conduct	231	11	53	3
Escapes	30	1	26	6
Extortion	64	6	22	0
Failure to Appear	68	0	123	0
Family Offense	49	0	14	3
Fraud	22	1	7	3
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	14	1	15	4
Larceny	388	74	227	46
Misc/Other	117	2	40	3
Murder	38	1	26	8
Narcotics	299	49	179	33
Obscenity	5	1	2	0
Obstruct Justice	84	2	31	4
Prob./Parole Violation	267	3	207	49
Robbery	84	9	82	22
Sexual Assault	47	12	38	8
Status Offense	72	17	14	0
Telephone Law	1	0	0	0
Traffic	175	4	84	14
Trespass	120	8	55	11
Vandalism	179	13	64	4
Weapons	186	29	178	27
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,641</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>2,034</i>	<i>291</i>

Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	1,169	167	948	144
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,560	151	695	71
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	422	19	124	22
CHINS/CHINSup	123	17	27	3
Other	367	5	240	51
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,641</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>2,034</i>	<i>291</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>2,343</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>101</i>

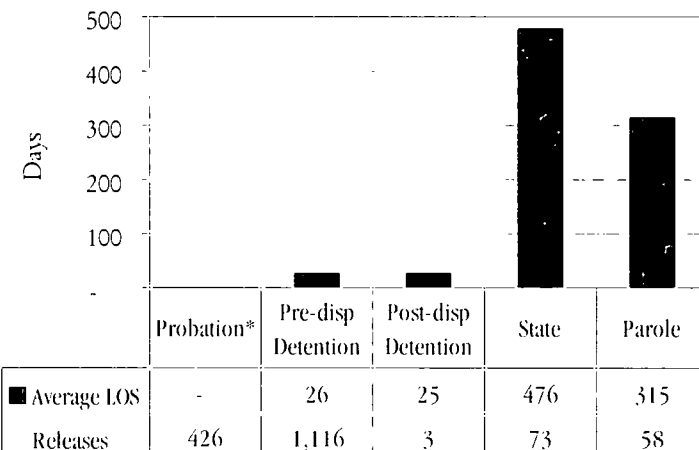
*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

• Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 0.8 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

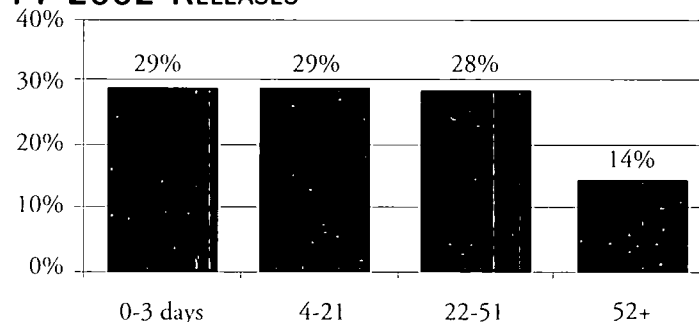
• Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 15.6 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 14

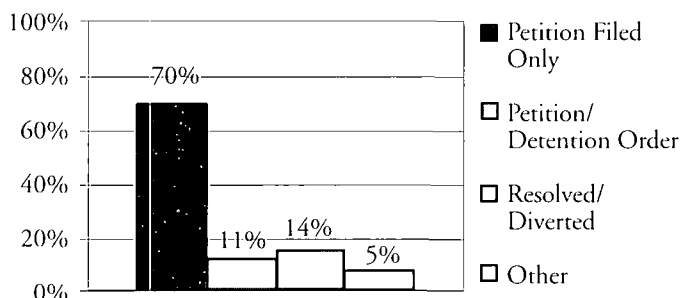
Director: Kay Frye

P.O. Box 27032
Richmond, Virginia 23273
804-501-4692

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,443	3,783	4,565
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	840	788	658
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,860	1,314	1,363
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	423	364	443
CHINS/CHINSup	571	314	301
Other			
Technical Violations	276	348	305
Traffic	9	9	15
Other	95	117	129
Total Juvenile Complaints	4,074	3,254	3,214
Total Complaints	7,517	7,037	7,779

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

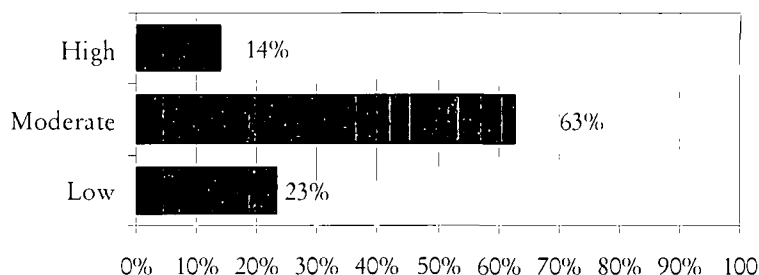


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	47.7%	54.2%	51.9%
White	50.4%	43.9%	45.3%
Other	2.0%	1.9%	2.8%
Sex			
Male	70.4%	68.3%	70.5%
Female	29.6%	31.7%	29.5%
Age			
8-12	10.0%	9.9%	8.7%
13	9.6%	8.4%	9.3%
14	14.7%	13.4%	13.4%
15	18.3%	20.2%	17.0%
16	22.0%	22.8%	24.8%
17	22.7%	22.9%	24.2%
18-20	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Error/Missing	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Total Juvenile Cases	2,732	2,214	2,249

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of one locality, the County of Henrico.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 34% (from 20,817 to 27,958).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 14th District CSU processed 2,249 juvenile intakes and 3,214 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.4 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 81% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 33%, while juvenile complaints decreased 21%.
- Over half (59%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 14th District CSU saw a 22% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while the statewide trend decreased 3%. District 14 saw a 27% decrease in class 1 misdemeanor complaints, while the statewide trend decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 16 year old male.
- 357 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 71% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	3,061	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	839	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	586	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	79	0	0	0
Total DR/CW	4,565	0	0	0
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	90	3	6	1
Alcohol	76	11	5	0
Arson	67	10	12	3
Assault	420	66	132	21
Burglary	60	4	16	15
Contempt of Court	54	1	31	0
Disorderly Conduct	34	4	5	3
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	16	1	3	2
Failure to Appear	2	0	2	0
Family Offense	109	1	2	0
Fraud	97	9	16	11
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	5	0	4	1
Larceny	651	52	163	39
Misc/Other	154	5	19	0
Murder	3	0	2	0
Narcotics	201	38	11	4
Obscenity	23	3	5	0
Obstruct Justice	34	5	7	1
Prob./Parole Violation	305	0	204	31
Robbery	18	3	24	4
Sexual Assault	34	5	9	2
Status Offense	192	54	16	0
Telephone Law	3	0	1	0
Traffic	98	4	11	2
Trespass	145	15	20	1
Vandalism	230	16	30	15
Weapons	93	17	29	3
Total Juvenile Offenses	3,214	327	785	159

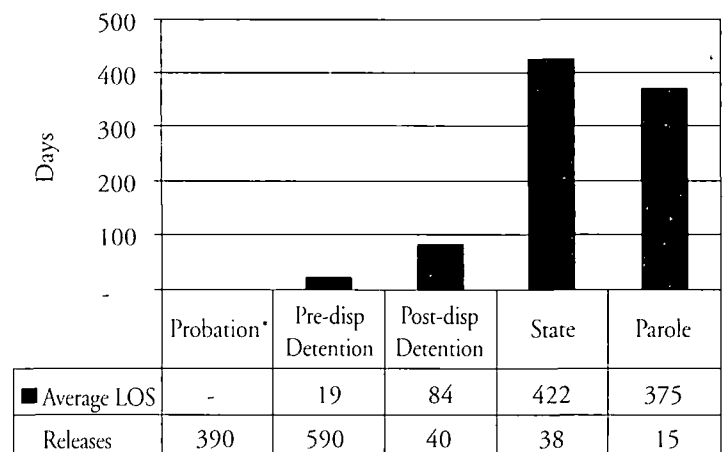
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	658	86	245	70
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,363	146	260	54
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	443	38	49	4
CHINS/CHINSup	301	55	18	0
Other	449	2	213	31
Total Juvenile Offenses	3,214	327	785	159
Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*	2,249	327	584	45

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

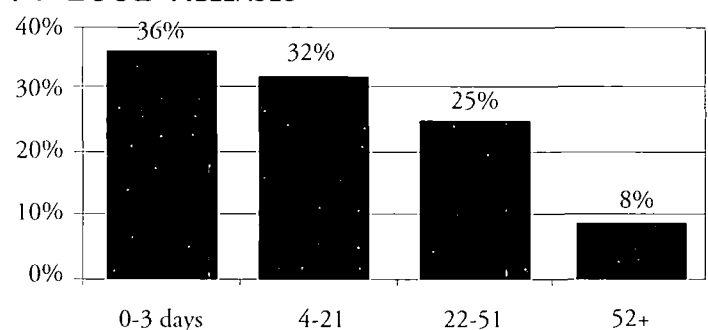
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 14th District, over two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 2.8 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 13.9 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 15

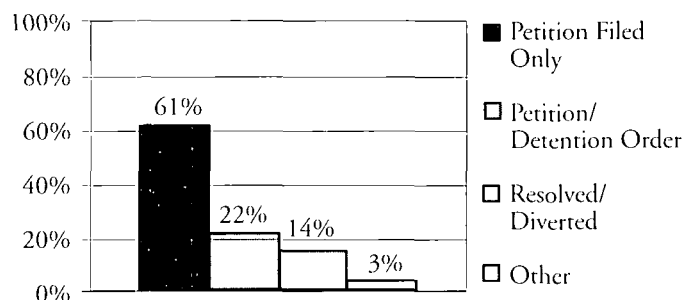
Director: Michael J. Mastropaolo

601 Caroline Street, Suite 400, 4th Floor
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
540-372-1068

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	9,671	9,512	9,920
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	1,267	1,282	1,172
Class 1 Misdemeanor	3,088	2,966	3,010
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	692	788	829
CHINS/CHINSup	894	959	770
Other			
Technical Violations	556	724	541
Traffic	50	42	42
Other	90	76	103
Total Juvenile Complaints	6,637	6,837	6,467
Total Complaints	16,308	16,349	16,387

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

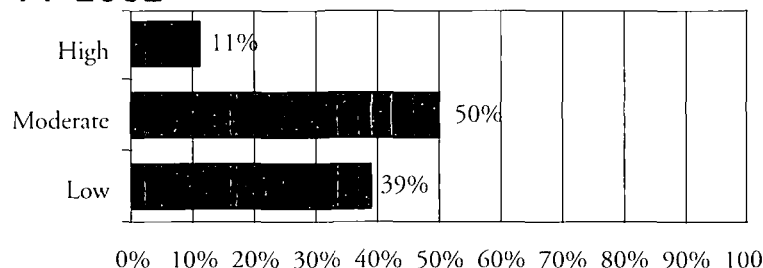


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	30.0%	31.1%	32.1%
White	66.0%	65.2%	63.4%
Other	3.9%	3.7%	4.5%
Sex			
Male	70.8%	72.5%	72.1%
Female	29.3%	27.5%	27.9%
Age			
8-12	9.0%	9.0%	7.7%
13	7.2%	8.2%	6.6%
14	13.0%	13.1%	13.0%
15	19.6%	18.4%	18.6%
16	23.5%	23.7%	24.7%
17	24.4%	23.3%	25.8%
18-20	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%
Error/Missing	1.0%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Juvenile Cases	4,509	4,821	4,410

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of eleven localities, the City of Fredericksburg and the counties of Caroline, Essex, Hanover, King George, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Westmoreland.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 51% (from 32,310 to 48,880).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 15th District CSU processed 4,410 juvenile intakes and 6,467 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.5 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 83% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints *increased* by 3%, while juvenile complaints *decreased* 3%.
- Over half (61%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 15th District CSU saw a 7% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while the statewide trend decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 17 year old male.
- 641 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, half had a moderate score.
- 86% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	6,017	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	1,779	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	1,120	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	1,004	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>9,920</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	46	0	1	0
Alcohol	269	13	44	4
Arson	69	6	36	4
Assault	854	87	239	24
Burglary	197	45	75	12
Contempt of Court	211	5	127	7
Disorderly Conduct	360	23	55	7
Escapes	12	0	5	5
Extortion	35	4	10	3
Failure to Appear	15	0	14	0
Family Offense	132	0	15	0
Fraud	129	3	66	1
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	6	1	3	0
Larceny	791	105	237	40
Misc/Other	152	6	25	2
Murder	2	0	1	0
Narcotics	512	49	98	10
Obscenity	32	0	2	0
Obstruct Justice	106	6	29	7
Prob./Parole Violation	541	1	335	35
Robbery	30	3	20	6
Sexual Assault	62	11	29	13
Status Offense	633	30	16	0
Telephone Law	25	0	4	0
Traffic	241	11	37	4
Trespass	211	12	16	5
Vandalism	682	34	107	13
Weapons	112	13	29	6
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>6,467</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>1,675</i>	<i>208</i>

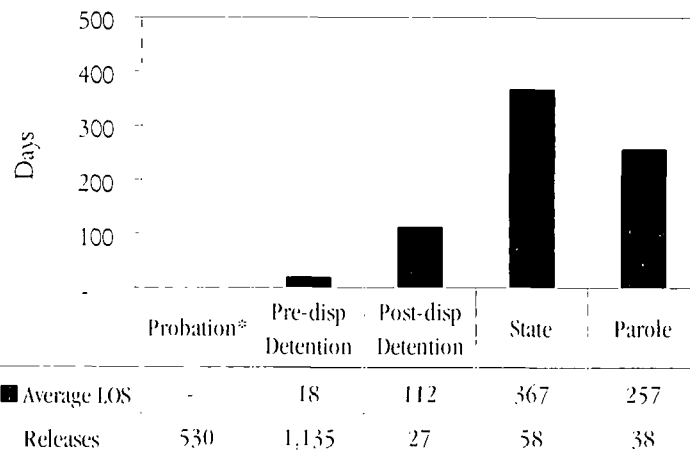
Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	1,172	146	499	76
Class 1 Misdemeanor	3,010	257	628	80
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	829	28	170	17
CHINS/CHINSup	770	33	29	0
Other	686	5	349	35
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>6,467</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>1,675</i>	<i>208</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>4,410</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>1,151</i>	<i>61</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

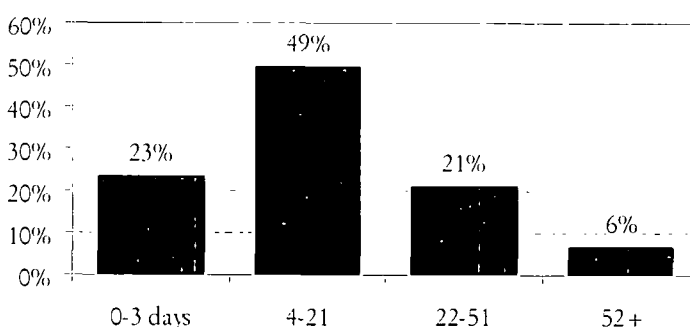
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 15th District, nearly three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 3.7 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 12.1 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 16

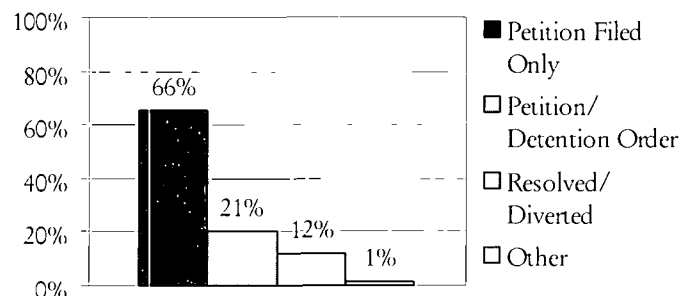
Director: Martha W. Carroll

407 East High Street
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902
434-979-7191

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	4,842	5,319	5,100
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	622	603	560
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,020	1,071	1,189
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	507	641	498
CHINS/CHINSup	546	440	479
Other			
Technical Violations	547	420	362
Traffic	10	9	11
Other	63	58	88
Total Juvenile Complaints	3,315	3,242	3,187
Total Complaints	8,157	8,561	8,287

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

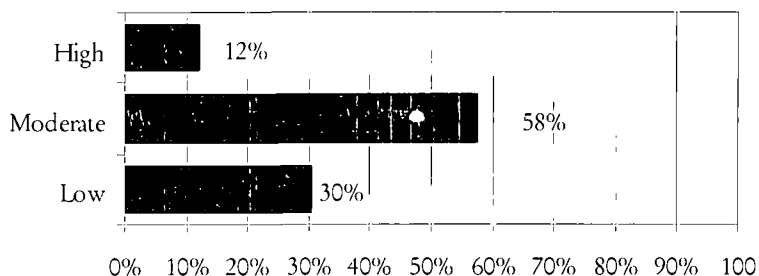


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	37.5%	38.4%	36.0%
White	60.2%	59.3%	61.1%
Other	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%
Sex			
Male	69.5%	65.9%	65.4%
Female	30.5%	34.1%	34.6%
Age			
8-12	7.0%	7.2%	6.6%
13	7.3%	9.5%	8.2%
14	13.5%	13.3%	12.5%
15	22.2%	19.6%	16.5%
16	23.9%	23.5%	27.0%
17	22.4%	24.4%	25.7%
18-20	3.1%	2.0%	2.8%
Error/Missing	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Total Juvenile Cases	2,625	2,516	2,444

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of nine localities, the City of Charlottesville and the counties of Albemarle, Culpeper, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Louisa, Madison, and Orange.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 35% (from 21,496 to 28,972).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 16th District CSU processed 2,444 juvenile intakes and 3,187 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 86% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints *increased* by 5%, while juvenile complaints *decreased* 4%.
- Over half (62%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 16th District CSU saw a 10% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%. The 16th District also saw a 17% *increase* in class 1 misdemeanor complaints, while statewide trends *decreased* less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 year old male.
- 243 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 78% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	3,917	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	589	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	496	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	98	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>5,100</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	10	1	1	0
Alcohol	66	10	3	0
Arson	33	9	14	3
Assault	417	103	146	17
Burglary	95	14	31	12
Contempt of Court	394	8	102	5
Disorderly Conduct	63	11	12	2
Escapes	1	0	0	0
Extortion	6	2	0	0
Failure to Appear	110	0	23	1
Family Offense	12	0	0	0
Fraud	56	6	0	5
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	0	2	0
Larceny	343	50	79	24
Misc/Other	94	2	11	0
Murder	2	0	1	0
Narcotics	163	27	30	8
Obscenity	3	0	1	0
Obstruct Justice	31	2	10	2
Prob./Parole Violation	353	1	180	36
Robbery	12	5	7	3
Sexual Assault	32	6	11	3
Status Offense	424	50	3	0
Telephone Law	8	1	1	0
Traffic	70	2	17	3
Trespass	103	4	5	2
Vandalism	236	27	52	10
Weapons	48	12	17	13
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,187</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>149</i>

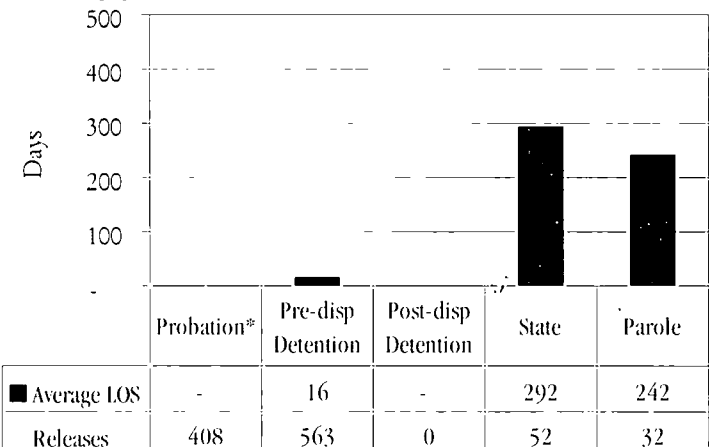
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	560	102	212	69
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,189	172	245	35
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	498	20	106	8
CHINS/CHINSup	479	56	8	1
Other	461	3	188	36
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,187</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>2,444</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>58</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

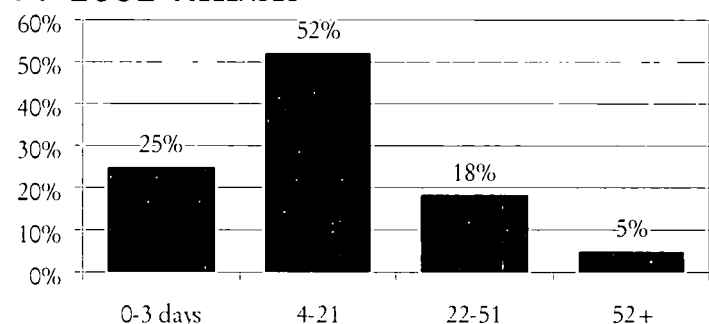
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 16th District, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from the 16th District CSU were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 9.6 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 17

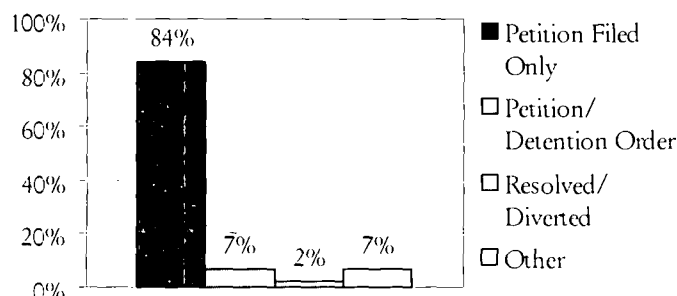
Director: Patricia Romano

1425 New Courthouse Road, Suite 5100
Arlington, Virginia 22201
703-228-4600

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	692	640	763
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	291	275	276
Class 1 Misdemeanor	406	334	285
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	184	109	103
CHINS/CHINSup	147	163	124
Other			
Technical Violations	428	529	557
Traffic	12	11	11
Other	181	118	122
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,649	1,539	1,478
Total Complaints	2,341	2,179	2,241

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

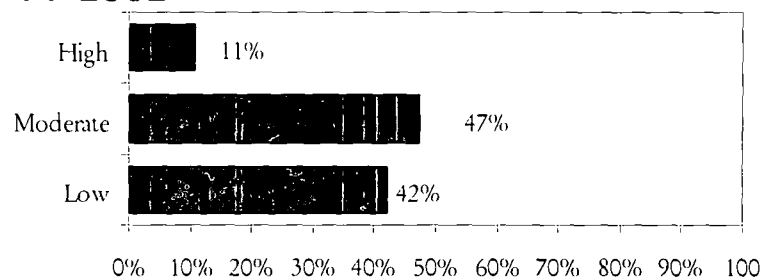


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	40.8%	41.0%	41.8%
White	24.4%	24.3%	19.8%
Other	34.7%	34.6%	38.5%
Sex			
Male	72.3%	70.3%	68.6%
Female	27.7%	29.7%	31.4%
Age			
8-12	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
13	6.1%	5.0%	5.9%
14	14.7%	11.7%	10.2%
15	18.1%	20.3%	20.0%
16	23.9%	24.5%	26.9%
17	27.9%	29.0%	26.8%
18-20	4.2%	4.6%	5.4%
Error/Missing	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,350	1,331	1,245

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of one locality, the County of Arlington, and is locally operated.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 29% (from 9,370 to 12,101).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 17th District CSU processed 1,245 juvenile intakes and 1,478 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.2 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 91% of juvenile complaints. Only 2% of complaints in CSU 17 were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 10%, while juvenile complaints decreased 10%.
- Over one-third (34%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 17th District CSU saw a 30% decrease in class 1 misdemeanor complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while the statewide trend decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 16 or 17 year old male.
- 254 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, nearly half had a moderate score.
- 56% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	407	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	70	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	140	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	146	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>763</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	1	0	1	0
Alcohol	15	5	3	0
Arson	6	1	2	1
Assault	109	28	66	8
Burglary	29	11	18	6
Contempt of Court	0	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	15	3	5	0
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	1	0	2	1
Failure to Appear	0	0	0	1
Family Offense	12	0	0	0
Fraud	14	1	11	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Larceny	185	54	78	9
Misc/Other	125	0	32	1
Murder	6	0	6	0
Narcotics	47	11	17	1
Obscenity	1	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	5	1	4	1
Prob./Parole Violation	557	0	214	21
Robbery	25	7	26	4
Sexual Assault	12	4	8	1
Status Offense	112	71	8	0
Telephone Law	0	0	0	0
Traffic	118	14	26	1
Trespass	25	11	6	1
Vandalism	35	7	12	1
Weapons	23	1	16	3
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,478</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>62</i>

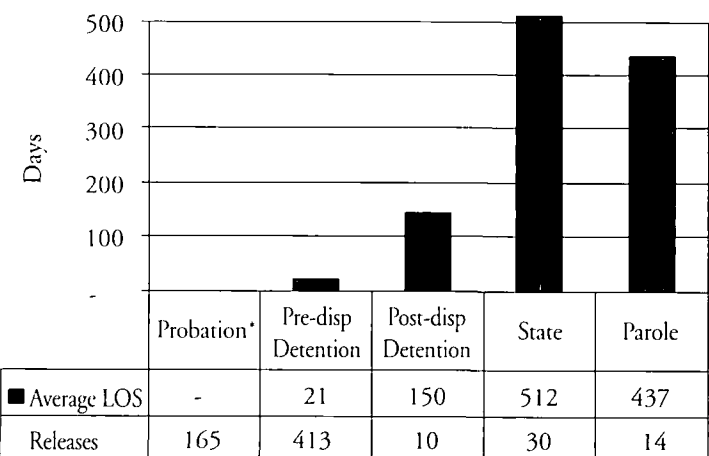
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	276	64	188	22
Class 1 Misdemeanor	285	64	98	17
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	103	17	22	2
CHINS/CHINSup	124	71	8	0
Other	690	14	245	21
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,478</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,245</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>24</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

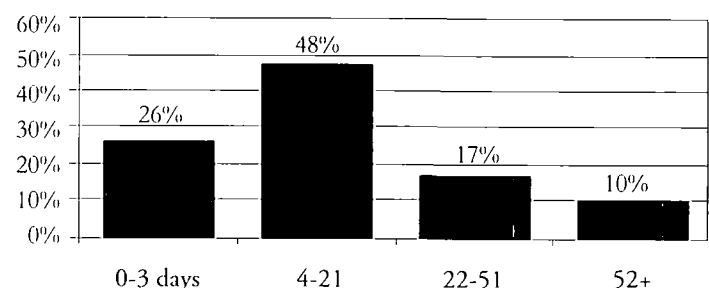
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 17th District, nearly three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 4.9 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 16.8 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION FY 2002 RELEASES



District 17F

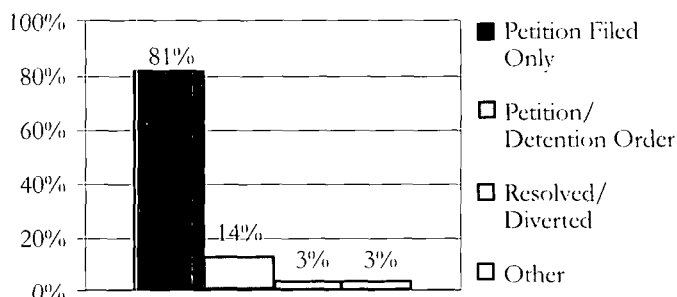
Director: Earl Conklin

200 Little Falls Street, Suite 207
Falls Church, Virginia 22046
703-241-7630

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	9	29	17
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	21	33	8
Class 1 Misdemeanor	63	90	49
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	19	26	24
CHINS/CHINSup	9	6	9
Other			
Technical Violations	17	24	24
Traffic	0	1	1
Other	2	5	3
Total Juvenile Complaints	131	185	118
Total Complaints	140	214	135

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

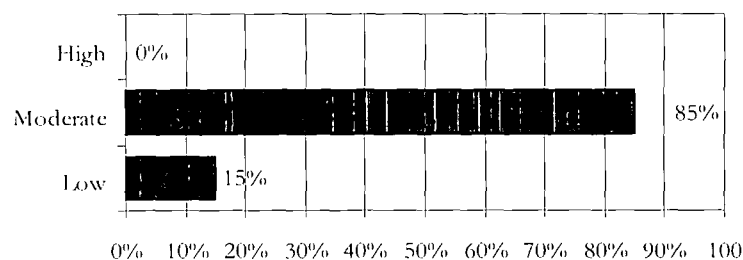


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	2.2%	9.7%	16.7%
White	66.7%	67.2%	61.1%
Other	31.1%	23.1%	22.2%
Sex			
Male	80.0%	83.6%	76.7%
Female	20.0%	16.4%	23.3%
Age			
8-12	1.1%	6.0%	2.2%
13	4.4%	5.2%	4.4%
14	18.9%	8.2%	10.0%
15	21.1%	15.7%	15.6%
16	27.8%	26.9%	37.8%
17	23.3%	33.6%	27.8%
18-20	3.3%	4.5%	1.1%
Error/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Total Juvenile Cases	90	134	90

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Falls Church, and is locally operated.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 48% (from 800 to 1,186).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the District 17F CSU processed 90 juvenile intakes and 118 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 94% of juvenile complaints. Only 3% of complaints in District 17F were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints *increased* by 89% (from 9 to 17 cases), while juvenile complaints *decreased* 10%.
- 13% of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The District 17F CSU saw a 62% decrease (from 21 to 8 cases) in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 year old male.
- 13 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over three-quarters had a moderate score.
- 84% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

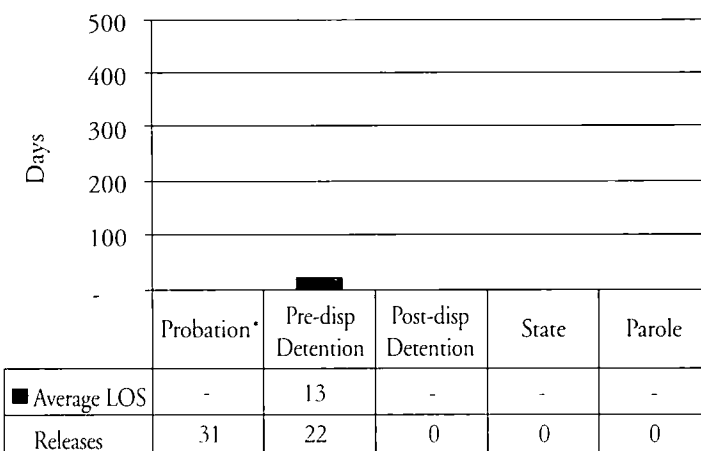
OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	9	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	3	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	4	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	1	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	26	5	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Assault	8	4	4	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Contempt of Court	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	1	0
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	0	1	0	0
Failure to Appear	0	0	0	0
Family Offense	0	0	0	0
Fraud	3	2	0	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Larceny	12	9	3	1
Misc/Other	3	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0	0
Narcotics	17	2	0	0
Obscenity	1	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	2	0	0	0
Prob./Parole Violation	24	0	10	1
Robbery	2	1	1	0
Sexual Assault	1	2	2	1
Status Offense	9	3	0	0
Telephone Law	0	0	0	0
Traffic	2	1	0	0
Trespass	4	0	1	0
Vandalism	3	2	3	0
Weapons	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>3</i>

Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	8	5	6	2
Class 1 Misdemeanor	49	22	9	0
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	24	2	0	0
CHINS/CHINSup	9	3	0	0
Other	28	0	10	1
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>2</i>

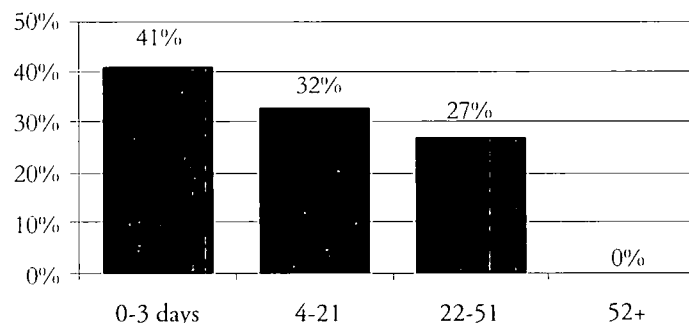
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the District 17F CSU, nearly three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from District 17F were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- None of the committed juveniles released in FY 2002 were from District 17F.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

District 18

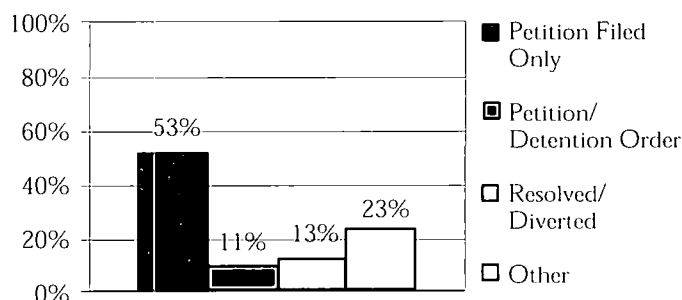
Director: Lillian B. Brooks

520 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
703-838-4144

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	1,078	1,098	1,099
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	184	277	196
Class 1 Misdemeanor	382	482	368
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	102	151	85
CHINS/CHINSup	355	457	392
Other			
Technical Violations	142	127	146
Traffic	173	190	118
Other	17	12	30
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,355	1,696	1,335
Total Complaints	2,433	2,794	2,434

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

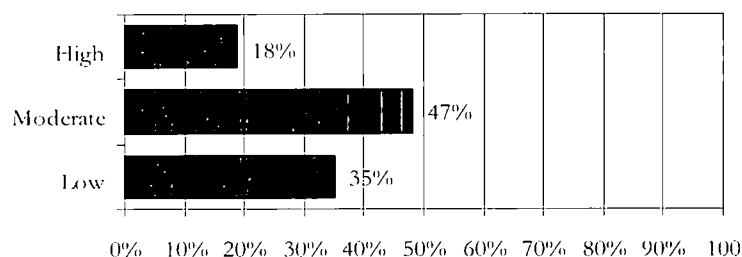


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	57.9%	54.6%	50.8%
White	22.7%	25.3%	26.0%
Other	19.4%	20.1%	23.3%
Sex			
Male	65.4%	64.1%	63.8%
Female	34.6%	35.9%	36.2%
Age			
8-12	11.5%	8.4%	9.9%
13	7.3%	6.1%	7.7%
14	11.6%	11.4%	11.7%
15	13.8%	15.6%	15.4%
16	23.0%	25.0%	24.1%
17	27.4%	28.8%	27.2%
18-20	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%
Error/Missing	3.8%	2.4%	2.5%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,200	1,439	1,121

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Alexandria.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 20% (from 6,347 to 7,622).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 18th District CSU processed 1,121 juvenile intakes and 1,335 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.2 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 64% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints *increased* by 2%, while juvenile complaints *decreased* 1%.
- Nearly half (45%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 18th District CSU saw a 7% *increase* in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends *decreased* 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 17 year old male.
- 170 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, nearly half had a moderate score.
- 61% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 18th District, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	664	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	64	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	320	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	71	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>1,099</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	3	0	2	0
Alcohol	53	1	8	0
Arson	13	4	4	0
Assault	118	39	43	3
Burglary	20	5	10	1
Contempt of Court	59	3	10	0
Disorderly Conduct	3	1	1	0
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	2	0	0	0
Failure to Appear	1	0	1	0
Family Offense	17	0	4	0
Fraud	17	1	2	0
Gangs	7	1	6	0
Kidnapping	1	0	2	0
Larceny	147	26	63	7
Misc/Other	34	5	5	1
Murder	0	0	0	0
Narcotics	54	18	15	0
Obscenity	4	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	15	2	6	0
Prob./Parole Violation	146	0	78	2
Robbery	28	3	17	2
Sexual Assault	17	3	10	2
Status Offense	316	36	9	2
Telephone Law	0	0	0	0
Traffic	196	1	5	0
Trespass	14	0	5	0
Vandalism	29	7	9	1
Weapons	21	3	11	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>21</i>

Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	196	32	111	13
Class 1 Misdemeanor	368	65	99	4
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	85	18	11	0
CHINS/CHINSup	392	39	23	2
Other	294	5	82	2
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>13</i>

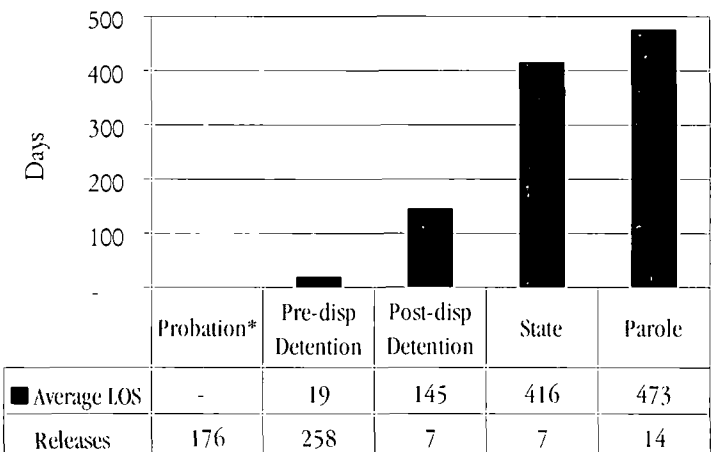
*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

• Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 4.8 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

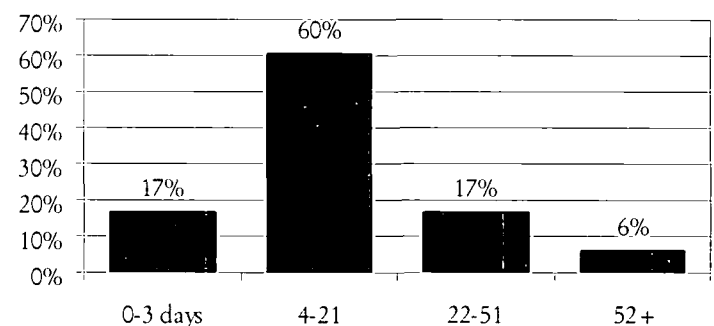
• Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 13.7 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 19

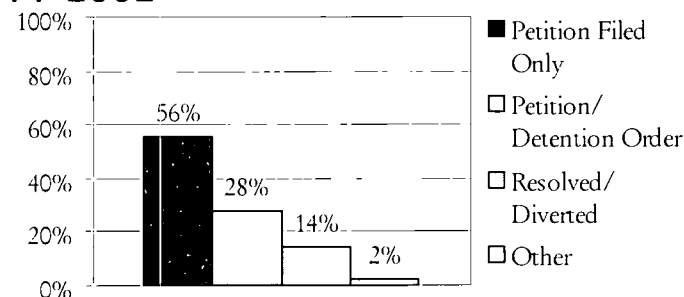
Director: James Dedes

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-246-3414

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	N/A	N/A	7,549
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	N/A	N/A	1,500
Class 1 Misdemeanor	N/A	N/A	2,684
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	N/A	N/A	967
CHINS/CHINSup	N/A	N/A	861
Other			
Technical Violations	N/A	N/A	818
Traffic	N/A	N/A	17
Other	N/A	N/A	524
Total Juvenile Complaints	N/A	N/A	7,371
Total Complaints	N/A	N/A	14,920

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

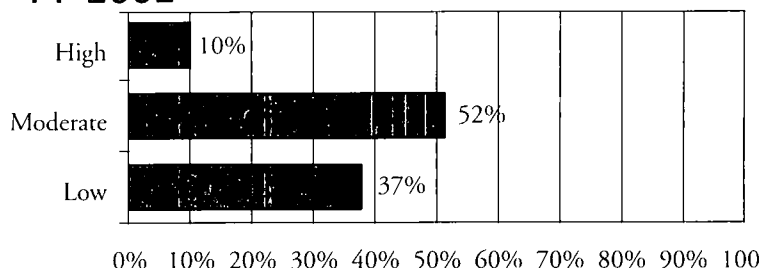


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	N/A	N/A	24.4%
White	N/A	N/A	52.5%
Other	N/A	N/A	23.0%
Sex			
Male	N/A	N/A	70.0%
Female	N/A	N/A	30.0%
Age			
8-12	N/A	N/A	4.1%
13	N/A	N/A	6.3%
14	N/A	N/A	13.7%
15	N/A	N/A	18.7%
16	N/A	N/A	25.8%
17	N/A	N/A	26.9%
18-20	N/A	N/A	4.1%
Error/Missing	N/A	N/A	0.6%
Total Juvenile Cases	N/A	N/A	5,828

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of two localities, the City of Fairfax and the County of Fairfax, and is locally operated.
- The 19th District became part of the agency's juvenile tracking system in mid-year 2001. Therefore, FY 2002 represents the first full year of data from this district and we are unable to report their intake totals in a format comparable to the other districts.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 25% (from 88,062 to 110,320).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 19th District CSU processed 5,828 juvenile intakes and 7,371 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 84% of juvenile complaints.
- Over half (51%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16-17 year old male.
- 324 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 62% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from 19th District, nearly three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	4,891	2	0	0
Desertion/Support	1,697	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	725	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	236	7	1	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>7,549</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	32	0	11	0
Alcohol	201	29	41	0
Arson	134	33	35	0
Assault	723	138	315	7
Burglary	249	44	58	2
Contempt of Court	335	2	79	0
Disorderly Conduct	176	31	28	0
Escapes	15	0	6	0
Extortion	28	7	11	0
Failure to Appear	29	0	13	0
Family Offense	77	1	10	0
Fraud	164	17	43	1
Gangs	5	0	0	0
Kidnapping	15	0	14	4
Larceny	1,151	153	277	17
Misc/Other	561	4	50	4
Murder	3	0	3	0
Narcotics	504	87	53	3
Obscenity	56	8	10	0
Obstruct Justice	47	9	14	0
Prob./Parole Violation	808	4	357	15
Robbery	102	7	81	13
Sexual Assault	45	14	18	2
Status Offense	784	290	11	0
Telephone Law	29	3	5	0
Traffic	180	11	33	0
Trespass	245	35	40	1
Vandalism	458	62	109	4
Weapons	215	27	95	3
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>7,371</i>	<i>1,016</i>	<i>1,820</i>	<i>76</i>

Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	1,500	204	620	37
Class 1 Misdemeanor	2,684	429	625	21
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	967	82	142	1
CHINS/CHINSup	861	291	21	0
Other	1,359	10	412	17
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>7,371</i>	<i>1,016</i>	<i>1,820</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>5,828</i>	<i>1,016</i>	<i>1,386</i>	<i>33</i>

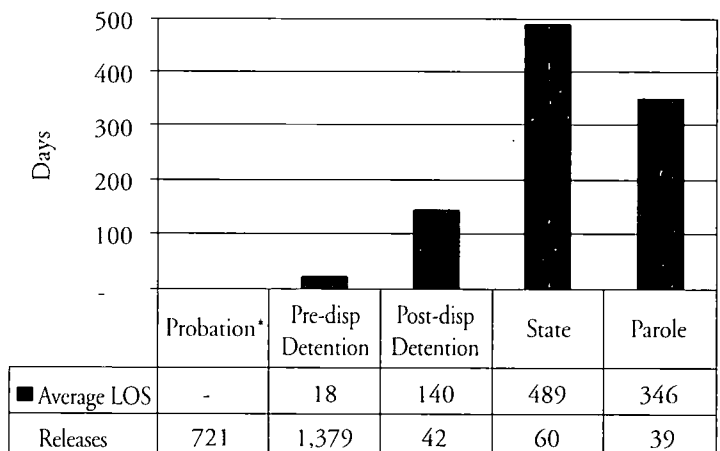
*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

• Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 4.6 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

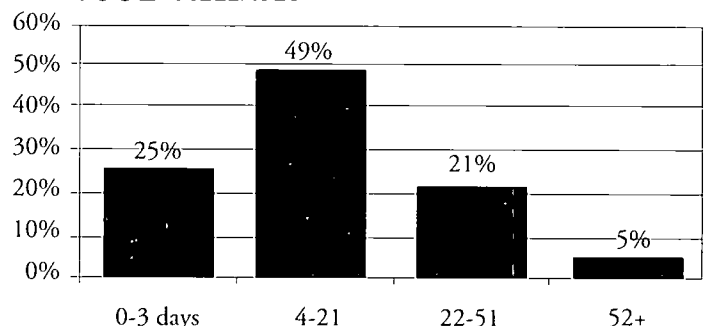
• Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 16.1 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 20L

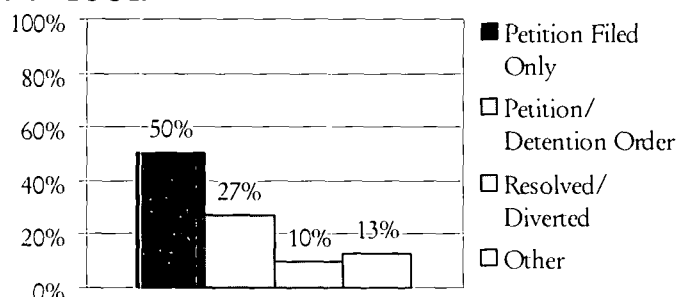
Director: Mark Crowley

18 East Market Street
Leesburg, Virginia 20178
703-777-0303

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	661	713	832
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	376	340	276
Class 1 Misdemeanor	511	636	676
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	364	369	339
CHINS/CHINSup	160	185	187
Other			
Technical Violations	73	57	78
Traffic	13	8	5
Other	65	57	76
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,562	1,652	1,637
Total Complaints	2,223	2,365	2,469

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

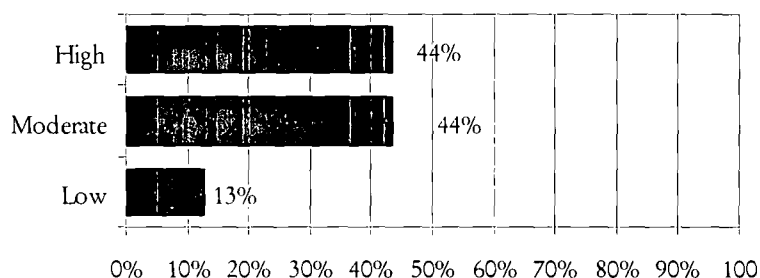


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	20.2%	22.1%	21.5%
White	65.6%	67.7%	68.0%
Other	14.2%	10.2%	10.5%
Sex			
Male	78.6%	72.9%	73.0%
Female	21.4%	27.2%	27.0%
Age			
8-12	5.4%	4.7%	4.4%
13	6.4%	6.0%	7.0%
14	9.5%	14.0%	14.5%
15	18.2%	18.2%	17.2%
16	26.0%	23.2%	26.1%
17	30.2%	29.8%	25.8%
18-20	4.2%	3.8%	4.7%
Error/Missing	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,054	1,197	1,224

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of one locality, the County of Loudoun.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 108% (from 9,045 to 18,825).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the District 20L CSU processed 1,224 juvenile intakes and 1,637 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 77% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 26%, while juvenile complaints increased 5%.
- Over one-third (34%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The District 20L CSU saw a 27% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%. District 20L saw a 32% *increase* in class 1 misdemeanor complaints while the statewide trend *decreased* less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 or 17 year old male.
- 39 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, nearly half had a moderate level and the same number had a high level.
- 88% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the District 20L CSU, nearly 90% were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	462	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	203	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	162	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	5	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	7	0	0	0
Alcohol	185	1	5	1
Arson	22	1	0	0
Assault	160	16	59	10
Burglary	19	4	3	0
Contempt of Court	219	0	165	2
Disorderly Conduct	7	0	0	0
Escapes	5	0	2	0
Extortion	7	0	0	0
Failure to Appear	10	0	15	0
Family Offense	106	1	0	0
Fraud	38	1	0	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	4	0	2	0
Larceny	224	6	33	2
Misc/Other	86	0	1	0
Murder	0	0	0	0
Narcotics	106	8	4	1
Obscenity	13	1	0	0
Obstruct Justice	26	0	4	1
Prob./Parole Violation	69	0	36	4
Robbery	6	0	2	1
Sexual Assault	12	4	6	0
Status Offense	83	0	4	0
Telephone Law	6	1	0	0
Traffic	43	2	5	0
Trespass	22	1	4	0
Vandalism	107	3	12	0
Weapons	45	0	9	1
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,637</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>23</i>

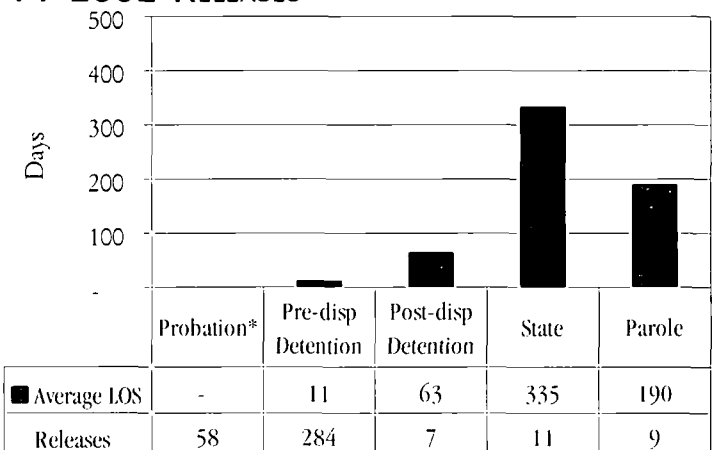
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	276	22	69	10
Class 1 Misdemeanor	676	22	84	7
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	339	4	165	2
CHINS/CHINSup	187	1	4	0
Other	159	1	49	4
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,637</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,224</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>7</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

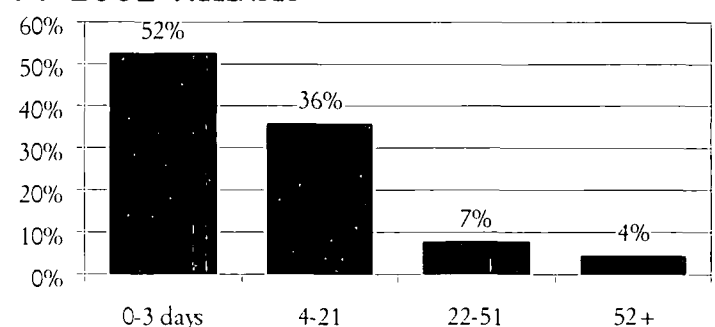
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 2.1 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 11.0 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 20W

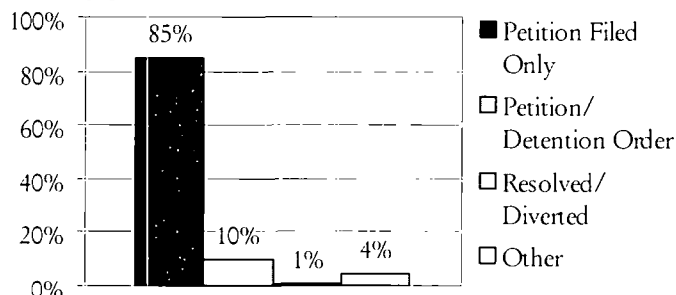
Director: Kenneth E. Smith

9 Court Street
Warrenton, Virginia 20186
540-347-8634

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	412	437	526
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	120	135	99
Class 1 Misdemeanor	249	208	175
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	43	43	63
CHINS/CHINSup	21	39	36
Other			
Technical Violations	64	65	99
Traffic	11	5	6
Other	3	3	1
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>479</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>1,005</i>

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

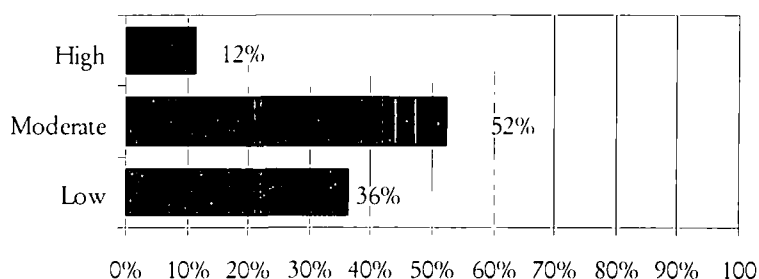


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	17.8%	11.3%	15.5%
White	78.7%	85.5%	83.1%
Other	3.5%	3.2%	1.4%
Sex			
Male	75.5%	73.0%	78.6%
Female	24.5%	27.0%	21.4%
Age			
8-12	2.6%	3.8%	5.1%
13	7.3%	6.1%	6.5%
14	11.2%	13.1%	10.1%
15	20.1%	24.4%	19.7%
16	24.8%	26.5%	27.3%
17	32.2%	23.6%	28.5%
18-20	1.6%	1.7%	2.3%
Error/Missing	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>355</i>

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of two localities, the counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 31% (from 6,030 to 7,891).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the District 20W CSU processed 355 juvenile intakes and 479 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 95% of juvenile complaints. Only 1% of complaints in District 20W were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 28%, while juvenile complaints decreased 6%.
- Over half (52%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The District 20W CSU saw a 30% decrease in class 1 misdemeanor complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased less than 1%. District 20W saw an 18% decrease in juvenile felony complaints, while the statewide trend decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16-17 year old male.
- 113 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 77% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	319	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	113	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	81	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	13	0	0	0
Total DR/CW	526	0	0	0
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	2	1	0	0
Alcohol	32	13	0	0
Arson	2	2	0	0
Assault	59	27	16	0
Burglary	16	8	4	0
Contempt of Court	3	2	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	6	0	0	0
Escapes	1	0	1	0
Extortion	4	0	1	1
Failure to Appear	0	0	0	0
Family Offense	8	0	0	0
Fraud	4	0	0	1
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Larceny	52	22	14	5
Misc/Other	5	1	1	2
Murder	0	0	0	0
Narcotics	55	37	4	1
Obscenity	0	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	5	0	0	1
Prob./Parole Violation	99	0	21	3
Robbery	1	2	2	0
Sexual Assault	7	1	5	9
Status Offense	28	3	0	0
Telephone Law	5	2	0	0
Traffic	36	16	0	0
Trespass	9	3	0	0
Vandalism	33	15	7	3
Weapons	7	3	0	0
Total Juvenile Offenses	479	158	77	26

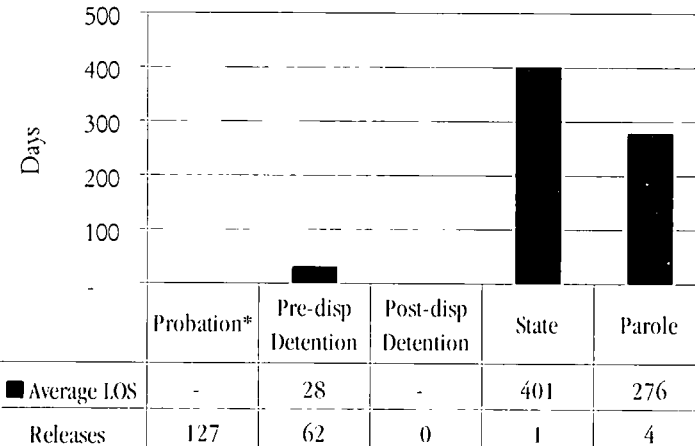
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	99	38	30	13
Class 1 Misdemeanor	175	83	22	9
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	63	29	3	1
CHINS/CHINSup	36	4	0	0
Other	106	4	22	3
Total Juvenile Offenses	479	158	77	26
Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*	355	158	61	7

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

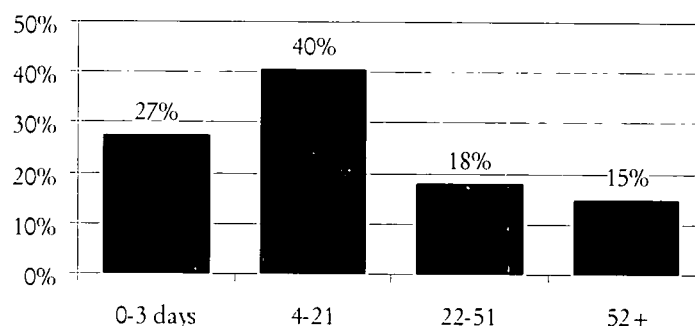
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the District 20W CSU, two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from District 20W were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 13.2 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 21

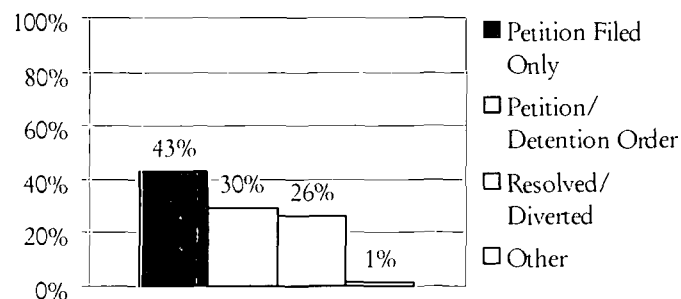
Director: Robert W. Foster

3160 Kings Mountain Road, Suite E
Martinsville, Virginia 24112
276-634-4865

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,363	3,181	3,407
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	351	318	421
Class 1 Misdemeanor	616	722	687
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	150	167	172
CHINS/CHINSup	174	186	176
Other			
Technical Violations	42	57	40
Traffic	3	10	9
Other	38	31	43
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,374	1,491	1,548
Total Complaints	4,737	4,672	4,955

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

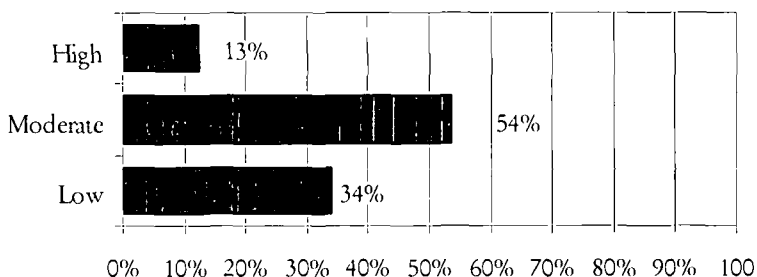


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	55.2%	50.1%	43.3%
White	43.6%	48.7%	54.6%
Other	1.2%	1.2%	2.1%
Sex			
Male	70.1%	74.9%	71.7%
Female	29.9%	25.1%	28.3%
Age			
8-12	9.5%	10.5%	10.1%
13	9.7%	7.5%	10.0%
14	16.6%	12.3%	14.0%
15	20.3%	18.1%	14.0%
16	23.9%	26.0%	25.3%
17	16.6%	23.0%	22.7%
18-20	1.7%	1.6%	2.8%
Error/Missing	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%
Total Juvenile Cases	921	890	980

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of three localities, the City of Martinsville, and the counties of Henry and Patrick.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 2% (from 9,541 to 9,763).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 21st District CSU processed 980 juvenile intakes and 1,548 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.6 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 73% of juvenile complaints. Over 25% of complaints in District 21 were resolved or diverted compared to only 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 1%, while juvenile complaints increased 13%.
- Over two-thirds (69%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 21st District CSU saw a 20% increase in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 year old male.
- 183 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 84% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

**OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002**

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,331	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	654	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	326	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	96	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>3,407</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	57	1	3	0
Alcohol	28	7	2	0
Arson	13	2	9	2
Assault	243	51	54	4
Burglary	97	23	57	12
Contempt of Court	38	0	5	4
Disorderly Conduct	41	6	1	0
Escapes	1	0	0	0
Extortion	8	3	2	1
Failure to Appear	10	0	6	0
Family Offense	26	0	1	0
Fraud	25	2	4	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Larceny	359	39	110	25
Misc/Other	50	1	24	0
Murder	3	0	3	0
Narcotics	57	11	1	4
Obscenity	12	1	0	0
Obstruct Justice	11	0	3	1
Prob./Parole Violation	30	0	9	3
Robbery	16	1	7	1
Sexual Assault	9	4	3	0
Status Offense	145	27	2	0
Telephone Law	30	4	3	0
Traffic	43	6	6	0
Trespass	28	6	2	0
Vandalism	129	18	63	14
Weapons	39	9	17	4
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,548</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>75</i>

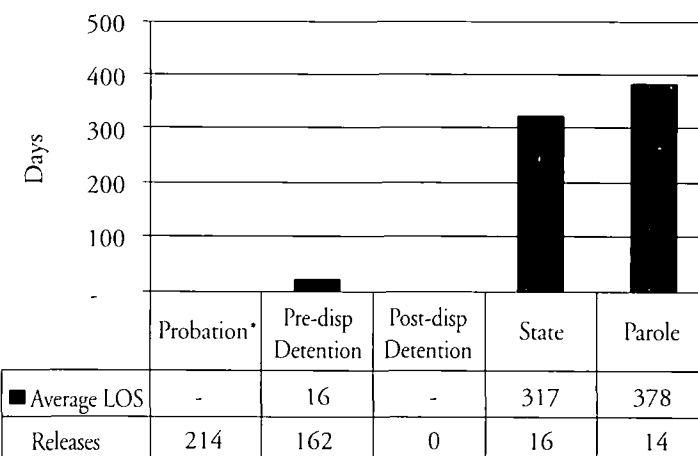
Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	421	68	222	47
Class 1 Misdemeanor	687	118	121	20
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	172	9	12	5
CHINS/CHINSup	176	27	3	0
Other	92	0	39	3
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,548</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>980</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>17</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

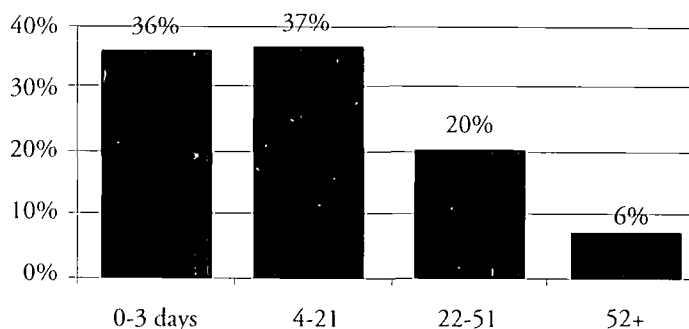
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 21st District, nearly three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from the 21st District CSU were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 10.4 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

**AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES**



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

**PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES**



District 22

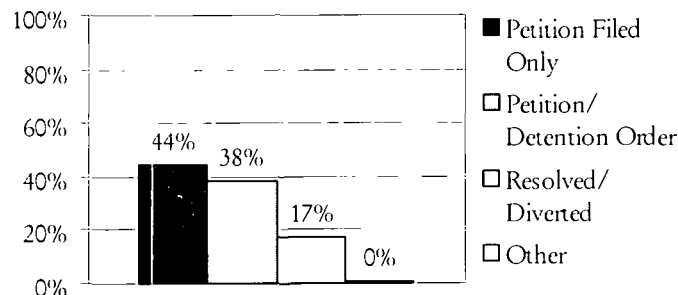
Director: Harry W. Ayer

275 South Main Street, Suite 53
Rocky Mount, Virginia 24151
540-483-3050

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,857	4,011	3,743
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	467	435	369
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,091	981	1,034
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	276	286	250
CHINS/CHINSup	521	345	283
Other			
Technical Violations	184	160	162
Traffic	10	17	12
Other	155	174	194
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,704	2,398	2,304
Total Complaints	6,561	6,409	6,047

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

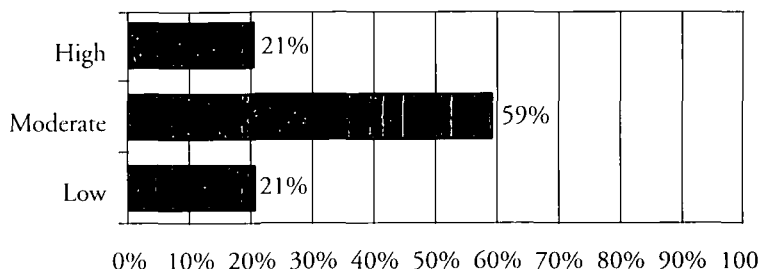


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	46.8%	47.2%	45.9%
White	52.7%	52.3%	52.9%
Other	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%
Sex			
Male	66.8%	69.2%	67.5%
Female	33.2%	30.9%	32.5%
Age			
8-12	10.2%	10.3%	9.2%
13	7.3%	7.7%	10.3%
14	16.8%	16.1%	13.7%
15	17.1%	21.4%	17.6%
16	21.2%	20.9%	24.0%
17	24.3%	20.1%	22.4%
18-20	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%
Error/Missing	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%
Total Juvenile Cases	2,169	1,916	1,808

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of three localities, the City of Danville and the counties of Franklin and Pittsylvania.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 9% (from 15,641 to 17,118).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 22nd District CSU processed 1,808 juvenile intakes and 2,304 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 82% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by 3%, while juvenile complaints decreased 15%.
- Over half (62%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 22nd District CSU saw a 21% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 year old male.
- 239 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 92% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,615	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	642	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	405	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	81	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>3,743</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	15	0	0	0
Alcohol	28	2	3	2
Arson	7	1	2	1
Assault	324	45	152	6
Burglary	83	15	44	6
Contempt of Court	144	5	45	6
Disorderly Conduct	105	8	33	2
Escapes	4	0	2	0
Extortion	2	3	1	1
Failure to Appear	98	0	30	1
Family Offense	64	0	0	0
Fraud	45	4	21	3
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	0	2	0
Larceny	310	42	90	19
Misc/Other	204	1	99	7
Murder	3	1	1	0
Narcotics	78	10	18	3
Obscenity	19	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	19	0	5	3
Prob./Parole Violation	159	0	99	13
Robbery	9	1	10	2
Sexual Assault	25	3	25	4
Status Offense	213	1	3	0
Telephone Law	10	0	2	0
Traffic	62	6	16	3
Trespass	63	7	8	0
Vandalism	167	6	39	2
Weapons	42	5	21	1
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,304</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>771</i>	<i>85</i>

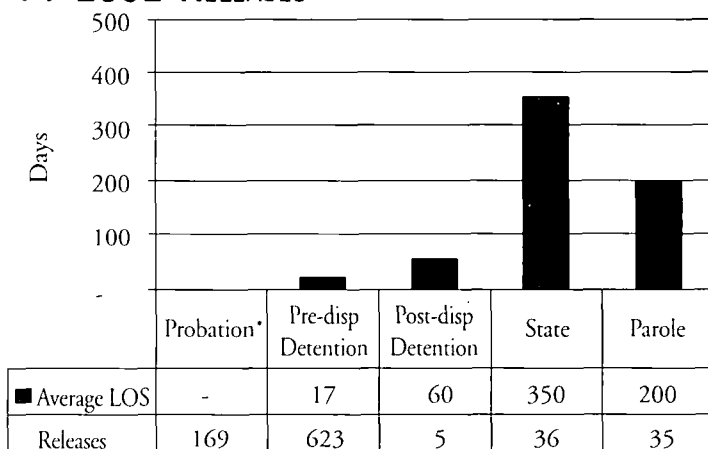
Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	369	76	211	36
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,034	77	301	22
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	250	9	50	7
CHINS/CHINSup	283	2	10	0
Other	368	2	199	20
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,304</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>771</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,808</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>32</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

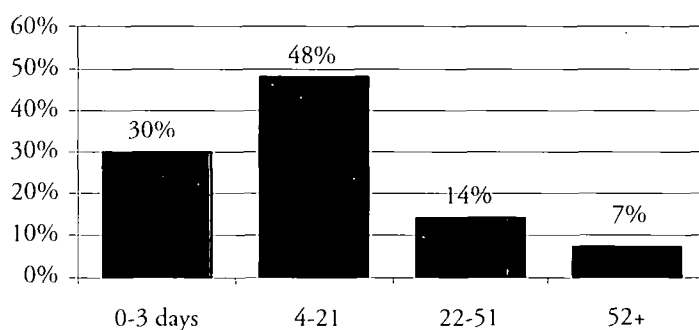
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 22nd District, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 2.0 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 11.5 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 23

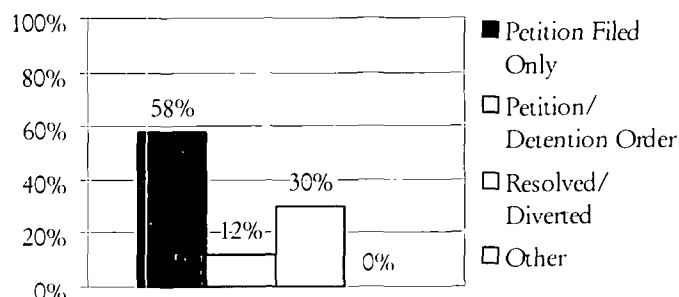
Director: David Davis

305 East Main Street
Salem, Virginia 24153
540-387-6125

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	1,186	1,161	1,235
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	195	232	190
Class 1 Misdemeanor	669	816	829
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	319	294	252
CHINS/CHINSup	255	295	324
Other			
Technical Violations	92	65	49
Traffic	205	78	74
Other	137	83	105
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,872	1,863	1,823
Total Complaints	3,058	3,024	3,058

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

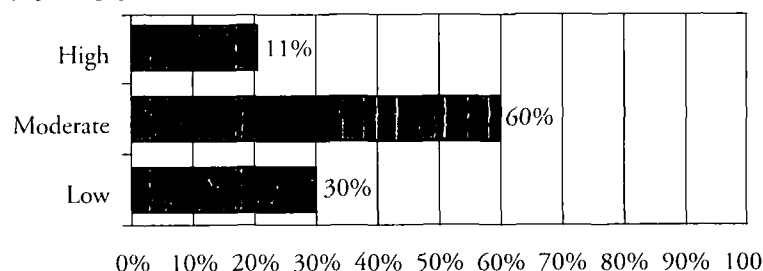


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	8.0%	10.6%	10.9%
White	90.5%	88.3%	87.9%
Other	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%
Sex			
Male	64.8%	67.8%	65.7%
Female	35.2%	32.2%	34.3%
Age			
8-12	7.9%	9.0%	7.7%
13	5.5%	7.2%	5.9%
14	9.6%	12.7%	11.2%
15	17.3%	16.2%	20.6%
16	25.7%	25.4%	24.6%
17	31.2%	25.8%	26.9%
18-20	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%
Error/Missing	0.6%	1.7%	1.4%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,563	1,509	1,507

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of two localities, the City of Salem and the County of Roanoke.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 11% (from 10,666 to 11,858).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 23rd District CSU processed 1,507 juvenile intakes and 1,823 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.2 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 70% of juvenile complaints. 30% of complaints in District 23 were resolved or diverted compared to only 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 4%, while juvenile complaints decreased 3%.
- Over one-third (40%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 23rd District CSU saw a 24% increase in class 1 misdemeanor complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased less than 1%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 17 year old male.
- 152 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 88% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	763	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	264	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	173	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	35	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>1,235</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	28	1	4	0
Alcohol	71	1	12	0
Arson	11	0	5	0
Assault	240	22	35	3
Burglary	34	1	12	0
Contempt of Court	44	0	16	0
Disorderly Conduct	88	4	4	0
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	3	0	0	0
Failure to Appear	32	0	19	1
Family Offense	7	0	0	0
Fraud	31	3	6	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Larceny	223	14	41	2
Misc/Other	113	0	36	0
Murder	1	0	0	0
Narcotics	125	6	7	0
Obscenity	20	0	1	0
Obstruct Justice	20	0	2	1
Prob./Parole Violation	39	1	24	1
Robbery	3	0	2	2
Sexual Assault	11	1	21	3
Status Offense	320	2	2	0
Telephone Law	4	0	1	0
Traffic	168	2	13	0
Trespass	75	1	7	0
Vandalism	96	5	10	1
Weapons	16	0	2	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,823</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>14</i>

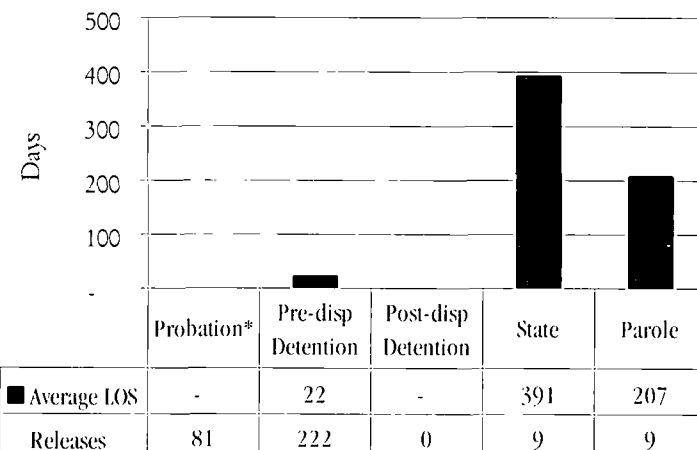
Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	190	17	63	12
Class 1 Misdemeanor	829	39	125	0
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	252	5	28	1
CHINS/CHINSup	324	2	2	0
Other	228	1	64	1
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,823</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,507</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>7</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

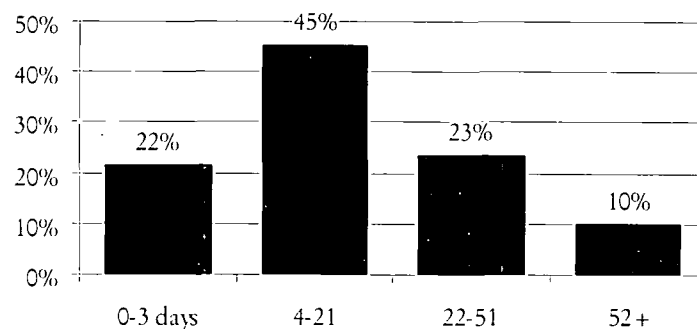
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 23rd District, over two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from the 23rd District CSU were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 12.8 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 23A

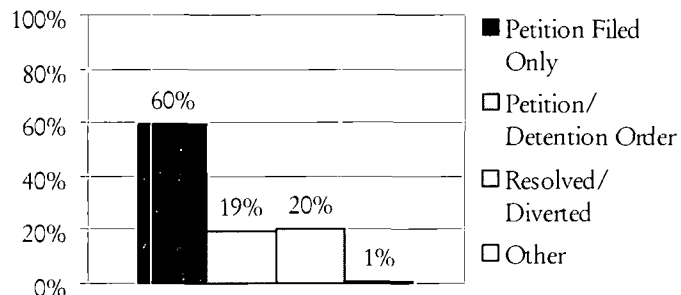
Director: Rodney C. Hubbard

309 3rd Street, S.W., 3rd Floor
Roanoke, Virginia 24011
540-853-2615

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	2,775	2,439	2,510
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	454	383	318
Class 1 Misdemeanor	976	1,008	1,054
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	144	175	163
CHINS/CHINSup	134	150	204
Other			
Technical Violations	94	53	47
Traffic	0	4	4
Other	476	331	252
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,278	2,104	2,042
Total Complaints	5,053	4,543	4,552

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

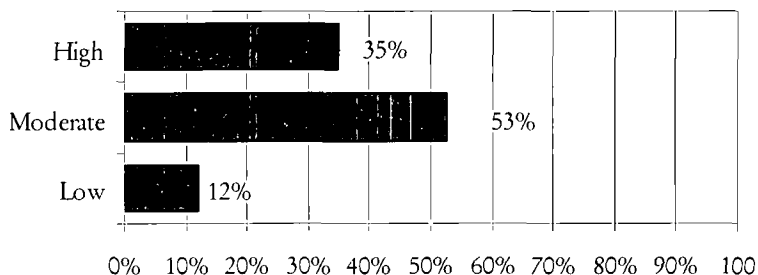


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	58.1%	59.0%	53.5%
White	40.7%	39.1%	43.5%
Other	1.3%	2.0%	3.0%
Sex			
Male	64.4%	66.1%	66.7%
Female	35.6%	34.0%	33.3%
Age			
8-12	11.5%	10.1%	11.6%
13	12.3%	12.9%	11.7%
14	19.0%	18.0%	15.8%
15	19.1%	21.5%	19.3%
16	18.5%	19.0%	23.0%
17	17.8%	17.0%	16.7%
18-20	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%
Error/Missing	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,824	1,720	1,662

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of one locality, the City of Roanoke.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 5% (from 8,471 to 8,876).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the District 23A CSU processed 1,662 juvenile intakes and 2,042 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.2 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 79% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, both domestic relations and total juvenile complaints decreased by 10% each.
- Over half (55%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The District 23A CSU saw a 30% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black, 16 year old male.
- 205 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 90% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

**OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002**

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	1,307	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	423	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	558	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	222	0	0	2
Total DR/CW	2,510	0	0	2
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	37	1	2	0
Alcohol	19	0	1	0
Arson	8	1	6	0
Assault	362	17	89	9
Burglary	38	5	14	6
Contempt of Court	47	1	27	8
Disorderly Conduct	129	1	13	1
Escapes	5	0	0	0
Extortion	13	0	2	1
Failure to Appear	57	1	41	2
Family Offense	18	1	0	0
Fraud	15	1	2	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	0	1	0
Larceny	324	22	45	21
Misc/Other	258	0	52	0
Murder	3	0	3	0
Narcotics	89	8	19	2
Obscenity	11	0	1	0
Obstruct Justice	25	3	9	1
Prob./Parole Violation	47	0	34	11
Robbery	17	1	11	1
Sexual Assault	11	0	0	0
Status Offense	187	0	4	0
Telephone Law	8	0	0	0
Traffic	32	0	0	3
Trespass	89	4	9	5
Vandalism	154	6	19	4
Weapons	37	4	21	0
Total Juvenile Offenses	2,042	77	425	75

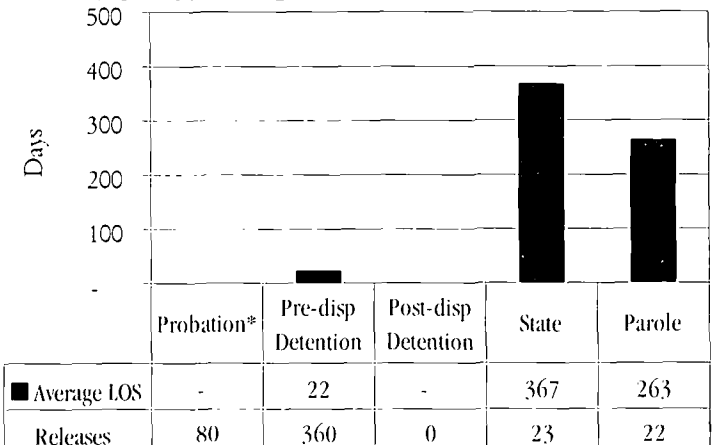
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	318	35	122	29
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,054	34	177	26
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	163	6	35	9
CHINS/CHINSup	204	1	4	0
Other	303	1	87	11
Total Juvenile Offenses	2,042	77	425	75
Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*	1,662	77	366	21

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

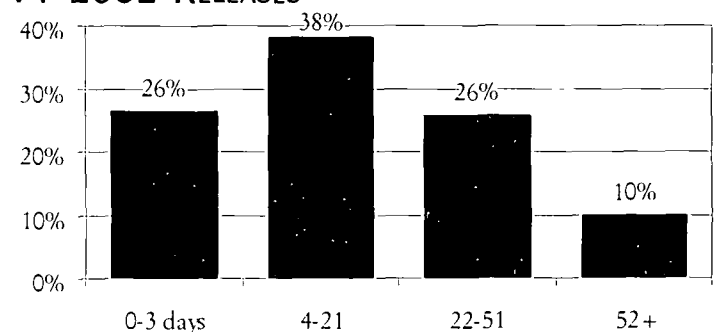
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the District 23A CSU, nearly two-thirds were detained for 21 days or less.
- The Juvenile Tracking System shows no juveniles from District 23A were released from post-dispositional detention (with programs) in FY 2002.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles committed to the state was 12.1 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

**AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES**



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

**PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES**



District 24

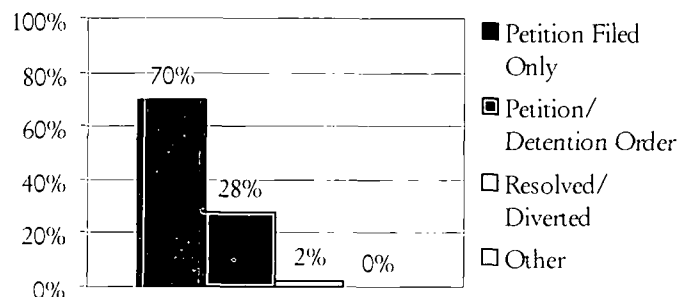
Director: Robert G. Wade

901 Church Street, 2nd Floor
Lynchburg, Virginia 24504
434-847-1582

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	4,930	5,425	5,755
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	570	525	622
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,236	1,313	1,067
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	682	786	708
CHINS/CHINSup	415	455	461
Other			
Technical Violations	199	177	209
Traffic	10	9	3
Other	15	8	7
Total Juvenile Complaints	3,127	3,273	3,077
Total Complaints	8,057	8,698	8,832

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

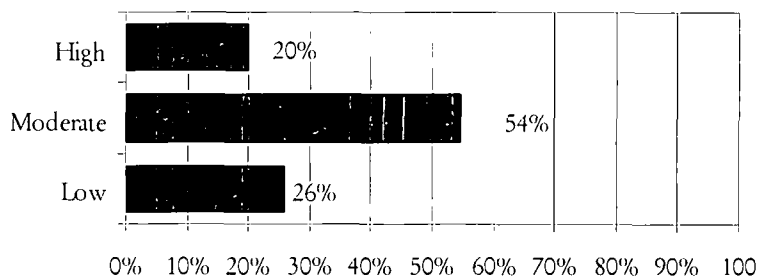


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	43.0%	45.1%	43.9%
White	55.7%	54.1%	55.2%
Other	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Sex			
Male	67.4%	66.5%	64.6%
Female	32.6%	33.5%	35.4%
Age			
8-12	9.6%	8.0%	6.9%
13	8.9%	7.0%	8.6%
14	14.5%	17.0%	14.4%
15	19.6%	19.2%	20.7%
16	20.5%	23.4%	23.4%
17	23.2%	22.3%	22.3%
18-20	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%
Error/Missing	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Total Juvenile Cases	2,456	2,457	2,424

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of six localities, the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg, and the counties of Amherst, Bedford, Campbell, and Nelson.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 17% (from 21,365 to 24,949).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 24th District CSU processed 2,424 juvenile intakes and 3,077 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.4 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 98% of juvenile complaints. Only 2% of intakes at District 24 were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 17%, while juvenile complaints decreased 2%.
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 24th District CSU saw a 9% increase in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 year old male.
- 283 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 77% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	3,480	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	1,013	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	1,094	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	168	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>5,755</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	47	0	3	1
Alcohol	58	7	5	4
Arson	24	10	16	2
Assault	453	90	203	20
Burglary	104	27	55	6
Contempt of Court	497	10	171	20
Disorderly Conduct	67	5	15	1
Escapes	4	1	3	3
Extortion	8	4	3	0
Failure to Appear	21	0	3	2
Family Offense	36	0	0	0
Fraud	45	2	4	14
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	6	0	6	2
Larceny	357	61	128	36
Misc/Other	27	3	4	0
Murder	2	0	0	0
Narcotics	198	37	66	18
Obscenity	8	3	2	0
Obstruct Justice	30	6	8	3
Prob./Parole Violation	207	3	79	14
Robbery	12	0	11	4
Sexual Assault	36	8	36	7
Status Offense	427	55	8	1
Telephone Law	22	0	0	0
Traffic	49	4	6	2
Trespass	66	7	12	3
Vandalism	220	39	48	39
Weapons	46	7	18	5
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,077</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>207</i>

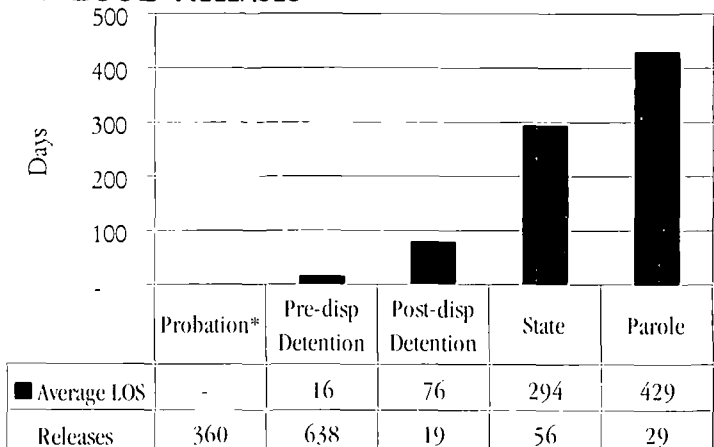
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	622	109	346	82
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,067	191	298	82
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	708	29	181	27
CHINS/CHINSup	461	55	8	2
Other	219	5	80	14
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,077</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>207</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>2,424</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>56</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

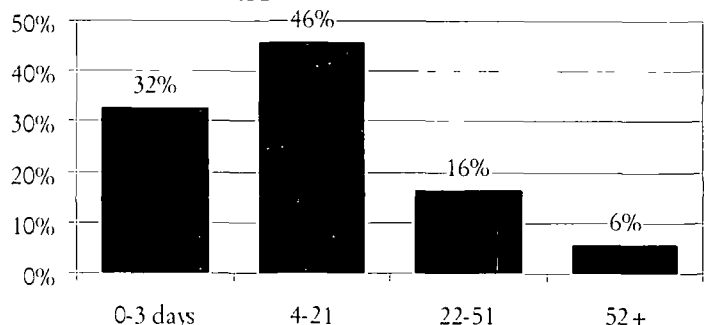
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 24th District, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 2.5 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 9.7 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION FY 2002 RELEASES



District 25

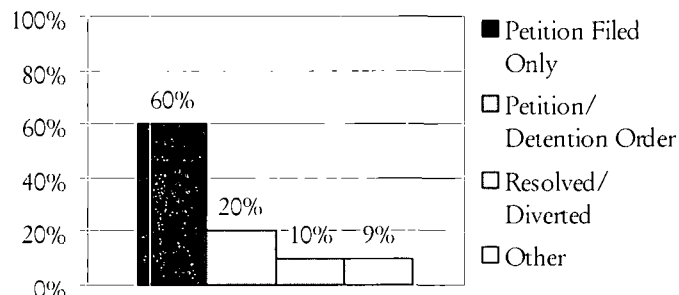
Director: Gary Conway

6 East Johnson Street
Staunton, Virginia 24401
540-245-5315

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	4,122	4,402	4,404
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	670	660	459
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,562	1,361	1,243
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	263	307	302
CHINS/CHINSup	277	316	340
Other			
Technical Violations	142	146	129
Traffic	68	53	47
Other	62	67	44
Total Juvenile Complaints	3,044	2,910	2,564
Total Complaints	7,166	7,312	6,968

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002



JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	15.4%	14.1%	15.9%
White	83.6%	84.8%	82.6%
Other	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%
Sex			
Male	70.1%	69.3%	67.6%
Female	29.9%	30.7%	32.4%
Age			
8-12	10.2%	9.5%	7.8%
13	7.9%	7.5%	8.1%
14	13.4%	13.1%	13.9%
15	19.7%	20.3%	17.3%
16	23.1%	21.4%	24.9%
17	21.6%	25.2%	25.0%
18-20	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%
Error/Missing	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Total Juvenile Cases	2,204	2,112	1,982

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of twelve localities, the cities of Buena Vista, Covington, Lexington, Staunton, Waynesboro, and the counties of Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Craig, Highland, and Rockbridge.

- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 13% (from 19,714 to 22,250).

- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.

- In FY 2002, the 25th District CSU processed 1,982 juvenile intakes and 2,564 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.

- A petition was filed in response to 81% of juvenile complaints.

- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 7%, while juvenile complaints decreased 16%.

- Nearly two-thirds (63%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).

- The 25th District CSU saw a 31% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.

- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 or 17 year old male.

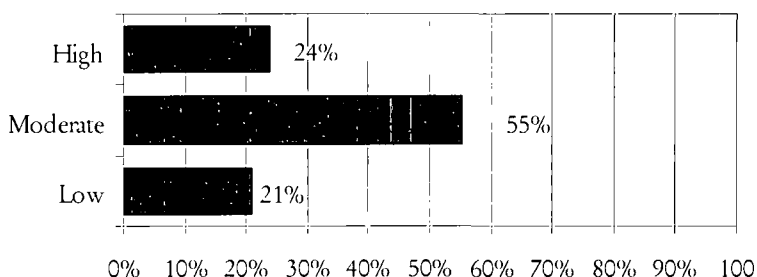
- 201 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.

- 92% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.

- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	3,022	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	621	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	559	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	202	1	1	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>4,404</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	45	1	0	4
Alcohol	169	7	10	5
Arson	8	1	1	0
Assault	327	47	129	18
Burglary	98	21	44	27
Contempt of Court	145	1	47	9
Disorderly Conduct	86	9	17	3
Escapes	9	0	4	2
Extortion	10	4	3	0
Failure to Appear	13	0	8	0
Family Offense	38	0	1	1
Fraud	39	4	7	7
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	0	1	0
Larceny	351	41	126	52
Misc/Other	53	1	12	4
Murder	0	0	0	0
Narcotics	133	10	18	12
Obscenity	21	0	4	1
Obstruct Justice	32	3	12	4
Prob./Parole Violation	128	0	93	25
Robbery	4	2	4	0
Sexual Assault	34	7	12	5
Status Offense	275	10	2	0
Telephone Law	4	1	0	0
Traffic	164	3	10	7
Trespass	78	2	3	7
Vandalism	267	11	34	15
Weapons	32	4	2	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,564</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>208</i>

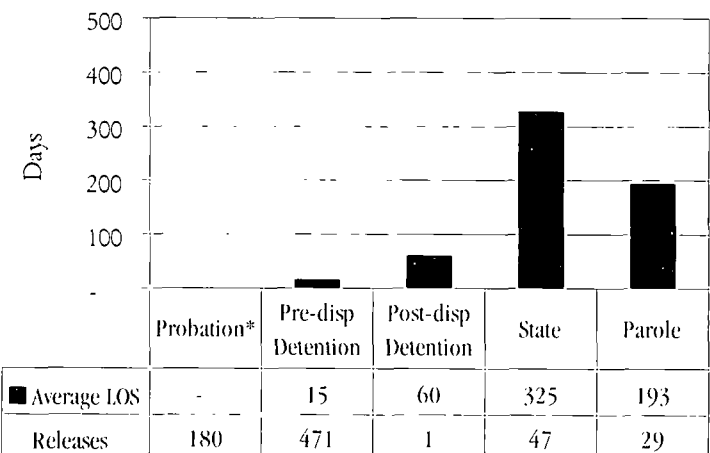
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	459	82	207	87
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,243	92	241	72
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	302	5	45	22
CHINS/CHINSup	340	10	8	1
Other	220	1	103	26
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,564</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>208</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,982</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>50</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

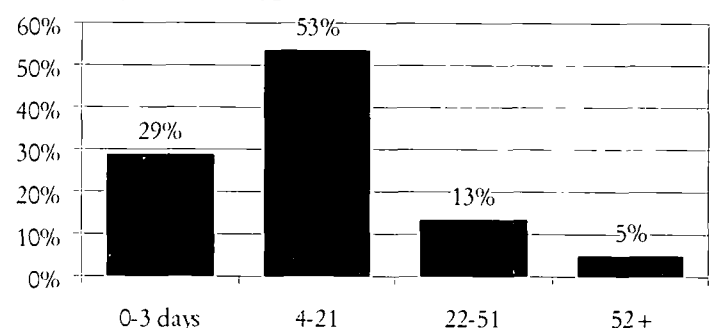
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 25th District, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 2.0 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 10.7 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 26

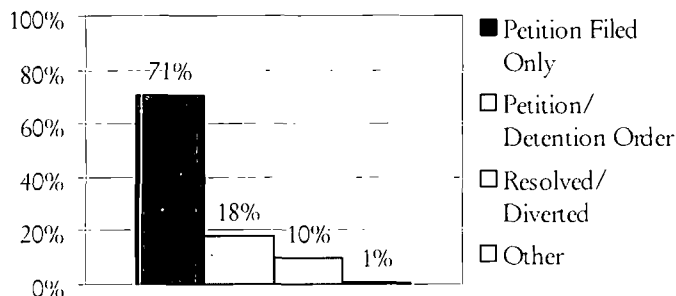
Director: C. Douglas Tucker

5 North Kent Street
Winchester, Virginia 22601
540-667-5770

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,466	3,522	3,676
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	612	606	720
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,183	1,307	1,298
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	249	268	268
CHINS/CHINSup	210	262	229
Other			
Technical Violations	194	186	184
Traffic	5	14	23
Other	18	23	25
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,471	2,666	2,747
Total Complaints	5,937	6,188	6,423

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

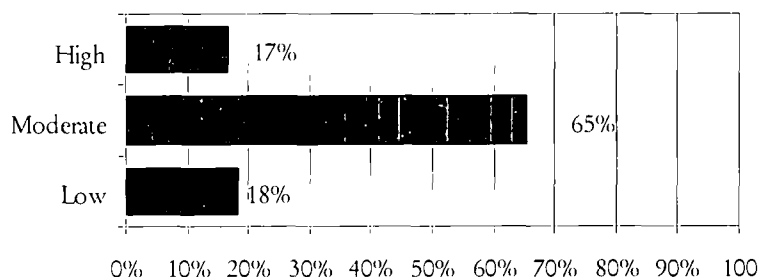


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	9.1%	8.0%	10.5%
White	80.7%	83.9%	83.9%
Other	10.2%	8.1%	5.6%
Sex			
Male	72.9%	73.1%	67.9%
Female	27.2%	26.9%	32.1%
Age			
8-12	7.3%	5.2%	6.7%
13	8.2%	7.3%	8.5%
14	15.0%	14.0%	14.8%
15	21.4%	18.2%	17.5%
16	22.6%	27.0%	25.3%
17	22.9%	23.3%	23.1%
18-20	2.0%	4.5%	3.3%
Error/Missing	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,676	1,811	1,847

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of eight localities, the cities of Harrisonburg and Winchester, and the counties of Clarke, Frederick, Page, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Warren.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 27% (from 24,319 to 30,975).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 26th District CSU processed 1,847 juvenile intakes and 2,747 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.5 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 89% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints increased by 6%, while juvenile complaints increased 11%.
- Over half (57%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 26th District CSU saw an 18% increase in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while the statewide trend decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 year old male.
- 187 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, nearly two-thirds had a moderate score.
- 90% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 26th District, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,265	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	493	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	632	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	286	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>3,676</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	13	0	0	0
Alcohol	77	1	5	1
Arson	60	7	8	0
Assault	321	30	93	5
Burglary	152	7	28	4
Contempt of Court	40	2	8	0
Disorderly Conduct	37	2	2	0
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	6	0	0	1
Failure to Appear	2	0	3	0
Family Offense	13	0	0	0
Fraud	96	2	28	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	11	0	8	0
Larceny	636	55	90	26
Misc/Other	52	1	1	0
Murder	3	0	3	0
Narcotics	156	15	21	0
Obscenity	15	1	1	0
Obstruct Justice	25	2	3	0
Prob./Parole Violation	184	0	99	12
Robbery	23	2	19	4
Sexual Assault	28	3	5	0
Status Offense	209	3	9	0
Telephone Law	9	2	2	0
Traffic	134	1	13	4
Trespass	66	4	6	0
Vandalism	343	18	63	7
Weapons	36	4	14	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,747</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>64</i>

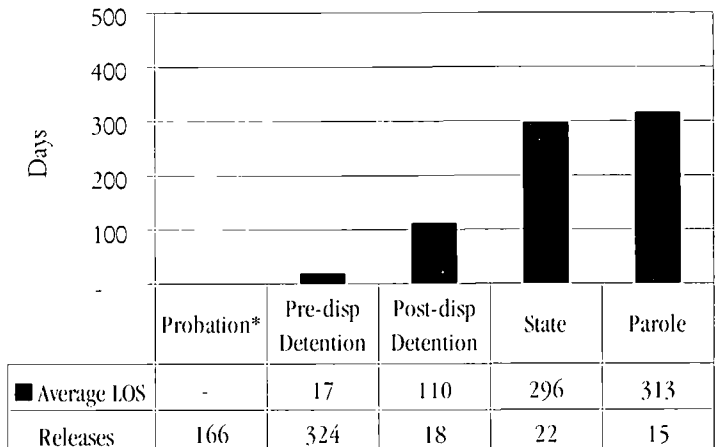
Offense Severity (Juvenile)	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Felony	720	68	229	26
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,298	80	179	24
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	268	9	14	1
CHINS/CHINSup	229	4	9	0
Other	232	4	101	13
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,747</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,847</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>20</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

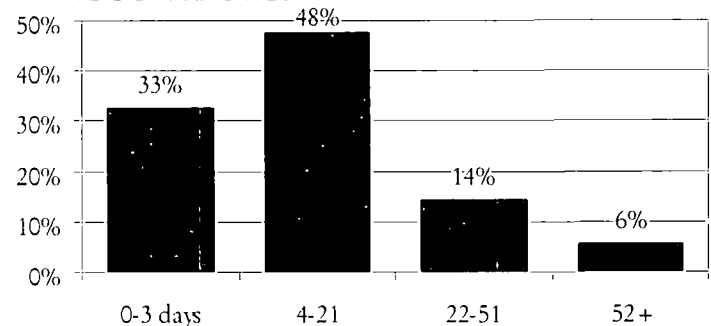
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 3.6 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 9.7 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 27

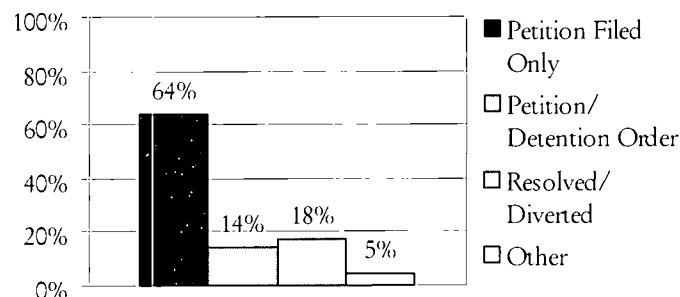
Director: John D. Moore

143 3rd Street, N.W., Suite 2
Pulaski, Virginia 24301
540-980-7735

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,421	3,687	3,239
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	470	475	425
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,409	1,545	1,107
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	343	387	303
CHINS/CHINSup	357	309	328
Other			
Technical Violations	138	111	143
Traffic	25	48	21
Other	46	24	27
Total Juvenile Complaints	2,788	2,899	2,354
Total Complaints	6,209	6,586	5,593

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002



JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	12.6%	11.3%	11.9%
White	84.6%	86.6%	85.6%
Other	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%
Sex			
Male	69.9%	71.2%	67.9%
Female	30.2%	28.8%	32.1%
Age			
8-12	7.6%	6.6%	8.9%
13	9.8%	8.4%	9.5%
14	15.5%	14.3%	14.1%
15	19.6%	18.3%	18.3%
16	20.0%	23.3%	24.5%
17	22.6%	23.6%	19.8%
18-20	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%
Error/Missing	1.8%	2.3%	1.2%
Total Juvenile Cases	2,050	1,855	1,775

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of eight localities, the cities of Galax and Radford, and the counties of Carroll, Floyd, Grayson, Montgomery, Pulaski, and Wythe.

- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 3% (from 19,537 to 20,063).

- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.

- In FY 2002, the 27th District CSU processed 1,775 juvenile intakes and 2,354 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.

- A petition was filed in response to 78% of juvenile complaints.

- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by 5%, while juvenile complaints decreased 16%.

- Over half (58%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).

- The 27th District CSU saw a 21% decrease in class 1 misdemeanor complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased less than 1%. District 27 saw a 10% decrease in juvenile felony complaints while the statewide trend decreased 3%.

- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 year old male.

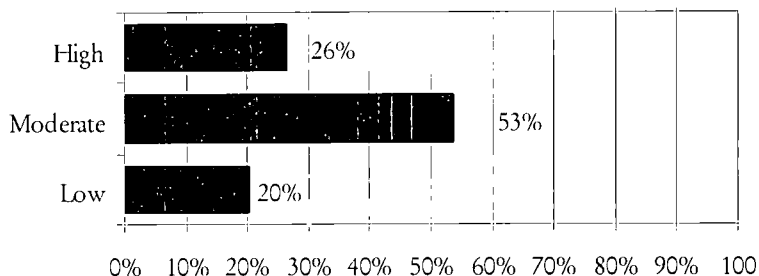
- 262 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.

- 78% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.

- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.

- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	1,959	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	645	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	443	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	192	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>3,239</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	56	2	2	0
Alcohol	83	10	6	0
Arson	22	7	3	0
Assault	328	51	79	0
Burglary	89	14	24	3
Contempt of Court	84	2	26	3
Disorderly Conduct	112	4	15	0
Escapes	3	0	0	0
Extortion	11	2	4	0
Failure to Appear	2	0	2	0
Family Offense	33	0	0	0
Fraud	23	2	1	2
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	1	0	0
Larceny	377	55	75	5
Misc/Other	37	0	7	0
Murder	1	0	1	0
Narcotics	117	7	8	0
Obscenity	17	1	1	0
Obstruct Justice	26	2	5	0
Prob./Parole Violation	143	0	46	1
Robbery	4	0	2	0
Sexual Assault	36	4	11	0
Status Offense	297	39	24	0
Telephone Law	14	2	1	0
Traffic	119	8	5	0
Trespass	49	4	2	0
Vandalism	231	15	33	1
Weapons	38	12	7	2
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,354</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>17</i>

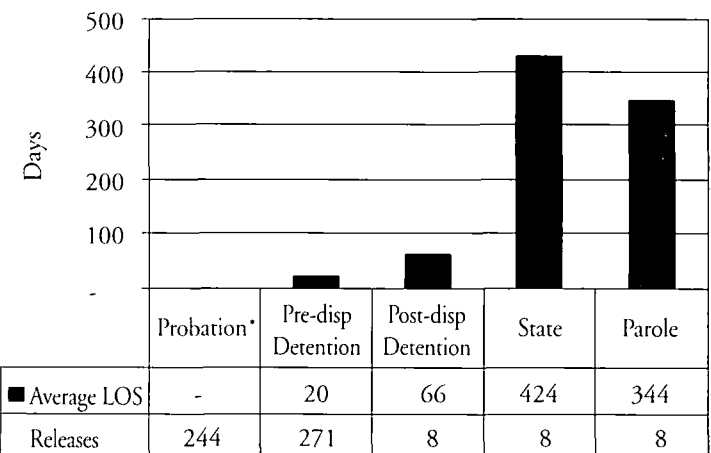
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	425	62	126	10
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,107	129	157	3
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	303	13	32	3
CHINS/CHINSup	328	39	24	0
Other	191	1	51	1
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>2,354</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,775</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>7</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

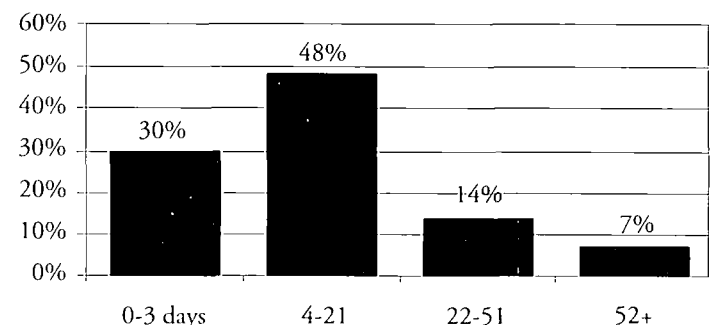
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 27th District, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 2.2 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 13.9 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 28

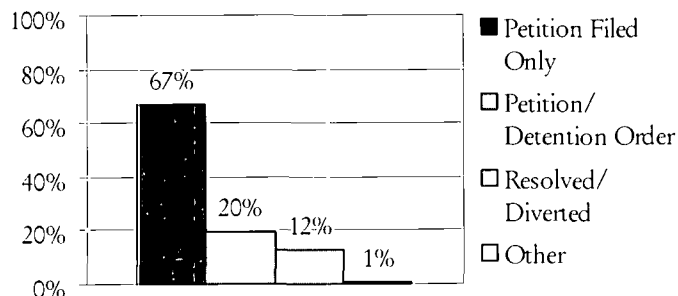
Director: Randall T. Blevins

187 East Main Street
Abingdon, Virginia 24210
276-676-6284

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	2,272	2,547	2,365
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	175	303	201
Class 1 Misdemeanor	572	518	494
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	349	321	413
CHINS/CHINSup	278	300	302
Other			
Technical Violations	217	208	150
Traffic	1	11	7
Other	12	18	10
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,604	1,679	1,577
Total Complaints	3,876	4,226	3,942

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

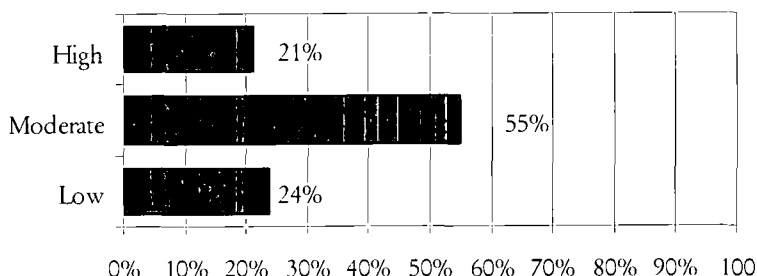


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	9.0%	6.1%	5.0%
White	89.4%	92.3%	92.2%
Other	1.6%	1.6%	2.8%
Sex			
Male	65.9%	65.5%	57.2%
Female	34.1%	34.5%	42.8%
Age			
8-12	6.9%	8.0%	11.2%
13	10.0%	8.8%	9.6%
14	14.2%	10.5%	13.3%
15	17.6%	18.8%	18.0%
16	23.1%	25.4%	22.2%
17	26.6%	26.5%	24.4%
18-20	1.1%	1.4%	0.5%
Error/Missing	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,126	1,155	1,103

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of three localities, the City of Bristol, and the counties of Smyth and Washington.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 decreased 5% (from 10,423 to 9,945).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 28th District CSU processed 1,103 juvenile intakes and 1,577 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.4 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 87% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints *increased* by 4%, while juvenile complaints *decreased* 2%.
- Over half (60%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 28th District CSU saw a 15% *increase* in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends *decreased* 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 17 year old male.
- 230 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 67% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 28th District, nearly three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	1,299	1	0	0
Desertion/Support	480	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	415	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	171	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>2,365</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	20	0	2	0
Alcohol	42	5	8	1
Arson	6	3	6	0
Assault	175	23	53	1
Burglary	26	3	1	1
Contempt of Court	335	6	54	7
Disorderly Conduct	10	2	3	1
Escapes	0	0	0	0
Extortion	1	0	1	0
Failure to Appear	25	1	7	0
Family Offense	50	0	0	0
Fraud	27	1	0	1
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	0	0	0
Larceny	180	30	31	8
Misc/Other	12	0	3	0
Murder	3	0	1	0
Narcotics	61	11	9	7
Obscenity	3	0	0	0
Obstruct Justice	5	1	1	0
Prob./Parole Violation	150	2	57	13
Robbery	2	0	1	0
Sexual Assault	10	1	1	7
Status Offense	252	23	3	0
Telephone Law	2	0	0	0
Traffic	43	5	4	0
Trespass	32	7	3	1
Vandalism	90	9	13	2
Weapons	14	3	1	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,577</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>50</i>

Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	201	31	53	13
Class 1 Misdemeanor	494	60	89	14
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	413	18	60	10
CHINS/CHINSup	302	23	3	0
Other	167	4	58	13
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,577</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,103</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>12</i>

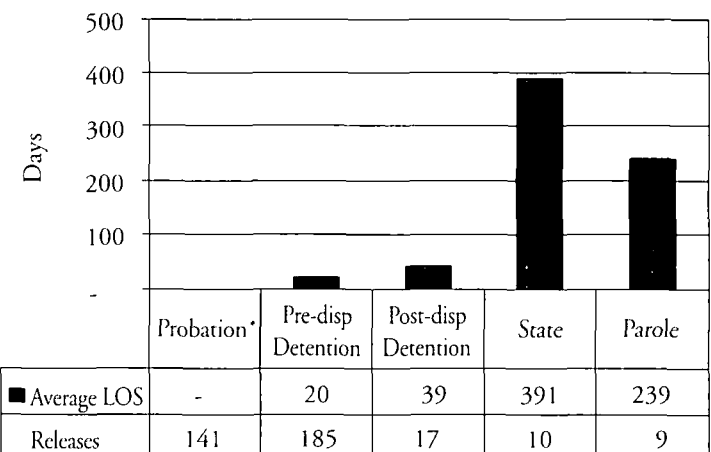
*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

• Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 1.3 month. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

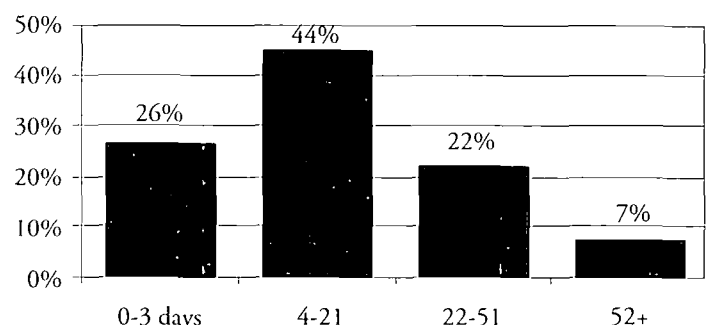
• Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 12.8 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 29

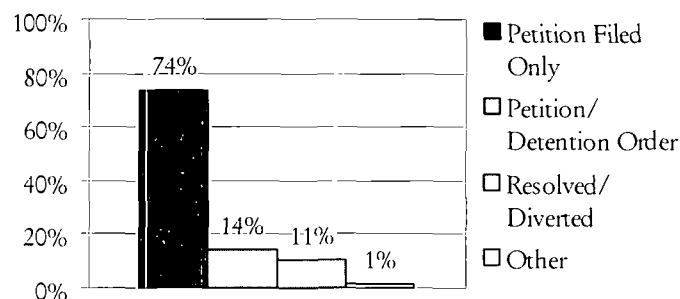
Director: Ronald W. Belay

507 Wenoah Avenue
Pearisburg, Virginia 24134
276-988-1255

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	3,574	3,747	4,521
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	206	226	217
Class 1 Misdemeanor	482	508	443
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	136	143	140
CHINS/CHINSup	223	208	311
Other			
Technical Violations	122	121	103
Traffic	14	12	15
Other	84	75	61
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,267	1,293	1,290
Total Complaints	4,841	5,040	5,811

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

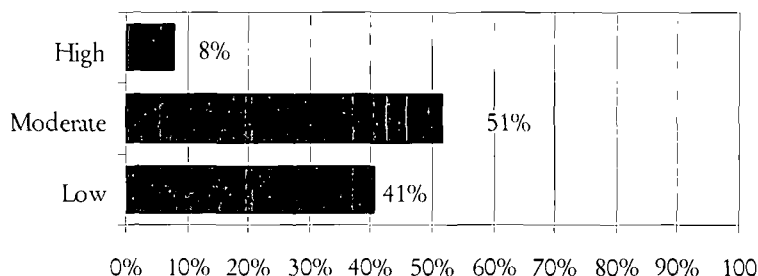


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	1.6%	2.7%	2.8%
White	98.4%	96.9%	96.4%
Other	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Sex			
Male	68.8%	69.9%	68.8%
Female	31.2%	30.1%	31.2%
Age			
8-12	6.2%	9.2%	10.2%
13	6.8%	6.3%	8.8%
14	12.8%	13.9%	11.4%
15	14.3%	17.6%	19.9%
16	26.6%	23.8%	23.7%
17	29.1%	25.2%	22.9%
18-20	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%
Error/Missing	2.7%	2.1%	1.8%
Total Juvenile Cases	977	987	1,003

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of six localities, the counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Russell, and Tazewell.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 decreased 23% (from 19,040 to 14,657).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake **case** now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 29th District CSU processed 1,003 juvenile intakes and 1,290 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 88% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints *increased* by 26%, while juvenile complaints *decreased* 2%.
- Over three-quarters (78%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 29th District CSU saw a 5% *increase* in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends *decreased* 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 16 year old male.
- 202 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, over half had a moderate score.
- 77% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	2,819	0	1	0
Desertion/Support	919	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	514	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	269	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>4,521</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	26	1	0	0
Alcohol	39	28	4	3
Arson	6	8	4	0
Assault	152	37	31	0
Burglary	41	6	13	1
Contempt of Court	27	0	16	3
Disorderly Conduct	46	3	4	0
Escapes	0	1	0	0
Extortion	2	2	0	0
Failure to Appear	1	0	0	0
Family Offense	41	1	0	0
Fraud	48	4	4	1
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0
Larceny	133	31	16	5
Misc/Other	78	2	4	1
Murder	5	0	0	0
Narcotics	73	33	2	0
Obscenity	21	5	0	0
Obstruct Justice	14	3	3	0
Prob./Parole Violation	103	1	39	6
Robbery	1	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	9	5	1	8
Status Offense	269	20	10	0
Telephone Law	10	0	0	0
Traffic	71	12	2	0
Trespass	16	2	0	0
Vandalism	42	15	7	0
Weapons	16	6	0	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>28</i>

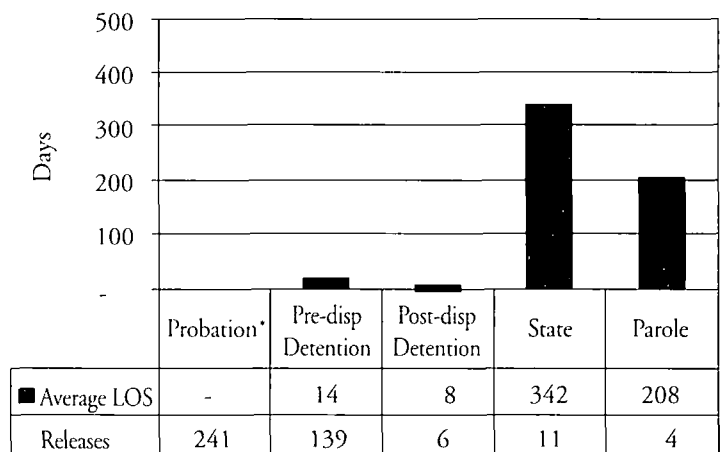
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	217	62	48	12
Class 1 Misdemeanor	443	113	43	7
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	140	28	17	3
CHINS/CHINSup	311	20	10	0
Other	179	3	42	6
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,003</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>13</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

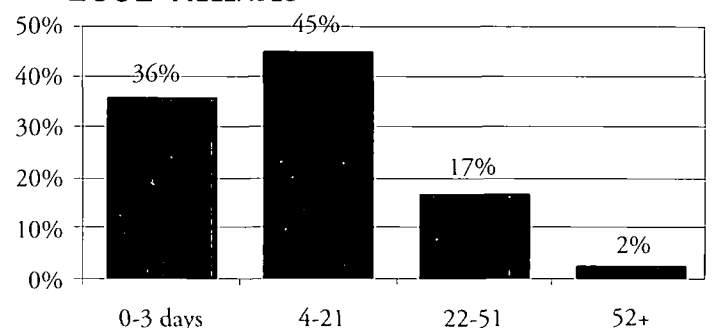
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 29th District, over three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 0.3 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 11.2 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 30

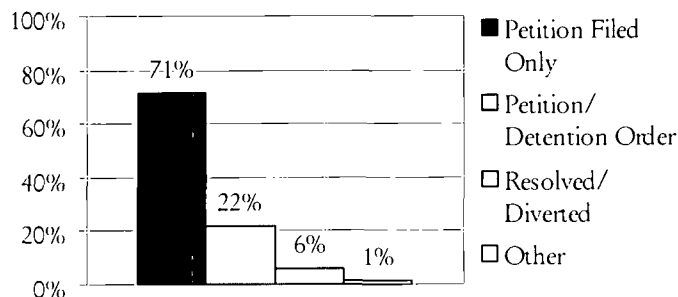
Director: R. Wayne McClelland

105-B West Jackson Street
Gate City, Virginia 24251
276-386-9561

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	2,306	2,122	1,969
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	223	154	167
Class 1 Misdemeanor	646	502	572
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	137	131	118
CHINS/CHINSup	442	336	340
Other			
Technical Violations	247	154	202
Traffic	16	3	6
Other	63	63	61
Total Juvenile Complaints	1,774	1,343	1,466
Total Complaints	4,080	3,465	3,435

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

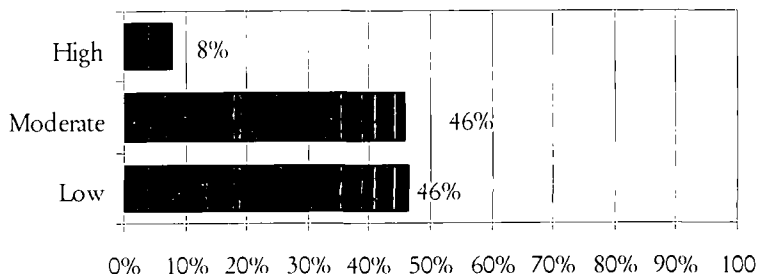


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	3.2%	2.6%	3.7%
White	96.0%	96.7%	95.2%
Other	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
Sex			
Male	68.6%	68.7%	67.4%
Female	31.4%	31.3%	32.6%
Age			
8-12	8.9%	8.3%	8.7%
13	9.8%	8.1%	8.4%
14	13.8%	12.3%	12.4%
15	18.5%	19.4%	18.0%
16	21.2%	26.3%	22.1%
17	25.0%	23.8%	27.8%
18-20	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Error/Missing	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%
Total Juvenile Cases	1,447	1,044	1,153

- This Region 1 CSU is composed of four localities, the City of Norton, and the counties of Lee, Scott, and Wise.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 decreased 17% (from 11,570 to 9,585).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 30th District CSU processed 1,153 juvenile intakes and 1,466 juvenile complaints for an average of 1.3 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 93% of juvenile complaints. Only 6% of complaints in District 30 were resolved or diverted compared to 16% on the statewide level.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints decreased by 15%, while juvenile complaints decreased 17%.
- Over half (57%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 30th District CSU saw a 25% decrease in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends decreased 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 17 year old male.
- 228 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, nearly half had a low score.
- 73% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE
OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	1,169	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	105	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	340	0	0	0
Other DR/CW	355	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>1,969</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	16	1	1	1
Alcohol	98	9	10	0
Arson	19	6	8	0
Assault	205	48	58	3
Burglary	30	3	13	2
Contempt of Court	26	0	9	0
Disorderly Conduct	49	13	4	0
Escapes	2	0	2	1
Extortion	3	0	0	0
Failure to Appear	1	0	0	0
Family Offense	51	4	0	0
Fraud	5	2	0	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	0	0	0
Larceny	136	50	33	4
Misc/Other	70	2	10	0
Murder	1	0	0	0
Narcotics	57	23	8	3
Obscenity	15	2	0	0
Obstruct Justice	13	0	5	1
Prob./Parole Violation	202	0	70	3
Robbery	1	0	0	2
Sexual Assault	8	1	8	2
Status Offense	280	39	16	0
Telephone Law	4	0	1	0
Traffic	55	7	4	6
Trespass	24	5	0	0
Vandalism	84	13	25	5
Weapons	10	6	2	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,466</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>33</i>

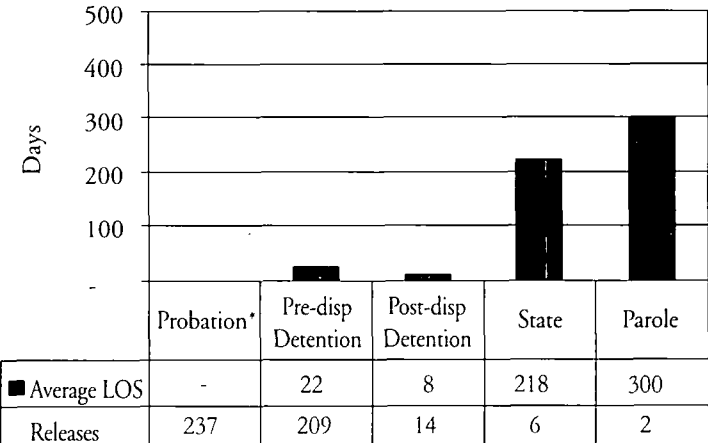
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	167	45	67	12
Class 1 Misdemeanor	572	125	114	12
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	118	21	11	5
CHINS/CHINSup	340	43	16	0
Other	269	0	79	4
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>1,466</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>1,153</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>7</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

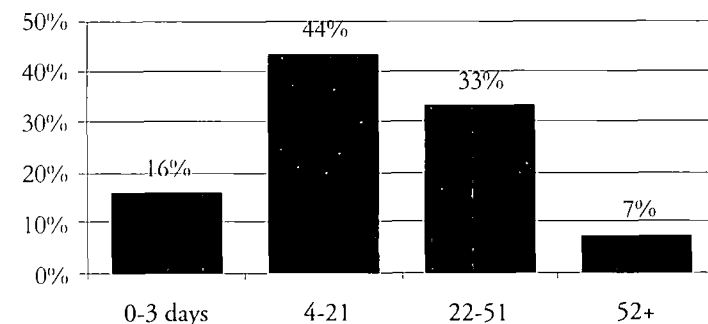
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 30th District, over half were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 0.3 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 7.2 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE
FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION
FY 2002 RELEASES



District 31

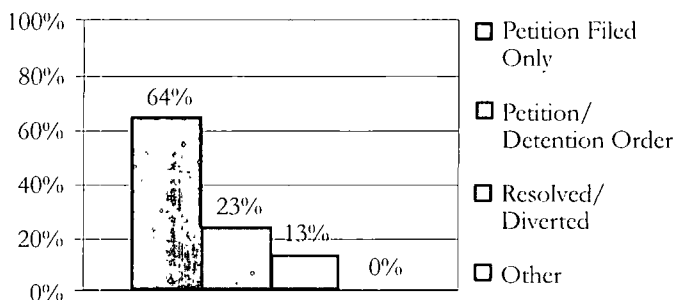
Director: James D. Rankin, Jr.

9540 Center Street, Suite 200
Manassas, Virginia 20110
703-792-6200

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2000-2002

Domestic Relations Complaints	2000	2001	2002
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	4,030	4,600	5,226
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	948	928	1,013
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,610	1,540	1,446
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	537	544	604
CHINS/CHINSup	235	214	210
Other			
Technical Violations	656	581	375
Traffic	8	11	13
Other	68	39	53
Total Juvenile Complaints	4,062	3,857	3,714
Total Complaints	8,092	8,457	8,940

INTAKE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 2002

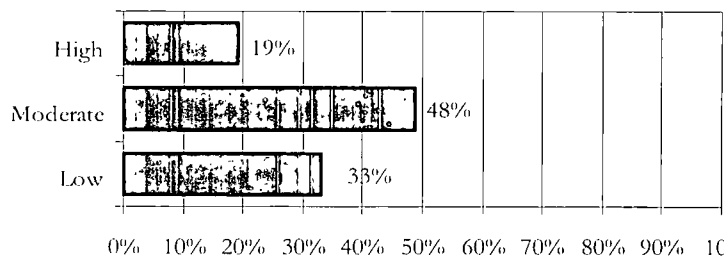


JUVENILE INTAKE CASES, DEMOGRAPHICS FY 2000-2002

Race	2000	2001	2002
Black	38.1%	39.1%	37.4%
White	55.4%	52.1%	52.0%
Other	6.5%	8.8%	10.6%
Sex			
Male	75.1%	73.8%	73.1%
Female	25.0%	26.2%	26.9%
Age			
8-12	6.7%	6.3%	6.1%
13	8.3%	7.8%	7.3%
14	14.7%	13.9%	12.2%
15	19.7%	20.7%	18.5%
16	25.3%	23.5%	26.5%
17	24.3%	26.7%	27.5%
18-20	0.8%	1.0%	1.7%
Error/Missing	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total Juvenile Cases	3,299	3,111	2,792

- This Region 2 CSU is composed of four localities, the County of Prince William and the cities of Manassas, Manassas Park, and Woodbridge.
- U.S. Census data indicate that between 1990 and 2000, this district's juvenile population ages 10-17 increased 40% (from 30,382 to 42,556).
- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- In FY 2002, the 31st District CSU processed 2,792 juvenile intakes and 3,714 juvenile complaints for an average of 3.2 complaints per intake.
- A petition was filed in response to 87% of juvenile complaints.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, domestic relations complaints *increased* by 30%, while juvenile complaints *decreased* 9%.
- Over half (58%) of FY 2002 complaints were for domestic relations or child welfare (not juvenile justice-related).
- The 31st District CSU saw a 7% *increase* in juvenile felony complaints between FY 2000 and FY 2002, while statewide trends *decreased* 3%.
- A juvenile at intake during FY 2002 was most likely to be a white, 17 year old male.
- 693 juveniles in FY 2002 had a risk assessment completed. Of these, nearly half had a moderate score.
- 78% of new probation cases were for felonies or class 1 misdemeanors.
- Detention placements refer to the decision, made by an intake officer or judge, to detain a juvenile. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between detention placements and detention admissions.
- The intervals selected for days juveniles spent in detention (0-3, 4-21, 22-51, and 52+) are consistent with applicable statutes found in the COV. See Appendix J for COV citations.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002



Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

OFFENSE* DISTRIBUTION FOR INTAKE CASES, NEW PROBATION CASES, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE

OFFENSE* CATEGORY AND SEVERITY, FY 2002

Offense Category	Intake	Probation	Detention	State
Domestic Relations/Child Welfare				
Custody	3,657	0	0	0
Desertion/Support	673	0	0	0
Spousal Abuse	812	0	1	0
Other DR/CW	84	0	0	0
<i>Total DR/CW</i>	<i>5,226</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Juvenile Offenses				
Abusive Language	2	0	0	0
Alcohol	27	21	2	1
Arson	39	17	11	0
Assault	427	110	129	14
Burglary	150	25	55	3
Contempt of Court	267	6	60	3
Disorderly Conduct	117	16	19	1
Escapes	8	0	7	0
Extortion	16	4	6	1
Failure to Appear	164	8	81	1
Family Offense	14	7	0	0
Fraud	115	11	52	5
Gangs	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	8	0	11	0
Larceny	689	116	128	31
Misc/Other	84	4	38	0
Murder	3	3	1	0
Narcotics	328	54	24	3
Obscenity	24	7	1	0
Obstruct Justice	56	6	17	1
Prob./Parole Violation	373	1	72	12
Robbery	59	11	40	4
Sexual Assault	56	33	31	10
Status Offense	196	85	6	0
Telephone Law	6	1	0	0
Traffic	95	15	15	1
Trespass	57	22	12	2
Vandalism	240	39	42	5
Weapons	94	19	15	0
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,714</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>98</i>

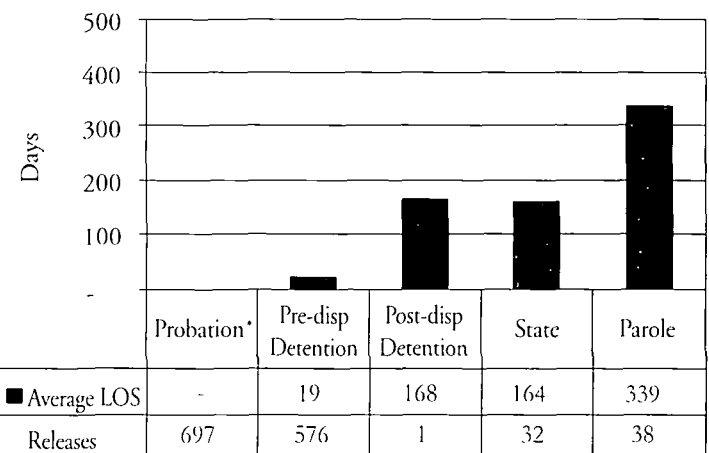
Offense Severity (Juvenile)				
Felony	1,013	201	413	51
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,446	300	282	30
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	604	49	69	5
CHINS/CHINSup	210	85	6	0
Other	441	6	105	12
<i>Total Juvenile Offenses</i>	<i>3,714</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>98</i>
<i>Total Juvenile Cases/ Placements/Commitments*</i>	<i>2,792</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>45</i>

*A single case, placement, or commitment may involve multiple offenses.

Unless noted otherwise, these data do not include domestic relations or child welfare complaints. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

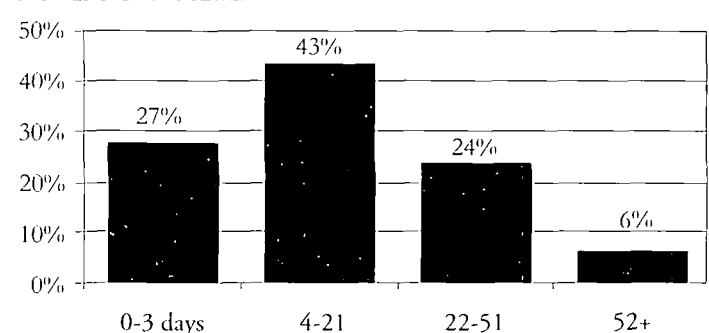
- Of juveniles in pre-dispositional detention from the 31st District, nearly three-quarters were detained for 21 days or less.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average length of stay (LOS) for juveniles in post-dispositional detention with programs was 5.5 months. The COV allows juveniles to be in post-dispositional detention for no longer than 6 months. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J. See also 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- Of FY 2002 releases, the average LOS for juveniles committed to the state was 5.4 months. The COV allows juveniles committed indeterminately to stay up to 36 months (unless committed for murder or manslaughter), and determinately until their 21st birthday. A list of COV citations pertaining to DJJ can be found in Appendix J.

AVERAGE LOS FOR PROBATION, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION, POST-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (WITH PROGRAMS), STATE COMMITMENTS, AND PAROLE FY 2002 RELEASES



*Probation LOS cannot be calculated due to data lost during system upgrade.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION LOS DISTRIBUTION FY 2002 RELEASES



CSU Trends

JUVENILE INTAKE CASES & COMMITMENTS TO DJJ, FY 2000-2002

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION PLACEMENTS & NEW PROBATION CASES, FY 2002

Region	District	Intake Cases			New Probation FY02	Detention FY02	Commitments to DJJ		
		FY00	FY01	FY02			FY00	FY01	FY02
1	10	1,423	1,326	1,447	162	286	30	23	17
	21	921	890	980	222	166	21	20	17
	22	2,169	1,916	1,808	166	614	50	47	32
	23	1,563	1,509	1,507	64	220	20	11	7
	23A	1,824	1,720	1,662	77	366	19	19	21
	24	2,456	2,457	2,424	389	654	57	47	56
	25	2,204	2,112	1,982	190	475	49	36	50
	27	2,050	1,855	1,775	244	277	19	9	7
	28	1,126	1,155	1,103	136	181	11	8	12
	29	977	987	1,003	226	147	9	12	13
	30	1,447	1,044	1,153	234	209	9	8	7
2	14	2,732	2,214	2,249	327	584	50	40	45
	15	4,509	4,821	4,410	469	1,151	67	58	61
	16	2,625	2,516	2,444	353	566	81	75	58
	17	1,350	1,331	1,245	230	412	37	34	24
	17F	90	134	90	32	22	0	0	2
	18	1,200	1,439	1,121	159	266	11	12	13
	19	N/A	N/A	5,828	1,016	1,386	97	60	33
	20L	1,054	1,197	1,224	50	286	7	13	7
	20W	314	344	355	158	61	1	3	7
	26	1,676	1,811	1,847	165	344	19	18	20
	31	3,299	3,111	2,792	641	573	11	33	45
3	1	1,933	1,964	2,042	166	534	50	47	49
	2	3,188	3,076	3,548	300	805	111	108	90
	02A	526	503	384	59	63	40	26	21
	3	1,300	1,151	1,052	161	317	52	48	41
	4	3,531	3,348	3,296	284	734	92	69	78
	5	945	888	890	125	200	37	42	35
	6	1,252	1,357	1,358	70	378	41	30	34
	7	2,038	2,238	2,203	324	788	90	86	79
	8	1,802	1,946	2,153	115	307	61	50	37
	9	1,717	1,695	1,842	137	380	36	31	29
	11	1,431	1,258	1,138	165	311	58	38	39
	12	5,042	4,773	5,241	153	797	38	36	31
	13	3,066	2,713	2,343	359	1,121	81	66	101
Total		64,780	62,799	62,111*	8,128	15,981	1,462	1,263	1,218

*Intake data for District 19 (Fairfax) are unavailable for fiscal years 2000-2001. Although intake data are provided for the 19th District for FY 2002, they are not included in the statewide totals, so that the annual figures are comparable. When District 19 data are included, the total number of juvenile intakes statewide is 67,939.

- Intake cases are identified differently than in the past, to account for variations in reporting across jurisdictions. A single intake case now includes all complaints reported for a single juvenile, on a single day, within a single locality.
- Due to changes in data collection for probation and detention, which took full effect in FY 2002, it is impossible to provide trend data for these items. Historical data published elsewhere cannot be accurately compared to these FY 2002 data.
- Between FY 2000 and 2002, juvenile intakes dropped 4%.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, commitments to the state dropped 17%.

Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act

In 1995, Virginia's community-based juvenile justice programs consisted primarily of group homes, sheltercare, outreach detention (home confinement), and electronic monitoring. Funding was provided to each specific program through a block grant. To begin a new program, change capacity, or revise funding, the locality had to justify its request to the Department of Juvenile Justice.

A legislative study on the lack of alternatives to detention and substantial revisions to the juvenile code led the 1995 Virginia General Assembly to pass the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) "to establish a community-based system of progressive intensive sanctions and services that correspond to the severity of offense and treatment needs" (COV, §16.1-309.2). The purpose of the VJCCCA is "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" (COV, §16.1-309.2).

VJCCCA IS MEANT TO...

- Be a community-based system
- Be comprised of progressive intensive sanctions and services
- Correspond with the severity of the offense and treatment needs
- Encourage communities to develop, implement, operate, and evaluate programs and services responsive to juvenile offender needs and crime trends in their communities
- Provide an adequate level of services available to every Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court
- Allow local autonomy and flexibility in addressing juvenile crime
- Encourage public and private partnership in the design and delivery of services
- Emphasize parental responsibility through services that hold juveniles and families accountable for their behavior
- Facilitate a locally driven statewide planning process for allocating state resources
- Provide adequate service capacity

This legislation changed the way Virginia administered community programs and substantially increased funding for community-based juvenile justice programs. Since January 1996, funding has been allocated to each local governing body (an independent city or county) through a formula based on a variety of factors including the number and types of arrests in a locality and the average daily cost for serving a child. To ensure that localities did not renege on their prior commitment to youth, they must maintain the same level of contributions to these programs as they made in FY 1995 in order to receive state funding.

LOCALITIES DEVELOP PLANS

Participation in VJCCCA is voluntary. In order to receive funding, the locality must contribute the same amount of funding it did in FY 1995, and it must have a plan for how it will use the funding approved by the Board of Juvenile Justice. All 134 cities and counties in Virginia participate in VJCCCA. Some localities have combined programs and funding across jurisdictions. Development of the plan requires consultation with judges, court service unit directors, and Comprehensive Services Act Community Policy and Management Teams (an interagency body that manages the expenditure of state

funding to serve children and families). The local governing body designates who will be responsible for developing and managing the plan. In over half of the localities, this responsibility has been delegated to the court service unit.

Rules for using VJCCCA funding are straightforward. Capital expenditures, secure detention, and indirect costs are not allowed. All funding must be used to serve "juveniles 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" (COV §16.1-309.2). Local governing bodies may provide services directly or purchase them from other public or private agencies. No specific types of programs or services are required. The intent is for programs and services to be developed to fit the needs of each particular locality.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED

VJCCCA serves over 20,000 youth annually through: less secure detention; group homes; family-oriented group homes; crisis intervention and shelter care; outreach detention and electronic monitoring; supervision and probation; substance abuse assessment and treatment; sex offender assessment and treatment; mental health assessments; individual, group and family counseling; home-based, in-home, or family preservation services; mentoring; community service; restitution/restorative justice; after-school or extended day services; academic improvement; truancy programs; employment/vocational programs; shoplifting programs; law-related education; anger management; parenting skills; life skills; recreation and wilderness programs; and individually purchased services to meet specific needs.

RESULTS OF VJCCCA

- Judges have additional alternative sentencing options.
- Communities have received additional funding to create or enhance programs that they have needed for some time.
- Localities have greater flexibility to design programs to meet the needs of their communities.
- The number and variety of programs and services available for youth have increased in most communities.
- Programs and services appear to be serving more youth in their own communities.
- In FY 01, over 50% of youth served were eligible for commitment to a Juvenile Correctional Center and nearly 83% were eligible for placement in secure detention.
- Of youth released from VJCCCA programs and services in FY 00, 60% had no new criminal or status offenses within 12 months.
- In FY 01, nearly 83% of the placements into VJCCCA programs and services were completed successfully.

The third annual VJCCCA Report will be released in January 2003 providing information for each VJCCCA local plan.

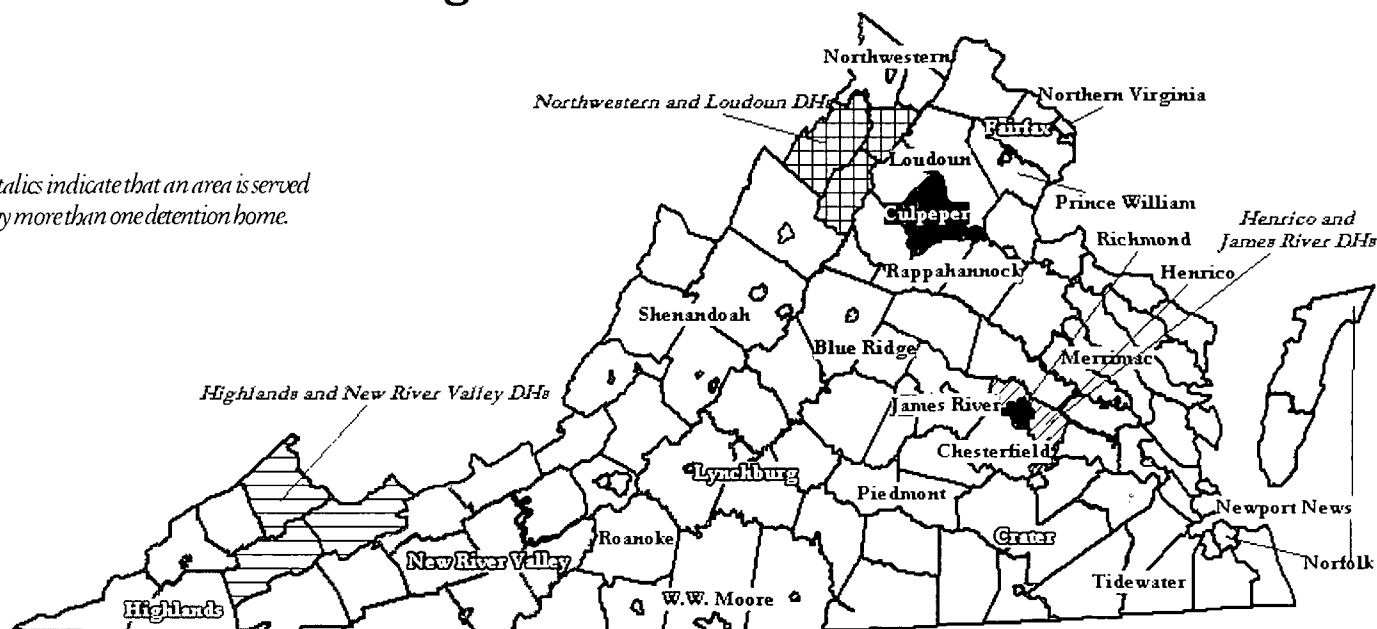
During the 2002 Session of the General Assembly, funds for VJCCCA were reduced by 51%. As a consequence, community-based programs and services under this Act will be significantly reduced, and commitments to the Juvenile Correctional Centers will probably increase.

**VJCCCA FUNDING, BY LOCALITY
FY 2002**

Locality	Funding	Locality	Funding	Locality	Funding	Locality	Funding
Accomack	\$68,030	Dickenson	\$29,668	Lancaster	\$58,360	Pulaski	\$60,606
Albemarle	\$202,444	Dinwiddie	\$55,570	Lee	\$77,489	Radford	\$28,989
Alexandria	\$525,951	Emporia	\$179,371	Lexington	\$18,784	Rappahannock	\$27,498
Allegheny	\$52,520	Essex	\$64,882	Loudoun	\$414,185	Richmond	\$988,330
Amelia	\$28,178	Fairfax	\$35,187	Louisa	\$28,158	Richmond County	\$30,559
Amherst	\$105,238	Fairfax County	\$1,708,391	Lunenburg	\$37,721	Roanoke	\$1,120,584
Appomattox	\$25,783	Falls Church	\$343,043	Lynchburg	\$704,159	Roanoke County	\$511,617
Arlington	\$767,668	Fauquier	\$104,709	Madison	\$18,722	Rockbridge	\$41,502
Augusta	\$76,206	Floyd	\$18,722	Manassas	\$170,195	Rockingham	\$127,541
Bath	\$18,722	Fluvanna	\$18,722	Manassas Park	\$59,108	Russell	\$80,604
Bedford County	\$182,401	Franklin	\$44,119	Martinsville	\$204,883	Salem	\$150,234
Bedford City	\$18,722	Franklin County	\$60,637	Mathews	\$64,782	Scott	\$65,656
Bland	\$18,722	Frederick	\$150,746	Mecklenburg	\$89,144	Shenandoah	\$88,702
Botetourt	\$37,345	Fredericksburg	\$156,273	Middlesex	\$18,722	Smyth	\$84,670
Bristol	\$79,754	Galax	\$37,984	Montgomery	\$140,404	Southampton	\$29,804
Brunswick	\$33,268	Giles	\$26,273	Nelson	\$29,459	Spotsylvania	\$240,601
Buchanan	\$191,742	Gloucester	\$127,141	New Kent	\$30,008	Stafford	\$305,606
Buckingham	\$25,008	Goochland	\$18,722	Newport News	\$964,882	Staunton	\$99,758
Buena Vista	\$33,135	Grayson	\$18,722	Norfolk	\$1,818,974	Suffolk	\$352,961
Campbell	\$150,723	Greene	\$21,592	Northampton	\$35,065	Surry	\$18,722
Caroline	\$42,264	Greensville	\$18,722	Northumberland	\$82,669	Sussex	\$18,722
Carroll	\$53,807	Halifax	\$181,251	Norton	\$34,286	Tazewell	\$132,721
Charles City	\$18,722	Hampton	\$897,419	Nottoway	\$55,145	Virginia Beach	\$2,471,013
Charlotte	\$36,885	Hanover	\$230,940	Orange	\$61,762	Warren	\$104,124
Charlottesville	\$627,760	Harrisonburg	\$119,287	Page	\$85,494	Washington	\$98,713
Chesapeake	\$701,717	Henrico	\$1,108,925	Patrick	\$71,749	Waynesboro	\$157,719
Chesterfield	\$1,899,685	Henry	\$374,257	Petersburg	\$238,780	Westmoreland	\$167,166
Clarke	\$25,557	Highland	\$18,722	Pittsylvania	\$118,720	Williamsburg	\$111,949
Colonial Heights	\$196,366	Hopewell	\$298,998	Poquoson	\$29,265	Winchester	\$188,566
Covington	\$21,534	Isle of Wight	\$68,175	Portsmouth	\$523,041	Wise	\$156,052
Craig	\$18,722	James City	\$260,134	Powhatan	\$24,074	Wythe	\$94,250
Culpeper	\$147,254	King & Queen	\$26,540	Prince Edward	\$30,816	York	\$155,444
Cumberland	\$18,722	King George	\$43,375	Prince George	\$150,022		
Danville	\$247,305	King William	\$19,761	Prince William	\$1,121,160	State Total	\$29,506,010

Service Areas for Virginia's Juvenile Detention Homes

Italics indicate that an area is served by more than one detention home.



Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home – City of Colonial Heights and Chesterfield County

Crater Juvenile Detention Home – Cities of Hopewell, Petersburg and Emporia, and counties of Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenville, Prince George, Surry, and Sussex

Culpeper Juvenile Detention Center - Owned by the Commonwealth and can be utilized by all CSUs.

Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center – Fairfax City and County

Henrico Detention Home – Henrico County

Highlands Juvenile Detention Center – Cities of Bristol and Norton, and counties of Washington, Smyth, Lee, Scott, Wise, Dickenson, Russell, Buchanan, and Tazewell

James River Regional Detention Center – Counties of Powhatan, Goochland, and Henrico

Loudoun Juvenile Detention Home – Counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren

Lynchburg Regional Detention Center – Cities of Lynchburg and Bedford, and counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, and Nelson

Merrimac Regional Detention Home – Cities of Williamsburg and Poquoson, and counties of Caroline, Charles City, Essex, Gloucester, Hanover, James City, King & Queen, King William, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, and York

New River Valley Juvenile Detention Home – Cities of Radford and Galax, and counties of Giles, Pulaski, Montgomery, Wythe, Carroll, Floyd, Grayson, Bland, Tazewell, Buchanan, Russell, and Dickenson

Newport News Secure Detention Home – Cities of Newport News and Hampton.

Norfolk Detention Home – City of Norfolk, and counties of Accomack and Northampton

Northern Virginia Detention Home – Cities of Alexandria and Falls Church, and Arlington County

Northwestern Regional Juvenile Detention Center – City of Winchester, and Counties of Frederick, Clarke, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren

Piedmont Regional Detention Center – Counties of Amelia, Buckingham, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward

Prince William Detention Home – Cities of Manassas, Manassas Park, and Prince William County

Rappahannock Juvenile Detention Center – City of Fredericksburg, and counties of Spotsylvania, Stafford, Madison, Orange, Louisa, and King George

Richmond Juvenile Detention Home – City of Richmond

Roanoke Valley Juvenile Detention Center – Cities of Roanoke and Salem, counties of Roanoke, Botetourt, and Franklin

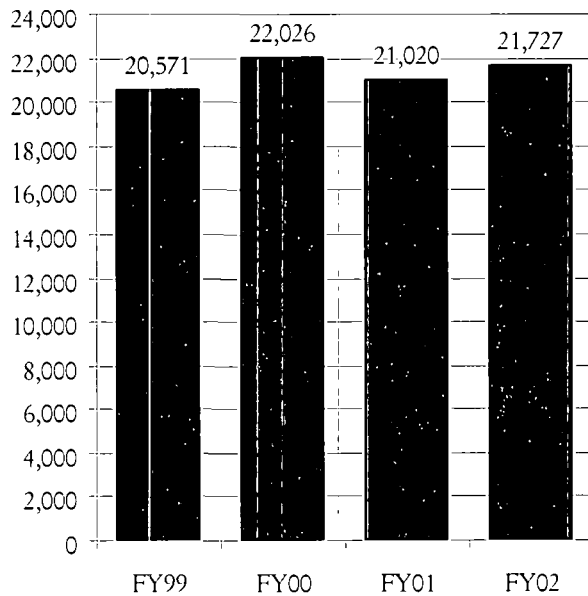
Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home – Cities of Staunton, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, Buena Vista, and Covington, and counties of Augusta, Albemarle, Rockingham, Alleghany, Bath, Craig, Rockbridge, and Highland

Tidewater Detention Home – Cities of Virginia Beach, Portsmouth, Chesapeake, Franklin, and Suffolk, and counties of Isle of Wight, and Southampton

W. W. Moore Home for Juveniles – Cities of Danville and Martinsville, and counties of Pittsylvania, Patrick, Henry, Mecklenburg, and Halifax

Statewide Activity for Detention Homes

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

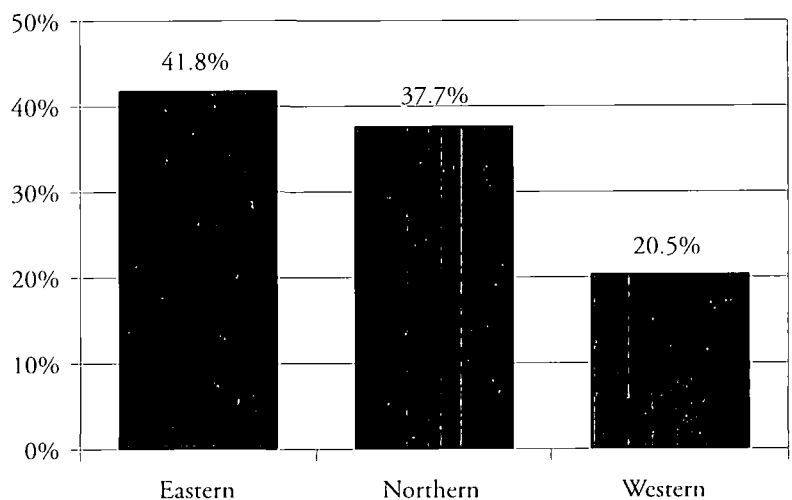


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	50.8%	51.5%	50.8%
White	43.6%	42.5%	43.1%
Other	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%
Sex			
Male	75.3%	75.0%	75.2%
Female	24.7%	25.0%	24.8%
Age			
8-12	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%
13	6.9%	6.3%	6.4%
14	14.6%	14.0%	13.4%
15	21.8%	22.3%	20.9%
16	25.4%	25.8%	27.1%
17	26.8%	27.1%	28.0%
18	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
19-20	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
Total	22,026	21,020	21,727

- In FY 2002, Virginia detention homes had 21,727 total admissions. This represents 12,703 juveniles, 8,078 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions to Virginia's detention homes have increased 6% between FY 1999 and FY 2002, including a 3% increase between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male. This has been consistent across the last four fiscal years.
- 10% of FY 2002 admissions were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- After decreasing 6% between FY 2000 and FY 2001, average daily population (ADP) increased 1% in FY 2002. The total capacity of the homes increased 26% between FY 1999 and FY 2002. ADP exceeded capacity until FY 2001.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 403,975. This shows an increase of 1% from FY 2001.
- Statewide, there were 17,515 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 3,911 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 301 post-dispositional with programs during FY 2002. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING DISTRICT'S GEOGRAPHIC REGION FY 2002

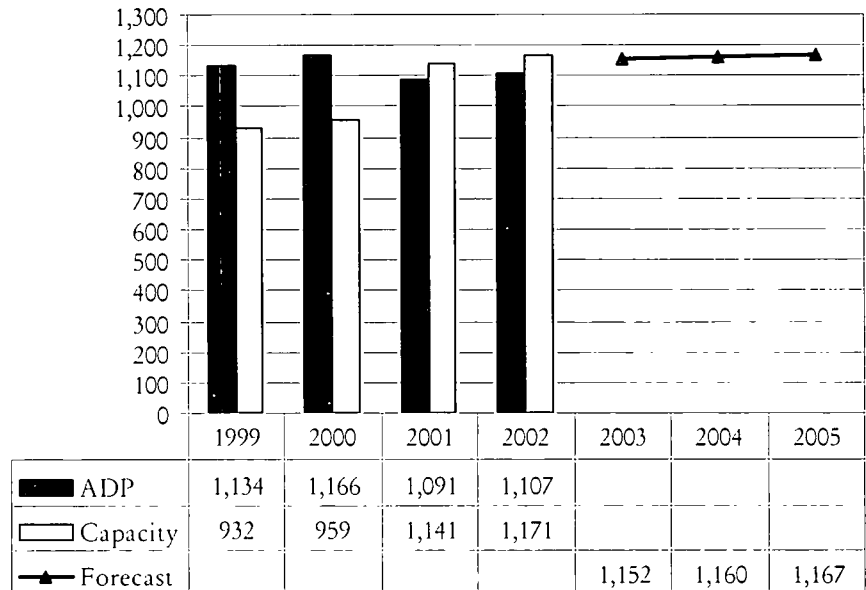


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

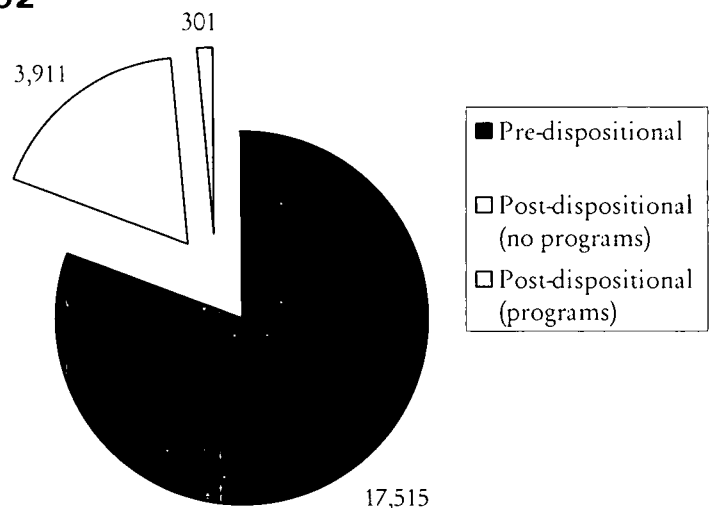
Most Serious Charge Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.1%
Alcohol	1.1%
Arson	1.3%
Assault	17.6%
Burglary	4.8%
Contempt of Court	10.8%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.2%
Escapes	0.3%
Extortion	0.4%
Failure to Appear	2.6%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.8%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Larceny	12.3%
Misc/Other	2.6%
Missing Information	2.6%
Murder	0.3%
Narcotics	4.4%
Obscenity	0.1%
Obstruct Justice	0.6%
Prob./Parole Violation	21.6%
Robbery	3.1%
Sexual Assault	1.8%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	2.1%
Telephone Law	0.2%
Traffic	1.2%
Trespass	0.7%
Vandalism	3.0%
Weapons	1.9%
<i>Total</i>	<i>21,727</i>

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



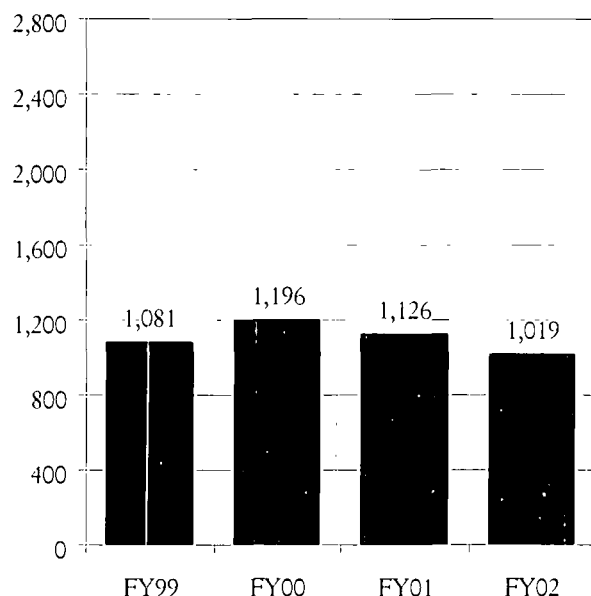
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home

Superintendent: Joe Campbell
Capacity: 33 beds

9700 Krause Road
Chesterfield, Virginia 23832
804-748-1460

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

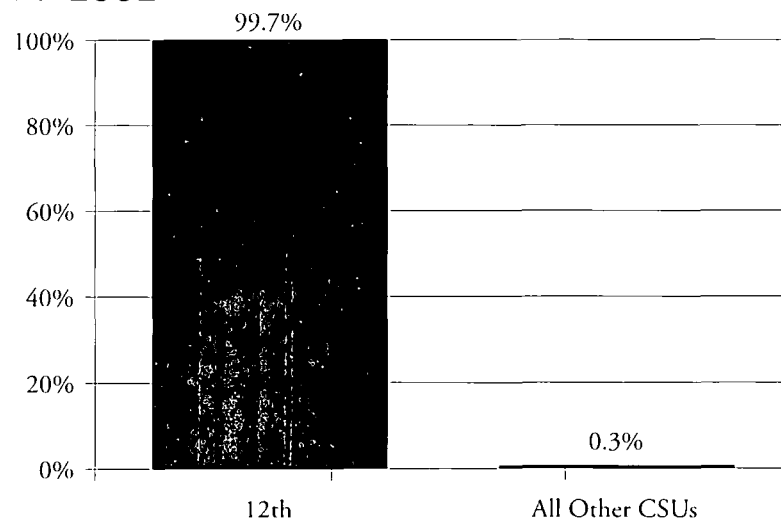


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	36.4%	38.5%	41.4%
White	59.4%	58.5%	54.9%
Other	4.3%	3.0%	3.7%
Sex			
Male	75.4%	73.1%	72.2%
Female	24.6%	26.9%	27.8%
Age			
8-12	3.5%	4.4%	5.5%
13	6.9%	4.9%	8.1%
14	14.5%	11.6%	12.3%
15	23.2%	20.2%	17.6%
16	25.8%	27.9%	26.1%
17	23.7%	29.8%	30.2%
18	1.8%	0.8%	0.1%
19-20	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
Total	1,196	1,126	1,019

- The Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home is owned by Chesterfield County and utilized primarily by the City of Colonial Heights and Chesterfield County.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 12th District. See pages 44-45 for data pertaining to this CSU.
- In FY 2002, Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home had 1,019 admissions. This represents 653 juveniles, 444 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions decreased 15% between FY 2000 and FY 2002 and 10% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 17 year old male.
- 14% of FY 2002 admissions to Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Assault and violation of probation/parole were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- After a decrease of 22% between FY 2000 and FY 2001, average daily population (ADP) remained the same between FY 2001 and FY 2002, despite the decrease in admissions. This indicates that although fewer juveniles are coming in, they are staying for more time. ADP consistently exceeded capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 17,191. This shows a decrease of less than 1% from FY 2001.
- Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home had 796 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, and 223 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

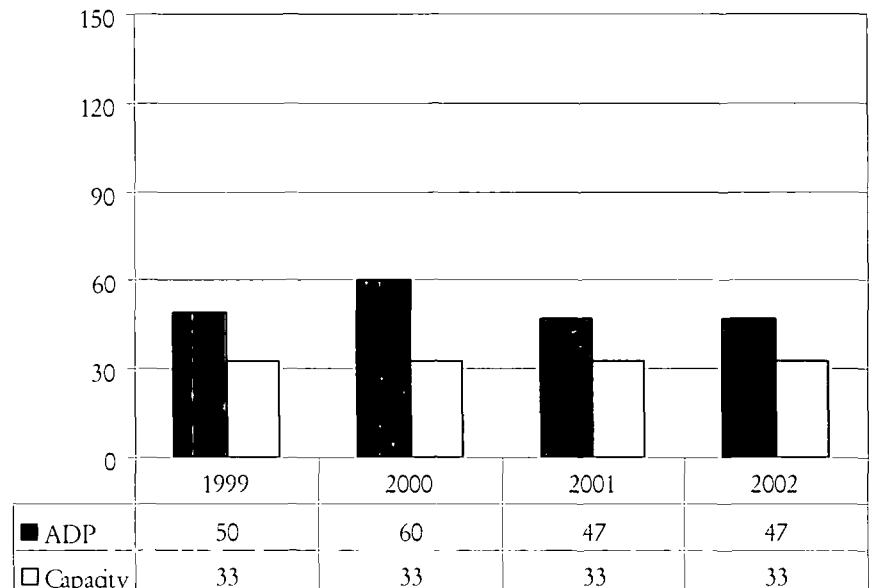


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

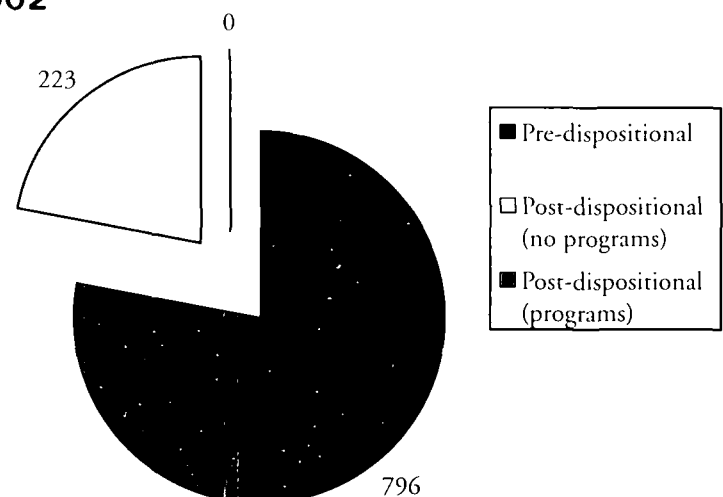
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.8%
Arson	1.7%
Assault	20.0%
Burglary	4.7%
Contempt of Court	10.6%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.7%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.0%
Failure to Appear	3.7%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	1.9%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.1%
Larceny	13.7%
Misc/Other	1.4%
Missing Information	1.8%
Murder	0.2%
Narcotics	4.9%
Obscenity	0.3%
Obstruct Justice	0.1%
Prob./Parole Violation	18.8%
Robbery	1.9%
Sexual Assault	2.4%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	0.7%
Telephone Law	0.3%
Traffic	2.1%
Trespass	0.9%
Vandalism	3.9%
Weapons	2.6%
Total	1,019

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 23 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



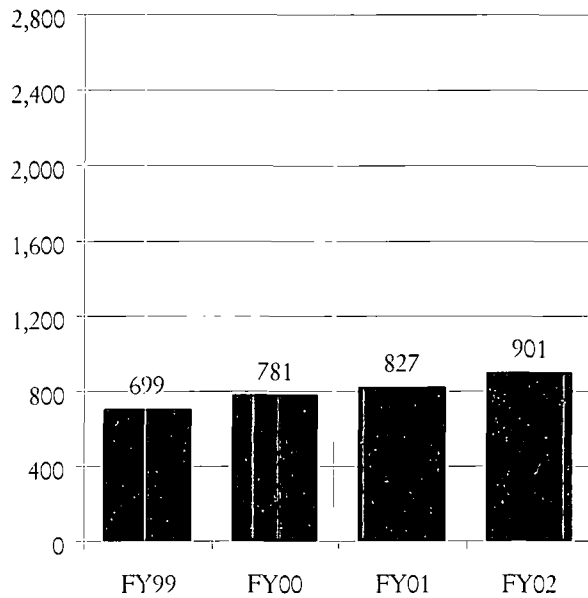
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Crater Juvenile Detention Home

Superintendent: Jack Scott
Capacity: 22 beds

6102 County Drive
Disputanta, Virginia 23942
804-732-3803

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

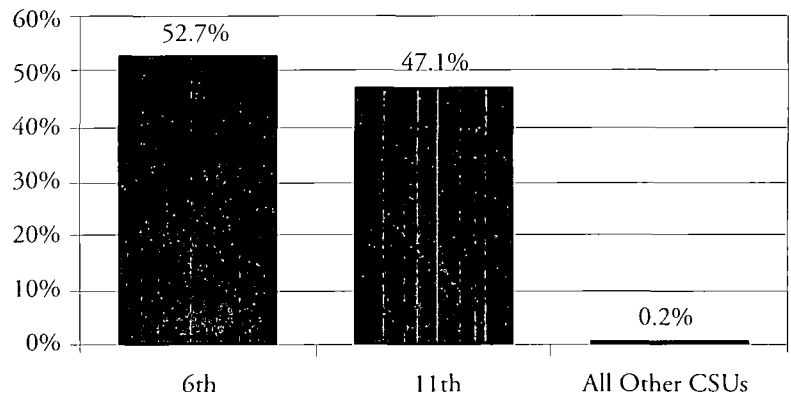


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	75.2%	81.7%	76.4%
White	23.8%	17.3%	23.1%
Other	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%
Sex			
Male	80.5%	75.1%	82.2%
Female	19.5%	24.9%	17.8%
Age			
8-12	3.8%	2.3%	4.0%
13	7.3%	10.0%	7.8%
14	14.7%	15.7%	14.9%
15	24.6%	26.1%	23.4%
16	24.6%	23.8%	24.6%
17	24.2%	21.5%	25.0%
18	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	781	827	901

- The Crater Juvenile Detention Home is owned by a commission of the cities of Hopewell, Petersburg and Emporia, and counties of Dinwiddie, Prince George, Surry and Sussex. The detention home is utilized, primarily, by members of the commission, as well as Greensville and Brunswick counties.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 6th and 11th Districts. See pages 32-33 and 42-43, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Crater Juvenile Detention Home had 901 total admissions. This represents 431 juveniles, 214 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions at Crater Juvenile Detention Home are slightly higher due to the transfer of juveniles to and from Piedmont Regional Detention Center.
- Admissions increased 29% between FY 1999 and FY 2002 and 9% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male.
- 12% of FY 2002 admissions to Crater Juvenile Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Assault and larceny were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002.
- Average daily population (ADP) decreased by 31% between FY 1999 and FY 2002. This trend is inconsistent with the overall increase in admissions. This indicates that although more juveniles are coming in they are staying less time. ADP consistently exceeded capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 11,402. This shows a decrease of 11% from FY 2001.
- Crater Juvenile Detention Home had 796 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional and 105 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

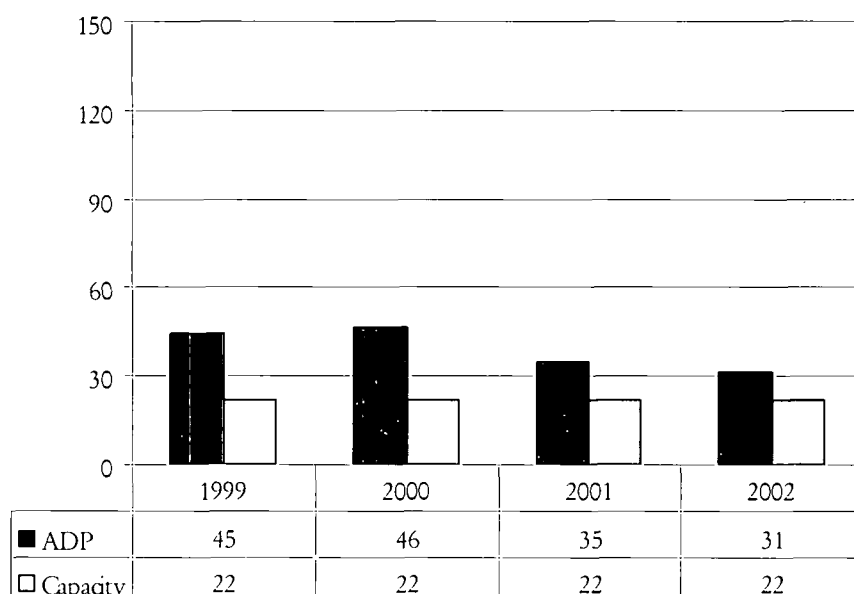


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

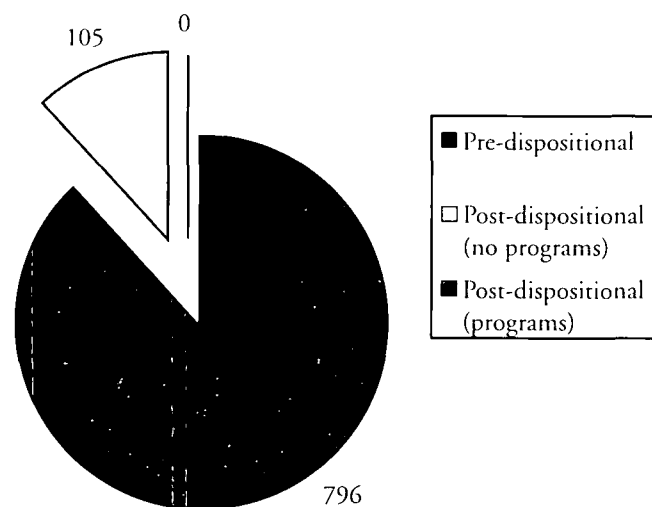
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.1%
Alcohol	1.0%
Arson	1.8%
Assault	18.3%
Burglary	10.0%
Contempt of Court	4.7%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.7%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.2%
Failure to Appear	0.4%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	1.0%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	17.4%
Misc/Other	0.3%
Missing Information	0.1%
Murder	0.1%
Narcotics	7.7%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.8%
Prob./Parole Violation	16.6%
Robbery	4.9%
Sexual Assault	2.3%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	2.3%
Telephone Law	0.1%
Traffic	0.9%
Trespass	0.3%
Vandalism	3.8%
Weapons	3.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>901</i>

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 14 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY-2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



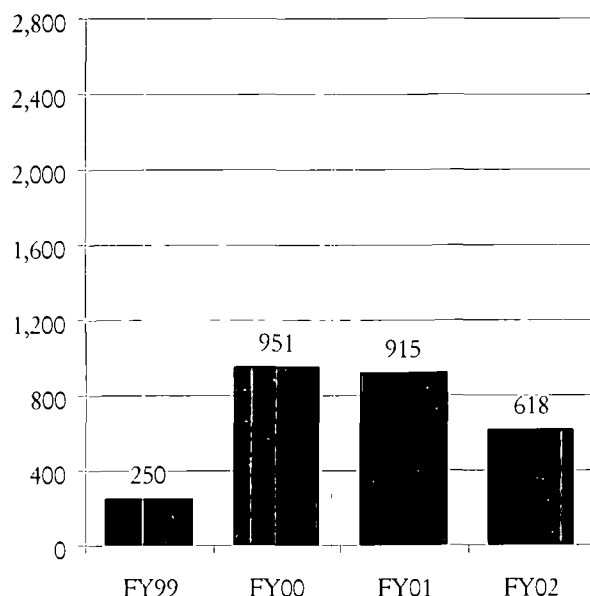
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Culpeper Juvenile Detention Center

Superintendent: Carla White
Capacity: 50 beds

12240 Coffewood Drive
Mitchells, Virginia 22729
540-727-3321

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

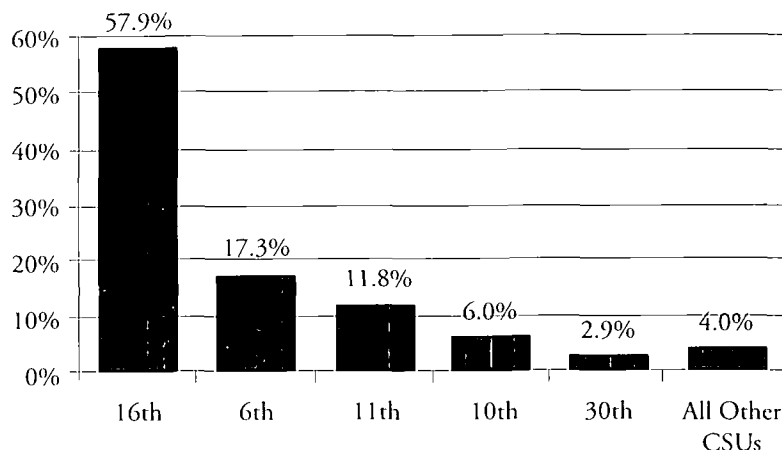


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	38.7%	48.7%	52.8%
White	60.0%	49.2%	44.7%
Other	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%
Sex			
Male	74.0%	73.9%	76.4%
Female	26.0%	26.1%	23.6%
Age			
8-12	3.6%	2.2%	2.6%
13	6.6%	6.0%	4.9%
14	14.8%	13.7%	13.8%
15	21.6%	23.7%	19.4%
16	26.2%	27.2%	28.0%
17	27.0%	26.7%	29.3%
18	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
19-20	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.2%	0.3%	1.8%
Total	951	915	618

- Culpeper Juvenile Detention Center, which opened in March 1999, is owned by the Commonwealth and can be utilized by all CSUs.
- Because the Culpeper Juvenile Detention Center is owned by the state, admissions are more evenly distributed among CSUs. However, over half of admissions were from the 16th CSU. See pages 52-53 for data pertaining to this CSU.
- In FY 2002, Culpeper Juvenile Detention Center had 618 admissions. This represents 465 juveniles, 369 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions decreased 35% between FY 2000 and FY 2002 and 32% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male.
- 8% of FY 2002 admissions to Culpeper Juvenile Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) decreased 33% between FY 2000 and FY 2002. The decrease in ADP is consistent with the decrease in admissions. ADP has consistently been below capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 9,576. This shows a decrease of 30% from FY 2001.
- Culpeper Juvenile Detention Center had 560 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional and 58 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

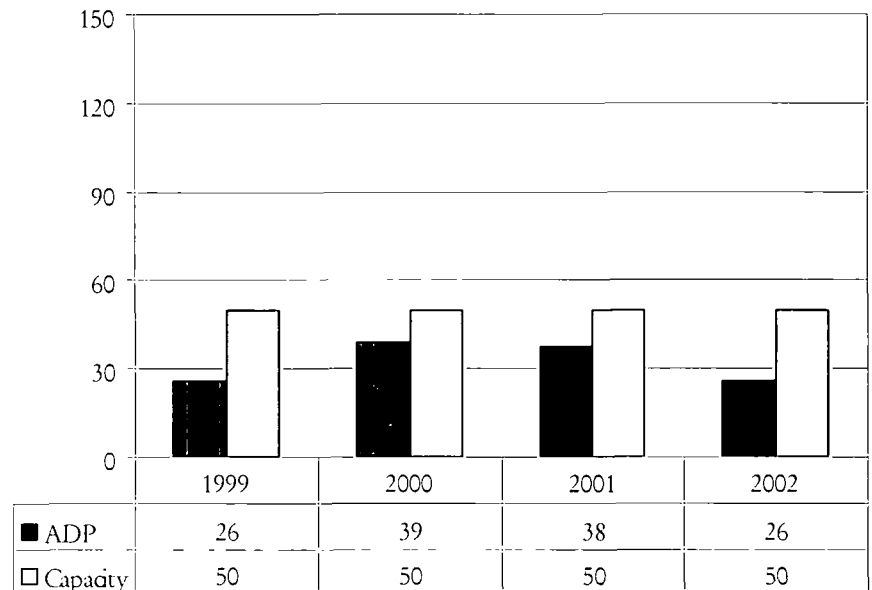


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

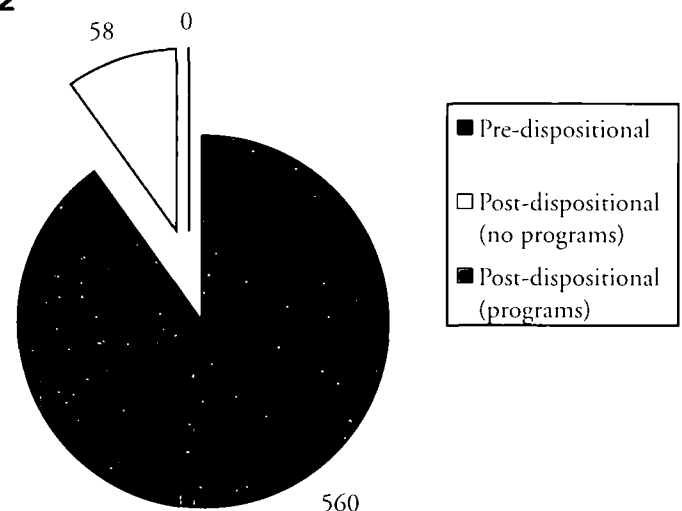
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.6%
Arson	2.8%
Assault	16.8%
Burglary	7.8%
Contempt of Court	14.4%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.5%
Escapes	0.8%
Extortion	0.0%
Failure to Appear	1.3%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.6%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	9.5%
Misc/Other	0.3%
Missing Information	3.6%
Murder	0.2%
Narcotics	6.0%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.6%
Prob./Parole Violation	21.7%
Robbery	2.4%
Sexual Assault	2.8%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	1.3%
Telephone Law	0.3%
Traffic	2.3%
Trespass	0.3%
Vandalism	2.6%
Weapons	0.5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>618</i>

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 7 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



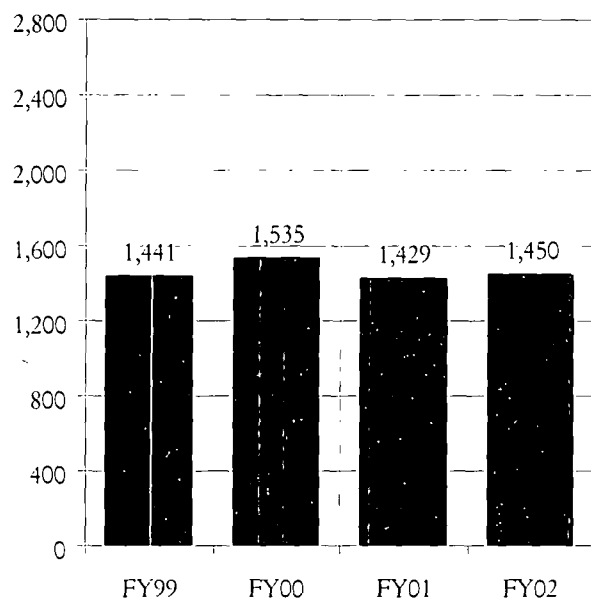
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center

Superintendent: George Corbin
Capacity: 121 beds

10650 Page Avenue
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-246-2844

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

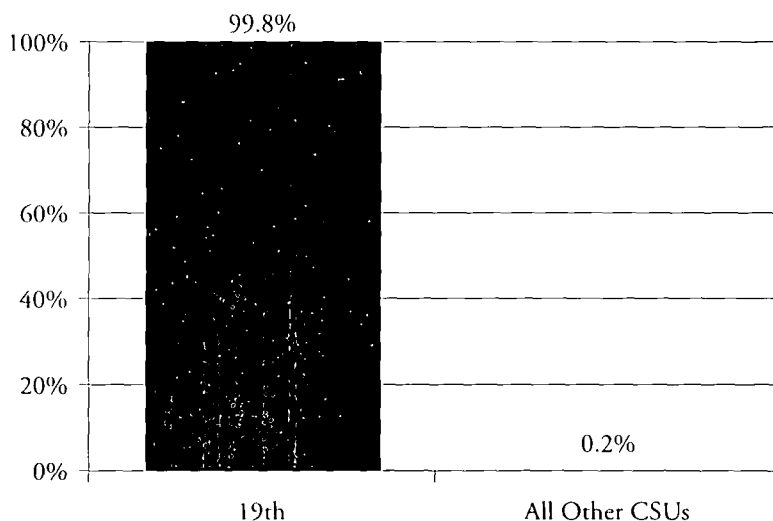


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	27.6%	29.1%	32.9%
White	50.8%	48.6%	44.2%
Other	21.6%	22.3%	22.9%
Sex			
Male	71.9%	75.0%	73.0%
Female	28.1%	25.0%	27.0%
Age			
8-12	2.4%	3.1%	2.1%
13	6.1%	4.2%	4.4%
14	12.6%	13.4%	12.3%
15	18.5%	20.2%	23.3%
16	29.2%	23.5%	27.9%
17	30.4%	28.8%	29.4%
18	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%
19-20	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Error/Missing	0.7%	5.9%	0.2%
Total	1,535	1,429	1,450

- The Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center is owned by Fairfax County and utilized primarily by Fairfax City and County.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 19th District. See pages 60-61 for data pertaining to this CSU.
- In FY 2002, Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center had 1,450 total admissions. This represents 986 juveniles, 688 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have remained fairly steady with an increase of 1% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 17 year old male.
- 7% of FY 2002 admissions to Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) decreased 11% between FY 1999 and FY 2002 and increased 3% between FY 2001 and FY 2002. ADP was consistently below capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 33,021. This shows an increase of 4% from FY 2001.
- Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center had 1,405 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 5 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 40 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

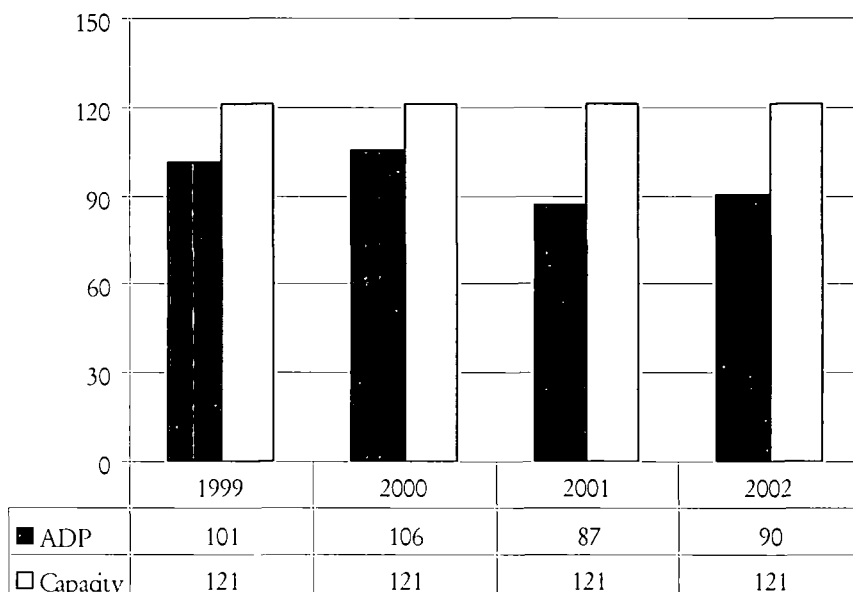


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

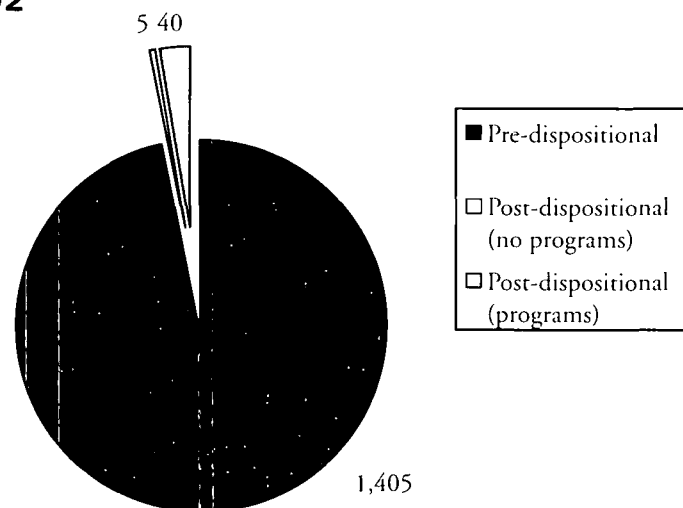
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	2.0%
Arson	1.2%
Assault	15.6%
Burglary	3.4%
Contempt of Court	5.5%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.8%
Escapes	0.2%
Extortion	0.6%
Failure to Appear	1.0%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	1.3%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Larceny	15.1%
Misc/Other	2.8%
Missing Information	8.5%
Murder	0.2%
Narcotics	2.3%
Obscenity	0.1%
Obstruct Justice	0.4%
Prob./Parole Violation	26.3%
Robbery	3.4%
Sexual Assault	0.8%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	0.7%
Telephone Law	0.2%
Traffic	0.3%
Trespass	1.0%
Vandalism	3.8%
Weapons	2.3%
Total	1,450

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 3 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



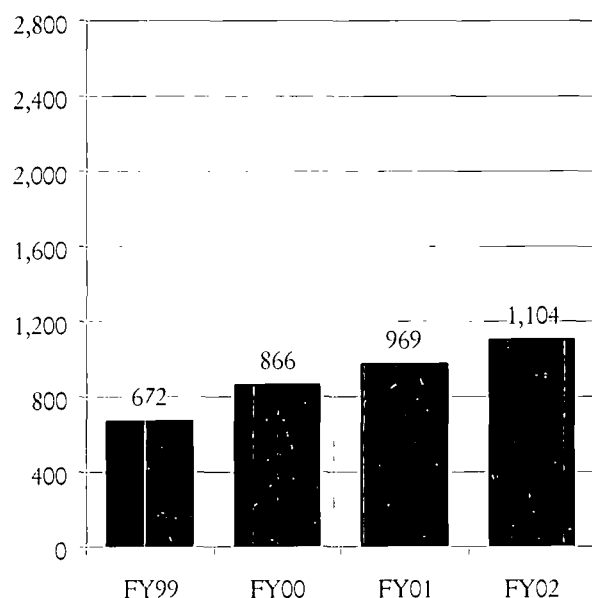
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Henrico Detention Home

Superintendent: Michael Bingham
Capacity: 20 beds

P.O. Box 27032
Richmond, Virginia 23273
804-501-4329

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

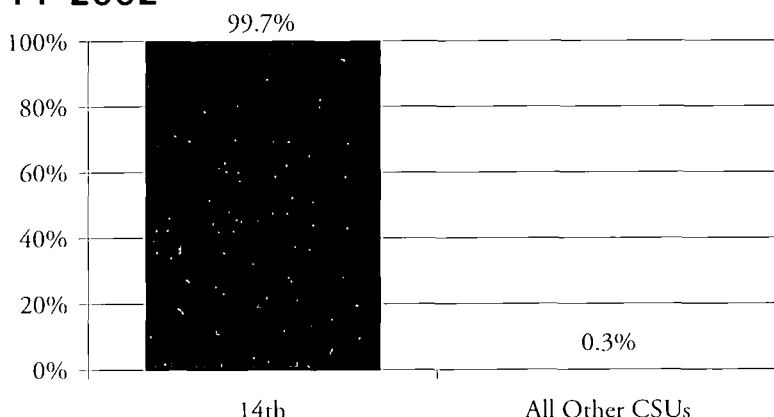


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	54.3%	61.1%	60.1%
White	42.7%	37.3%	37.7%
Other	3.0%	1.7%	2.3%
Sex			
Male	76.2%	72.9%	73.4%
Female	23.8%	27.1%	26.6%
Age			
8-12	4.6%	4.7%	5.4%
13	7.6%	6.4%	7.4%
14	13.4%	12.2%	12.0%
15	23.1%	23.2%	19.7%
16	23.8%	22.5%	25.0%
17	27.1%	30.9%	29.7%
18	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	866	969	1,104

- The Henrico Juvenile Detention Home is owned and utilized by Henrico County.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 14th District. See pages 48-49 for data pertaining to this CSU.
- In FY 2002, Henrico Juvenile Detention Home had 1,104 admissions. This represents 521 juveniles, 242 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have increased 64% between FY 1999 and FY 2002 and increased 14% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- Admissions at Henrico Juvenile Detention Home are slightly higher due to the transfer of juveniles to and from James River Regional Detention Center.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male.
- 13% of FY 2002 admissions to Henrico Juvenile Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and larceny were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over half of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) has decreased 57% between FY 1999 and FY 2002 and decreased 51% between FY 2001 and FY 2002. The overall decrease in ADP is inconsistent with the increase in admissions. This indicates that although more juveniles are coming in they are staying less time. ADP has exceeded capacity for three of the last four years.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 6,669. This shows a decrease of 51% from FY 2001.
- Henrico Juvenile Detention Home had 812 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 280 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 12 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

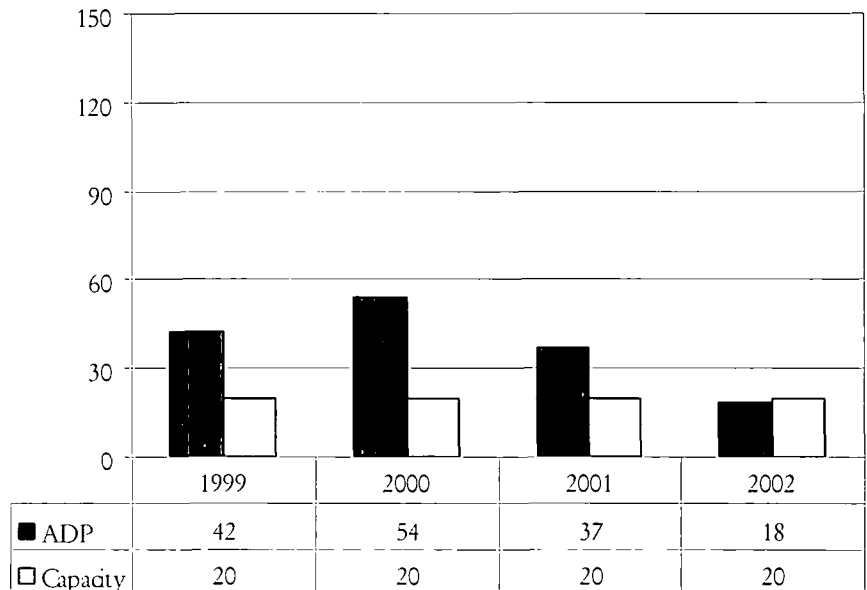


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

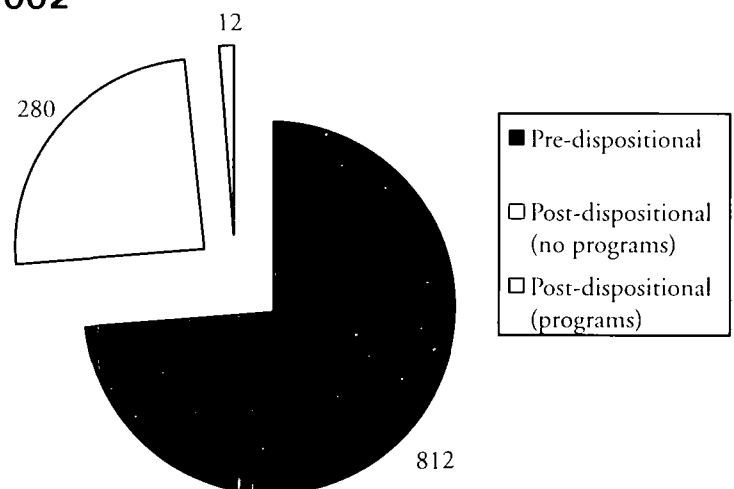
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.1%
Alcohol	0.9%
Arson	1.5%
Assault	15.9%
Burglary	2.2%
Contempt of Court	6.7%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.5%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.5%
Failure to Appear	0.3%
Family Offense	0.1%
Fraud	0.0%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.4%
Larceny	17.8%
Misc/Other	0.6%
Missing Information	0.6%
Murder	0.2%
Narcotics	1.6%
Obscenity	0.8%
Obstruct Justice	0.7%
Prob./Parole Violation	33.5%
Robbery	4.0%
Sexual Assault	0.9%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	1.6%
Telephone Law	0.2%
Traffic	1.7%
Trespass	1.0%
Vandalism	3.4%
Weapons	2.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,104</i>

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 17 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



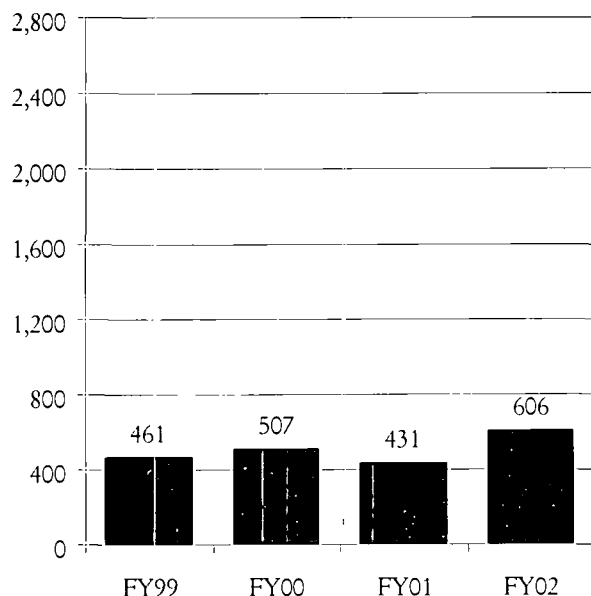
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Highlands Juvenile Detention Center

Superintendent: Richard Hagy
Capacity: 30 beds

P.O. Box 248
Bristol, Virginia 24203
276-466-7800

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

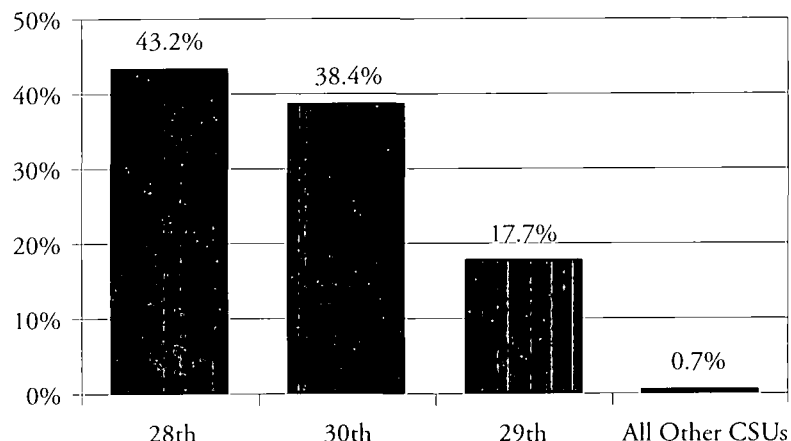


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	8.7%	4.9%	4.5%
White	90.5%	94.4%	93.7%
Other	0.8%	0.7%	1.8%
Sex			
Male	71.0%	71.2%	63.7%
Female	29.0%	28.8%	36.3%
Age			
8-12	2.8%	6.3%	4.6%
13	7.3%	3.7%	8.9%
14	14.6%	10.9%	11.4%
15	16.4%	16.0%	16.3%
16	23.7%	31.3%	27.1%
17	34.9%	31.1%	31.7%
18	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Total	507	431	606

- The Highlands Juvenile Detention Center is owned by a commission consisting of Washington and Smyth counties, and the City of Bristol. This home is utilized primarily by members of the commission as well as the City of Norton and the counties of Lee, Scott, Wise, Dickenson, Russell, Buchanan, and Tazewell.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 28th, 30th, and 29th Districts. See pages 82-83, 86-87, and 84-85, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Highlands Juvenile Detention Center had 606 admissions. This represents 423 juveniles, 308 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have increased 31% between FY 1999 and FY 2002 and increased 41% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 17 year old male.
- 14% of FY 2002 admissions to Highlands Juvenile Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by nearly half of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) has increased 29% between FY 1999 and FY 2002. The overall increase in ADP is consistent with the increase in admissions. ADP has exceeded capacity until the capacity increased from 20 to 30 juveniles.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 9,895. This shows an increase of 21% from FY 2001.
- Highlands Juvenile Detention Center had 416 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 153 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 37 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

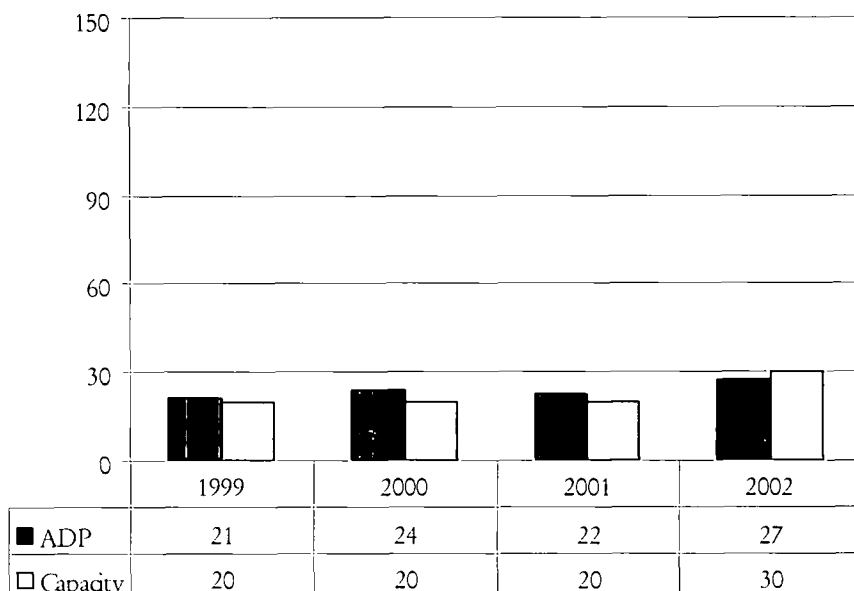


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

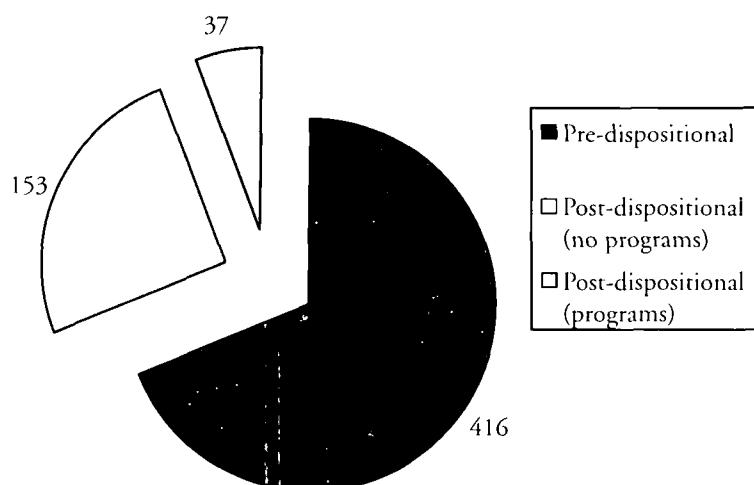
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.2%
Alcohol	2.5%
Arson	1.8%
Assault	18.8%
Burglary	1.2%
Contempt of Court	14.0%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.0%
Escapes	0.2%
Extortion	0.3%
Failure to Appear	0.7%
Family Offense	0.2%
Fraud	1.8%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	9.9%
Misc/Other	1.0%
Missing Information	0.3%
Murder	0.2%
Narcotics	2.6%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.0%
Prob./Parole Violation	27.7%
Robbery	0.2%
Sexual Assault	1.0%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	9.6%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.8%
Trespass	0.5%
Vandalism	2.6%
Weapons	1.0%
Total	606

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 16 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



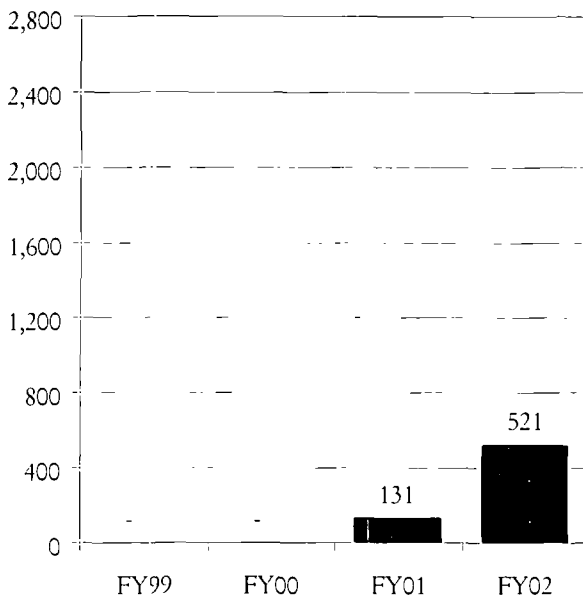
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

James River Regional Detention Center

Superintendent: Patricia Carrington
Capacity: 60 beds

P.O. Box 880
Goochland, VA 23063
804-556-8123

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

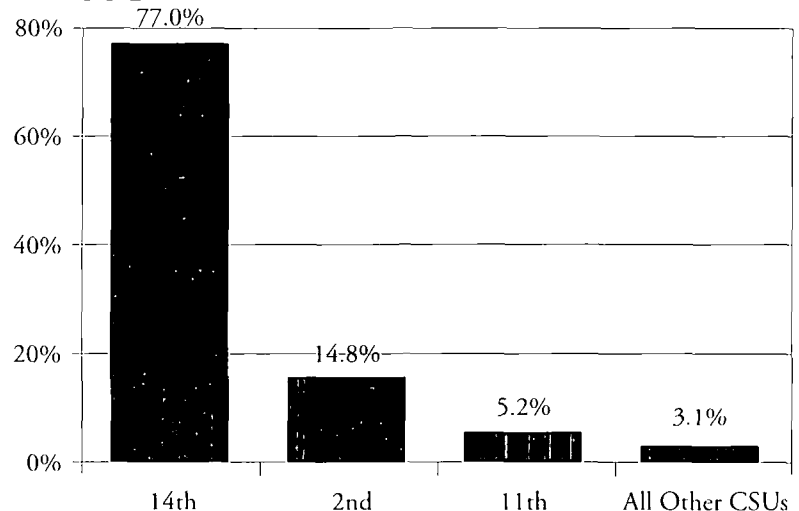


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	N/A	69.5%	54.9%
White	N/A	29.0%	44.0%
Other	N/A	1.5%	1.2%
Sex			
Male	N/A	80.2%	80.6%
Female	N/A	19.8%	19.4%
Age			
8-12	N/A	1.5%	4.2%
13	N/A	3.8%	6.7%
14	N/A	13.7%	11.7%
15	N/A	24.4%	18.0%
16	N/A	21.4%	25.0%
17	N/A	35.1%	34.4%
18	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
19-20	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
Total	N/A	131	521

- James River Regional Detention Center opened in April 2001, therefore historical trends are unavailable.
- James River Regional Detention Center is owned by a commission of Powhatan, Goochland, and Henrico counties. The detention home is used primarily by the members of the commission.
- 97% of admissions were from the 14th, 2nd, and 11th Districts. See pages 48-49, 22-23, and 42-43, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, James River Regional Detention Center had 521 admissions. This represents 348 juveniles, 240 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions at James River Regional Detention Center are slightly higher due to the transfer of juveniles to and from Henrico Juvenile Detention Home.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male.
- 11% of FY 2002 admissions to James River Regional Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and larceny were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by nearly half of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) has been below capacity since James River Regional Detention Center opened.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 13,221.
- James River Regional Detention Center had 323 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 154 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 44 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

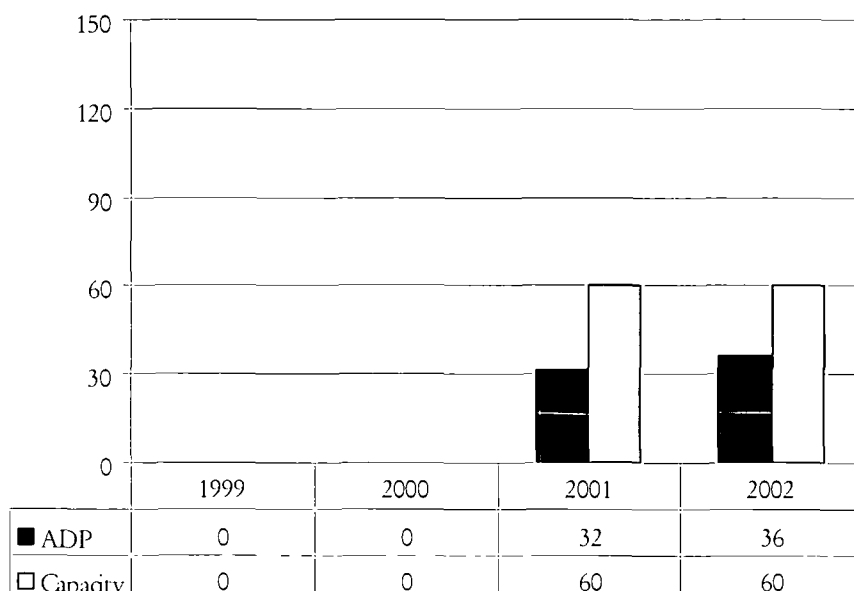


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

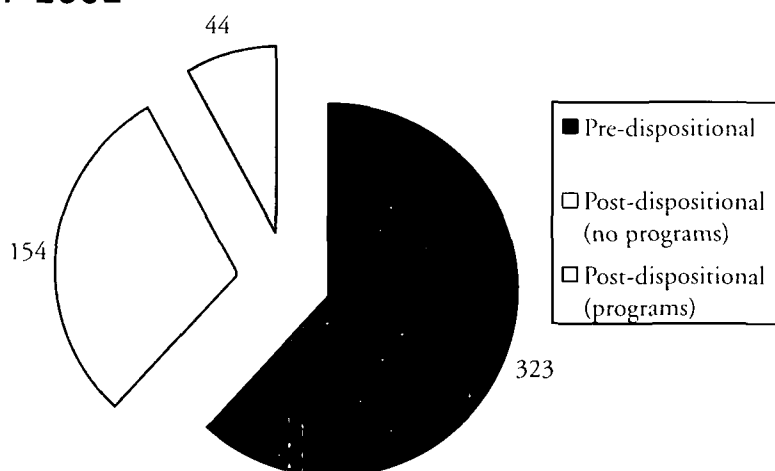
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.2%
Alcohol	1.2%
Arson	1.7%
Assault	15.2%
Burglary	4.4%
Contempt of Court	5.8%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.2%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.4%
Failure to Appear	1.2%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.0%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.4%
Larceny	16.5%
Misc/Other	0.4%
Missing Information	1.2%
Murder	0.2%
Narcotics	2.9%
Obscenity	1.2%
Obstruct Justice	0.8%
Prob./Parole Violation	33.0%
Robbery	4.4%
Sexual Assault	1.3%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	1.3%
Telephone Law	0.2%
Traffic	0.6%
Trespass	0.2%
Vandalism	2.7%
Weapons	2.7%
Total	521

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, one juvenile was admitted as a weekender.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



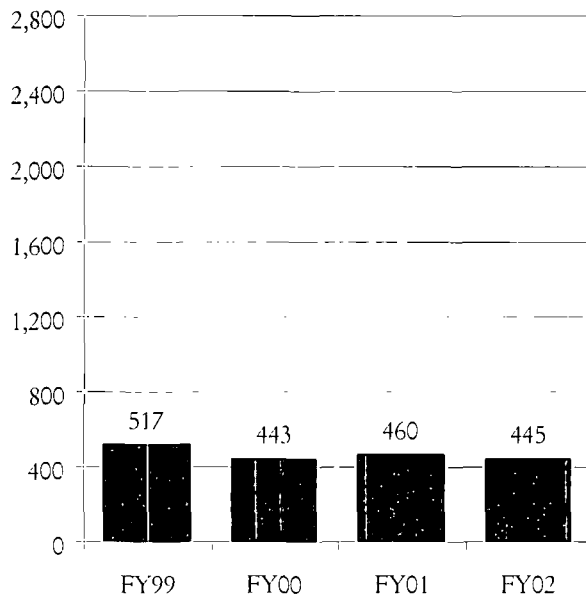
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Loudoun Juvenile Detention Home

Superintendent: Michael Ward
Capacity: 24 beds

42020 Loudoun Center Place
Leesburg, Virginia 22075
703-771-5200

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

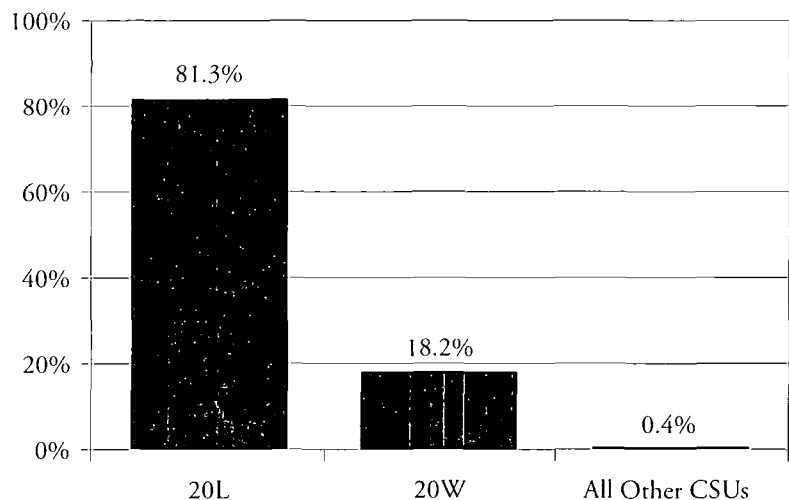


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	23.7%	20.2%	28.3%
White	65.9%	73.5%	62.5%
Other	10.4%	6.3%	9.2%
Sex			
Male	80.6%	75.4%	77.5%
Female	19.4%	24.6%	22.5%
Age			
8-12	2.7%	1.1%	4.9%
13	5.0%	4.3%	4.5%
14	9.5%	12.8%	11.2%
15	17.6%	19.8%	22.5%
16	30.2%	27.4%	31.7%
17	35.0%	34.6%	25.2%
18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/ Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	443	460	445

- Loudoun Juvenile Detention Home is owned by Loudoun County and utilized primarily by Loudoun, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Page, Shenandoah and Warren counties.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the Districts 20L and 20W. See pages 62-63 and 64-65, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Loudoun Juvenile Detention Home had 445 admissions. This represents 269 juveniles, 180 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions decreased 14% between FY 1999 and FY 2000 and also decreased 3% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 16 year old male.
- 9% of FY 2002 admissions to Loudoun Juvenile Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Contempt of court and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by nearly two-thirds of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002.
- After increasing 27% between FY 2000 and FY 2001, average daily population (ADP) decreased 16% in FY 2002. This FY 2002 decrease is consistent with the decrease in admissions. ADP was consistently below capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 5,842. This shows a decrease of 15% from FY 2001.
- Loudoun Juvenile Detention Home had 347 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 88 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 10 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- In FY 2002, 11 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

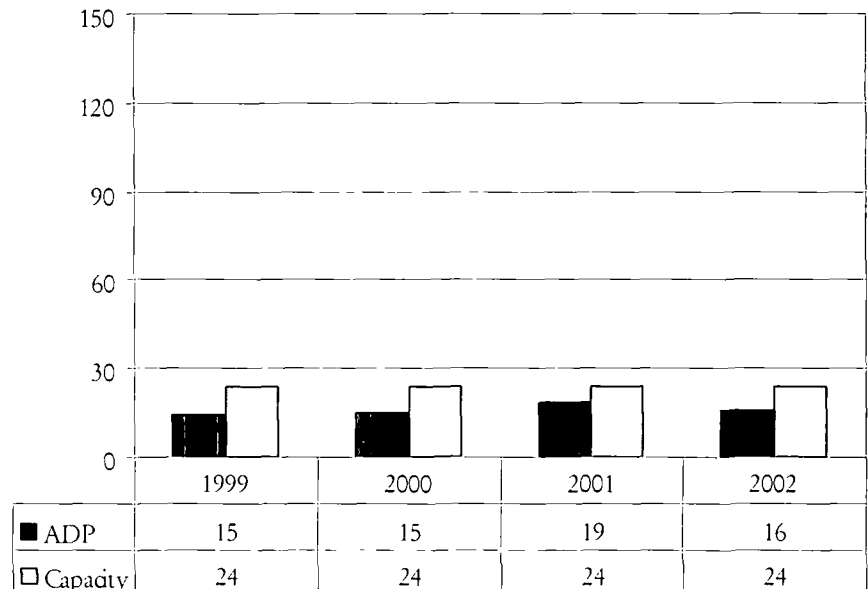


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

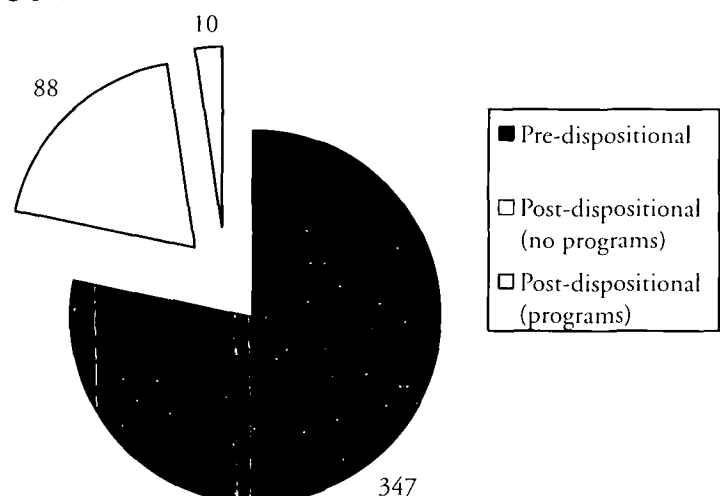
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.2%
Arson	0.0%
Assault	15.3%
Burglary	1.6%
Contempt of Court	44.7%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.0%
Escapes	0.2%
Extortion	0.2%
Failure to Appear	3.4%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.0%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	9.0%
Misc/Other	0.2%
Missing Information	5.4%
Murder	0.0%
Narcotics	1.8%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.2%
Prob./Parole Violation	10.8%
Robbery	1.3%
Sexual Assault	1.1%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	1.1%
Telephone Law	0.2%
Traffic	0.4%
Trespass	0.0%
Vandalism	2.0%
Weapons	0.7%
Total	445

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



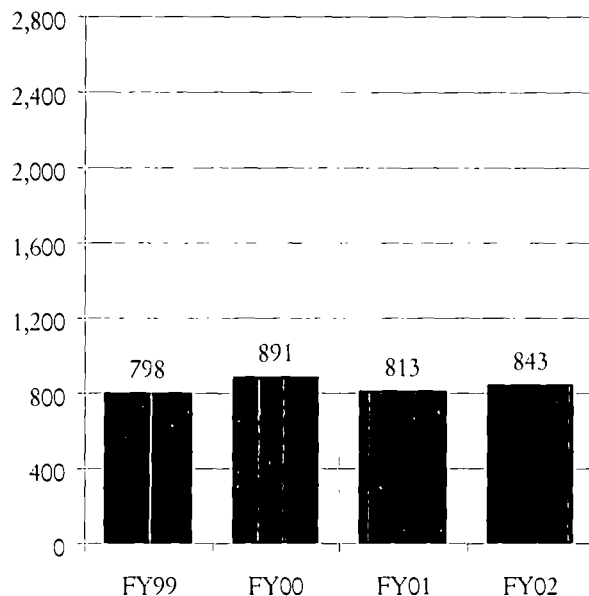
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Lynchburg Regional Detention Center

Superintendent: Frank T. Currier
Capacity: 48 beds

1400 Florida Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia 23501
434-847-1635

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

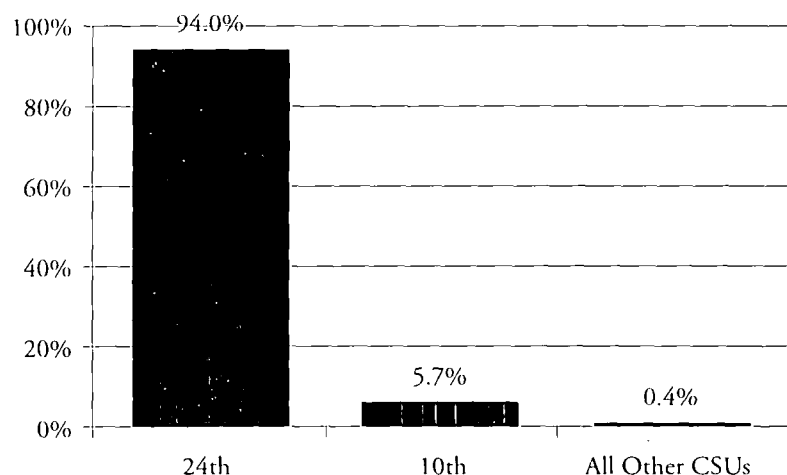


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	50.6%	53.0%	52.0%
White	48.1%	45.1%	47.3%
Other	1.2%	1.8%	0.7%
Sex			
Male	77.9%	70.6%	69.8%
Female	22.1%	29.4%	30.2%
Age			
8-12	7.4%	5.7%	3.7%
13	8.4%	7.0%	8.1%
14	12.8%	15.4%	15.9%
15	20.5%	20.2%	21.1%
16	21.0%	23.4%	24.4%
17	28.2%	26.4%	26.5%
18	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
19-20	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Error/Missing	1.1%	1.7%	0.1%
Total	891	813	843

- Lynchburg Regional Detention Center is owned by the city of Lynchburg and utilized primarily by the cities of Lynchburg and Bedford, as well as the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte and Nelson.
- 94% of admissions were from the 24th District. See pages 74-75 for data pertaining to this CSU.
- In FY 2002, Lynchburg Regional Detention Center had 843 admissions. This represents 562 juveniles, 382 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have increased 6% between FY 1999 and FY 2002, and also increased 4% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male.
- 12% of FY 2002 admissions to Lynchburg Regional Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Contempt of court and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over half of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002.
- Average daily population (ADP) has been decreasing, showing a 10% decline between FY 1999 and FY 2002. The overall decrease in ADP is inconsistent with the overall increase in admissions. This indicates that although more juveniles are coming in they are staying less time. ADP has consistently been below capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 13,540. This shows a decrease of 4% from FY 2001.
- Lynchburg Regional Detention Center had 692 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 130 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 21 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

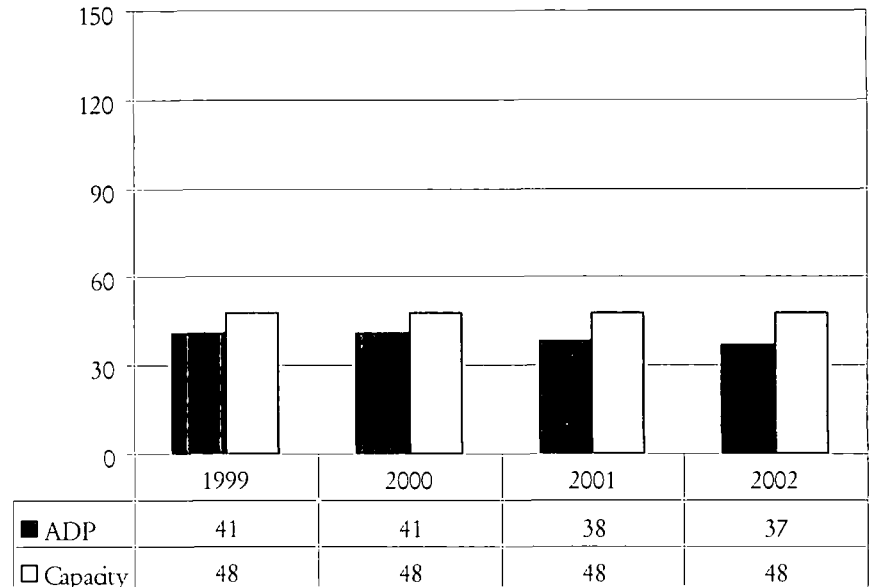


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

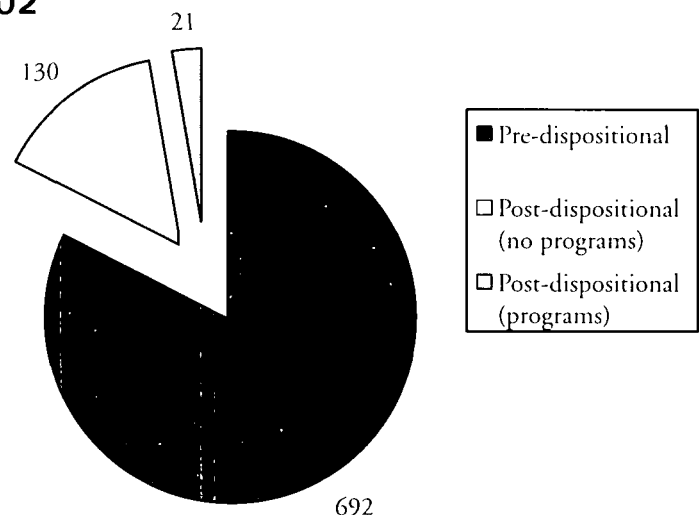
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.2%
Arson	1.5%
Assault	23.0%
Burglary	5.2%
Contempt of Court	27.8%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.1%
Escapes	0.6%
Extortion	0.5%
Failure to Appear	0.5%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.6%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.7%
Larceny	7.0%
Misc/Other	0.2%
Missing Information	1.4%
Murder	0.0%
Narcotics	6.3%
Obscenity	0.1%
Obstruct Justice	0.5%
Prob./Parole Violation	12.5%
Robbery	1.3%
Sexual Assault	2.6%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	1.5%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.2%
Trespass	0.5%
Vandalism	2.8%
Weapons	1.3%
Total	843

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 8 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



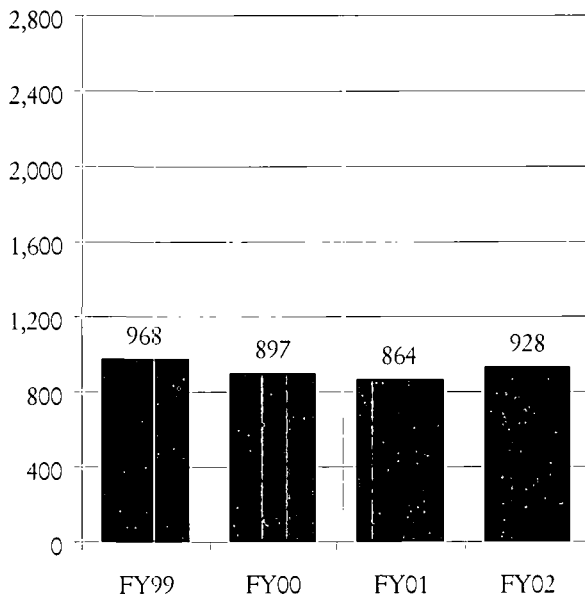
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Merrimac Regional Detention Home

Superintendent: JoAnne Smith
Capacity: 48 beds

9300 Merrimac Trail
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
757-887-0225

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

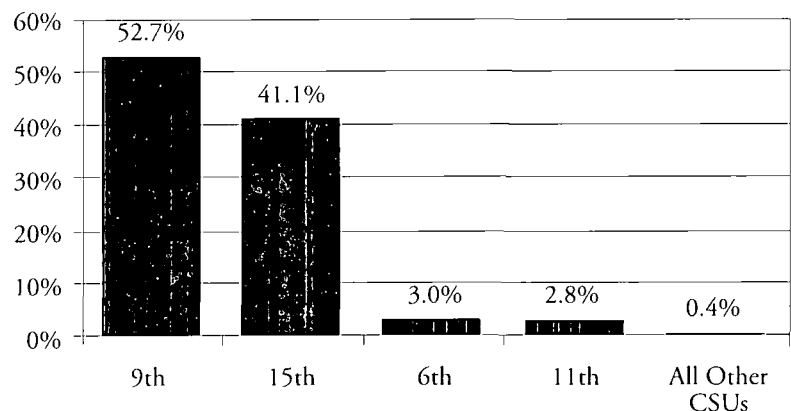


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	44.0%	42.5%	43.9%
White	54.5%	56.7%	54.5%
Other	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%
Sex			
Male	75.3%	74.1%	78.2%
Female	24.7%	25.9%	21.8%
Age			
8-12	2.7%	3.4%	1.7%
13	5.7%	7.8%	6.9%
14	13.3%	12.3%	11.6%
15	21.7%	20.6%	19.6%
16	26.0%	28.8%	27.5%
17	30.0%	26.9%	32.3%
18	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Total	897	864	928

- Merrimac Regional Detention Home is owned by a commission of the cities of Williamsburg and Poquoson, and Caroline, Charles City, Essex, Gloucester, Hanover, James City, King & Queen, King William, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland and York counties. The detention home is utilized by the members of the commission.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 9th, 15th, 6th, and 11th Districts. See pages 38-39, 50-51, 32-33, and 42-43, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Merrimac Regional Detention Home had 928 admissions. This represents 645 juveniles, 457 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have remained fairly steady with an increase of 7% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 17 year old male.
- 9% of FY 2002 admissions to Merrimac Regional Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) has been fairly steady with a 4% decrease between FY 1999 and FY 2002. The FY 2002 decrease in ADP is inconsistent with the increase in admissions. This indicates that although more juveniles are coming in they are staying less time. ADP has equaled or exceeded capacity within the last four years.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 17,488. This shows a decrease of 6% from FY 2001.
- Merrimac Regional Detention Home had 708 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 201 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 19 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

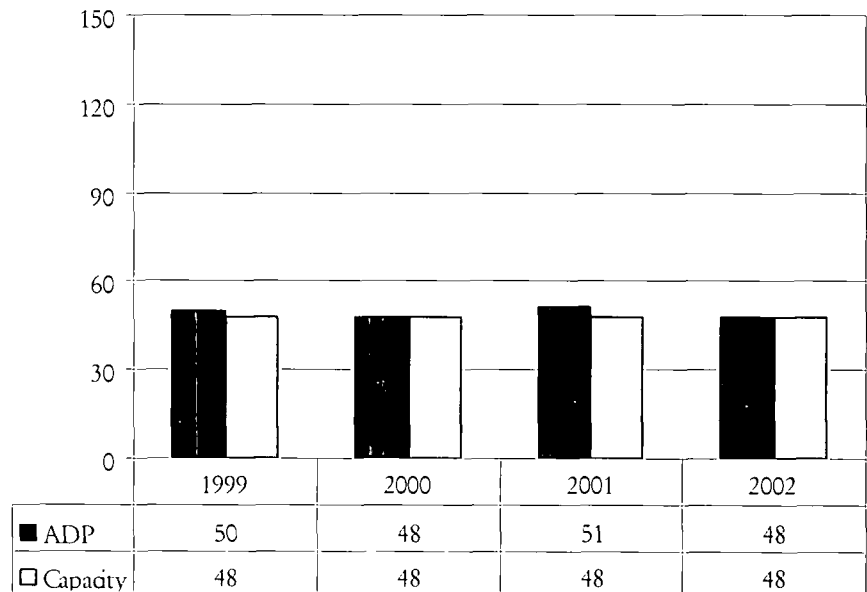


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

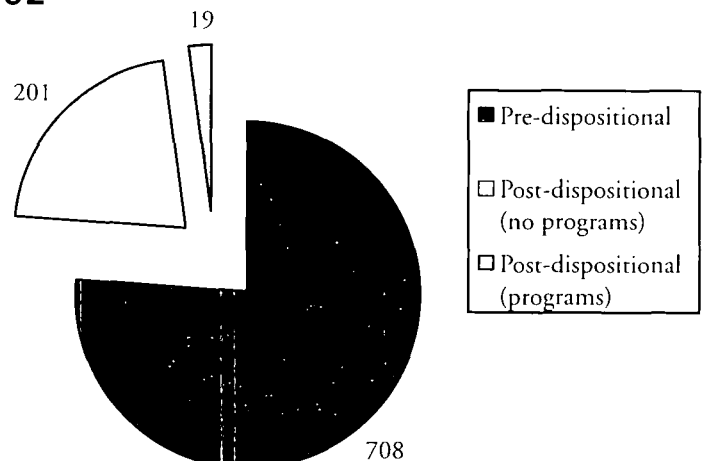
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	1.6%
Arson	2.4%
Assault	20.0%
Burglary	7.5%
Contempt of Court	6.4%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.9%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.5%
Failure to Appear	0.9%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	1.1%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Larceny	12.8%
Misc/Other	0.8%
Missing Information	0.5%
Murder	0.1%
Narcotics	5.0%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.3%
Prob./Parole Violation	21.1%
Robbery	2.8%
Sexual Assault	2.4%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	3.1%
Telephone Law	0.3%
Traffic	3.0%
Trespass	0.3%
Vandalism	2.9%
Weapons	1.9%
Total	928

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 10 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



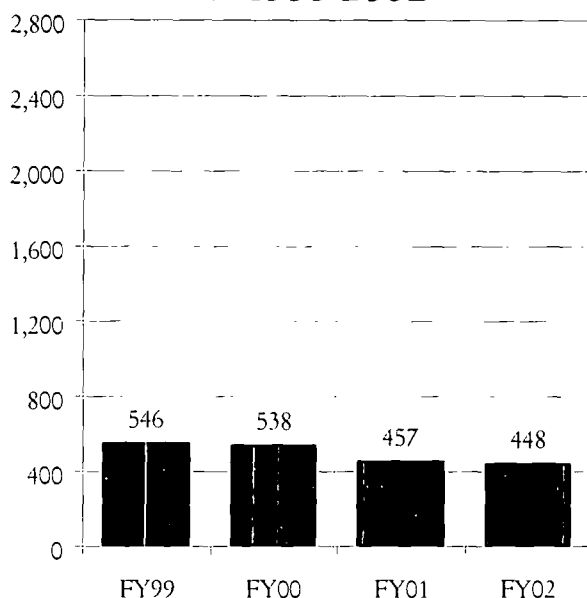
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

New River Valley Juvenile Detention Home

Superintendent: Robert S. Hall
Capacity: 20 beds

650 Wades Lane, N.W.
Christiansburg, Virginia 24073
540-381-0097

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

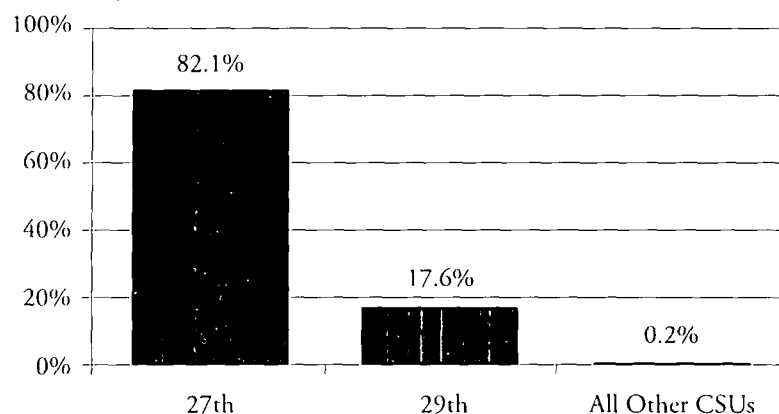


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	14.1%	15.3%	12.1%
White	84.6%	83.4%	83.7%
Other	1.3%	1.3%	4.2%
Sex			
Male	70.1%	74.4%	76.3%
Female	29.9%	25.6%	23.7%
Age			
8-12	2.4%	0.9%	4.0%
13	6.3%	5.0%	7.1%
14	14.9%	17.5%	12.5%
15	21.6%	25.2%	21.2%
16	24.0%	23.9%	29.7%
17	30.7%	26.9%	24.8%
18	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Total	538	457	448

- New River Valley Juvenile Detention Home is owned by a commission of the City of Radford and Giles, Pulaski, and Montgomery counties. The detention home is utilized by the members of the commission, as well as the City of Galax, and Wythe, Carroll, Montgomery, Floyd, Grayson, Bland, Tazewell, Buchanan, Russell, and Dickenson counties.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 27th and 29th Districts. See pages 80-81 and 84-85, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, New River Valley Juvenile Detention Home had 448 admissions. This represents 279 juveniles, 180 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have been steadily decreasing, showing an 18% decrease between FY 1999 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 16 year old male.
- 11% of FY 2002 admissions to New River Valley Juvenile Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Assault and violation of probation/parole were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- After an initial increase of 16% between FY 1999 and FY 2000, average daily population (ADP) continued to decrease until 2002, resulting in a 12% decrease over the four years. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in admissions. ADP consistently exceeded capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 7,984. This shows a decrease of 12% from FY 2001.
- New River Valley Juvenile Detention Home had 350 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 89 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 9 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

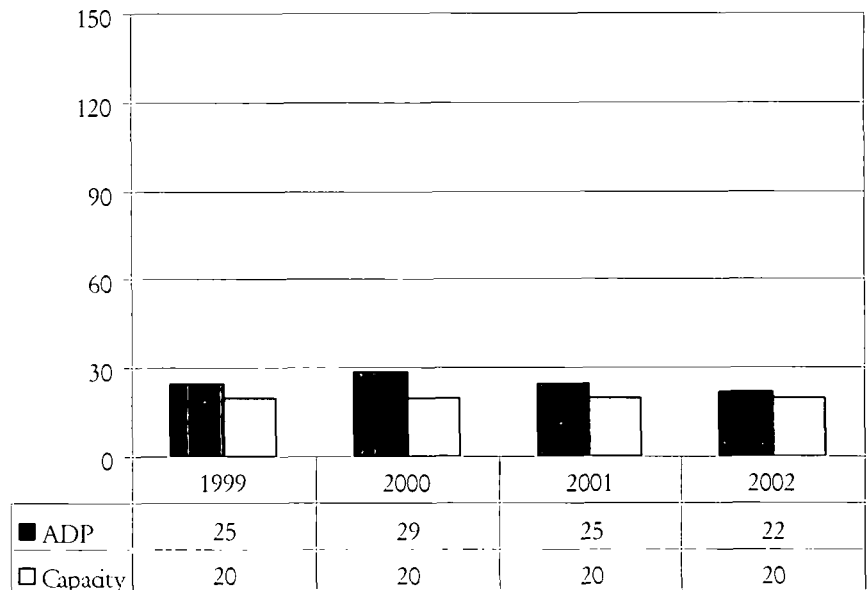


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

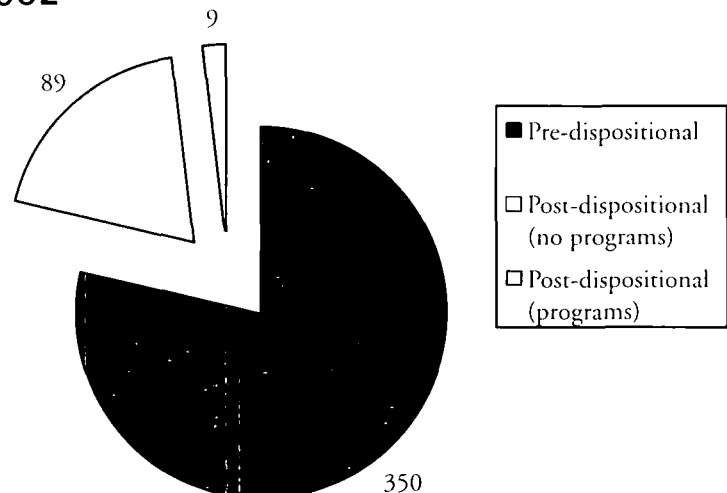
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.2%
Alcohol	0.9%
Arson	0.9%
Assault	22.5%
Burglary	6.0%
Contempt of Court	12.3%
Custody	0.2%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	2.7%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.4%
Failure to Appear	0.9%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.2%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	10.5%
Misc/Other	1.3%
Missing Information	0.2%
Murder	0.4%
Narcotics	1.3%
Obscenity	0.2%
Obstruct Justice	1.1%
Prob./Parole Violation	18.3%
Robbery	0.4%
Sexual Assault	1.6%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	10.0%
Telephone Law	0.4%
Traffic	0.9%
Trespass	0.7%
Vandalism	4.5%
Weapons	0.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>448</i>

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 6 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



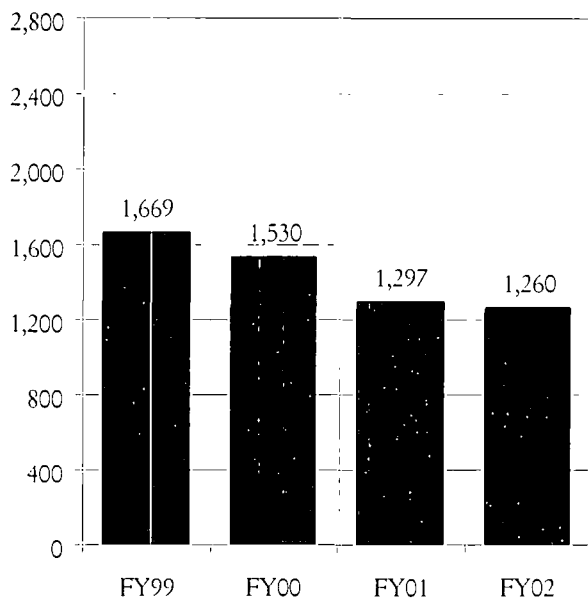
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Newport News Secure Detention Home

Superintendent: Larry Robinson
Capacity: 40 beds

228 25th Street
Newport News, Virginia 23607
757-926-8848

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

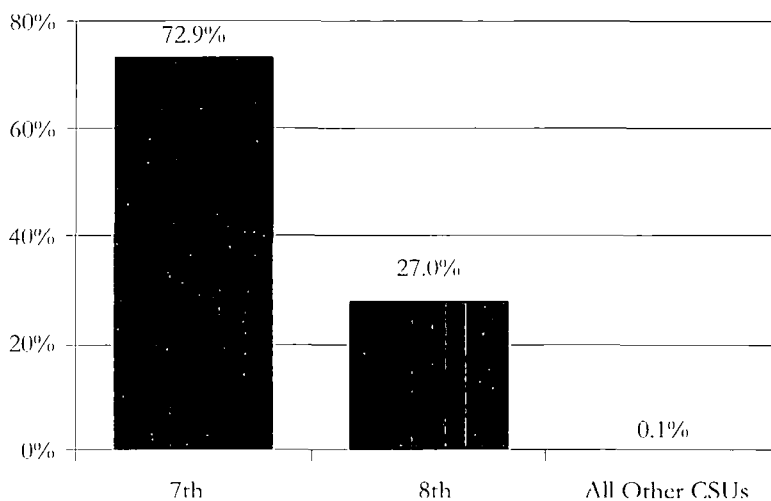


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	73.8%	75.1%	74.0%
White	24.4%	22.7%	23.7%
Other	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%
Sex			
Male	74.7%	77.2%	77.8%
Female	25.3%	22.8%	22.2%
Age			
8-12	3.5%	4.8%	4.2%
13	7.3%	8.4%	7.3%
14	13.9%	15.4%	16.6%
15	24.1%	22.4%	23.0%
16	26.7%	21.2%	24.4%
17	24.4%	27.6%	24.4%
18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Total	1,530	1,297	1,260

- Newport News Secure Detention Home is owned by the City of Newport News and utilized primarily by the cities of Newport News and Hampton.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 7th and 8th Districts. See pages 34-35 and 36-37, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Newport News Secure Detention Home had 1,260 admissions. This represents 881 juveniles, 646 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have been steadily decreasing, showing a 25% decrease between FY 1999 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 16 or 17 year old male.
- 12% of FY 2002 admissions to Newport News Secure Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and larceny were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by nearly one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) increased by 10% between FY 1999 and FY 2000 to reach its highest point in all four years. Overall, ADP has increased 2%. ADP consistently exceeded capacity, by a substantial amount.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 32,662. This shows an increase of 3% from FY 2001.
- Newport News Secure Detention Home had 1,152 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 107 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 1 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- In FY 2002, 19 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

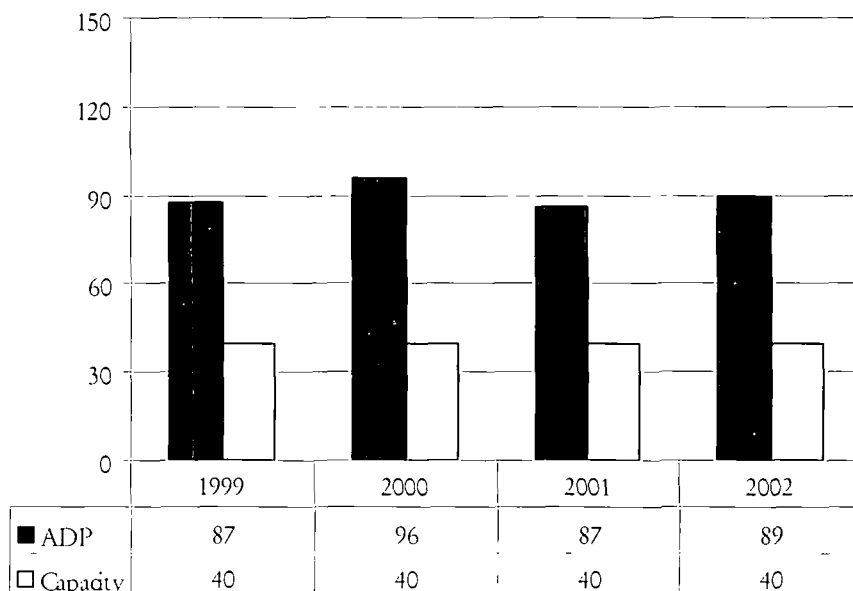


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

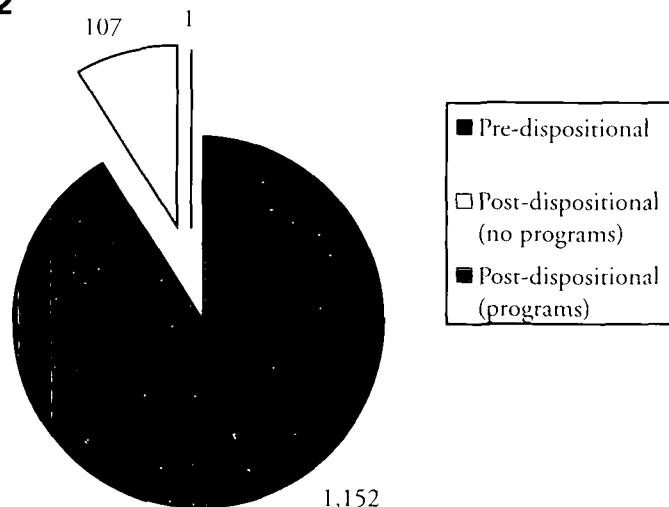
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.2%
Alcohol	1.0%
Arson	0.8%
Assault	13.3%
Burglary	6.5%
Contempt of Court	0.3%
Custody	0.2%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.4%
Escapes	0.6%
Extortion	0.8%
Failure to Appear	2.6%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.6%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.6%
Larceny	14.4%
Misc./Other	6.9%
Missing Information	7.9%
Murder	0.6%
Narcotics	5.6%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.6%
Prob./Parole Violation	16.9%
Robbery	5.5%
Sexual Assault	2.1%
Spousal Abuse	0.1%
Status Offense	3.0%
Telephone Law	0.1%
Traffic	0.6%
Trespass	0.9%
Vandalism	3.1%
Weapons	2.7%
Total	1,260

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



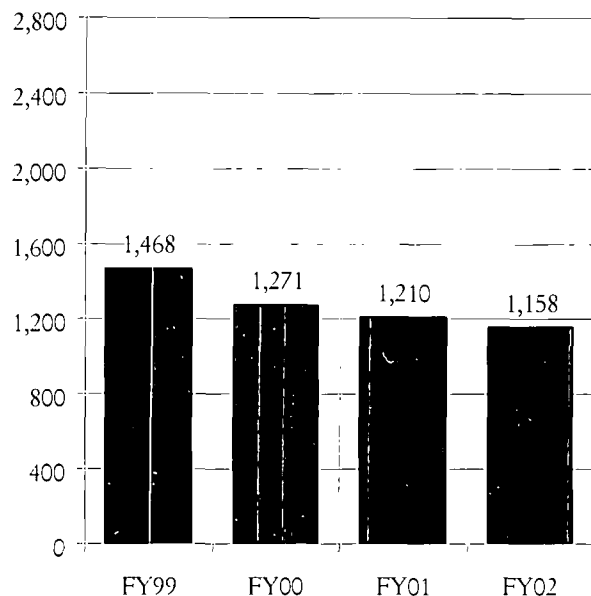
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Norfolk Detention Home

Superintendent: Pete Withers
 Capacity: 80 beds

1260 Security Lane
 Norfolk, Virginia 23502
 757-441-5667

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

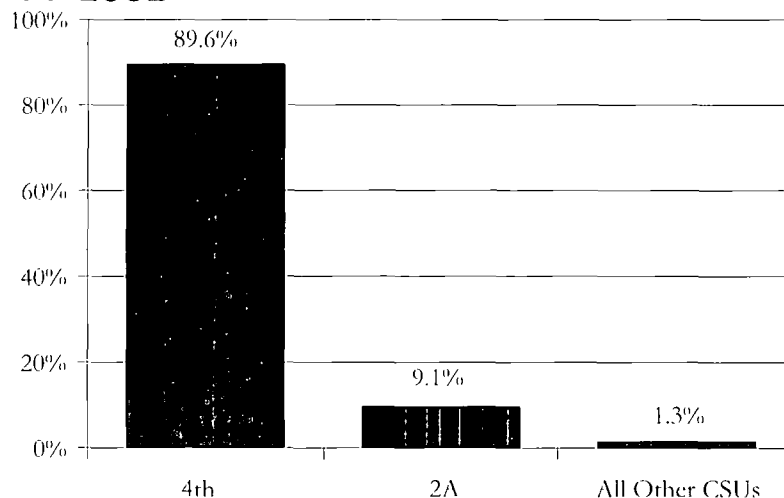


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	80.5%	79.0%	80.1%
White	17.0%	19.8%	18.4%
Other	2.5%	1.2%	1.6%
Sex			
Male	74.7%	77.1%	76.2%
Female	25.3%	22.9%	23.8%
Age			
8-12	4.1%	2.6%	1.7%
13	7.9%	6.6%	6.7%
14	19.4%	16.4%	17.1%
15	22.0%	26.1%	23.4%
16	23.6%	22.9%	26.1%
17	21.7%	24.7%	24.6%
18	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
19-20	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%
Total	1,271	1,210	1,158

- Norfolk Detention Home is owned by the City of Norfolk and utilized primarily by the City of Norfolk, as well as Accomack and Northampton counties.
- Over 98% of admissions were from Districts 2A and 4. See pages 24-25 and 28-29, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Norfolk Detention Home had 1,158 admissions. This represents 743 juveniles, 481 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have been steadily decreasing, showing a 21% decrease between FY 1999 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 16 year old male.
- 8% of FY 2002 admissions to Norfolk Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) decreased by 10% between FY 1999 and FY 2000. Overall, ADP has decreased 6%. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in admissions. ADP consistently exceeded capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 31,319. This shows an increase of 2% from FY 2001.
- Norfolk Detention Home had 816 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 303 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 39 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

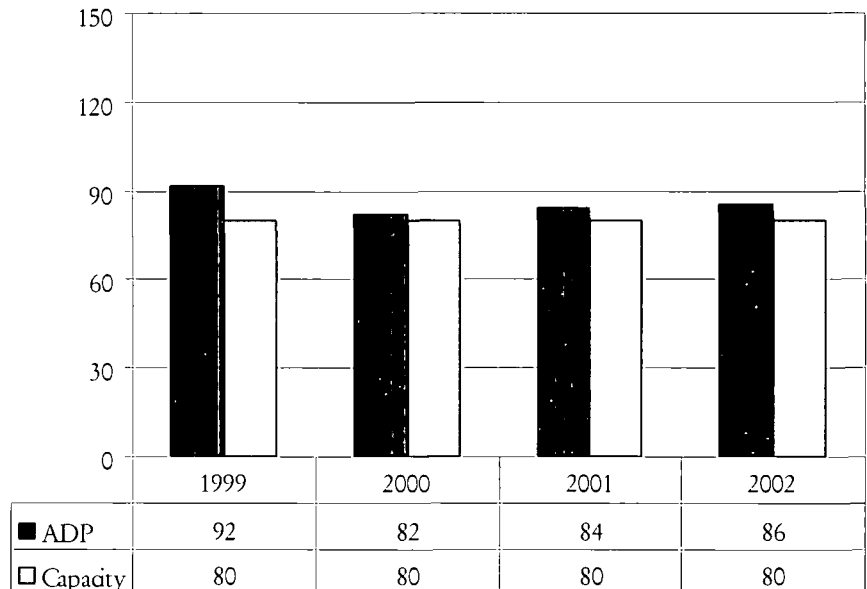


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

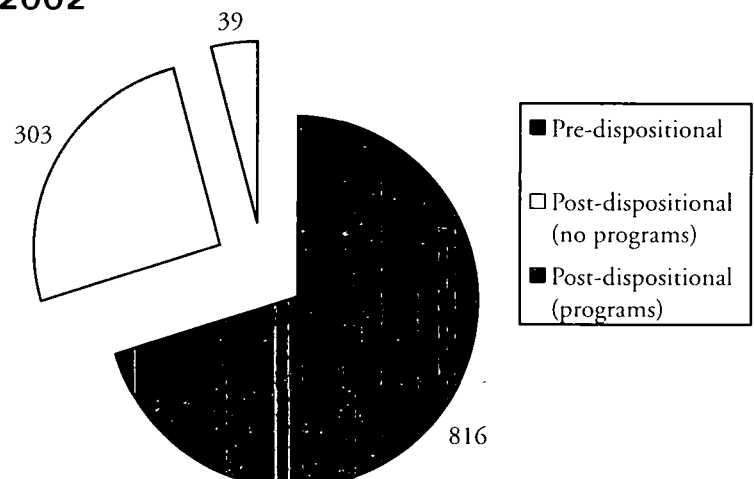
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.6%
Arson	0.3%
Assault	18.0%
Burglary	2.8%
Contempt of Court	16.9%
Custody	0.1%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	2.0%
Escapes	0.5%
Extortion	1.2%
Failure to Appear	5.2%
Family Offense	0.1%
Fraud	0.4%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.7%
Larceny	9.3%
Misc/Other	0.9%
Missing Information	1.3%
Murder	0.2%
Narcotics	4.8%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.8%
Prob./Parole Violation	18.0%
Robbery	3.4%
Sexual Assault	1.9%
Spousal Abuse	0.1%
Status Offense	2.4%
Telephone Law	0.3%
Traffic	1.6%
Trespass	0.9%
Vandalism	3.6%
Weapons	1.6%
Total	1,158

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 3 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



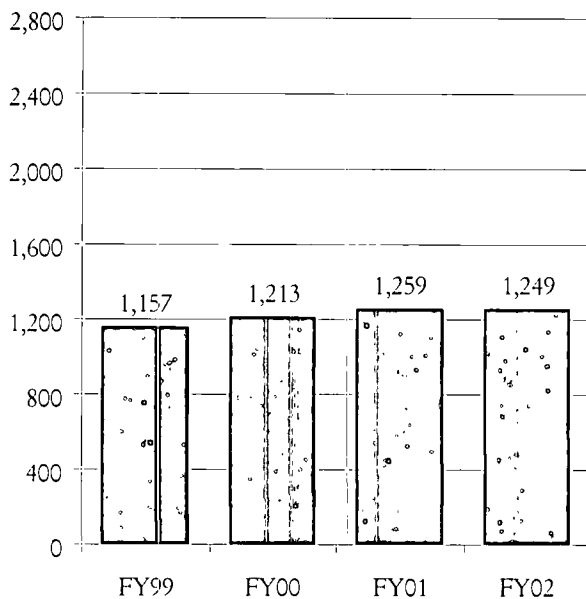
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Northern Virginia Detention Home

Superintendent: Krystal Kimrey
Capacity: 70 beds

200 South Whiting Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22304
703-751-3700

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

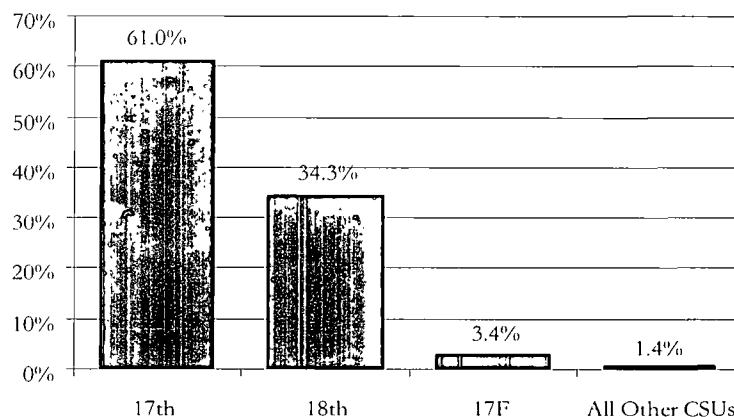


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	52.8%	46.7%	50.0%
White	13.0%	14.1%	14.2%
Other	34.1%	39.2%	35.9%
Sex			
Male	74.3%	74.4%	70.1%
Female	25.7%	25.6%	29.9%
Age			
8-12	3.0%	2.4%	4.9%
13	6.4%	7.1%	7.0%
14	15.0%	13.3%	11.2%
15	19.5%	23.5%	20.4%
16	25.0%	23.4%	29.1%
17	30.8%	30.3%	26.8%
18	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	1,213	1,259	1,249

- Northern Virginia Detention Home is owned by a commission of the cities of Falls Church and Alexandria, and Arlington County. The detention home is utilized primarily by the members of the commission.
- Over 98% of admissions were from Districts 17, 18, and 17F. See pages 54-55, 58-59, and 56-57, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Northern Virginia Detention Home had 1,249 admissions. This represents 617 juveniles, 342 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions increased 9% between FY 1999 and FY 2001 and decreased 1% in FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 16 year old male.
- 12% of FY 2002 admissions to Northern Virginia Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and larceny were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by nearly two-thirds of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) fluctuated 6% or 7% between given years, and overall, ADP decreased 6% between FY 1999 and FY 2002. ADP was consistently below capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 22,241. This shows a decrease of 6% from FY 2001.
- Northern Virginia Detention Home had 726 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 503 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 20 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- In FY 2002, 39 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

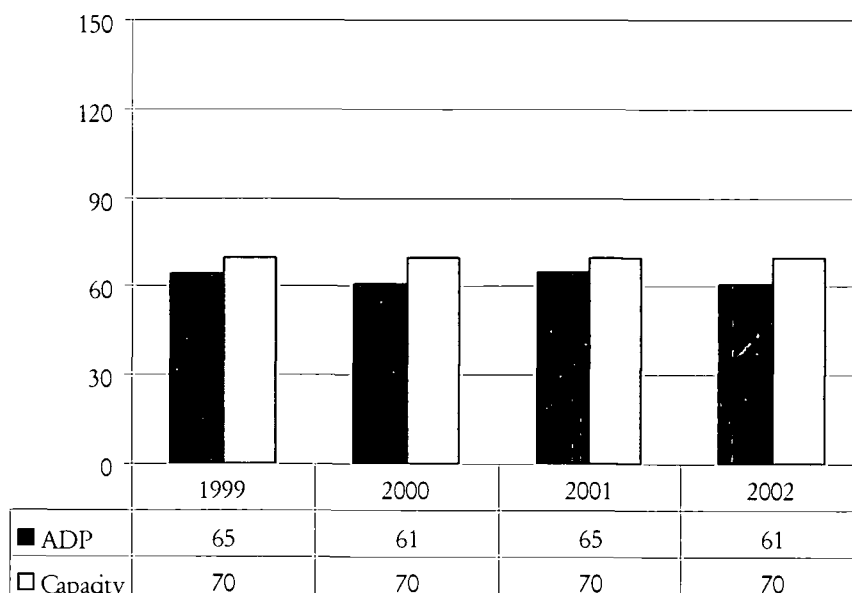


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

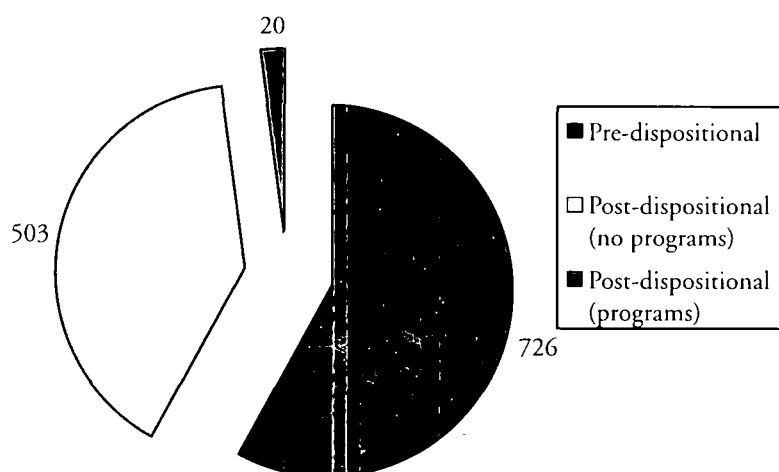
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.2%
Alcohol	0.9%
Arson	0.6%
Assault	10.3%
Burglary	2.0%
Contempt of Court	3.8%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.6%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.2%
Failure to Appear	0.2%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.4%
Gangs	0.3%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Larceny	13.2%
Misc/Other	1.3%
Missing Information	1.2%
Murder	0.1%
Narcotics	2.2%
Obscenity	0.1%
Obstruct Justice	0.6%
Prob./Parole Violation	48.7%
Robbery	4.9%
Sexual Assault	2.2%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	1.5%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	1.8%
Trespass	0.6%
Vandalism	1.0%
Weapons	1.0%
Total	1,249

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



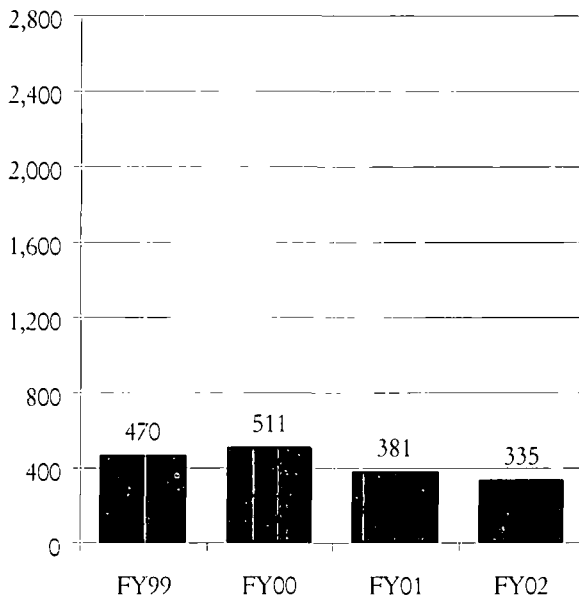
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Northwestern Regional Juvenile Detention Center

Superintendent: Robert Hurt
Capacity: 32 beds

145 Fort Collier Road
Winchester, Virginia 22603
540-722-6174

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

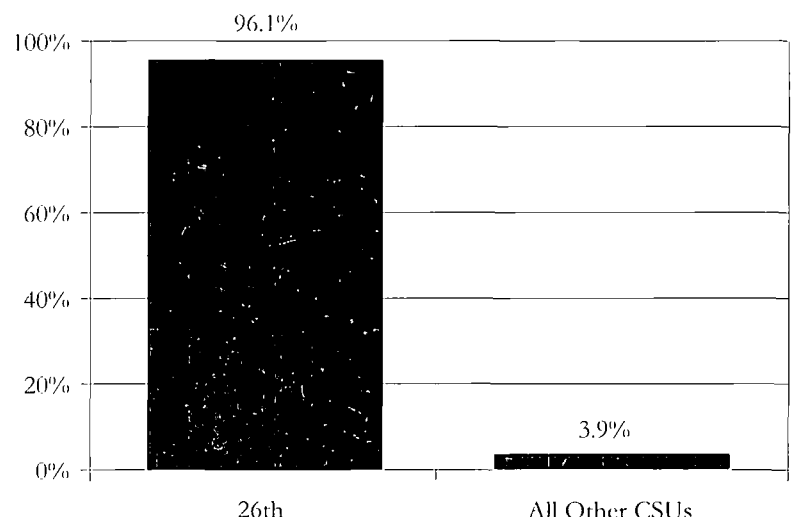


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	20.2%	15.2%	9.3%
White	77.9%	84.3%	86.6%
Other	2.0%	0.5%	4.2%
Sex			
Male	76.1%	75.1%	79.4%
Female	23.9%	24.9%	20.6%
Age			
8-12	2.0%	1.0%	0.6%
13	4.7%	2.4%	5.1%
14	14.1%	13.1%	12.5%
15	29.2%	29.1%	20.0%
16	21.5%	29.9%	30.1%
17	27.4%	22.8%	30.4%
18	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%
19-20	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Total	511	381	335

- Northwestern Regional Juvenile Detention Center is owned by a commission of the city of Winchester, and Frederick, Clarke, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren counties. The detention home is utilized primarily by the members of the commission.
- Over 96% of admissions were from the 26th District. See pages 78-79 for data pertaining to this CSU.
- In FY 2002, Northwestern Regional Detention Center had 335 admissions. This represents 220 juveniles, 149 of whom were admitted only one time.
- After an initial increase of 9% between FY 1999 and FY 2000, admissions have decreased until 2002 resulting in a 29% decrease over the four years.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 16 or 17 year old male.
- 6% of FY 2002 admissions to Northwestern Regional Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole, larceny, and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over half of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) decreased 15% between FY 2000 and FY 2001, and over all four years showed an 11% decrease. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in admissions. ADP was consistently below capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 7,256. This shows a decrease of nearly 1% from FY 2001.
- Northwestern Regional Detention Center had 197 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 118 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 20 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

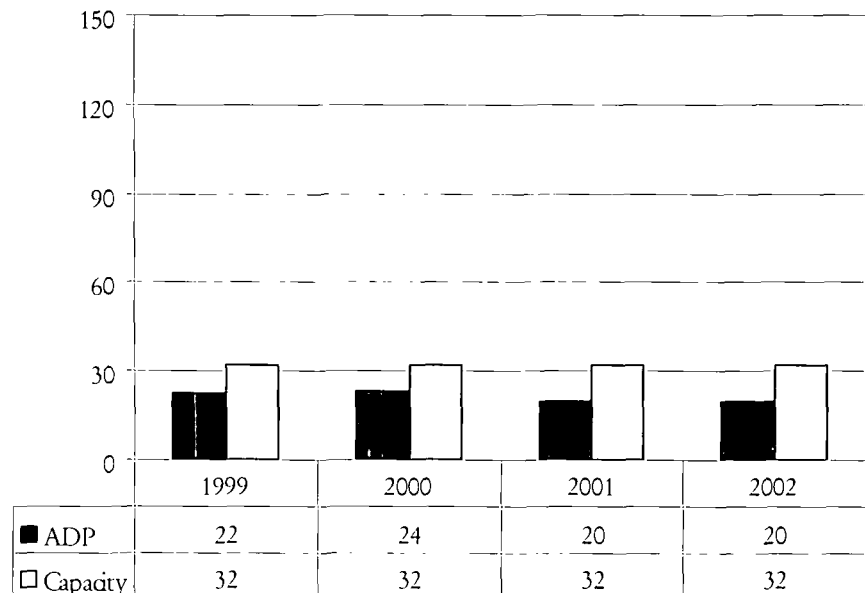


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

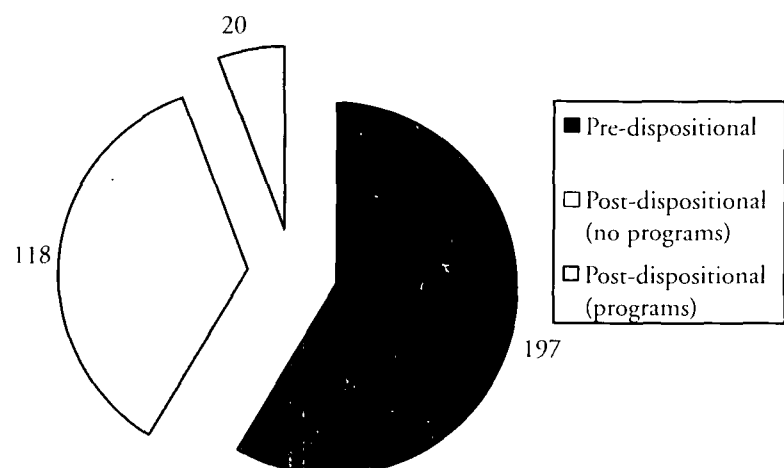
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.3%
Arson	0.9%
Assault	16.4%
Burglary	8.1%
Contempt of Court	7.2%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.9%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.0%
Failure to Appear	1.2%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.9%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	16.4%
Misc/Other	0.3%
Missing Information	0.3%
Murder	0.6%
Narcotics	3.6%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.6%
Prob./Parole Violation	23.9%
Robbery	3.0%
Sexual Assault	2.1%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	6.3%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.0%
Trespass	1.5%
Vandalism	4.2%
Weapons	1.5%
Total	335

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 13 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002

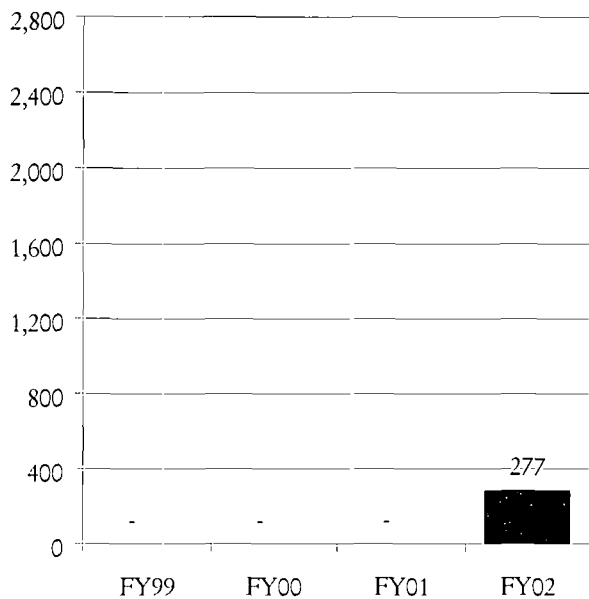


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Piedmont Regional Detention Center

PO Box 344
Farmville, Virginia 23901-0344
434-392-3834

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

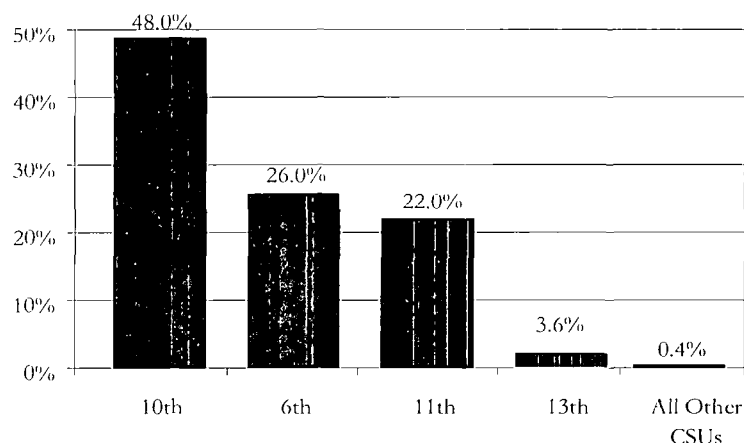


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	N/A	N/A	67.9%
White	N/A	N/A	31.4%
Other	N/A	N/A	0.7%
Sex			
Male	N/A	N/A	77.3%
Female	N/A	N/A	22.7%
Age			
8-12	N/A	N/A	4.7%
13	N/A	N/A	4.7%
14	N/A	N/A	17.3%
15	N/A	N/A	16.6%
16	N/A	N/A	23.5%
17	N/A	N/A	31.8%
18	N/A	N/A	0.0%
19-20	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Error/Missing	N/A	N/A	1.4%
Total	N/A	N/A	277

- Piedmont Regional Detention Center opened in October 2001. All data here refer to October 2001-June 2002.
- Piedmont Regional Detention Center is owned by a commission of Amelia, Buckingham, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward counties. The detention home is utilized primarily by the members of the commission.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 10th, 6th, 11th, and 13th Districts. See pages 40-41, 32-33, 42-43, and 46-47, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Piedmont Regional Detention Center had 277 admissions. This represents 222 juveniles, 183 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions at Piedmont Regional Detention Center are slightly higher due to the transfer of juveniles to and from Crater Juvenile Detention Home.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male.
- 9% of FY 2002 admissions to Piedmont Regional Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Larceny and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002.
- ADP for Piedmont Regional Detention Center was below capacity between October 2001 and June 2002.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 4,614.
- Piedmont Regional Detention Center had 263 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional and 14 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

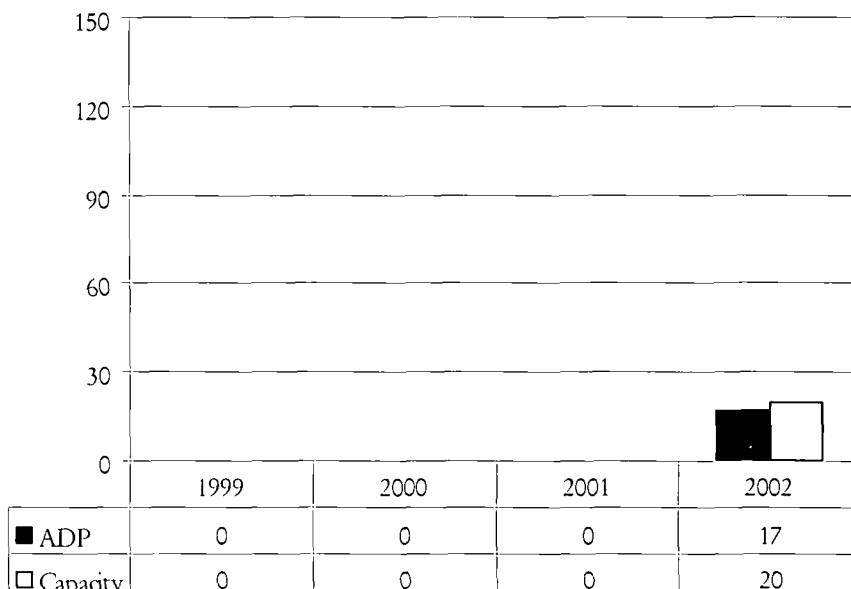


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

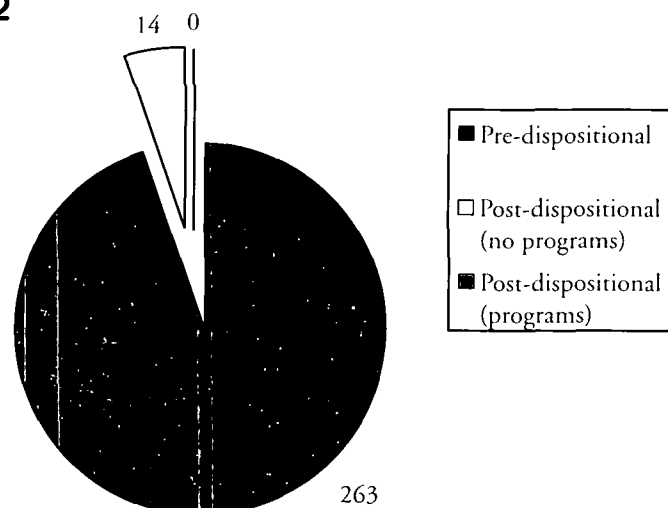
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.4%
Arson	1.4%
Assault	19.5%
Burglary	5.8%
Contempt of Court	9.4%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.4%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.4%
Failure to Appear	0.4%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.0%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	15.9%
Misc./Other	1.4%
Missing Information	5.4%
Murder	0.0%
Narcotics	6.1%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.7%
Prob./Parole Violation	11.6%
Robbery	2.5%
Sexual Assault	2.5%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	5.4%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.7%
Trespass	1.1%
Vandalism	4.7%
Weapons	3.2%
Total	277

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 3 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



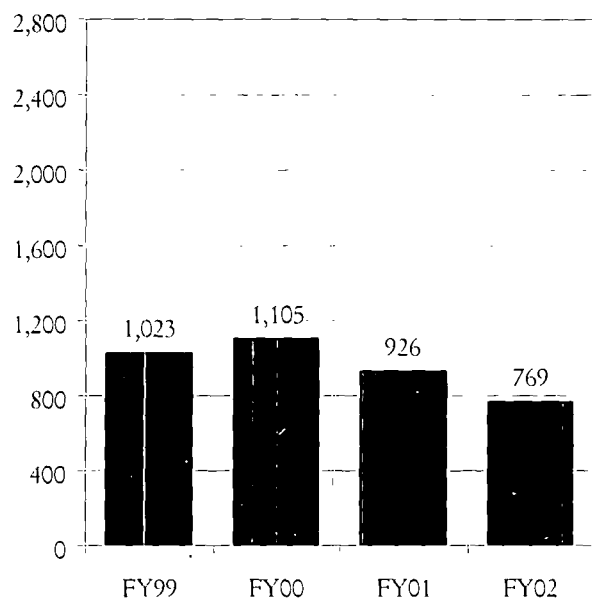
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Prince William Detention Home

Superintendent: Curtis Harstad
Capacity: 40 beds

14873 Dumfries Road
Manassas, Virginia 20112
703-791-3181

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

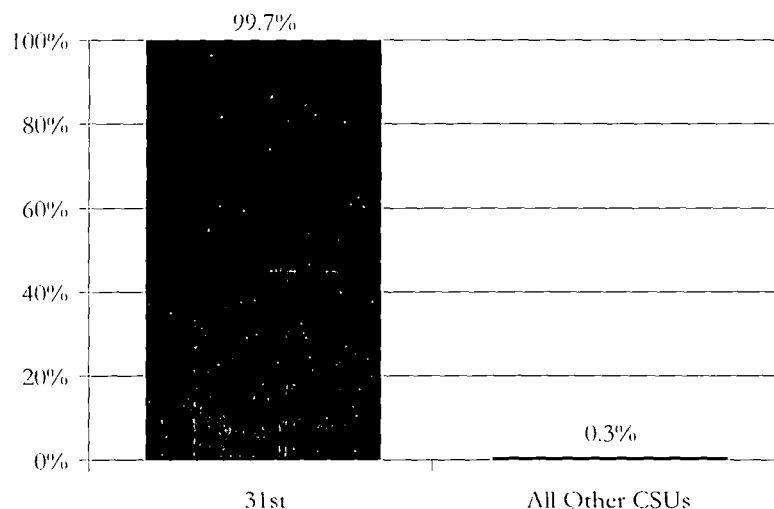


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	40.8%	41.7%	41.9%
White	50.2%	47.3%	47.5%
Other	9.0%	11.0%	10.7%
Sex			
Male	77.1%	78.5%	78.8%
Female	22.9%	21.5%	21.2%
Age			
8-12	2.0%	1.0%	2.7%
13	6.6%	4.9%	3.6%
14	13.6%	14.0%	10.1%
15	23.5%	23.3%	19.9%
16	26.6%	24.3%	29.9%
17	27.1%	31.9%	33.6%
18	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
19-20	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	1,105	926	769

- Prince William Detention Home is owned by Prince William County and utilized primarily by the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park, as well as Prince William County.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 31st District. See pages 88-89 for data pertaining to this CSU.
- In FY 2002, Prince William Detention Home had 769 admissions. This represents 491 juveniles, 324 of whom were admitted only one time.
- After an initial increase of 8% between FY 1999 and FY 2000, admissions have decreased until 2002 resulting in a 25% decrease over the four years.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 17 year old male.
- 6% of FY 2002 admissions to Prince William Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and contempt of court were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by nearly one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- After an initial increase of 17% between FY 1999 and FY 2000, average daily population (ADP) decreased until 2002, resulting in a 22% decrease over the four years. This trend is consistent with the trend for admissions. ADP exceeded capacity until FY 2002.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 11,994. This shows a decrease of 27% from FY 2001.
- Prince William Detention Home had 606 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional and 163 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

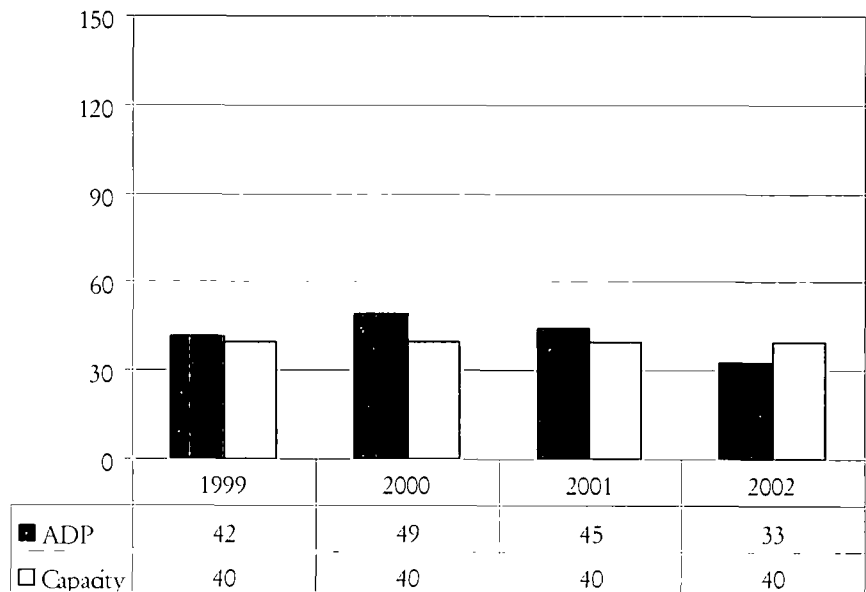


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

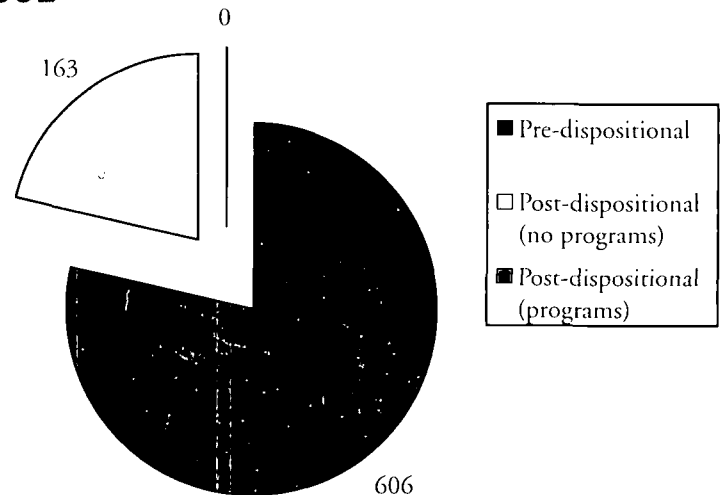
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%
Arson	1.2%
Assault	11.3%
Burglary	5.6%
Contempt of Court	16.0%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.5%
Escapes	0.7%
Extortion	0.4%
Failure to Appear	10.5%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	2.9%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.1%
Larceny	10.5%
Misc/Other	3.3%
Missing Information	4.8%
Murder	0.0%
Narcotics	2.1%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.9%
Prob./Parole Violation	16.0%
Robbery	5.1%
Sexual Assault	2.0%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	1.2%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.7%
Trespass	1.0%
Vandalism	2.1%
Weapons	1.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>769</i>

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 16 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



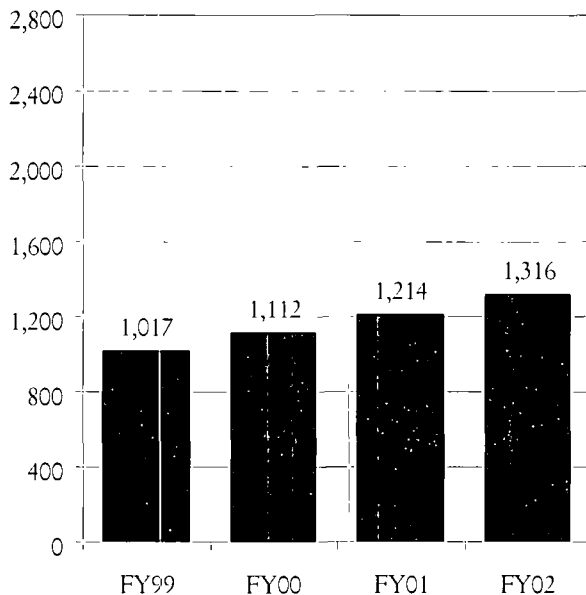
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Rappahannock Juvenile Detention Center

Superintendent: William F. Burke
Capacity: 80 beds

P.O. Box 1480
Stafford, Virginia 22555
540-658-1691

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

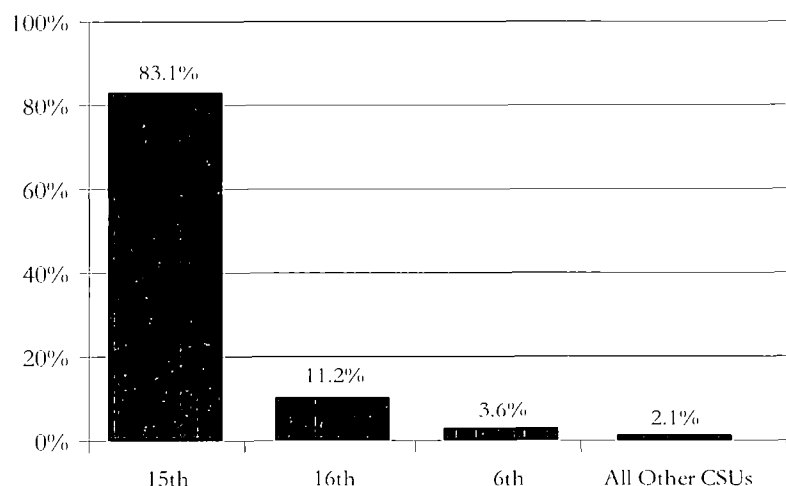


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	27.0%	34.2%	36.9%
White	68.6%	62.7%	59.0%
Other	4.4%	3.1%	4.1%
Sex			
Male	76.9%	77.3%	75.1%
Female	23.1%	22.7%	24.9%
Age			
8-12	3.4%	3.5%	3.0%
13	7.0%	5.7%	4.4%
14	14.3%	17.3%	14.1%
15	20.8%	19.8%	20.1%
16	27.9%	27.8%	29.7%
17	25.3%	25.2%	28.0%
18	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%
19-20	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Error/Missing	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Total	1,112	1,214	1,316

- The Rappahannock Juvenile Detention Center is owned and utilized by a commission of the City of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, Stafford, Madison, Orange, Louisa and King George counties.
- Over 97% of admissions were from the 15th, 16th, and 6th Districts. See pages 50-51, 52-53, and 32-33, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Rappahannock Juvenile Detention Center had 1,316 admissions. This represents 803 juveniles, 527 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have steadily increased since FY 1999, resulting in a 29% increase over the four reported years.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 16 year old male.
- 7% of FY 2002 admissions to Rappahannock Juvenile Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Violation of probation/parole and assault were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) has been steadily increasing, showing an increase of 72% across the four years. This trend is consistent with the overall increase in admissions. ADP exceeded capacity until the capacity increased in FY 2001.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 24,269. This shows an increase of 23% from FY 2001.
- Rappahannock Juvenile Detention Center had 1,061 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 240 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 15 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

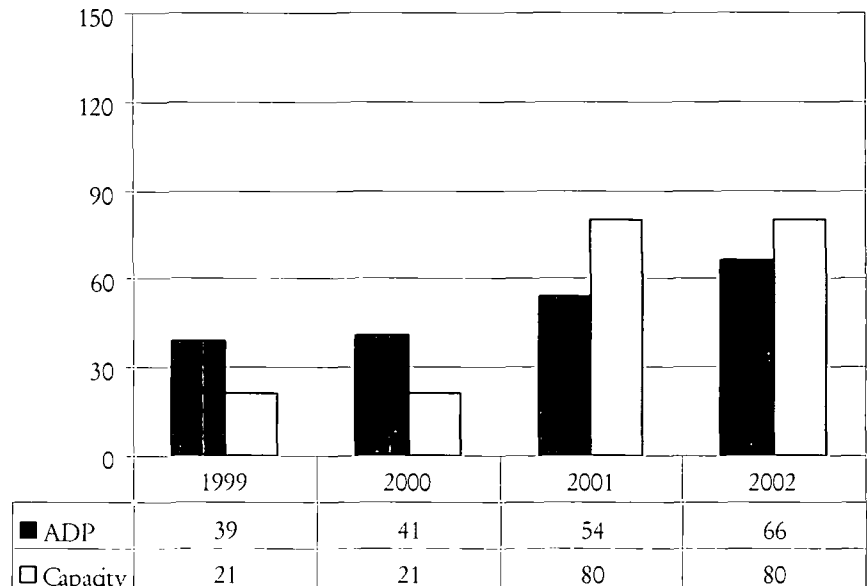


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

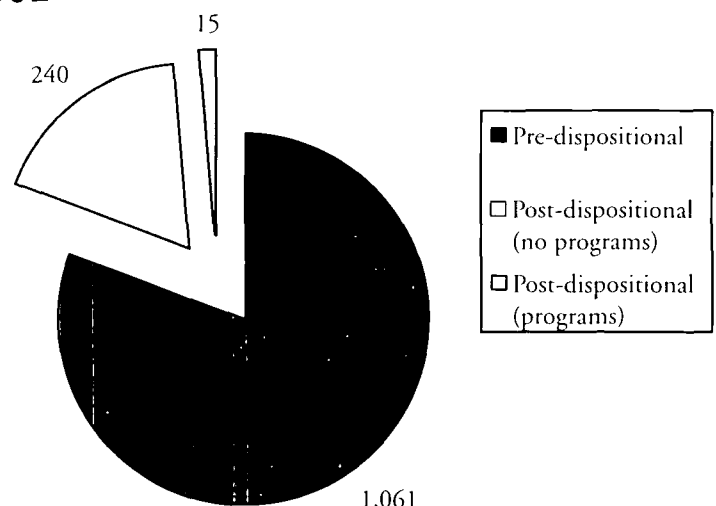
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	2.3%
Arson	1.0%
Assault	14.5%
Burglary	4.9%
Contempt of Court	13.5%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	2.1%
Escapes	0.4%
Extortion	0.5%
Failure to Appear	1.2%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.8%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Larceny	10.7%
Misc/Other	0.8%
Missing Information	1.9%
Murder	0.2%
Narcotics	6.0%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.5%
Prob./Parole Violation	25.5%
Robbery	1.4%
Sexual Assault	1.4%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	1.9%
Telephone Law	0.3%
Traffic	1.4%
Trespass	0.4%
Vandalism	4.9%
Weapons	1.1%
Total	1,316

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 13 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



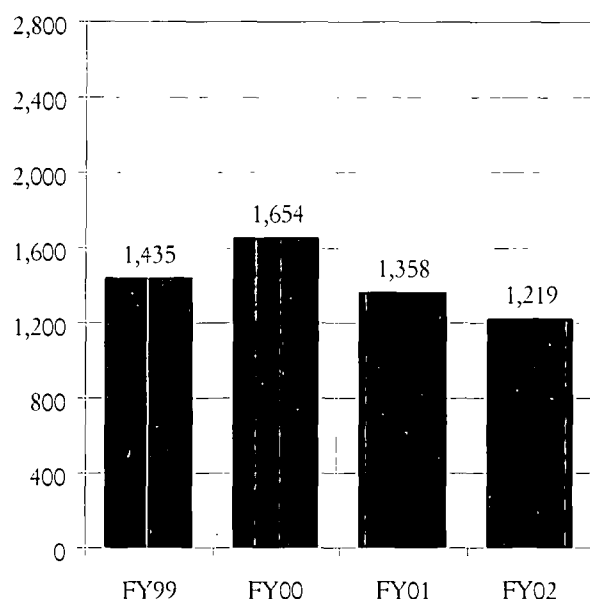
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Richmond Juvenile Detention Home

Superintendent: Dalee Thomas
Capacity: 60 beds

1700 North 17th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-646-2937

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

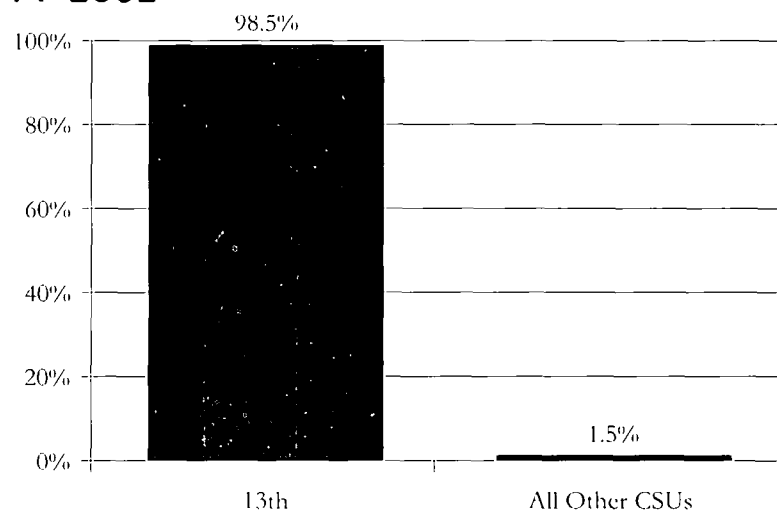


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	97.0%	96.4%	95.8%
White	2.7%	3.2%	3.7%
Other	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Sex			
Male	76.2%	77.2%	78.7%
Female	23.8%	22.8%	21.3%
Age			
8-12	4.0%	4.8%	4.4%
13	7.9%	7.3%	7.3%
14	16.6%	15.0%	15.5%
15	20.8%	21.0%	23.0%
16	24.1%	22.8%	24.0%
17	24.2%	26.5%	23.4%
18	1.7%	2.4%	1.9%
19-20	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Error/Missing	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	1,654	1,358	1,219

- The Richmond Juvenile Detention Home is owned and utilized by the City of Richmond.
- Over 98% of admissions were from the 13th District. See pages 46-47 for data pertaining to this CSU.
- In FY 2002, Richmond Juvenile Detention Home had 1,219 total admissions. This represents 770 juveniles, 503 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions decreased 26% between FY 2000 and FY 2002 and 11% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 15-17 year old male.
- 12% of FY 2002 admissions to Richmond Juvenile Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Assault and violation of probation/parole were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- After an initial decrease of 25% between FY 1999 and FY 2000, average daily population (ADP) continued to decrease until 2002, resulting in a 44% decrease over the four years. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in admissions. ADP consistently exceeded capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 28,380. This shows a decrease of 5% from FY 2001.
- Richmond Juvenile Detention Home had 1,166 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 51 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 2 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

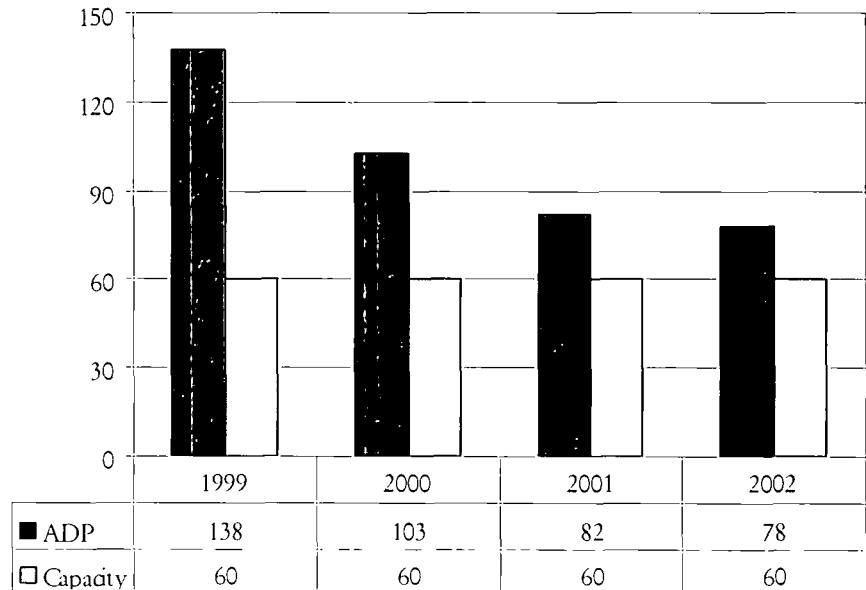


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

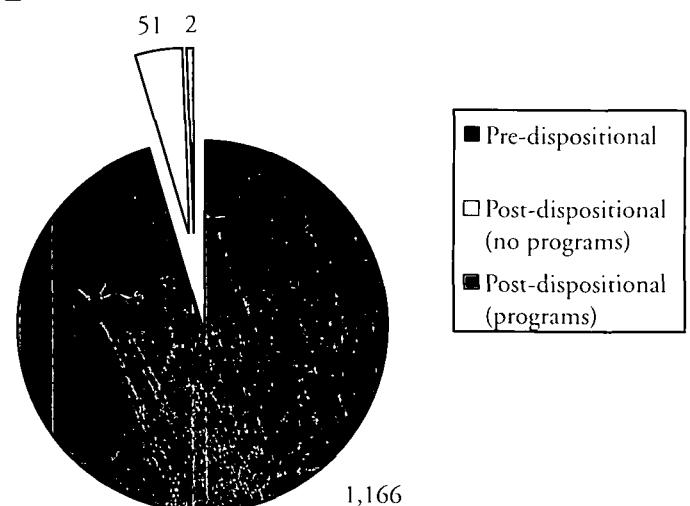
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.1%
Arson	1.4%
Assault	21.2%
Burglary	3.8%
Contempt of Court	5.1%
Custody	0.1%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.0%
Escapes	2.1%
Extortion	0.9%
Failure to Appear	4.2%
Family Offense	0.1%
Fraud	0.2%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Larceny	12.3%
Misc/Other	1.7%
Missing Information	0.0%
Murder	1.4%
Narcotics	10.7%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.6%
Prob./Parole Violation	17.3%
Robbery	4.3%
Sexual Assault	2.1%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	0.3%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	1.4%
Trespass	0.4%
Vandalism	2.0%
Weapons	5.2%
Total	1,219

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, one juvenile was admitted as a weekender.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



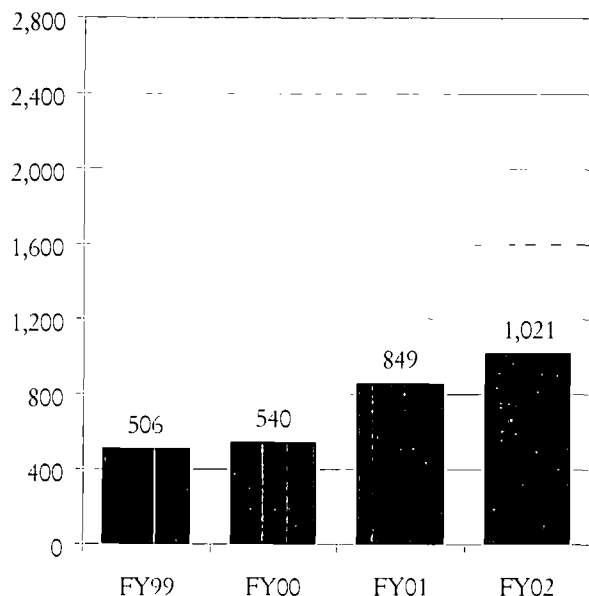
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Roanoke Valley Juvenile Detention Center

Superintendent: Alan Hullette
 Capacity: 81 beds

498 Coyner Springs Road
 Roanoke, Virginia 24012
 540-561-3840

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

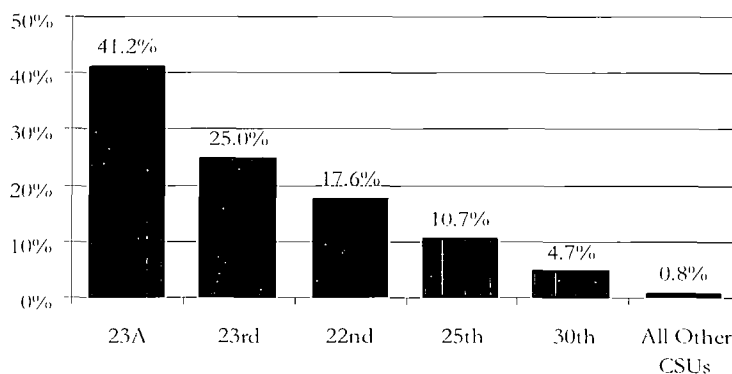


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	55.2%	36.6%	31.5%
White	44.4%	62.2%	67.4%
Other	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%
Sex			
Male	78.1%	78.3%	76.9%
Female	21.9%	21.7%	23.1%
Age			
8-12	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%
13	8.5%	5.9%	7.1%
14	18.1%	17.1%	12.3%
15	23.7%	22.5%	22.7%
16	22.2%	25.3%	27.5%
17	23.0%	24.5%	26.2%
18	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/ Missing	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Total	540	849	1,021

- Roanoke Valley Juvenile Detention Center is owned by a commission of the cities of Roanoke and Salem, as well as Botetourt, Franklin, and Roanoke counties. The detention home is utilized primarily by the members of the commission, and will accept placements from other localities if the population is below 48.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the Districts 23A, 23, 22, 25, and 30. See pages 72-73, 70-71, 68-69, 76-77, and 86-87, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Roanoke Valley Juvenile Detention Center had 1,021 admissions. This represents 664 juveniles, 455 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have steadily increased showing a 102% increase over the four years, and a 20% increase between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 16 year old male.
- 11% of FY 2002 admissions to Roanoke Valley Juvenile Detention Center were between ages 8-13.
- Assault and violation of probation/parole were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by nearly one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) increased 87% between FY 1999 and FY 2002, and 18% between FY 2001 and FY 2002. This increase is consistent with the increase in admissions. Capacity of the home increased in 2000 and again in 2001, and ADP has been below capacity since the first expansion.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 19,385. This shows an increase of 18% from FY 2001.
- Roanoke Valley Juvenile Detention Center had 854 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 159 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 8 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

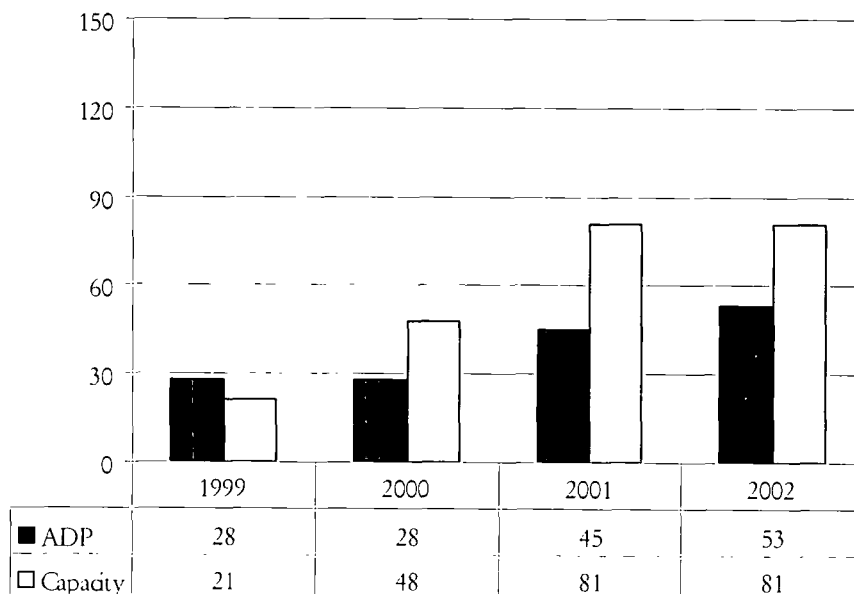


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

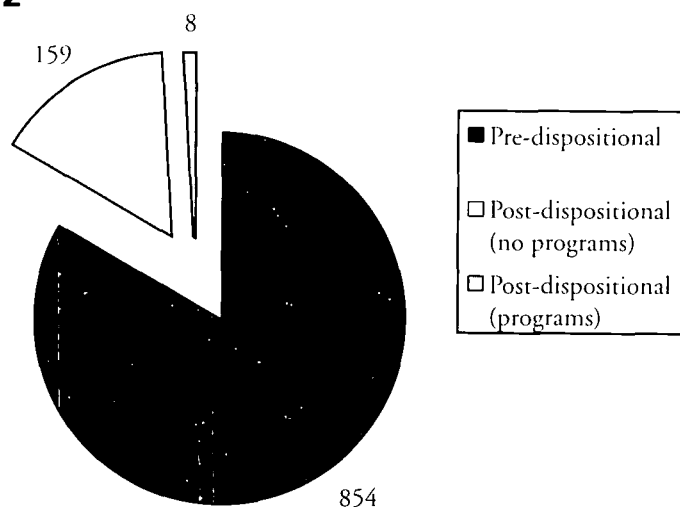
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.4%
Alcohol	1.7%
Arson	1.0%
Assault	18.1%
Burglary	4.0%
Contempt of Court	8.7%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.9%
Escapes	0.5%
Extortion	0.4%
Failure to Appear	6.5%
Family Offense	0.1%
Fraud	1.1%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.1%
Larceny	10.9%
Misc/Other	10.6%
Missing Information	2.4%
Murder	0.4%
Narcotics	4.8%
Obscenity	0.3%
Obstruct Justice	1.1%
Prob./Parole Violation	12.6%
Robbery	1.7%
Sexual Assault	1.8%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	2.5%
Telephone Law	0.1%
Traffic	1.8%
Trespass	1.1%
Vandalism	2.4%
Weapons	1.4%
Total	1,021

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, six individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



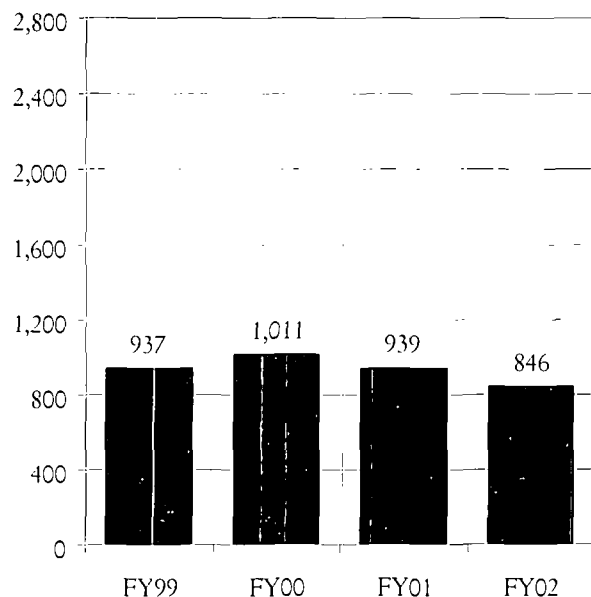
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home

Superintendent: Timothy J. Smith
Capacity: 32 beds

1110 Montgomery Avenue
Staunton, Virginia 24401
540-886-0729

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

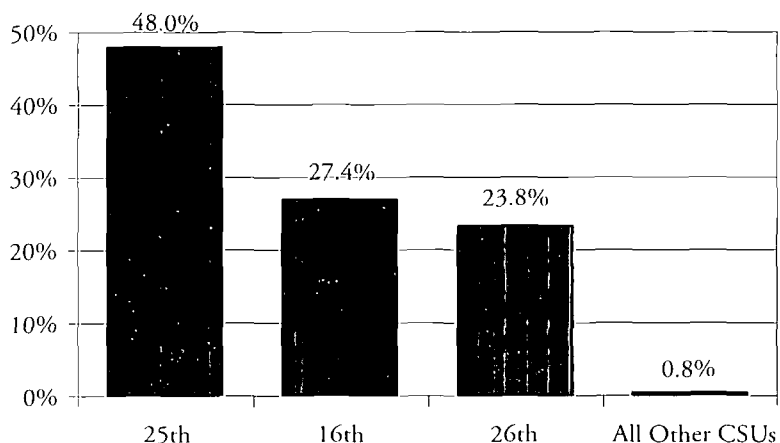


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	35.0%	32.6%	31.9%
White	62.7%	64.7%	64.5%
Other	2.3%	2.7%	3.5%
Sex			
Male	71.5%	71.8%	74.5%
Female	28.5%	28.2%	25.5%
Age			
8-12	5.0%	2.1%	3.8%
13	6.4%	7.6%	5.0%
14	14.1%	13.7%	17.5%
15	25.8%	24.3%	18.6%
16	25.3%	27.2%	30.3%
17	22.8%	24.5%	24.8%
18	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%
19-20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Total	1,011	939	846

- Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home is owned by a commission of the cities of Staunton, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Charlottesville, and Waynesboro, as well as the counties of Augusta, Albemarle, and Rockingham. The detention home is used by the members of the commission, as well as the cities of Buena Vista and Covington, and Alleghany, Bath, Craig, Rockbridge and Highland counties.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 25th, 16th, and 26th Districts. See pages 76-77, 52-53, and 78-79, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home had 846 admissions. This represents 595 juveniles, 423 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions decreased 10% from FY 1999 to FY 2002, and also decreased by 10% between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a white 16 year old male.
- 9% of FY 2002 admissions to Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Assault and violation of probation/parole were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by nearly half of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) has decreased 6% between FY 1999 and FY 2002, and 4% between FY 2001 and FY 2002. This is consistent with the trend in admissions. ADP has consistently exceeded capacity.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 13,274. This shows a decrease of 4% from FY 2001.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

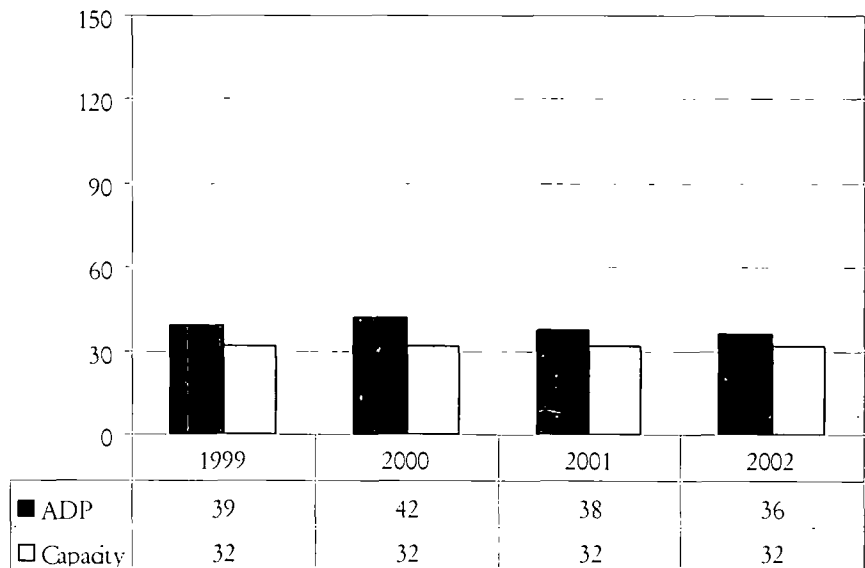


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

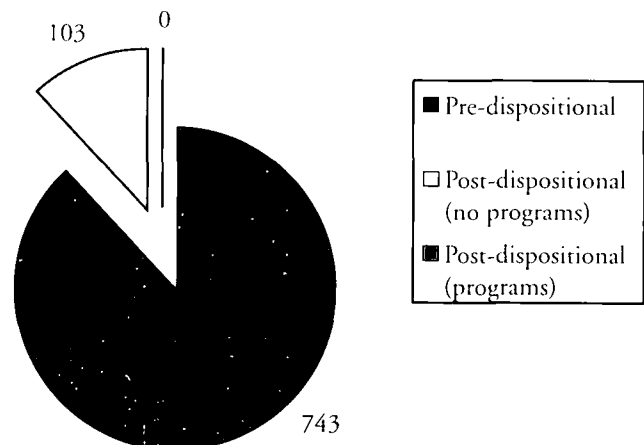
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.6%
Arson	0.5%
Assault	18.8%
Burglary	4.1%
Contempt of Court	14.8%
Custody	0.1%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1.3%
Escapes	0.4%
Extortion	0.4%
Failure to Appear	2.0%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.7%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Larceny	12.1%
Misc/Other	1.3%
Missing Information	0.4%
Murder	0.1%
Narcotics	2.5%
Obscenity	0.2%
Obstruct Justice	0.9%
Prob./Parole Violation	24.5%
Robbery	1.7%
Sexual Assault	1.8%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	4.6%
Telephone Law	0.1%
Traffic	1.4%
Trespass	0.2%
Vandalism	4.0%
Weapons	0.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>846</i>

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home had 743 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional and 103 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- There were no juveniles admitted in FY 2002 as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



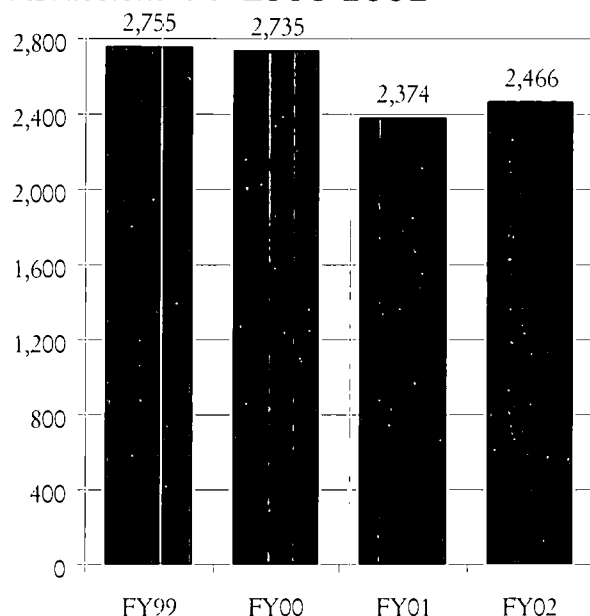
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Tidewater Detention Home

Superintendent: Sammie Taylor
Capacity: 100 beds

420 Albemarle Drive
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320
757-382-6364

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

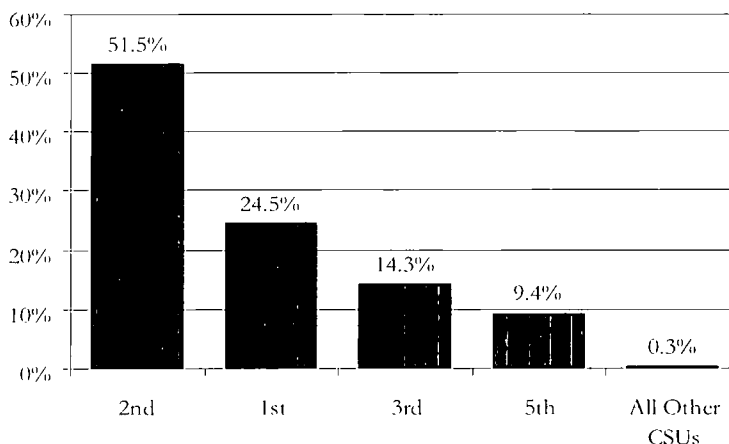


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	53.7%	56.4%	52.6%
White	43.8%	40.6%	43.3%
Other	2.6%	3.0%	4.1%
Sex			
Male	74.7%	74.8%	73.0%
Female	25.3%	25.2%	27.0%
Age			
8-12	3.7%	2.8%	3.3%
13	7.1%	6.4%	5.2%
14	13.8%	12.0%	12.2%
15	21.2%	22.0%	21.4%
16	25.7%	30.6%	27.9%
17	27.6%	25.4%	29.2%
18	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
19-20	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Total	2,735	2,374	2,466

- Tidewater Detention Home is owned by Chesapeake City and utilized primarily by the cities of Virginia Beach, Portsmouth, Chesapeake, Franklin, and Suffolk, as well as Isle of Wight and Southampton counties.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 2nd, 1st, 3rd, and 5th Districts. See pages 22-23, 20-21, 26-27, and 30-31, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, Tidewater Detention Home had 2,466 admissions. This represents 1,658 juveniles, 1,127 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions decreased 14% between FY 1999 and FY 2001, and then increased 4% in FY 2002. Over the four years, admissions have decreased 10%.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male.
- 9% of FY 2002 admissions to Tidewater Detention Home were between ages 8-13.
- Assault and violation of probation/parole were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) decreased 14% between FY 1999 and FY 2002. This decrease is consistent with the decrease in admissions. ADP has consistently exceeded capacity by a substantial amount.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 46,472. This shows an increase of 1% from FY 2001.
- Tidewater Detention Home had 1,965 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional and 501 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

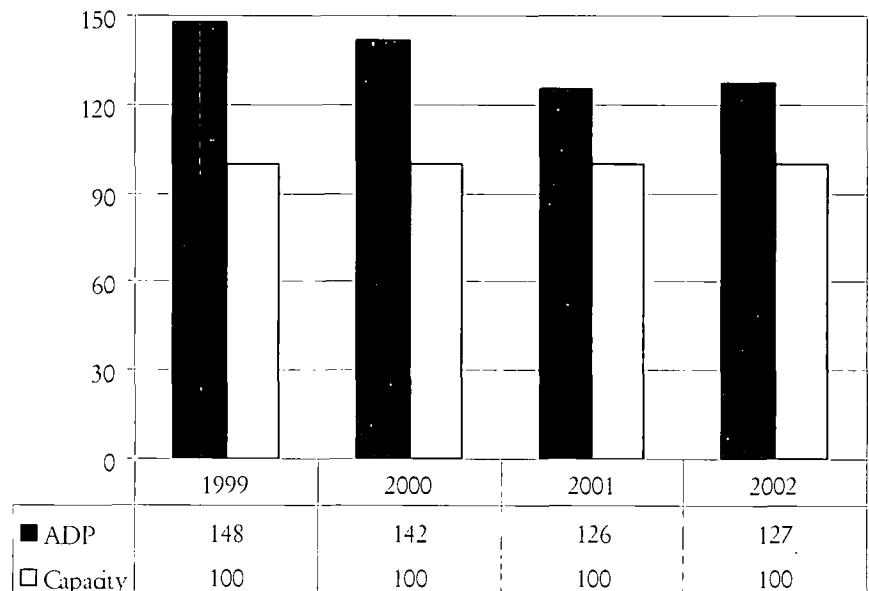


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

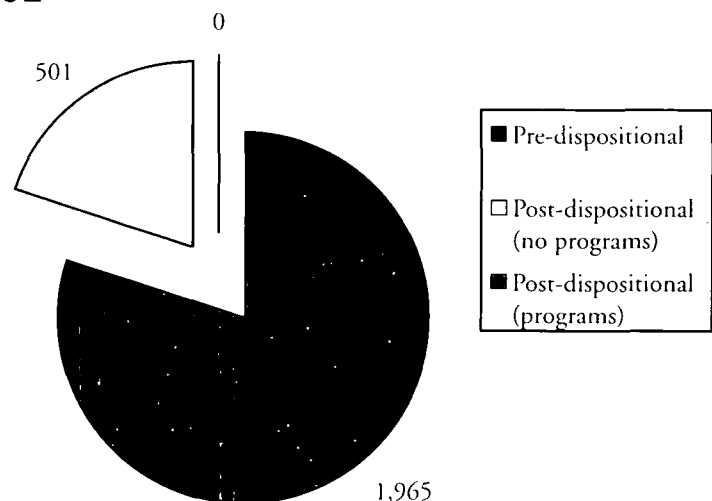
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.1%
Alcohol	1.7%
Arson	1.6%
Assault	20.5%
Burglary	4.5%
Contempt of Court	14.0%
Custody	0.0%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.9%
Escapes	0.1%
Extortion	0.1%
Failure to Appear	3.8%
Family Offense	0.0%
Fraud	0.8%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.1%
Larceny	11.0%
Misc/Other	2.4%
Missing Information	3.9%
Murder	0.4%
Narcotics	3.9%
Obscenity	0.2%
Obstruct Justice	0.8%
Prob./Parole Violation	18.0%
Robbery	3.7%
Sexual Assault	1.5%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	0.6%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.7%
Trespass	1.1%
Vandalism	2.3%
Weapons	1.4%
Total	2,466

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- In FY 2002, 12 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.
- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



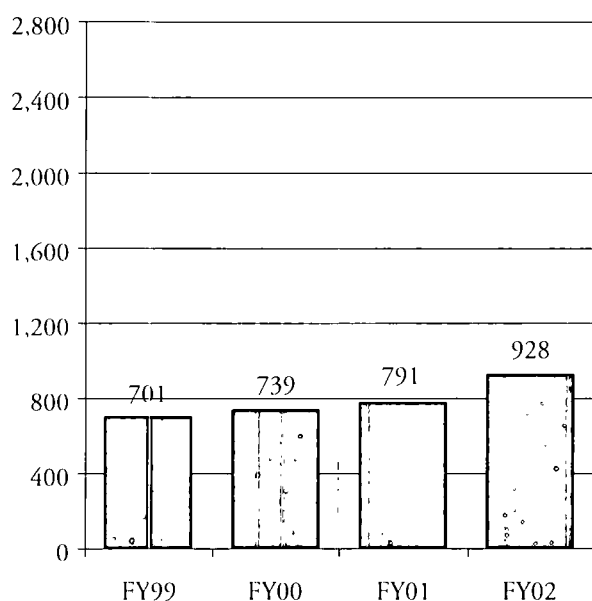
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

W.W. Moore Home for Juveniles

Superintendent: Jim Rosenbaum
Capacity: 60 beds

603 Colquhoun Street
Danville, Virginia 24541
434-799-5295

ADMISSIONS FY 1999-2002

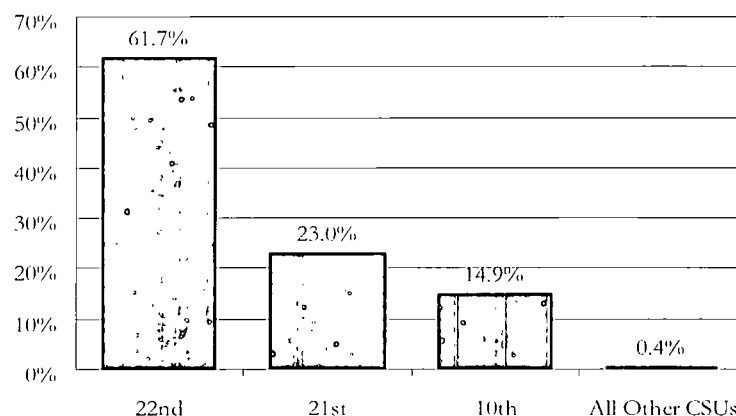


ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE FY 1999-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Race			
Black	62.1%	69.4%	60.1%
White	37.3%	29.8%	38.4%
Other	0.5%	0.8%	1.5%
Sex			
Male	79.8%	72.2%	78.2%
Female	20.2%	27.8%	21.8%
Age			
8-12	3.5%	3.8%	4.2%
13	4.9%	6.3%	7.9%
14	17.5%	11.9%	12.8%
15	21.8%	22.5%	19.3%
16	25.0%	31.4%	26.1%
17	26.9%	23.3%	29.4%
18	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
19-20	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Error/Missing	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Total	739	791	928

- W. W. Moore Home for Juveniles is owned by the City of Danville and utilized primarily by the cities of Danville and Martinsville, and Pittsylvania, Patrick, Henry, Mecklenburg, and Halifax counties.
- Over 99% of admissions were from the 22nd, 21st, and 10th Districts. See pages 68-69, 66-67, and 40-41, respectively, for data pertaining to these CSUs.
- In FY 2002, W. W. Moore Home for Juveniles had 928 admissions. This represents 595 juveniles, 390 of whom were admitted only one time.
- Admissions have steadily increased showing a 32% increase from FY 1999 to FY 2002, and a 17% increase between FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- A juvenile at admission in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 17 year old male.
- 12% of FY 2002 admissions to W. W. Moore Home for Juveniles were between ages 8-13.
- Assault and miscellaneous/other offenses were the most serious charges alleged to have been committed by over one-third of the juveniles admitted in FY 2002. Although violation of probation/parole instigated detention, the juvenile is being detained for the charge leading to parole or probation.
- Average daily population (ADP) increased 22% between FY 1999 and FY 2002, and 15% between FY 2001 and FY 2002. This increase is consistent with the increase in admissions. ADP has been below capacity since the capacity was increased in FY 2001.
- For FY 2002, the total number of child care days was 16,280. This shows an increase of 15% from FY 2001.
- W. W. Moore Home for Juveniles had 761 juveniles admitted as pre-dispositional, 163 who were admitted as post-dispositional without inclusion in programs, and 4 post-dispositional with programs. See 'Terms and Concepts' for the difference between types of detention admissions.
- In FY 2002, 7 individual juveniles were admitted as weekenders.

ADMISSIONS BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2002

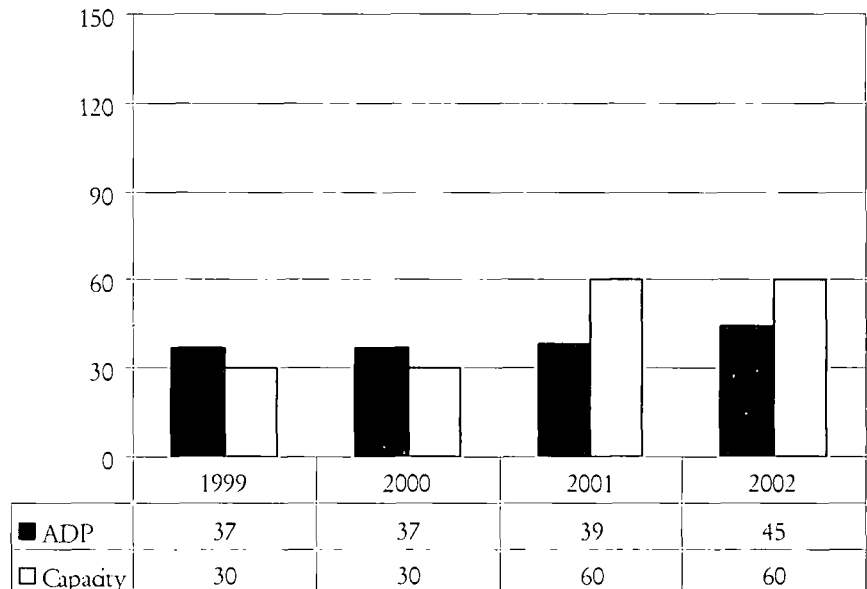


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS BY DETAINING CHARGE FY 2002

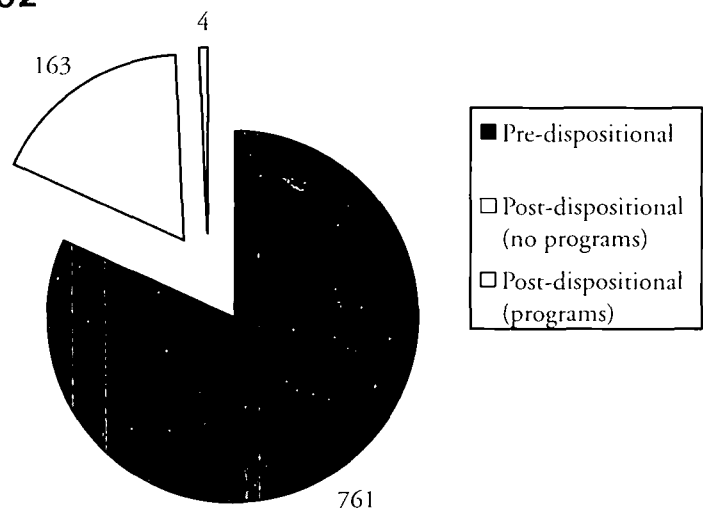
Most Serious Charge	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.6%
Arson	2.5%
Assault	21.9%
Burglary	9.1%
Contempt of Court	8.3%
Custody	0.1%
Desertion/Support	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	3.2%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.2%
Failure to Appear	3.8%
Family Offense	0.1%
Fraud	0.8%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	8.4%
Misc/Other	13.0%
Missing Information	0.9%
Murder	0.6%
Narcotics	2.2%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruct Justice	0.4%
Prob./Parole Violation	12.0%
Robbery	1.8%
Sexual Assault	1.6%
Spousal Abuse	0.0%
Status Offense	0.6%
Telephone Law	0.4%
Traffic	1.2%
Trespass	0.8%
Vandalism	3.2%
Weapons	2.3%
Total	928

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 1999-2002



- Use of the new Detention Assessment Instrument began in November 2002. This instrument is expected to make detention decisions statewide more consistent, by using standard criteria for detention decisions made by an intake officer. An evaluation of the instrument will be conducted in FY 2003-04. See Appendix K for a copy of the instrument.
- FY 2002 marks the first full year in which detention data were collected using the new Detention Home Module on the Juvenile Tracking System. This enhanced data system allows the Department to track juveniles on many aspects of detention that were not consistently identified in the old system. Using this data, the Department can more accurately analyze detention placements within individual court districts (see the court service unit section, beginning on page 18).

ADMISSIONS BY DISPOSITIONAL STATUS FY 2002



Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Camp Kenbridge Boot Camp

Program Director: Colonel Thomas Hoefer

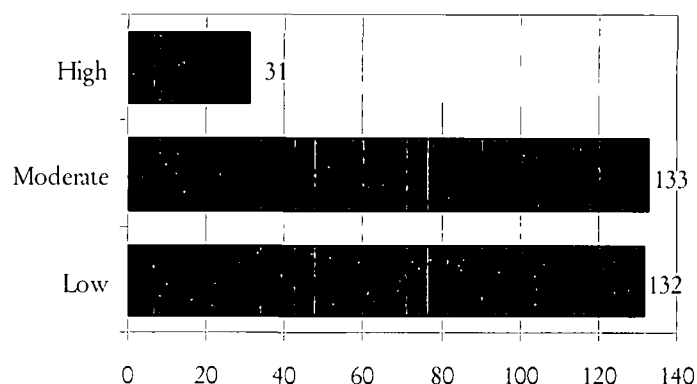
215 Hickory Road
Kenbridge, VA 23944
(434) 676-1631

Camp Kenbridge is a ten-month direct challenge/boot camp program consisting of a residential phase (4 months) and an intensive aftercare phase in the community (6 months). The program began operating in January of 1998, and is currently operated under contract with Cornerstone, a private firm based in Denver, Colorado. The program serves as an intermediate sanction for use by the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judges, providing a sentencing alternative for male and female juveniles ("recruits") who have never been committed to a juvenile correctional center and who have never committed a serious violent offense. The residential phase involves placement of youth in a secure facility, with non-climbable fencing, and 24-hour youth supervision. While in aftercare, the recruit is monitored by an aftercare case manager who is located in the recruit's geographic area.

ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX AND AGE FY 2002

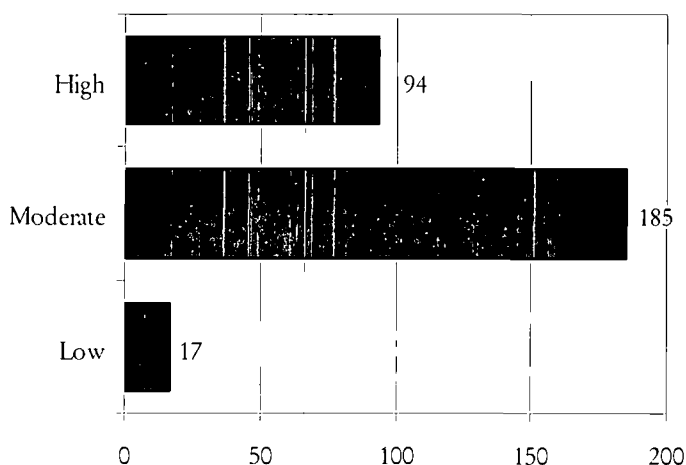
	2000	2001	2002
Race			
White	52.5%	50.7%	49.2%
Black	43.8%	44.4%	48.3%
Other	3.7%	4.9%	2.6%
Sex			
Male	78.9%	84.3%	84.2%
Female	21.1%	15.7%	15.8%
Age			
12	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%
13	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%
14	7.1%	8.5%	10.6%
15	24.2%	22.2%	26.7%
16	30.7%	38.2%	32.0%
17	33.9%	28.4%	26.1%
18	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%

NEEDS ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002 ADMISSIONS*



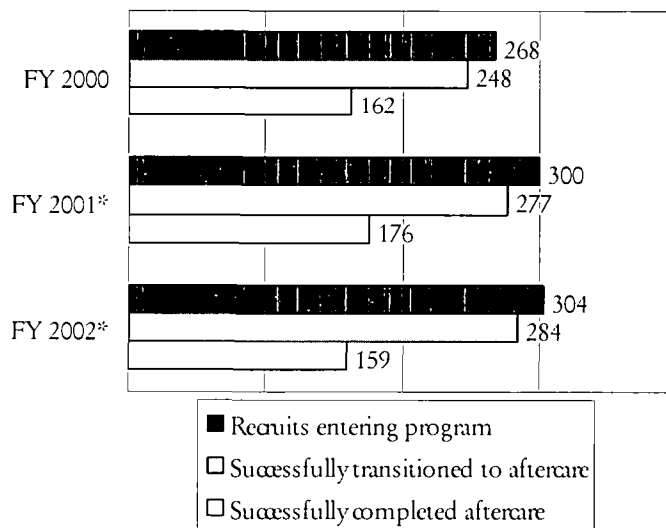
*Data were missing for 7 juveniles.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FY 2002 ADMISSIONS*



*Data were missing for 7 juveniles.

PROGRAM COMPLETIONS PLATOONS COMPLETING AFTERCARE DURING FY 2000-2002



*Completion data were unavailable for fewer than 5% of juveniles admitted during FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ADMISSIONS TO CAMP KENBRIDGE FY 2000-2002

District	Name	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1st	Chesapeake	17	5.3%	11	3.6%	19	6.3%
2nd	Virginia Beach	12	3.7%	18	5.9%	18	6.0%
2A	Accomack	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%
3rd	Portsmouth	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%
4th	Norfolk	2	0.6%	2	0.7%	3	1.0%
5th	Suffolk	9	2.8%	12	3.9%	10	3.3%
6th	Hopewell	0	0.0%	4	1.3%	2	0.7%
7th	Newport News	20	6.2%	17	5.6%	20	6.6%
8th	Hampton	8	2.5%	4	1.3%	7	2.3%
9th	Williamsburg	8	2.5%	9	2.9%	3	1.0%
10th	Charlotte	18	5.6%	9	2.9%	14	4.6%
11th	Petersburg	2	0.6%	8	2.6%	4	1.3%
12th	Chesterfield	27	8.4%	27	8.8%	31	10.2%
13th	Richmond	2	0.6%	5	1.6%	23	7.6%
14th	Henrico	31	9.6%	22	7.2%	20	6.6%
15th	Fredericksburg	30	9.3%	42	13.7%	31	10.2%
16th	Charlottesville	6	1.9%	4	1.3%	3	1.0%
17th	Arlington	3	0.9%	1	0.3%	2	0.7%
17F	Falls Church	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18th	Alexandria	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19th	Fairfax	3	0.9%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%
20L	Loudoun	5	1.6%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
20W	Warrenton	1	0.3%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
21st	Martinsville	0	0.0%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%
22nd	Rocky Mount	10	3.1%	9	2.9%	11	3.6%
23rd	Salem	16	5.0%	11	3.6%	7	2.3%
23A	Roanoke	3	0.9%	6	2.0%	4	1.3%
24th	Lynchburg	2	0.6%	2	0.7%	7	2.3%
25th	Staunton	10	3.1%	3	1.0%	5	1.7%
26th	Winchester	0	0.0%	10	3.3%	6	2.0%
27th	Pulaski	5	1.6%	4	1.3%	0	0.0%
28th	Abingdon	6	1.9%	9	2.9%	14	4.6%
29th	Pearisburg	8	2.5%	5	1.6%	6	2.0%
30th	Gate City	14	4.3%	18	5.9%	6	2.0%
31st	Manassas	39	12.1%	26	8.5%	17	5.6%
Total Number of Juveniles		322		306		303	

- The age of recruits dropped each year between FY 2000 and FY 2002. The proportion of recruits who were 17 years old decreased from 34% to 26%, while 14 year-olds increased from 7% to 11%.
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2002, the racial characteristics of recruits changed slightly. In 2000, white recruits represented the clear majority, but by 2002 the number of black and white recruits was almost equal. Recruits who were neither white nor black remained a small proportion of recruits.
- Program completion data is taken from the juveniles eligible for program completion in a given fiscal year.
- For recruits whose platoons completed their aftercare phase in FY 2000-2002:
 - o Over 90% of recruits transitioned from the residential phase to aftercare each year.
 - o 60% of FY 2000 recruits, 59% of FY 2001 recruits, and 52% of FY 2002 recruits completed the aftercare phase and the 10-month program.
- Needs Assessment Scores measure the needs a juvenile may have, including peer relationships and school adjustment. Over 87% of FY 2002 recruits had either a low or moderate score.
- Risk Assessment Scores are a measure of risk of reoffending. They are also used by the CSUs. Of FY 2002 recruits, two-thirds had either a low or moderate score.
- During FY 2002, nearly half of the recruits placed were from Region III J & DR courts. However, during FY 2001 and FY 2000, the majority of the recruits were from Region II.
- Of the 35 CSUs, 66% (23) sent fewer than 8 juveniles to Camp Kenbridge during FY 2002.
- Fredericksburg and Chesterfield each sent 10% of the FY 2002 recruits.
- Falls Church and Alexandria have not sent any juveniles to Camp Kenbridge between FY 2000 and FY 2002.
- Historically, the most frequent offenses, of any severity level, were assault and larceny.

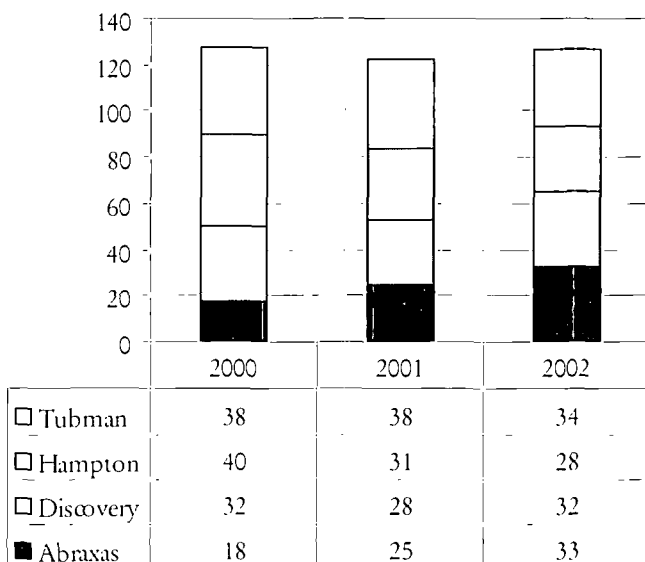
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Halfway Houses

In FY 2002 the Department of Juvenile Justice operated three state-run halfway houses, and one operated by private contract, to meet the transitional needs of juveniles released from juvenile correctional centers. DJJ operated Hampton Place located in Norfolk, Abraxas House in Staunton, and Discovery House in Roanoke. Harriet Tubman House, located in Richmond, was operated under contract for DJJ by United Methodist Family Services. Discovery House was the only facility with bedspace for female residents. While in residence at a halfway house, juveniles remain on parole.

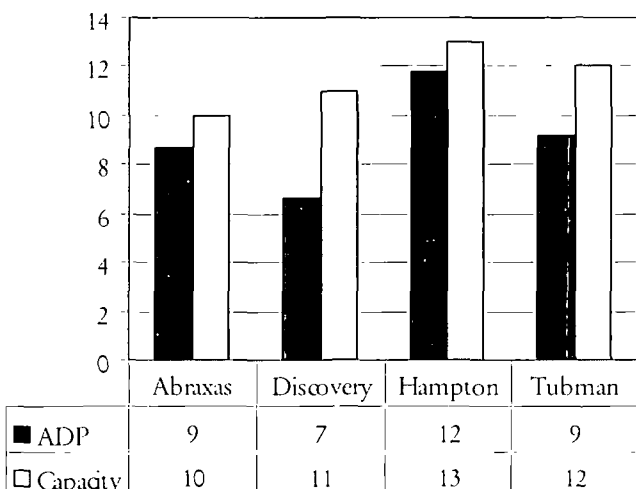
The purpose of a halfway house is to provide transitional living for juveniles who are unable to return home or whose service needs make this type of placement beneficial. While in residence at a halfway house, juveniles learn independent living skills, and are required to enroll in school, work towards a GED, and/or be gainfully employed. If a juvenile is in need of special treatment while committed, these services are continued through the use of transitional service funds to provide services with public and private providers. Upon completion of residence at a halfway house, juveniles either return to their families or live independently.

ADMISSIONS FY 2000-2002



- Overall admissions to halfway houses have hardly fluctuated in the past three fiscal years. However, since FY 2000, Abraxas House admissions have steadily increased, while Hampton Place admissions have decreased.
- All four halfway houses operated under capacity in FY 2002.
- A juvenile admitted to a halfway house during FY 2002 was most likely to be a black 18 year old male.
- 73% of juveniles in halfway houses during FY 2002 came from the Eastern Region. However, the Eastern Region is responsible for nearly half of the commitments to the state.
- For both FY 2002 and FY 2001, Hampton Place had the highest average length of stay. In FY 2002, Hampton Place's average LOS was 61 days longer than Abraxas House.
- Between FY 2001 and FY 2002, the average LOS at Discovery House decreased 34% while Hampton Place saw an increase of 27%.
- Larceny, burglary and sexual assault account for 57% of most serious committing offenses for juveniles admitted to the halfway houses during FY 2002.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION VS CAPACITY FY 2002

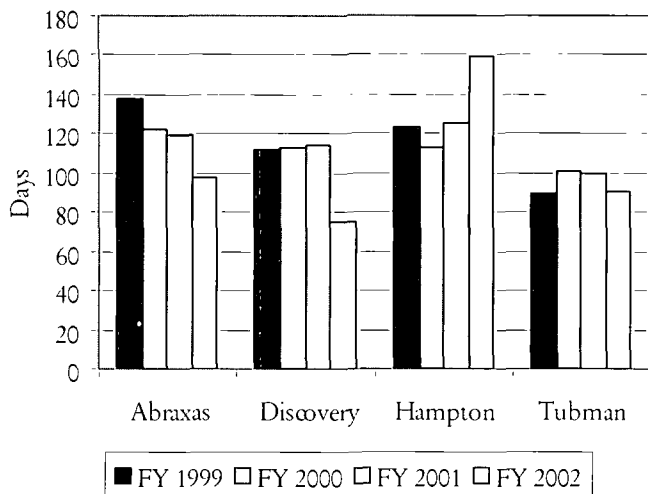


JUVENILES ADMITTED TO HALFWAY HOUSES* FY 2002

Demographics					
Sex		Age		Region	
Male	120	Under 14	0	Western	17
Female	7	14	0		
Race		15	0	Northern	17
Black	81	16	16		
White	40	17	33		
Other	6	18	45	Eastern	93
Total	127	19 or older	33		

*Includes data for all halfway houses.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY HALFWAY HOUSE FY 1999-2002



- The 4th and 7th District CSUs, combined, contributed over 35% of halfway house admissions for FY 2000, FY 2001, and FY 2002. Seven of the 35 CSUs did not have any halfway house admissions for FY 2002.
- The 4th and 7th CSUs also had the highest number of releases during FY 2002, accounting for 41% of all halfway house releases.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS*, BY OFFENSE FY 2002

Most Serious Committing Offense	
Offense	Percent
Arson	0.8%
Assault	9.4%
Burglary	15.7%
Contempt of Court	0.8%
Extortion	0.8%
Family	0.8%
Fraud	0.8%
Kidnapping	1.6%
Larceny	26.0%
Murder	1.6%
Narcotics	9.4%
Obstruction of Justice	1.6%
Prob./Parole Violation	1.6%
Robbery	11.0%
Sexual Assault	15.0%
Vandalism	1.6%
Weapons	0.8%
Total	127

*The halfway house database records only the most serious offense. Includes data for all halfway houses.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS, RELEASES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY COMMITTING COURT FY 2002

District	FY 2002 Admissions	FY 2002 Releases	FY 2002 Avg LOS
1st	2.4%	4	126
2nd	8.7%	9	136
2A	0.8%	1	245
3rd	3.1%	2	151
4th	16.5%	21	79
5th	0.0%	1	122
6th	1.6%	2	50
7th	20.5%	31	121
8th	8.7%	7	65
9th	1.6%	1	122
10th	0.8%	2	271
11th	3.9%	4	123
12th	2.4%	3	165
13th	3.1%	3	88
14th	1.6%	3	108
15th	0.8%	2	88
16th	0.8%	1	28
17th	0.0%	0	0
17F	0.0%	0	0
18th	0.8%	1	28
19th	0.8%	3	140
20L	2.4%	3	29
20W	0.0%	0	0
21st	0.0%	0	0
22nd	2.4%	3	46
23rd	0.8%	0	0
23A	2.4%	3	46
24th	0.8%	1	96
25th	3.9%	7	88
26th	2.4%	3	37
27th	1.6%	2	178
28th	0.8%	2	128
29th	0.0%	1	141
30th	0.0%	0	0
31st	3.9%	2	96
Total	127	128	105

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Offices on Youth

This State and Local Partnerships program is an excellent example of state and local collaboration that works. With training, technical assistance, and financial support provided through the Department, local Offices on Youth facilitate the delivery of services to children and families in ways that are cost efficient, effective, and responsive to the needs of individual localities.

Offices on Youth: 40
Localities Served: 52
State Budget: \$2,080,891

GOAL

Reduce the number of juveniles entering the juvenile justice system and maximize opportunities for positive youth development.

KEY COMMUNITY ROLES

The following list of diverse community focus areas includes the percentage of Offices on Youth involved in these activities in individual localities across the state.

Locality-specific Youth Advocacy and Support Services

- Needs assessment/100%
- Community Resource Directory/93%
- Volunteer initiatives/78%
- Grantwriting/83%

Positive Youth Development

- Recreation programs/73%
- Substance abuse programs/70%
- Mentoring/68%
- Youth Councils/65%
- Youth employment/63%
- Tutoring/63%
- Parent education/60%
- Life skills training/60%
- Adolescent pregnancy prevention/58%
- After-prom activities/38%
- Truancy prevention/35%
- Teen centers/18%

Delinquency Prevention

- Community service programs/68%
- Shoplifting diversion/25%
- Electronic monitoring/8%

Statewide Initiatives

- Right Choices for Youth/28%
- Comprehensive Services Act
 - Community Policy and Management Team/68%
 - Family Assessment and Planning Team/65%
- Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA)
 - Planning/70%
 - Coordination/35%
- Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Programs/18%

Planning and Coordination Strategies: All Offices on Youth

- Provide comprehensive assessment of the community while analyzing juvenile risk and protective factors
- Assist localities in establishing and modifying programs and services to youth including the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) and the Comprehensive Services Act (CSA)
- Collaborate with public and private entities to maintain and disseminate an annual inventory of youth and parenting related services and programs available in the locality
- Collaborate with public and private entities to identify gaps in program services and identify potential funding sources to assist in developing programs to respond to those gaps
- Facilitate interagency initiatives



Commitment to the State

Introduction to Institutional Programs

The Division of Institutional Programs has direct responsibility for juvenile offenders who have been committed to the state. It operates the juvenile correctional centers (JCCs) and contracts with private providers to hold these juveniles and ensure that they receive treatment and educational services while in a safe and secure setting.

There are seven JCCs and a Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC), which, in FY 2002, had a combined operating capacity of 1,243 beds. Beginning in FY 2003, capacity was reduced to 1,143. RDC, Behavioral Services Unit, Central Infirmary, and Food Services Unit provide support to the correctional centers. The Department of Correctional Education also helps by meeting the educational needs of the committed juveniles. To supplement the number of juvenile correctional center beds, DJJ contracts with private providers. These contractors provide direct-care community residential beds and treatment services for committed youth. In FY 2002, DJJ contracted with two residential private providers: the Tidewater Environmental Program and the Virginia Wilderness Institute.

RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER (RDC)

The first encounter a juvenile has with a correctional center occurs at RDC, the central intake facility for committed youth. It was established in 1968 and currently consists of seven housing units; six for males and one for females. The juveniles range in age from eleven to twenty, and the average length of stay at RDC is approximately four weeks. The primary function of RDC is the evaluation and classification of juveniles. All youth receive medical

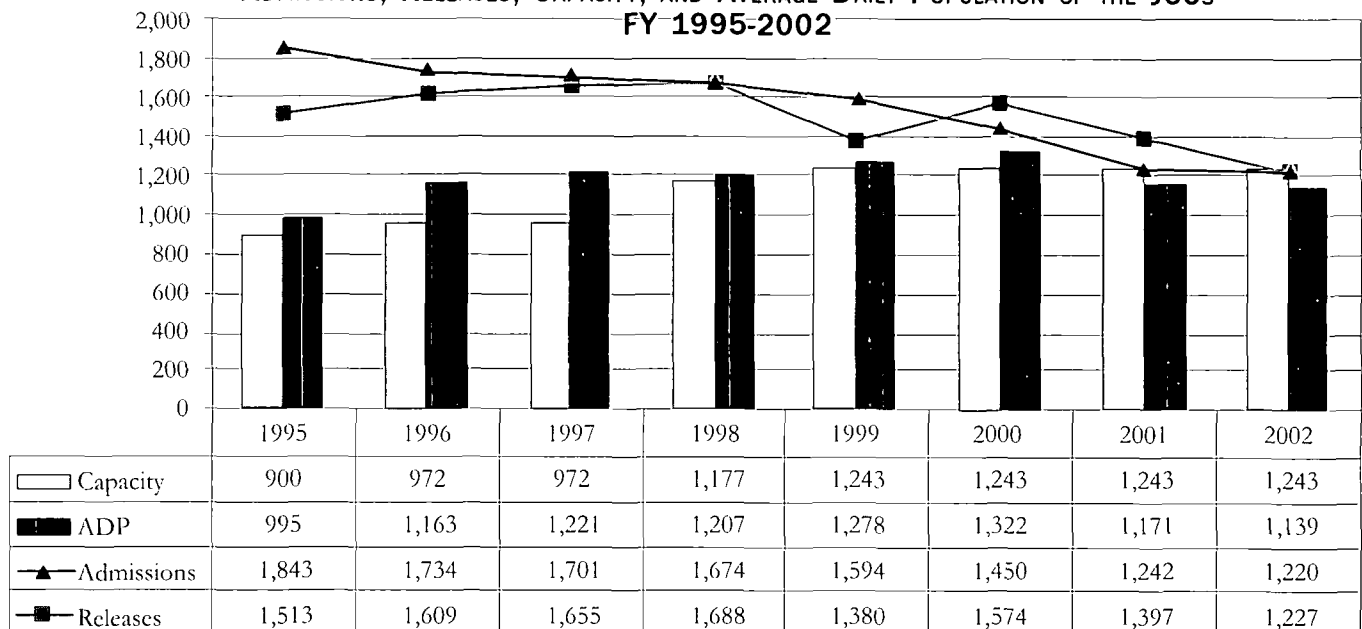
CAPACITY AND AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FY 2002

Facility	Capacity	On Site	Off Site	Total ADP
Barrett	98	104	0	104
Beaumont	322	282	6	288
Bon Air	280	268	6	274
Culpeper	112	94	1	95
Hanover	154	133	1	134
Natural Bridge	71	58	0	58
Oak Ridge	40	38	1	39
RDC	166	143	4	147
JCC Total	1,243	1,120	19	1,139
Wilderness (VWI)	32	30	0	30
Tidewater (TEP)	10	9	0	9
Alt. Placements	N/A	10	0	10
State Total	1,285	1,169	19	1,188

In FY 2002, the average daily population was 8% below capacity.

and dental examinations in addition to a psychological screening and evaluation. Sex offender evaluations are also performed at RDC. Each juvenile receives a battery of tests from the Department of Correctional Education staff to identify the appropriate educational level, vocational aptitude, and any special educational needs. RDC counselors are responsible for coordination of the evaluation process,

ADMISSIONS, RELEASES, CAPACITY, AND AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE JCCs FY 1995-2002



Between FY 2001 and 2002, the average daily population of the juvenile correctional centers decreased 3%. Private providers are not included above.

JUVENILES ADMITTED TO DJJ FY 2002

Demographics					
Sex	Age	Region			
Male	1,071	Under 14	44		
Female	149	14	110	Western	239
Race		15	226		
Black	735	16	361	Northern	410
White	435	17	416		
Other	50	18	60		
Total	1,220	19 or older	3	Eastern	571

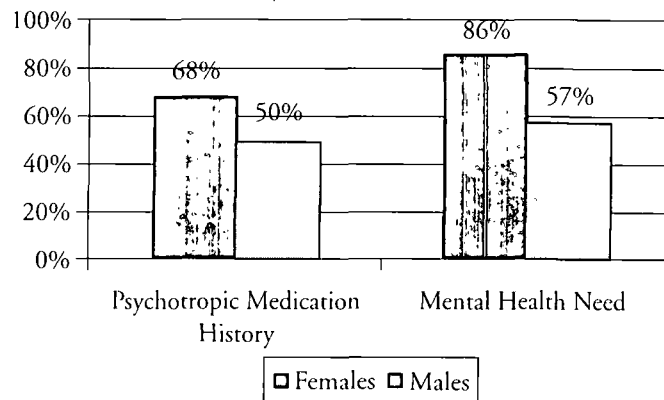
A juvenile admitted to the JCCs in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black male age 15-17, from the Eastern Region.

individual and crisis counseling, completion of social history, and case management. RDC operates under the LEADER program, emphasizing development in areas of Leadership, Education, Achievement, Discipline, Empowerment, and Responsibility. The program is designed to have juveniles take responsibility for their own actions, and allows their behavior to determine their quality of life, in terms of privileges. At the conclusion of the evaluation process, individual evaluators meet to discuss each case to determine treatment needs, length of stay, classification, and placement recommendations. From there, wards are sent to their designated correctional facilities.

BEHAVIORAL SERVICES UNIT (BSU)

The mental health service needs of incarcerated adolescents have recently become a topic of national importance. Virginia is very fortunate to have both a well-established organizational system for the delivery of mental health services and adequate resources to meet the mental health needs of the youth committed to the Department. The Behavioral Services Unit (BSU) was established by COV in 1950 (§66-19). Up until 1981,

PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION HISTORY AND DIAGNOSED MENTAL HEALTH NEED FY 2002 ADMISSIONS, FEMALES AND MALES



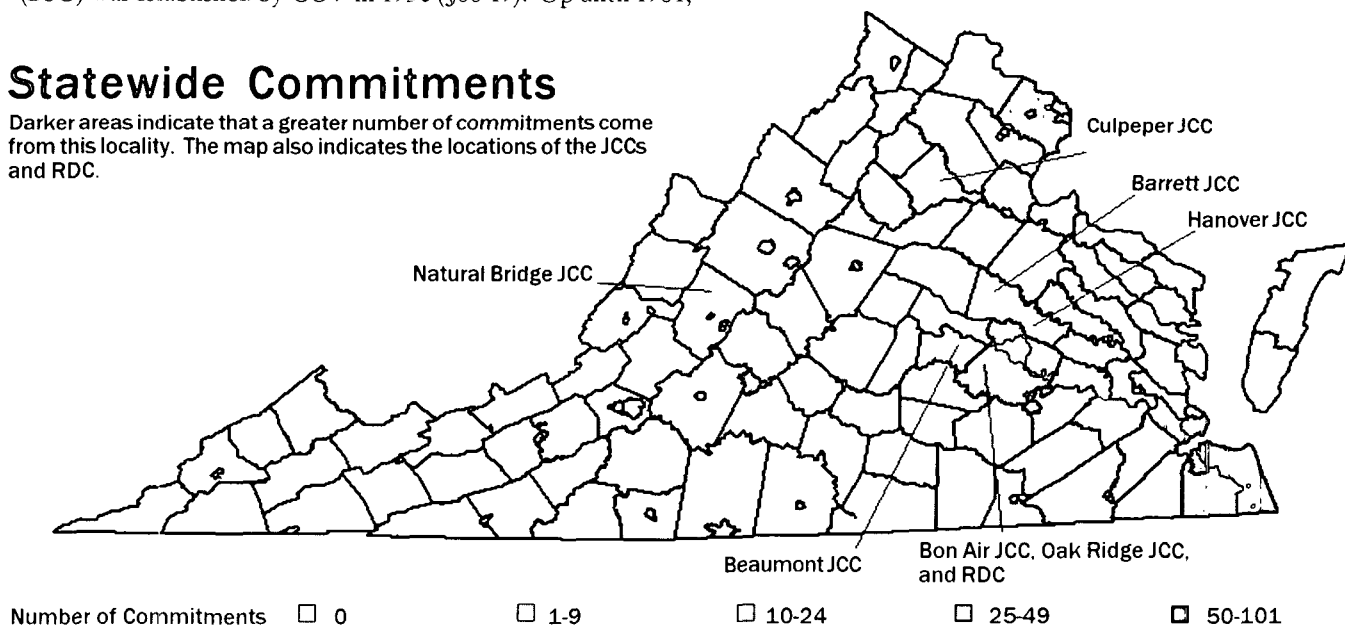
Over half of the wards admitted to the JCCs have a history of using psychotropic medications. The majority of admissions also have a diagnosed mental health need.

it was named "Mobile Psychiatric Clinic" as it was originally composed of a core of centralized staff who traveled to each of the "training schools" to perform diagnostic assessments and provide therapy services. By the early 1970s, the staff had grown to 20 professionals who were assigned to full-time staffing of the facilities.

The staff has continued to grow in response to the ever-increasing mental health treatment needs of the wards and the assumption of sex offender and substance abuse treatment. The current staff includes 75 full-time positions. Psychiatric services are provided through a contractual arrangement of a minimum of 48 hours per week, spread out among the seven JCCs and RDC. All BSU therapists are supervised by licensed clinicians, and in fact, even though BSU staff are exempt from licensure requirements by law, 60% of BSU clinicians are licensed in their respective professions.

Statewide Commitments

Darker areas indicate that a greater number of commitments come from this locality. The map also indicates the locations of the JCCs and RDC.



Half of the unlicensed staff are in residency working toward licensure.

BSU staff provide a variety of mental health services within the juvenile correctional centers, including: individual, group and family therapy; crisis intervention; sex offender treatment; substance abuse treatment; diagnostic assessments; staff training; and 24 hour a day on-call services for each facility, as well as supervision of the anger management counseling program. Over 60% of the youth housed within the JCCs receive some type of services from BSU.

A number of states around the country have come under legal scrutiny for failing to provide adequate mental health services within their juvenile correctional centers. Virginia's juvenile correctional system has never had a lawsuit alleging inadequate mental health services; and, in fact, the Virginia approach to providing mental health services has served as a model for other state systems.

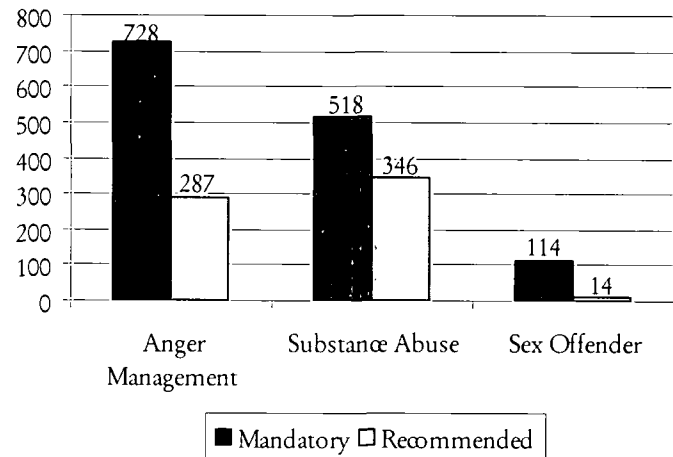
HEALTH SERVICES

All medical, dental, nursing and related health services are provided to youth confined within the juvenile correctional centers. These youth typically have a wide range of medical and dental care needs, which result from being medically underserved prior to admission. To meet the needs of confined youth, the Department maintains a staff of board-certified physicians, dentists and nurses. Services by this dedicated staff of professionals are provided at all JCCs to ensure the medical and dental care needs of youth are met during confinement. Additionally, the Department has entered into a contract with TRIGON to process medical invoices for Detention Centers and JCCs. This contract will ensure all health care services provided to confined youth, exterior to these confinement facilities, are delivered in a cost-effective fashion by qualified practitioners. This contract continues the efforts of Health Services to provide quality care using the most efficient and economical service delivery models available.

SECURITY AND OPERATIONS

The Security and Operations section of the Division of Institutional Programs incorporates functions that support the facilities and allow them to operate properly. On the operations side, this includes food

TREATMENT NEEDS FY 2002 ADMISSIONS



Although sex offender treatment is the least common treatment need, it can have the greatest impact on a ward's length of stay within the juvenile correctional centers.

service, maintenance, and business office responsibilities that involve all personnel, families of the juveniles, volunteers, and the public. They handle all routine and emergency issues that arise within the JCCs and ensure that all operations are in proper order. On the security side, the facilities are operated in a paramilitary style utilizing the military ranking and title system. Security involves public safety as well as the safety of the juveniles themselves, and is addressed by the correctional officers in the field. They operate under standard operating procedures that set forth proper techniques for dealing with various situations.

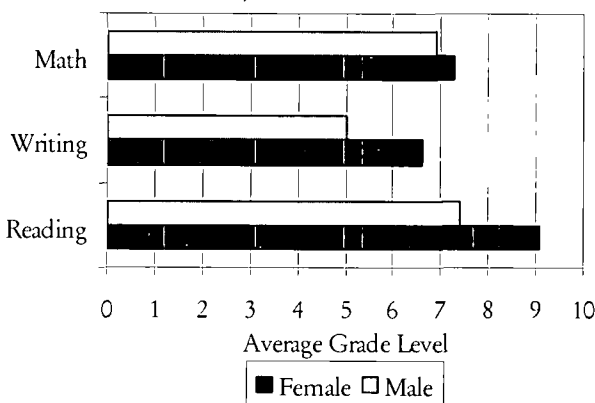
TREATMENT AND PROGRAMS

The Treatment and Programs section works in conjunction with the Security and Operations section in an advisory and monitoring capacity. This section monitors how treatment and programs are operated, assesses progress made in programs, sets parameters for the programs, and deals with broad regulations on classifications as well as the residential location of juveniles from different classifications. They ensure that all needed services are available and operational at the facilities. They also serve as a liaison from the field to the administrative offices, and vice versa, for procedures and resources. Treatment services in the JCCs include mental health, substance abuse, sex offender, anger management, and independent living skills development.

YOUTH INDUSTRIES

Recognizing that many youth returning to the community from the JCCs are not prepared to enter the work force, the Youth Industries Program was designed to help participants overcome barriers to employment. The program was designed as a partnership with the Department of Correctional Education and the Department of Labor and Industry.

READING, WRITING, AND MATH GRADE LEVELS FY 2002 ADMISSIONS, MALES AND FEMALES



Female offenders consistently test at higher reading, writing, and math grade levels. The discrepancy is greatest for writing.

Wards are selected for Youth Industries based on institutional adjustment, satisfactory progress toward service plan objectives, and demonstrated ability to work independently and with limited supervision. Youth selected for the program receive vocational and academic instruction; hands-on, work-based training; on-going counseling services; transitional skills and services; and long-term follow-up. They also receive a modest wage, or an established piecework rate. Fields of study, such as horticulture, silk screening, offset printing, food service, woodworking, and computer repair, may be integrated with an Apprenticeship Program. In the Program, youth can develop positive work habits and pro-work values, while receiving guidance on using newly acquired skills in entering the job market.

COMMITTING OFFENSES FY 2002 ADMISSIONS

Most Serious Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.1 %
Alcohol	0.6 %
Arson	1.5 %
Assault	15.4 %
Burglary	13.0 %
Contempt of Court	0.5 %
Disorderly Conduct	0.7 %
Escapes	0.3 %
Extortion	0.7 %
Failure to Appear	0.1 %
Fraud	1.6 %
Gangs	0.0 %
Kidnapping	0.7 %
Larceny	23.9 %
Misc/Other	0.3 %
Missing Information	2.3 %
Murder	0.6 %
Narcotics	9.0 %
Obscenity	0.1 %
Obstruction of Justice	0.6 %
Prob./Parole Violation	5.7 %
Robbery	8.5 %
Sexual Assault	7.5 %
Status Offense	0.1 %
Telephone Law	0.1 %
Traffic	0.9 %
Trespass	0.6 %
Vandalism	2.5 %
Weapons	2.2 %
Total	1,220

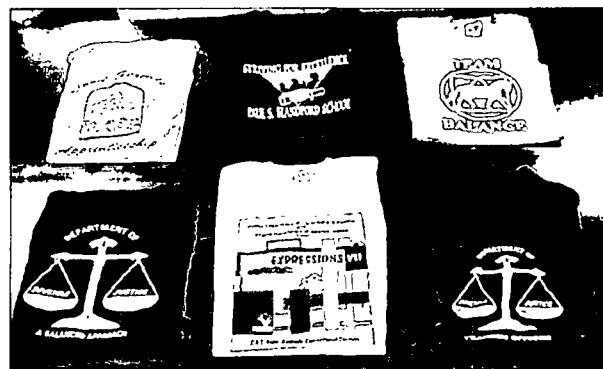
The majority of wards have either a larceny, assault, or burglary charge as their most serious committing offense.

This program has successfully trained juveniles in these areas and has assisted, upon their release, with their placement in the community workforce. In addition, creative artwork by wards throughout DJJ is collected for an annual exhibit and sale at the General Assembly Building when the legislative session begins.

LEADER

The majority of the Department's juvenile correctional centers use the Leadership, Education, Achievement, Discipline, Empowerment, and Responsibility (LEADER) training program as the basic behavior management approach. This program provides a military school-style structure designed to instill responsibility and self-discipline within the juveniles.

Juveniles graduate from RDC as cadets first class and progress through various ranks at the JCCs based on their behaviors and their levels of participation in service plan and treatment



T-shirts printed by Youth Industries.

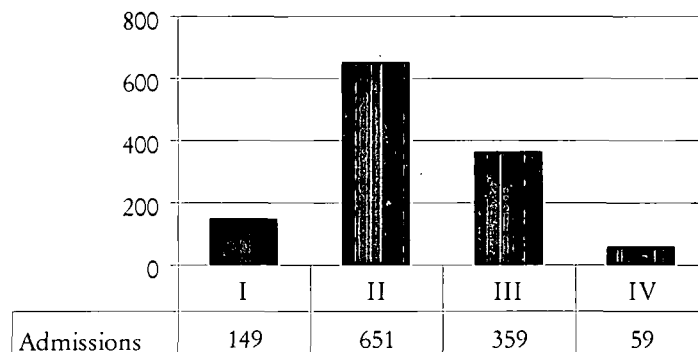
objectives. The program provides leadership opportunities and rewards positive achievement on both a group and individual level.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Board of Juvenile Justice Policy 19-00 states, "the Department has no higher duty than to provide for the safety of juveniles in its facilities and of the staff who supervise and care for them. Classification is essential to the operation of an orderly and safe juvenile correctional system. Classification enables the Department to gauge the proper custody level of a juvenile, to identify the juvenile's educational, vocational and psychological needs, and to separate violent and non-violent juveniles."

In 2001, the Department implemented an objective classification system to enable staff to assess wards' appropriate security and custody levels, determine the most appropriate services and programs for all wards, assign juveniles to appropriate housing placements within a facility, and assess wards for placement in community transition programs and for special needs. The classification system also provides for periodic reviews of security, custody, and program placement in light of juveniles' needs and progress and for the re-classification of wards as appropriate.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS FY 2002 ADMISSIONS



66% of wards admitted to the JCCs in FY 2002 had a low or medium initial classification level.

Wards are classified according to their need for structure:

- Level I - low structure
- Level II - medium structure
- Level III - high structure
- Level IV - intensive structure

Facilities are classified according to the level of security they provide:

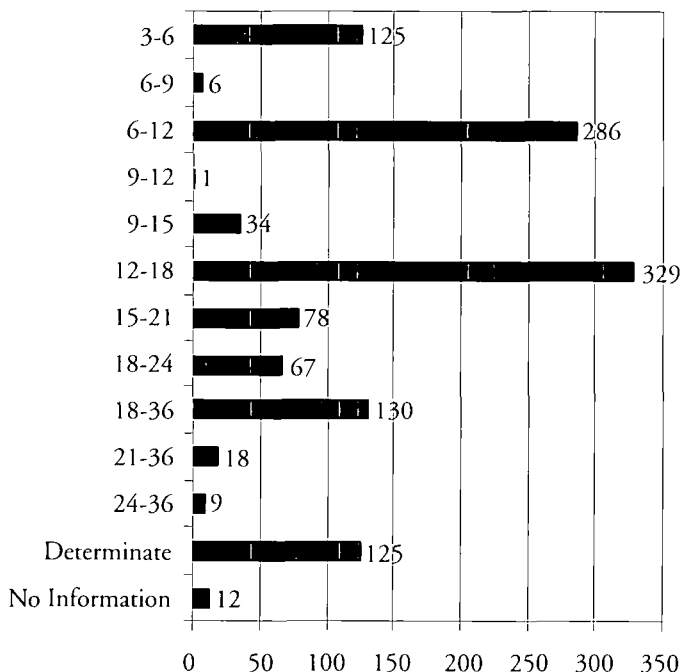
- Level I - low security, structure, and supervision
- Level II - medium security, structure, and supervision
- Level III - high security, structure, and supervision
- Level IV - intensive security, structure, and supervision

Wards are assigned to facilities based on these classification levels, age, sex, and other factors identified in the table in Appendix D.

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Using guidelines issued by the Virginia Board of Juvenile Justice, the Department establishes the length of stay for indeterminately committed juveniles based on the severity of a juvenile's offense(s), chronicity of criminal behavior, and any aggravating or mitigating factors associated with the criminal behavior, with due consideration given to the youth's treatment needs and demonstrated behavior while under the Department's supervision. LOS categories are defined by an anticipated minimum and maximum number of months that the ward will remain with DJJ. (For example the LOS category 3-6 indicates a ward is expected to

LENGTH OF STAY ASSIGNMENTS FY 2002 ADMISSIONS



10% of wards admitted to the JCCs in FY 2002 had a determinate sentence. Of those with an indeterminate sentence, 21% were assigned an LOS range with a minimum of 18 or more months.

ACTUAL LENGTH OF STAY FY 2002 RELEASES

LOS Category*	Average Actual LOS	Percent of Releases
3-6 mos.	5.96	10.9%
6-9 mos.	6.71	0.5%
6-12 mos.	7.89	23.5%
9-15 mos.	8.73	2.9%
12-18 mos.	12.03	28.5%
15-21 mos.	13.96	6.3%
18-24 mos.	16.60	5.1%
18-36 mos.	19.22	9.5%
21-36 mos.	19.93	2.0%
24-36 mos.	20.37	0.7%
Total Indeterminate	11.56	91.0%
Determinate	23.42	9.0%

*LOS categories representing less than 1% of releases are not included.

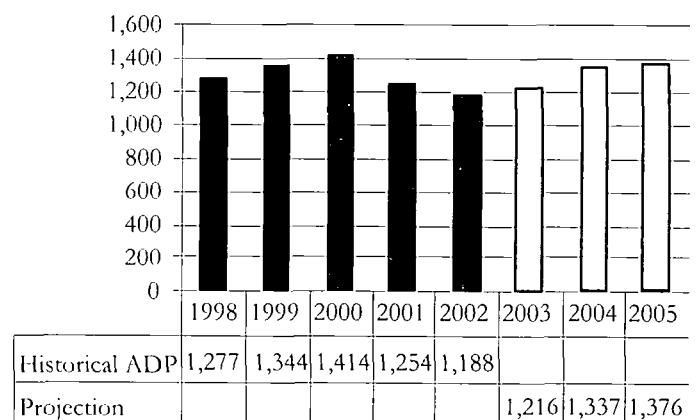
The actual length of stay for most wards is close to the minimum of their assigned LOS categories.

stay between 3 and 6 months.) The actual length of stay may vary from this range, due to institutional offenses or failure to complete mandatory treatment. The guidelines and LOS categories can be found in Appendix E.

PROJECTED GROWTH IN THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

Each year the Department of Juvenile Justice, in conjunction with the Governor's Inmate Population Forecasting Committee, produces a projection of the state responsible juvenile average daily population. The most recent forecast projects the institutional population to increase by 16% between FY 2002 and FY 2005. This projected increase is due primarily to the reduction of alternative programs in the community.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION - HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED FY 1998-2005



The state responsible juvenile offender population is expected to increase by 16% between FY 2002 and 2005. The population includes wards in private provider programs.

Barrett JCC

Superintendent: Donald W. Driscoll

P.O. Box 527
Hanover, Virginia 23069
804-746-2135

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

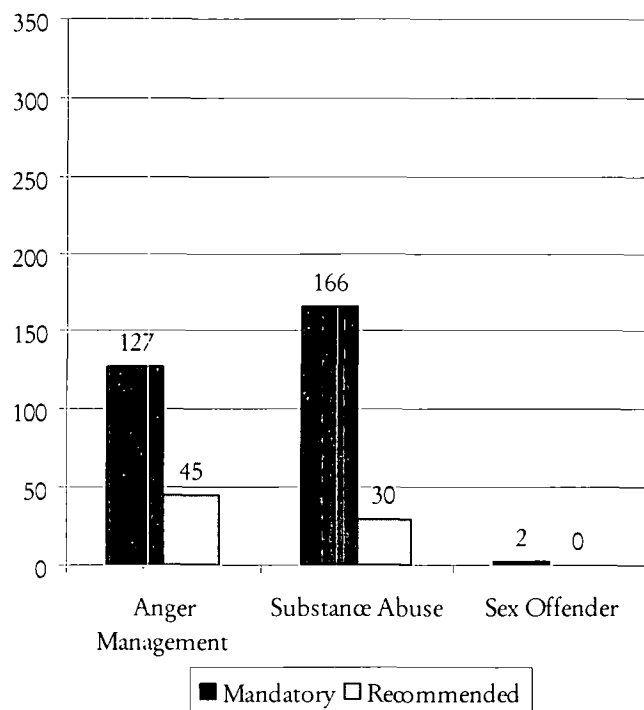
Anger Management and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Substance Abuse Program at Barrett provides comprehensive services to a male population that is experiencing significant life problems related to the use of alcohol and other drugs. The Program was funded as a national demonstration project by a grant from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. All wards participate in a modified LEADER program, the Gateway Therapeutic Community, and group and individual counseling. The Program, provided by the Gateway Foundation at Barrett, was selected as the Virginia Association of Drug and Alcohol Programs' *Program of Excellence* award winner for 1999. Additionally, in July 1999, Barrett received a three-year certification from the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission, making Barrett the only juvenile correctional facility in the country to be certified as a treatment program. It is the largest and most comprehensive substance abuse treatment program in the country for juvenile offenders in a correctional setting.

JUVENILES PLACED AT BARRETT FY 2002

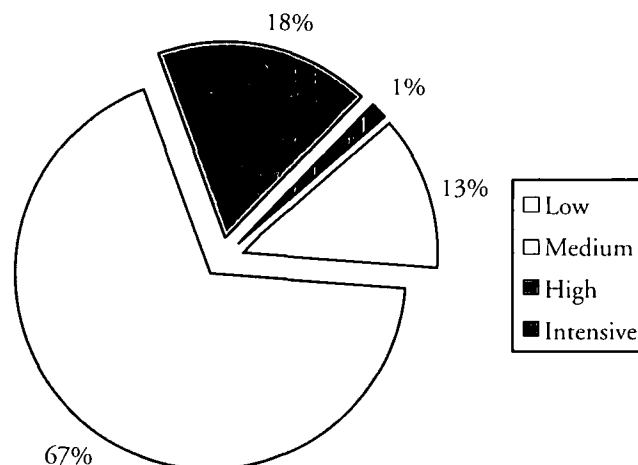
Demographics					
Sex	Count	Age	Count	Region	Count
Male	203	Under 14	3		
Female	0	14	4	Western	52
Race	Count	Age	Count	Region	Count
Black	97	15	22		
White	96	16	78	Northern	65
Other	10	17	85		
Total	203	18	10	Eastern	86
		19 or older	1		

TREATMENT NEEDS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



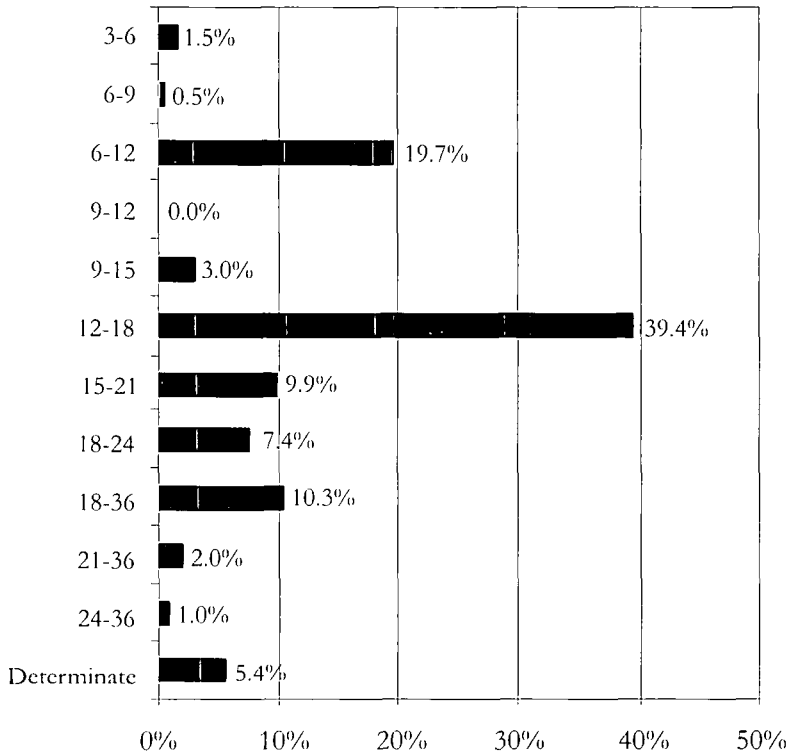
- Barrett's average daily population increased 35% between 1995 and 1997, but dropped 27% by 2002.
- Barrett's utilization rate increased from 105% in FY 1995 to 142% in FY 1997; however, it has since decreased to 106% of capacity in FY 2002.
- A juvenile placed at Barrett in FY 2002 was most likely to be a male age 16-17. 48% of juveniles placed at Barrett were black and 47% were white.
- The 203 juveniles placed at Barrett in FY 2002 were committed for a combined total of 769 offenses, an average of 3.8 offenses per juvenile.
- The four most common committing offense types were Larceny, Burglary, Narcotics, and Assault (when looking at juveniles' most serious committing offense).
- Of the 203 juveniles placed in FY 2002, 97% had a substance abuse treatment need (82% mandatory); 63% had a mandatory anger management treatment need; and only 1% had a sex offender treatment need. Barrett had the highest percentage of juveniles with a substance abuse treatment need, among the seven JCCs. This is due to its nationally-recognized substance abuse program.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



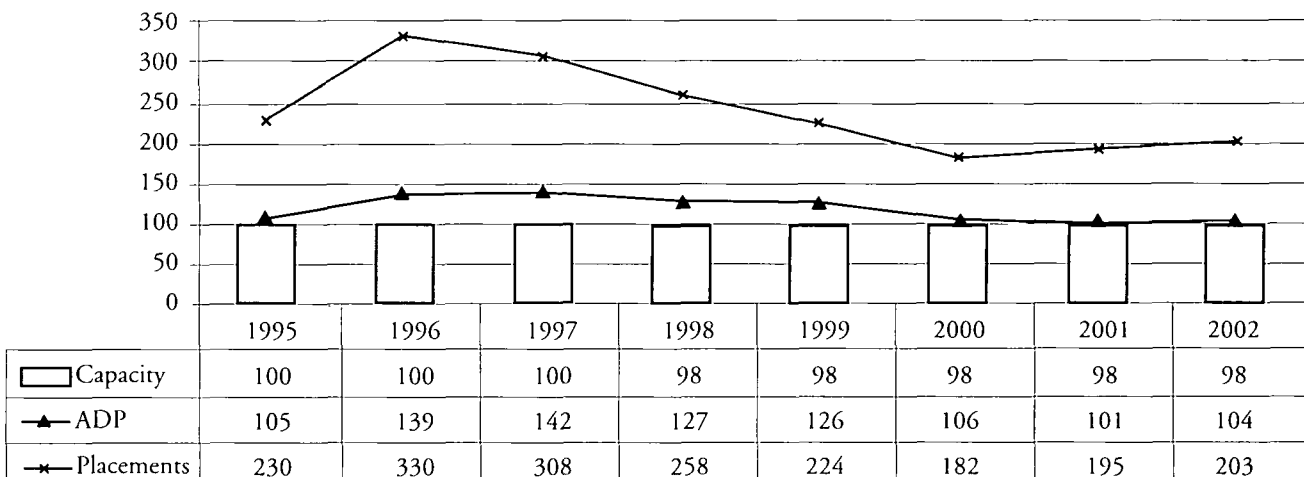
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ASSIGNED LENGTH OF STAY FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



- Over half of FY 2002 placements had an assigned LOS of either 6-12 or 12-18 months.
- Of the 192 juveniles placed at Barrett with an *indeterminate* sentence, 22% (42 wards) had an LOS with a minimum of 18 or more months.
- The information on juveniles placed at Barrett includes only those wards who arrived during the fiscal year. Wards already at Barrett at the beginning of the fiscal year are not included. Wards transferred between facilities are counted once for every placement.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, CAPACITY, AND PLACEMENTS FY1995-2002



COMMITTING OFFENSE FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

Most Serious Offense	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	1.5%
Arson	1.0%
Assault	11.8%
Burglary	23.6%
Contempt of Court	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.0%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.0%
Failure to Appear	0.5%
Fraud	1.0%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	28.1%
Misc./Other	0.5%
Murder	0.5%
Narcotics	14.3%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruction of Justice	1.5%
Prob./Parole Violation	1.0%
Robbery	6.9%
Sexual Assault	1.5%
Status Offense	0.0%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	1.5%
Trespass	1.0%
Vandalism	2.5%
Weapons	1.5%
Total	203

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Beaumont JCC

Superintendent: H.L. Noble

P. O. Box 491
Beaumont, Virginia 23014
804-556-3316

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

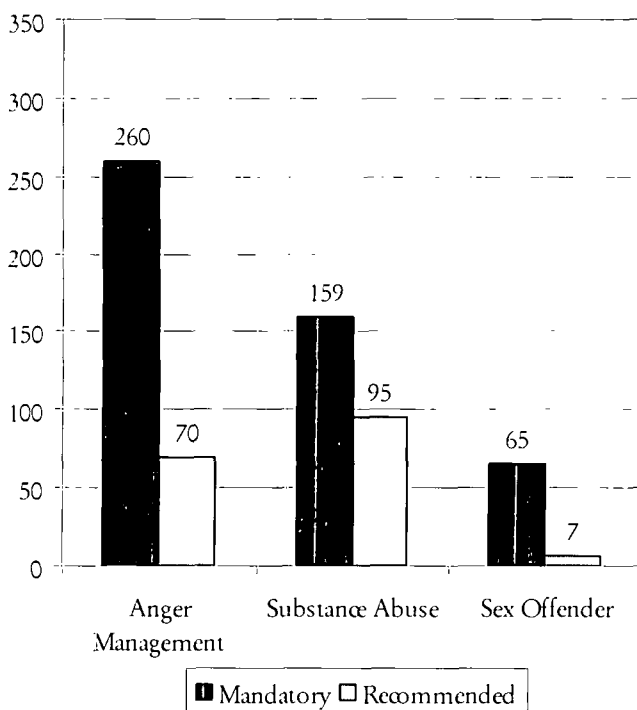
Anger Management, Sex Offender, and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Beaumont facility houses specialized programs such as sex offender treatment, substance abuse treatment, and anger management. Beaumont also houses the older, more aggressive male offenders, ages 15-20, in a close custody facility and a medium security facility. The Department of Correctional Education offers College Bound and SAT Testing Programs.

JUVENILES PLACED AT BEAUMONT FY 2002

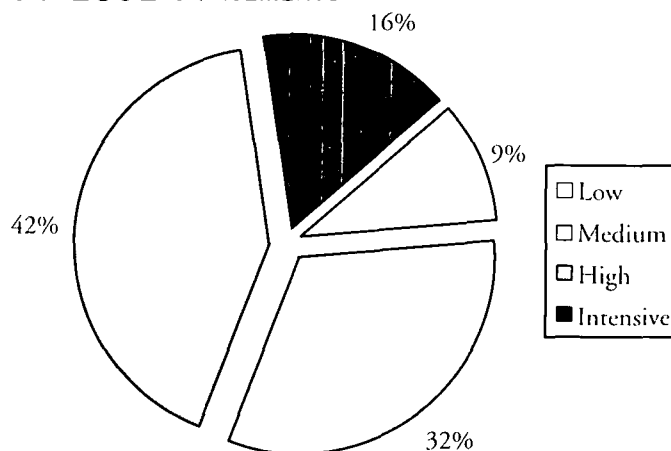
Demographics					
Sex	Age		Region		
Male	365	Under 14	0		
Female	0	14	1	Western	44
Race					
		15	12		
Black	251	16	110	Northern	121
White	100	17	139		
Other	14	18	83		
Total	365	19 or older	20	Eastern	200

TREATMENT NEEDS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



- Beaumont's average daily population increased 17% between 1995 and 1996, but dropped 27% by 2002.
- Beaumont's utilization rate increased from 134% in FY 1995 to 157% in FY 1996; however, it has since decreased to 89% of capacity in FY 2002.
- A juvenile placed at Beaumont in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black male age 16-17.
- The 365 juveniles placed at Beaumont in FY 2002 were committed for a combined total of 1,138 offenses, an average of 3.1 offenses per juvenile.
- The four most common committing offense types were Larceny, Assault, Robbery, and Sexual Assault (when looking at juveniles' most serious committing offense).
- Of the 365 juveniles placed in FY 2002, 71% had a mandatory anger management treatment need; 44% had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need; and 18% had a mandatory sex offender treatment need. Beaumont had the highest percentage of juveniles with a mandatory anger management need, among the seven JCCs.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Appendix B

JCC STAFFING AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

Job Title	Barrett	Beaumont	Bon Air	Culpeper	Hanover	Natural Bridge	Oak Ridge	RDC	Total
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant Superintendent	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	17
Captain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Lieutenant	4	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	33
Sergeant	15	28	27	12	18	7	6	12	125
JCO/JCO Sr.	58	172	137	70	74	35	27	68	641
Treatment Staff	8	20	21	5	11	8	5	20	98
Medical Staff	2	4	0	5	2	2	0	0	15
Maintenance Staff	4	14	0	8	8	3	0	0	37
Food Service Staff	0	16	0	12	14	8	0	0	50
Clerical/Administrative Staff	8	19	14	12	9	4	7	14	87
BSU Staff	1	20	15	5	11	1	2	14	69
Facility Totals	104	304	225	137	155	75	53	135	1188

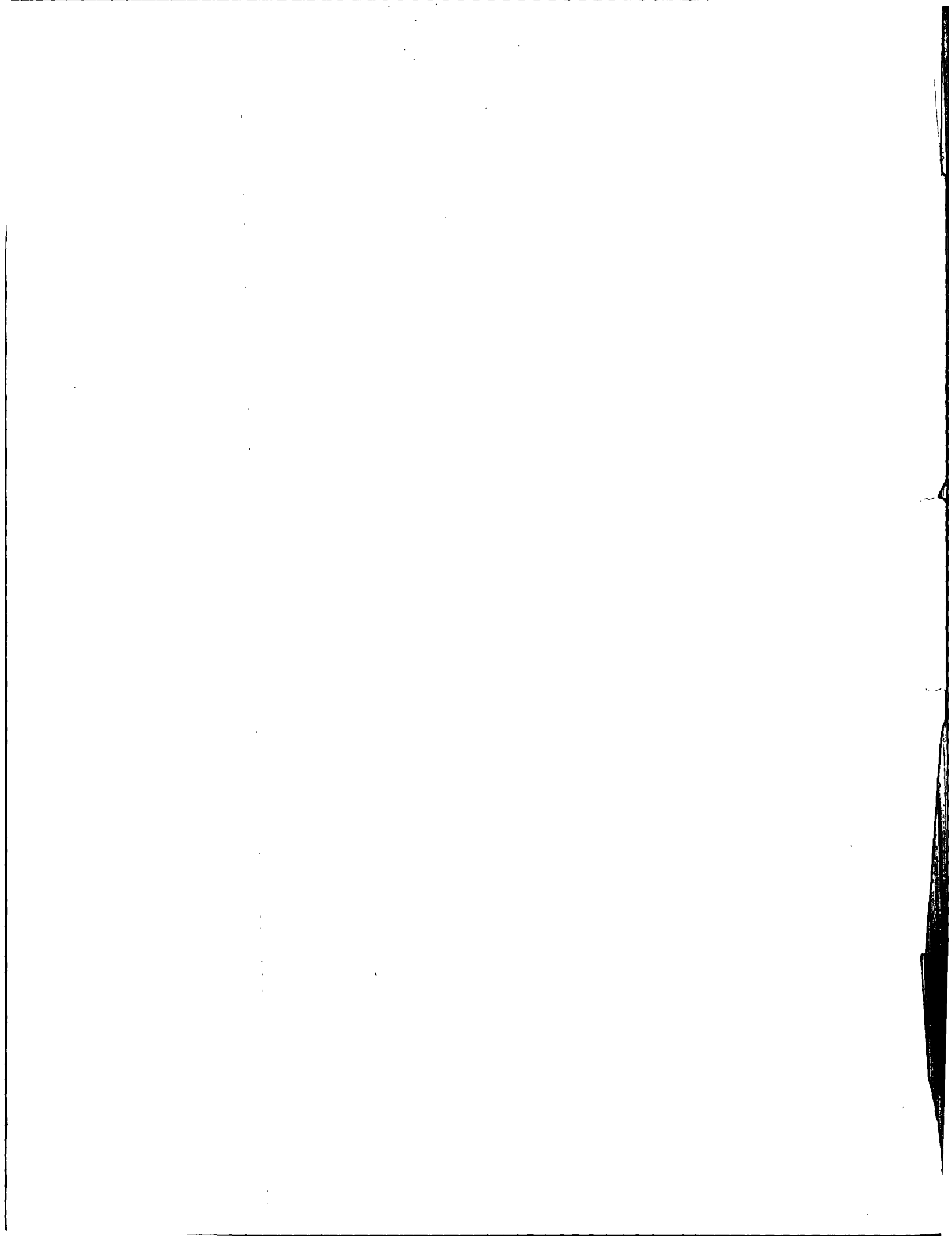
Appendix C

JCC EXPENDITURES, FY 2002

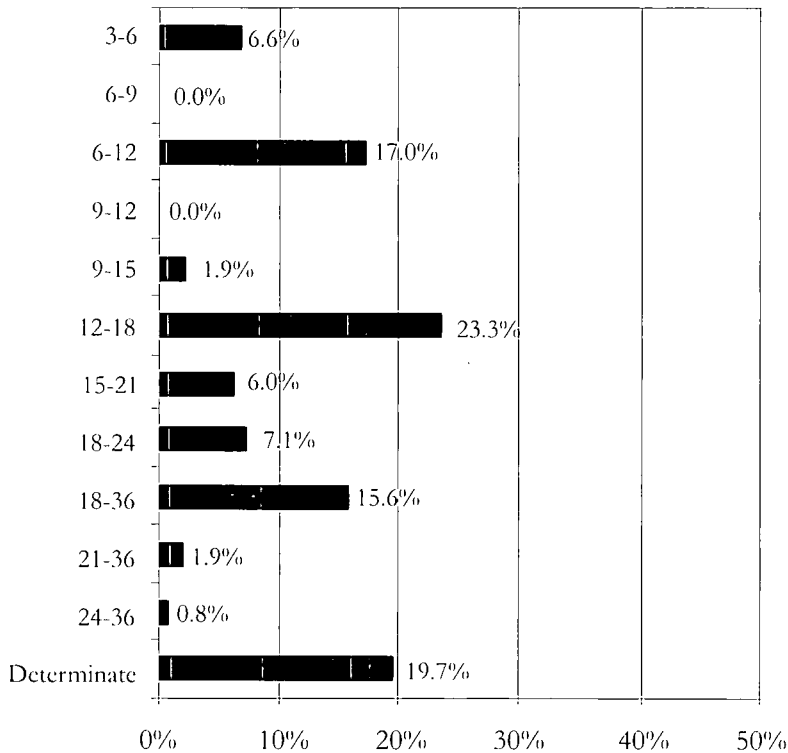
JCCs	Bon Air	Beaumont	Barrett	Hanover	Natural Bridge	RDC	Culpeper	Oak Ridge	Grand Total
Personal Services	8,521,312	12,047,060	4,273,266	5,908,988	3,208,089	5,229,290	5,939,059	2,238,613	\$47,365,677
Contractual Services	1,023,256	634,324	1,400,849	619,195	86,735	658,402	574,465	157,293	\$ 5,154,519
Supplies & Materials	331,797	1,530,756	282,401	660,628	305,296	316,363	550,288	139,070	\$ 4,116,599
Continuous Charges	236,430	345,976	116,133	158,388	43,482	204,001	184,484	48,567	\$ 1,337,461
Equipment	175,738	249,460	125,916	207,261	64,446	185,420	105,746	42,867	\$ 1,156,854
Transfer Payments	11,066	16,276	2,485	7,980	2,932	101	10,960	0	\$ 51,800
Property and Improvements	11,423	0	0	1,803	0	0	0	4,882	\$ 18,108
Plant and Improvements	3,276	1,282	0	12,200	13,775	1,994	0	0	\$ 32,527
Total	\$10,314,298	\$14,825,134	\$6,201,050	\$7,576,443	\$ 3,724,755	\$ 6,595,571	\$7,365,002	\$2,631,292	\$59,233,545

PER CAPITA COSTS, FY 2002

\$59,403.00	DJJ Per Capita Cost
\$17,910.00	Department of Correctional Education Per Capita Cost
\$77,313.00	Total cost to hold one juvenile for one year



ASSIGNED LENGTH OF STAY FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

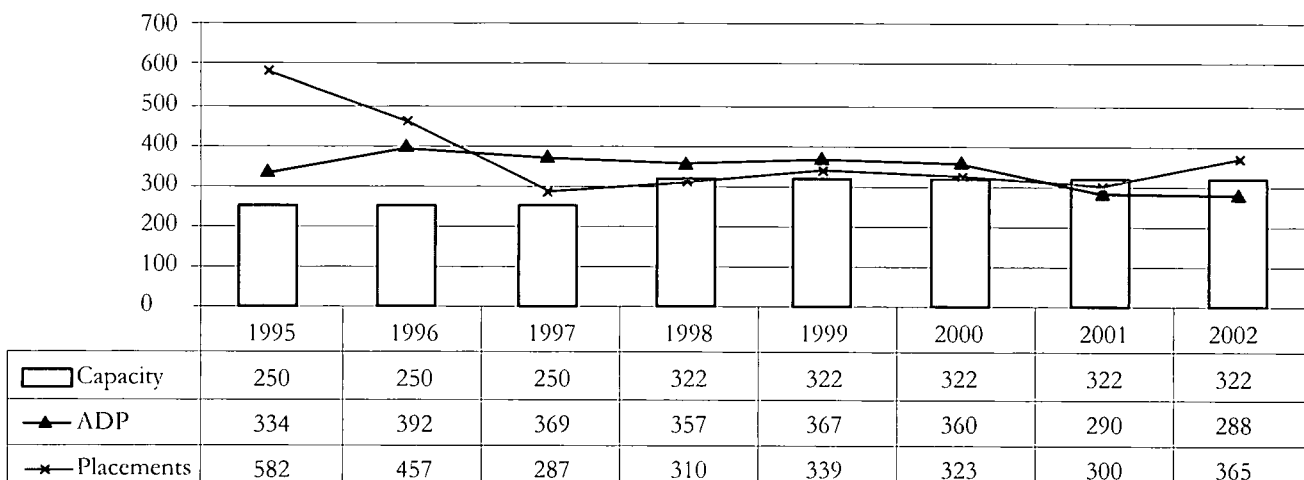


- Almost half of FY 2002 placements had an assigned LOS of 3-6, 6-12, or 12-18 months.
- Of the 293 juveniles placed at Beaumont with an *indeterminate* sentence, 32% (93 wards) had an LOS with a minimum of 18 or more months.
- The information on juveniles placed at Beaumont includes only those wards who arrived during the fiscal year. Wards already at Beaumont at the beginning of the fiscal year are not included. Wards transferred between facilities are counted once for every placement.

COMMITTING OFFENSE FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

Most Serious Offense	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%
Arson	1.6%
Assault	17.8%
Burglary	8.5%
Contempt of Court	0.3%
Disorderly Conduct	1.1%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.3%
Failure to Appear	0.3%
Fraud	1.1%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	1.1%
Larceny	18.4%
Misc./Other	0.0%
Murder	1.6%
Narcotics	10.1%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruction of Justice	0.3%
Prob./Parole Violation	6.8%
Robbery	14.8%
Sexual Assault	13.2%
Status Offense	0.0%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.8%
Trespass	0.0%
Vandalism	0.5%
Weapons	1.4%
Total	365

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, CAPACITY, AND PLACEMENTS FY1995-2002



Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Bon Air JCC

Superintendent: Linda S. McWilliams

1900 Chatsworth Avenue
Bon Air, Virginia 23235
804-323-2550

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

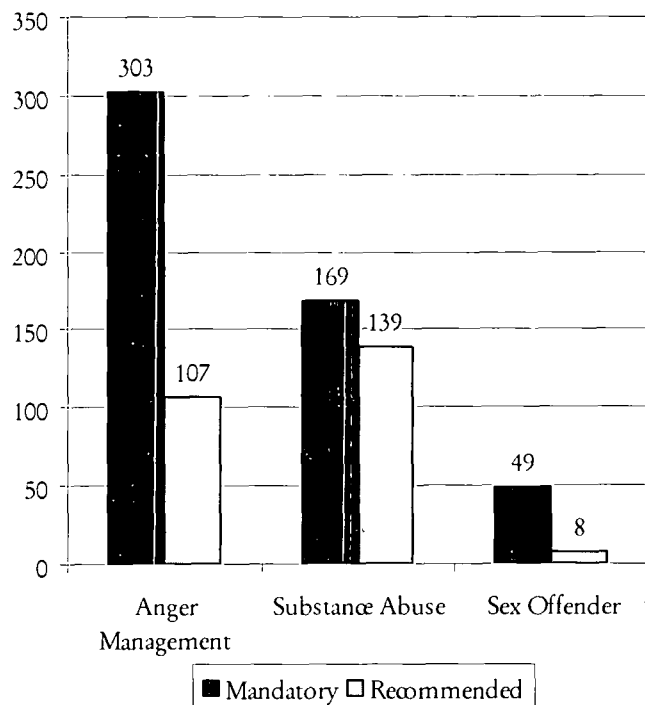
Anger Management, Sex Offender, and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

In FY 2002, the Bon Air facility was the only co-ed correctional center, housing both males and all females committed to the Department. Typically, the male offenders placed here are 11 to 16 years of age and have less serious committing offenses. The females were of all ages and offense levels. Specialized programs include sex offender treatment, substance abuse treatment, and anger management. Beginning in June 2002, female offenders were removed from Bon Air JCC, and Culpeper JCC was converted to a female-only facility.

JUVENILES PLACED AT BON AIR FY 2002

Sex	Demographics				Region	
	Age					
Male	321	Under 14	29			
Female	124	14	82	Western		76
Race						
		15	131			
Black	269	16	101	Northern		135
White	165	17	87			
Other	11	18	15			
Total	445	19 or older	0	Eastern		234

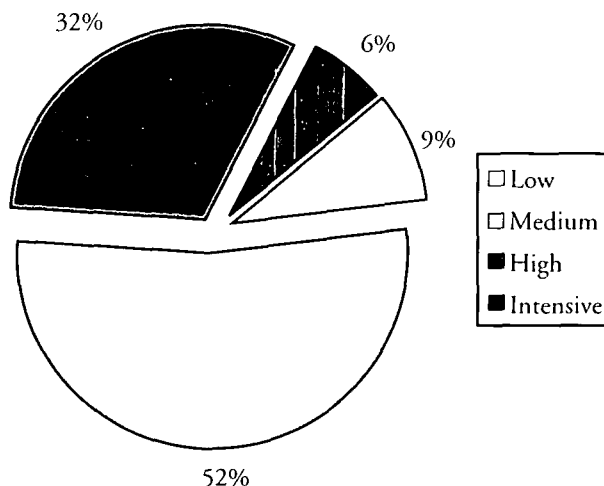
TREATMENT NEEDS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



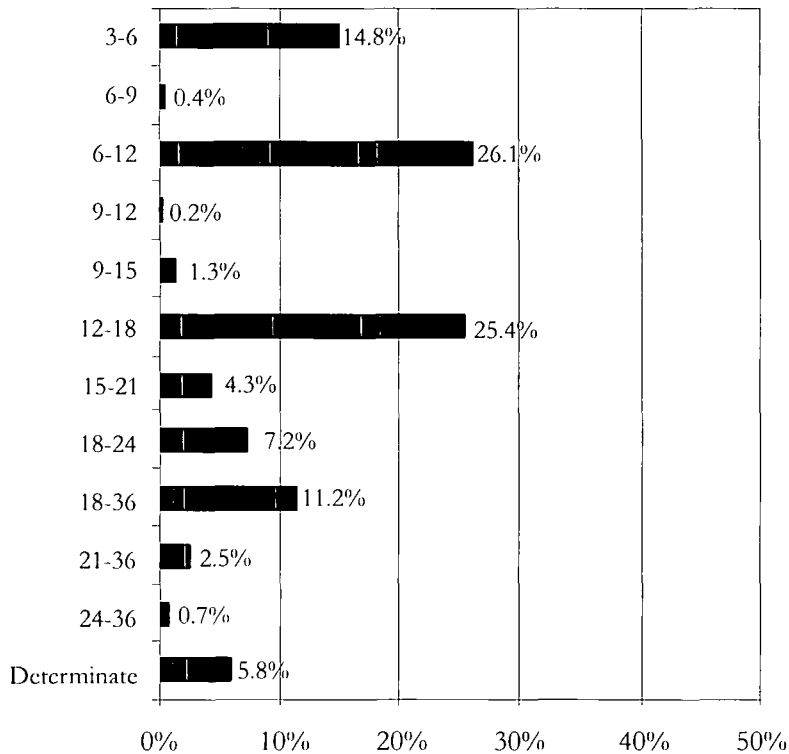
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

- Bon Air's average daily population increased 46% between 1995 and 1997; it also increased 89% by 2002.
- Bon Air's utilization rate increased from 62% in FY 1995 to 117% in FY 2000; however, it has since decreased to 98% of capacity in FY 2002.
- A juvenile placed at Bon Air in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black male age 15.
- The 445 juveniles placed at Bon Air in FY 2002 were committed for a combined total of 1,513 offenses, an average of 3.4 offenses per juvenile.
- The four most common committing offense types were Larceny, Assault, Burglary, and Sexual Assault (when looking at juveniles' most serious committing offense).
- Of the 445 juveniles placed in FY 2002, 68% had a mandatory anger management treatment need; 38% had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need; and 11% had a mandatory sex offender treatment need.
- Just over two-thirds of FY 2002 placements had an assigned LOS of 3-6, 6-12 or 12-18 months.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

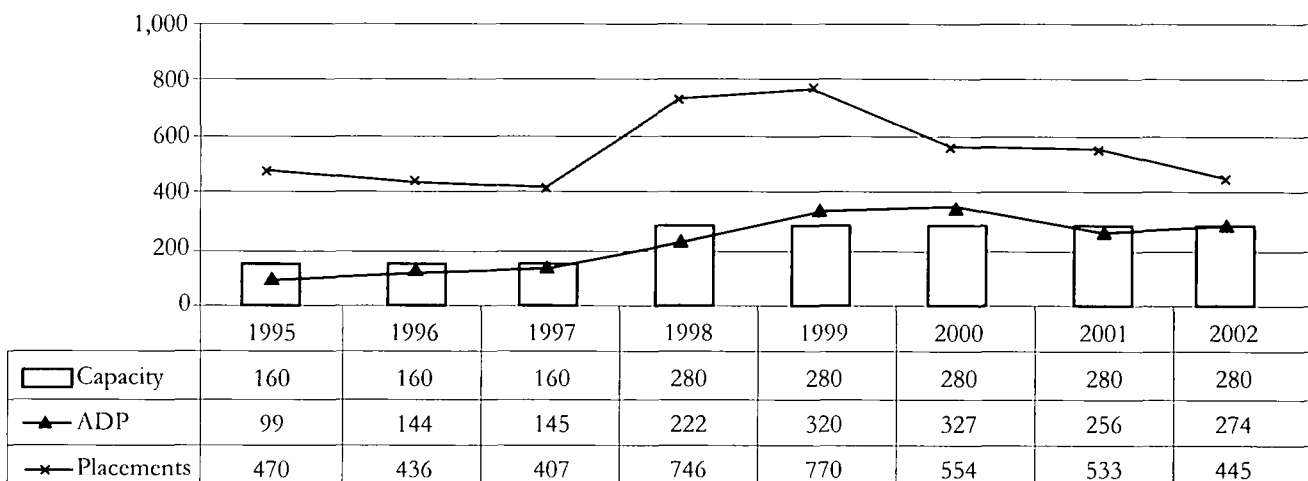


ASSIGNED LENGTH OF STAY FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



- Of the 419 juveniles placed at Bon Air with an *indeterminate* sentence, 23% (96 wards) had an LOS with a minimum of 18 or more months.
- The information on juveniles placed at Bon Air includes only those wards who arrived during the fiscal year. Wards already at Bon Air at the beginning of the fiscal year are not included. Wards transferred between facilities are counted once for every placement.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, CAPACITY, AND PLACEMENTS FY1995-2002



COMMITTING OFFENSE FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

Most Serious Offense	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.2%
Alcohol	0.2%
Arson	1.1%
Assault	18.9%
Burglary	14.8%
Contempt of Court	0.2%
Disorderly Conduct	1.1%
Escapes	0.2%
Extortion	1.8%
Failure to Appear	0.0%
Fraud	3.4%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.9%
Larceny	22.2%
Misc./Other	0.2%
Murder	0.4%
Narcotics	4.7%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruction of Justice	0.2%
Prob./Parole Violation	7.2%
Robbery	6.3%
Sexual Assault	9.7%
Status Offense	0.0%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.7%
Trespass	0.4%
Vandalism	3.4%
Weapons	1.6%
Total	445

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Culpeper JCC

Superintendent: Carmen J. Bria

12240 Coffeewood Drive
Mitchells, Virginia 22729
540-727-3333

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

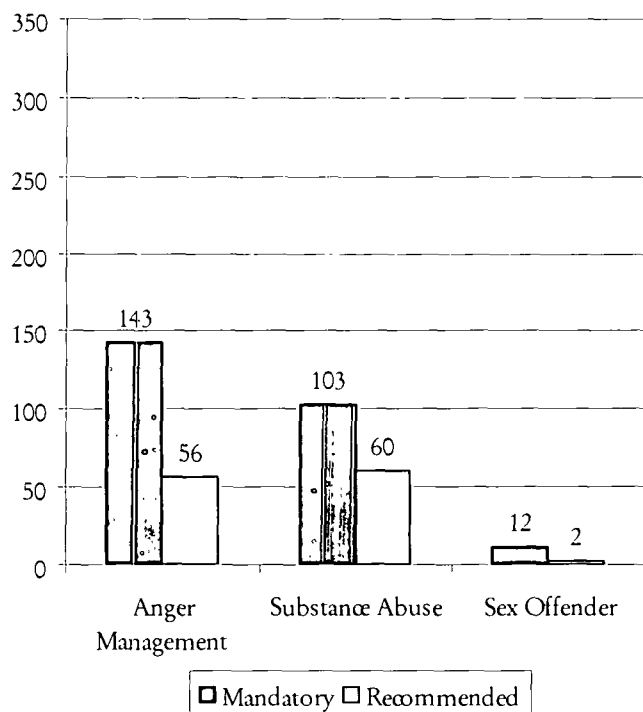
Anger Management, Sex Offender, Substance Abuse Treatment, and Independent Living Programs

During FY 2002, Culpeper JCC was a military school-style training program for older males, ages 14 to 20. Several opportunities for work were available to qualified wards. The Department of Correctional Education offers, through Cedar Mountain High School, a full high school curriculum, SAT preparation and testing, GED preparation and testing, Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery testing, Distance Learning for future college courses, and Cognitive Skills Training. The following vocational training subjects are also available: Career Pathways - The World of Work, Computer Assisted Drafting, and Commercial and Residential Cleaning. Beginning in June 2002, Culpeper JCC was converted to a female-only facility.

JUVENILES PLACED AT CULPEPER FY 2002

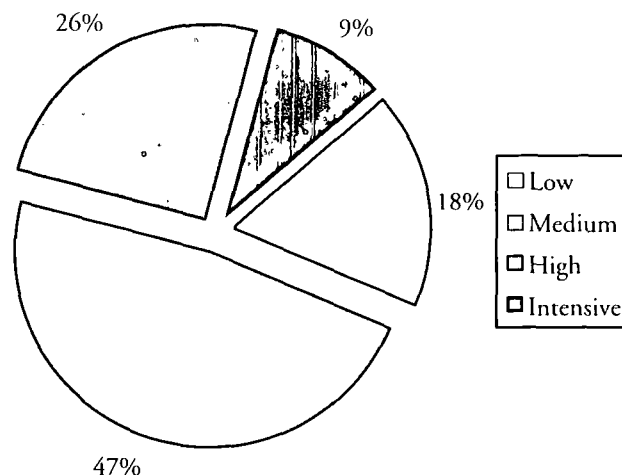
Demographics					
Sex	Age	Region			
Male	113	Under 14	4		
Female	101	14	7	Western	34
Race					
Black	123	15	32		
White	85	16	53	Northern	67
Other	6	17	82		
Total	214	18	25	Eastern	113
		19 or older	11		

TREATMENT NEEDS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



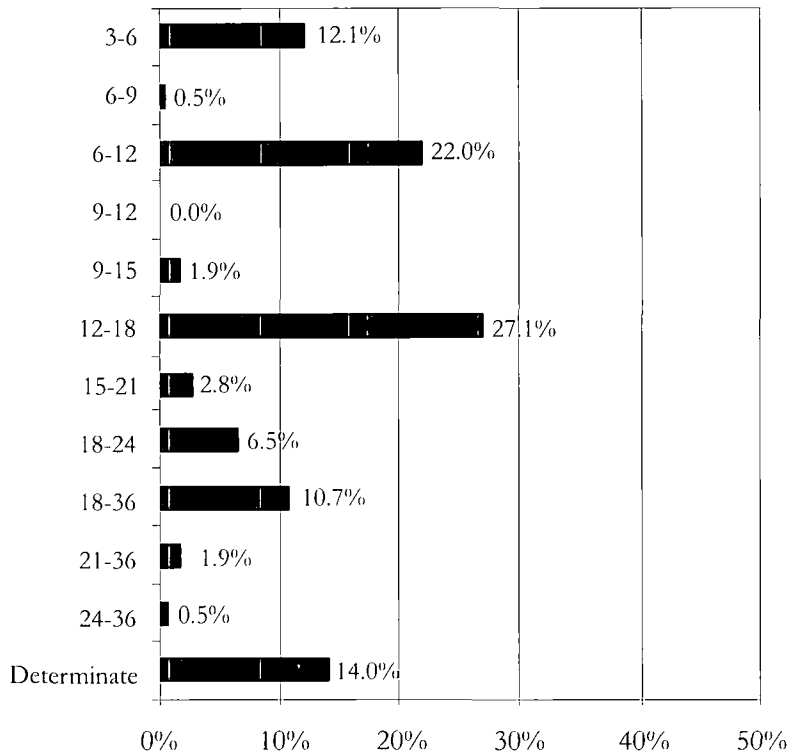
- Culpeper's average daily population decreased 7% from FY 2000 to 2001; it also decreased 7% during FY 2002.
- Culpeper's utilization rate increased from 21% in FY 1999 to 98% in FY 2000; however, it has since decreased to 85% of capacity in FY 2002.
- A juvenile placed at Culpeper in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black male age 17.
- The 214 juveniles placed at Culpeper in FY 2002 were committed for a combined total of 648 offenses, an average of 3.0 offenses per juvenile.
- The four most common committing offense types were Assault, Larceny, Robbery, and Burglary (when looking at juveniles' most serious committing offense).
- Of the 214 juveniles placed in FY 2002, 67% had a mandatory anger management treatment need; 48% had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need; and 6% had a mandatory sex offender treatment need.
- About one-half of FY 2002 placements had an assigned LOS of either 6-12 or 12-18 months.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



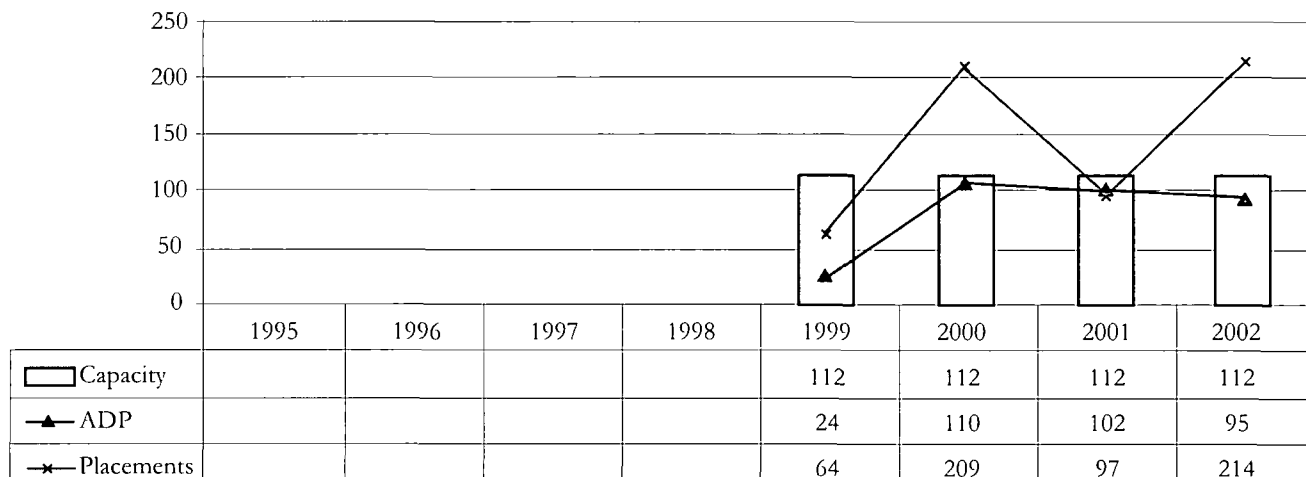
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ASSIGNED LENGTH OF STAY FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



- Of the 184 juveniles placed at Culpeper with an *indeterminate* sentence, 23% (42 wards) had an LOS with a minimum of 18 or more months.
- The information on juveniles placed at Culpeper includes only those wards who arrived during the fiscal year. Wards already at Culpeper at the beginning of the fiscal year are not included. Wards transferred between facilities are counted once for every placement.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, CAPACITY, AND PLACEMENTS FY1995-2002



COMMITTING OFFENSE FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

Most Serious Offense	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.5%
Alcohol	0.5%
Arson	2.3%
Assault	23.8%
Burglary	7.5%
Contempt of Court	0.9%
Disorderly Conduct	1.9%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.9%
Failure to Appear	0.0%
Fraud	4.2%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	21.0%
Misc./Other	0.5%
Murder	1.4%
Narcotics	6.1%
Obscenity	0.5%
Obstruction of Justice	1.4%
Prob./Parole Violation	5.1%
Robbery	12.1%
Sexual Assault	4.7%
Status Offense	0.0%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.0%
Trespass	0.0%
Vandalism	2.3%
Weapons	2.3%
Total	214

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Hanover JCC

Superintendent: Sharon P. Havens

P. O. Box 507
Hanover, Virginia 23069
804-537-5316

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

Anger Management, Sex Offender, and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

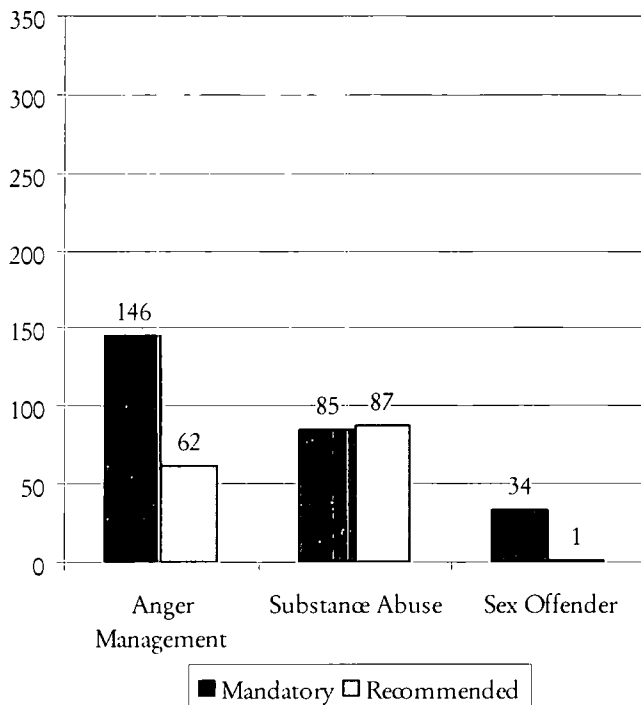
The Hanover facility houses male offenders, ages 14 to 18, with moderate to serious committing offenses. Specialized programs include JROTC, anger management, sex offender treatment, and substance abuse treatment. To participate in JROTC, wards must be in the 9th grade and on a GED or high school diploma track. Participants can be 18 if they are working toward their GED or high school diploma.

JUVENILES PLACED AT HANOVER FY 2002

Demographics					
Sex		Age		Region	
Male	253	Under 14	6		
Female	0	14	30	Western	48
			15		
			49		
Race					
Black	164	16	87	Northern	82
White	79	17	74		
Other	10	18	7		
Total	253	19 or older	0	Eastern	123

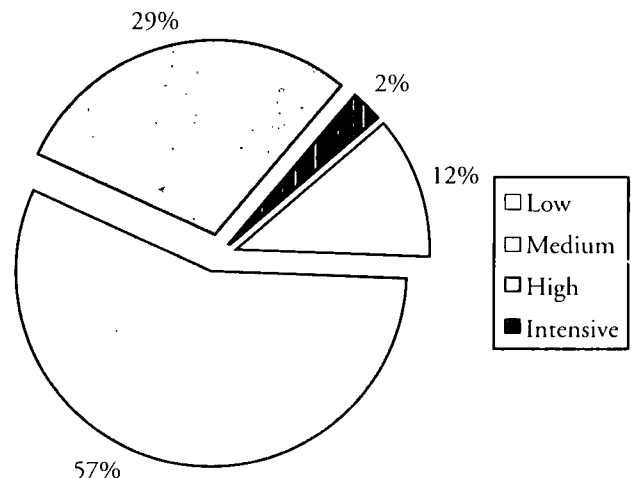
- Hanover's average daily population increased 63% between 1995 and 1997, but dropped 57% by 2002.
- Hanover's utilization rate increased from 128% in FY 1995 to 149% in FY 1999; however, it has since decreased to 87% of capacity in FY 2002.
- A juvenile placed at Hanover in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black male age 16-17.
- The 253 juveniles placed at Hanover in FY 2002 were committed for a combined total of 831 offenses, an average of 3.3 offenses per juvenile.
- The four most common committing offense types were Larceny, Narcotics, Burglary, and Assault (when looking at juveniles' most serious committing offense).
- Of the 253 juveniles placed in FY 2002, 58% had a mandatory anger management treatment need; 34% had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need (an additional 34% had a recommended substance abuse treatment need); and 13% had a mandatory sex offender treatment need.

TREATMENT NEEDS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

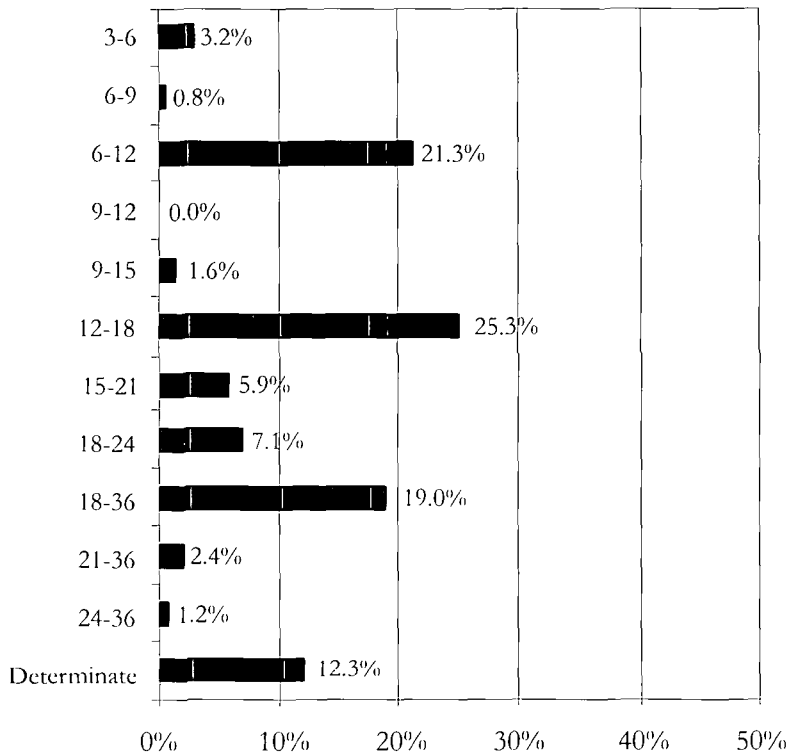


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

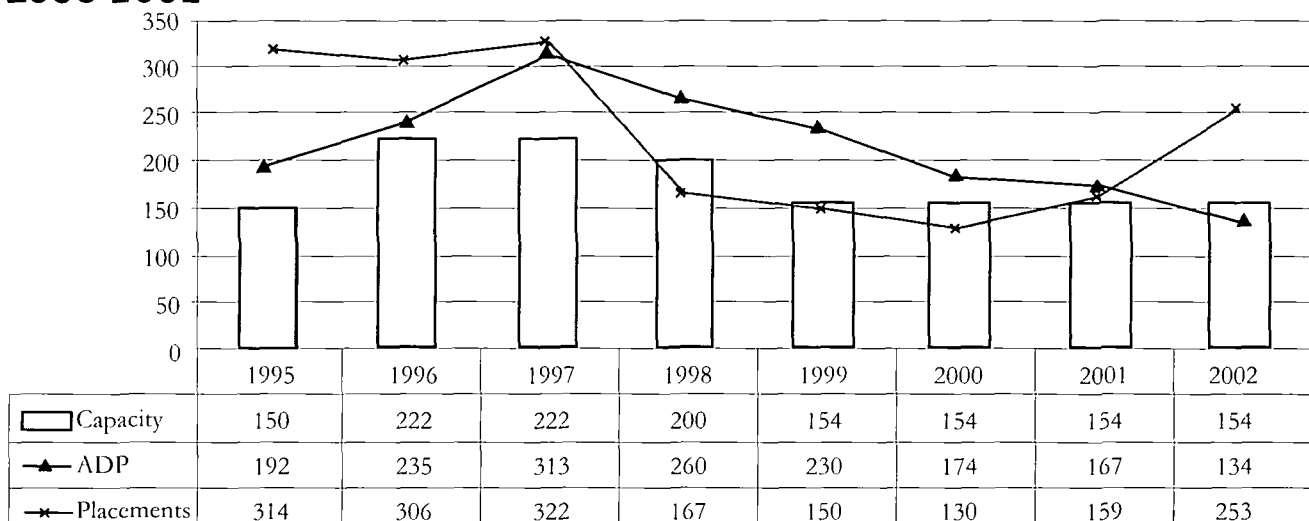


ASSIGNED LENGTH OF STAY FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



- Half of FY 2002 placements had an assigned LOS of 3-6, 6-12, or 12-18 months.
- Of the 222 juveniles placed at Hanover with an *indeterminate* sentence, 34% (75 wards) had an LOS with a minimum of 18 or more months.
- The information on juveniles placed at Hanover includes only those wards who arrived during the fiscal year. Wards already at Hanover at the beginning of the fiscal year are not included. Wards transferred between facilities are counted once for every placement.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, CAPACITY, AND PLACEMENTS FY1995-2002



COMMITTING OFFENSE FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

Most Serious Offense	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%
Arson	2.8%
Assault	11.5%
Burglary	12.3%
Contempt of Court	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.8%
Escapes	0.4%
Extortion	0.8%
Failure to Appear	0.0%
Fraud	0.4%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	1.2%
Larceny	26.1%
Misc./Other	0.0%
Murder	0.8%
Narcotics	13.4%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%
Prob./Parole Violation	2.8%
Robbery	9.1%
Sexual Assault	10.7%
Status Offense	0.0%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	1.6%
Trespass	1.2%
Vandalism	1.6%
Weapons	2.8%
Total	253

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Natural Bridge JCC

Superintendent: William E. Hepler

1425 Arnolds Valley Road
Natural Bridge Station, Virginia 24579-3051
540-291-2129

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

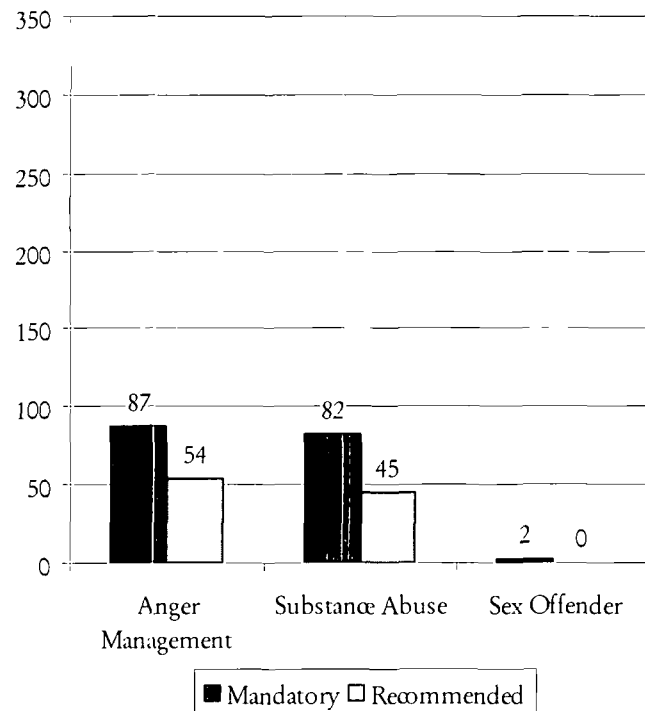
Anger Management, Substance Abuse Treatment, and Independent Living Programs

The Natural Bridge facility houses male offenders, ages 15-20, who are lower security risks with all types of committing offenses. However, the Department places only a limited number of major and serious offenders at Natural Bridge as a step down or transition placement prior to release.

JUVENILES PLACED AT NATURAL BRIDGE FY 2002

Demographics					
Sex		Age		Region	
Male	177	Under 14	0		
Female	0	14	3	Western	38
Race					
Black	109	15	19		
White	60	16	39	Northern	66
Other	8	17	57		
		18	49		
Total	177	19 or older	10	Eastern	73

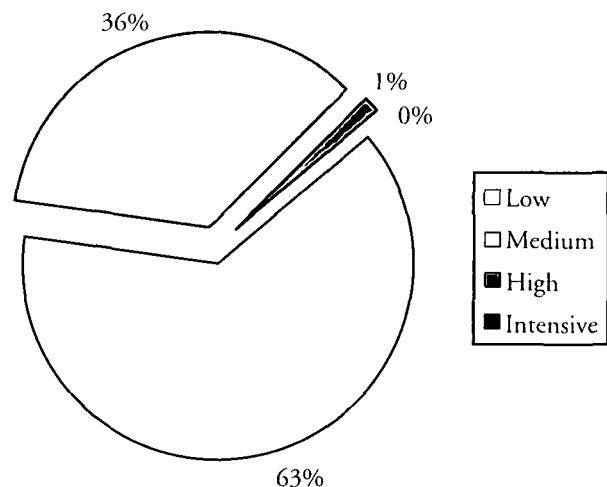
TREATMENT NEEDS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



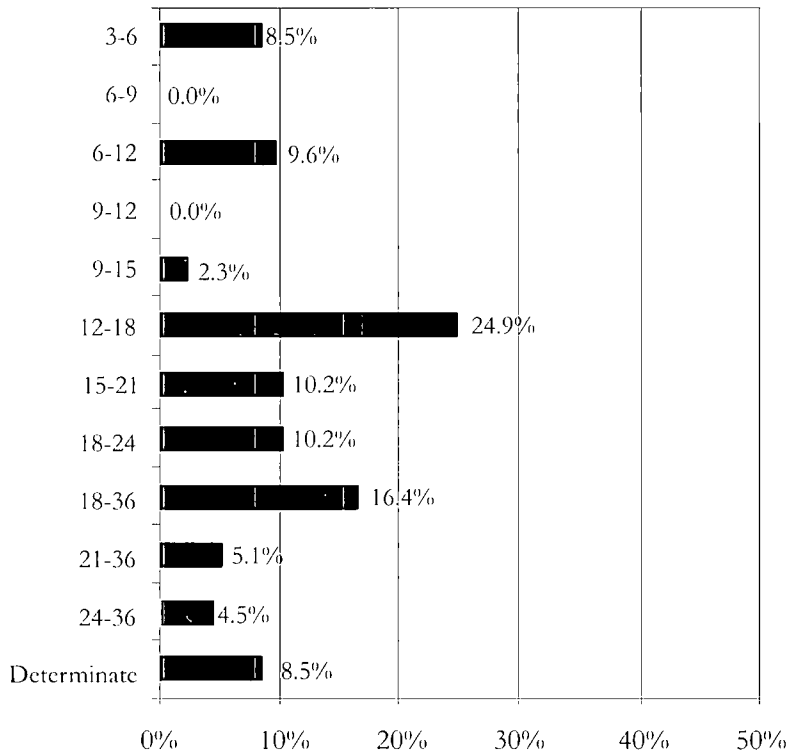
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

- Natural Bridge's average daily population increased 12% between 1995 and 1997, but dropped 33% by 2002.
- Natural Bridge's utilization rate increased from 110% in FY 1995 to 123% in FY 1996 and FY 1997; however, it has since decreased to 82% of capacity in FY 2002.
- A juvenile placed at Natural Bridge in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black male age 17.
- The 177 juveniles placed at Natural Bridge in FY 2002 were committed for a combined total of 716 offenses, an average of 4.0 offenses per juvenile.
- The four most common committing offense types were Larceny, Burglary, Narcotics, and Robbery (when looking at juveniles' most serious committing offense).
- Of the 177 juveniles placed in FY 2002, 49% had a mandatory anger management treatment need; 46% had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need; and only 1% had a mandatory sex offender treatment need.
- Nearly half of FY 2002 placements had an assigned LOS of 3-6, 6-12, or 12-18 months.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

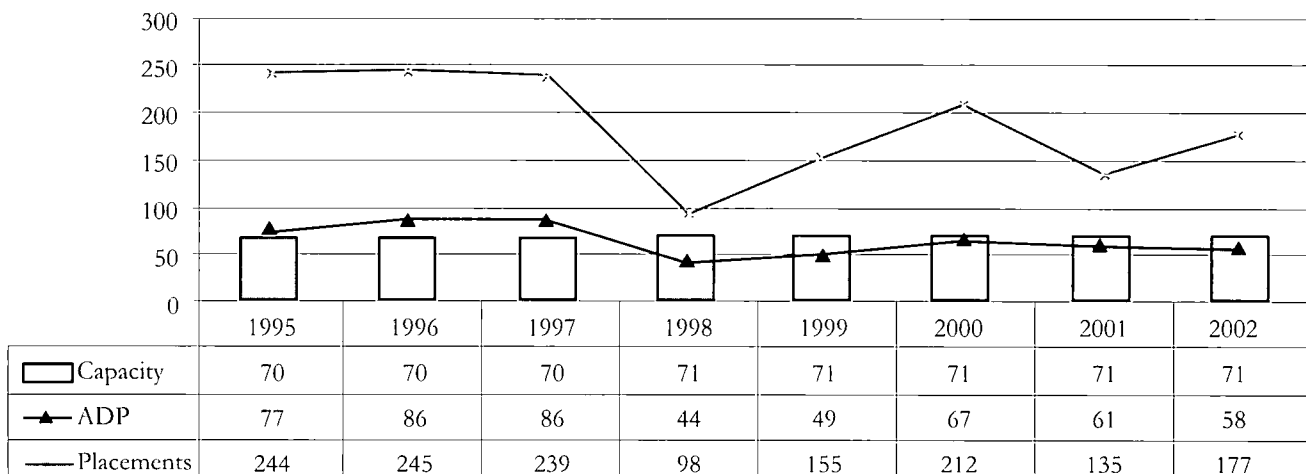


ASSIGNED LENGTH OF STAY FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



- Of the 162 juveniles placed at Natural Bridge with an *indeterminate* sentence, 40% (64 wards) had an LOS with a minimum of 18 or more months.
- The information on juveniles placed at Natural Bridge includes only those wards who arrived during the fiscal year. Wards already at Natural Bridge at the beginning of the fiscal year are not included. Wards transferred between facilities are counted once for every placement.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, CAPACITY, AND PLACEMENTS FY1995 - 2002



Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

COMMITTING OFFENSE FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

Most Serious Offense	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	1.7%
Arson	0.0%
Assault	5.6%
Burglary	21.5%
Contempt of Court	0.6%
Disorderly Conduct	0.0%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.0%
Failure to Appear	0.6%
Fraud	1.7%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	22.0%
Misc./Other	0.6%
Murder	0.6%
Narcotics	18.6%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruction of Justice	0.6%
Prob./Parole Violation	4.5%
Robbery	12.4%
Sexual Assault	0.6%
Status Offense	0.0%
Telephone Law	0.0%
Traffic	0.6%
Trespass	2.3%
Vandalism	4.0%
Weapons	1.7%
Total	177

Oak Ridge JCC

Superintendent: Kathryn B. Dickerson

1801 Old Bon Air Road
Bon Air, Virginia 23235
804-323-2335

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

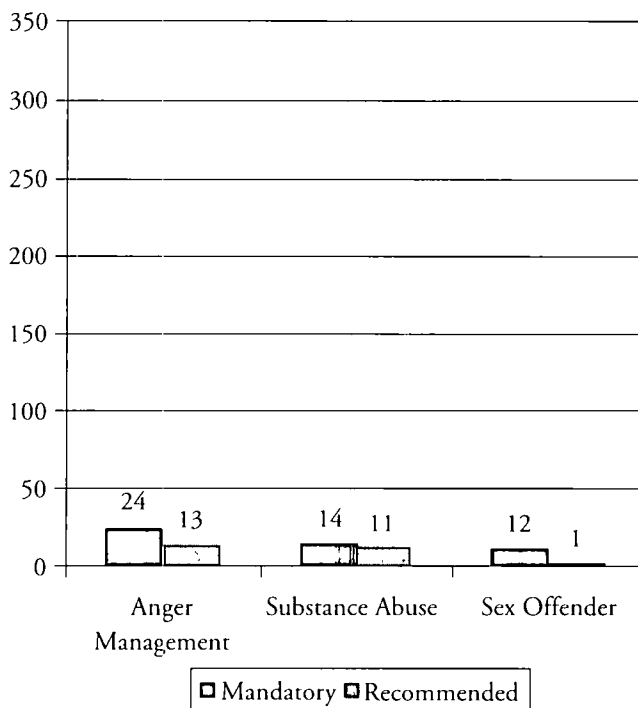
Behavioral, Life Skills, Sex Offender, Anger Management, and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Oak Ridge facility houses male offenders of all ages with developmental disabilities and severe behavior disorders. The population has measured intelligence scores in the borderline to moderately retarded range. Offenders typically have an extensive history of maladaptive behavior and are committed for serious offenses. The facility operates a behavioral "token economy" program and offers sex offender, anger management, and substance abuse treatment programs.

JUVENILES PLACED AT OAK RIDGE FY 2002

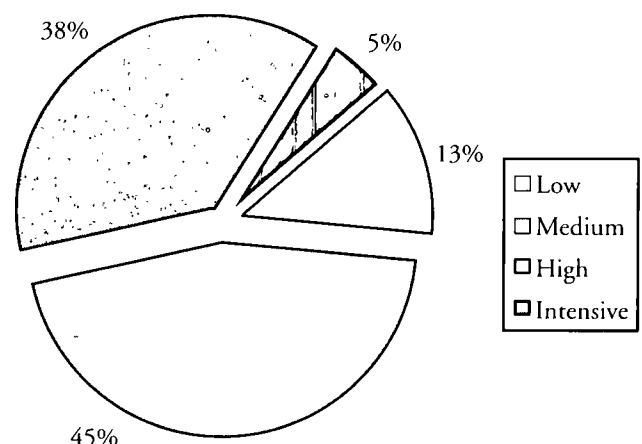
Demographics					
Sex	Age	Region			
Male	40	Under 14	2		
Female	0	14	2	Western	6
		15	8		
		16	7	Northern	14
		17	14		
		18	7		
Total	40	19 or older	0	Eastern	20

TREATMENT NEEDS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



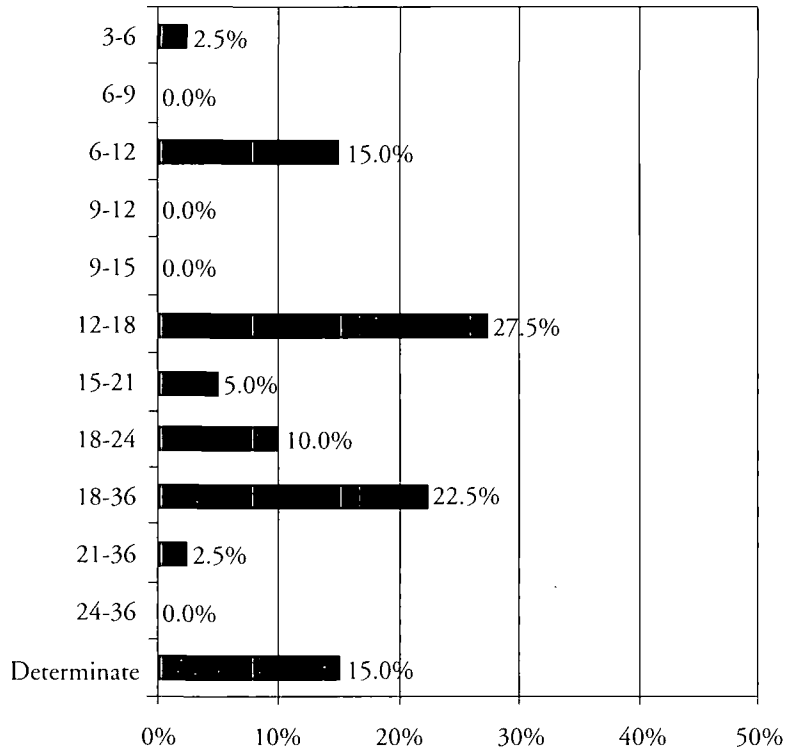
- Between 1995 and 2002, the Oak Ridge average daily population ranged between 38 and 40 wards.
- Oak Ridge's utilization rate increased from 98% in FY 1995 to 100% in FY 1997; however, it has since decreased to 98% of capacity in FY 2002.
- A juvenile placed at Oak Ridge in FY 2002 was most likely to be a black male age 17.
- The 40 juveniles placed at Oak Ridge in FY 2002 were committed for a combined total of 116 offenses, an average of 2.9 offenses per juvenile.
- The four most common committing offense types were Sexual Assault, Burglary, Larceny, and Robbery (when looking at juveniles' most serious committing offense).
- Of the 40 juveniles placed in FY 2002, 60% had a mandatory anger management treatment need; 35% had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need; and 30% had a mandatory sex offender treatment need. Oak Ridge had the highest percentage of juveniles with a sex offender treatment need of the seven JCCs.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



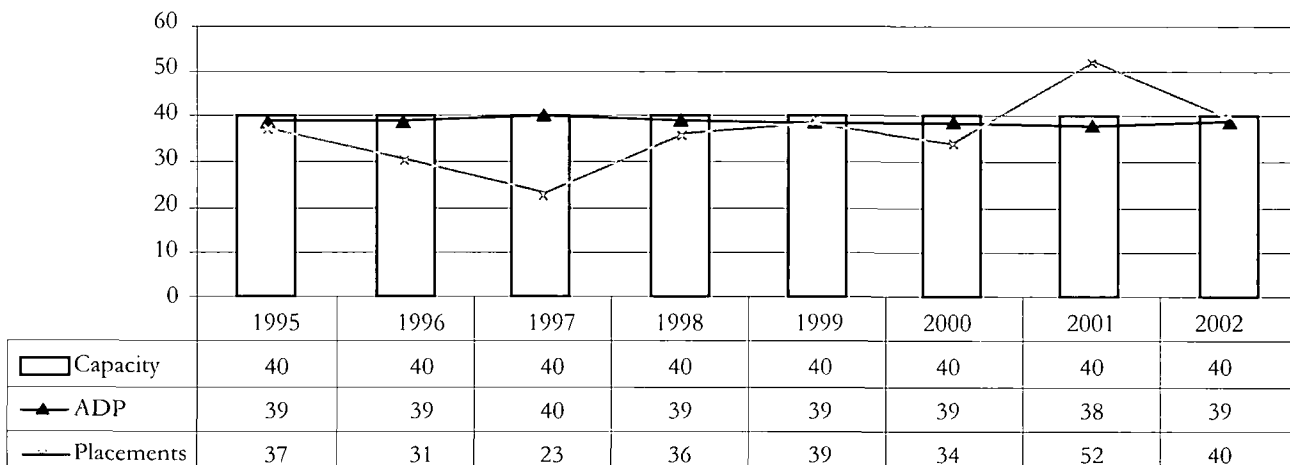
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

ASSIGNED LENGTH OF STAY FY 2002 PLACEMENTS



- Nearly half of FY 2002 placements had an assigned LOS of 3-6, 6-12, or 12-18 months.
- Of the 34 juveniles placed at Oak Ridge with an *indeterminate* sentence, 41% (14 wards) had an LOS with a minimum of 18 or more months.
- The information on juveniles placed at Oak Ridge includes only those wards who arrived during the fiscal year. Wards already at Oak Ridge at the beginning of the fiscal year are not included. Wards transferred between facilities are counted once for every placement.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, CAPACITY, AND PLACEMENTS FY1995-2002



COMMITTING OFFENSE FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

Most Serious Offense	
Offense	Percent
Abusive Language	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%
Arson	2.5%
Assault	0.0%
Burglary	20.0%
Contempt of Court	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.0%
Escapes	0.0%
Extortion	0.0%
Failure to Appear	0.0%
Fraud	2.5%
Gangs	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.0%
Larceny	17.5%
Misc/Other	2.5%
Murder	0.0%
Narcotics	10.0%
Obscenity	0.0%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%
Prob./Parole Violation	2.5%
Robbery	12.5%
Sexual Assault	25.0%
Status Offense	0.0%
Telephone Law	2.5%
Traffic	0.0%
Trespass	2.5%
Vandalism	0.0%
Weapons	0.0%
Total	40

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Private Provider Programs

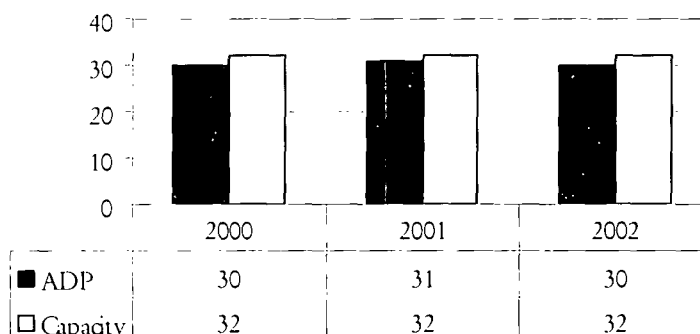
VIRGINIA WILDERNESS INSTITUTE (VWI)

The Virginia Wilderness Institute (VWI) is a thirty-two bed facility that serves committed offenders. Remotely located in Grundy, Virginia, VWI is a highly structured, disciplined, residential program for males ages 13 to 18. The program focuses on accountability and competency. VWI emphasizes work ethics, education, self-discipline, responsibility, and accountability through participation in rigorous work and daily structure. VWI offers a full range of academic and vocational instruction. A community coordinator works with each ward both before and after release from the facility to assist in transition to the community. The community coordination includes assistance with job search, school re-enrollment, and locating other support services in the community. During recent flooding, wards at VWI assisted Virginia State Police with recovery efforts in Grundy, Virginia.

JUVENILES PLACED AT VWI FY 2002

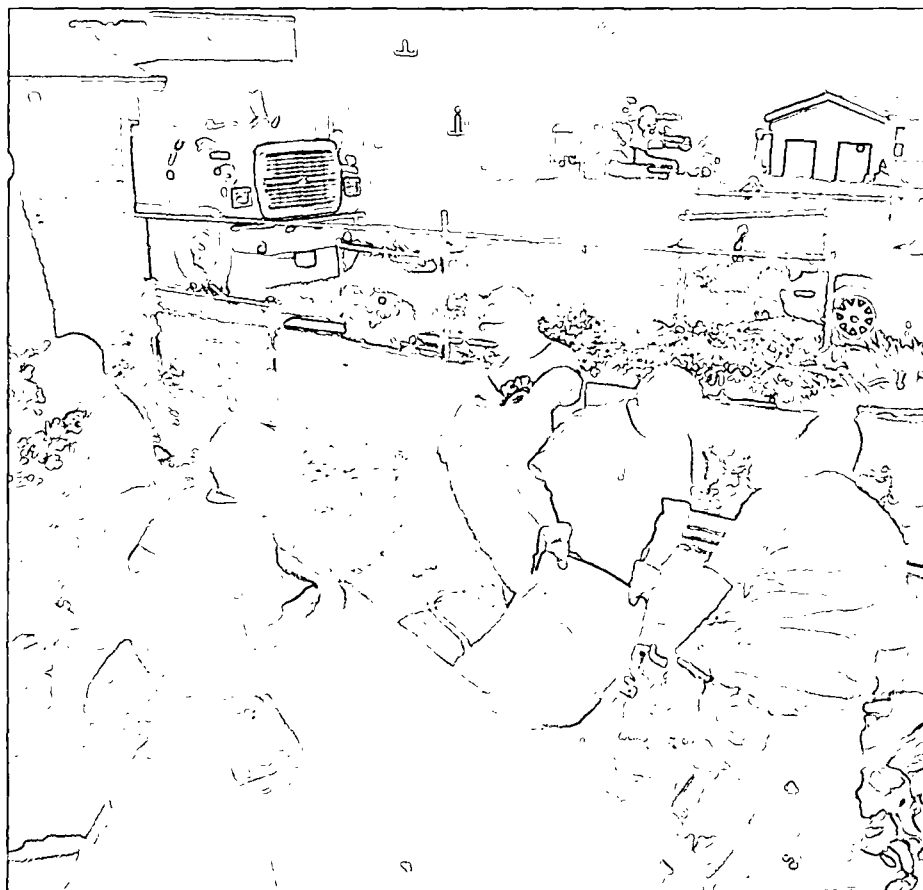
Sex	Age	Region	
Male	39	Under 14	0
Race		14	2
Black	25	15	7
White	11	16	9
Other	3	17	18
Total	39	18	3
		Eastern	19

VWI ADP VS CAPACITY FY 2000-2002



LENGTH OF STAY ASSIGNMENTS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

LOS Category	Admissions
6-12 Months	6
9-15 Months	3
12-18 Months	15
15-21 Months	3
18-24 Months	6
18-36 Months	6
Total	39



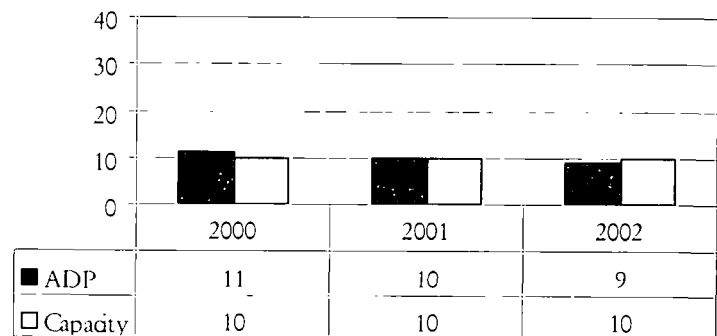
TIDEWATER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM (TEP)

The Tidewater Environmental Program (TEP) houses offenders committed to the Department between the ages of 15 to 19 on a retired naval vessel docked in Norfolk, Virginia. The program is a highly structured, military-style residential program. Treatment services offered include independent living skills, substance abuse treatment, employability skills, and educational services. The program emphasizes work ethics, education, self-discipline, and accountability. The goal of the program is for each resident to have obtained his GED or high school diploma, and have a job or be enrolled in college classes, upon release. While residing in the program, residents that have demonstrated a positive adjustment, completed their GED, and demonstrated a high level of accountability have the opportunity to continue their education at a community college.

JUVENILES PLACED AT TEP FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

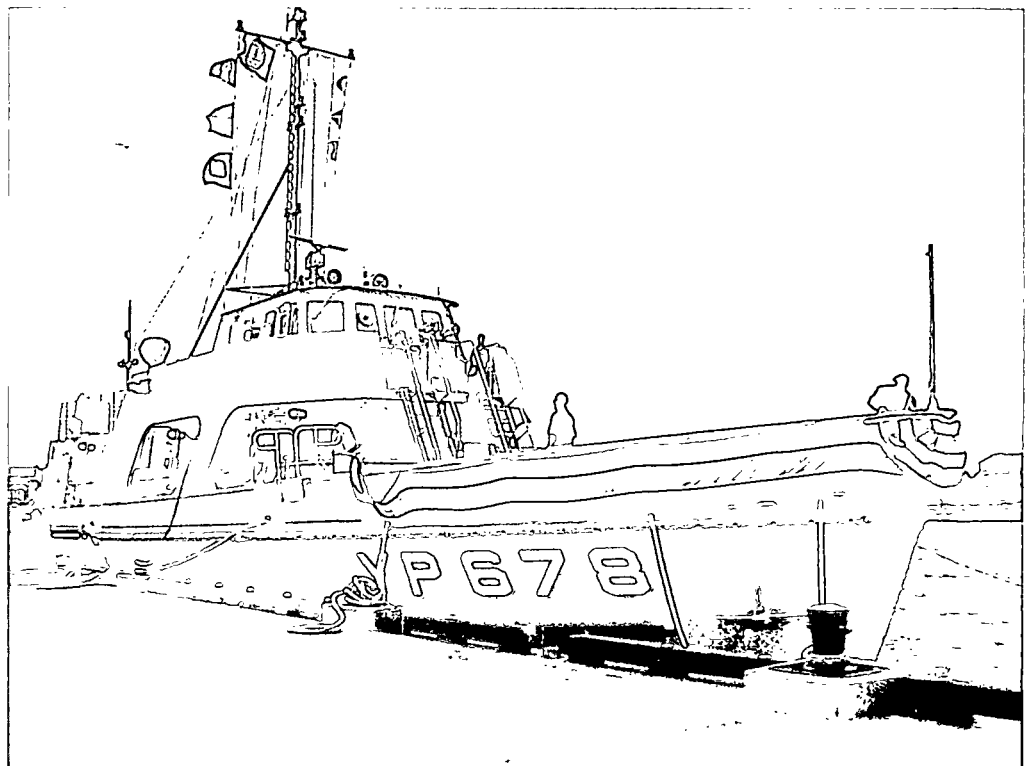
Sex	Age			Region	
Male	15	14	0	Western	2
Race		15	0		
Black	11	16	3	Northerm	3
White	2	17	6		
Other	2	18	6	Eastern	10
Total	15	19	0		

TEP ADP VS CAPACITY FY 2000-2002

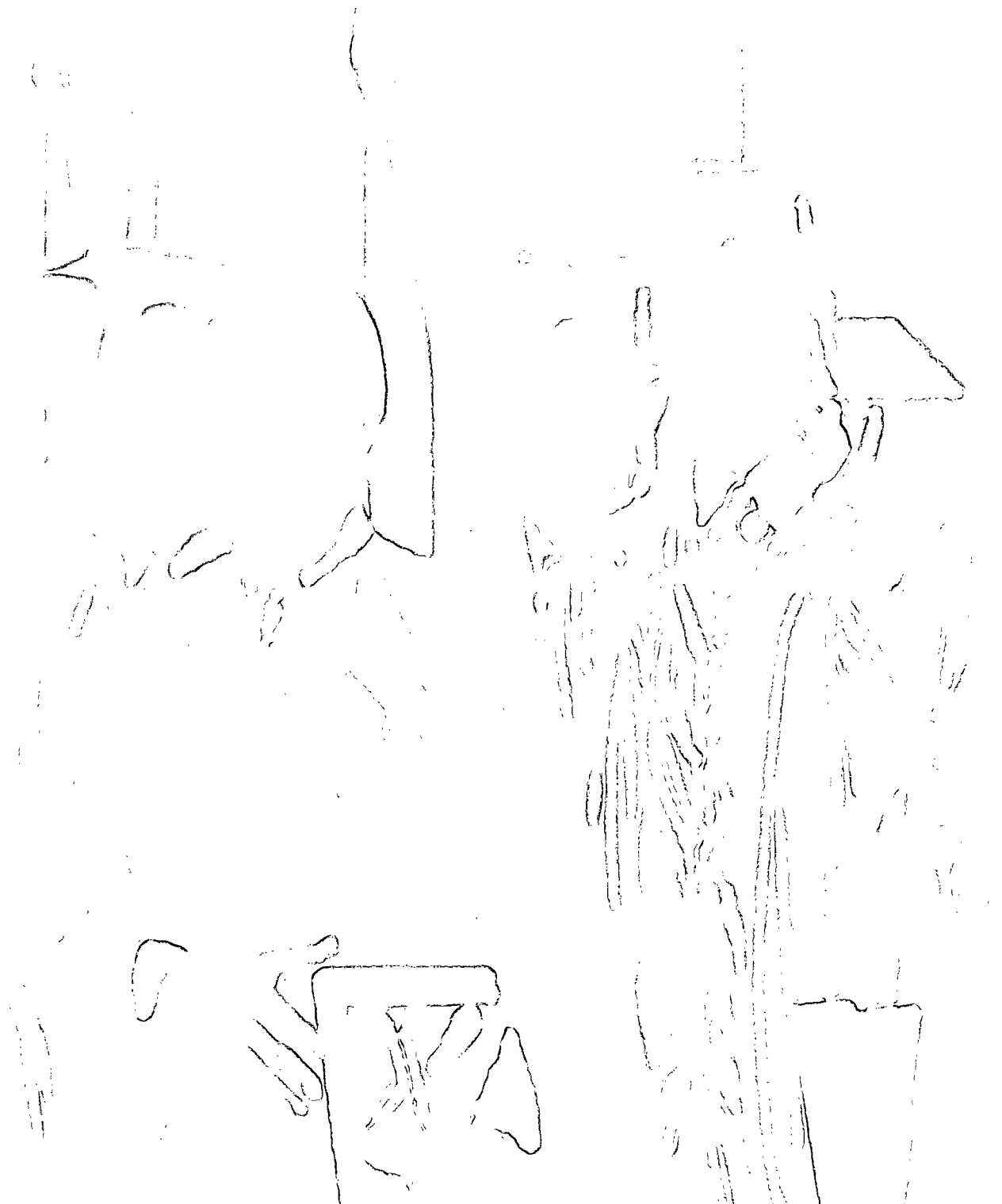


LENGTH OF STAY ASSIGNMENTS FY 2002 PLACEMENTS

LOS Category	Admissions
Determinate	1
6-12	2
12-18	2
15-21	3
18-24	3
18-36	4
Total	15







Reoffense Rates

Measuring Reoffense Rates

Recidivism, or reoffending, is an important concept for juvenile and adult criminal justice systems because it provides a means to measure outcome success. In terms of public awareness, this is usually the primary measure of concern when evaluating criminal or delinquent activity. Use of a standardized measure of recidivism allows evaluation across different types of programs and facilitates comparison to program outcomes from other states.

While there are many studies on offender recidivism, comparison of results is often difficult because the evaluation methodologies used may vary widely. Definitions of recidivism often differ from study to study. The length of time used to measure recidivism may range from as little as three months to as long as five years. Characteristics of the juveniles studied may not be adequately identified. These and other issues surrounding reoffense analysis were discussed in a 2002 report prepared by the National Center for State Courts (Ostrom et al., *Offender Risk Assessment in Virginia: A Three-Stage Evaluation*). The authors suggested measurement criteria that should be addressed by any study of recidivism – including different ways to define reoffending and length of follow-up for offenders after release.

DEFINITIONS OF REOFFENDING

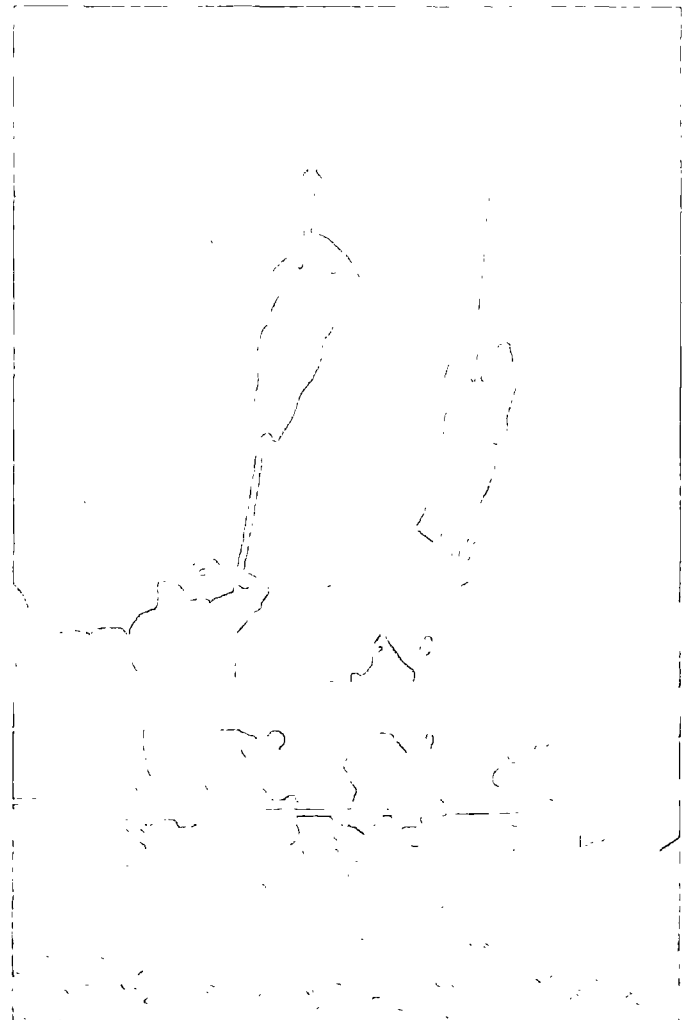
The American Correctional Association (ACA) has stated that the definition of recidivism is one of the primary issues for juvenile and adult correctional organizations/agencies. According to the ACA, "...there are numerous ways to measure recidivism...[d]epending on what perspective is taken, statistical outcomes may vary."

There are three commonly accepted definitions used to measure reoffending:

- *Rearrest* refers to a petition filed at intake for a new delinquency complaint or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense. Rearrest is an important measure of reoffending because it represents the initial official contact with the criminal justice system. Uses of rearrest rates are limited as a gauge of reoffending because rearrest measures police activity, and juveniles may be rearrested for offenses they did not actually commit.
- *Reconviction* refers to a guilty adjudication for a delinquent or criminal offense. This measure represents a more stringent way to measure reoffending. Because reconviction rates are based on the final disposition for an offense, only cases with an admission of guilt or a court adjudication of guilty are counted. (Note: only reconviction meets the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice definition of recidivism as defined below).
- *Recommitment* refers to any return to a JCC, after having been previously released from a JCC. This measure indicates that the new guilty offense is serious enough to warrant a return to state incarceration.

The report by Ostrom et al. (2002) also emphasized that the way recidivism is defined has an impact on the interpretation of study results. According to their report, there are strengths and weaknesses associated with each measure of recidivism. Use of rearrest as a measure of recidivism has the advantage of not being influenced by court proceedings (offense reduction, plea bargaining, diversion) but may over-estimate the level of reoffending because arrest criteria are less stringent than conviction criteria. Rearrest rates represent the *maximum* rate for reoffending.

Use of reconviction as a measure of recidivism lessens the likelihood of over-inflating reoffending rates. It should be noted that time to reconviction is best measured as the "number of days until a new arrest for which the offender will be subsequently convicted," so that any discrepancies in court procedures will not influence the measurement of time to



reoffense. Therefore, reconvictions represent a subset of rearrests.

Recommitment rates offer the most stringent measure of reoffending. Juveniles recommitted to a juvenile correctional center have been considered by judges to have committed offenses serious enough to justify return to a correctional facility. The measure represents a further subset of rearrests – reoffending that has been adjudicated guilty and resulted in re-entry into a juvenile correctional facility.

LENGTH OF TIME USED TO FOLLOW-UP REOFFENDING

Ostrom et al. (2002) also mention that studies of reoffending (recidivism) differ in terms of the length of time used for follow-up after release from a correctional center or some other type of judicial action. Length of follow-up in these studies has ranged anywhere from three months to five years. Most studies use a one-year follow-up period to assess reoffending.

While reoffending rates are often highest within the first year after release or judicial action, limitation of follow-up to one year does not allow for a comprehensive analysis of reoffending patterns. Studies of reoffending should use longer follow-up periods in order to get a better idea of the recidivism process. The report by Ostrom et al. (2002) recommends that studies of reoffending use a follow-up period of at least one to three years.

OTHER ISSUES WITH THE STUDY OF REOFFENDING

There are other issues relevant to the examination of reoffending, particularly for juveniles. First, most studies have focused on offenders who have been released from correctional centers. Focusing on this group limits understanding of reoffending rates because it does not allow for examination of all individuals who have contact with the justice system and eliminates the possibility of comparison between individuals who have been incarcerated in secure facilities versus individuals who may have been sent to diversion programs or placed on probation.

Also, few studies of reoffending have tracked offenses through both the juvenile and adult justice systems. While it is understandable that studies of adult reoffending cannot access juvenile information, most studies of juvenile reoffending do not track offenses into the adult justice system. A complete examination of juvenile reoffending is not possible unless all juvenile and adult contacts with the justice system are included.

Additionally, studies of reoffending should include information on gender and age differences when presenting reoffense data, particularly evaluations of juvenile reoffending. There are well documented normal developmental differences between males and females, as well as juveniles in early adolescence versus late adolescence. Therefore, reoffending patterns should not be assumed to be the same for all juveniles. For example, a 2002 study by DJJ found that female offenders admitted to JCCs were more likely

than male offenders to have been admitted for a non-felony. A recent study by Oregon on juvenile recidivism found that juveniles ages 13-16 were most likely to reoffend within the juvenile justice system.

Finally, few studies have examined the impact of chronic offending on reoffense rates. Studies such as *The Eight Percent Solution* suggest that most reoffenses are committed by a few individuals who participate in multiple crimes. Results from this longitudinal study of juvenile recidivism in California indicate that most juveniles do not reoffend, or reoffend only once or twice. These researchers found that most new offenses were committed by only a few juveniles. A thorough study of recidivism should include an examination of the subset of chronic offenders.

DJJ'S STUDY OF JUVENILE REOFFENDING

We are fortunate in Virginia to have access to a data tracking system (DJJ Juvenile Tracking System) that includes information on juvenile intakes, commitments to juvenile correctional centers, and probation placements for all localities within Virginia. This information allows us to examine juvenile reoffending patterns in a standardized way. Also, we have the capability to obtain statewide adult arrest and conviction information from the Virginia State Police. Information from these two sources enables us to study statewide juvenile reoffending patterns with long-term follow-up periods.

For this resource guide, we examined juvenile reoffending patterns for FY 1998 through FY 2001. Juvenile and adult arrest data on juveniles released from our juvenile correctional centers, placed on probation, or released from our largest intermediate sanction program during these years were examined. The follow-up period ranged from a minimum of one-year to a maximum of three-years, depending on the date the juvenile was released or placed. Demographic information for reoffenses was also included.

Although we included all three measures of reoffending in this resource guide, it is important to note that the official DJJ recidivism definition is based on measures of reconviction. In February 2000, the Director of the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice issued an administrative directive (07-710) that established an official definition for recidivism to be used by the Department.

For the purposes of reporting recidivism rates of juveniles as required by Code of Virginia §2.1-51.17.C, the Department will use the following definitions:

A recidivist is a person who is found by a court to have committed, after being (a) placed on probation or (b) released from confinement, a delinquent or criminal act other than violation of probation or parole.

As the recidivism definition currently stands, all instances of delinquent and adult criminal activity (for which a juvenile has been adjudicated guilty) that occurs after a juvenile is released from a JCC or boot camp, or is placed on probation, are collected by DJJ. Tracking information on all subsequent offenses provides a better measure of reoffending than simply gathering information from the juvenile justice system alone.

REOFFENSE RATES FOR AGENCY PROGRAMS

For this Data Resource Guide, reoffense data were examined for FY 1998 through FY 2001:

- **JCC Releases** – all juveniles released from juvenile correctional centers;
- **Probation Placements** – a randomly selected, representative sample of the population of juveniles placed on probation; and
- **Boot Camp Releases** – all juveniles released from the four-month residential phase of the Camp Kenbridge Intermediate Sanction Boot Camp.

Tables on the following pages include the following reoffense data:

- **Rearrest rates** are presented for each year, for all three groups;
- **Reconviction rates** are presented for each year for the JCC Release and Boot Camp Release groups (only FY 2001 data are available for Probation Placements) and
- **Recommitment rates** for each year are presented for the JCC Release groups only and refer to reincarcerations back into the JCCs.

Reoffense data did not include the following offenses: violation of probation or parole, contempt of court, failure to appear, or traffic offenses (other than felony or misdemeanor level offenses). Only offenses that involved new delinquent or criminal acts were counted.

When the length of time to reoffend is reported, it indicates the time between the date the juvenile was released from a JCC or boot camp or placed on probation, and the date of a new arrest. When reconviction or recommitment is the measure of reoffending, the date of the arrest for an offense for which the juvenile was convicted or committed is used.

This procedure makes the length of time for all three reoffense types comparable.

The data collection methodology was further refined for the FY 2002 Data Resource Guide in the following ways:

- Sampling for the Probation Placements groups was significantly expanded so that adequate, representative samples were obtained for each District CSU.
- Reconviction data were collected for *all* fiscal years included in the study (for the JCC Releases and Boot Camp Releases groups). The addition of data from previous years allows for long-term follow-up of reconviction patterns, which may be different from patterns found with shorter lengths of follow-up. Because of the new procedure and the large size of the probation samples, reconviction data were only collected for the FY 2001 probation placements.
- Recommitment data were added to this year's data collection.
- Information on final case dispositions for all intakes and adult arrests were researched, including cases from previous years that may have been pending or on appeal. This information was obtained for each case through data from the JTS, the Virginia Criminal Information Network, District CSU files, and court records (J&DR courts records, general district courts, and circuit courts).

Improvements in methodology resulted in slight changes in reoffense rates from those reported in the FY 2001 Data Resource Guide. These changes were due to the addition of longer follow-up periods, the inclusion of final dispositions for cases that were previously still active in the courts, and better data collection.

TWELVE-MONTH REOFFENSE RATES FY 1998-2001

	JCC Releases				Probation Placements				Boot Camp Releases			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
Rearrest	46.7%	49.0%	49.1%	48.8%	36.7%	36.3%	35.5%	37.2%	38.2%	47.9%	44.0%	43.4%
Reconviction	35.7%	36.6%	38.4%	38.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.8%	26.5%	32.1%	32.0%	28.5%
Recommitment	11.4%	11.2%	11.4%	10.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Twelve-month Reoffense Rates – FY 1998-2001

- Recidivism rates for FY 2001 (defined by DJJ as reconviction rates) at 12-months were:
 - 38.8% for juveniles released from the JCCs;
 - 24.8% for juveniles placed on probation; and
 - 28.5% for juveniles released from Boot Camp.
- When groups were compared on 12-month rearrest and reconviction rates for FY 1998 through FY 2001, juveniles released from the JCCs had the highest rates, while juveniles placed on probation had the lowest rates.

- The following reoffending patterns were noted for each group at 12-months:
 - For JCC Releases, there was a slight increase in both rearrest and reconviction rates between FY 1998 and FY 2001. Recommitment rates remained steady between FY 1998 and FY 2000, then fell slightly in FY 2001.
 - For Probation Placements, rearrest rates decreased between FY 1998 and FY 2000, and then increased in FY 2001.
 - For Boot Camp Releases, the rearrest rate increased between FY 1998 and FY 1999, and then dropped in FY 2000 and FY 2001; the reconviction rate rose between FY 1998 and FY 2000, then fell in FY 2001.

REARREST RATES FY 1998-2001

Time to Reoffense	JCC Releases				Probation Placements				Boot Camp Releases			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
3 months	14.0%	13.6%	13.8%	14.1%	14.6%	15.1%	13.9%	14.9%	17.6%	12.6%	12.3%	8.7%
6 months	28.9%	28.2%	29.7%	30.7%	23.7%	24.3%	23.2%	24.5%	26.5%	28.9%	26.7%	20.4%
12 months	46.7%	49.0%	49.1%	48.8%	36.7%	36.3%	35.5%	37.2%	38.2%	47.9%	44.0%	43.4%
24 months	67.0%	65.8%	67.4%	N/A	52.3%	50.4%	50.0%	N/A	67.6%	66.8%	68.3%	N/A
36 months	75.0%	74.0%	N/A	N/A	60.2%	59.3%	N/A	N/A	82.4%	72.6%	N/A	N/A

Rearrest Rates – FY 1998- 2001

As mentioned earlier, rearrest rates do not meet DJJ's official definition for recidivism. It is helpful to examine rearrest rates, however, because these rates reflect the level of additional contact juveniles have with the justice system after release or placement. Evaluation of rearrest rates provides a sense of the *maximum rate* of reoffending that occurs over time. Reconviction and recommitment rates are subsets within rearrests.

- Rearrest rates continued to rise considerably at each follow-up interval for all groups across all fiscal years.
- While there is some variability in which group has the highest or lowest rearrest rates when measured at 3- and 6-months, by 12-months the rearrest patterns were clearer.
 - At 12-months, JCC Releases had the highest rearrest rate, followed by Boot Camp Releases and Probation Placements.
 - At 24-months and beyond, Boot Camp Releases had the highest rearrest rates, followed by JCC Releases and Probation Placements.

- The following rearrest rate patterns were found for each group:
 - For JCC Releases, the 3-month rearrest rate remained steady between FY 1998 and FY 2001; both the 6- and 12-month rearrest rates showed a slight increase during the same period; rearrest rates for 24-months did not change significantly.
 - For Probation Placements, the 3-month rearrest rate fluctuated from year to year. The 6- and 12-month rearrest rates increased between FY 1998 and FY 2001.
 - For Boot Camp Releases, 3- and 6-month rearrests declined significantly between FY 1998 and FY 2001; 12- and 24-month rearrests increased over the same period, however.

Twelve-Month Rearrest Rates by Race, Sex, and Age – FY 2001

Demographic data for 12-month rearrest rates are presented in the table below.

- Males had higher rearrest rates than females across all groups.
- Black juveniles had the highest rearrest rates for all three groups; juveniles of other races had the lowest rearrest rates.

Sex	JCC Releases FY 2001			Probation Placements FY 2001			Boot Camp Releases FY 2001		
	Total	Rearrests	%	Total	Rearrests	%	Total	Rearrests	%
Male	1,232	623	50.6%	4,291	1,728	40.3%	265	118	44.5%
Female	142	48	33.8%	1,433	402	28.1%	44	16	36.4%
Race									
Black	841	442	52.6%	2,384	996	41.8%	138	69	50.0%
White	482	216	44.8%	3,017	1,045	34.6%	161	62	38.5%
Other	51	13	25.5%	323	89	27.6%	10	3	30.0%
Age									
Under 12	-	-	0.0%	103	26	25.2%	-	-	0.0%
12	3	2	66.7%	179	68	38.0%	2	1	50.0%
13	11	4	36.4%	409	150	36.7%	8	3	37.5%
14	54	36	66.7%	795	311	39.1%	27	12	44.4%
15	140	68	48.6%	1,194	505	42.3%	61	25	41.0%
16	274	135	49.3%	1,354	549	40.5%	99	44	44.4%
17	425	220	51.8%	1,376	461	33.5%	93	40	43.0%
18 or older	467	206	44.1%	314	60	19.1%	19	9	47.4%
Total	1,374	671	48.8%	5,724	2,130	37.2%	309	134	43.4%

RECONVICTION RATES FY 1998-2001

Time to Reoffense	JCC Releases				Probation Placements		Boot Camp Releases			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001		1998	1999	2000	2001
3 months	9.1%	9.2%	9.6%	10.3%	9.1%		17.6%	6.8%	8.3%	3.9%
6 months	20.8%	19.8%	21.8%	23.2%	15.7%		20.6%	16.8%	18.7%	12.6%
12 months	35.7%	36.6%	38.4%	38.8%	24.8%		26.5%	32.1%	32.0%	28.5%
24 months	53.9%	53.9%	56.3%	N/A	N/A		61.8%	53.7%	54.7%	N/A
36 months	64.6%	65.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A		76.5%	60.0%	N/A	N/A

Reconviction Rates - FY 1998-2001

The official DJJ definition of recidivism requires a new conviction. This rate is preferred because it considers the final adjudication and disposition of guilt. For this Guide, only offenses for which there has been a clear final disposition of guilt are counted as reconvictions. Cases with offenses still pending or on appeal at the time this report was published will be re-examined next year. Unfortunately, the large size of the probation placement samples made it impractical to retrieve reconviction data for years prior to FY 2001.

- Reconviction rates, similar to rearrest rates, continued to increase at each follow-up interval for all groups.
- With the exception of the 3-, 24-, and 36-month intervals in FY 1998, the JCC Releases consistently had the higher reconviction rates.
- Between FY 1998 and FY 2001:
 - JCC releases showed an increase in reconviction rates at all measurement intervals.

- Boot Camp Releases showed a decrease in reconviction rates at 3, 6, 24, and 36 months. The 12-month reconviction rate rose between FY 1998 and FY 2000, and then dropped in FY 2001.

Twelve-Month Reconviction Rates by Sex, Race, and Age - FY 2001

Demographic data for 12-month reconviction rates are presented in the table below.

- Males had higher reconviction rates across all groups.
- Black juveniles had the highest reconviction rates for JCC Releases and Probation Placements, while both black and white juveniles had about the same reconviction rates for Boot Camp Releases; juveniles of other races had the lowest rearrest rates for all three groups.

TWELVE-MONTH RECONVICTION RATES BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE FY 2001

Sex	JCC Releases FY 2001			Probation Placements FY 2001			Boot Camp Releases FY 2001		
	Total	Reconvicts	%	Total	Reconvicts	%	Total	Reconvicts	%
Male	1,232	501	40.7%	4,291	1,188	27.7%	265	83	31.3%
Female	142	32	22.5%	1,433	231	16.1%	44	5	11.4%
Race									
Black	841	357	42.4%	2,384	701	29.4%	138	39	28.3%
White	482	167	34.6%	3,017	663	22.0%	161	47	29.2%
Other	51	9	17.6%	323	55	17.0%	10	2	20.0%
Age									
Under 12	-	-	0.0%	103	20	19.4%	-	-	0.0%
12	3	2	66.7%	179	43	24.0%	2	1	50.0%
13	11	4	36.4%	409	112	27.4%	8	2	25.0%
14	54	30	55.6%	795	212	26.7%	27	9	33.3%
15	140	59	42.1%	1,194	351	29.4%	61	17	27.9%
16	274	104	38.0%	1,354	360	26.6%	99	31	31.3%
17	425	165	38.8%	1,376	282	20.5%	93	24	25.8%
18 or older	467	169	36.2%	314	39	12.4%	19	4	21.1%
Total	1,374	533	38.8%	5,724	1,419	24.8%	309	88	28.5%

RECOMMITMENT RATES FY 1998-2001

Time to Reoffense	JCC Releases			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
3 months	3.7%	3.3%	4.7%	3.7%
6 months	7.5%	7.5%	8.1%	7.5%
12 months	11.4%	11.2%	11.4%	10.2%
24 months	15.3%	15.2%	14.3%	N/A
36 months	18.3%	17.1%	N/A	N/A

Recommitment Rates - FY 1998-2001

Because recommitment is defined as reincarceration at a correctional facility, these data are only applicable for JCC Releases. Again, it should be noted that recommitment refers to a return to a JCC and does not include any incarceration in an adult facility.

- Reccommitment rates increase over time, as do rearrest and reconviction rates. The level of increase is much lower, however. For FY 1998, the rate increased from 3.7% at 3 months to 18.3% at 36 months.
- The 3- and 6-month recommitment rates were steady between FY 1998 and FY2001; the 12-month rate was steady between FY 1998 and FY 2000, then dropped slightly in FY 2001.

TWELVE-MONTH RECOMMITMENT RATES BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FY 1998-2001

Sex	JCC Releases FY 2001		
	Total	Recommits	%
Male	1,232	127	10.3%
Female	142	13	9.2%
Race			
Black	841	93	11.1%
White	482	43	8.9%
Other	51	4	7.8%
Age at Release or Placement			
Under 12	-	-	0.0%
12	3	2	66.7%
13	11	2	18.2%
14	54	18	33.3%
15	140	36	25.7%
16	274	52	19.0%
17	425	29	6.8%
18 or older	467	1	0.2%
Total	1,374	140	10.2%

Twelve-Month Reccommitment Rates by Sex, Race, and Age- FY 1998-2001

Demographic data for 12-month recommitment rates for JCC Releases are presented in the table above.

- Males had higher recommitment rates than females.
- Black juveniles had the highest recommitment rates, followed by whites and juveniles of other races.

Twelve-month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by Court District - FY 2001

Reoffense data for individual CSUs can be found in the table on the following page.

- The CSU District is identified by the court that committed the juvenile to the JCCs, or the court that placed the juvenile on probation.
- JCC Releases FY 2001 includes all juveniles who were committed to DJJ. Probation Placements FY 2001 includes a randomly generated representative sample of juveniles who were placed on probation during the fiscal year, calculated for each CSU.
- In FY 2001, District 17F had the lowest rearrest and reconviction rates for both the JCC Releases and Probation Placements (only one juvenile released from the JCCs in FY 2001 was from District 17F). District 20W also shared the lowest reconviction rate for the JCC Releases. The 17th District CSU had the second lowest JCC Releases rearrest rate, as well as the second lowest rearrest and reconviction rates for Probation Placements. The 30th District had the second lowest reconviction rate for JCC Releases.
- The 3rd District CSU had the highest rearrest rate and the second highest reconviction rate for FY 2001 JCC Releases.
- The 13th District CSU had the second highest rearrest rate and the highest reconviction rate for JCC Releases in FY 2001; this district also had the second highest rearrest and reconviction rates for Probation Placements in FY 2001.
- For Probation Placements in FY2001, the 12th District CSU had the highest rearrest rate, and the 6th District CSU had the highest reconviction rate.

TWELVE-MONTH REARREST AND RECONVICTION RATES BY COURT DISTRICT FY 2001

CSU	Total Cases	JCC Releases FY 2001		Probation Placements FY 2001		
		Rearrest	Reconviction	Total Cases	Rearrest	Reconviction
1st	50	46.0%	32.0%	132	51.5%	29.5%
2nd	97	38.1%	27.8%	211	41.7%	29.4%
2A	28	42.9%	39.3%	91	22.0%	16.5%
3rd	54	70.4%	55.6%	142	49.3%	33.1%
4th	81	43.2%	38.3%	266	38.3%	24.8%
5th	38	39.5%	34.2%	113	35.4%	23.9%
6th	48	64.6%	54.2%	78	50.0%	41.0%
7th	100	45.0%	34.0%	208	37.0%	24.5%
8th	60	53.3%	43.3%	98	44.9%	30.6%
9th	34	47.1%	44.1%	169	37.3%	24.9%
10th	33	54.5%	45.5%	121	33.1%	19.0%
11th	35	60.0%	31.4%	163	40.5%	23.9%
12th	31	58.1%	45.2%	139	56.8%	35.3%
13th	74	70.3%	60.8%	252	53.2%	37.7%
14th	51	51.0%	45.1%	212	38.2%	30.7%
15th	66	47.0%	33.3%	272	38.2%	28.3%
16th	65	53.8%	47.7%	250	33.2%	21.2%
17th	46	21.7%	15.2%	171	21.6%	13.5%
17F	1	0.0%	0.0%	36	8.3%	5.6%
18th	8	62.5%	37.5%	147	38.1%	25.2%
19th	79	36.7%	27.8%	258	24.0%	14.7%
20L	9	55.6%	44.4%	74	51.4%	24.3%
20W	4	25.0%	0.0%	115	33.0%	23.5%
21st	21	47.6%	38.1%	162	37.0%	25.9%
22nd	44	40.9%	25.0%	130	32.3%	20.8%
23rd	20	55.0%	55.0%	131	31.3%	15.3%
23A	20	65.0%	35.0%	73	52.1%	32.9%
24th	49	49.0%	44.9%	219	41.1%	28.3%
25th	42	50.0%	40.5%	169	47.9%	28.4%
26th	18	50.0%	44.4%	121	38.0%	30.6%
27th	19	36.8%	36.8%	215	34.0%	24.2%
28th	14	50.0%	42.9%	173	22.0%	17.3%
29th	14	42.9%	28.6%	163	30.1%	14.7%
30th	8	50.0%	12.5%	163	25.8%	16.0%
31st	13	46.2%	38.5%	287	34.1%	24.4%
Total	1,374	48.8%	38.8%	5,724	37.2%	24.8%

Chronic Offenders

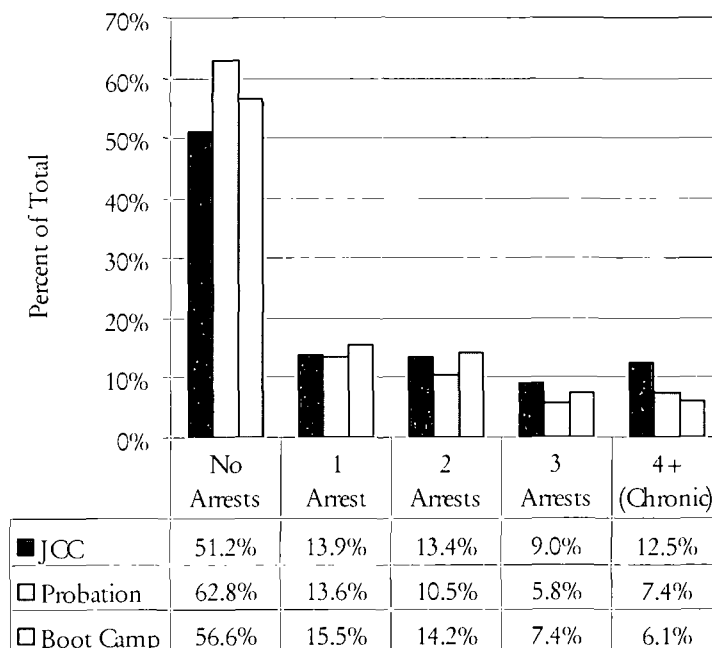
The problem of offenders who reappear in the system time and time again has existed for many years. These chronic offenders tend to have early contact with the criminal justice system, and progress to more serious and violent crimes as they grow older (Schumacher and Kurz, 2000). The problems presented by these chronic offenders have been noted in several studies. In *The 8% Solution* (Schumacher and Kurz, 2000), the authors discuss the implication for society of juveniles who have multiple contacts with the juvenile justice system. Juveniles who had four or more contacts with the justice system were identified as chronic offenders. They represented 8% of juvenile offenders, but were responsible for 55% of repeat delinquent cases within a three-year period. Other studies have used four or more arrests as the threshold for chronic offender status (Sickmund, Snyder, and Poe-Yamagata, 1997).

For this study, DJJ has identified juveniles with four or more new arrests within the first twelve months of release from a JCC, release from the boot camp, or placement on probation in FY 2001 as chronic offenders. In the table to the right, the percentage of juveniles with no new arrests is the exact reverse of the twelve-month rearrest rates shown on page 175. That is, the twelve-month rearrest rate for FY 2001 JCC Releases was 48.8%, so 51.2% had no new arrests during this time period. Juveniles with one, two, three, or four or more new arrests make up the 48.8% of the JCC Releases who had an arrest within the first twelve months.

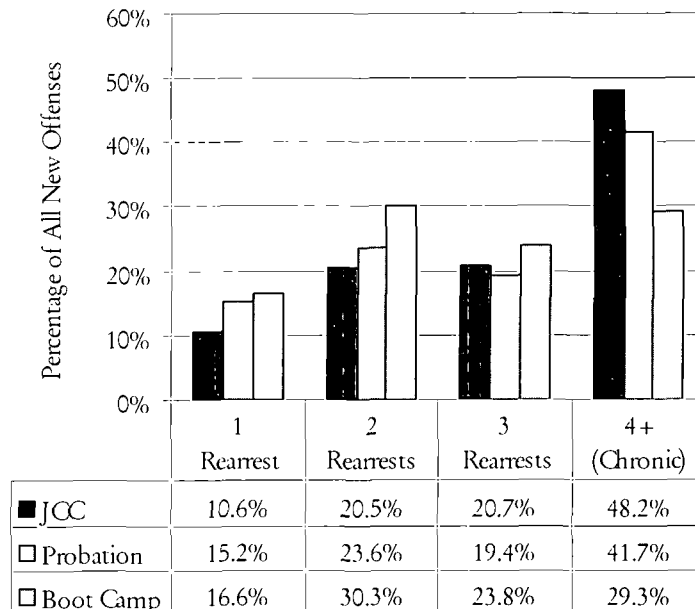
- The JCC Release group had the highest percentage of chronic offenders; the Boot Camp Release group has the lowest percentage of chronic offenders.
- Chronic offenders had the following characteristics in each group:
 - Among the JCC Releases, 96% of chronic offenders were male, 70% were black, and 78% were 16-years-old or older.
 - Among the Boot Camp Releases, 95% of chronic offenders were male, 68% were black and 63% were 16-years-old or older.
 - Unlike the other two groups, a larger percentage of chronic offenders in the Probation Placements group were female (12%). Additionally, only 51% were black and only 37% were 16-years-old or older.

As the next table makes clear, the small number of chronic offenders were responsible for the greatest number of new offenses (charges), among juveniles who were rearrested. (Note: these arrests may not have led to convictions.) For example, chronic offenders represented only 12.5% of all juveniles released from the JCCs in FY 2001, but they were responsible for almost half of the total offenses (48.2%) This was true for Probation Placements as well; 7.4% of the juveniles in this sample were responsible for 41.7% of new offenses at arrest. For Boot Camp Releases, however, juveniles with only two arrests were responsible for slightly more charges than the chronic offenders. However, given the small number of chronic offenders (6.1%), it's clear that they were responsible for a disproportionately large number of new offenses.

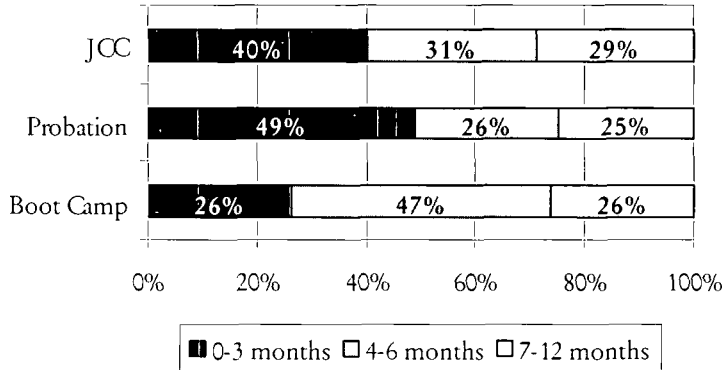
REARREST FREQUENCY NEW ARRESTS WITHIN FIRST TWELVE MONTHS FY 2001



NUMBER OF OFFENSES FOR JUVENILES ARRESTED WITHIN FIRST TWELVE MONTHS FY 2001



TIME UNTIL NEW ARREST CHRONIC OFFENDERS FY 2001



Among chronic reoffenders, those placed on probation reoffended more quickly than JCC Releases or Boot Camp Releases. 49% of chronic offenders placed on probation were rearrested within three months of release. In contrast, 40% of chronic offenders released from the JCCs reoffended within three months, and only 26% of chronic offenders released from the boot camp were rearrested in three months.

RECIDIVISM STUDIES CITED IN THIS REPORT:

For more information about juvenile recidivism, please see these other studies:

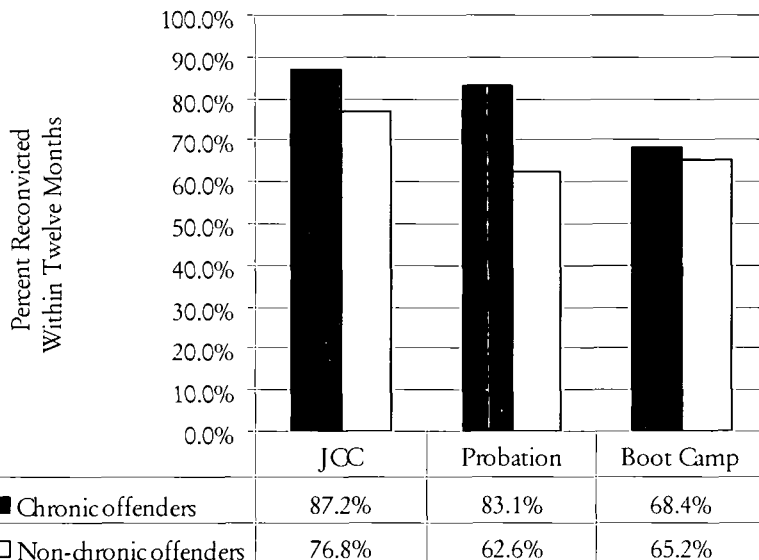
Juvenile Recidivism: Oregon's Report on Juvenile Recidivism, 1995 - 1998. Oregon Youth Authority, April 2001. www.oja.state.or.us/data.html

Offender Risk Assessment in Virginia: A Three-Stage Evaluation. Brian J. Ostrom, Matthew Kleiman, Fred Chessman II, Randall M. Hansen, and Neal B. Kauder, 2002. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts.

The 8% Solution: Preventing Serious, Repeat Juvenile Crime. Michael Schumacher and Gwen A. Kurz, 2000. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Juvenile offenders and victims: 1997 update on violence. Melissa Sickmund, Howard N. Snyder, and Eileen Poe-Yamagata, 1997. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

RECONVICTION RATES FOR REARRESTED OFFENDERS CHRONIC VS. NON-CHRONIC OFFENDERS FY 2001



For all three groups, non-chronic offenders (juveniles with one, two, or three arrests within the first twelve months) were less likely to be reconvicted, when compared with chronic offenders. The difference is greatest for FY 2001 Probation Placements, and smallest for FY 2001 Boot Camp Releases.

The difference in reconviction rates for chronic versus non-chronic offenders further supports the notion that a relatively small proportion of offenders is responsible for a disproportionately large amount of juvenile crime.



Appendices

Appendix A

CSU STAFFING AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

District	Clerical/Admin. Support	Psychologist	Probation Officers	Probation Supv./Mgrs.	CSU Director	Total
1 - Chesapeake	6	0	23	4	1	34
2 - Virginia Beach	9.5	0	33	6	1	49.5
2A - Accomack	3	0	6	1	1	11
3 - Portsmouth	6	0	17	3	1	27
4 - Norfolk	15	0	61	11	1	88
5 - Suffolk	4	0	10	2	1	17
6 - Hopewell	6	0	11	2	1	20
7 - Newport News	9	0	32	5	1	47
8 - Hampton	8	0	20	3	1	32
9 - Williamsburg	5	0	14	2	1	22
10 - Charlotte Court House	6	0	15	2	1	24
11 - Petersburg	6	0	13	3	1	23
12 - Chesterfield	7	1	19	3	1	31
13 - Richmond	10.5	1	34	7	1	53.5
14 - Henrico	8	0	21	4	1	34
15 - Fredericksburg	8	1	26	4	1	40
16 - Charlottesville	7.5	0	16	3	1	27.5
18 - Alexandria	5	0	14	3	1	23
20L - Loudoun	3	1	7	2	1	14
20W - Warrenton	1	0	3	1	1	6
21 - Martinsville	3	0	12	2	1	18
22 - Rocky Mount	5.5	0	16	2	1	24.5
23 - Salem	2	0	9	2	1	14
23A - Roanoke	4	0	14.5	3	1	22.5
24 - Lynchburg	7	0	21	3	1	32
25 - Staunton	7	0	18	2	1	28
26 - Winchester	4	0	11	2	1	18
27 - Pulaski	6	0	14.5	3	1	24.5
28 - Abingdon	4	0	10.5	1	1	16.5
29 - Pearisburg	6.5	1	14	2	1	24.5
30 - Gate City	4	0	11	2	1	18
31 - Manassas	5	1	30	6	1	43
CSU Totals	191.5	6	576.5	101	32	907

Appendix B

JCC STAFFING AS OF JUNE 30, 2002

Job Title	Barrett	Beaumont	Bon Air	Culpeper	Hanover	Natural Bridge	Oak Ridge	RDC	Total
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant Superintendent	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	17
Captain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Lieutenant	4	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	33
Sergeant	15	28	27	12	18	7	6	12	125
JCO/JCO Sr.	58	172	137	70	74	35	27	68	641
Treatment Staff	8	20	21	5	11	8	5	20	98
Medical Staff	2	4	0	5	2	2	0	0	15
Maintenance Staff	4	14	0	8	8	3	0	0	37
Food Service Staff	0	16	0	12	14	8	0	0	50
Clerical/ Administrative Staff	8	19	14	12	9	4	7	14	87
BSU Staff	1	20	15	5	11	1	2	14	69
Facility Totals	104	304	225	137	155	75	53	135	1188

Appendix C

JCC EXPENDITURES, FY 2002

JCCs	Bon Air	Beaumont	Barrett	Culpeper	Hanover	Natural Bridge	Oak Ridge	RDC	Grand Total
Personal Services	8,521,312	12,042,060	4,273,266	5,908,988	3,208,089	5,229,290	5,939,059	2,238,613	\$47,365,677
Contractual Services	1,023,256	634,324	1,400,849	619,195	86,735	658,402	574,465	157,293	\$ 5,154,519
Supplies & Materials	331,797	1,530,756	282,401	660,628	305,296	316,363	550,288	139,070	\$ 4,116,599
Continuous Charges	236,430	345,976	116,133	158,388	43,482	204,001	184,484	48,567	\$ 1,337,461
Equipment	175,738	249,460	125,916	207,261	64,446	185,420	105,746	42,867	\$ 1,156,854
Transfer Payments	11,066	16,276	2,485	7,980	2,932	101	10,960	0	\$ 51,800
Property and Improvements	11,423	0	0	1,803	0	0	0	4,882	\$ 18,108
Plant and Improvements	3,276	1,282	0	12,200	13,775	1,994	0	0	\$ 32,527
Total	\$10,314,298	\$14,825,134	\$6,201,050	\$7,576,443	\$3,724,755	\$ 6,595,571	\$7,365,002	\$2,631,292	\$59,233,545

PER CAPITA COSTS, FY 2002

\$59,403.00	DJJ Per Capita Cost
\$17,910.00	Department of Correctional Education Per Capita Cost
\$77,313.00	Total cost to hold one juvenile for one year

Appendix D

FACILITY CLASSIFICATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR PLACEMENT - FY 2002

Facility	Classification Levels	Age Range	LOS parameters
RDC	I, II, III, IV MALES & FEMALES	11-20	Indeterminate: Max. = 36 months Determinate: ALL Major Offender: ALL
Barrett	I, II, III	15-18	Indeterminate: Max. = 18 months, Min. = 9 months Determinate: Max. = 12 months, Min. = 6 months Major Offender: Max. = 18 months, Min. = 9 months
Beaumont	II, III, IV	15-20	Indeterminate: Max. = 36 months Determinate: ALL Major Offender: ALL
Hanover	II, III, IV	11-18	Indeterminate: Max. = 36 months Determinate: ALL Major Offender: ALL
Bon Air	MALES: I, II, III FEMALES: I, II, III, IV	11-20	MALES: Indeterminate: Max. = 36 months Determinate: Max. = 36 months Major Offender: NONE FEMALES: Indeterminate: Max. = 36 months Determinate: ALL Major Offender: ALL
Culpeper	II, III, IV	16-20	Indeterminate: Max. = 36 months Determinate: ALL Major Offender: ALL
Oak Ridge	I, II, III, IV	11-20	Indeterminate: Max. = 36 months Determinate: ALL Major Offender: ALL
Natural Bridge	I, II	15-20	Indeterminate: Max. = 15 months Determinate: Max. = 12 months Major Offender: Max. = 6 months; CCRC may approve longer

Note: Beginning in June 2002, Culpeper JCC became Virginia's first female-only juvenile correctional center. All females at Bon Air JCC were moved to Culpeper, and males at Culpeper were distributed appropriately among other JCCs. The facility classifications and guidelines were adjusted as part of this change.

Appendix E

LENGTH OF STAY GUIDELINES

SEVERITY LEVEL AND RELATED OFFENSES

LOS Level	Offense Type	Examples
1	Class 1 Misdemeanors and undclassified felonies carrying a maximum sentence of one year	Simple Assault
2	Class 4, 5 and 6 Felonies and undclassified felonies carrying a maximum sentence of 10 years	Unauthorized Use Extortion
3	Class 3 Felonies and undclassified felonies carrying a maximum sentence of 20 years	Burglary Grand Larceny Malicious Wounding
4	Class 1 and 2 Felonies and undclassified felonies carrying a maximum sentence of more than 20 years	Armed Robbery Rape Arson

INITIAL LOS STEPS AND ADJUSTMENTS TO DETERMINE FINAL LOS RANGE

Offense Severity determines the initial LOS Step, followed by adjustments (+) for chronic offense behavior and aggravating or mitigating circumstances:	RELEASE DATES Early - Late
1-1*	Exceptional LOS of 3 - 6 months
1-2, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2	6 - 12 months
+	
+	9 - 15 months
1-4, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3	12 - 18 months
+	
+	15 - 21 months
+	18 - 24 months
3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4	18 - 36 months
+	21 - 36 months
+	24 - 36 months

*Numbers refer to Current and Prior Offense Severity respectively, according to the Severity Level table above. For example, a juvenile has an initial LOS Step of 1-3. This means that the LOS level for the Current Offense is 1, and the LOS level for the Prior Offense is 3. This juvenile will have an LOS range of 6-12 months, barring any adjustments for aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

Appendix F

INITIAL CLASSIFICATION CUSTODY DESIGNATION FORM

INITIAL CUSTODY DESIGNATION FORM

SECTION A										DEMOGRAPHIC DATA									
1. ASSESSMENT DATE MM-DD-YYYY										2. COMMITMENT DATE MM-DD-YYYY									
3. LAST NAME					4. FIRST NAME					5. MIDDLE INITIAL					6. SUFFIX				
7. BIRTH DATE MM-DD-YYYY										8. JUVENILE #									
9. SEX M=MALE F=FEMALE										10. COMMITTING COURT (FIPS)									
SECTION B										CLASSIFICATION SCORING									
1. SEVERITY OF CURRENT OFFENSE Most serious current offense (according to the scale shown on the right, with "Person Felony with Injury" being the most serious) for which the ward has been adjudicated guilty, including any detainers										250 = Person Felony with Injury 150 = Person Felony without Injury, Weapons Felony, or Circuit Court Commitment for Non-Person Felony 50 = Person Misdemeanor (with or without injury) 25 = Other Felony 10 = Non-Person Misdemeanor Offense 5 = Parole Violation or Traffic Offense									
2. PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY Most serious prior offense (according to the scale shown on the right, with "Person Felony with Injury" being the most serious) for which the ward has been adjudicated guilty										100 = Person Felony with Injury 50 = Person Felony without Injury, Weapons Felony, or Circuit Court Commitment for Non-Person Offense 25 = Person Misdemeanor (with or without injury) 10 = Other Felony 5 = Non-Person Misdemeanor Offense 0 = Traffic Offense, Status Offense, or None									
3. PRIOR COMMITMENTS										25 = More than One Prior Commitment to DJJ 15 = One Prior Commitment to DJJ 0 = No Prior Commitments									
4. ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR DURING PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO DJJ, IN SECURE DETENTION, OR PRIOR ALTERNATIVE/SPECIAL PLACEMENTS Assaultive behavior refers to unprovoked assaults, not fights. Frequent fights may indicate a pattern of aggressive behavior. Does not include detention immediately preceding current commitment										350 = One or More Instances of Assaultive Behavior with Injury 175 = More than One Instance of Assaultive Behavior without Injury 50 = One Instance of Assaultive Behavior without Injury, or a Pattern of Aggressive Behavior 0 = None or No Prior Commitments									
5. INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT (RDC/DETENTION) RDC Staffing Team Assessment Includes time at RDC and time in detention immediately preceding current commitment										350 = Serious Threat to Institutional Security/Safety (pattern of predatory behavior; harassing peers, physically aggressive) 175 = Moderate Threat to Institutional Security/Safety (oppositional/defiant behavior, no pattern of predatory behavior, overtly resistant to authority; mild verbal or physical aggression) 50 = Frequent Compliance Problems, Not a Threat to Institutional Security/Safety 25 = Some Compliance Problems (slow to comply with authority) 0 = Good Adjustment									
6. ESCAPE OR RUNAWAY HISTORY										350 = One or More Escapes or Attempts to Escape from Any Facility or Police Custody, With Force Against a Person 175 = One or More Escapes or Attempts to Escape from a Secure Facility or Police Custody 50 = One or More Escapes or Runaways from Non-secure Facility or Home 0 = None									
7. CUSTODY TOTAL										SUM OF ITEMS 1 thru 6									
8. ASSIGNED CUSTODY LEVEL (Form-assigned)										I = 5-50 Points II = 55-245 Points III = 250-495 Points IV = 500-1425 Points									
SECTION C										PLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS									
1. STATURE EXTRA SMALL SMALL MEDIUM LARGE EXTRA LARGE																			
2. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONCERNS - MARK "X" FOR ALL THAT APPLY: NONE PENDING CHARGES INSTITUTIONAL PREDATORY OFFENSE KNOWN MANAGEMENT PROBLEM ESCAPE RISK LOW FUNCTIONING MENTAL HEALTH RISK/ DISABILITY SUICIDE RISK SPECIAL EDUCATION GANG MEMBER PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS ENEMIES - INSTITUTION KNOWN ASSOCIATES - INSTITUTION OTHER										3. RECOMMEND OVERRIDE OF FORM-ASSIGNED CUSTODY LEVEL NO YES - CUSTODY LEVEL (AFTER OVERRIDE) - REASON (REQUIRED) Criminal investigation ongoing Pending court charges Unusually violent/heinous/notorious current offense Predatory/manipulative behavior resulting in the form of mental or physical abuse of others Ward's behavior is significantly better than indicated by the form (reduce custody level) Other 4. INSTITUTION RECOMMENDED									
5. COUNSELOR SUPERVISOR										PRINT SIGNATURE									

REVISED DATE: FEBRUARY 12, 2001

Appendix G

RECLASSIFICATION FORM, PAGE 1

CUSTODY RECLASSIFICATION FORM – PAGE ONE

SECTION A		DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	
1 ASSESSMENT DATE: MM-DD-YYYY		2 INSTITUTION	
3 LAST NAME	4 FIRST NAME	5 MIDDLE INITIAL	6 SUFFIX
7 BIRTH DATE: MM-DD-YYYY		8 JUVENILE #	
9 SEX M=MALE F=FEMALE		10 COUNSELOR	
11 PREVIOUS IV = MAXIMUM III = HIGH CUSTODY II = MEDIUM I = LOW		12 RECLASSIFICATION REASON: 1 = QUARTERLY REVIEW 2 = INCIDENT 3 = INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFER 4 = REVISION/CORRECTION/OTHER	
SECTION B		CUSTODY SCORING	
BEHAVIOR PRIOR TO CURRENT COMMITMENT		Points	
1 SEVERITY OF CURRENT OFFENSE Most serious current offense (<i>according to the scale shown on the right, with "Person Felony with Injury" being the most serious</i>) for which the ward has been adjudicated guilty, including any delinquencies.	250 = Person Felony with Injury 150 = Person Felony without Injury, Weapons Felony, or Circuit Court Commitment for Non-Person Felony 50 = Person Misdemeanor (with or without injury) 25 = Other Felony 10 = Non-Person Misdemeanor Offense 5 = Parole Violation or Traffic Offense		
2 PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY Most serious prior offense (<i>according to the scale shown on the right, with "Person Felony with Injury" being the most serious</i>) for which the ward has been adjudicated guilty	100 = Person Felony with Injury 50 = Person Felony without Injury, Weapons Felony, or Circuit Court Commitment for Non-Person Offense 25 = Person Misdemeanor (with or without injury) 10 = Other Felony 5 = Non-Person Misdemeanor Offense 0 = Traffic Offense, Status Offense, or None		
3 PRIOR COMMITMENTS	25 = More than One Prior Commitment to DJJ 15 = One Prior Commitment to DJJ 0 = No Prior Commitments		
4 ESCAPE OR RUNAWAY HISTORY	350 = One or More Escapes or Attempts to Escape from Any Facility or Police Custody, With Force Against a Person 175 = One or More Escapes or Attempts to Escape from a Secure Facility or Police Custody 50 = One or More Escapes or Runaways from Non-secure Facility or Home 0 = None		
INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT			
5 ASSAULTIVE/ESCAPE BEHAVIOR Only offenses for which the ward has been found guilty. A ward displays a pattern of aggressive behavior by having at least four instances of the following over a six-month period Fighting Simple Assault (Moderate Offense) Verbal Threats/Physical Gesturing Throwing Objects Abusive Language/Obscene Gesturing	400 = One or More Instances of Assault (Major Offense) with Injury, or Escapes/Attempts to Escape During Past 90 Days 300 = One or More Instances of Assault (Major Offense) with Injury During Past Year 200 = One or More Instances of Escapes/Attempts to Escape During Past Year 150 = One or More Instances of Assault (Major Offense) without Injury, During Past 90 Days 100 = One or More Instances of Assault (Major Offense) without Injury, During Past Year, OR Displayed a Pattern of Aggressive Behavior Over Past Six Months 0 = No Instances of Escape or Assault (Major Offense), or None Within the Past Year -100 = No Instances of Escape or Assault (Major Offense) During Past 18 Months (Not To Be Used Until Ward Has Remained With DJJ for at Least 18 Months)		
6 FREQUENCY OF INSTITUTIONAL OFFENSES Only offenses for which the ward has been found guilty	300 = More Than Two Majors, During Past 90 Days 150 = Two or Fewer Majors, During Past 90 Days 50 = More Than Ten Moderates, During Past 90 Days 0 = Ten or Fewer Moderates, During Past 90 Days -50 = No Offenses, During Past 90 Days -100 = No Institutional Offenses for Six Months or More		
7 TREATMENT PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	200 = Expelled From Program for Disruptive Behavior, During Past 90 Days 100 = No Participation (Refuses to Participate, On Suspension), During Past 90 Days 0 = Awaiting Services, During Past 90 Days -25 = Fair Participation, During Past 90 Days -50 = Good Participation, During Past 90 Days -75 = Good Participation for Six Months or More -100 = Completed All Programs		
8 EDUCATION/ WORK PROGRAM/ VOCATIONAL TRAINING PARTICIPATION	200 = Behavior is Consistently Seriously Disruptive, During Past 90 Days 100 = No Participation, During Past 90 Days 0 = Is Not In an Educational/Vocational Program -25 = Fair Participation, During Past 90 Days -50 = Good Participation, During Past 90 Days -100 = Good Participation for Six Months or More, or Successfully Completed Program		
9 CUSTODY TOTAL		SUM OF ITEMS 1 thru 8	
10 FORM-RECOMMENDED RECLASSIFICATION		I = 50 or Fewer Points II = 55-245 Points III = 250-495 Points IV = 500 or More Points	

REVISION DATE: JULY 31, 2002

RECLASSIFICATION FORM, PAGE 2

CUSTODY RECLASSIFICATION FORM - PAGE TWO

SECTION C		PLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS																					
1. STATURE <input type="checkbox"/> EXTRA SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> LARGE <input type="checkbox"/> EXTRA LARGE																							
2. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONCERNS – MARK "X" FOR ALL THAT APPLY: <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> NONE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> SUICIDE RISK</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MINIMUM LOS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MAXIMUM LOS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> DRUG TRAFFICKER</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PAST MAXIMUM LOS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> GANG MEMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PENDING CHARGES</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUTIONAL PREDATORY OFFENSE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN MANAGEMENT PROBLEM</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ENEMIES – INSTITUTION</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ESCAPE RISK</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN ASSOCIATES – INSTITUTION</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> LOW FUNCTIONING</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> OTHER</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH RISK/DISABILITY</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	<input type="checkbox"/> SUICIDE RISK	<input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MINIMUM LOS	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS	<input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MAXIMUM LOS	<input type="checkbox"/> DRUG TRAFFICKER	<input type="checkbox"/> PAST MAXIMUM LOS	<input type="checkbox"/> GANG MEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> PENDING CHARGES	<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUTIONAL PREDATORY OFFENSE	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS	<input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN MANAGEMENT PROBLEM	<input type="checkbox"/> ENEMIES – INSTITUTION	<input type="checkbox"/> ESCAPE RISK	<input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN ASSOCIATES – INSTITUTION	<input type="checkbox"/> LOW FUNCTIONING	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH RISK/DISABILITY	
<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	<input type="checkbox"/> SUICIDE RISK																						
<input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MINIMUM LOS	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS																						
<input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MAXIMUM LOS	<input type="checkbox"/> DRUG TRAFFICKER																						
<input type="checkbox"/> PAST MAXIMUM LOS	<input type="checkbox"/> GANG MEMBER																						
<input type="checkbox"/> PENDING CHARGES	<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT																						
<input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUTIONAL PREDATORY OFFENSE	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS																						
<input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN MANAGEMENT PROBLEM	<input type="checkbox"/> ENEMIES – INSTITUTION																						
<input type="checkbox"/> ESCAPE RISK	<input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN ASSOCIATES – INSTITUTION																						
<input type="checkbox"/> LOW FUNCTIONING	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER																						
<input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH RISK/DISABILITY																							
3. TREATMENT NEEDS – CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. M = MANDATORY R = RECOMMENDED A = ANCILLARY M R A ANGER CONTROL M R A SUBSTANCE ABUSE M R A SUBSTANCE ABUSE – BARRETT THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY M R A SEX OFFENDER – PRESCRIPTIVE M R A SEX OFFENDER – SELF-CONTAINED UNIT R A INDEPENDENT LIVING SKILLS		4. RECOMMEND OVERRIDE OF FORM-ASSIGNED CUSTODY LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES – CUSTODY LEVEL (AFTER OVERRIDE) _____ – REASON (REQUIRED): <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal investigation ongoing <input type="checkbox"/> Pending court charges <input type="checkbox"/> Unusually violent/heinous/notorious current offense <input type="checkbox"/> Predatory/manipulative behavior resulting in the form of mental or physical abuse of others <input type="checkbox"/> Ward's behavior is significantly better than indicated by the form (reduce custody level) <input type="checkbox"/> Other																					
5. INSTITUTION RECOMMENDED		6. COTTAGE RECOMMENDED (if the ward is not changing institutions).																					
7. NEXT REVIEW DATE: MM-DD-YYYY																							
8. CHAIR – Treatment Team _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> PRINT SIGNATURE </div>																							

REVISION DATE: JULY 31, 2002

Appendix H

Risk Assessment Instrument

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice Risk Assessment		
Name: _____	JTS#: _____	Assessment Date: ____/____/____
Date of Birth: ____/____/____	Officer Name: _____	
		Score
<hr/>		
1. Age at First Referral to CSU		
a. 14 or older.....	0	
b. 13 or younger.....	1	
2. Total Number of Adjudicated Offenses (separate incidents) in Most Recent Disposition		
a. One.....	0	
b. Two or more.....	1	
3. Total Number of Petitions for Violent Offenses (separate incidents) in Youth's Record		
a. Two or less.....	0	
b. Three or more.....	1	
4. Total Number of Petitions for Drug or Conspiracy Offenses (separate incidents) in Youth's Record		
a. None.....	0	
b. One.....	1	
c. Two or more.....	2	
5. Types of Petitions for Property Offense (separate incidents) in Youth's Record		
___ Burglary ___ Larceny (includes auto theft) ___ Fraud ___ Arson ___ Trespass/Vandalism		
a. None.....	0	
b. One type.....	1	
c. Two types.....	2	
d. Three types.....	3	
6. Substance Abuse		
a. None or Experimentation Only/No Problem.....	0	
b. Problematic use of alcohol and/or other drugs.....	1	
7. School Status		
a. Attending regularly or attending but truancy problems.....	0	
b. Dropped out/Expelled.....	2	
8. Peer Group		
a. No negative associations or youth is a loner.....	-2	
b. Some delinquent peers.....	0	
c. Mostly delinquent peers.....	2	
9. History of Runaways/Escape		
a. No.....	0	
b. Yes.....	2	
10. Youth a Victim of Child Abuse/Neglect		
a. No.....	0	
b. Yes, referred DSS for alleged or founded CA/N complaint.....	2	
11. Family Functioning		
a. No problem.....	-1	
b. Some disorganization.....	0	
c. Major disorganization.....	2	
12. Family Member (Parent/Sibling) on Probation or Incarcerated in Past Three Years		
a. No.....	0	
b. Yes, Parent Figure OR Sibling.....	1	
c. Yes, Parent Figure AND Sibling.....	2	
Risk Level:		
_____ Low	(-3 to 1)	
_____ Moderate	(2 to 7)	
_____ High	(8 to 21)	
TOTAL RISK SCORE		_____

Risk Assessment Instructions

RISK INSTRUMENT DEFINITIONS

1. **Age at First Referral to CSU** - Determine the youth's age at the time he/she was first referred to the CSU for a delinquent or status offense. Do not include referrals for dependency or custody. The outcome (e.g., diverted, petitioned) of the first referral does not matter.
2. **Number of Adjudicated Offenses Disposed of at Current Disposition** - This is a count of the number of ADJUDICATED OFFENSES that were/are to be disposed of at the current dispositional hearing. Do not include any offenses/charges that were not adjudicated. In counting adjudicated offenses, count only those that represented separate incidents. If a youth was adjudicated for two burglaries that occurred on two different nights that is two adjudications. However, if a youth was involved in a robbery and got charged/adjudicated for multiple counts of lesser included offenses (e.g., robbery, assault, theft) that should be counted as one offense, not three.
3. **Total Petitions for Violent Offenses** - This is a count of all PETITIONS for violent offenses in the youth's record. Be sure to count any and all petitions for violent offenses that occurred up to the date of the current disposition (even if they have not yet been adjudicated or disposed of). The petitions must reflect separate incidents, not multiple charges arising from the same incident. Violent offenses include all offenses against persons that are assaultive in nature including felony and misdemeanor assaults, kidnapping, murder, armed robbery, and robbery, carjacking, sexual assaults, etc.
4. **Total Petitions for Drug or Conspiracy Offenses** - This is a count of all PETITIONS in the youth's record for drug charges (sales, possession with intent to sell, use, possession) or for conspiracy charges. Count only those petitions arising from separate incidents, not multiple charges arising from the same incident. If a youth gets arrested for drug sales and gets three separate petitions alleging sales and possession, that is one incident (not two) and should be counted as one petition. Be sure to count any and all drug or conspiracy petitions that occurred up to the date of the current disposition.
5. **Types of Petitions for Property Offenses** - This is a count of the number of different TYPES of property offense petitions. It is not a count of the total number of petitions for property offenses. There are a total of five different types of property offenses that are considered: burglary; larceny; fraud; arson; and trespass/vandalism. Check the youth's entire record to determine how many of these different types the youth has been petitioned for. As above, only count petitions arising from separate incidents. If a youth committed one burglary during which he stole something, and was petitioned for burglary and theft, that's one petition. In such cases, count the most serious type. Be sure to count any and all property offense petitions that occurred up to the current disposition.
6. **Substance Abuse** - Indicate the degree to which drug/alcohol involvement has affected youth's normal functioning in the two years prior to the current disposition. Consider both frequency (e.g., "occasional", "frequent") and effect of use ("some" or "serious disruption/interference").
No Problem/experimentation: no use or occasional use that does not result in disruption of functioning. Uses less than once per month; OR more frequent use but relationships with parents not strained over use or involvement with using peers; AND no school problems associated with use; AND no arrests for D/A related offenses (within past two years).
Problematic: use of substances is associated with some or major disruption of functioning. Family relationships may have become strained over use; OR strong ties to D/A involved peers; OR deterioration in school performance believed to be drug/alcohol related; OR one or more school disciplinary actions related to substance abuse; OR one or more substance abuse-related arrests (past two years); OR any referral in past two years for out-patient or in-patient treatment for D/A abuse; OR admitted or diagnosed dependency.
7. **School Status** - Indicate whether the youth is enrolled and attending school, or has been expelled or has dropped out. If the youth has truancy problems, but is still going to school, he/she should be given a score of "0". However, if the youth has been truant for more than half the days in the last 9 months of school, consider them to have "dropped out" (and score "2").
8. **Peer relationships** - Use the definitions below to guide the scoring of this item.
No negative associations or youth is a loner: friends not known to be delinquent or to have influenced youth's involvement in delinquent behavior; no more than one referral involving co-defendants; OR youth has no few friends; engages in solitary pursuits and/or spends most time with much younger children.
Some delinquent peers: some companions involved in delinquent behavior. Has had co-defendants in 2-3 arrests and/or some friends have been referred to juvenile court.
Mostly delinquent peers: primary peer group has a strong delinquent orientation and/or most friends have been referred to juvenile court, and/or four or more arrests involving codefendants; and/or youth is a gang or posse member or affiliate.
9. **History of Runaways/Escapes** - Indicate whether the youth has a history of multiple runaways from home (defined as being gone for 24 hours or more) OR had ever runaway or escaped from a placement facility (secure or non-secure). The time frame for this question is "ever".
10. **Referred to DSS** - Indicate whether the youth was ever referred to DSS as a victim of child abuse of neglect. It does not matter if the allegation was founded/substantiated or not.
11. **Family Functioning Characteristics** - Use the definitions below to determine the extent of family disorganization.
No Problem: family functioning was basically stable and supportive. Physical and emotional needs of youth were being met. Parental discipline and control were generally effective.
Some Disorganization: family problems interfered with youth functioning (or youth problems interfered with family functioning). Parent-parent or parent-child conflict occurred frequently and at times was disruptive. OR parental discipline and control were often ineffective or inconsistent. OR there was residential instability or financial problems, or there had been recent disruptive event such as divorce, remarriage or a death in the family.
Major Disorganization: problems severely inhibited the youth's ability to function. Youth's physical or emotional needs were not being met. OR parent rejecting of, or refused responsibility for youth, OR chronic, serious parental problems (financial, mental health, illness, criminality), OR parent-parent or parent-child conflict occurred consistently and created turmoil. OR repeated instances of family violence. OR parental discipline and control were almost non-existent. OR parents contributed to youth's delinquency.
12. **Family Criminality** - Indicate whether a parent figure or sibling (or both) was on probation/parole or incarcerated during the three years prior to the current disposition. Incarcerated means sentenced to incarceration (do not include pre-trial jail or detention.) If a parent OR a sibling had been on probation or incarcerated, score "1". If BOTH had been, score "2". Parent figure includes natural parents, step-parents and live-in boyfriends/girlfriends. Do not include aunts, uncles, or other relatives unless they are caretakers/parent figures.

Appendix I

MISCELLANEOUS/OTHER OFFENSES

The following offense categories were grouped into the combined category of "Miscellaneous/Other" in the offense distribution tables in this report. They were selected to be collapsed into this category due to their low incidence.

Abortion
 Accomplice
 Aircraft /Aviation
 Animals
 Arrests (for use by State Police)
 Barratry
 Boating
 Bribery
 Computer Crime
 Conservation
 Conspiracy
 Dangerous Conduct
 Dog/Cat Offenses
 Drugs/Cosmetics Misbranded
 Erosion Control
 Extortion
 Federal Offense
 Gambling
 Game, Fish, Wildlife
 Health
 Judicial Reviews
 Juvenile & Domestic Court - Other
 Lottery
 Marriage Law
 Mental Health
 Miscellaneous Crime
 Ordinance, City, or County
 Paraphernalia, Controlled
 Paternity
 Peace, Conservator of the
 Perjury
 Prisoners
 Professions and Occupations
 Psychiatric Inpatient Treatment
 Riot And Unlawful Assembly
 School - Student's Behavior
 School Attendance
 Sex Offenses
 Solicitation
 Tax Laws
 Trade And Commerce
 Traffic - Perjury
 Treason
 Venue
 Violent Activities
 Wire Communications

Appendix J

CODE OF VIRGINIA: CITATIONS PERTAINING TO DJJ

- §16.1-222 Established; powers of Director [Virginia Juvenile Justice Information System]**
This code section establishes a separate information system for collecting and maintaining information on juveniles who have had contact with the juvenile justice system.
- § 16.1-246 When and how child may be taken into immediate custody**
This statute explains when and how a child may be taken into immediate custody and outlines the acceptable offense classifications and scenarios.
- § 16.1-247 Duties of person taking child into custody**
This code section dictates the duties of an official taking a child into custody. It provides specific release options, mandates for parties to notify, and time-frames for judicial review. It differentiates between instances when the court is open and the court is closed. This statute also indicates how long a juvenile that is not being transferred to a facility or institution may be held in custody and where that juvenile may be held.
- § 16.1-248.1 Criteria for detention or shelter care**
This statute specifies the criteria for placement in secure detention and shelter care, outlining the acceptable offense classifications and scenarios.
- § 16.1-260 Intake; petition; investigation**
This code section explains the process for filing petitions for matters falling under the bailiwick of the J&DR court. It also establishes the modes of communication deemed acceptable to process a petition, defines when an intake officer may use his or her discretion to proceed informally without filing a petition, dictates when a petition must be filed, and includes language about appealing an intake officer's decision.
- §16.1-269.1 Trial in circuit court; preliminary hearing; direct indictment; remand**
This statute describes the procedure used to transfer cases (for juveniles age fourteen or older) deemed more appropriate for circuit court. The criteria used to determine such appropriateness are also described.
- §16.1-270 Waiver of jurisdiction of juvenile court in certain cases**
This section of the code establishes criteria used for juveniles fourteen years of age or older to have a case transferred to the appropriate circuit court.
- § 16.1-278.5 Children in need of supervision (CHINSup)**
This statute spells out what reports and evaluations must be completed on CHINSup cases. It also specifies which public agencies are to be involved in the evaluation process and what dispositional options are available.
- § 16.1-284.1 Placement in secure local facility (post-dispositional)**
This code section addresses the criteria (age, offense history, commitment history, response to past treatment efforts) for post-dispositional placement in a secure local facility. It also spells out the time-frames for mandatory judicial reviews, establishes the maximum length of a juvenile's stay, and references the Department of Juvenile Justice's role in assisting localities.
- §16.1-285 Duration of commitments**
This section establishes DJJ's authority to commit a juvenile for an indeterminate period, as well as the time and age limits for such commitments. The section also specifies that the Department has the authority to discharge juveniles from its custody.
- §16.1-285.1 Commitment of serious offenders**
This code section addresses conditions considered by the court when making a decision to determinately commit a juvenile to the DJJ. The court specifies the period of commitment.
- § 16.1-292 Violation of court order by any person**
This statute provides the dispositional alternatives available to the court in contempt of court cases. It specifically spells out dispositions that can be utilized for juveniles found to have willfully and materially violated a court order pursuant to §16.1-278.5: Child in need of supervision (CHINSup).
- §16.1-309.2 Purpose and intent [Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act]**
This section of code establishes the purpose and general goals for the VJCCCA, including assistance to local communities for service planning and delivery.

PROPERTY OF

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

Appendix K

DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT, PAGE 1

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

Juvenile Name: _____ DOB: ____/____/____ Juvenile #: _____ ICN# _____
Intake Date: ____/____/____ Time: ____:____ ☐ AM ☐ PM Worker Name: _____ CSU #: _____
Completed as Part of Detention Decision: ☐ Completed as Follow-Up (On-Call Intake): ☐

Score

1. **Most Serious Alleged Offense (see reverse for examples of offenses in each category)**
 - Category A: Felonies against persons.15
 - Category B: Felony weapons and felony narcotics distribution.12
 - Category C: Other felonies.7
 - Category D: Class 1 misdemeanors against persons.5
 - Category E: Other Class 1 misdemeanors.3
 - Category F: Violations of probation/parole.2
2. **Additional Charges in this Referral**
 - Two or more additional current felony offenses.3
 - One additional current felony offense.2
 - One or more additional misdemeanor OR violation of probation/parole offenses.1
 - One or more status offenses OR No additional current offenses.0
3. **Prior Adjudications of Guilt (includes continued adjudications with "evidence sufficient to finding of guilt")**
 - Two or more prior adjudications of guilt for felony offenses.6
 - One prior adjudication of guilt for a felony offense.4
 - Two or more prior adjudications of guilt for misdemeanor offenses.3
 - Two or more prior adjudications of guilt for probation/parole violations.2
 - One prior adjudication of guilt for any misdemeanor or status offense.1
 - No prior adjudications of guilt.0
4. **Petitions Pending Adjudication (exclude deferred adjudications)**
 - One or more pending petitions for a felony offense.8
 - Two or more pending petitions for other offenses.5
 - One pending petition for an other offense.2
 - No pending petitions.0
5. **Supervision Status**
 - Parole.4
 - Probation based on a Felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.3
 - Probation based on other offenses OR CHINSup OR Deferred disposition with conditions.2
 - Informal Supervision OR Intake Diversion.1
 - None.0
6. **History of Failure to Appear (within past 12 months)**
 - Two or more petitions/warrants/detention orders for FTA in past 12 months.3
 - One petition/warrant/detention order for FTA in past 12 months.1
 - No petition/warrant/detention order for FTA in past 12 months.0
7. **History of Escape/ Runaways (within past 12 months)**
 - One or more escapes from secure confinement or custody.4
 - One or more instances of absconding from non-secure, court-ordered placements.3
 - One or more runaways from home.1
 - No escapes or runaways w/in past 12 months.0
8. **TOTAL SCORE**

Indicated Decision: ____ 0 - 9 Release ____ 10 - 14 Detention Alternative ____ 15+ Secure Detention

Mandatory Overrides: ☐ 1. Use of firearm in current offense
(must be detained) ☐ 2. Escapee from a secure placement
☐ 3. Local court policy (indicate applicable policy) _____

Discretionary Override: ☐ 1. Aggravating factors (override to more restrictive placement than indicated by guidelines)
☐ 2. Mitigating factors (override to less restrictive placement than indicated by guidelines)
☐ 3. Approved local graduated sanction for probation/parole violation

Actual Decision / Recommendation: ____ Release ____ Alternative ____ Secure Detention

DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT, PAGE 2

Offense Categories and Included Offenses

Category A: Felonies Against Persons

Abduction
Aggravated assault
Aggravated sexual battery
Arson of an occupied dwelling
Assault, law enforcement officer
Burglary of an occupied dwelling
Carjacking
Forcible sodomy
Malicious wounding
Murder
Manslaughter
Inanimate object sexual penetration
Rape
Reckless driving/disregard police with
bodily injury
Robbery
Take indecent liberties with a child

Category B: Felony Weapons & Felony Narcotics

Distribute Schedule I or II
Distribute Schedule I, II, III, IV or
marijuana on school property
Possess Schedule I or II with intent
to sell
Possess Schedule I or II
Sell Schedule I or II or > 1 oz. Marijuana
to a minor 3 years junior

Brandish/point a firearm on school property or
within 1000 ft.
Discharge firearm from motor vehicle
Discharge firearm in/at an occupied building
Possess a sawed-off shotgun
Receive a stolen firearm

Category C: Other Felonies

Arson of an unoccupied dwelling
Auto theft
Burglary/Breaking and entering/
Possess burglary tools
Escape from a correctional facility
(not detention)
Escape from secure juvenile detention
by force/violence
Extortion
Failure to appear in court for a felony
Fraud/bad checks/credit card > \$200
Grand larceny/Larceny > \$200
Larceny > \$5 from a person
Larceny of a firearm
Receive stolen goods > \$200
Shoplift > \$200
Unauthorized use of an automobile
Vandalism > \$1000 damage

Category D: Misdemeanors Against Persons

Assault, simple
Sexual battery

Category E: Other Misdemeanors

Brandish/point a firearm
Carry concealed weapon
Disorderly conduct
Escape from secure juvenile detention
without force/violence
Fraud/bad checks/credit card < \$200
Failure to appear for a misdemeanor
Larceny < \$200
Receive stolen goods < \$200

Common Aggravating / Mitigating Factors (Known at the time of Intake)

Aggravating

History of 2+ violent/assaultive offenses
Parent unable/unwilling to provide appropriate
supervision
Juvenile has significant mental health problem/
mental retardation
Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem
Juvenile does not regularly attend school/work
Juvenile has violated conditions of a detention alternative
Juvenile is charged with a new (detainable) offense
while in a detention alternative
Juvenile is an explicit threat to flee if released
Juvenile is currently an absconder from a non-secure placement

Mitigating

Juvenile marginally involved in the offense
Parent able/willing to provide appropriate
supervision
Juvenile has significant mental health problem/
mental retardation
Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem
Juvenile regularly attends school/work
Offense less serious than indicated by charge
Juvenile has no/minor prior record



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