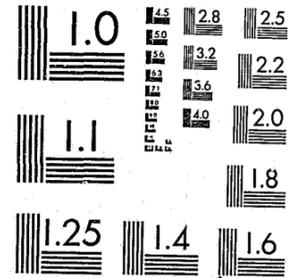


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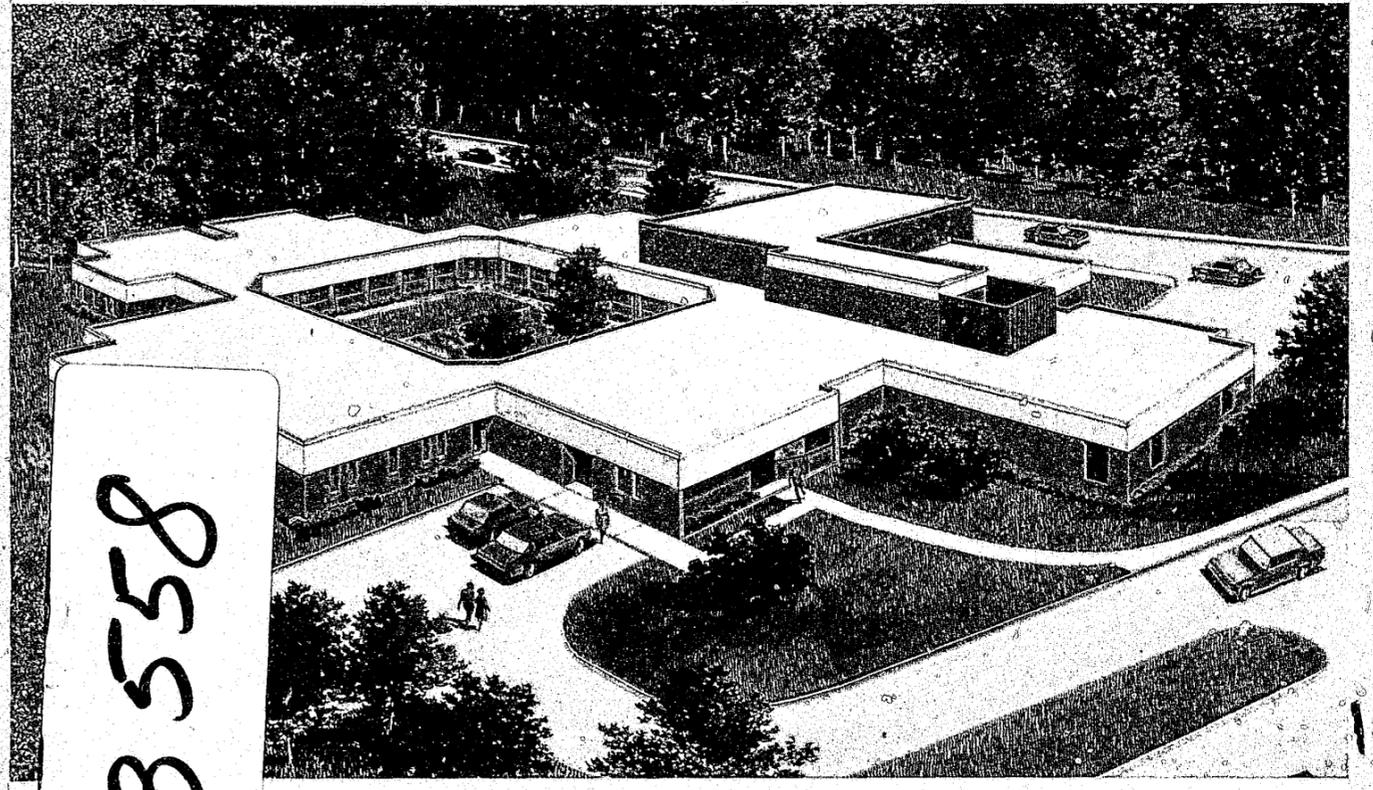
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1/07/83

FY 1981 Annual Statistical Report

July 1980-June 1981

Fairfax County Juvenile and
Domestic Relations
District Court
Fairfax, Virginia



83558

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ACQUISITIONS

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mr. John F. Herrity
Chairman

Mrs. Martha V. Pennino
Centreville District

Mr. Joseph Alexander
Lee District

Mrs. Sandra Duckworth
Mt. Vernon District

Mr. Thomas Davis, III
Mason District

Mrs. Audrey Moore
Annandale District

Mr. James M. Scott
Providence District

Mrs. Nancy Falck
Dranesville District

Mrs. Marie Travesky
Springfield District

Mr. J. Hamilton Lambert
County Executive

Mr. Verdia Haywood
*Deputy County Executive
for Human Services*

4100 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Cover: Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Home,
scheduled to open summer 1982.

U.S. Department of Justice 83558
National Institute of Justice

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**JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT
FY 1981 STAFF**

JUDGES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia
691-3367

Arnold B. Kassabian, *Chief Judge*
Frank. Deierhoi, *Judge*
Johanna L. Fitzpatrick, *Judge*
Thomas A. Fortkort, *Judge*
Michael J. Valentine, *Judge(s 7/80)*
Jan Berry, *Secretary*

SOUTH COUNTY UNIT:

6301 Richmond Highway
Alexandria, Virginia 22309
768-7301

Eric Assur, *Unit Director*
Elizabeth Kephart, *Clerical Specialist (to 9/80)*
Rozanne Winfield, *(s 10/80)*

Counselors:

Madeline Arter Ted Saunders (ti 8/80)
Christel Bungie (ti 8/80) Daniel Scrafford
Reen Lyddane (to 7/80) Gerald Smolen (s 11/80)
Dorthea Madsen John Miller (to 9/80)
Sandra Morton

High School Areas Included in Unit:

- Edison • Hayfield
- Fort Hunt • Lee
- Groveton • Mount Vernon

NORTH COUNTY UNIT

8206 Leesburg Pike, Suite 406
Tysons Corner, Va.
893-5472

Kenneth McLaughlin, *Unit Director*
Linda Weinfeld, *Clerical Specialist*

Counselors:

Don Green Gary Nickerson (s 8/80)
Carol Kutzer Debbie Powell (r 7/80)
Steven Marut Penny Rood
Nancy McIntosh James Smith (s 3/81)
Peter Clark (r 1/81)

High School Areas Included in Unit:

- Falls Church • Marshall
- Herndon • McLean
- Langley • Oakton
- Madison • South Lakes

**COURT SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION**

4057 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3343

Court Services:

Vincent M. Picciano, *Director of Court Services*
Faye Chamberlin, *Secretary*
Elaine Kramer, *Training Officer*
Franklin D. Pitts, *Deputy Director for Probation Services*

Administrative Services:

Terrie Bousquin, *Chief of Administrative Services*
Margaret Jackson, *Computer Manager (s 12/80)*
(part-time)
Dave Munn (r 8/80)
Mark Jacobs, *Research Analyst*
Elizabeth Kephart (ti 9/80)
Karen Lawrence, *Office Service Manager*
Jeffrey Levine, *Financial Analyst*
Catherine Randall, *Account Clerk II*

CENTRAL COUNTY UNIT

10409 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Georges R. Augsburger, *Unit Director*
Anna Swartz, *Clerical Specialist*

Counselors:

Mary Brantley William Lilley
Ronald Hutchison Margaret Mahoney (s 11/80)
Gerald Jackson Janie F. Schu (r 10/80)
Georgianne Pesa Langlotz Linda Prosis
Ted Saunders (to 8/80)

High School Areas Included in Unit:

- Annandale • Oakton
- Chantilly • Robinson
- Fairfax • JEB Stuart
- Jefferson • W. Springfield
- Lake Braddock • W. T. Woodson

CLERK'S OFFICE

Barbara J. Daymude, *Clerk of Court*

Deputy Clerks:

Patricia Berry
Helen Brown (s 6/81)
Virginia Dede (s 3/81) (part-time)
Chris Dumphy
Mary Squires (r 6/81)
Janet Ivery
Diane Jenkins (s 4/81)
Cathy Williams (r 1/81)
Pauline Lyon
Linda Nicholson (s 6/81)
Cheryl Payne (s 2/81) (part-time)
Marge Roberts
Mabel Simmons
Carolyn Skaritza (s 1/81)
Cathy Lynch (r 1/81)
Janet Weber (r 8/80)
Dianne Spencer
Lynn Stack
Debbie Thomas (s 5/81)
Deana Stone (s 6/81)
Virginia Diggory (r 6/81)
Jackie Vall
Vickie Watson-Schoop
Linda Watts
Marilyn Weeks

Court Recorders:

Leona Abat
Patty Maher-Wade
Mary Potts
Kathy Stone
Carolyn Tanks
Lois Lynch (r 4/81)

**DOMESTIC RELATIONS
UNIT**

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3241

Kathleen Meredith, *Unit Director*
Dave Shaw, *Adult Probation Counselor*
Barbara Wilson, *Clerk Typist (s 8/80)*

Counselors:

Joan Blackburn, *Custody Investigator*
Linda Bozoky
Pat Matthews
Maureen McKinney
Ron Merelman
Jerry Rich
Chris Stokes
Arlene Starace, *Custody Investigator (ti 3/81)*
(part-time)

**JUVENILE COURT
CITIZEN ADVISORY
COUNCIL MEMBERS**

David J. Kline, *Chairman*
Lee District

Annandale District
Nathaniel Choate

Mt. Vernon District
Christopher Walz (s 7/80)
Theodore J. Borgna (r 7/80)

Centreville District
Embry Rucker (s 5/81)
Barbara Caputo (r 4/81)

Providence District
Joseph Himes

City of Fairfax
Janet Bacon
Corporal Gilbert Barrington

Springfield District
Captain Thomas L. Meeks

Dranesville District
Mary Cale (s 5/81)
Lorna Gladstone (r 4/81)

Court Appointees
Dr. Gregory (Max) Schlueter
(s 11/80)
A. J. Spero (r 7/80)
Gary Wheeler (r 11/80)

Mason District
Ronald E. Fisher

At Large
George H. Pearsall

s—start

r—resign

ti—transfer

to—transfer out of unit to another court unit

s—start

r—resign

ti—transfer

to—transfer out of unit to another court unit

SPECIAL SERVICES UNIT:

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3145

Roy Morgan, *Unit Director*
Linda Meador, *Clerk (s 7/80)*
Peggy Reynolds (r 10/80)
Linda Kerns (s 12/80)

Counselors:

Jerry Bee, *Work Training Counselor*
Nancy Burke, *Community Services Project Counselor*
Richard David, *Placement Officer*
Robin Feldman, *Family Systems Counselor (part-time)*
Frank Fonte, *Family Systems Counselor*
Jeanie Furnari, *Family Systems Counselor*
Bob Kabrich, *Parole Counselor*
Cynthia Langfeldt, *Volunteer Coordinator*
Reen Lyddane, *Family Systems Counselor (part-time)*
John Miller (ti 9/80)
Christel Bungie (to 8/80)
Robin Munn, *Family Systems Supervisor*
Peter Rousos, *Diagnostic Team Coordinator*

CENTRAL INTAKE UNIT:

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-2495

William Reichhardt, *Unit Director*

Intake:

Clair Coons, *Night Intake Clerk*
Ann Cory, *Intake Clerk (s 4/81)*
John Fekety, *Night Intake Counselor(part-time)*
Connie Gooch, *Intake Clerk (s 4/81)*
Josie Boggess (r 3/81)
Debbie Groves, *Intake Clerk*
John Henry, *Hearing Officer*
Nanette Hoback, *Night Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Ann Martin, *Clerical Specialist (s 7/80)*
Norma Rigo (r 1/81)
Patricia Mulligan, *Night Intake Counselor (s 5/81) (part-time)*
Arlene Starace (to 5/81)
Lynn Nelson, *Night Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Lee Riley, *Intake Counselor*
Keith True, *Intake Counselor*
Theo Vaughn, *Intake Counselor*
Carolyn Watkins, *Intake Clerk*
Vicki Williams, *Intake Counselor*

Transportation Officers:

Michael Cantrell (to 5/81)
John Tuell (s 1/81)
Michelle Manning (to 11/80)

Supportive Services:

Kim-Chi Tran, *File Clerk (s 2/81)*
Ann Day (r 10/80)
Carol Queen (r 8/80)

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

Joseph Fedeli, *Director of Residential Services*

Outreach Detention Counselors:

Debbie Blair-Kamins
Constance Hollowell
Kenneth Langlotz
Michele Manning (ti 11/80)
Stephen Marut (to 8/80)
Robert Smith

Group Homes Coordinator:

Michael DeGiorgi

Girls Probation House:

David Rathbun, *Program Director*
Lynne Pike, *Assistant Director*
Dedra Liddle, *Clerical Specialist*

Counselors:

Suzanne Dickinson (part-time) Bill Menzin
Francis DeLoatche Joan Rogers
Lucy Guest Susan Schiffer
Rick Jank (s 10/80) Camilla Stroud
(s 9/80) (part-time)

Less Secure Shelter Home:

David Marsden, *Program Director*
Charlotte Pugh, *Clerical Specialist (part-time)*
Hilton Patrick, *Cook*

Counselors:

Michael Cantrell (ti 5/81) Dorothy Lear
Joe DiSeati JoAnne Lederman
Dennis Fee (part-time)
Joe Lewis (r 3/81) Gwen Robinson
West Johnson

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I. HISTORY

The Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court is responsible for adjudicating juvenile matters, offenses committed by adults against juveniles, and family matters except divorce. The Court offers comprehensive services for delinquent youngsters under the legal age of 18 who live in Fairfax County, the City of Fairfax, and the towns of Herndon and Vienna. In addition, the Court provides services to adults in these jurisdictions who are experiencing domestic and/or familial difficulties which are amenable to unofficial arbitration, to counseling, or to legal intervention. The Court also provides services required in adult criminal complaints for offenses committed against juveniles unrelated to them.

Prior to 1956, all juvenile and domestic relations cases were heard by a County Court judge, and all probation and investigation functions were handled by the County's Department of Public Welfare. In 1956, the County Board of Supervisors established a separate probation office for the court with a Chief Probation Officer, two probation officers and three clerical staff. Court was in session one day a week with the Chief Judge of the County Court presiding.

In 1962, the Court expanded hearings to three days a week, with each County Court judge sitting for one day each. In 1965, the first full-time Juvenile Judge was appointed and court met daily. In FY 1980, there were four full-time Judges of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. In the spring of 1980, the General Assembly approved the appointment of a fifth full-time Judge to begin sitting on July 1, 1980.

The increase in complaints, approved fiscal plans, expenditures, revenues, and staffing levels since FY 1975 is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 trends population levels and selected activity counts. The significant increase in juvenile complaints in FY 1974 was largely a result of a change in the Code of Virginia which required the hearing of all traffic cases in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court beginning September, 1973, rather than splitting the cases between the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court and the General District Court. Some of the increase shown in FY77 may be attributable to the implementation of an automated information system, which resulted in more accurate counting procedures.

The development of special programs to augment traditional probation services is particularly important in the Court's development. Many of these innovations were made possible by the availability of federal grant funds and have subsequently been funded by the County. The specialized programs include the informal hearing officer, emergency foster homes, group homes, the Work Training Program, the Community Services Project, Family Systems Counseling, the Diagnostic Team, Outreach Detention, the Less-Secure Shelter Home, five different alternative schools, the Volunteer Learning Program, the Girls' Probation House, school probation officers, and Support Enforcement.

Due to space limitations in the central complex and a desire to provide more readily accessible services to the community, the Court has decentralized its services throughout the County. A branch office opened in McLean in the spring of 1973 to provide intake, investigation, and probation functions. A second branch office with the same responsibilities was opened in the Mount Vernon area in late 1973. At the same time, the Central County services were divided into two units. All probation and investigation services were organized into one unit while intake and support services were combined into another unit. An additional unit, the Special Services Unit, was established in the summer of 1973, to operate established programs such as group homes, family counseling, the work training program, probation houses and volunteer services.

2

FIGURE 1
COMPLAINTS, BUDGET AND PERSONNEL
FAIRFAX COUNTY JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT
FY 1975 - FY 1981

	FY75		FY76		FY77		FY78		FY79		FY80		FY 81	
	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±
COMPLAINTS	13,284	4.2	13,149	(1.0)	17,694	34.6	19,979	12.9	21,678	8.5	22,517	3.9	22,315	(0.9)
Juvenile	11,324	6.2	11,234	(0.8)	14,546	29.5	16,493	13.4	17,908	8.6	18,181	1.5	17,498	(3.8)
Adult	2,500	(3.6)	1,195	(23.4)	3,756	96.3	3,486	(7.2)	3,770	8.1	4,336	16.6	4,817	11.1
APPROVED FISCAL PLAN (excludes grants)	1,094,687	18.0	1,595,863	46.8	1,446,160	(10.4)	1,803,826	24.8	1,934,662	7.3	2,325,404	20.1	2,583,250	11.1
Personal Services	923,188	19.6	1,190,736	29.0	1,053,746	(11.5)	1,329,363	26.2	1,412,305	6.3	1,768,053	25.1	2,015,357	14.0
Operating Expenses	158,353	7.8	397,976	51.3	390,167	(2.0)	470,217	20.6	511,425	8.8	551,952	7.9	567,893	2.9
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES (excludes grants)	1,162,248	38.0	1,595,863	37.3	1,759,092	10.3	1,967,586	11.9	1,918,442	(2.5)	2,321,657	21.0	2,643,155	13.9
Personal Services	905,774	40.6	1,190,736	31.5	1,245,042	4.6	1,461,288	7.4	1,476,112	1.1	1,792,339	21.4	2,021,217	12.8
Operating Expenses	243,845	27.5	397,976	63.2	509,103	28.0	507,751	(.3)	433,892	(14.6)	511,125	17.8	607,128	18.8
Capital Equipment	12,629	81.9	7,151	(43.4)	4,947	(30.9)	2,547	(48.6)	8,438	70.6	18,193	101.6	14,810	(18.6)
ACTUAL REVENUE/GRANTS	790,397	65.7	1,089,220	37.8	906,124	(16.8)	1,083,084	19.5	1,031,752	(4.7)	1,217,095	18.0	1,378,821	13.3
Va.-Dept. of Corrections	458,005	57.02	452,343	(1.2)	505,629	11.8	668,042	32.2	746,432	11.8	1,054,236	41.2	1,127,747	7.0
Grants	185,291	97.0	436,877	135.8	312,932	(28.4)	287,826	(8.1)	138,295	(52.0)	90,908	(34.2)	57,105	(37.2)
Fines and Costs	147,101	60.0	200,000	36.0	87,563	(56.3)	127,216	45.3	147,025	15.6	71,951	(51.0)	193,969	169.6
STAFFING LEVELS	90	16.9	98	16.7	98.0	0	110.5	12.8	114.5	4.0	123.6	7.9	134.2	8.6
Judges	3	50.0	3.0	0	3.0	0	4.0	33.3	4.0	0	4.0	0	5.0	25
Professional	58	16.0	51	0	51.0	0	58.5	14.7	62.5	6.8	69.4 ¹	11.0	75.0	8.1
Clerical	25	4.2	30	28.0	31.0	3.4	34.0	9.7	38.0	11.8	41.2	8.4	45.2	9.7
Grant	4	300.0	14	7.7	13.0	(7.1)	14.0	9.7	10.0	(28.6)	9.0	(10.0)	9.0	0

¹Includes Outreach Detention Staff (5 SYE) which presently are exempt positions.

FIGURE 2
STATISTICAL TRENDS
FY 1966 - FY 1981

FISCAL YEAR	COUNTY JUVENILE POPULATION (a)	DELINQUENCIES (b)	JUVENILE COMPLAINTS PER JUVENILE POPULATION	TOTAL COUNTY POPULATION (c)	NON-SUPPORT ACCOUNTS (d)	LICENSES ISSUED	ADULT COMPLAINTS (e)	ADULT COMPLAINTS PER CAPITA
1966	60,560	1,807	.030	368,900	840	6,797	1,411	.004
1967	65,410	1,972	.030	398,300	943	6,454	1,486	.004
1968	70,350	2,005	.029	429,600	917	6,967	1,636	.004
1969	75,580	2,472	.033	453,700	990	8,170	1,848	.004
1970	80,480	3,122	.039	477,000	1,062	9,500	1,904	.004
1971	83,800	3,129	.037	492,600	1,340	10,888	2,159	.004
1972	86,980	3,640	.042	509,400	1,555	9,952	2,235	.004
1973	88,010	4,259	.048	526,000	1,841	9,869	2,145	.004
1974	89,020	4,624	.052	544,000	1,876	14,987	2,594	.005
1975	89,450	3,935	.044	559,200	2,818	12,423	2,500	.004
1976	89,770	3,462	.038	576,200	2,112	9,245*	1,915	.003
1977	87,950	5,307	.060	583,800	2,168	12,994	2,617	.004
1978	86,280	6,326	.073	591,800	2,286	13,653	2,556	.004
1979	85,130	6,179	.073	605,800	2,513	11,984	2,724	.004
1980	83,620	5,839	.070	619,700	2,760	11,902	3,036	.005
1981	85,240	6,152	.072	633,100	3,014	13,665	3,215	.005

a. September public school memberships, grades 5-12, excluding grades 5-6 special education.

b. Juvenile complaints excluding traffic, custody, rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing intake counselor.

c. Includes Fairfax City. Sources: Fairfax County Office of Research and Statistics, and Tayloe-Murphy Institute (for Fairfax City).

d. As of June 30.

e. Complaints excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing intake counselor.

*Not the entire fiscal year - October 1975 - June 1976 only.

Another major change in the Court's organization resulted from the Court Reorganization Act of 1973. As of July 1974, all judges and those clerical personnel who performed jobs directly related to judicial rather than probation functions became State employees and the responsibility of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court. A separate Clerk of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court was appointed in the fall of 1974, and all State clerks became responsible to her. In FY 1980, the Chief Judge decided that court recorders would also become state employees, effective July 1, 1980. That portion of the court staff comprised of County employees also underwent reorganization in FY 1980, with the establishment of three divisions: Probation Operations, Residential Services, and Administrative Services. The position of Deputy Director of Court Services was created to head the Probation Operations Division. A Domestic Relations Unit was formed within the Operations Division, consolidating adult probation, custody investigations, and support enforcement. Figure 3 shows the FY 1981 organization of the court.

**FY 1981 JUVENILE COURT
ORGANIZATION/POSITION CHART**

4

**JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC
RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT**

JUDICIAL

1 CHIEF JUDGE
4 JUDGES
5 POSITIONS
5 STAFF YEARS

**STATE CLERK
OF THE COURT**

1 CLERK OF THE COURT
18 STATE CLERKS
4 COURT RECORDERS
23 POSITIONS
23 STAFF YEARS

**COURT
ADMINISTRATION**

1 CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
1 RESEARCH ANALYST
1 COMPUTER MANAGER
1 FINANCIAL ANALYST
1 TRAINER
1 OFFICE SERVICE MANAGER
1 ACCOUNT CLERK II
1 CLERICAL SPECIALIST
1 CLERK TYPIST II
9 POSITIONS
8.5 STAFF YEARS

DIRECTOR

1 DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES
1 POSITION
1 STAFF YEAR

**COUNSELING
SERVICES**

1 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES
1 POSITION
1 STAFF YEAR

**RESIDENTIAL
SERVICES**

1 CHIEF OF RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
1 POSITION
1 STAFF YEAR

**SOUTH COUNTY
CENTER**

1 SUPV. II
1 P.O. III
6 P.O. II
1 CLK. SPEC.
9 POSITIONS
9 STAFF YEARS

**DOMESTIC RELATIONS
UNIT**

1 SUPV. I
1 P.O. III
7 P.O. II
1 CLK. TYP. II
10 POSITIONS
10 STAFF YEARS

SPECIAL SERVICES

1 SUPV. II
1 SUPV. I
10 P.O. II
2 CLK. TYP. II
14 POSITIONS
14 STAFF YEARS

**GIRLS
PROBATION HOUSE**

1 DIRECTOR
1 ASST. DIR.
4 P.O. II
3 P.O. I
1 CLK. SPEC.
1 COOK
11 POSITIONS
10.5 STAFF YEARS

**LESS-SECURE
SHELTER HOME**

1 DIRECTOR
2 P.O. II
5 P.O. I
1 COOK
1 CLK. SPEC.
10 POSITIONS
9 STAFF YEARS

**NORTH COUNTY
CENTER**

1 SUPV. II
1 P.O. III
6 P.O. II
1 CLK. SPEC.
9 POSITIONS
9 STAFF YEARS

**CENTRAL COUNTY
CENTER**

1 SUPV. II
1 P.O. III
6 P.O. II
1 CLK. SPEC.
9 POSITIONS
9 STAFF YEARS

INTAKE

1 SUPV. II
1 P.O. III
1 HEAR. OFF.
5 P.O. II
2 VAN DRIVERS
2 CLK. SPEC.
7 CLK. TYP. II
19 POSITIONS
18.2 STAFF YEARS

**OUTREACH
DETENTION**

5 COUNSELORS
5 POSITIONS
5 STAFF YEARS

**EMERGENCY FOSTER
& GROUP HOMES**

1 COORDINATOR
1 POSITION
1 STAFF YEAR

An automated information system, JUVARE (Juvenile and Adult Recording and Evaluation System), was implemented in June 1976. This system provides on-line computer capabilities both in the courthouse and in branch offices for all case processing. It also generates management reports and provides a resource for research and evaluation.

On July 1, 1977, significant revisions to the Virginia Juvenile Code took effect. Among other things, these revisions provided distinct rules and procedures at all stages of the court process for dealing with CHINS (Children in Need of Services, previously called status offenders), delinquents, neglected and abused children, and children whose custody requires determination.

Since 1975, the Court has opened a number of residential facilities to implement a trend toward community corrections. In FY 1975, construction began on the Girls' Probation House, which accepted its first resident in October 1975. This is a minimum security facility which offers a structured program of school, rehabilitative treatment, and recreation as an alternative to state commitment. In FY 1980, the Virginia Department of Corrections and the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors approved funds for a corresponding facility for boys, the Boys' Probation House. A structure was purchased in October, 1980, and the process of redesign and renovation has begun. The facility is scheduled to open in FY 1982.

On January 28, 1980, the Less-Secure Shelter Home opened as a holding facility for CHINS offenders, who according to the revised Code cannot be kept in a secure facility longer than one court day. When the grant funding of this facility terminated on October 31, 1980, with the county assuming its costs, it marked the first time in over a decade that the court was not receiving grant funding for any of its programs or placements.

Groundbreaking for a new secure detention home was held in February, 1981, with staff to be hired in FY 1982.

Also in FY 1981, the citizens of Fairfax County approved a public safety bond issue of which \$5.2 million was designated for courthouse renovations, and the process of architectural design is underway.

The trend in court and probation services clearly has been to provide specialized services directed at delivering a range of correctional programs to its offender population. It is anticipated that this trend will continue, with the court significantly focusing in the coming years on research to help determine which services are most appropriate for specific offenders, and with planning for facilities to provide both pre-dispositional and post-dispositional placement.

II. AGENCY MISSION

During FY 1981, the Juvenile Court was one of seven county agencies to participate in a pilot project of developing a system of Management by Objectives (MBO). Considerable efforts were invested in formulating mission statements, general objectives, performance objectives, and workplans to guide managerial and line activity. Figure 4 displays the mission statements adopted for the agency as a whole, for each area, for each area of major functional responsibility, and for each division.

FIGURE 4
AGENCY, SUB-AGENCY, AND DIVISION MISSION STATEMENTS

The mission of the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court is to provide efficient, effective and equitable judicial and court service programs which promote positive behavioral change for those children and adults who come within the court's authority, to act in conformance with orders of the court, the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw, and Department of Corrections Minimum Standards, consistent with the well-being of the client, his/her family, and the protection of the community.

Judicial Administration Mission: To provide efficient and effective judicial services for those children and adults who come within the court's authority to act, in conformance with the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw, State Supreme Court policies, and the protection and well-being of the community.

Court Service Unit Mission: To provide efficient and effective Court Service programs for those children and adults who come to the attention of, or are referred to the unit, in conformance with orders of the court, the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw and Department of Corrections Minimum Standards, consistent with the well-being of the client, his/her family and the protection of the community.

Administrative Services Division Sub-Mission: To receive, process, complete and evaluate all fiscal, financial, budgetary, personnel and data management activity as required for the efficient operation of the Court Service Unit.

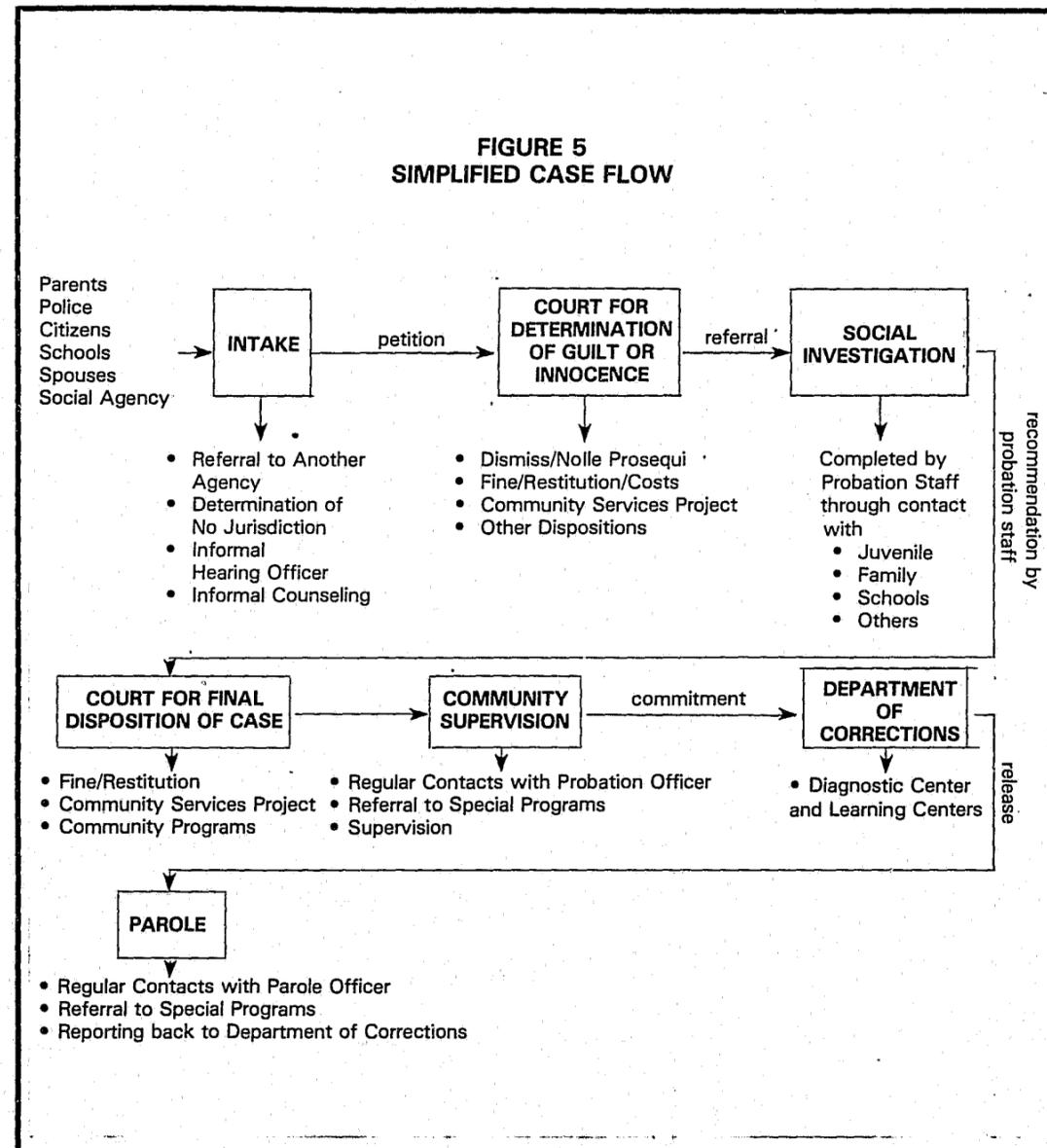
Probation Services Division Sub-Mission: To provide to children, adults and families in Fairfax County community social, rehabilitative and correctional programs and services that meet Department of Corrections standards and statutory and judicial requirements.

Residential Services Division Sub-Mission: To provide efficient, effective, accredited residential care programs and services to those youths and their parents who come within the court's authority to act and who require such services.

III. CASE PROCESSING

A. Juvenile Case Processing

Juvenile cases which progress through the entire juvenile system undergo the following sequence of processing stages, as represented schematically in the simplified case flow chart below: intake, adjudication, social investigation, disposition, court supervision, commitment, and after-care supervision. Cases do not necessarily go through all stages.



The following table presents trends in the average time required to process juvenile non-traffic complaints through these sequential stages.

**FIGURE 6
AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME (CALENDAR DAYS)
FOR JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS, FY 1978 - FY 1981**

PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
Alleged offense to intake	Complaints which specify date of alleged offense	17.9	18.9	18.2	20.2
Intake to first hearing	Complaints set for court more than 3 days after intake	34.7	34.6	36.6	37.4
Assignment of social investigation to hearing on report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	85.7	65.1	63.0	75.0
Start to end of supervision	Cases assigned for supervision	292	267	266	273

Intake

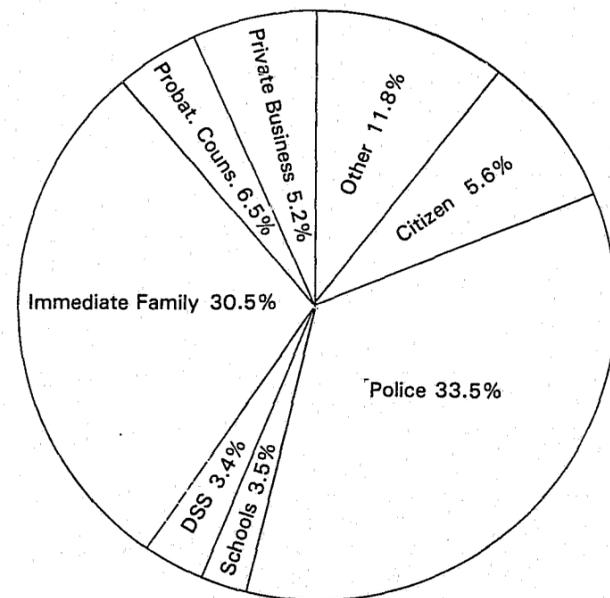
Juveniles thought to have committed offenses which are under the purview of the Juvenile Court are brought into the judicial system either by a police officer witnessing or responding to an alleged criminal offense, or by citizens, families, or other agencies. Below is shown the sources of complaints for the past four years.

**FIGURE 7
SOURCES OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS, FISCAL YEARS 1978* - 1981**

SOURCE	SEPT. 1, 1977- JUNE 30, 1978* %	FY 1979 %	FY 1980** %	FY 1981 %
Police	37.5	37.4	34.8	33.5
Immediate Family	27.8	27.7	29.6	30.5
Citizen	11.4	7.1	8.3	5.6
Private Business	5.8	7.3	6.3	5.2
Probation Counselor	3.2	5.1	4.7	6.5
DSS	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.4
School	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.5
Other Relative	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.2
Other Juvenile Court	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5
Other Public Agency	.6	.6	1.3	2.9
Self	.3	.6	.5	.5
Other	4.5	5.6	6.1	5.8
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

* This information was recorded beginning September 1, 1977, and therefore is available for only part of fiscal year 1978.
 ** Due to programming error, this information is missing for January-February 1980.

FIGURE 8
SOURCES OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS, FY 81



Although they accounted for under 35% of the juvenile non-traffic complaints during FY 81, the police were responsible for 64% of all complaints alleging drug and liquor offenses, 47% of all complaints alleging crimes against persons, 69% of all complaints alleging offenses against property, and 75% of all complaints alleging crimes against the public peace.

Immediate family members brought 73% of all complaints received which alleged status or CHINS offenses (offenses involving behavior that would not be considered criminal if committed by adults), and 75% of all complaints involving custody issues.

Of the complaints brought by private citizens, 33% alleged property offenses, 38% alleged offenses against persons, and 9% involved custody issues.

In FY 1981, the complaints received against juveniles by race and sex were:

FIGURE 9
JUVENILE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX
FY 1981

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL		WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Property Offenses											
Auto Larceny	132	24	35	1	192	Marijuana Possession	130	44	7	1	182
Breaking & Entering	468	61	132	17	678	Drug Offense	59	11	6	0	76
Grand Larceny	164	27	26	3	220	SUB-TOTAL	583	189	24	9	805
Petit Larceny	369	100	107	26	602	CHINS Offenses					
Vandalism	277	32	12	3	324	Beyond Parental Control	193	242	33	20	488
Trespassing	306	61	36	3	406	Runaway	83	144	10	16	253
Concealment	78	79	46	39	242	Truancy	62	69	7	7	145
Fraud	37	16	2	2	57	Other	4	4	0	1	9
Receiving Stolen Property	20	12	18	2	52	SUB-TOTAL	342	459	50	44	895
Arson	36	2	5	2	45	Custody	793	748	142	130	1813
Throwing Missiles	30	2	1	0	33	Traffic	5,896	1,422	342	73	7733
Tampering	25	0	1	0	26	Other					
Other	21	3	0	0	24	Rule, Capias Review	376	128	120	34	658
SUB-TOTAL	1,963	419	421	98	2,901	Violation of Probation or Parole	213	101	49	17	380
Offenses Against Persons						See Intake Counselor for Information	196	182	35	34	447
Assault	255	57	79	24	415	Request for Courtesy Supervision	33	10	13	2	53
Robbery	24	7	31	0	62	Request for Courtesy Investigation	18	6	1	1	26
Sex Offense	36	0	8	0	44	Transfer from other Va. Court	4	8	2	0	14
Firearm in Felony	3	0	11	0	14	Attorney Appointment	67	12	22	4	105
Abduction	4	5	3	0	12	Pre-trial Motion	65	51	5	3	124
Murder	2	1	0	0	3	Mental Petition	12	7	2	1	22
Other	7	0	3	0	10	Mental Retardation Petition	2	1	1	0	4
SUB-TOTAL	331	70	135	24	560	Complainant Left Without Seeing Intake	3	2	3	0	8
Offenses Against The Public						Other	85	24	7	3	119
Disorderly Conduct	41	8	3	3	55	SUB-TOTAL	1,291	706	286	140	2,423
Weapons Offense	52	1	11	0	64	TOTAL					
Curse & Abuse	46	18	5	5	74	11,457	4,075	1,437	529	17,498	
Telephone Abuse	15	12	1	0	28						
Escape Custody	15	2	4	1	22						
Other Offense Against Admin. of Justice	15	9	3	2	29						
Other	74	12	10	0	96						
SUB-TOTAL	258	62	37	11	368						
Drug and Alcohol Offenses											
Drunk in Public	175	19	7	5	206						
Other Alcohol	219	115	4	3	341						

**FIGURE 10
TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT BY SEX AND AGE,
FY 1981**

OFFENSE TYPE	AGE UNKNOWN		LESS THAN 13		13		14		15		16		17		OVER 17	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Offense against property	3	2	162	34	173	49	335	87	400	119	574	120	729	104	8
Offense against persons	0	0	49	8	35	10	46	20	68	24	112	13	156	19	0	0
Offense against the public and morality	1	0	26	6	16	9	32	8	38	19	79	13	102	18	1	0
Drug and Alcohol	1	1	2	0	8	12	24	15	80	31	207	55	283	83	2	1
CHINS	1	1	22	7	37	52	61	107	117	170	103	126	49	40	2	0
Custody	0	0	827	749	26	29	23	36	26	24	21	23	12	17	0	0
Other	20	20	311	257	74	47	127	94	196	163	329	135	390	109	130	21
SUB-TOTAL	26	24	1,399	1,061	369	208	648	367	925	550	1,425	485	1,721	390	143	24
SUB-TOTAL BY SEX:		Males- 6,656		Females - 3,109												
GRAND TOTAL:		9,765														

Since it is possible for a single juvenile to be the subject of several different complaints, the number of complaints as reported in the chart above differs from the number of alleged offenders. The table below trends the number of non-traffic offenders from FY 1979-FY 1981, as well as the changing proportions of first-offenders to repeat-offenders, and of first-offenders who return to court within the fiscal year to first-offenders who do not return. Much of the apparent increase in the percent of repeat offenders simply reflects the cumulative growth of the automated data base, starting in June 1976. Although the data presented should not be used for comparison purposes, it indicates the kind of performance data which in future years will become increasingly relevant as the increased counting accuracy has a continuous effect. In FY 1981, 10,303 different juveniles had at least one alleged offense either traffic or non-traffic.

**FIGURE 11
JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC OFFENDER
COUNTS AND RECIDIVISM TRENDS
FY 1979 - FY 1981**

	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
Alleged offenders in given year <i>with</i> complaints in previous years	1,608 (27.9%)	1,880 (33.8%)	1,893 (32.7%)
Alleged offenders in given year <i>without</i> complaints in previous years			
• who <i>do return</i> to court that year	520 (9.0%)	438 (7.9%)	451 (7.8%)
• who <i>do not return</i> to court that year	3,638 (63.1%)	3,252 (58.4%)	3,455 (59.7%)
TOTAL	5,766 (100%)	5,570 (100%)	5,789 (100%)
Average no. of complaints per alleged offender in given year	1.60	1.67	1.69

The chart below shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by race and sex since FY 1975:

**FIGURE 12
JUVENILE COMPLAINT RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION,
TRAFFIC AND NON-TRAFFIC
FY 1975 - FY 1981**

	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978*	FY 1979*	FY 1980*	FY 1981*
White Male	74.3%	72.8%	68.9%	68.0%	68.9%	68.0%	61.7%
White Female	20.8	21.6	23.7	23.0	21.3	21.2	22.5
Non-White Male	3.7	4.1	5.5	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.8
Non-White Female	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
TOTAL	100%						
n	11,324	11,234	14,546	15,967	16,467	16,439	15,698

*To make figures since 1977 comparable to those for previous years, these figures do not include offenses which were not routinely counted in prior years: rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

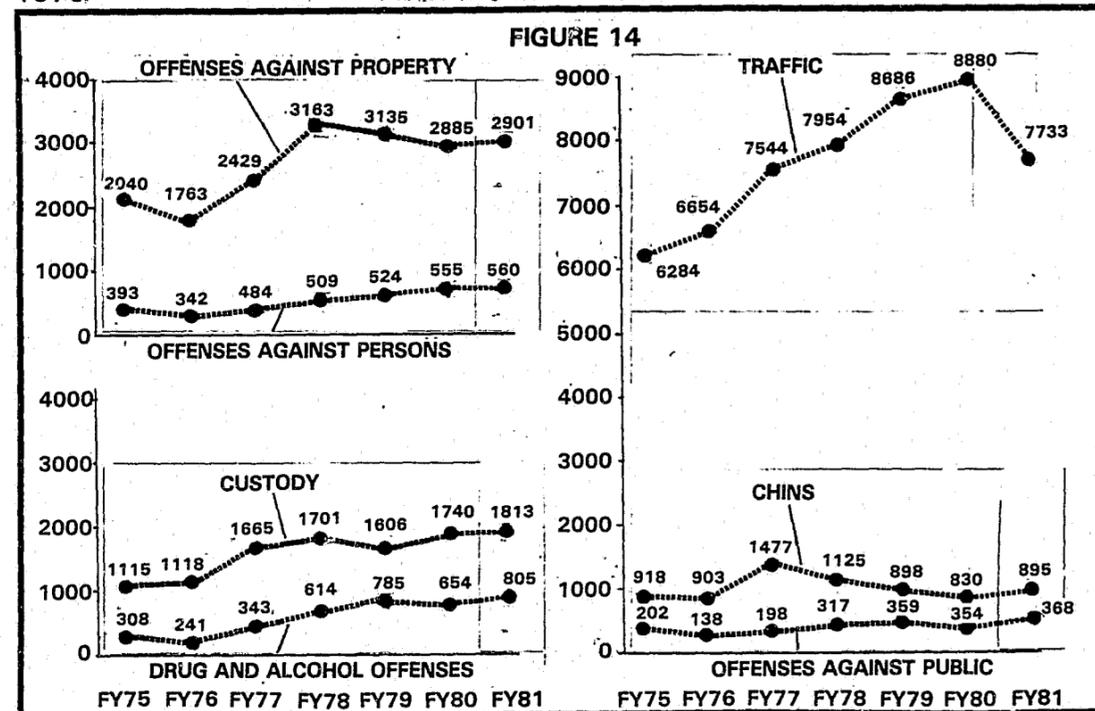
The next chart shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints, excluding traffic complaints, by race and sex since FY 1977:

**FIGURE 13
JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT RACE
AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND
FY 1977 - FY 1981***

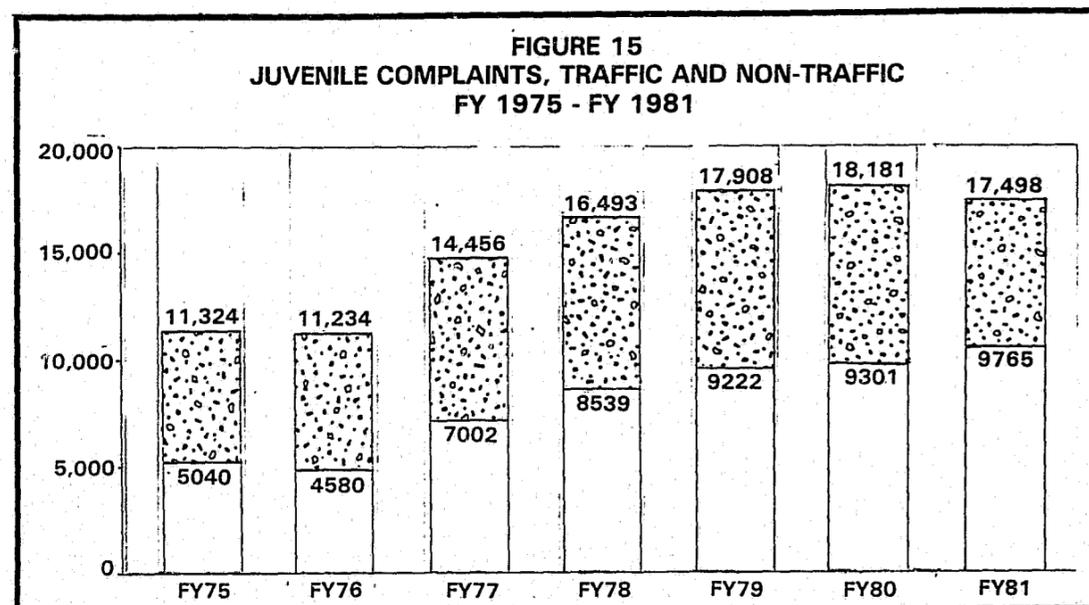
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
White Male	58.8%	57.8%	60.5%	58.3%	58.2%
White Female	28.8	26.9	23.8	23.6	26.4
Non-White Male	8.8	11.6	11.0	13.4	11.1
Non-White Female	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.7	4.3
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
n	7002	8013	7781	7559	7965

*Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing intake counselors.

The following charts graph the changes in the categories of juvenile complaints since FY 1975:



The increase in all categories of juvenile complaints combined is graphed below:



The following tables display the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by offense type since FY 1975.

The first chart refers to all juvenile complaints, including traffic complaints; the next chart refers to juvenile complaints excluding traffic complaints.

FIGURE 16
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED 1975 - FY 1981, INCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES

	FY 1975 N=11,324	FY 1976 N=11,234	FY 1977 N=14,546*	FY 1978 N=15,967*	FY 1979 N=16,467*	FY 1980 N=16,439*	FY 1981 N=15,698*
Offenses Against Property	18.0	15.7	16.7	19.8	19.0	17.5	18.5
Offenses Against Persons	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6
Offenses Against Public	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.8	4.8	4.0	5.1
CHINS Offenses	8.1	8.0	10.3	7.0	5.5	5.0	5.7
Custody and Neglect	9.8	10.0	11.4	10.7	9.8	10.6	11.5
Traffic	55.5	59.0	51.9	49.8	52.7	54.0	49.3
Other	.7	1.0	2.7	3.7	2.9	3.3	4.0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To make figures since 1977 comparable to those for previous years, these figures do not include offenses which were not routinely counted in prior years: capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

FIGURE 17
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED 1975 - FY 1981, EXCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES

	FY 1975 N=5040	FY 1976 N=4580	FY 1977 N=7002*	FY 1978 N=8013*	FY 1979 N=7781*	FY 1980 N=7559*	FY 1981 N 7695*
Offenses Against Property	40.4	38.5	34.7	39.5	40.3	38.2	36.4
Offenses Against Persons	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.0
Offenses Against Public	4.0	3.0	2.8	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.6
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	6.1	5.3	4.9	7.7	10.1	8.7	10.1
CHINS Offenses	18.2	19.6	21.4	14.0	11.5	11.0	11.2
Custody and Neglect	22.0	24.5	23.7	21.2	20.6	23.0	22.8
Other	1.6	2.5	5.6	7.3	6.1	7.2	7.8
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*To make figures since 1977, comparable to those for previous years, these figures do not include offenses which were not routinely counted in prior years: rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

When the police witness or are called to the scene of an offense alleged to have been committed by a juvenile, the police officer verifies that an offense has occurred and completes an investigative report. If the suspected violator has been apprehended during court hours, the police officer may bring the juvenile to the Intake Section at either the Courthouse or the McLean or Mount Vernon branch offices. If the police do not wish to detain the juvenile, they may send the child home and come to intake at any time to file a petition. A parent or other adult bringing a complaint against a juvenile also files the complaint at one of the offices.

After a complaint has been filed with an intake clerk, each complaint is interviewed by an intake counselor. Intake reviews cases to determine whether this court has jurisdiction and

whether the charge meets Code requirements for the offense. According to the revised Code, Intake may not refuse petitions which allege:

- (a) controversy over a child's custody, visitation, or support;
- (b) a violation of the support laws;
- (c) the right of either a child or his parents to treatment or services required by law;
- (d) the commission of a an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.

However, according to the law, Intake does have the discretion to refuse other complaints. Complainants whose petitions have been refused may appeal to a magistrate, who may issue a warrant for the child if he finds probable cause for the commission of a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.

In FY 1981, court staff performed 9,142 intakes on juvenile non-traffic complaints. Some intakes involve more than one complaint: in FY 1981, there was an average of 1.07 intakes per juvenile non-traffic complaint, compared to averages of 1.06 in FY 1979 and 1.05 in FY 1980. In FY 1981, Intake set for court 62.5% of all juvenile non-traffic complaints received. An additional 9.4% of those complaints were set for an informal hearing with the court's Hearing Officer.

The following chart shows percentages of complaints set for court by intake, by offense type, for FY 1979 through FY 1981:

**FIGURE 18
INTAKE DISPOSITIONS
BY TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC OFFENSE***

Offense Type	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981	
	No. of Complaints	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints	Percent Set For Court
Offense Against Property	3135	71.2	2885	68.4	2901	72.3
Offenses Against Persons	524	76.9	555	74.4	560	76.3
Offenses Against the Public and Morality	359	71.6	354	66.4	368	60.9
Drug and Liquor	785	63.4	654	61.8	805	48.6
CHINS	898	43.9	830	44.9	895	42.5
Custody	1606	58.2	1740	53.9	1813	51.6
TOTAL	7307	64.6	7018	61.8	7342	60.7

* Excluding rules, capiases, and others.

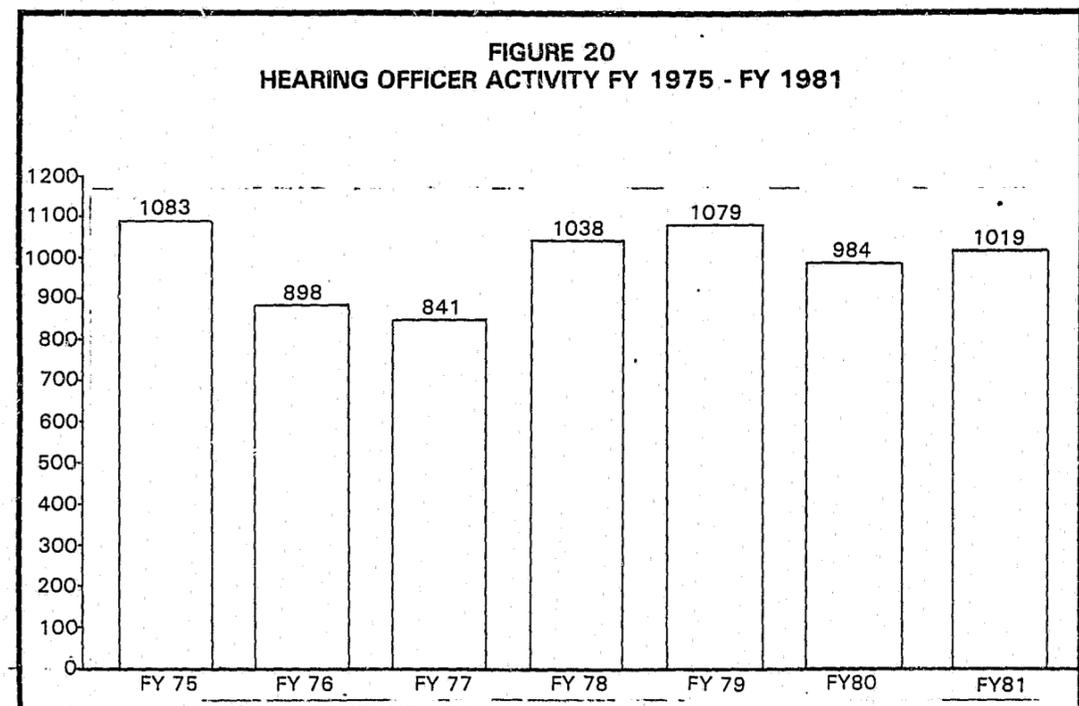
INFORMAL HEARING OFFICER

The Hearing Officer program was begun in 1970 to hear minor cases which may be resolved by informal arbitration and sanctions. The Hearing Officer is used most frequently in trespassing, minor property, and drug cases. The Hearing Office states the nature of the hearing to the juvenile, the parents and/or complainants, and discusses the situation with all involved. Depending on the problem and the nature of the responses, the Hearing Officer decides on the course of action. Most often an essay is assigned or the case is continued for a period of time and closed if the juvenile commits no further offenses. A petition may be filed for informal processing if new offenses are committed.

The Hearing Officer activity since FY 1975 can be seen below:

**FIGURE 19
HEARING OFFICER ACTIVITY FY 1975 - FY 1981**

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF HEARINGS	FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF HEARINGS
1975	1,083	1978	1,038
1976	898	1979	1,079
1977	841	1980	984
		1981	1,019



DETENTION

In more serious cases which are not informally diverted, the intake counselor must decide whether a child should be detained or placed outside of his/her home prior to a court hearing or whether he/she can be released to parents or a guardian. If holding is necessary, the available options pending detention hearings are placement in a foster home, placement in a pre-dispositional group home, placement in the Less-Secure Shelter Home for CHINS offenders, placement in the Northern Virginia Detention Home, or placement in the adult detention center for juveniles over 15 charged with other than CHINS offenses.

The decision by Intake to hold a child outside of his/her home is made because the child may present a danger to the community or to himself, and the judge may decide to detain if he determines that the child is unlikely to appear for the court hearing. In all cases in which a child is placed outside his/her home pending hearing, a judicial determination to continue detention must be made by a judge the next working day after a child is first detained to ensure that continued detention is appropriate. The Code prohibits the detention of CHINS offenders in secure facilities beyond the time of the detention hearing, and the detention of abused and neglected children is prohibited in secure facilities at all.

At times when Intake is not open, special magistrates may authorize detention of a juvenile through issuance of a warrant.

The following tables show numbers of juvenile confinements in the juvenile detention home and the adult detention center in FY 1981, as well as confinement trends since 1975.

FIGURE 21
JUVENILES DETAINED BY PLACE, RACE, AND SEX — 1981

Race and Sex	Juvenile Detention Home			Adult Detention Home			Less-Secure Shelter Home*		
	No.	Average Days	Average Length of Stay	No.	Average Days	Average Length of Stay	No.	Average Days	Average Length of Stay
White Male	289	4701	16.3	146	1595	10.9	35	780	22.3
White Female	155	2636	17.0	6	59	9.8	86	1515	17.6
Non-White Male	84	1721	20.5	44	616	14.0	7	143	20.4
Non-White Female	25	239	9.6	0	-	-	8	153	19.1
TOTAL	553	9297	16.8	196	2270	11.6	136	2591	19.1

* The Less-Secure Shelter Home opened on January 28, 1980.

FIGURE 22 SECURE CONFINEMENT TRENDS—FY 1975 - FY 1981

Fiscal Year	Juvenile Detention Home			Adult Detention Center (ADC)			Total Held In Secure Confinement	Percent of Total Held In ADC
	No.	Average Days	Average Length of Stay	No.	Average Days	Average Length of Stay		
1975	707	7,338	10.4	200	1,303	6.5	907	22.1
1976	606	7,665	12.6	168	1,546	9.2	774	21.7
1977	672	7,367	11.0	126	1,358	10.8	798	15.8
1978*	486	6,307	13.0	124	1,534	12.4	610	20.3
1979	549	9,242	16.8	150	1,841	12.3	699	21.5
1980	532	7,143	13.4	158	1,589	10.1	690	22.9
1981	553	9,297	16.8	196	2,270	11.6	749	26.2

* The Juvenile Detention Home operated with diminished capacity due to repairs, from August - October, 1977.

The tables above report numbers of confinements, which exceed the number of juveniles confined since a single juvenile may be confined more than once in the same year. In FY 1981, 415 different juveniles were confined to the juvenile detention home, and 181 juveniles held in the adult detention center. A total of 524 different juveniles were held in either juvenile or adult detention, with some of these juveniles held in both. During the previous fiscal year, a total of 469 different juveniles were held in either juvenile or adult detention; 381 were confined to the juvenile detention home, and 147 to the adult detention center.

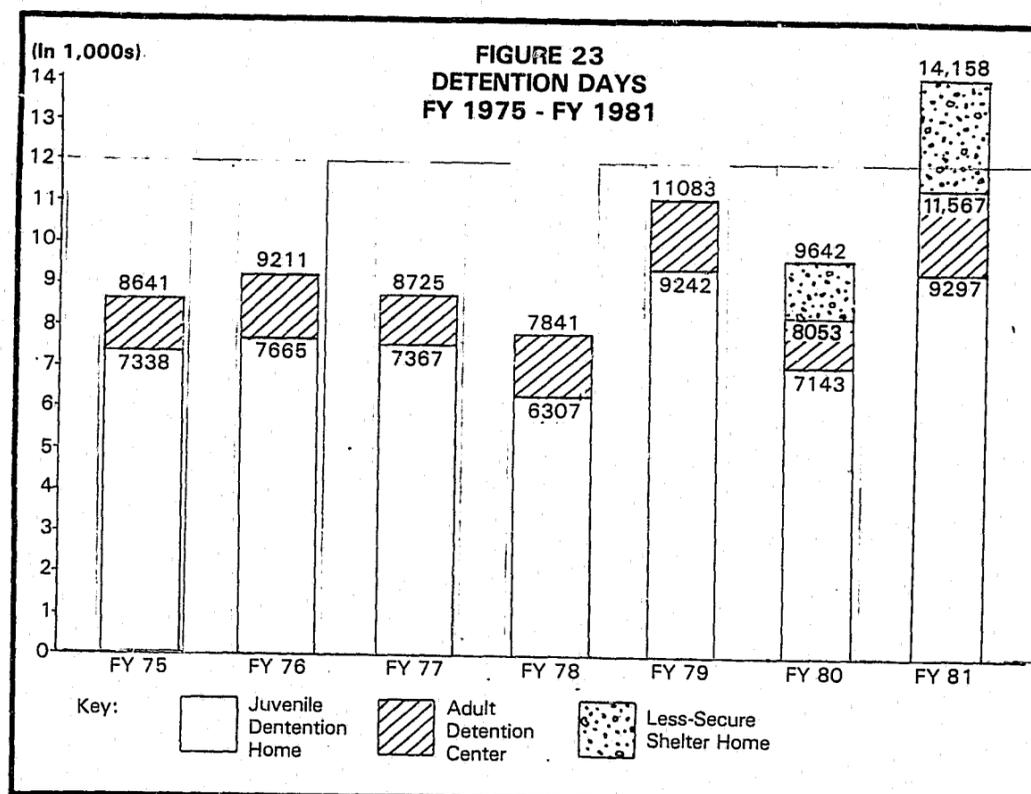


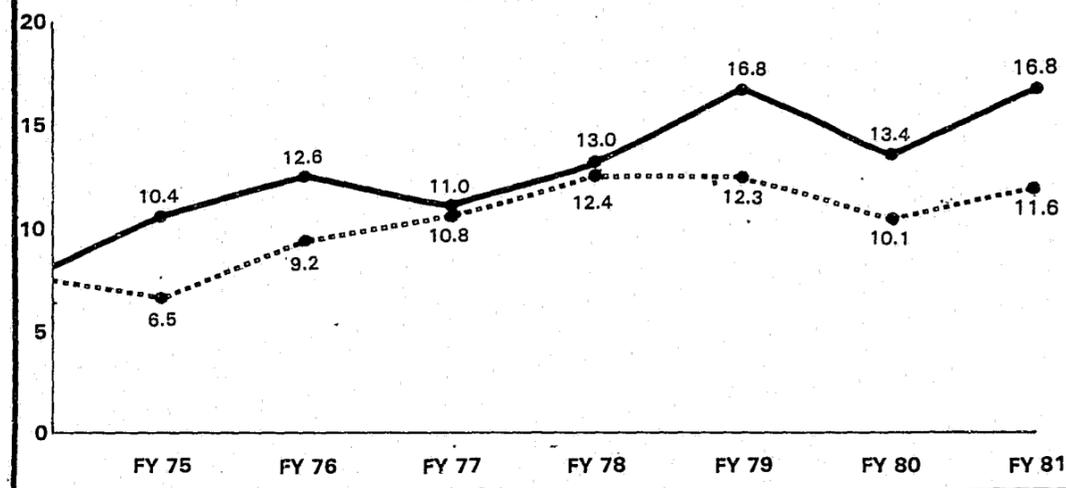
FIGURE 24
JUVENILE DETENTION HOME -
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY AGE

Age	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
9	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	0
10	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
11	1.0	12.3	20.2	0	0	13.2	8.3
12	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.6	20.5	21.1	14.6
13	13.2	18.6	9.7	12.5	14.5	14.1	34.3
14	11.1	13.5	10.9	12.4	13.1	13.4	21.2
15	12.1	14.8	12.8	13.1	6.5	14.6	13.1
16	10.1	12.3	8.9	14.0	16.0	14.0	16.6
17+	6.3	8.2	11.0	11.0	19.0	10.3	14.0

**FIGURE 25
ADULT DETENTION CENTER -
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY AGE**

Age	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	0	1.7	0
15	4.2	2.5	3.3	4.8	9.5	8.8	13.3
16	5.8	8.1	9.2	10.8	8.8	7.8	9.8
17+	7.2	10.5	12.2	15.5	12.5	11.8	12.0

**FIGURE 26
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
FOR JUVENILES DETAINED**



————— Detention Home
..... Adult Detention Center

ADJUDICATION

If a child is confined in the juvenile detention home, less-secure shelter home, or adult detention center, his/her hearing is scheduled within 10 days of the detention hearing. Otherwise, the adjudicatory hearing is generally set by Intake for 3-4 weeks following the filing of the complaint.

If the offense is one for which a child may lose his/her freedom, an attorney is provided by the court or the juvenile is required to retain one, depending on the family's financial situation. At the hearing the juvenile is informed by the judge of the alleged offense and is asked for a plea of innocent or not innocent. The complainant explains the circumstances which led to the filing of the petition, the accused juvenile may respond to the charges, and any other witnesses are called. The judge then makes his decision for disposition of the case. Options available to him at this point include:

- commitment to the State Department of Corrections
- placement in a Court Youth Service Home
- commitment of the child to another agency for placement
- placement of the child under court supervision
- continuance for a social investigation to be conducted by a probation investigator to bring recommendations on appropriate dispositions to the judge at a later date
- fine and costs or restitution
- continuation of the case to be dismissed at a future date if there are no further offenses
- dismissal of the charge

The following table reports the number of commitments to the State Department of Corrections since FY 1975:

**FIGURE 27 COMMITMENTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS FROM FAIRFAX COUNTY, FY 1975-FY 1981**

Fiscal Year	Number of Commitments
1975	33
1976	44
1977	48
1978	60
1979	59
1980	44
1981	68

Some cases receive adjudication and disposition in a single court hearing, while other cases require several hearings. The increase in juvenile and adult cases docketed since 1975 is shown below:

**FIGURE 28
DOCKETED COURT TRANSACTIONS FY 1975 - FY 1981**

Fiscal Year	Court Days	Non-Traffic Transactions	Daily Av	Traffic Transactions	Daily Av	Total Transactions	Daily Av
1975	252					10,762	42.7
1976 *	249					13,095	52.5
1977	249	13,767	55.3	9,501	38.2	23,268	93.4
1978	251	13,175	52.5	10,441	41.6	23,616	94.1
1979	245	16,159	66.0	9,976	40.7	26,135	106.7
1980	245	15,355	62.7	10,020	40.9	25,375	103.6
1981	238	17,105	71.9	10,210	42.9	27,315	114.8

*The State Supreme Court Uniform Docketing System was begun in 1976 and hearings began to be counted uniformly throughout Virginia. Each complaint heard is counted as one hearing. Therefore, if five complaints are heard at one time, the Uniform Docketing System counts them as five hearings.

SUPERVISION

If a juvenile is placed under court supervision, he/she is assigned a probation counselor in his/her area of the County. Rules for probation are typed, signed by the judge, and given to the juvenile to clarify specific requirements such as curfew and associations. The following tables show the race, sex, and ages by court center of juveniles under different types of supervision during FY 1981.

**FIGURE 29
AGE AND SEX OF JUVENILES UNDER
SUPERVISION DURING FY 1981
(by Court Units)**

Age	MALES						Total No.	Percent	Age	FEMALES						Total No.	Percent
	Central	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations					Central	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations			
Under 13	3	18	12	1	121	155	8.6	Under 13	-	1	2	-	113	116	17.5		
13	15	13	17	4	8	57	3.2	13	3	3	8	-	7	21	3.2		
14	48	40	59	10	5	162	9.0	14	25	16	17	3	7	68	10.3		
15	119	79	80	21	3	302	16.8	15	55	38	27	5	5	130	19.6		
16	150	126	127	42	2	447	24.8	16	70	61	35	6	9	181	27.3		
17	159	104	118	61	-	442	24.5	17	35	31	30	6	1	103	15.6		
Over 17	64	47	68	37	21	237	13.2	Over 17	11	11	11	3	7	43	6.5		
Sub-Total	558	427	481	176	160	1,802	100%		199	161	130	23	149	662	100%		

**FIGURE 30
RACE AND SEX OF JUVENILES UNDER SUPERVISION DURING FY 1981 (by Court Units)**

	CENTRAL		NORTH		SOUTH		SPECIAL SERVICES		DOMESTIC RELATIONS		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Male	501	66.2	347	59.0	393	64.3	126	63.3	146	47.2	1,513	61.4
White Female	183	24.2	146	24.8	106	17.3	17	8.5	128	41.4	580	23.5
Non-White Male	57	7.5	80	13.6	88	14.4	50	25.1	14	4.5	289	11.7
Non-White Female	16	2.1	15	2.6	24	3.9	6	3.0	21	6.8	82	3.3
TOTAL	757	100	588	100	611	100	199	100	309	100	2,464	100

**FIGURE 31
STATUS DISTRIBUTION - JUVENILE CASES DURING FY 1981 (by Court Units)**

	CENTRAL	NORTH	SOUTH	SPECIAL SERVICES	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	TOTAL
Parole				84		84
Committed Offender				107		107
Custody Investigation				1	242	243
Counseling	3	3	4			10
Courtesy Investigation		10	7			17
Courtesy Supervision		20	27	5		52
Investigation	359	239	269	1	5	873
Probation	394	310	286		24	1,014
Unofficial Counseling			5	18		23
Unsupervised Probation	1	1		1		3
Visitation Investigation					38	38
TOTAL	757	588	611	199	309	2,464

Some juveniles come under several different types of supervision during the same year. For example, first they have a social investigation, then are put on probation, and then may be on parole. The number of supervisions reported above, therefore, exceeds the number of different juveniles under some form of supervision. The total number of juveniles under supervision was 1,776 in FY 1981, compared to 1,769 in FY 1980 and 1,808 in FY 1979.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The effective reduction of future offenses by juveniles brought to its attention is of critical importance to the court. Consequently, many specialized services have been developed to enhance court intervention. In FY 1981 these included diagnostic services; work, education, and family counseling programs; coordination of volunteer activity and of direct court placement; and residential facilities. The number of participants in each of these programs is shown after the description below:

1. *Diagnostic Services* - Judges may order psychiatric or psychological evaluations, usually as part of social investigations, for juveniles within the purview of the court. Probation officers also may request such evaluations during the course of social investigations to aid in the formulation of treatment plans. Although private doctors and psychologists perform some of these evaluations, most are performed by one staff psychologist from the Woodburn Mental Health Center who is assigned full-time to the court and several interns under her supervision. The court has used psychological support services since the fall of 1970.

The Diagnostic Team, coordinated by a probation counselor assigned to the Special Services Unit, is an interagency group whose membership includes a psychologist assigned to the court, a family counselor from the court staff, and according to the particular case under consideration, representatives from the Health Department, the Department of Social Services (DSS), the School Board, Vocational Rehabilitation, and other agencies. The group conferences especially difficult cases referred by judges or probation counselors, and reports its recommendations to the judges. DSS counselors occasionally refer cases of court-involved juveniles. Most juveniles whose cases come before the team have failed to respond to prior treatment efforts. The team considers a range of specialized diagnostic evaluations about each juvenile it sees, and facilitates collaboration among the different agencies whose cooperation is required to implement recommended treatment plans. Special emphasis is placed on checking whether community resources have been exhausted before recommending the removal of any juvenile from the community. The team has operated since the spring of 1974.

2. *Work Programs* - The *Work Training Program* is targeted specifically at juveniles on probation, 14 to 18 years of age, who have committed at least two adjudicated offenses. The Work Training Counselor places trainees in agencies of the county government and non-profit agencies, maintaining periodic contact with the on-site work supervisors and counseling trainees about job-related problems. Trainees usually work from 15 to 40 hours a week, depending upon their school schedules and the needs of the employing agencies, for periods of up to six months. They are paid strictly for hours worked; the court handles all payroll administration. Although a judge can order a juvenile to get a job, no one can be ordered to participate in this program and no punitive court action occurs solely as a result of a youngster's failure in the program. Trainees are treated on the job as regular employees; employers are free to fire them without advance approval from the court. The program began in November 1973.

The Community Services Project provides youngsters the choice of working without pay in an agency of the county government or a non-profit agency in lieu of a fine imposed by a judge or of a return to court for violating probation. Young people are referred to the program by judges or probation counselors. Those who choose to participate are subject to a show cause order (for contempt of court) if they fail to complete their hours. The program began in the spring of 1972. An amendment to the Virginia Code in FY 1980 authorizes juvenile court judges to order delinquents to participate in public service projects.

3. *Education Programs* - The court and the School Board collaborate in operating or supporting a variety of alternative schools for youngsters who are unable to benefit from the ordinary public school experience.

Three of these schools

- the *Falls Bridge School* in Vienna
- the *Sager Avenue School* in Fairfax City
- the *South County Alternative School* in the Richmond Highway Area

were created by joint action of the court and the School Division. The court provides facilities and administrative support, while the School Division provides a full-time teacher and books and supplies for each school. Each school has capacity for six students under probation supervision by the court who have experienced behavior and/or attendance problems in school. Students are referred by their probation counselors who closely monitor their attendance in the alternative schools. Students receive individualized remedial instruction, designed to enable them within a year to either return to a regular school, obtain a high school equivalency diploma, or enroll in a vocational or work-study program. Sager Avenue School opened in the fall of 1974, Falls Bridge School in September of 1977, and South County alternative School in November of 1977.

The *Enterprise Learning Center* located in Fairfax City is a private, non-profit school which provides a therapeutic learning environment for up to 30 juveniles of average and above-average intelligence whose emotional and behavioral problems have prevented them from coping with regular school settings. In FY 1981, one-half of the students enrolled have been under court supervision. In addition to individual and small-group instruction, students receive individual and group counseling, and parents are required to participate in counseling. The School Division provides two full-time teachers, while the court provides money to pay a portion of rent and the salaries of the director, a third teacher, a counselor, and a part-time secretary. Enterprise opened in the summer of 1974.

Different Drum, in Mt. Vernon, is another non-profit private school. The court contracts for 5 of the 25 student spaces. Different Drum provides an integrated program of remedial education, counseling, vocational preparation, and recreation to its students. Different Drum is staffed by a director and assistant director, an education specialist, an education coordinator, three teacher-counselors and two aides. Like Enterprise, it accepts referrals from probation counselors, and the Department of Social Services. It also accepts referrals from the Fairfax County Public Schools and from other jurisdictions. Different Drum opened in 1974; the court has contracted for spaces there since October 1976.

The *Volunteer Learning Program* is an individualized tutoring program available to all residents of the county. In addition to the School Division, which provides one full-time coordinator, and the court, which provides office space, the program is also sponsored by the public libraries, which provide space for the tutoring and training activity. The program coordinator recruits, trains, and supervises volunteers who serve as tutors for persons needing remedial assistance. The coordinator also diagnoses individual educational needs and matches appropriate tutors to learners or makes referrals to Adult Learning Centers. Tutors and learners meet one-on-one twice weekly, usually in a library, to work towards a selected academic goal such as a high school equivalency certificate, return to high school, or attainment of some basic skill. Tutors are also assigned to the learning centers. Nearly one-third of the learners are court-referred. Other referrals come from the public schools, other agencies, and other program participants. The program started in the fall of 1975.

The *School Probation Officer Program* is the final program jointly sponsored by the court and the School Division. Teachers in selected intermediate and high schools are designated

as probation counselors. They attempt to handle student problems through counseling and referral either before or after the students become involved with the court. The court and the School Division share payment of the supplemental salary increments that the school probation officers receive. The program started in the fall of 1973.

4. The *Family Counseling Program* - Three full-time and two half-time specially trained probation counselors of the Juvenile Court staff the Family Systems Counseling Program. This program focuses on parents because they make such an obvious contribution to the emotional and material welfare of their children and because parental cooperation helps determine the success of court supervision. The Family Systems approach operates under the assumption that the child's behavior can be viewed in part as symptomatic of the total family process. Counseling is designed to re-establish positive and stable patterns of family interaction. Family counselors discourage parents from including children in the counseling sessions, and stress instead the parents' responsibility for changing their own familial roles. Referrals to the program come from all units of the court at all stages of court processing. While the largest numbers of referrals come from probation counselors, others, including judges, intake counselors, and domestic relations counselors, make referrals as well. In addition to counseling parents of delinquent children, family counselors prepare evaluations for the court's Diagnostic Team, function as consultants to other court programs including the Girls' Probation House and Enterprise Learning Center, and offer training and case consultation to other members of the court staff. The program began in the fall of 1970.
5. The *Volunteer Program* - Volunteers participate in the delivery of court services as probation and parole aides, court aides, restitution aides, program aides, administrative aides, aides at residential facilities, and as support persons for youngsters under court supervision who are in need of a positive adult model. The program is coordinated by a single professional, who recruits and screens volunteers, orients them to the court system, and places them with the staff members they will assist. The Volunteer Coordinator also helps recruit and orient people to serve as emergency foster home parents. The coordinator acts as a liaison between the court and local colleges, community organizations, the Voluntary Action Center, and concerned citizens. In FY 1981 a total of 106 different persons volunteered approximately 13,100 hours of their time, almost 7 person years. This is nearly three times the number of volunteer hours as in the previous year.
6. *Special Placements* - Section 16.1-286 of the Code of Virginia provides for the state to reimburse local jurisdictions for those costs of placements in certified residential institutions which exceed parents' abilities to pay. Since April 1980, a placement coordinator has facilitated the direct placement of all youngsters in the custody of the court pursuant to this Code section, and has monitored their cases during the course of their stays. The coordinator serves as a liaison with the State Department of Corrections, Reception and Diagnostic Center, Direct Placement Unit; with the various residential institutions; and with probation staff. Due to the temporary suspension of state funds for this program, there were no new special placements during the first half of FY 1981.
7. *Residential Services*
Girls Probation House - This is a community-based residential facility for up to 12 girls from 13 to 17 years of age, who have been placed there by judicial disposition. While the Probation House does not accept girls with severe emotional problems or heavy involvement with drugs, residents have failed to respond to previous treatment efforts, and some have been placed at the House under suspended commitment to the State Department of Corrections. The House provides a structured environment which emphasizes the acceptance of personal responsibility by residents through means of intensive staff supervision, a five-level program of behavior modification, role modeling, and individual, group, and family counseling.

The House is staffed by a director, assistant director, three senior counselors, three other counselors, a clerical specialist, and a cook. In addition, the School Division provides a teacher and a teacher's aide, who conduct classes at the House from 9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. daily.

In FY 1981, the House operated with an occupancy rate of 76%, at a cost of \$63.28 per child-care day. The average length of stay for all residents released during the fiscal year was four months, while "graduates" - those successfully completing the entire five-level program - stayed an average of nine months.

Group Homes - Other community-based residential facilities operated by the court include two pre-dispositional and two post-dispositional Group Homes, administered by a Group Home Coordinator. Each group home is staffed by full-time houseparents who own or rent the house and who receive, in addition to a fixed salary, a pro-rated share of rent and utilities costs and per-diem allowances according to the number of child-care days they provide. The natural parents of the children placed in these homes are required to contribute according to their abilities towards the costs of their children's support.

The *pre-dispositional* group homes have budgeted capacity for 8 boys and girls, placed there by judicial order while awaiting court disposition or longer term placement, who require out-of-home placement but do not need secure detention. They are each expected to stay no longer than eight weeks. They attend school or work during the day, or attend class during the morning offered by a teacher assigned by the School Division. Due to turnover among houseparents and difficulty in finding new houseparents despite an active recruitment drive, the pre-dispositional group homes were not both open during the entire fiscal year. The average length of stay for those released in FY 1981 was 27 days; the occupancy rate based on the number of bed-days actually available was 54% at a cost per child-care day of \$40.76.

The two post-dispositional group homes each have capacity for four boys or girls who are under supervision of the court's probation staff and whose temporary custody has been transferred by judicial order to the group houseparents. These group homes each provide a stable home-like atmosphere for children who are free of severe emotional, cognitive, drug or alcohol problems. These children are expected to stay from four to nine months while they, their natural parents, probation counselors, and court family counselors work toward returning the children to their natural homes if possible, or arranging other suitable long-term placements. The children attend school or are employed while residing at the home; their parents may be referred to the court's family counseling program. The first group house operated by salaried houseparents opened in the summer of 1975; the court had used volunteer group homes since 1971.

The average length of stay for those released in FY 1981 was 102 days. The occupancy rate was 95%, at a cost of \$23.21 per child-care day.

Emergency Foster Homes - In addition to the pre-dispositional group homes, a number of emergency foster homes provide short-term foster care to children free of severe emotional or drug problems who are awaiting court dispositions or longer-term placement, and who do not require secure detention. The Group Home Coordinator trains and supervises the volunteer foster parents, who receive per-diem support payments. Emergency foster homes have been in use since 1971. The average length of stay for those released from emergency foster homes in FY 1981 was 27 days.

Outreach Detention - In January of 1978, a federal grant made it possible to begin operation of the Outreach Detention Program as another alternative to the detention of juveniles awaiting court disposition. Five outreach counselors with small caseloads provide intensive supervision to juveniles assigned to the program by judges, who otherwise might have found it necessary to detain the juveniles. The average length of service for those released in FY 1981 was 43 days; the cost per child-care day was \$6.67. During FY 1981, the program was utilized at a rate of 119%.

Less-Secure Shelter Home - This is a non-secure pre-dispositional holding facility for up to 9 boys and girls, placed there by judicial order. The facility is designed to shelter CHINS, who under the Code of Virginia cannot be detained beyond the next court day in the same

secure facility as delinquent offenders. The house opened on January 28, 1980, funded by a Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) federal grant.

It is staffed by a director, two senior counselors, four full-time and one part-time counselors, a clerk-typist, a cook, and a teacher from the Fairfax County Public Schools. The utilization rate was 92%, at a cost per child-care day (excluding costs of capital equipment) of \$67.03. The average length of stay for those released was 19 days.

The following chart lists the total caseloads of each program and type of residential facility operated by the court since FY 1978:

**FIGURE 32
CASELOADS OF PROGRAMS AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FY 1978 - FY 1981**

Programs	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1978	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1979	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1980	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1981
Psychological Evaluations (Court Psychologists)	243	277	270	344
Diagnostic Team	73	82	66	74
Work Training Program	265	221	276	225
Community Service Project	185	213	253	413
Falls-Bridge School	13	7	10	8
Sager Avenue School	11	14	12	10
South County Alternative School	22	13	17	12
Enterprise Learning Center ²	48	34	34	26
Different Drum ³	10	7	9	6
Volunteer Learning Program ²	199	195	219	246
Family Counseling Program ⁴	274	233	237	241
Court Placement Program			42 ⁵	58 ⁵
Placements				
Girls' Probation House	22	28	39	35
Pre-dispositional Group Homes	52	56	34	22
Post-dispositional Group Homes	21	14	16	19
Emergency Foster Homes	24	39	27	5
Outreach Detention	144 ⁵	367	314	303
Less-Secure Shelter Home			70 ⁵	146

¹The "number of cases" refers to all cases active on July 1, plus all new cases during the fiscal year.

²Includes court-referred and non-court-referred learners.

³This is the number of youths placed directly by the Court at Different Drum.

⁴Includes only counseling cases, not diagnostic evaluations.

⁵Program or placement in operation only part of year.

B. ADULT CASE PROCESSING

Crimes committed between members of a family and crimes committed by an adult against a juvenile are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, with the exception of the charge of murder of a family member. These offenses are brought to the attention of the court either by a police officer witnessing an offense or learning of it as a result of an investigation or by a citizen or member of the family acting as complainant. Adult misdemeanor charges under the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court's jurisdiction are heard in their entirety in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Preliminary hearings are conducted for adult felonies and if the charge is reduced, the entire case is heard. If the charge is not reduced and the preliminary hearing reveals probable cause, the case is referred to the Grand Jury.

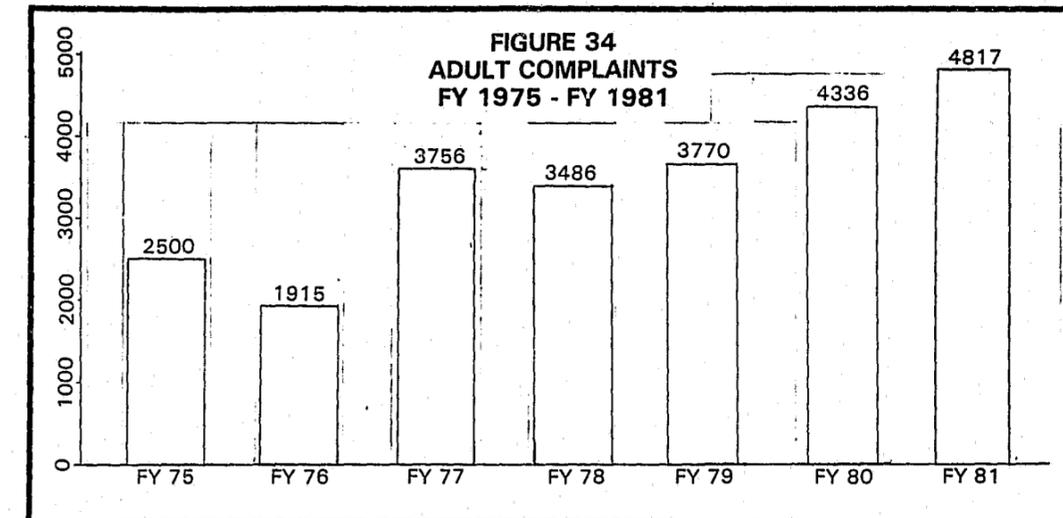
If a police officer determines that a crime has been committed between members of a family or by an adult against a juvenile, the adult offender is arrested and brought before the special magistrate. If a member of the family or citizen is acting as complainant, the victim must go before the special magistrate and swear that the person has committed an offense. A warrant is then prepared and the alleged offender may be arrested.

Some intakes involve more than one complaint against the same individual. In FY 1981, there was an average of 1.04 adult complaints per intake. Nearly four out of five complaints against adults, 79.2% of them, resulted in court hearings. The complaints received against adults in FY 1981 by race and sex were:

**FIGURE 33
ADULT COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX - FY 1981**

Offenses	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL	Domestic Relations	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Against Persons						Domestic Problems	4	3	0	1	8
Assault	394	35	94	10	533	Non-Support-Virginia	929	44	212	5	1,190
Contributing	70	4	11	1	86	Non-Support					
Curse and Abuse	12	3	2	0	17	Out-of-State	674	21	250	10	955
Telephone Abuse	22	5	6	1	34	SUB-TOTAL	1,607	68	462	16	2,153
Abduction	18	5	3	0	26	Other					
Murder	3	0	0	0	3	Rule, Capias	895	92	264	31	1,282
Other	16	0	9	0	25	Review	55	1	8	0	64
SUB-TOTAL	535	52	125	12	724	See Intake Counselor					
Offenses						for Information	93	12	22	0	127
Against Property						Pre-trial Motion	39	5	3	1	48
Trespassing	52	5	8	3	68	Attorney Appointment	61	6	11	1	79
Vandalism	4	0	0	0	4	Complainant Left Without					
Destruction of Prop	18	0	4	1	23	Seeing Intake	2	0	0	0	2
Theft	14	3	1	0	18	Other	43	6	7	2	58
Breaking & Entering	10	1	3	0	14	SUB-TOTAL	1,188	122	315	35	1,660
Other	33	3	10	0	46	TOTAL	3,554	256	940	67	4,817
SUB-TOTAL	131	12	26	4	173						
Sex Offenses											
Sodomy	15	1	2	0	18						
Indecent Exposure	13	0	2	0	15						
Indecent Liberties	41	0	1	0	42						
Other	24	1	7	0	32						
SUB-TOTAL	93	2	12	0	107						

The number of adult complaints from FY 1975 - FY 1981 is graphed below. The increase from FY 1976 to FY 1977 is in large part due to the implementation of the court's automated information system, resulting in a more complete count of complaints.



The table below trends the number of adult offenders from FY 1979 - FY 1981, as well as the changing proportions of first offenders to repeat offenders, and of first-offenders who return to court within the fiscal year to first offenders who do not return. These figures refer to both support and criminal cases.

**FIGURE 35
ADULT OFFENDER COUNTS AND RECIDIVISM TRENDS
FY 1979 - FY 1981**

	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
Alleged offenders in given year <i>with</i> complaints in previous years	756 (26.4%)	1,055 (33.0%)	1,228 (35.9%)
Alleged offenders in given year <i>without</i> complaints in previous years			
• who <i>do return</i> to court that year	257 (9.0%)	272 (8.5%)	284 (8.3%)
• who <i>do not return</i> to court that year	1,855 (64.7%)	1,873 (58.5%)	1,913 (55.9%)
TOTAL	2,868 (100%)	3,200 (100%)	3,425 (100%)
Average No. of Complaints per Alleged Offender in Given Year	1.31	1.36	1.41

Alleged adult offenders who are arrested early enough in the day are scheduled for a preliminary hearing that same day. At this hearing the defendant is formally charged, bond conditions are set or a determination regarding release on recognizance is made, and the defendant is informed of his/her right to counsel which allows a court-appointed attorney if he/she cannot afford one. If the conditions of bond are met by the violator or if he/she is placed on release on

recognizance (r.o.r.), he/she is released from custody and instructed to appear before the Court at a later date. If the conditions of bond or r.o.r. are not met, then the defendant remains in the Adult Detention Center. If the arrest occurs when court is not in session, the Special Justice sets bond or releases the adult on recognizance. If the bond is not met, the defendant is kept in the Adult Detention Center until the next working day, at which time he/she will be brought to court for a hearing. If a withdrawal is requested by the complainant, a meeting with an intake counselor is required. The counselor discusses the matter with the complainant and defendant and suggests a course of action.

When the criminal charge is a felony, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court conducts a preliminary hearing, and if the charge is not dropped or reduced to a misdemeanor, the case is bound over for Grand Jury deliberation under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. In all misdemeanors the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court will render the final disposition.

The following table shows average times required to process adult complaints through the various stages for each of the past four fiscal years:

**FIGURE 36
AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES (CALENDAR DAYS)
FOR ADULT COMPLAINTS FY 1978 - FY 1981**

PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
Alleged offense to intake	Complaints which specify date of alleged offense	17.6	24.6	20.5	19.6
Intake to first hearing	Complaints set for court more than 3 days after intake	33.4	32.0	37.6	38.2
Assignment of social investigation to hearing on report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	138.7	98.5	96.4	86.3

Final dispositions available in adult cases include jail sentences or other confinement and probation. In juvenile cases when a child is over 15 and treated as an adult in Juvenile Court, the same dispositions, including jail sentences, are used for the juveniles.

The chart below shows the changing distribution of adult complaints by race and sex since 1975:

**FIGURE 37
ADULT WARRANT AND PETITION RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND
FY 1975 - FY 1981**

	1975	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*	1981*
N=	2500	1915	2617	2555	2724	3036	3215
White Male	84.6%	83.8%	80.5%	81.3%	77.4%	77.4%	74.9%
White Female	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.2	4.8	5.2	4.4
Non-White Male	11.4	11.7	14.9	14.6	16.4	16.5	19.7
Non-White Female	.6	.6	.5	.9	1.3	.9	1.1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor are not counted in calculating these percentages since 1977, to make them comparable to figures for previous years.

C. SUPPORT CASE PROCESSING

Various support actions are processed through the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Among these, in-state non-support cases, outgoing reciprocals (non-support petitions by a Fairfax County resident against a resident of another state), incoming reciprocals (non-support petitions from an out-of-state resident against a Fairfax County resident), consent orders and Circuit Court support transfers constitute the bulk of the cases processed. In FY 1981, this court received 1190 in-state non-support complaints and 955 out-of-state non-support complaints.

A person seeking to file a non-support action is directed to the Intake Office, though some cases which originate in the Circuit Court are transferred directly to the non-support section. The intake counselor will dismiss the complaint if this Court does not have jurisdiction, or in appropriate circumstances with the complainant's consent, the case may be referred to another agency for informal handling. A consent order may also occur at intake, where the two parties reach an agreement regarding support when the respondent is not willfully withholding support. When signed by both parties and the judge, this agreement is a binding legal order enforceable in a manner similar to any other support order.

If no other option is agreeable to the parties, a formal petition may be filed at intake and the case will be heard by a judge.

Outgoing and incoming URESA cases (Uniform Reciprocal Support Enforcement Act) are filed when the petitioner and respondent live in different states. In an outgoing reciprocal, a petitioner will file for support at intake against an individual in another state. The petitioner then appears before a judge who determines the petitioner's financial needs and signs a "certificate" form. This form states the need of the petitioner and the last known address of the respondent. The Court then sends a letter to the court having jurisdiction where the respondent is believed to be in residence. If the respondent is located by the other court, that court then has the responsibility for administering the payments and taking action if the payments are not made. If the respondent is not located and the petitioner cannot provide another address, the case is closed. An incoming reciprocal is the opposite of an outgoing reciprocal. A petitioner in another state files against a respondent in Fairfax County. The Court is then responsible for finding the respondent and securing support payments.

Orders involving child or wife support which are made in the Circuit Court as result of divorce actions or legal separations can be delegated to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court for collections, enforcement, and modification. An account is established for the respondent in the support section and the case is handled like any other. Finally, support and restitution payments can result from a juvenile action when the custody of a juvenile is granted to persons other than the legal parents; the judge may order that the legal parents pay support for their child to the guardians. An account is established in the support section and enforced in the same manner as an in-state support action.

When a juvenile is ordered by a judge to pay restitution for physical damages which he has done, a restitution account is created for the youth. The juvenile's compliance is also monitored as an in-state support action would be.

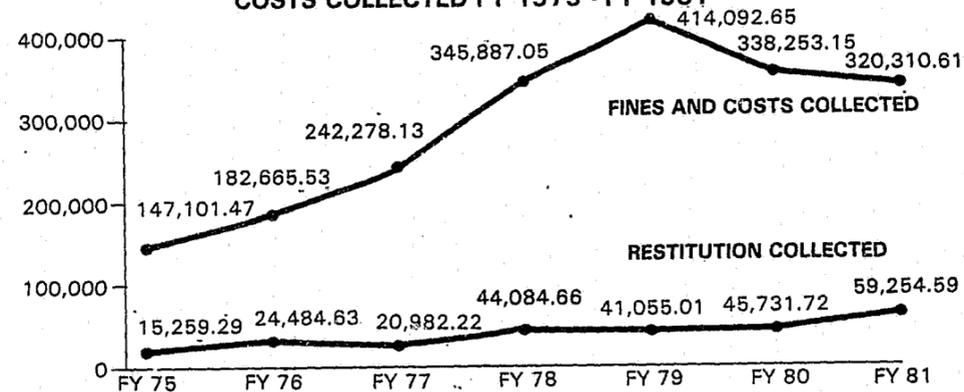
The following chart reports the numbers of accounts, the amounts of support and restitution, and the amounts of fines and costs collected annually since FY 1975. In April, 1974, the court instituted an automated collection system in cooperation with the County Office of Research and Statistics. The court's Support Enforcement Program began operation in November, 1975.

**FIGURE 38
SUPPORT ACCOUNTS AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR SUPPORT,
FINES, COSTS, AND RESTITUTION FY 1975 - FY 1981**

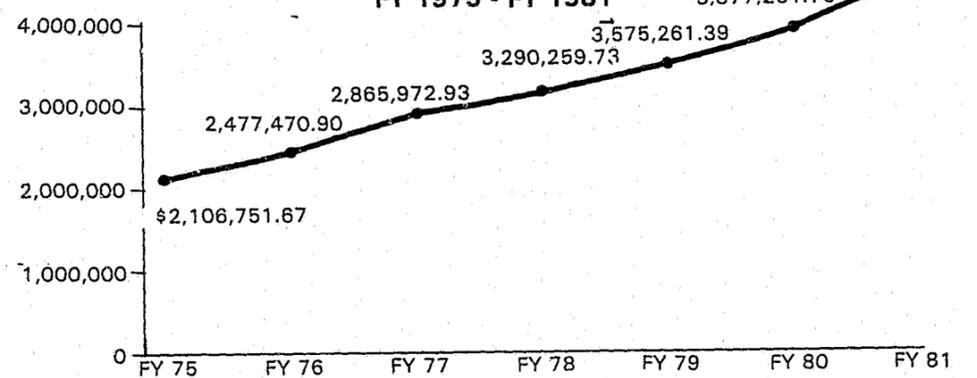
Year	No. of Support Accounts	Support Collected	Collection Rate:		Fines* Collected	Costs* Collected	Fines & Costs Collected
			Amt. Collected	Amt. Due			
1975	2,127	\$2,106,751.67					\$147,101.47
1976	2,112	2,477,470.90	70.3%	24,484.63			182,665.53
1977	2,168	2,865,972.93	81.7%	20,982.22			242,278.13
1978	2,286	3,290,259.73	82.2%	44,084.66	\$197,249.46	\$148,637.59	345,887.05
1979	2,513	3,575,261.39	76.9%	41,055.01	227,482.96	186,609.69	414,092.65
1980	2,760	3,877,261.76	75.0%	45,731.72	200,218.60	138,034.55	338,253.15
1981	3,014	4,310,589.76	71.7%	59,254.59	192,990.65	127,319.96	320,310.61

*Prior to fiscal year 1978 collections of fines and costs were reported together, rather than separately.

**FIGURE 39
RESTITUTION, FINES AND
COSTS COLLECTED FY 1975 - FY 1981**



**FIGURE 40
SUPPORT COLLECTED
FY 1975 - FY 1981**



IV. COMMENTS ON THE DATA

The statistics presented in this report are primarily derived from the court's computerized Management Information System (JUVARE). Although these statistics represent the most accurate data available at the time of the report's preparation, there are serious problems with those data, problems of completeness, accuracy, and consistency. Court staff have invested considerable efforts in formulating proposals for redesign of JUVARE, to address these problems. For the present however, it should be noted that some of the data reported here for previous years are different than data appearing in previous annual reports.

Trends in complaint levels generally follow population trends. In FY 1981, juvenile population in Fairfax County increased after four years of consecutive decline, and the number of juvenile delinquency complaints--that is, non-traffic, non-custody, non-administrative complaints against juveniles--also increased for the first time in four years. As the county's total population continues to grow, so too does the number of adult complaints, 11% over the previous year.

The court received 13% fewer traffic complaints than the year before. Every other general category of juvenile complaints increased in absolute terms, although only CHINS and drug and alcohol complaints increased as percentages of total non-traffic complaints. For the second year in a row, alcohol complaints outnumbered drug complaints, the former increasing 41% over the previous year, while the latter decreased by 4%.

Police officers and parents combined brought nearly two-thirds of all non-traffic complaints against juveniles. Although the police continue to be the major source of complaints, the portion of complaints brought by them has steadily declined over the past four years, while the portion brought by parents has increased. The percentage of complaints brought by private citizens continues its dramatic decline, from 11.4% in FY 1978 to 5.6% in FY 1981. Probation counselors account for a growing share of juvenile complaints, as they file increasing numbers of rules, capiases, reviews, and violations. Other public officials--representing the Schools, the Department of Social Services, other juvenile courts, and other agencies--also brought increased percentages of complaints in FY 1981 over the year preceding.

The court's Intake Department diverted greater percentages of non-traffic complaints from formal court processing than in previous years, although diverting proportionately fewer complaints alleging offenses against persons or property. Despite the generally higher rate of diversion at intake the court docketed 11% more non-traffic judicial transactions than the year before.

Overcrowding in secure confinement facilities was more of a problem in FY 1981 than ever before, despite 92% utilization of the Less Secure Shelter Home and 119% utilization of Outreach Detention. The number of confinement-days juveniles spent in either the juvenile or adult detention center increased nearly one-third over last year to an all-time high, due in large part to increases in the average lengths of stay for those facilities. Of particular concern was the 43% increase in the use of the adult detention center, and the fact that over one-quarter of all juveniles detained were confined to the adult, rather than the juvenile, facility.

The number of children committed by Fairfax to the State Department of Corrections increased dramatically, from 44 in FY 1980 to 68 in FY 1981.

The court benefited from services offered by volunteers in a wide variety of capacities; the use of volunteers increased nearly three-fold from FY 1980 to FY 1981. Nonetheless, the court was unable to recruit either emergency foster home-parents or additional salaried houseparents to operate group homes.

Although the Support Enforcement unit collected over \$4,300,000--in absolute terms, the greatest amount ever, 11% higher than last year's sum--the collection rate fell to 71.7%, more than 10% less than the annual rate once achieved by that program. The rate has dropped for three straight years, as the number of cases under active enforcement continues to grow at a rapid pace without any increase in enforcement staff.

V. THE FUTURE

This past year for the court has been one of growth and change. Ground was broken for the new County Juvenile Detention Center, a project that had been planned for many years. Plans were completed for the Boys' Probation House that is scheduled for opening during FY82. With the addition of these two programs the court will have completed its continuum of services from informal diversion programs to secure confinement. The task that must now be undertaken is to make these programs function effectively and efficiently as they relate to other residential and community programs already in operation focusing on the county's delinquent population.

Another major undertaking during the coming year will be the provision of additional space for the Juvenile Court as the new Judicial Center is completed. For the first time the court will have the opportunity to be housed in physical surroundings that will enable it to function more efficiently and contribute to the dignity of the court.

Probation services during the past year were upgraded and certified by the Virginia Department of Corrections as meeting state standards for such services. Continued efforts will be made in attempting to try new ways to address the problems of those youth under supervision.

The court is indebted to the many community volunteers who provided assistance to the staff during the year, to the community agencies with which collaborative and cooperative programming was done, to the Board of Supervisors, to the State Board of Corrections and the Supreme Court for the resources which have been provided, and to its Citizens Advisory Council for its encouragement and support.

RE-ORDER FORM

Please add my name to the mailing list for the next year's Annual Report:

Name _____

Address _____

From: _____

From _____

Place
Stamp
Here

Administrative Office
Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic
Relations District Court
4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

END