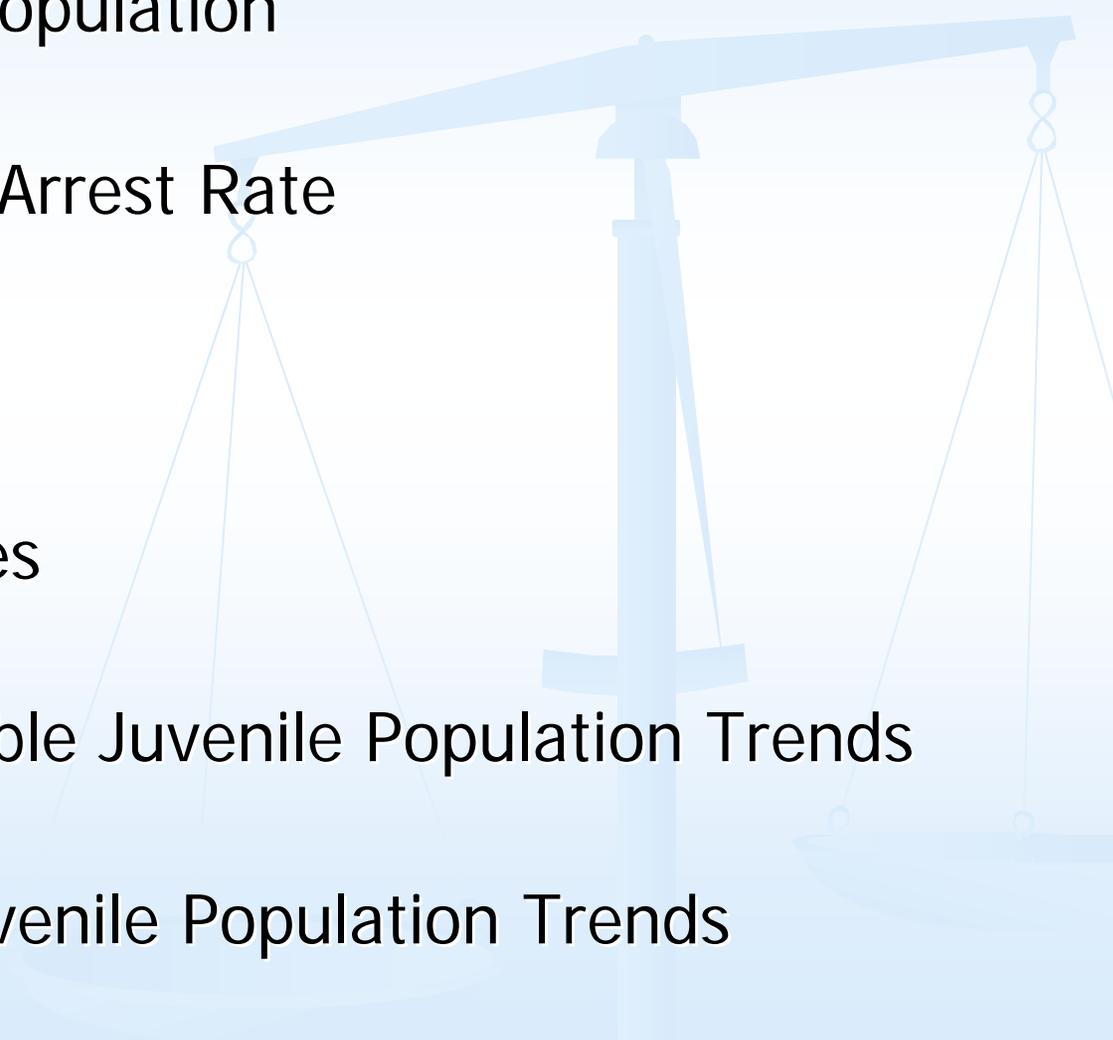


State Responsible and Local Responsible Juvenile Population Trends

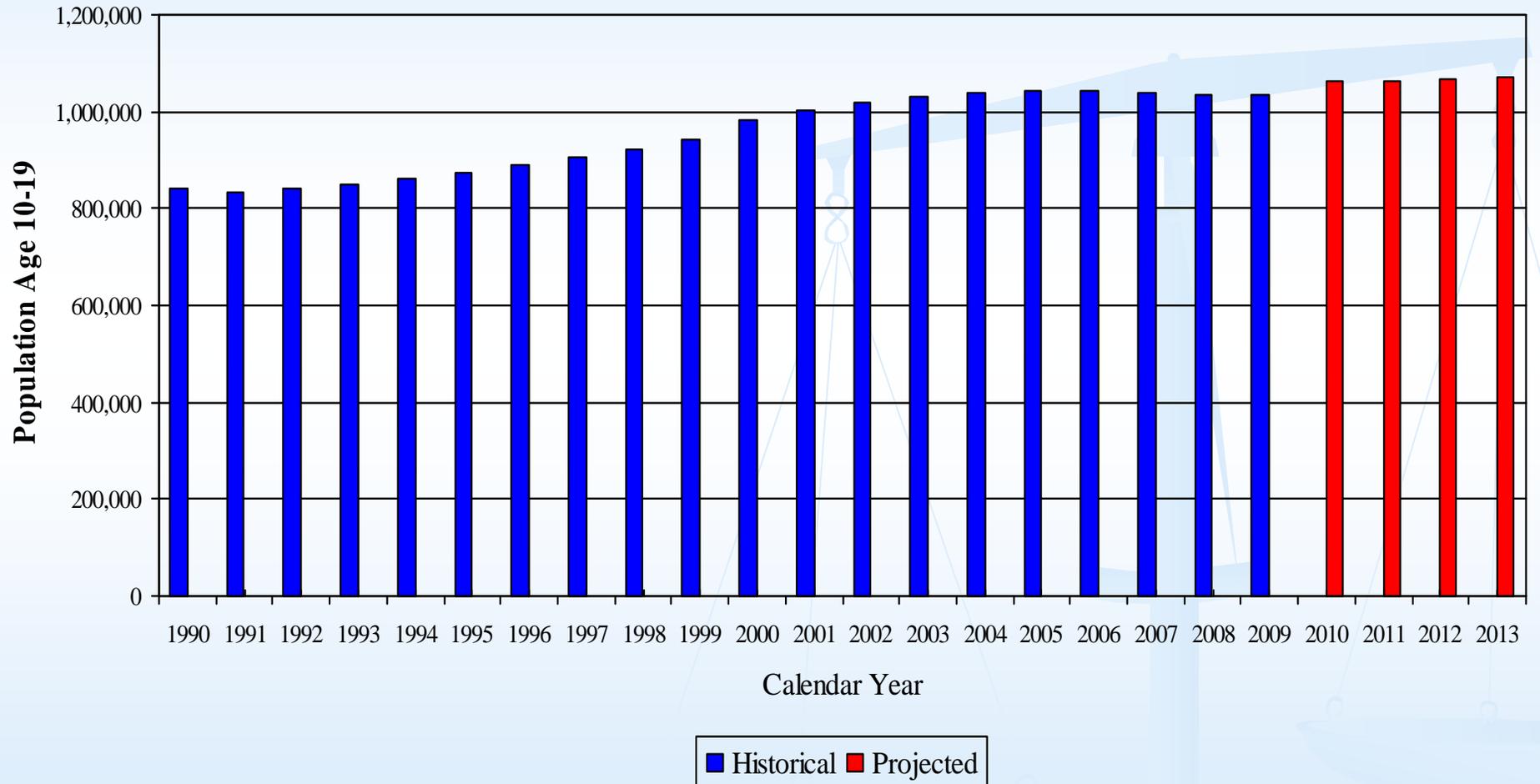
***Senate Finance Public Safety
Subcommittee
October 20, 2010***

Mark Gooch
Chief Deputy Director
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

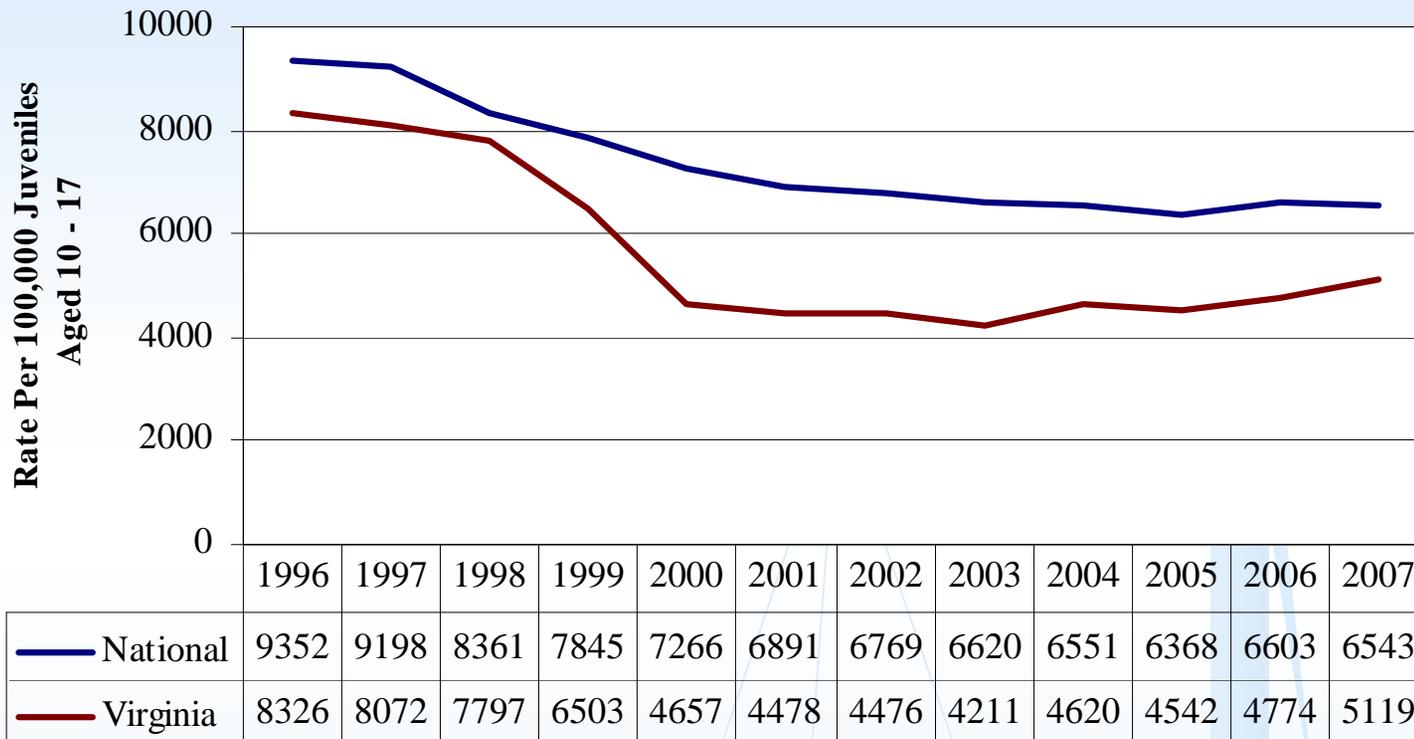
Overview

- Virginia's Juvenile Population
 - National v. Virginia Arrest Rate
 - Juvenile Intakes
 - New Probation Cases
 - Detention Responsible Juvenile Population Trends
 - JCC Responsible Juvenile Population Trends
- 

Virginia's Population: Age 10-19 Years Historical and Projected



National v. Virginia Trends Total Juvenile Arrest Rate*



* Note: Data are based on calendar year.

- Between 1996 and 2007, the total arrest rate of juveniles in Virginia, while following the same general trend, is **lower** than that of the national rate.
- The juvenile arrest rate for all offenses in Virginia and nationally reached its highest level in 1996 (since 1980), and then declined through 2003.
- From **1998 to 2000**, while both the Virginia and national rates declined (40.3% and 13.1%, respectively), Virginia's rate declined at a much more rapid pace.
 - Much of this decline appears to be resultant of a decline in the Property Crime Index arrest rate.



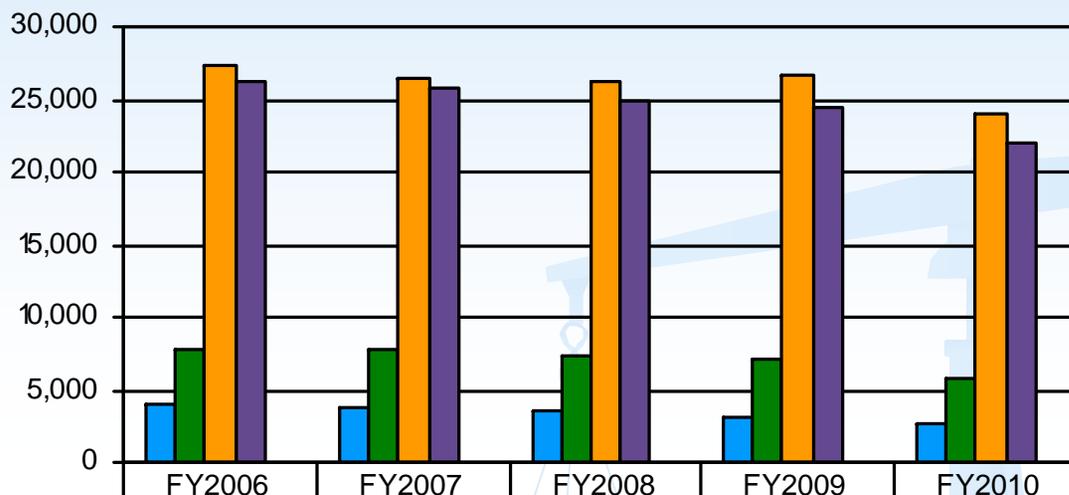
Juvenile Intakes

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice – Successful Youth, Strong Families, Safe Communities

Juvenile Intake Cases*

FY2006 – FY2010

(Most Serious Offense at Intake)

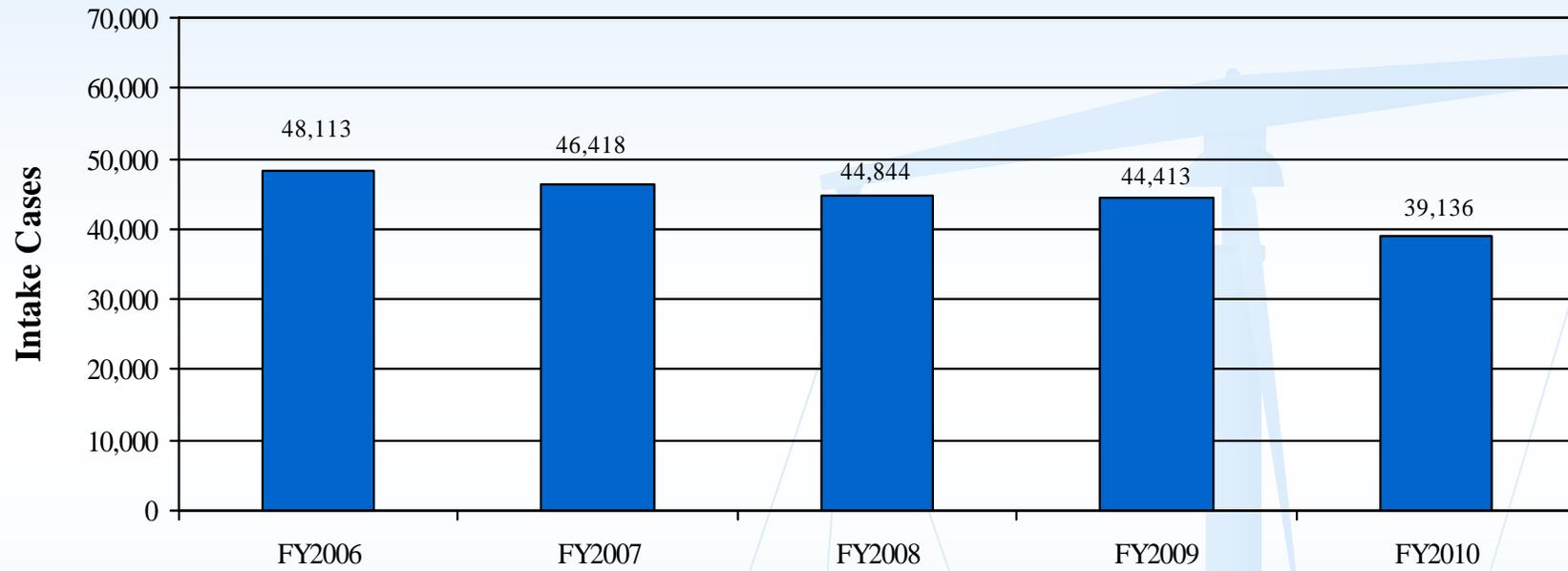


	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Person Felonies	4,040	3,873	3,507	3,171	2,734
Other Felonies	7,761	7,670	7,365	7,036	5,714
Class 1 Misdemeanor	27,341	26,490	26,251	26,641	23,952
Other Intake Cases	26,236	25,817	24,822	24,488	22,034
Total	65,378	63,850	61,945	61,336	54,434

- There has been a 17% decrease in total intake cases between FY2006 and FY2010.
- Between FY2009 and FY2010:
 - Felony and class 1 misdemeanor intake cases decreased by 12.1%.
 - Felony intake cases decreased by 17.2%.
 - Person felonies decreased by 13.8%, and other felonies decreased by 18.8%.
 - Class 1 misdemeanor intake cases decreased by 10.1%.

* Data may not be comparable to previous presentations due to methodological changes.

Intake Cases: Detention Eligible FY2006 – FY2010



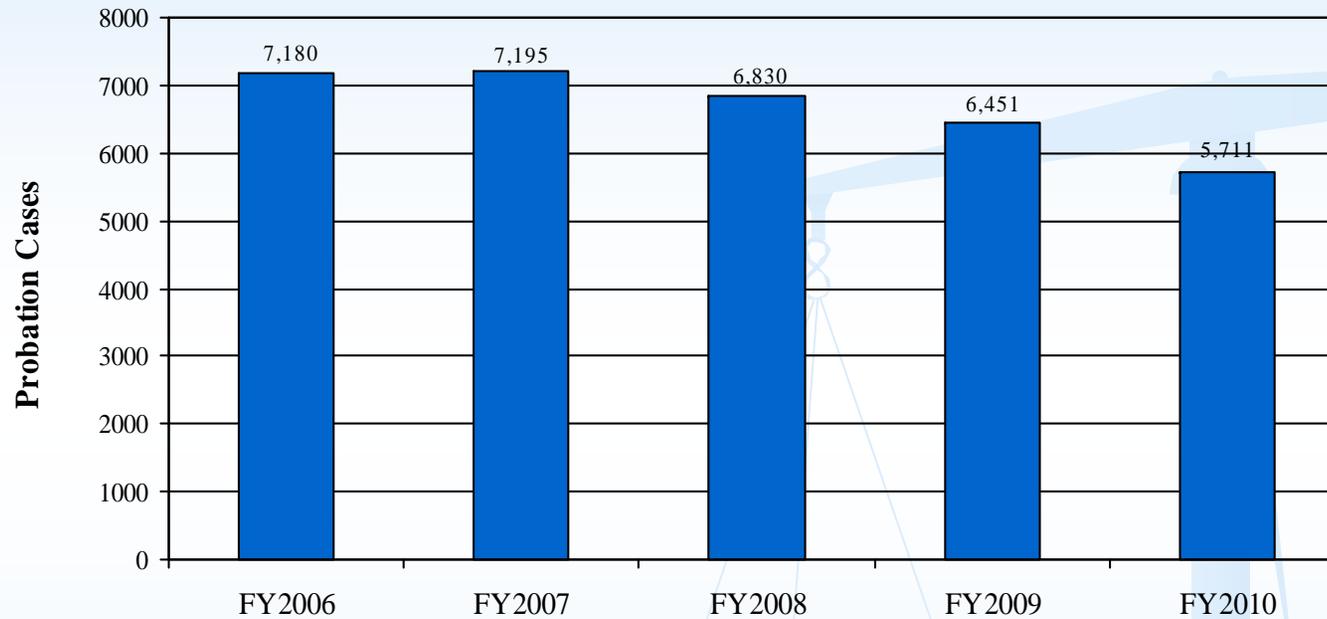
- Detention eligible intake cases include felonies, class 1 misdemeanors, violations of court orders, and violations of probation and parole.
- There was a 18.7% decrease in detention eligible intake cases from FY2006 to FY2010.



New Probation Cases

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice – Successful Youth, Strong Families, Safe Communities

New Probation Cases* FY2006 – FY2010



- Overall, there was a 20% decline in the years presented.
- Between FY2008 and FY2010, there was 16% decrease.

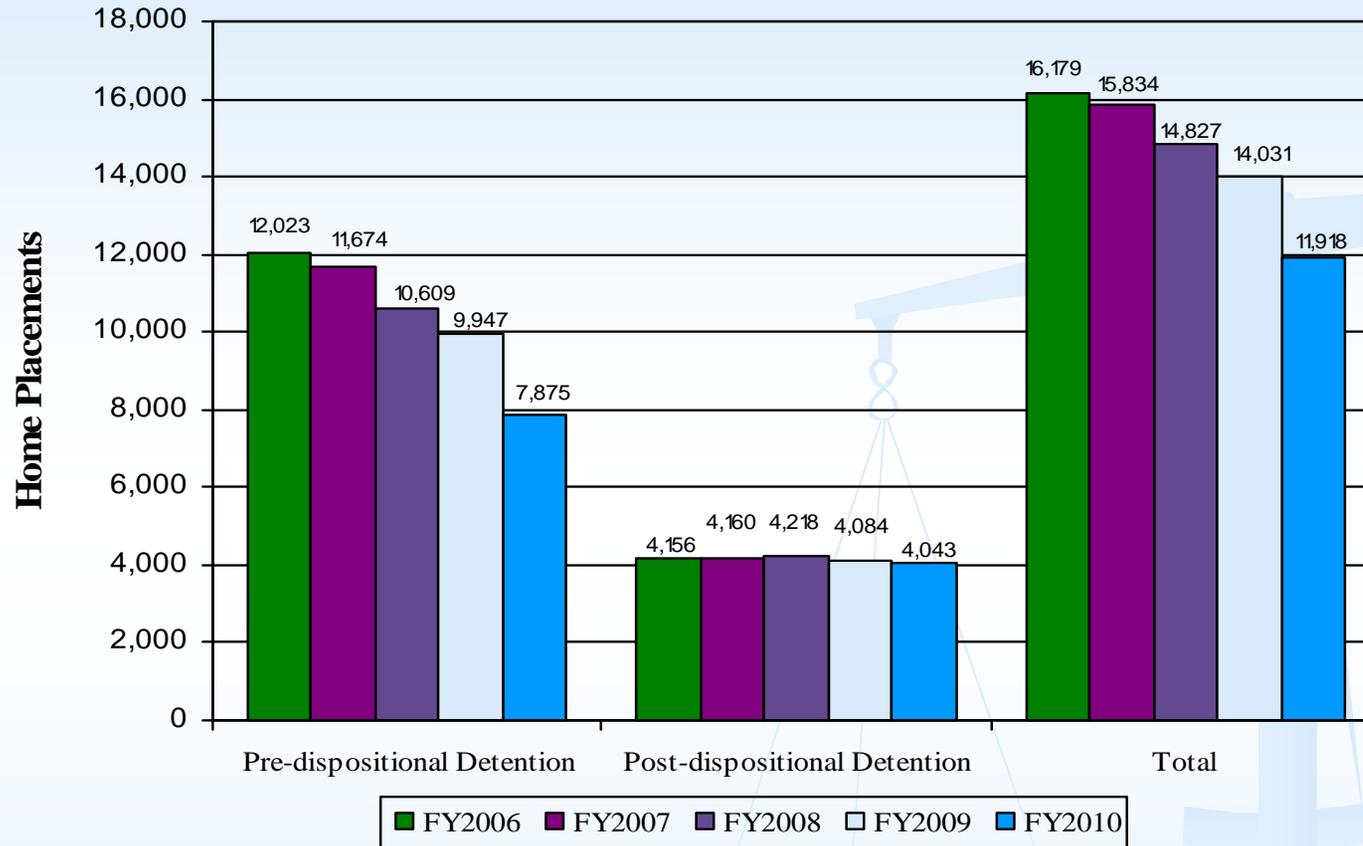
* The current presentation is not comparable to previous reports due to differences in data collection.



Detention Responsible Juvenile Population Trends

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice – Successful Youth, Strong Families, Safe Communities

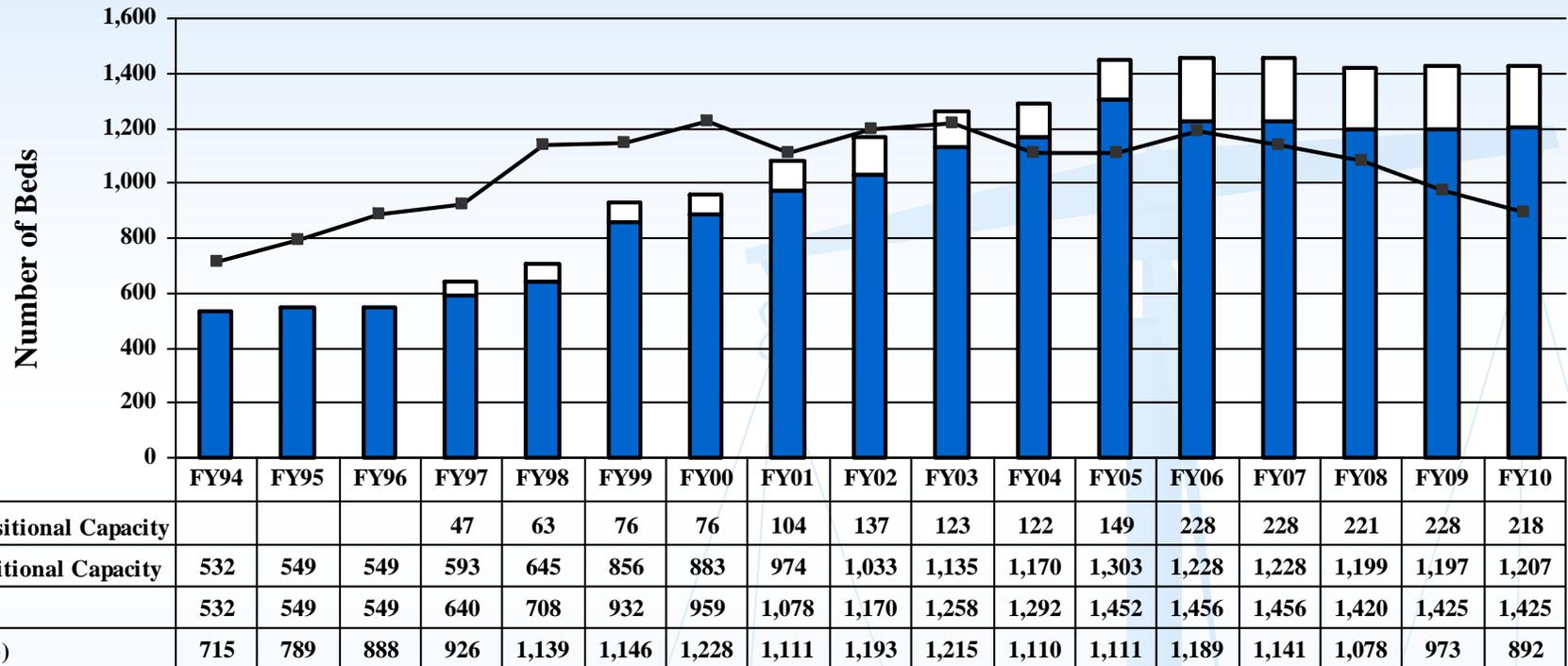
Juvenile Detention Home Placements* FY2006 – FY2010

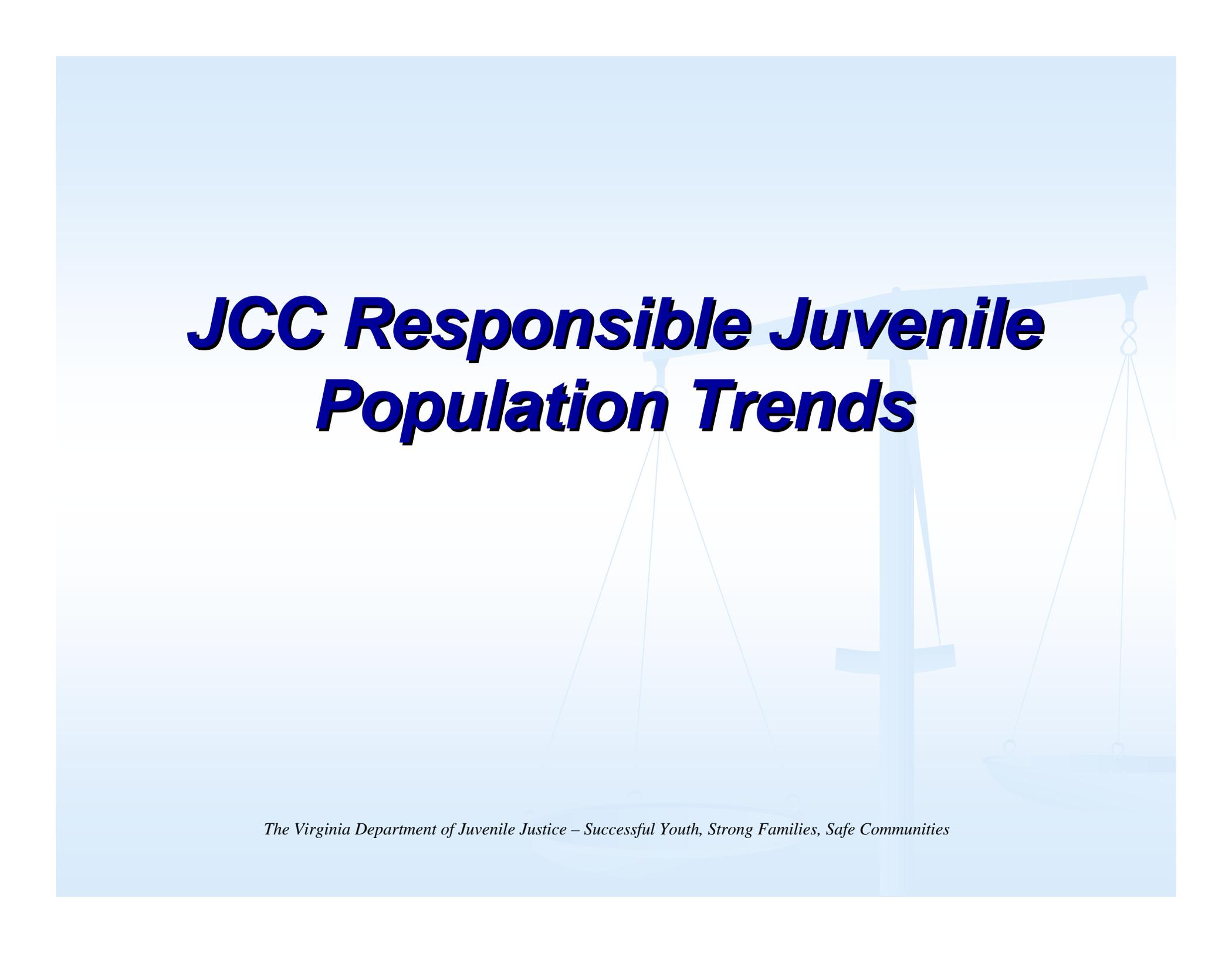


- Since FY2006, there has been a 26.3% decrease in total juvenile detention home placements. Pre-dispositional detention home placements decreased 34.5%, and post-dispositional detention home placements decreased 2.7%.
- Post-dispositional detention home placements include post-d with and without programs.

* Juveniles with multiple pre-d and post-d placements are counted at the first placement. For example, if a juvenile is placed in pre-d twice, only one placement is included in the count.

Detention Home Capacity and ADP FY1994 – FY2010

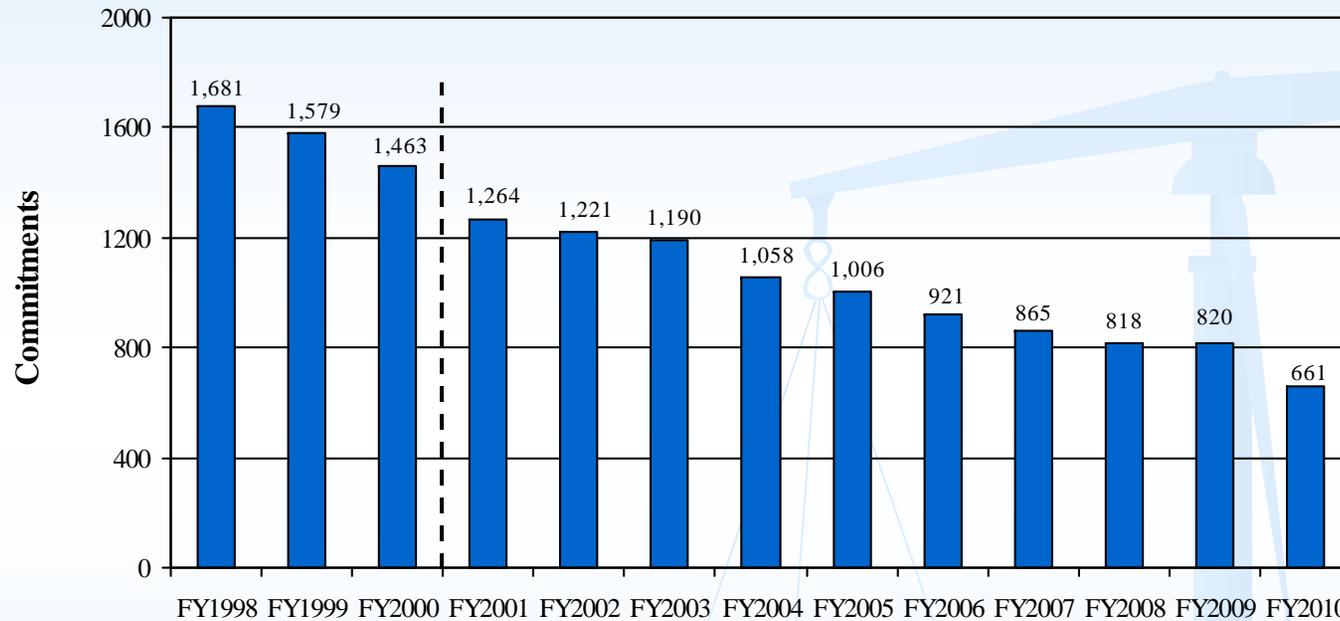




JCC Responsible Juvenile Population Trends

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice – Successful Youth, Strong Families, Safe Communities

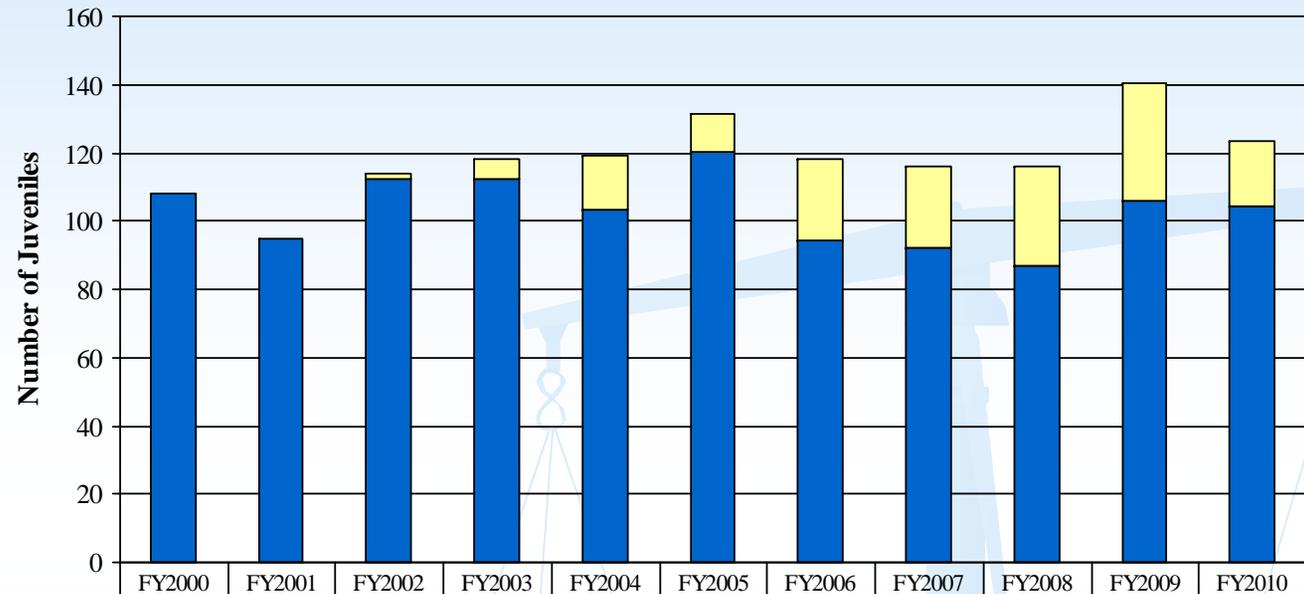
State Responsible Juvenile Offender Commitments* FY1998 – FY2010



- Commitments have continued to decline since FY1998. Commitments have decreased by 60.7% since FY1998.
- In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* class 1 misdemeanors to *four* class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications).

* Appealed cases are included.

Juveniles Determinately Committed to DJJ* FY2000 – FY2010

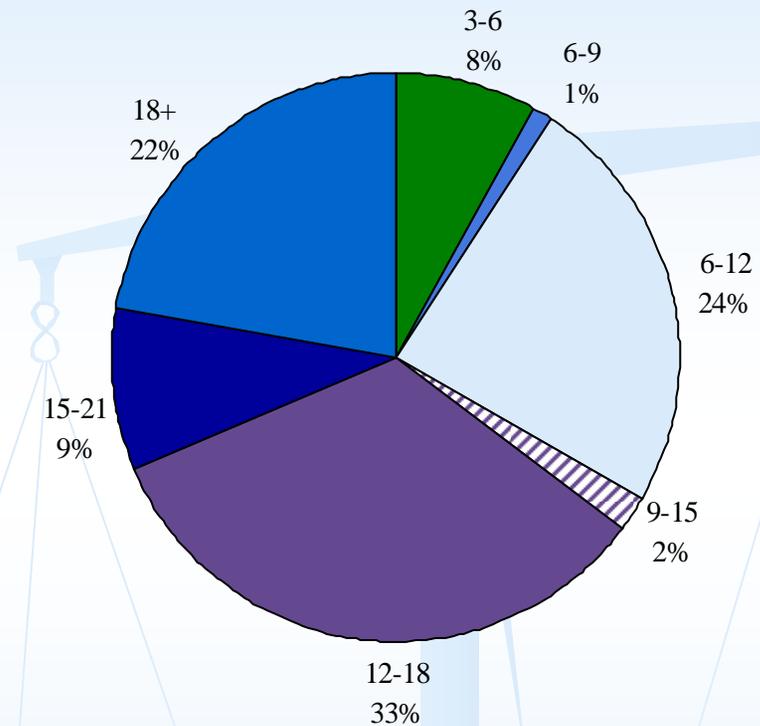
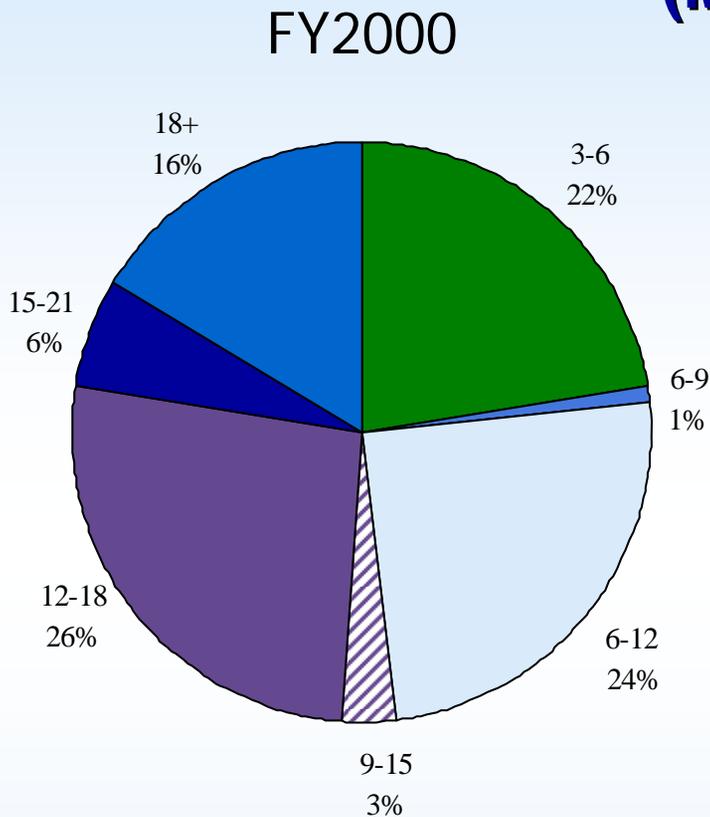


	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Blended Sentence			2	6	16	11	24	24	29	34	19
Determinate Sentence	108	95	112	112	103	120	94	92	87	106	104
Det./Blended as % of total commitments	7.4%	7.5%	9.3%	9.9%	11.2%	13.0%	12.8%	13.4%	14.2%	17.1%	18.6%
Average (Months) for Det. Sentences	37.4	38.0	41.3	37.5	39.1	40.8	42.1	41.0	39.6	40.7	39.1

- Pursuant to §16.1-285.1 of the Code of Virginia, serious offenders can be determinately committed to the Department from either J & DR or Circuit Court. These residents have a fixed sentence, and are not impacted by the Department’s length of stay policy.
- Between FY 2006 and FY 2008, determinate/blended sentences increased slightly as a percentage of total commitments from 12.8% to 14.2%. In FY 2010, this percentage increased to 18.6%. The most frequent sentence increased from 12 months in FY1998 to 35 months in FY2010.

* Appealed cases are included.

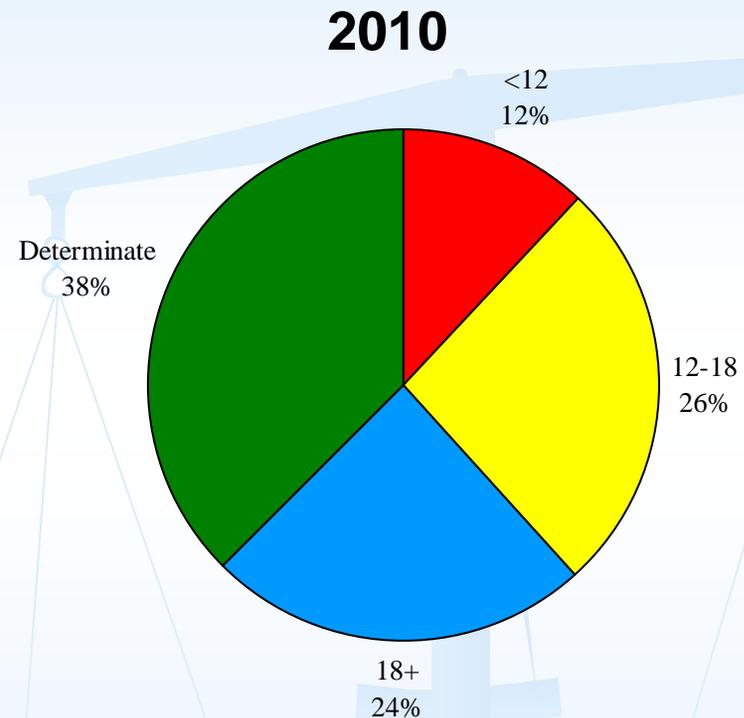
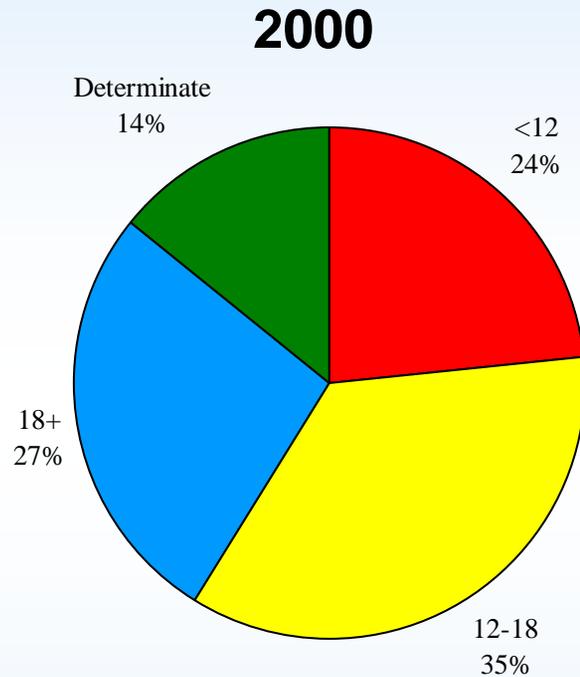
Indeterminate Commitments by LOS Category* (Months)



- In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* class 1 misdemeanors to *four* class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications).
- The percentage of juveniles with a minimum LOS of 18 months increased from 16% in FY2000 to 21% in FY2010.
- The percentage of juveniles with a LOS of 3-6 months decreased from 22% in FY2000 to 8% in FY2010.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

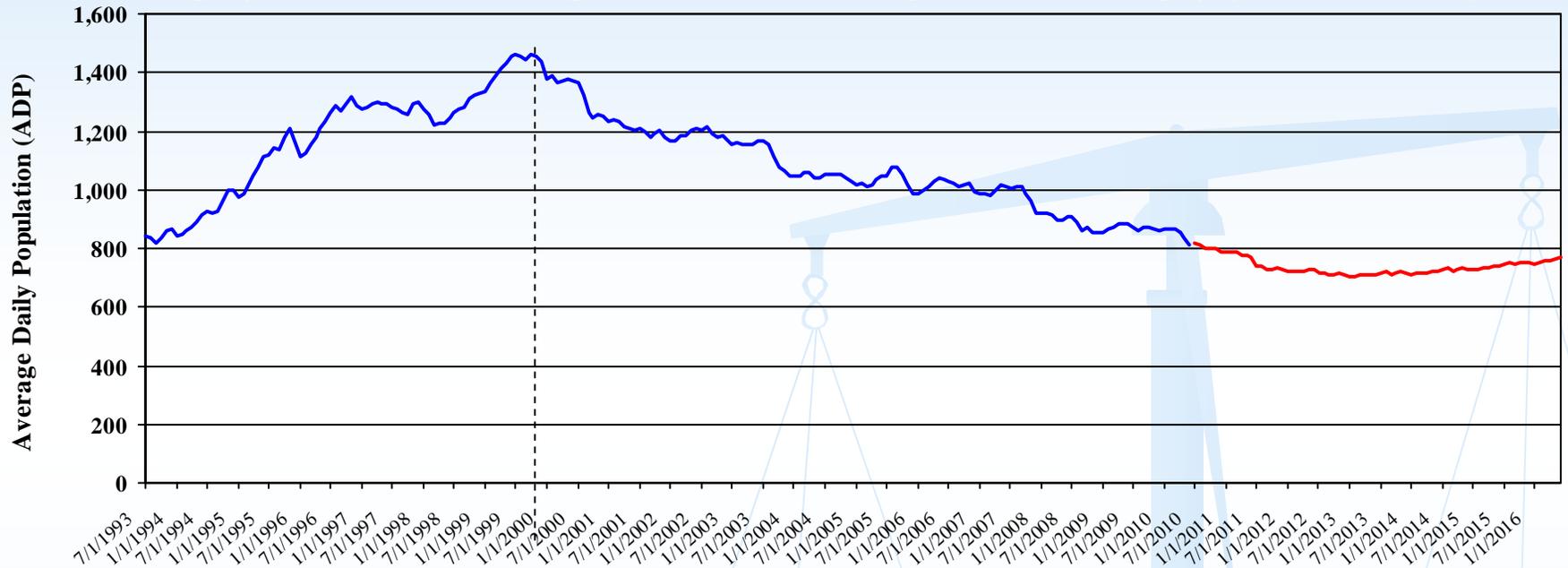
Juvenile Correctional Center Populations on July 1st



- Juveniles with a longer LOS (either 18+ months or determinate/blended) have increased from 41% in FY2000 to 61% in FY2010.
- Pursuant to §16.1-285 of the Code of Virginia, no juvenile committed indeterminately will be held/detained longer than 36 months or go beyond the juvenile's 21st birthday.

State Responsible Juvenile Population Historical FY1994 – FY2010 Forecast, FY2011 – FY2016

In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* Class 1 misdemeanors to *four* Class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications) without a felony.



- The average daily population (ADP) for state responsible juvenile offenders peaked in October 1999, with an ADP of 1,462.
- The monthly ADP has declined steadily since October 1999.
- The ADP for FY2010 was 859 juveniles; the September ADP in 2010 was 821.
- The Policy Advisory Committee for the Secretary of Public Safety's Offender Population Forecasting Committee believes that the longer lengths of stay for indeterminately committed youth and the increased number of determinate/blended sentences will lead to an increase in the state responsible population beginning in FY2014.

In recent years the characteristics of juveniles committed to DJJ has changed.

- Determinate and blended commitments, as a percent of total commitments, have increased since FY2000.
- Determinate sentences appear to have stabilized at longer sentences (about 40 months on average).
- Longer indeterminate lengths of stay have increased dramatically since 1996.
- ADP has steadily declined since October 1999.
 - Longer lengths of stay appear to be offset by declining admissions. These factors contribute to the drop in ADP.

The Current Population Profile of JCCs

A snapshot of the population on July 1, 2010:

- 815 total juveniles
 - 279 (34%) juveniles had a circuit court commitment
 - 77 juveniles had a blended sentence
 - 228 (28%) with a determinate commitment
 - 237 (29%) with a sentence of 36 months or more

Bottom line:

- Current population has 67 juveniles with at least three more years remaining on their sentence (determinate/blended). Including juveniles with an indeterminate LOS category of 18 months or more, there are 523 juveniles who will be held by DJJ for greater than 18 months (64% of the total population).

Recidivism



Recidivism Definition

- Official measure is percentage of those who are reconvicted of a Class 1 Misdemeanor or a Felony based on an arrest made within 12 months of being placed on probation or being released from a JCC back to community
 - (Does not include those discharged to DOC to serve remainder of sentence)

Notes:

- States do not use a consistent definition for recidivism, so comparisons are difficult.
- Based upon an analysis of available data from other states, Virginia experiences a lower recidivism rate than most other states.
- Recidivism analysis is conducted in the fall and completed in December of each year.

Recidivism Rates

Probation Placements:

- Twelve-month reconviction rates ranged from 26.1% to 27.6% for those placed on probation between FY 2004 and FY 2007.

JCC Releases:

- Twelve-month reconviction rates ranged from 36.4% to 43.5% for those released from a JCC between FY 2004 and FY 2007.

Twelve-Month Reoffense Rates, FY 2004-2008

	JCC Releases					Probation Placements				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rearrest	53.8%	51.3%	45.6%	52.7%	46.9%	36.5%	36.8%	37.5%	36.6%	37.0%
Reconviction	43.5%	38.8%	36.4%	41.5%	N/A	26.1%	27.4%	27.6%	26.1%	N/A
Reincarceration	30.7%	27.1%	26.7%	27.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- Twelve-month reconviction rates for FY 2007:
 - 41.5% for juveniles released from the JCCs
 - 26.1% for juveniles placed on probation
- JCC Releases had higher 12-month rearrest rates than Probation Placements between FY 2004 and FY 2008 and higher 12-month reconviction rates between FY 2004 and FY 2007.