

Overview of Juvenile Detention in Virginia

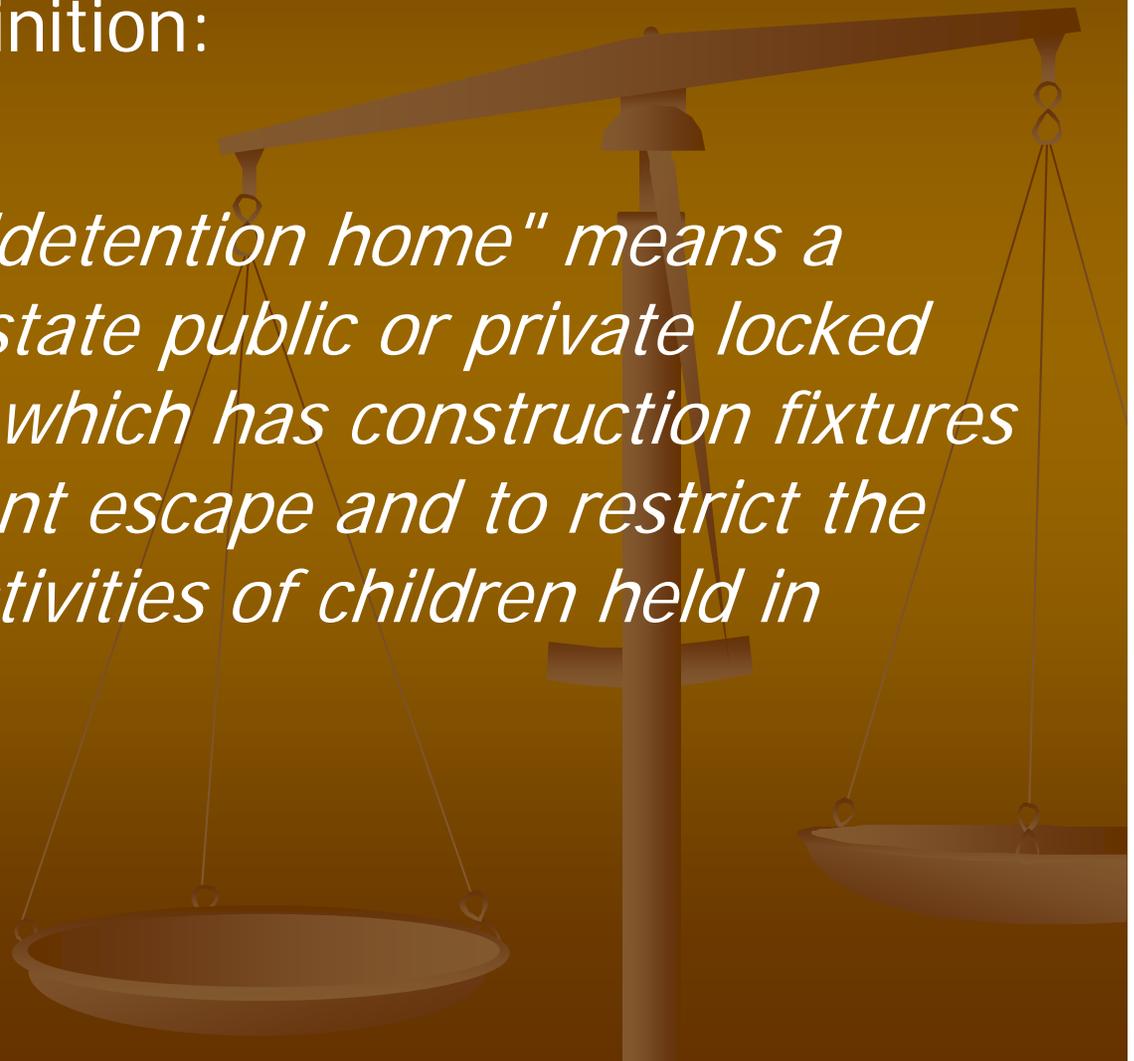
Presentation to the Subcommittee
for Senate Finance

July 18, 2012

Detention: What does it mean in Virginia?

Code of Virginia Definition:

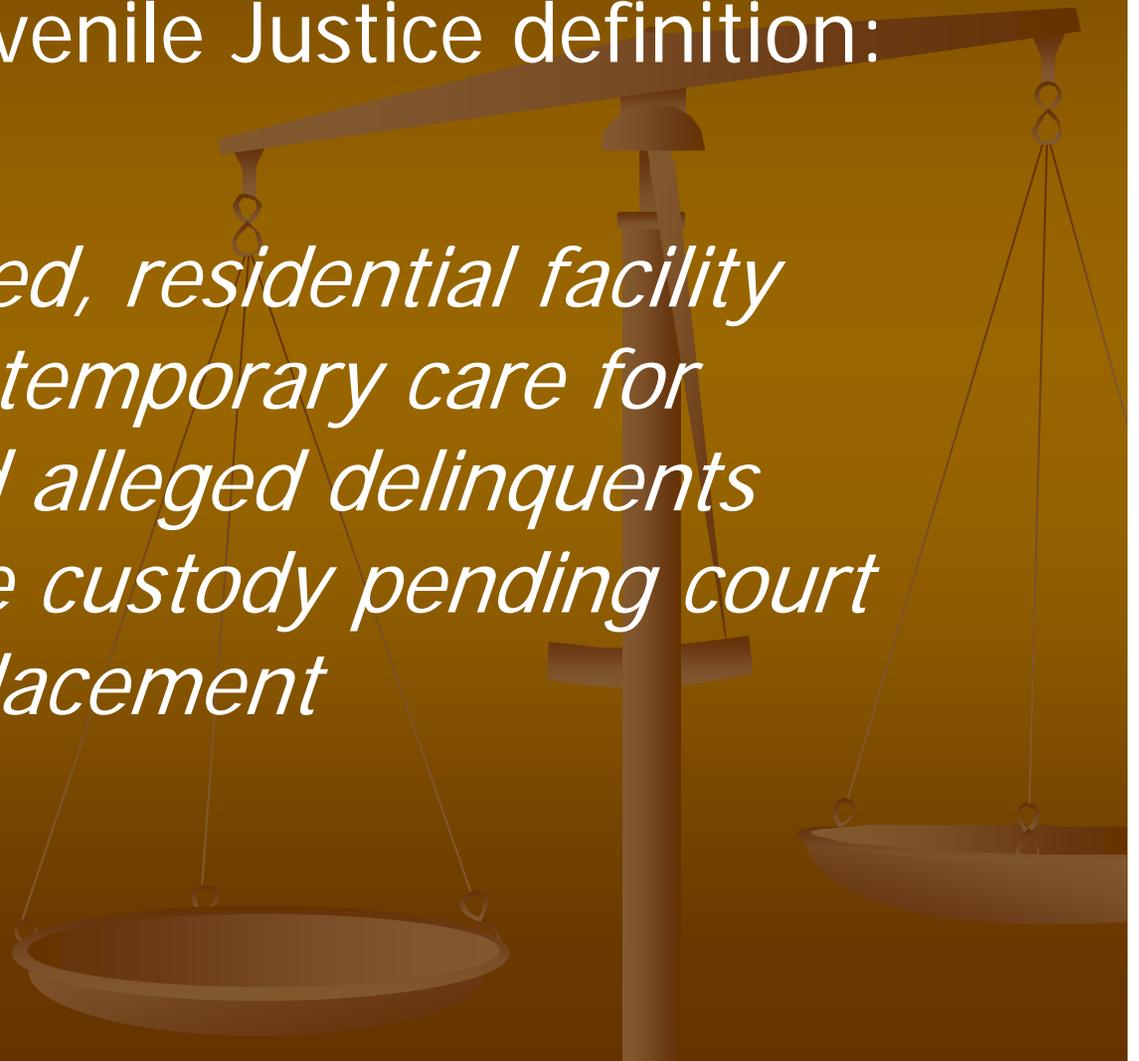
"Secure facility" or "detention home" means a local, regional or state public or private locked residential facility which has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of children held in lawful custody.



Detention: What does it mean in Virginia?

Department of Juvenile Justice definition:

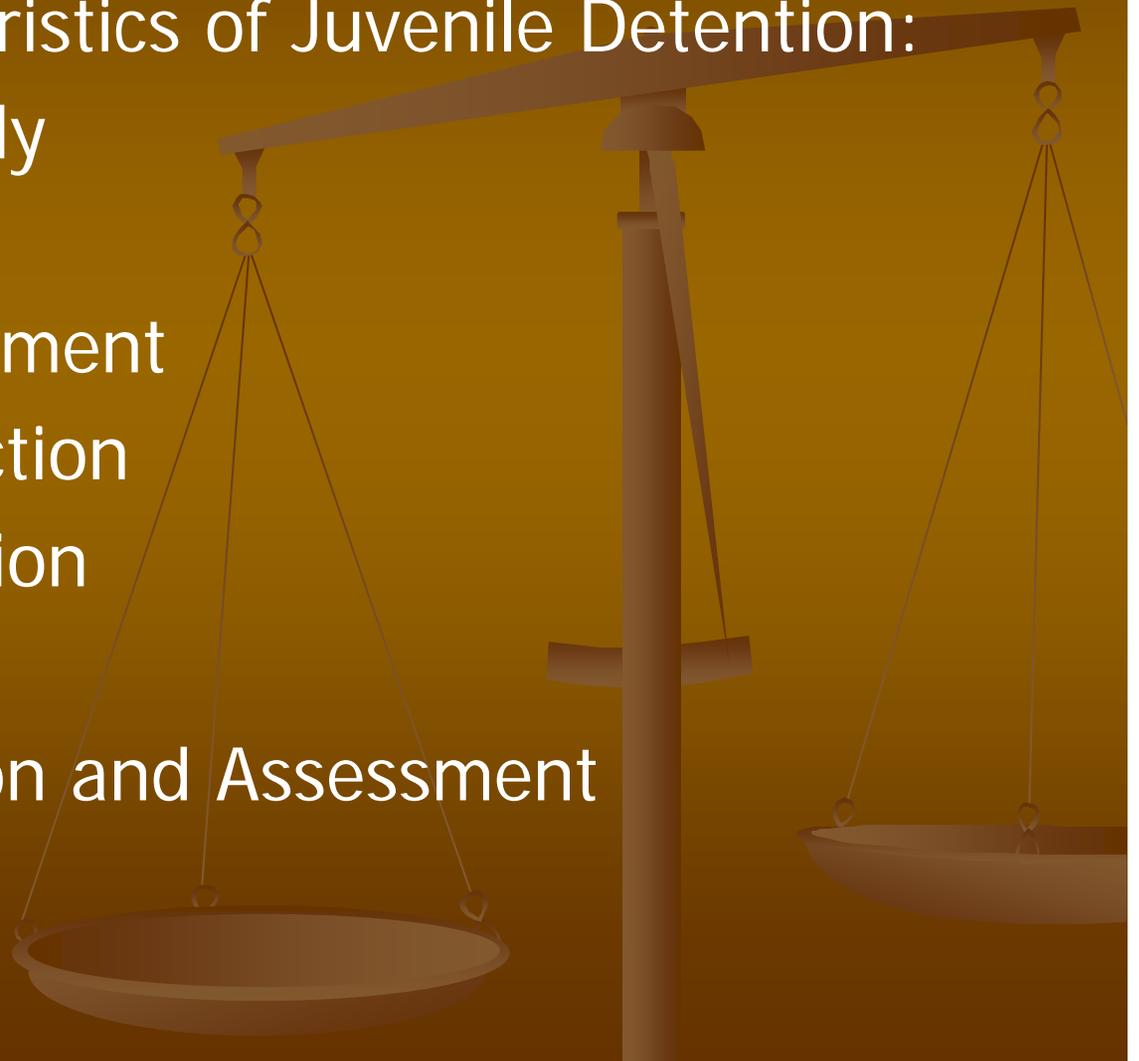
community-based, residential facility which provides temporary care for delinquents and alleged delinquents requiring secure custody pending court disposition or placement



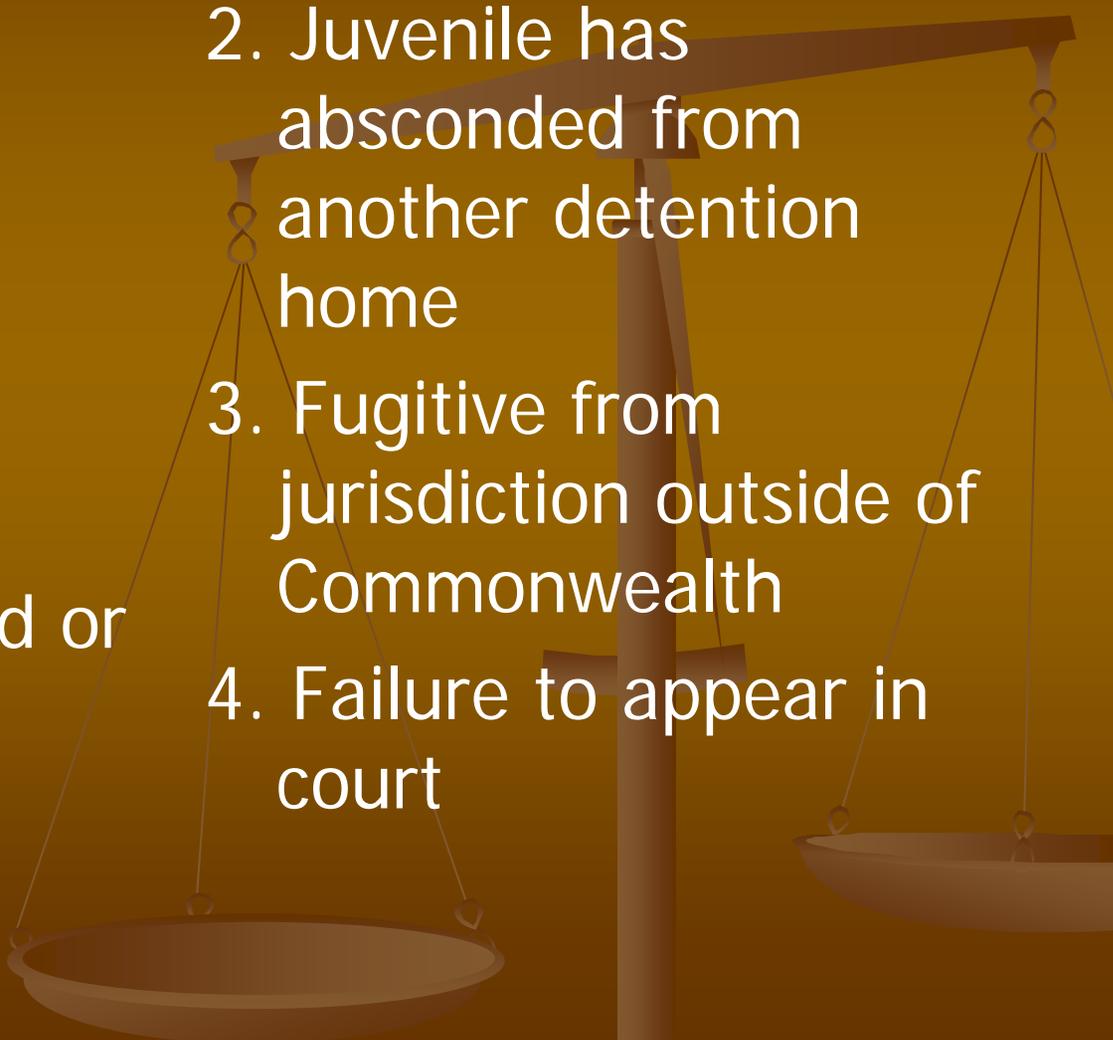
Detention: What is it?

7 Essential Characteristics of Juvenile Detention:

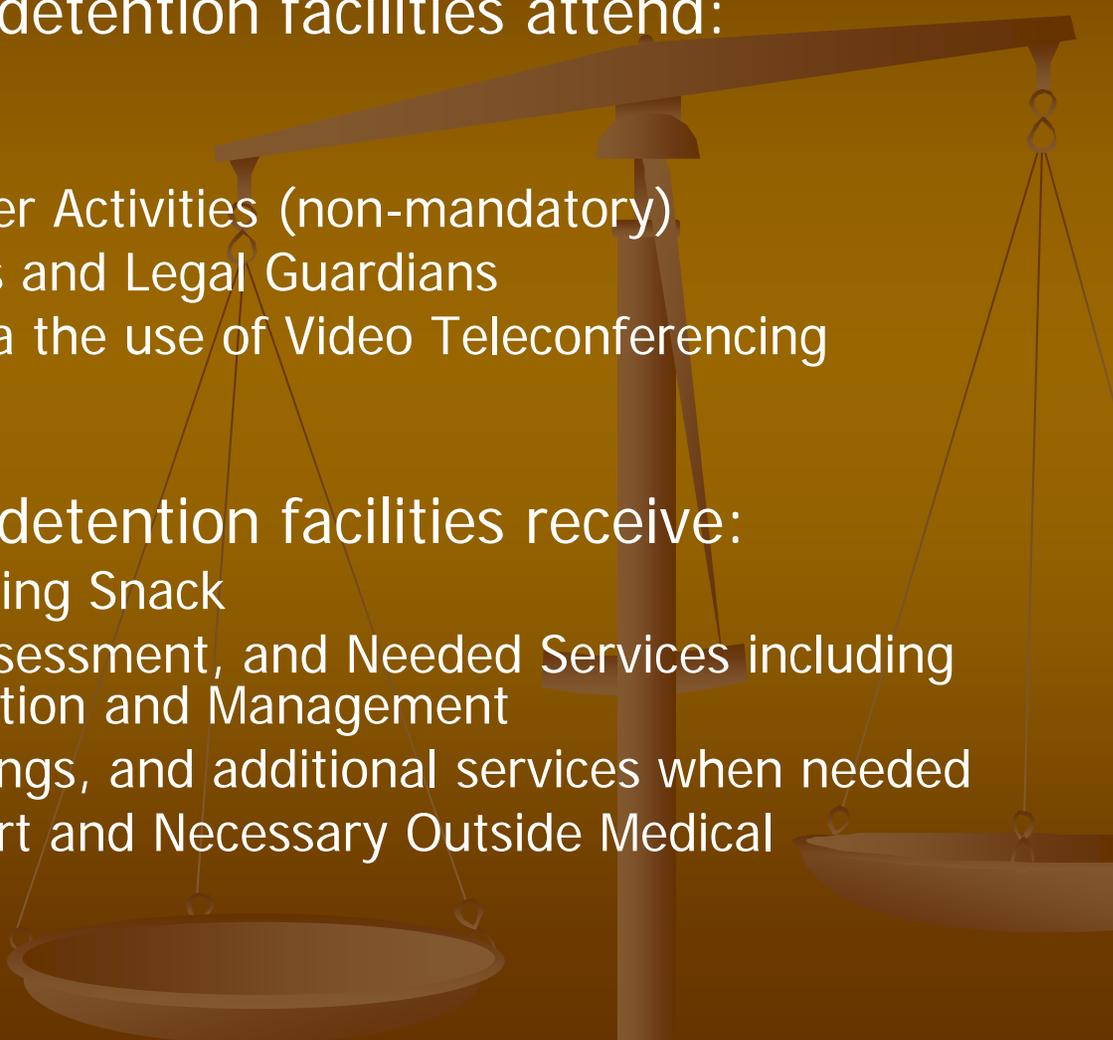
- Temporary Custody
- Safe Custody
- Restricted Environment
- Community Protection
- Pending Legal Action
- Helpful Services
- Clinical Observation and Assessment



Criteria for Detention: §16.1-248.1

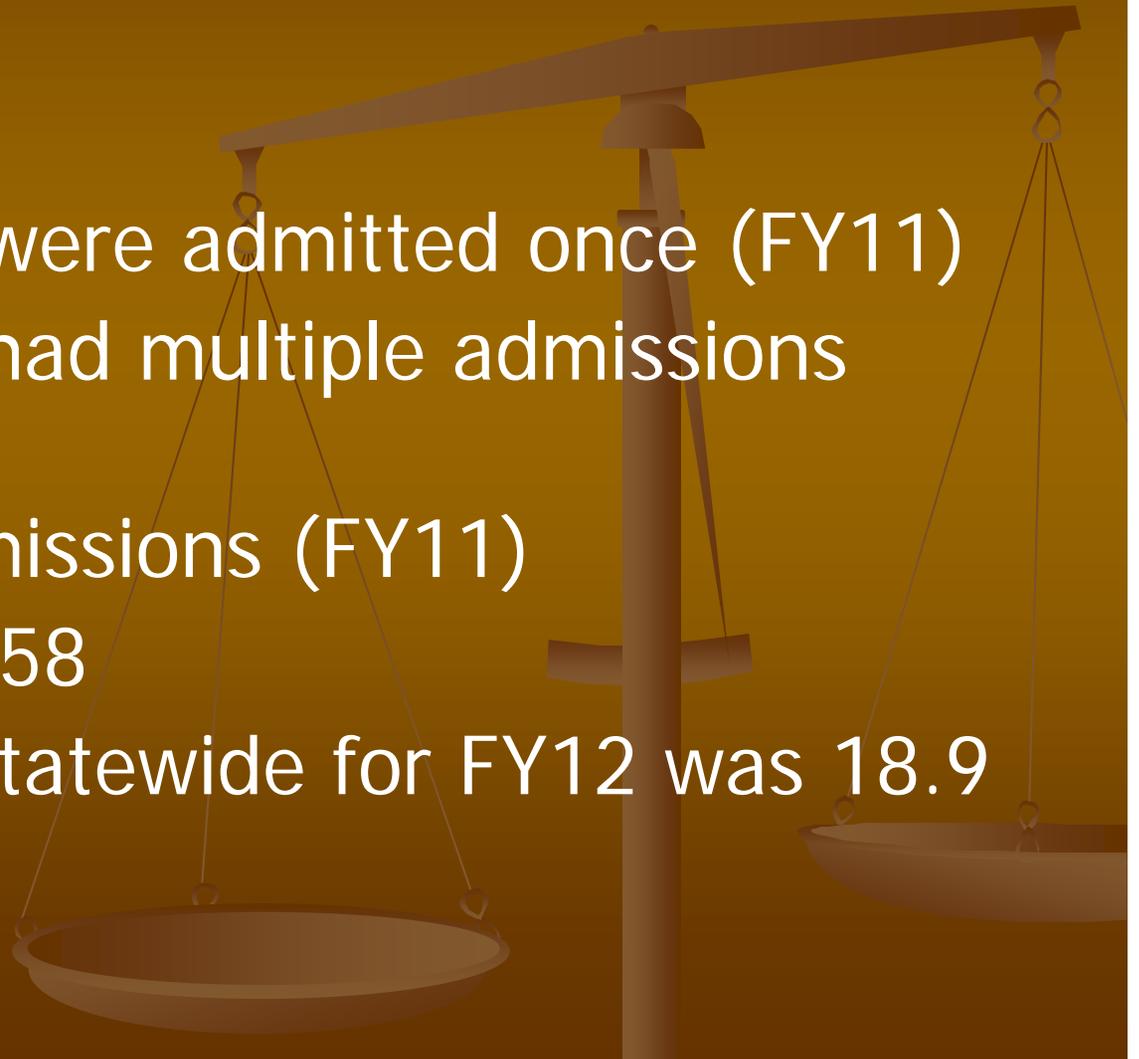
1. Felony or Class 1 misdemeanor (if committed by an adult) AND:
 - a. Threat to others
 - b. Threat to self
 - c. Threat to abscond or history of fleeing
 2. Juvenile has absconded from another detention home
 3. Fugitive from jurisdiction outside of Commonwealth
 4. Failure to appear in court
- 

What Happens in a Detention Facility?

- Residents in juvenile detention facilities attend:
 - School
 - Recreational Activities
 - Religious and Volunteer Activities (non-mandatory)
 - Visitation with Parents and Legal Guardians
 - Detention Hearings via the use of Video Teleconferencing Equipment
 - Residents in juvenile detention facilities receive:
 - Three Meals and Evening Snack
 - Medical Screening, Assessment, and Needed Services including Medication Administration and Management
 - Mental Health Screenings, and additional services when needed
 - Transportation to Court and Necessary Outside Medical Appointments
- 

Who's in Detention?

- 4,474 juveniles were admitted once (FY11)
- 2,505 juveniles had multiple admissions (FY11)
- 12,095 total admissions (FY11)
- FY11 ADP was 758
- Length of Stay statewide for FY12 was 18.9 days (pre-d)



Virginia Detention Capacity

- Detention homes are either part of local government system or multi-jurisdictional (commission)
- 24 detention homes throughout Virginia
- Statewide Detention Capacity is 1,425



Blue Ridge/Charlottesville



Chesapeake



Chesterfield



Crater



Fairfax
(407 sq. miles
Pop. 1.1 m)



Henrico



Highland/Bristol
(4,234 sq. mi. Pop. 268,000)



James River



Loudoun



Lynchburg



Merrimac



Newport News



New River/Christiansburg



Norfolk



Northern VA/Arlington



Northwest/Winchester



Piedmont



Prince William



Rappahannock



Richmond



Roanoke



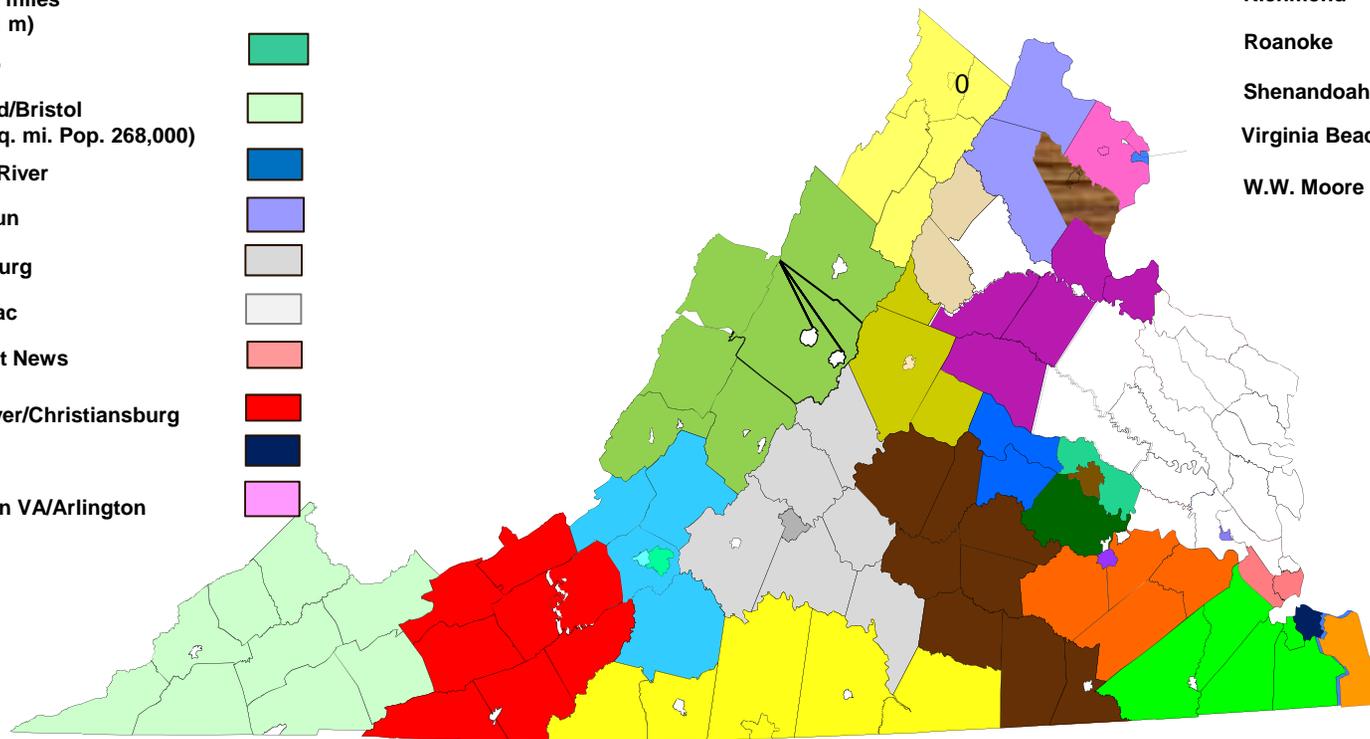
Shenandoah Valley



Virginia Beach

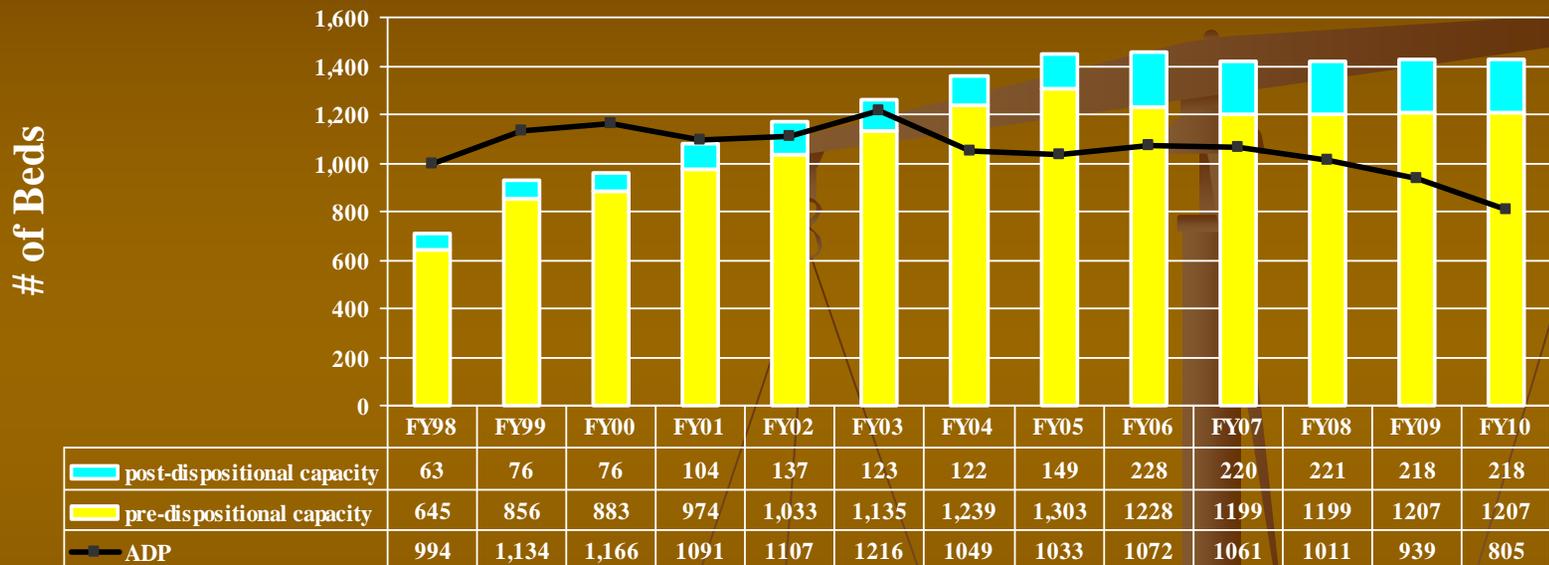


W.W. Moore



Detention Capacity FY98-FY10

Pre-D Vs. Post-D



History of Expansion

FY01

Rappahannock 21 to 80
James River * 60

FY02

Highlands 20 to 30
Piedmont* 20
W.W.Moore 30 to 60

FY03

Blue Ridge *40
Chesterfield 33 to 90
Prince William 40 to 72
Roanoke 48 to 81

FY04

Shenandoah Valley 32 to 55

FY05

Virginia Beach* 90
Newport News 40 to 110

* denotes a new facility

To whom do detention centers answer?

- Local governing authority or Commission
- Department of Juvenile Justice – responsible for certification – over 360 standards
- Department of Education (detention school programs)
- Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- United States Department of Agriculture (breakfast and lunch program)



Funding of Juvenile Detention Centers

- DJJ, through funds appropriated by the General Assembly, provides funding to detention centers for annual operational support
- Block grant funds are administered to each detention center, according to a formula that accounts for utilization and capacity. State share of funding has decreased in the last ten years:
 - FY01 – DJJ provided 50% of detention annual operational expenditures
 - FY03 – DJJ provided 40% of detention annual operational expenditures
 - FY10 - DJJ provided 37.47% of detention annual operational expenditures
 - Total operating costs for FY10 was \$83,973,219
 - DJJ Block Grant Funding for FY10 was \$31,462,360

Status in Detention

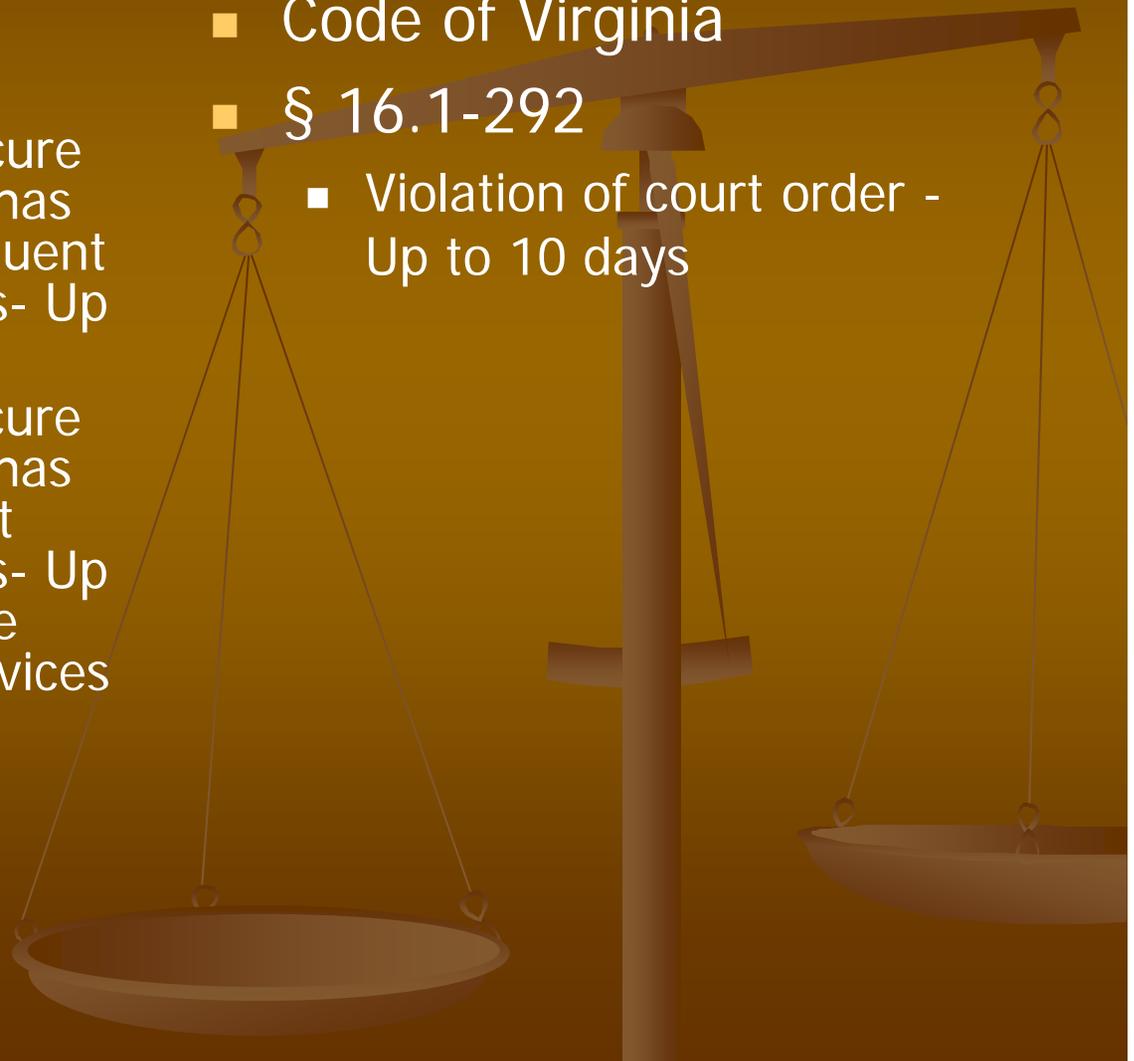
Pre-dispositional
Vs.
Post-dispositional



Post-Dispositional

- Code of Virginia
- § 16.1-284.1
 - A. Placement in a secure local facility, juvenile has not been found delinquent within past 12 months- Up to 30 days
 - B. Placement in a secure local facility, juvenile has been found delinquent within past 12 months- Up to 6 months – Must be provided separate services for REHABILITATION

- Code of Virginia
- § 16.1-292
 - Violation of court order - Up to 10 days



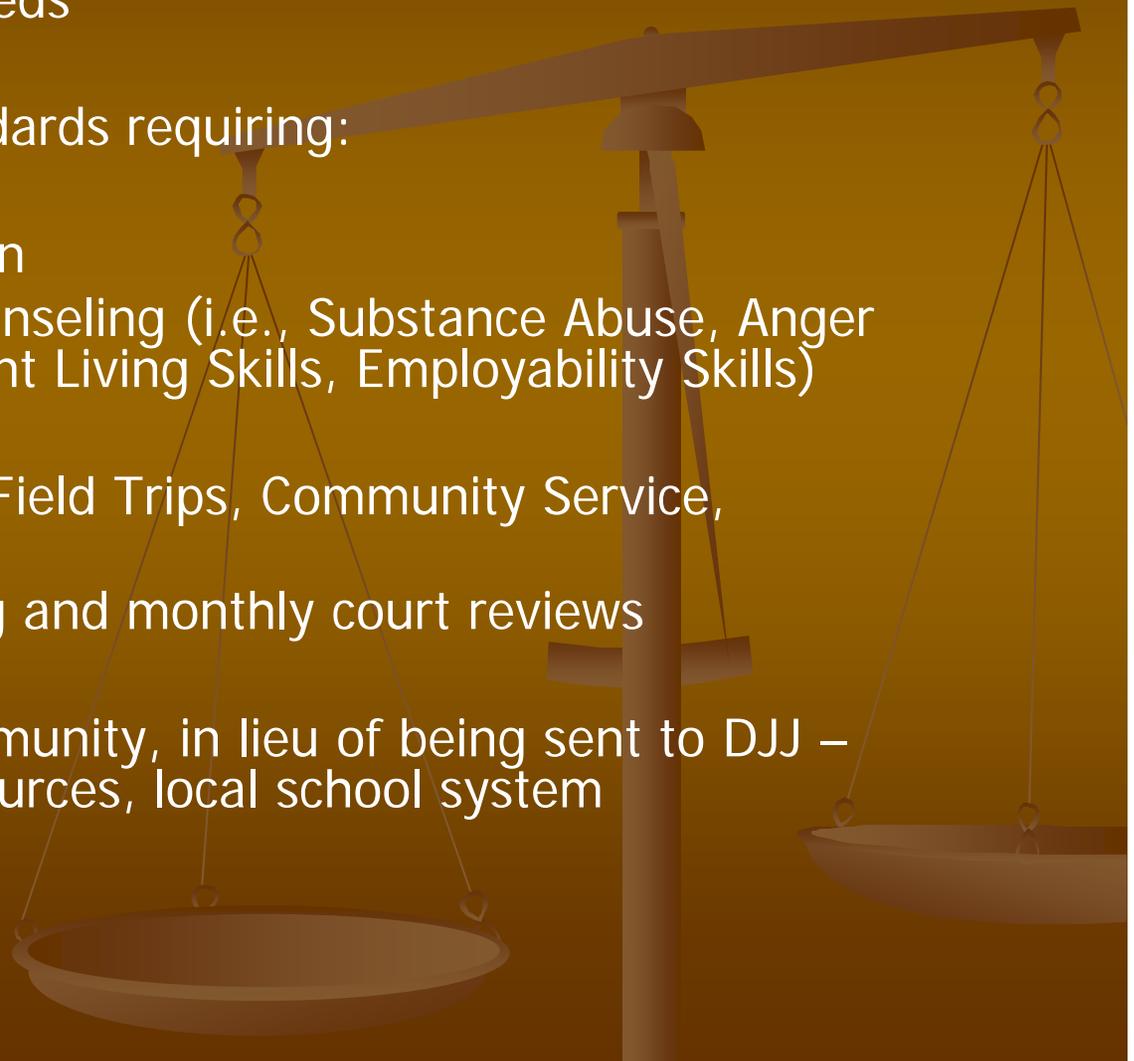
Post-Dispositional Detention Programs

17/24 local facilities – 218 beds

Governed by extensive standards requiring:

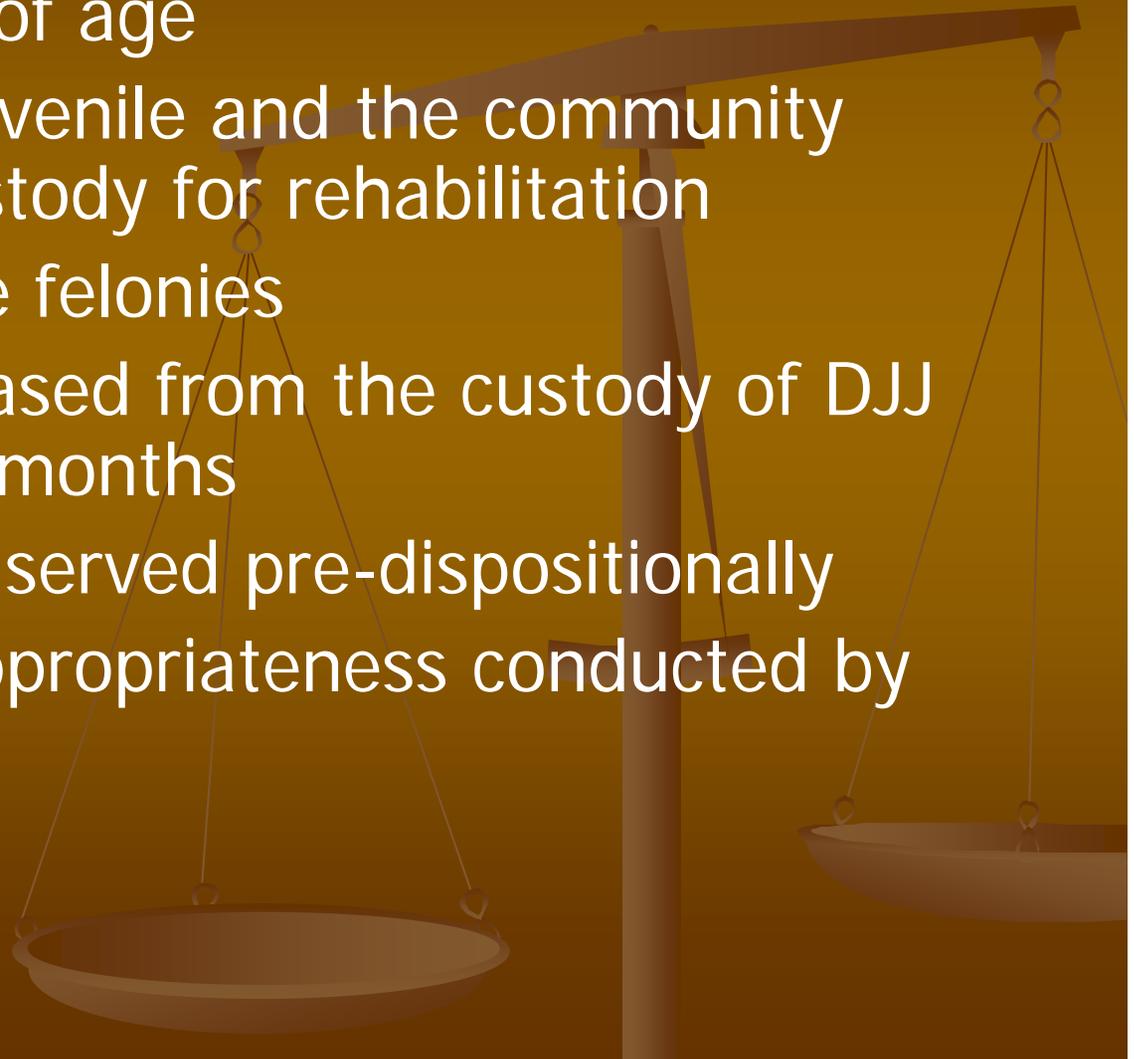
- Individualized Service Plan
- Individual and Group Counseling (i.e., Substance Abuse, Anger Management, Independent Living Skills, Employability Skills)
- Parent Involvement
- Outings – Home Passes, Field Trips, Community Service, Employment, School
- Extensive Record-keeping and monthly court reviews

Juvenile remains in the community, in lieu of being sent to DJJ – connected to family, resources, local school system

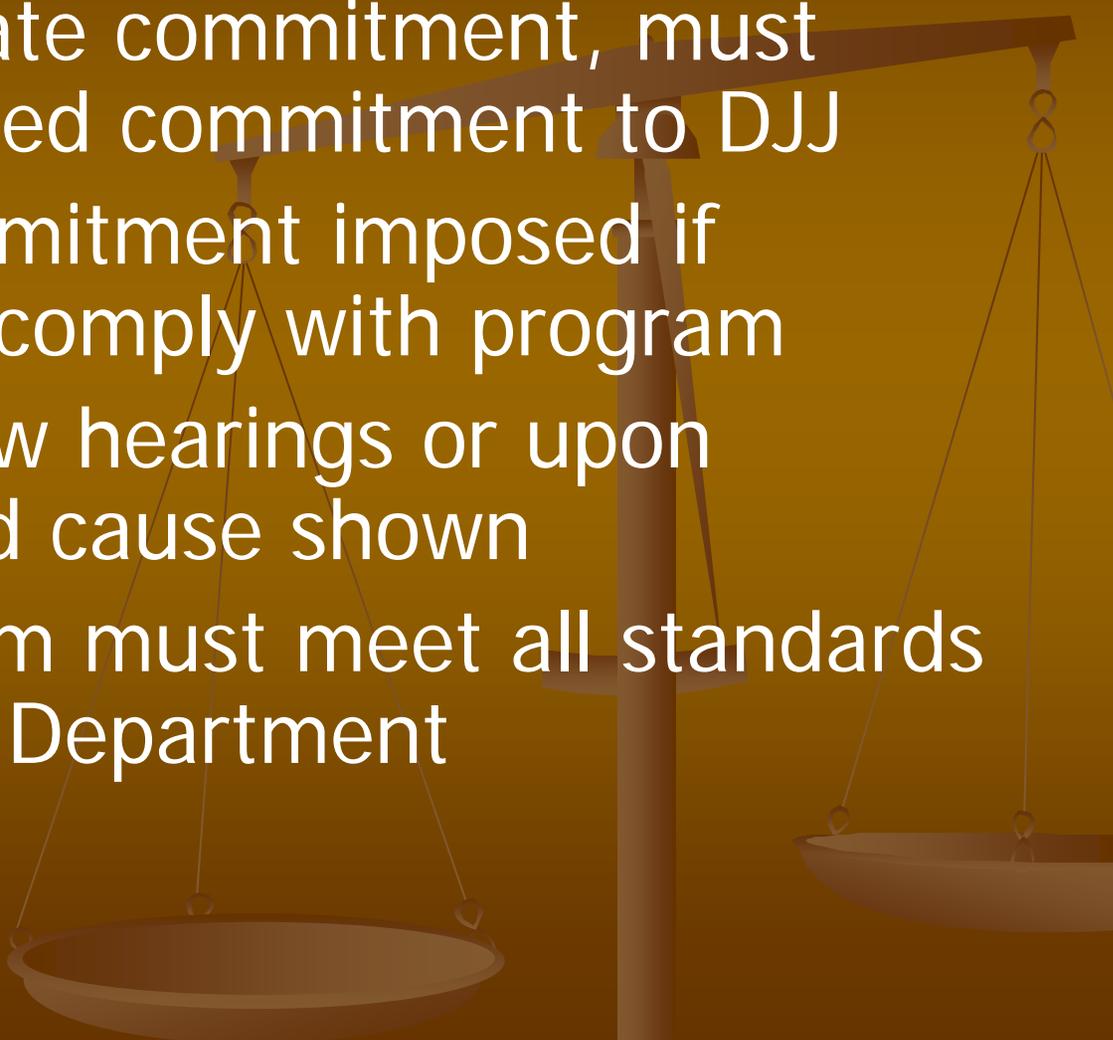


Post-d Statutory Criteria

- Must be 14 years of age
- Interests of the juvenile and the community require secure custody for rehabilitation
- No violent juvenile felonies
- Not eligible if released from the custody of DJJ within the last 18 months
- No credit for time served pre-dispositionally
- Assessment for appropriateness conducted by the facility



Post-D Statutory Criteria

- If eligible for state commitment, must receive suspended commitment to DJJ
 - Suspended commitment imposed if juvenile fails to comply with program
 - Thirty day review hearings or upon request for good cause shown
 - Facility's program must meet all standards set forth by the Department
- 

Post-d Programs

- Structured program of care including provision of facility-based and community-based treatment services
- Residents may participate in outside employment and/or community-based services and activities, based upon risk and treatment needs



Examples of Post-d Program Services

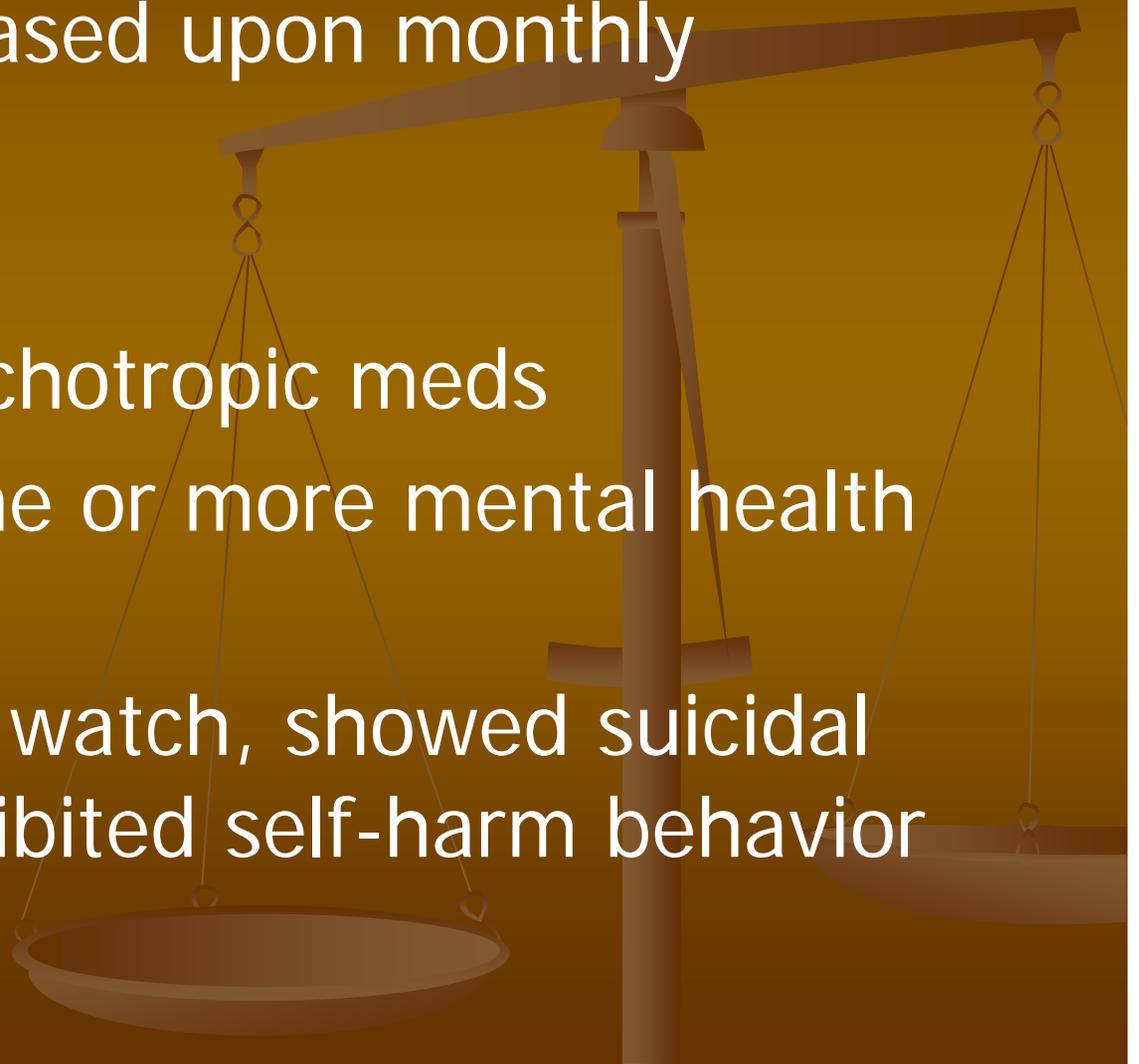
- Case Management
- Individual and Group Counseling addressing the following topics:
 - Anger Management
 - Substance Abuse
 - Life Skills
- Education:
 - Academic (diploma or GED) – ties to local school system
 - Vocational
 - College Courses
- Community Service
- Employment



Prevalence of Mental Health Issues in Juvenile Detention

General Trends based upon monthly
snapshot data:

- 20-25% on psychotropic meds
- 45-50% with one or more mental health diagnosis
- 15% on suicide watch, showed suicidal ideation, or exhibited self-harm behavior

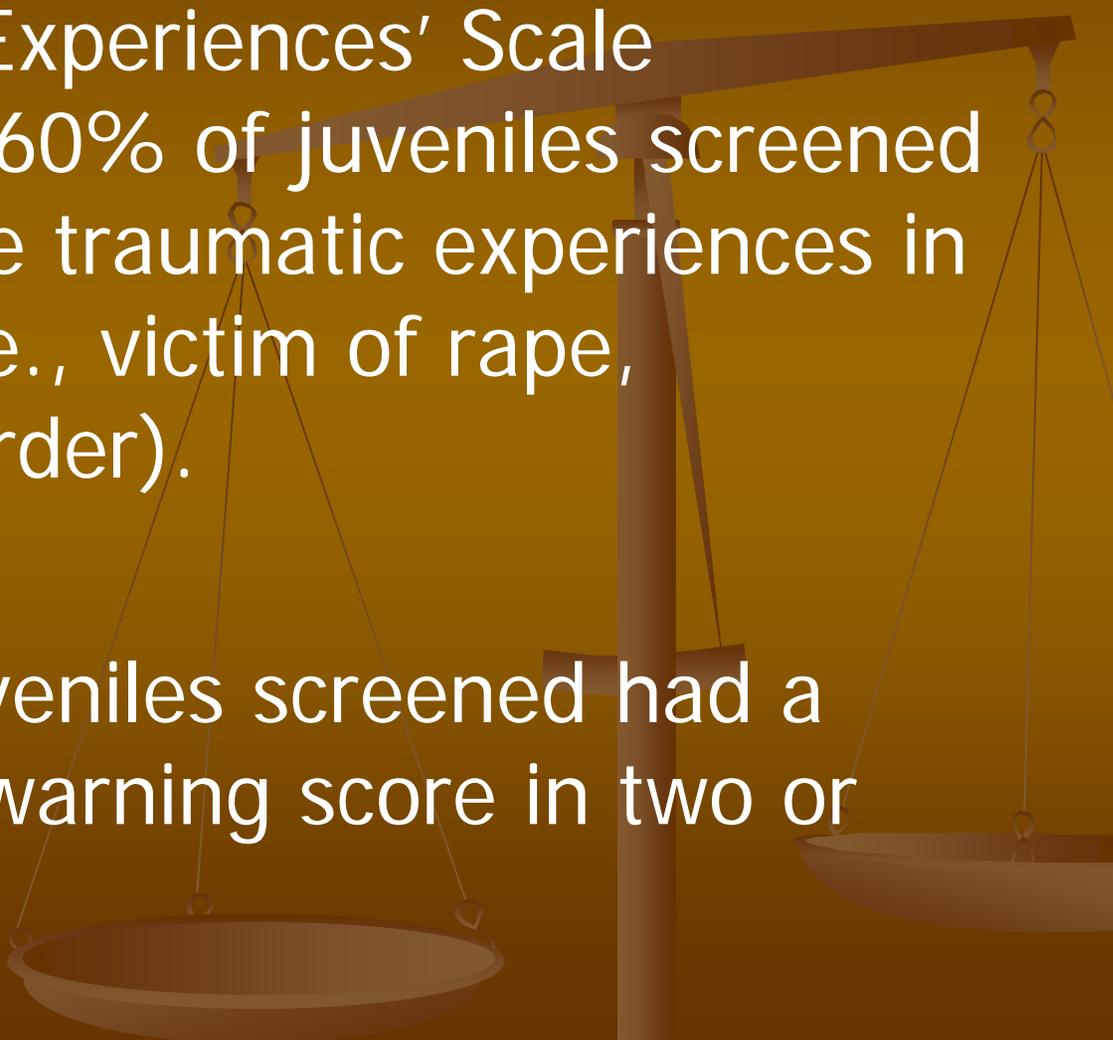


Mental Health Services in Juvenile Detention Centers

Thank you to Senate Finance Committee:

- Partnership through DBHDS and local CSBs:
 - On-Site Mental Health Clinicians and Case Managers
 - Screening (MAYSI-2) and Assessment
 - Crisis Intervention
 - Staff Training
 - Individual Behavior Management Plans

Trends from the MAYSI-2 Scores

- The Traumatic Experiences' Scale indicates that ~60% of juveniles screened had one or more traumatic experiences in their lifetime (i.e., victim of rape, witnessed a murder).
 - About 1/3 of juveniles screened had a caution and/or warning score in two or more scales.
- 

Future of Virginia's Juvenile Detention Centers

