



Senate Finance Public Safety Subcommittee

January 27, 2012

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Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

Today's Presentation

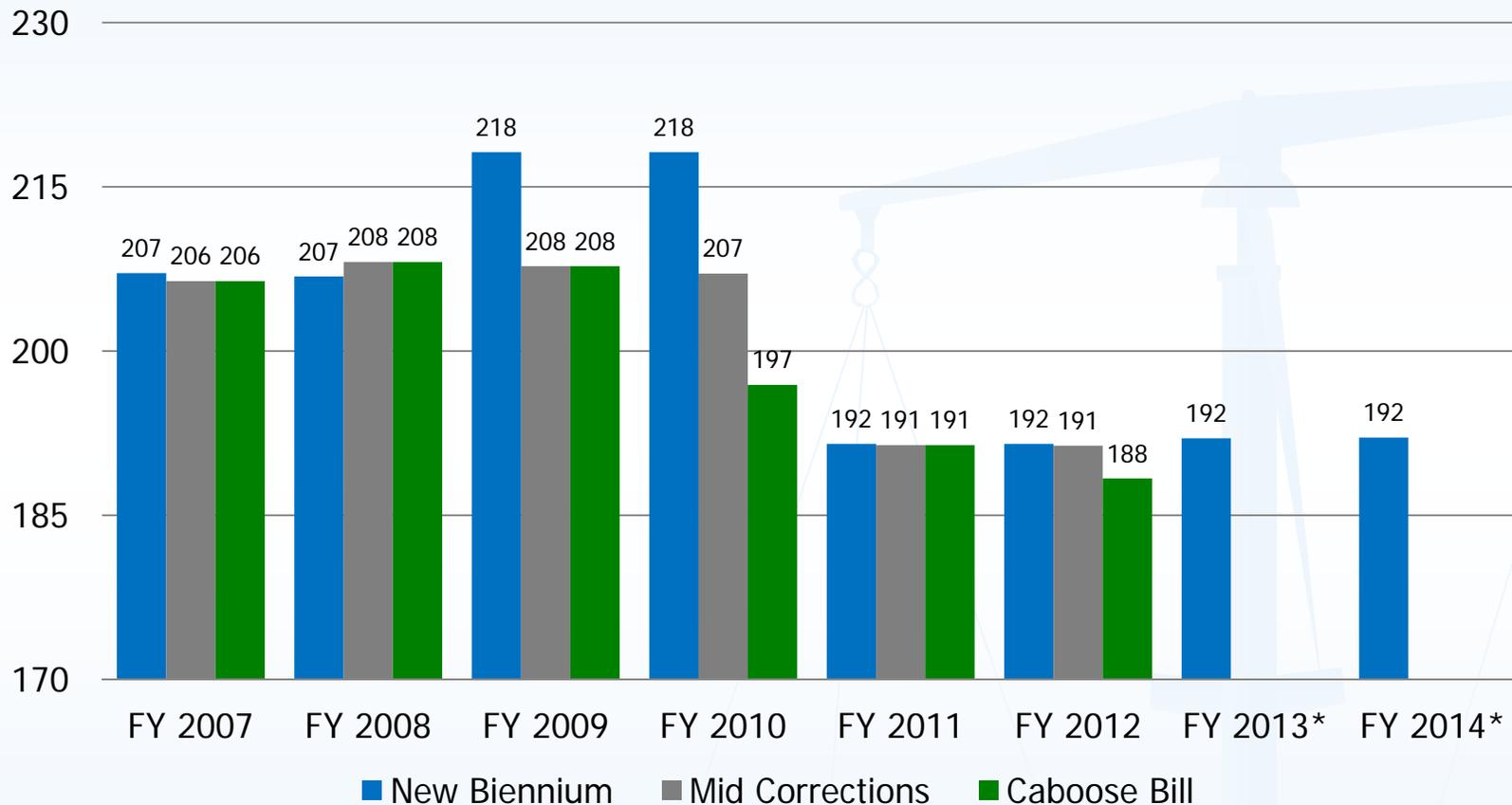
- Budget Appropriations
- Employment & Vacancies
- Overview of the Utilization Study
- DJJ Population Trends
- Recidivism



Budget Appropriations

Introducing: Daryl Francis,
Deputy Director of Finance &
Administration

FY 2007-2014 DJJ General Fund Appropriations (\$ Millions)



- Between FY 2007 and FY 2014, DJJ's appropriations decreased 6.9%.

* 2013 and 2014 numbers are from the Governor's introduced budget

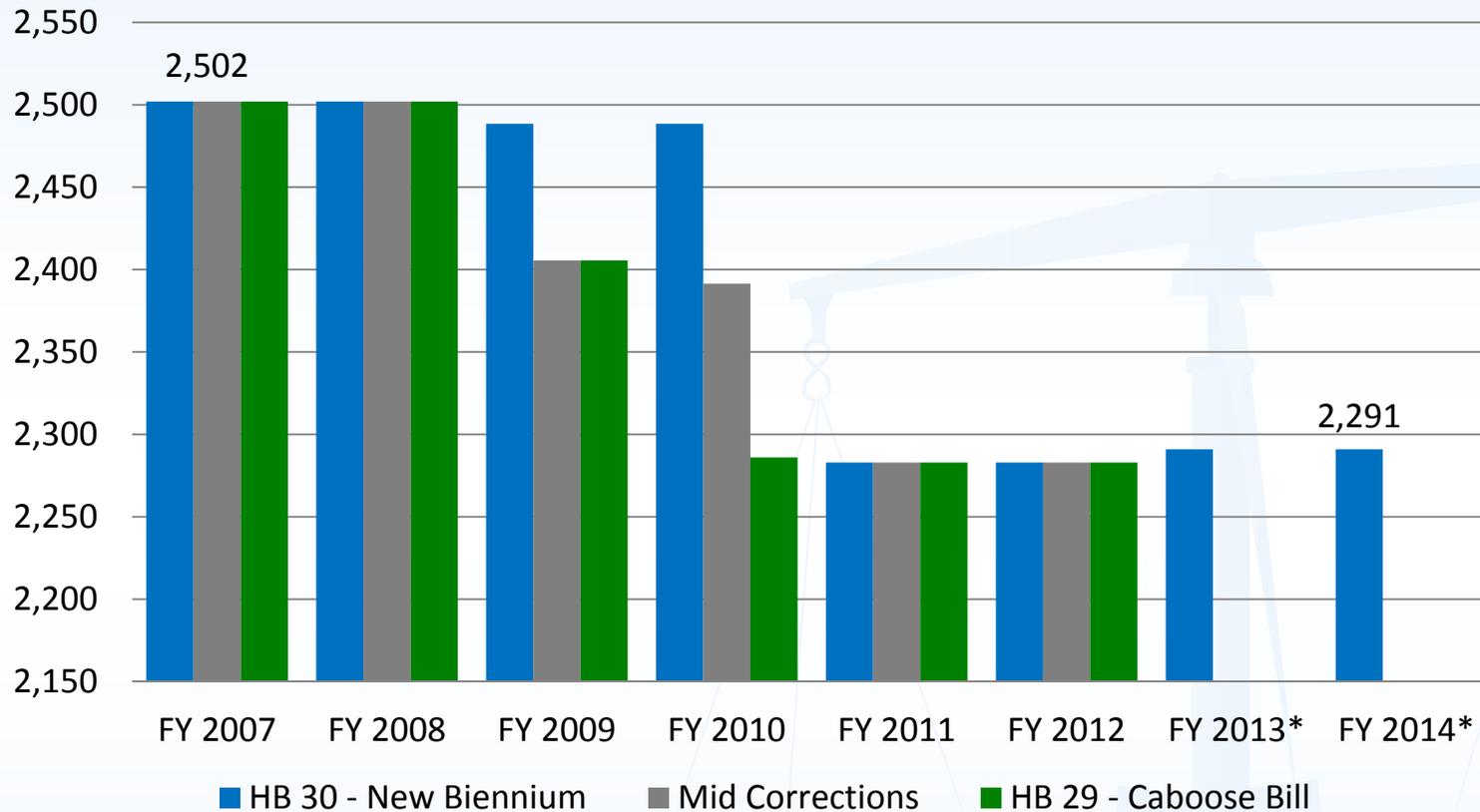
Operational Impacts of Reductions

- Close programs and facilities
- Lack of capital improvement for significantly aging buildings
- Eliminate positions across agency
- Reduce funding to purchase probation and parole services
- Reduce funding for detention, locally operated court service units, and VJCCCA
- Non-general fund supplanting (cannot support ongoing supplanting)

Employment & Vacancies



Maximum Employment Level



- Between FY 2007 and FY 2014, the maximum employment level decreased by 211 positions (8.4%).

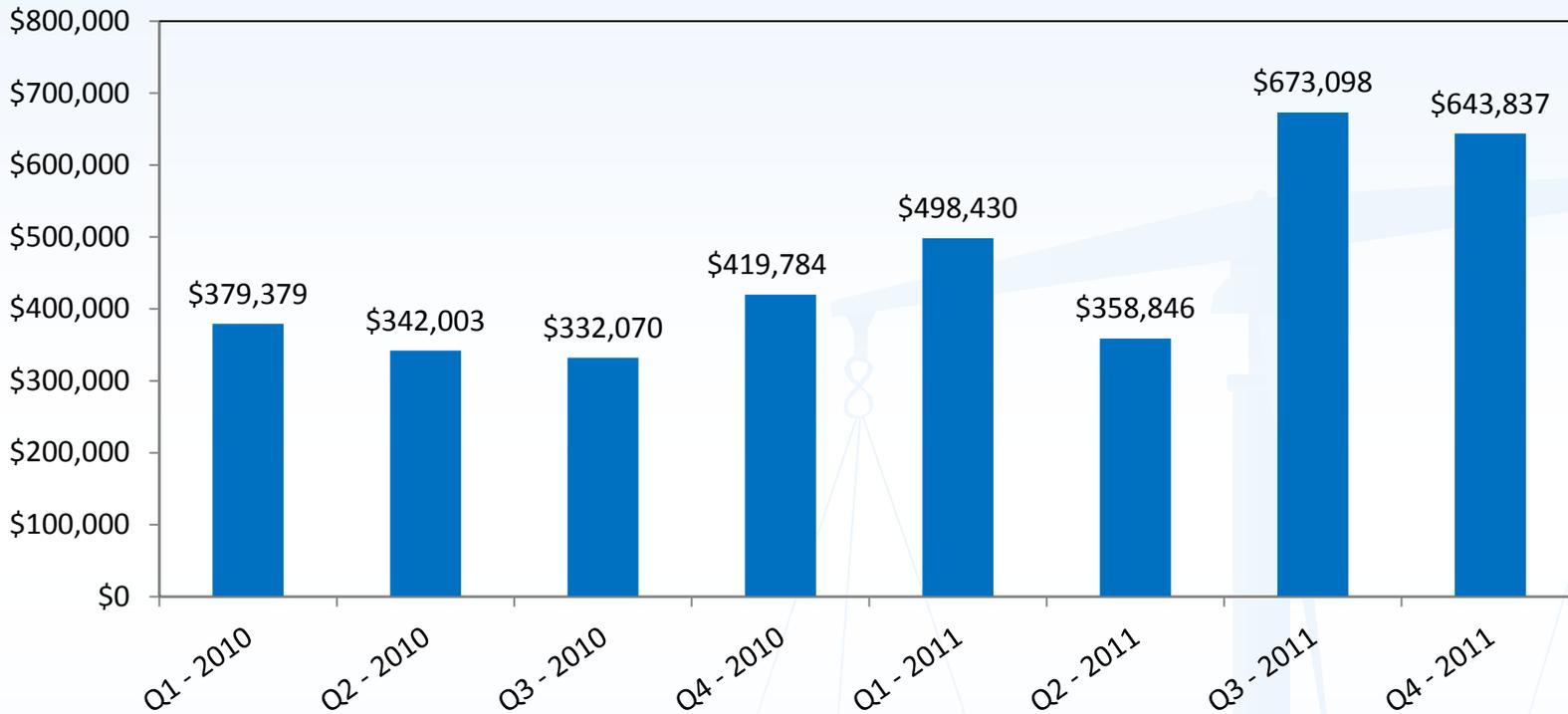
Includes both general and non-general fund positions

* 2013 and 2014 numbers are from the Governor's introduced budget

Vacancies

- There were 264 vacancies across the agency on January 17, 2012.
 - 155 (59%) of these vacancies are in some stage of the recruitment process.
- DJJ full-time salaried employees:
 - January 2010: 2,051
 - January 2011: 1,972
 - January 2012: 1,893

Overtime Expenditures*



- Overtime expenditures increased in the third and fourth quarters of 2011 to over \$600,000 each quarter.
- Wage Employees: There were 89 wage employees as of 1/16/12 (an increase of nine additional positions from 1/16/11).

* Includes both salaried and wage positions

Recruitment and Retention Problems

- Salary hiring ranges and offers too low to attract qualified applicants
- Competition of salaries offered by local government, federal government, other state agencies, and private sector
- Applicants determined ineligible due to background screening for various positions
- Numerous re-advertising required for one vacancy



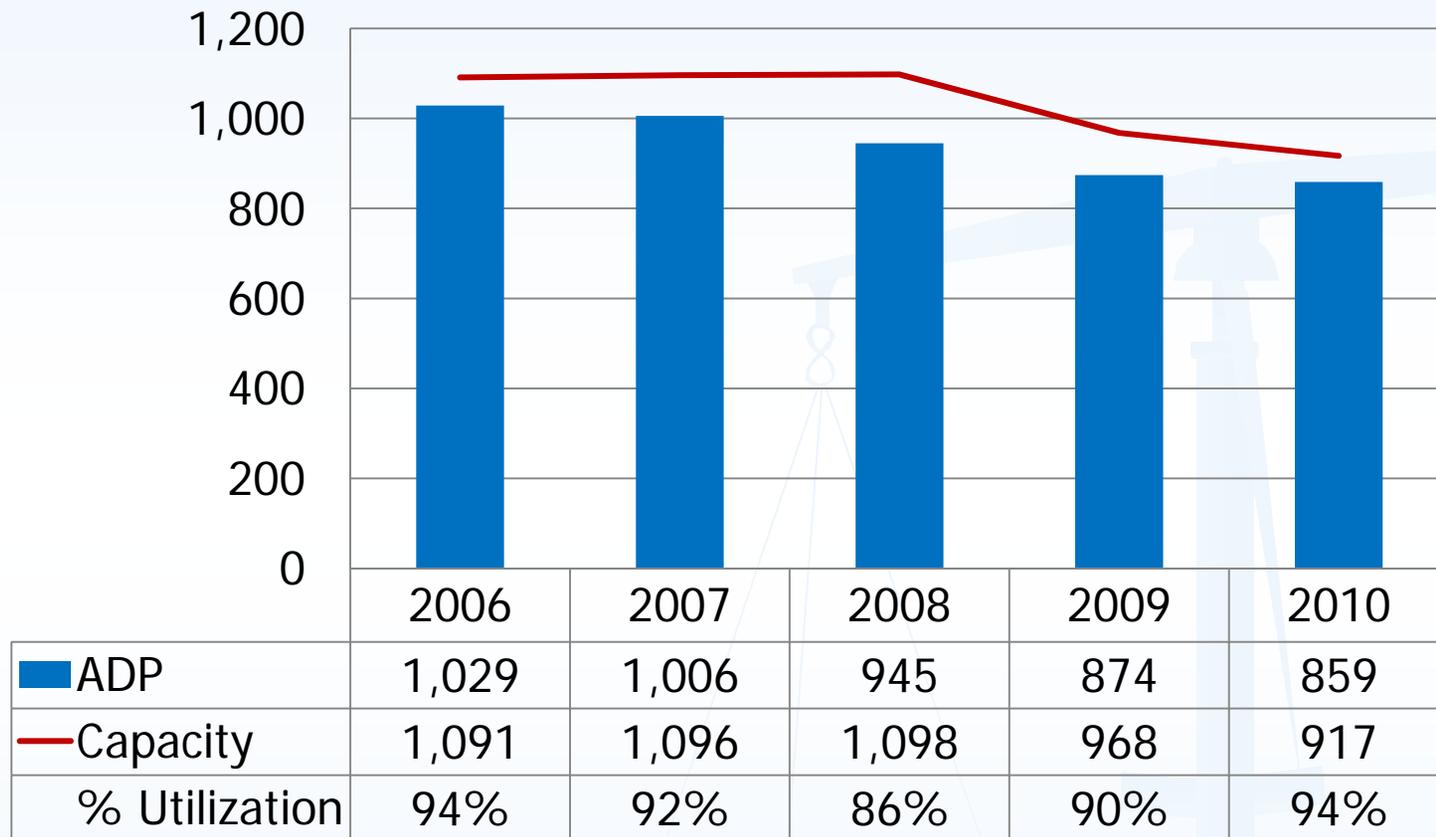
Overview of the Utilization Study

Overview of the Utilization Study

DJJ was tasked with examining:

- JCC and detention utilization rates
- The number of beds needed
- The possibility for transitional programs at detention facilities
- The closing of one JCC
- Reallocating cost savings to transitional and re-entry services at detention facilities

JCC & RDC Utilization, FY 2006-2010



- Between FY 2006 and FY 2010, both average daily population and capacity decreased 16%.
- Excluding RDC, FY 2010 utilization rate was 97%
- 202 potentially usable beds are closed/unfunded

Capacity Considerations

**1,000 beds does not mean
1,000 residents.**

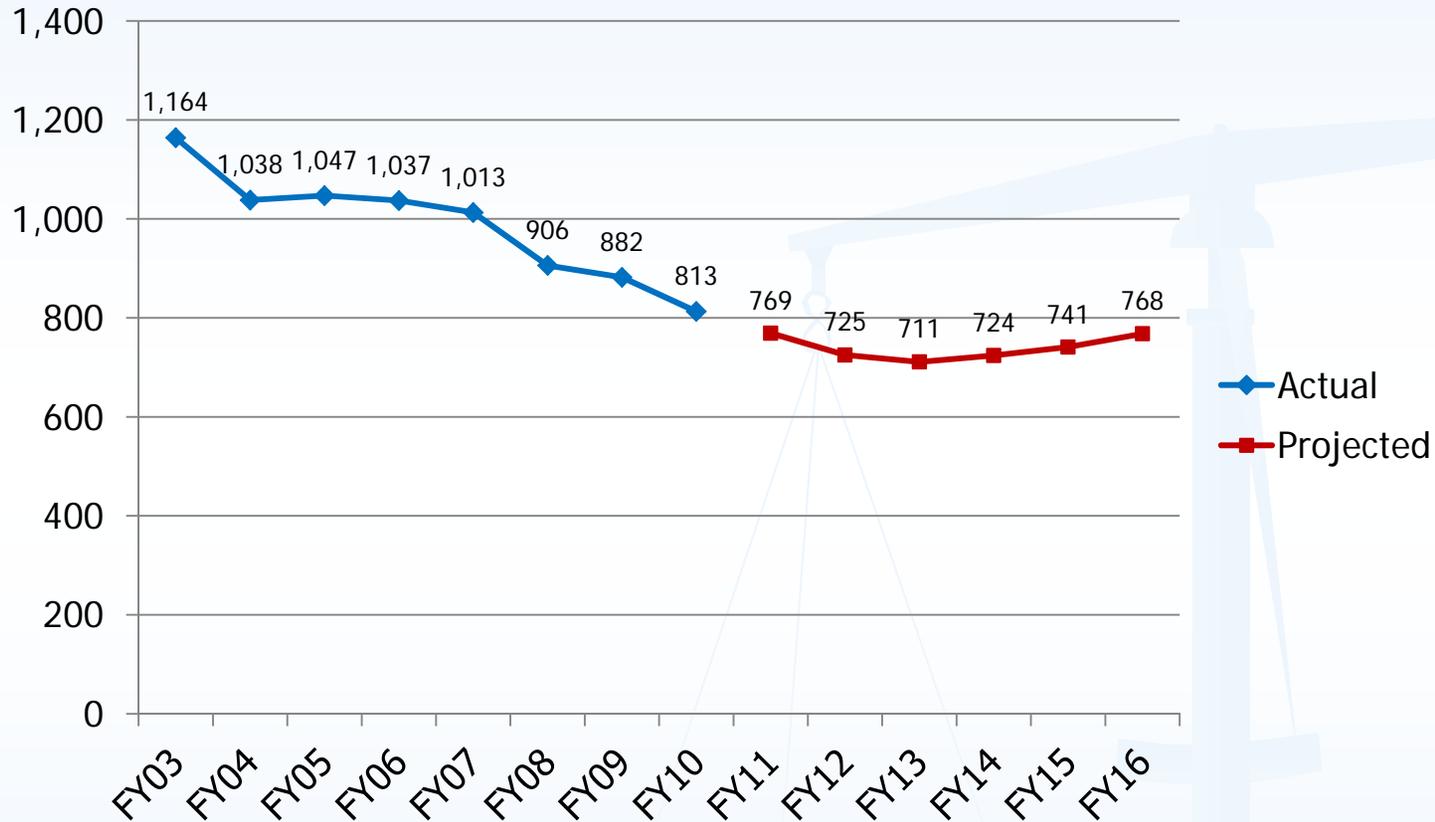
- Bed Count
- Designated Use
 - Special populations, treatment, segregation
- Physical Plant
- Staffing

DJJ Target Utilization for JCCs: 80-85%

Handout:

Reed, R. (2011). Prison capacity: More complex than bed count. *Corrections Today*.

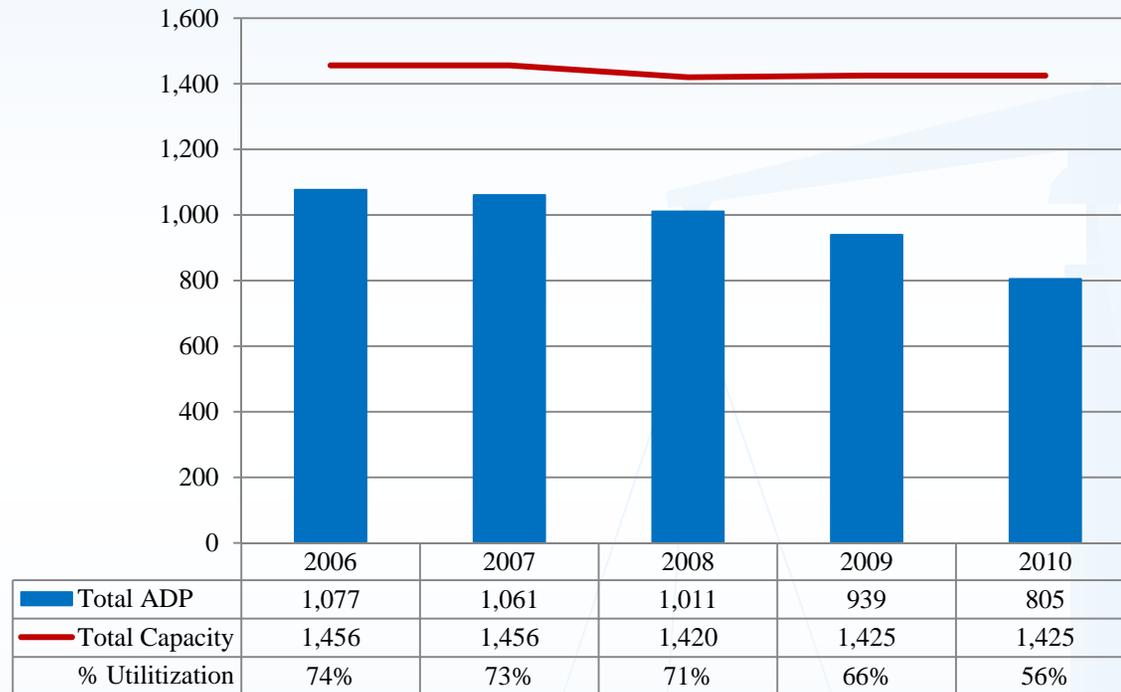
JCC Forecast*



- The forecast calls for a decline in ADP through FY 2013, then a slight increase through FY 2016.

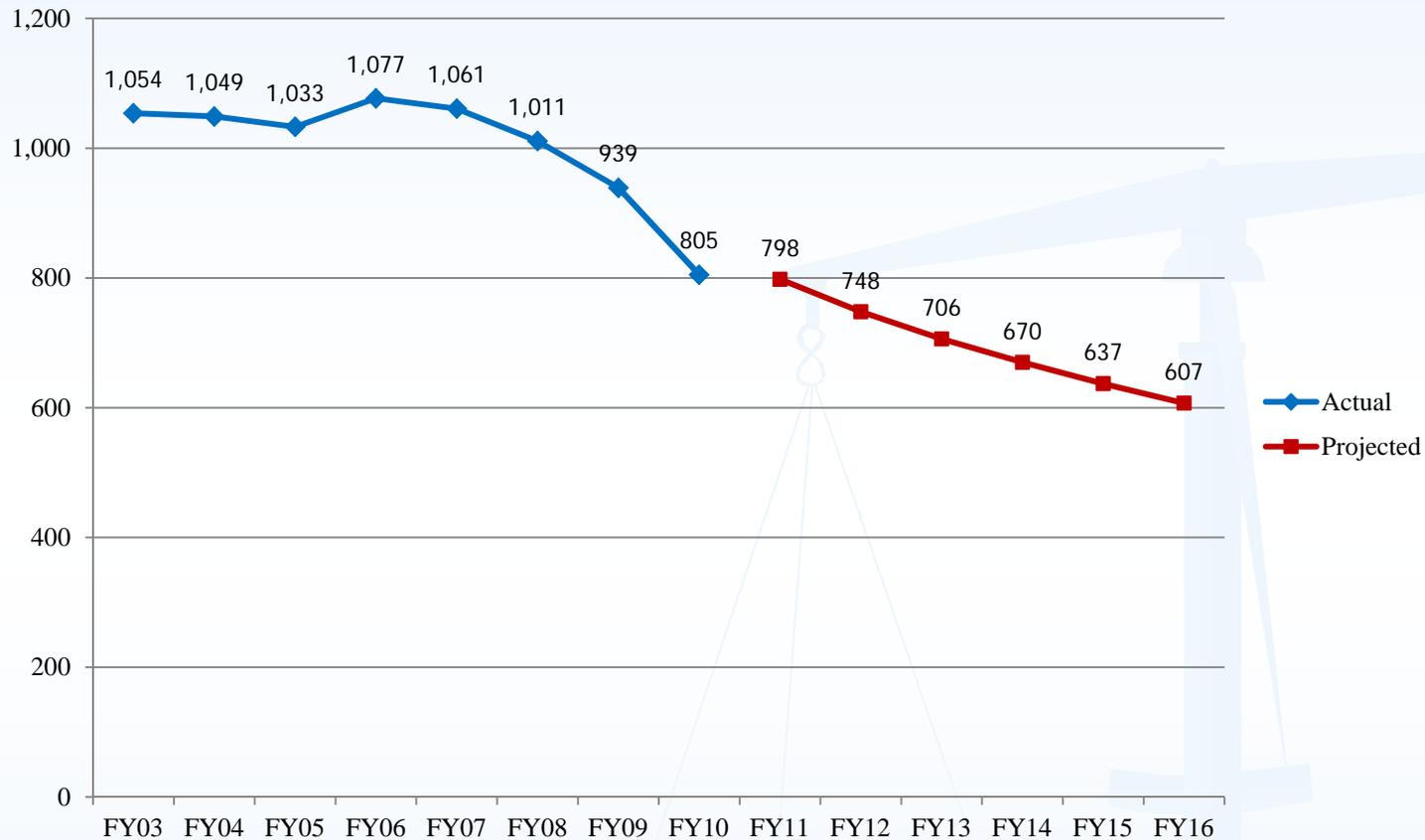
* ADP for June on each year

Detention Utilization Capacity, FY 2006 - 2010



- Detention capacities represent the number of licensed beds. Due to utilization and budget constraints, it may not represent the number of “operational” or “staffed” beds, which may be significantly lower.
- Between FY 2006 and FY 2010, ADP decreased 25%.

Detention Forecast*

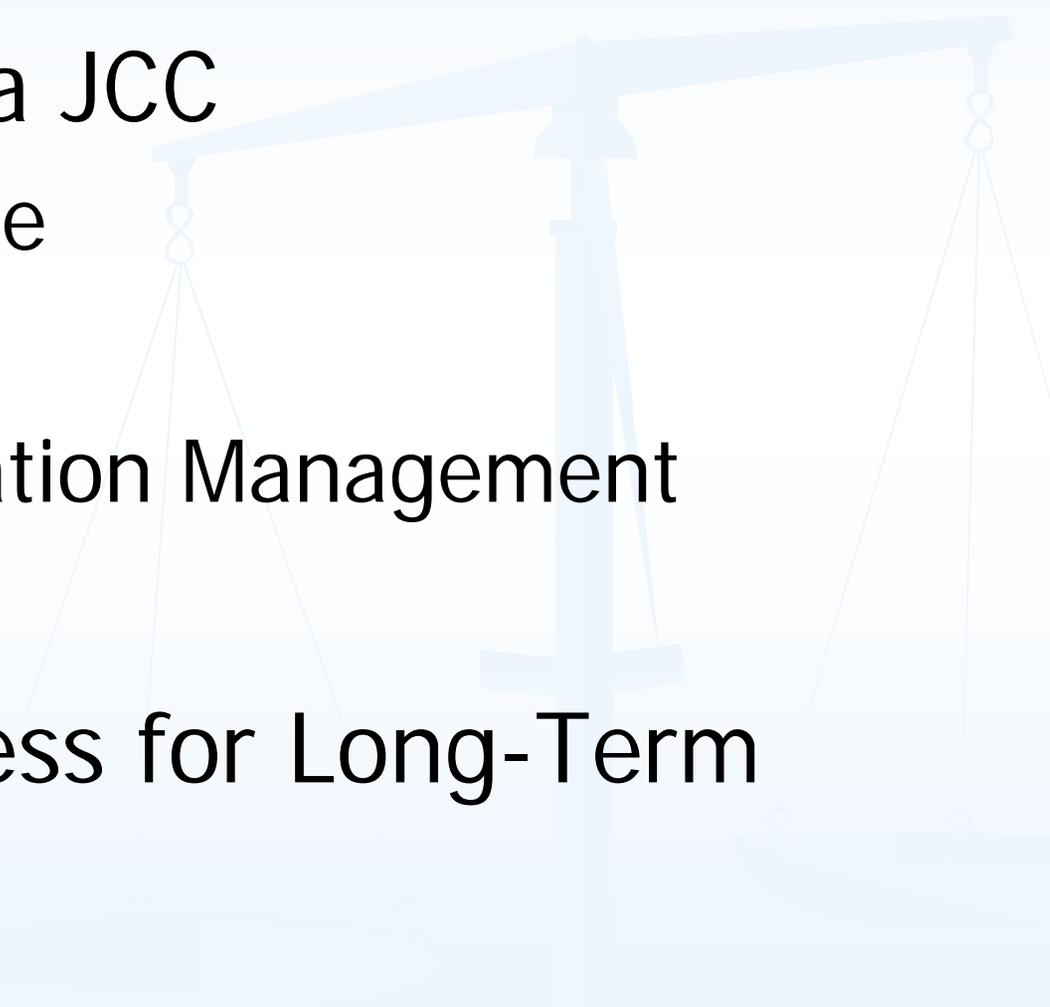


- The downward trend is expected to continue during the next six years.

Transitional Program Options

- Detention Re-Entry
- Regional Community Placement Programs
- Issues:
 - Associated costs (\$100-150 per diem in detention)
 - Incremental implementation

Utilization Study Recommendation

- Do Not Close a JCC
 - Utilization Rate
 - Forecast
 - Proper Population Management
 - Ongoing Process for Long-Term Planning
- 

DJJJ Population Trends



Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2009 - 2011

Domestic Relations	2009	2010	2011
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	137,381	138,727	141,702
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	17,884	14,861	12,636
Class 1 Misdemeanor	37,610	33,431	31,418
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	6,374	5,596	5,375
CHINS/CHINSup	12,266	10,748	9,865
Technical Violations	9,632	8,699	8,166
Traffic	1,281	1,197	1,270
Other	1,165	1,245	1,192
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>86,212</i>	<i>75,777</i>	<i>69,922</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>223,593</i>	<i>214,504</i>	<i>211,624</i>

- Between FY 2009 and 2011, domestic relations & child welfare complaints increased by 4,321 complaints (3%).
- Total juvenile complaints decreased 19%.
- Juvenile felony complaints decreased 29%.
- CHINS/CHINSup complaints decreased 20%.
- **Intakes in FY 2011:** 51,099 juvenile intakes and 69,922 juvenile complaints (average of 1.4 complaints per intake)

Probation Cases, FY 2009 - 2011*

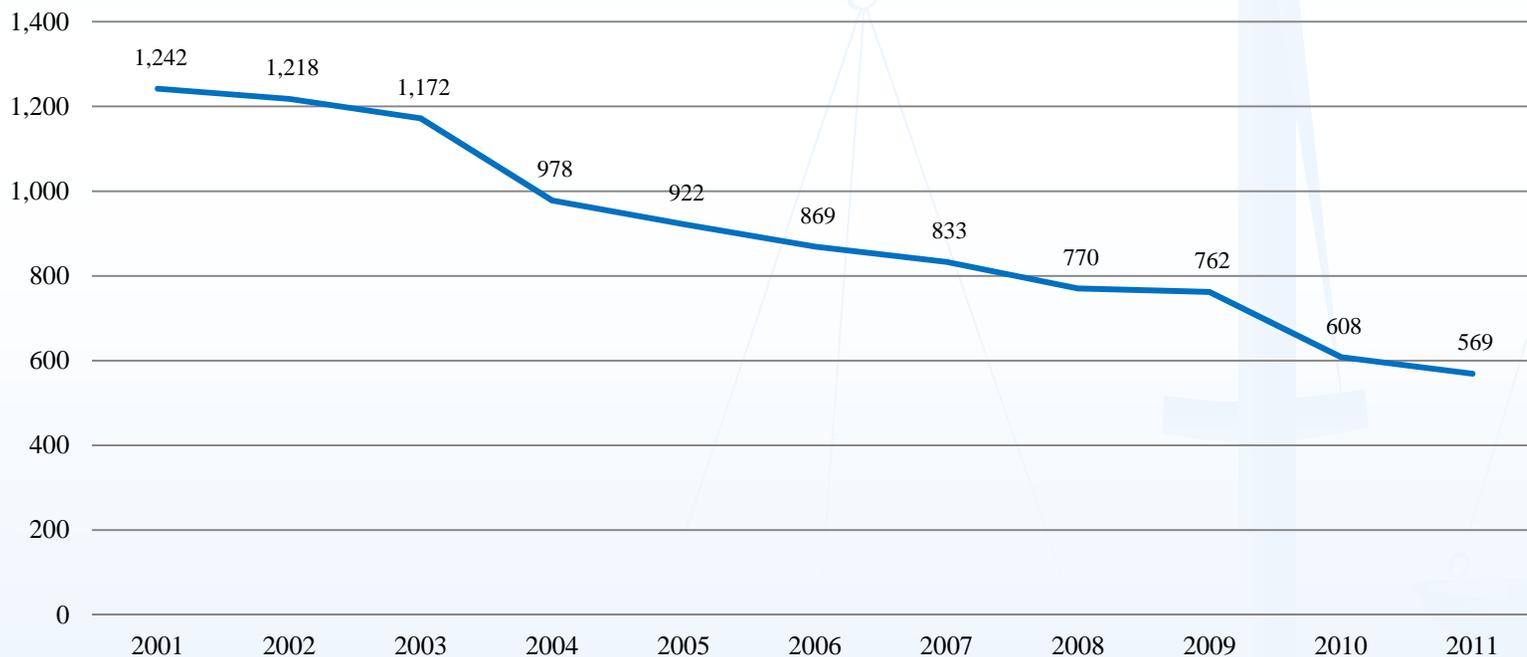
	2009	2010	2011
Felonies:			
Against Persons	14.7%	14.5%	15.6%
Weapons/Narcotics	3.4%	3.8%	2.7%
Other	24.6%	24.8%	22.8%
Class 1 Misdemeanors:			
Against Persons	16.8%	18.5%	19.6%
Other	22.2%	22.1%	22.7%
Prob./Parole Violation	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Court Violation	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%
Status Offenses	9.5%	7.4%	7.9%
Other	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%
Information Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Juvenile Case</i>	<i>6,594</i>	<i>5,691</i>	<i>5,680</i>

- Between FY 2009 and FY 2011, new probation cases decreased 14%.
- Over 80% of new probation cases each year were for felonies or misdemeanors.

* By most serious offense

JCC Admissions, FY 2001 - 2011

- Between FY 2001 and FY 2011, admissions decreased 54%.
- The largest decrease occurred in FY 2010 with a 20% decrease from FY 2009.



JCC Average Daily Population

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. In April 2011, the ADP fell below 800 for the first time.
- The ADP for FY2011 was 816 juveniles; the December 2011 ADP was 745.

JCC Population Trends

- Admissions
- Offense Severity
- Determinate Commitments
- Lengths of Stay
- Treatment Needs
- Comparison with Detention Population

Recidivism



Comparison of DOC and DJJ Recidivism (36-month)

DOC Analysis

	Inmates Released from a DOC Facility	Rate of Inmates Re-incarcerated with DOC
FY 2003	10,759	27.6%
FY 2004	11,564	28.0%
FY 2005	11,973	27.5%
FY 2006	12,309	27.3%
FY 2007	12,571	26.1%

DJJ Comparative Analysis

	Juveniles Released from a JCC	Rate of Juvenile Re-incarcerated with DOC*	Rate of Juveniles Re-committed to DJJ	Rate of Juveniles Re-incarcerated in DOC or DJJ
FY 2003	1,151	20.9%	10.8%	34.8%
FY 2004	1,089	25.3%	12.4%	38.4%
FY 2005	937	26.6%	9.5%	36.5%
FY 2006	873	21.4%	8.7%	30.2%
FY 2007	844	25.4%	9.1%	34.6%

*Excludes juveniles transferred from a JCC to DOC to serve the remainder of their sentence.

- Neither of these analyses include reincarceration in local or regionally-operated jails.
- The recommitment to DJJ data includes juveniles recommitted for any criminal offense, including Class 1 misdemeanors.

Key Takeaways

- Significant reductions in appropriations
- Population trends continue to decline
 - More serious offenses and longer LOS in JCCs
- The Department continues to address challenges with retaining qualified staff, providing services to juveniles, and reducing recidivism rates