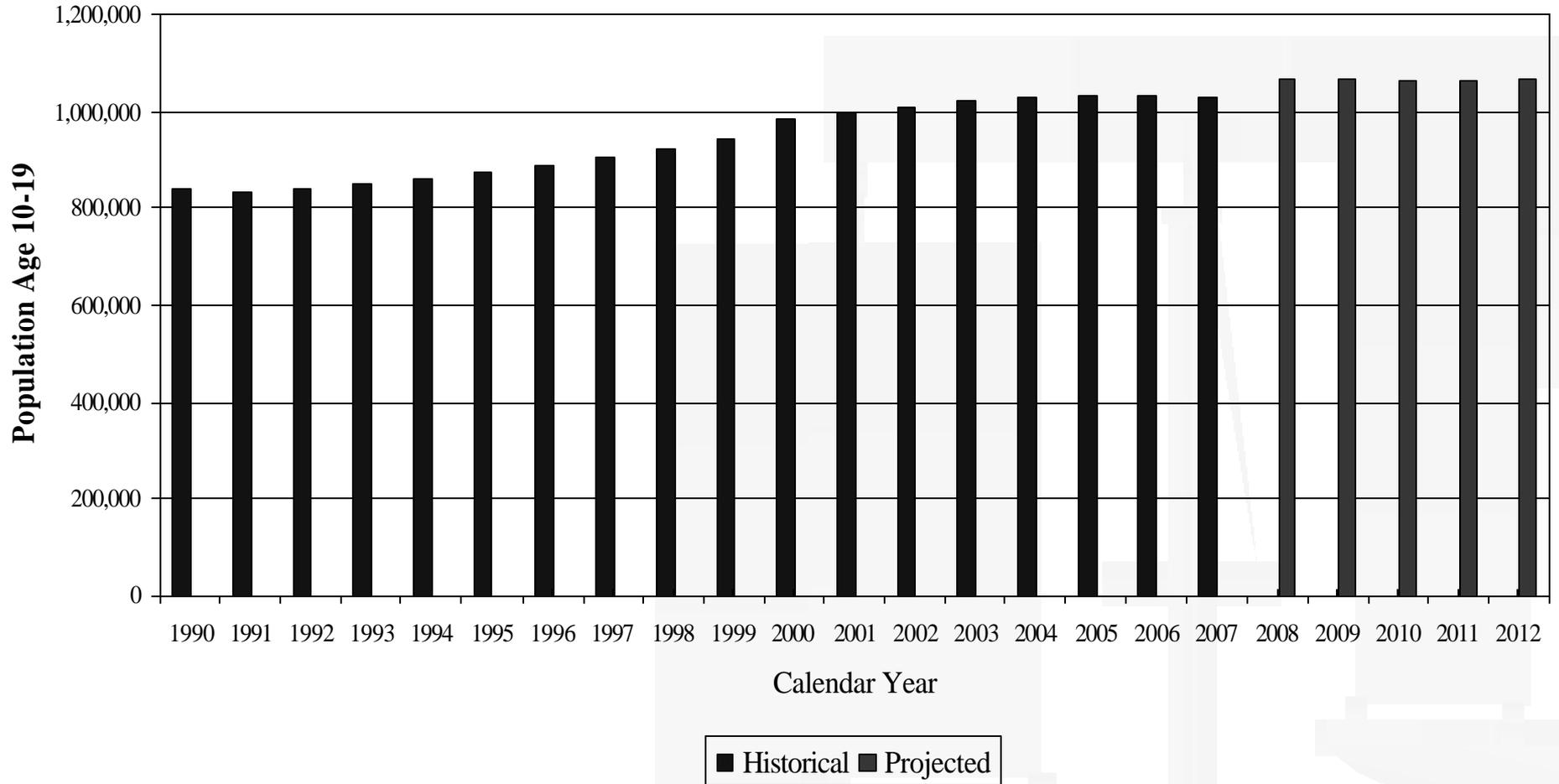


Juvenile Trends, Recidivism, Treatment, and Budget Reduction Impacts In the Department of Juvenile Justice

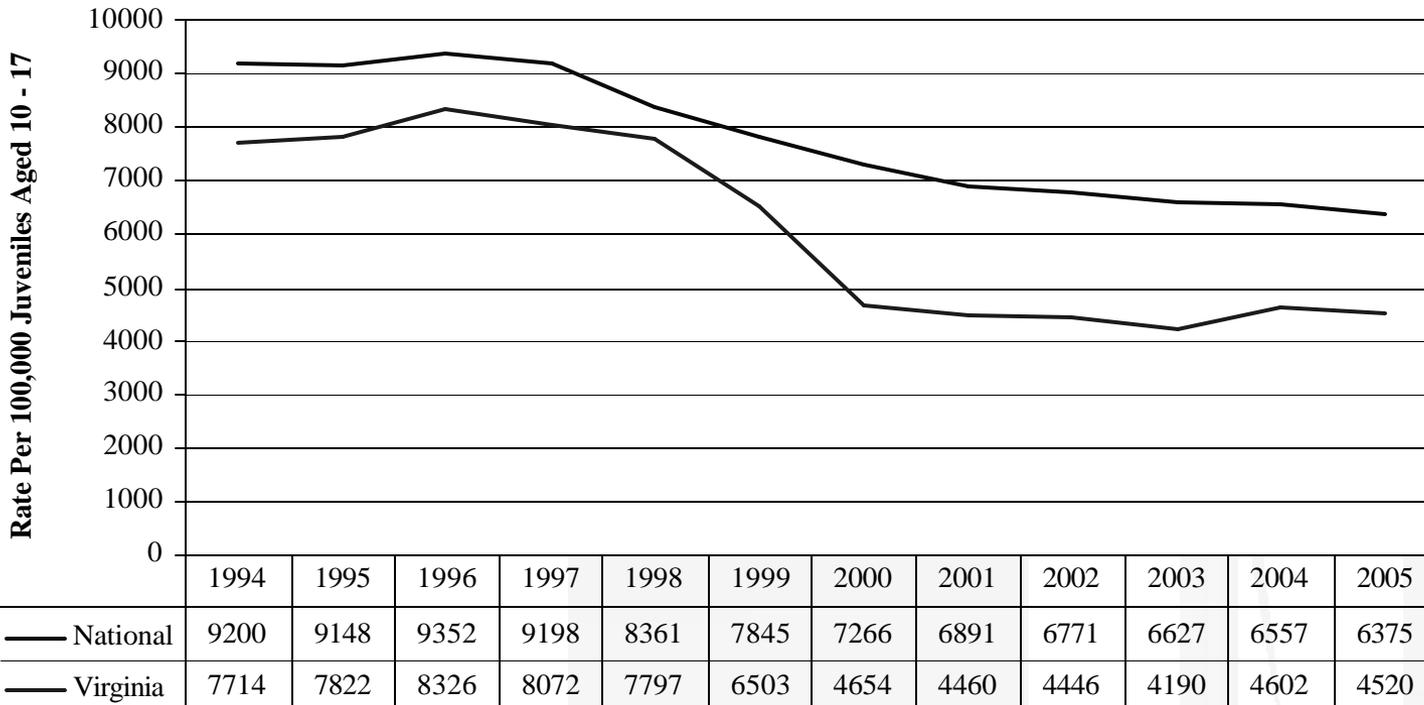
Presentation to Senate Finance Public Safety and Health and Human
Resources Subcommittees
Barry Green, Director
October 29, 2008

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



National* vs. Virginia Trends

Total Juvenile Arrest Rate



*National Juvenile Arrest data is not yet available for 2006 or 2007.

- Between 1994 and 2005, 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 2005.
- 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.

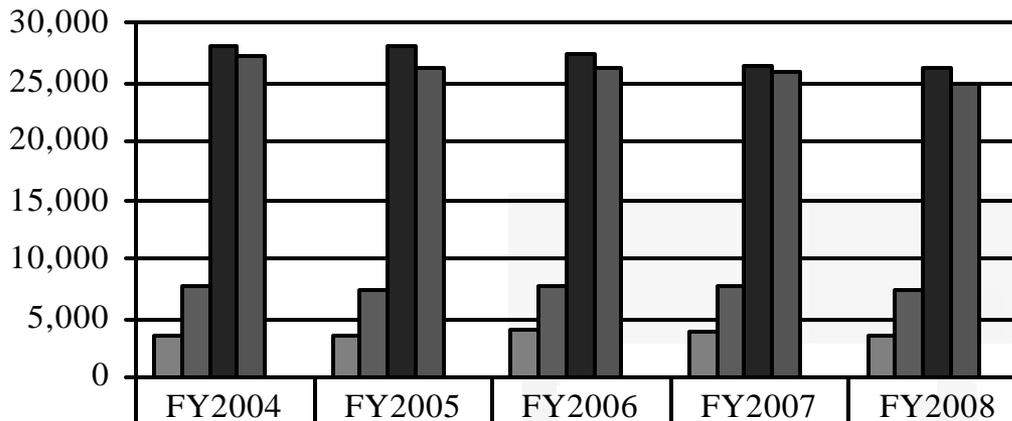
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

- According to the July 1, 2007 VA Census, 23.2% of 10-17 year olds are African-American
- In FY2008, black juveniles represented:
 - 44.6% at intake
 - 55.0% at detention
 - 66.1% at commitment
- While overall numbers of intakes, detention admissions and commitments to the state have declined, minority representation has continued to reflect an imbalance
- Although disproportionate number of minorities continue to come into contact with juvenile justice system, overall numbers have declined (compared to FY2000 in 2007, 310 fewer African-American youth were committed to the state while 289 fewer white youth were committed)

Juvenile Intakes

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

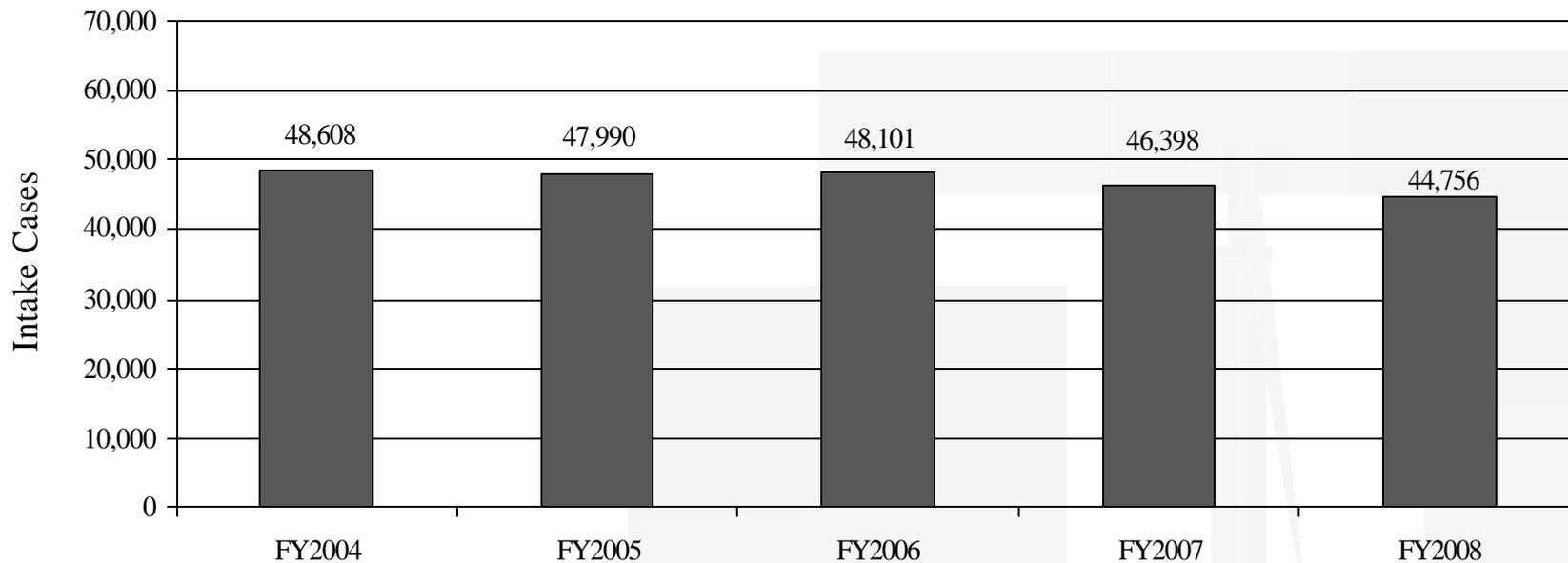
Juvenile Intake Cases FY2004 – FY2008



	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
■ Person Felonies	3,504	3,677	4,041	3,871	3,512
■ Other Felonies	7,798	7,386	7,763	7,673	7,372
■ Class 1 Misdemeanor	27,999	27,867	27,334	26,487	26,212
■ Other Intake Cases	27,228	26,198	26,235	25,814	24,805
Total	66,529	65,128	65,373	63,845	61,901

- There has been a 7.0% decrease in total intake cases between FY2004 and FY2008.
- Between FY2007 and FY2008:
 - Felony and class 1 misdemeanor intake cases decreased by 2.5%.
 - Felony intake cases decreased by 5.7%.
 - Person felonies decreased by 9.3%, and other felonies decreased by 3.9%.
 - Class 1 misdemeanor intake cases decreased by 1.0%.

Intake Cases: Detention Eligible FY2004 – FY2008

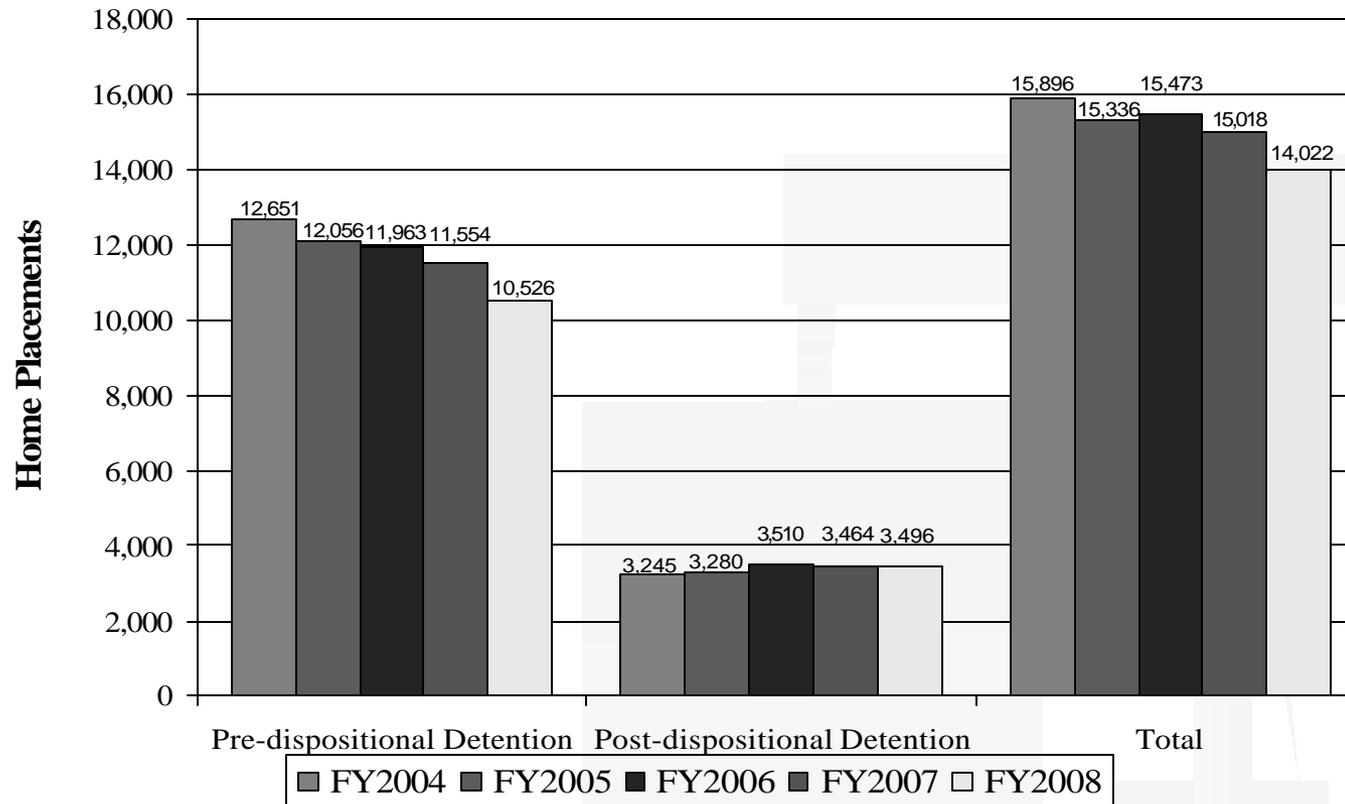


- Detention eligible intake cases include all intake cases for which there is a felony or class 1 misdemeanor, violation of court order, and violation of probation and parole.
- There has been an 7.9% decrease in detention eligible intake cases from FY2004 to FY2008.

Juvenile Detention Population Trends

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

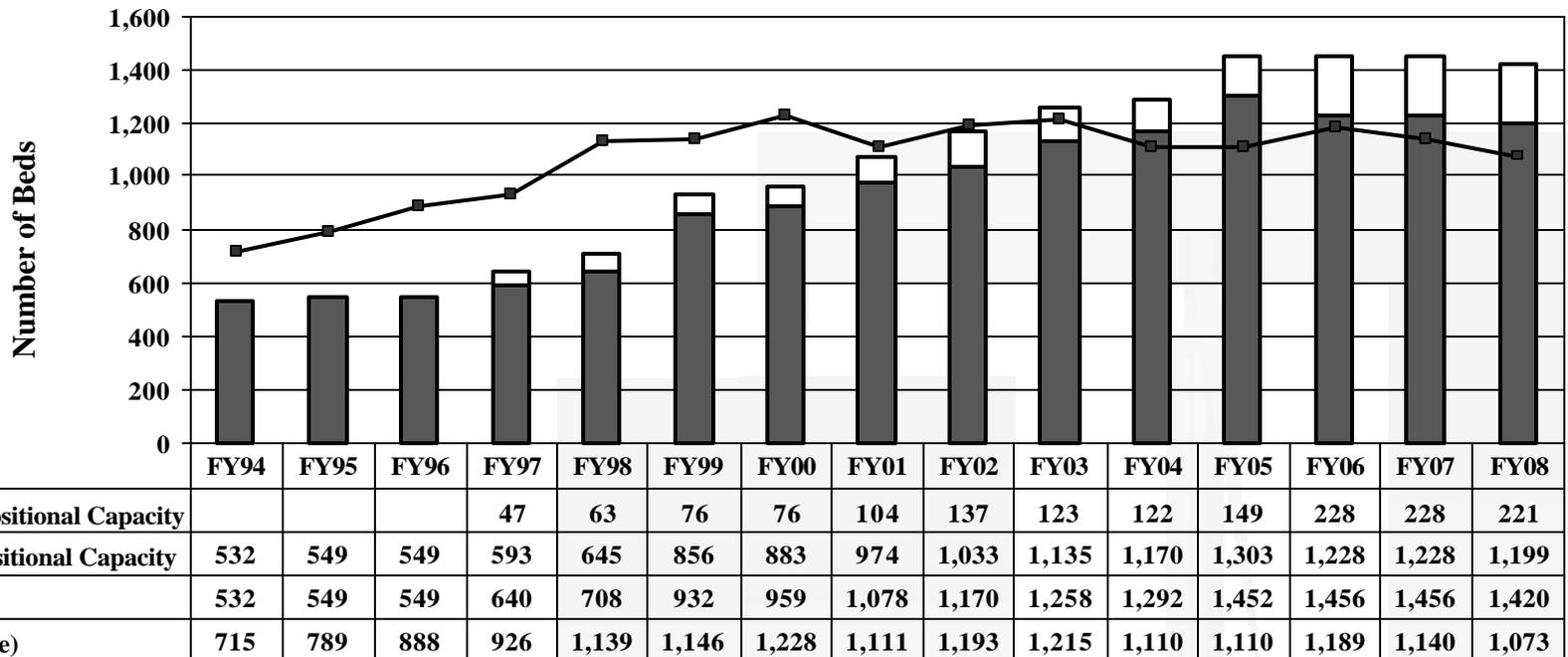
Juvenile Detention Home Placements* FY2004 – FY2008



- Since FY2004, there has been a 11.8% decrease in total juvenile detention home placements. Pre-dispositional detention home placements decreased 16.8%, and post-dispositional detention home placements increased 7.7%.
- Post-dispositional detention home placements include post-d and post-d with 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 – FY2008



Capacity Expansion between FY2002 and FY2006 There were no expansions during FY2007 or FY2008.

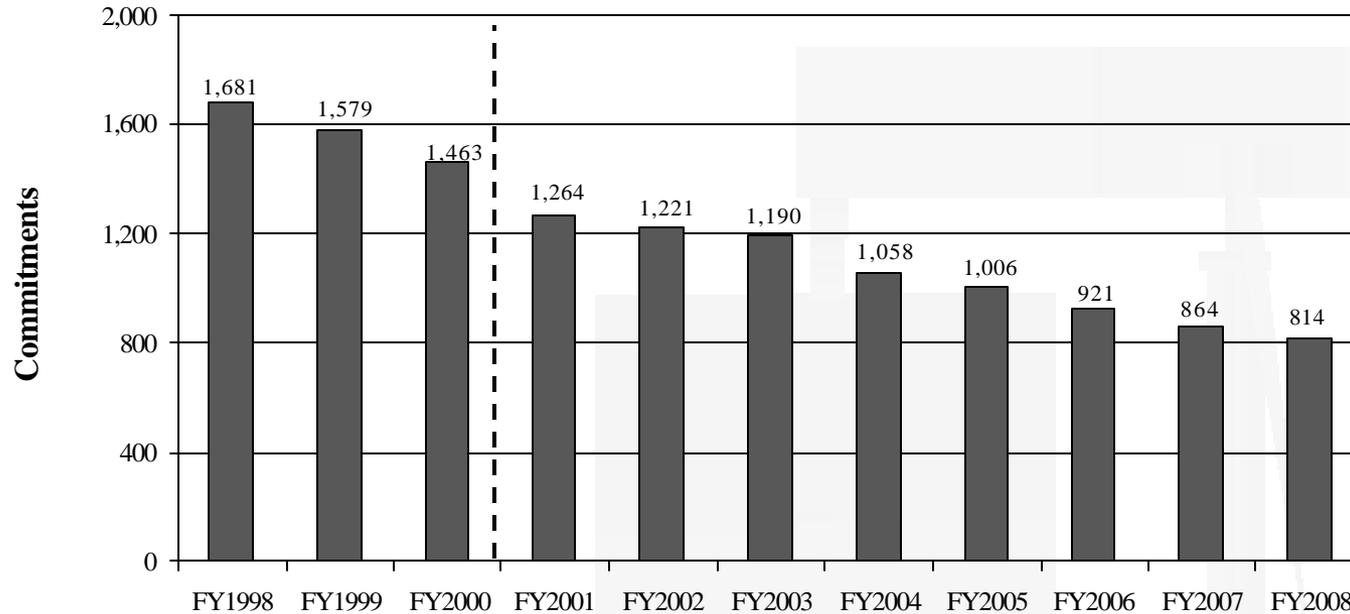
FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Highlands 20 to 30 Piedmont** 20 W.W.Moore 30 to 60 Roanoke 48 to 81	Blue Ridge** 40 Chesterfield 33 to 90 Prince William 40 to 72	Shenandoah Valley 32 to 55	Virginia Beach** 90 Newport News 40 to 110	Highlands 31 to 35

** Denotes a new facility

JCC Responsible Juvenile Population Trends

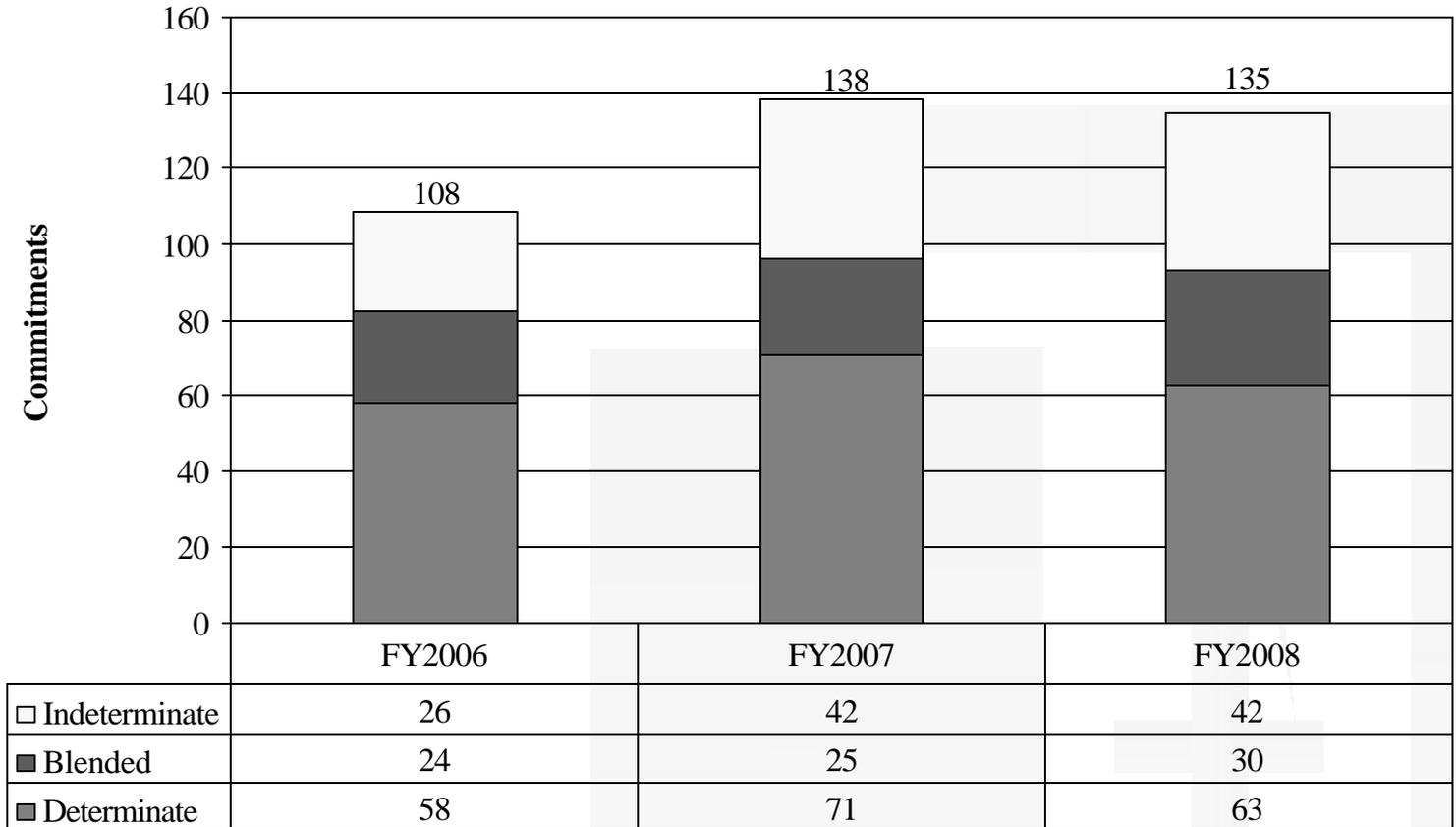
The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice – Successful Youth, Strong Families, Safe Communities

State Responsible Juvenile Offender Commitments FY1998 – FY2008



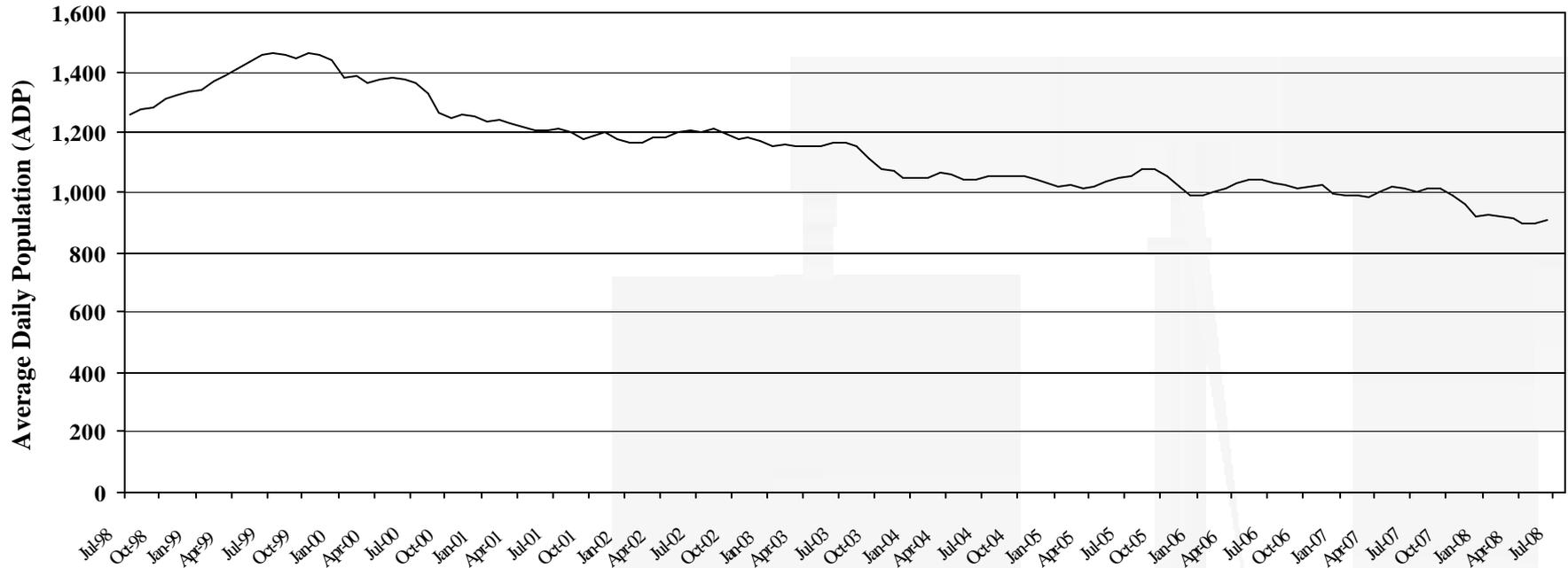
- Commitments have continued to decline since FY1998. Commitments have decreased by 51.6% since FY1998.
- In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* class 1 misdemeanors to *four* class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications).

Circuit Court Commitments



State Responsible Juvenile Population FY1999 – FY2008

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. During FY2006 the ADP fell below 1,000 for the first time, and during FY2008 the ADP fell below 900 for the first time.

Juvenile Population Forecast

Local Detention:

- Average Daily Population for FY2008 was 1,011
- Forecast is for average annual decline of 0.9% through FY2014, when ADP is projected to be 955

State Committed Juveniles:

- Forecast is for June of each year
- ADP for June, 2008 was 906
- Forecast is for average annual decline of 1.8%
- Projected to reach 791 in FY2011, then increase slowly to 810 in FY2014

The Current Population Profile of JCCs

The population on July 1, 2008 was:

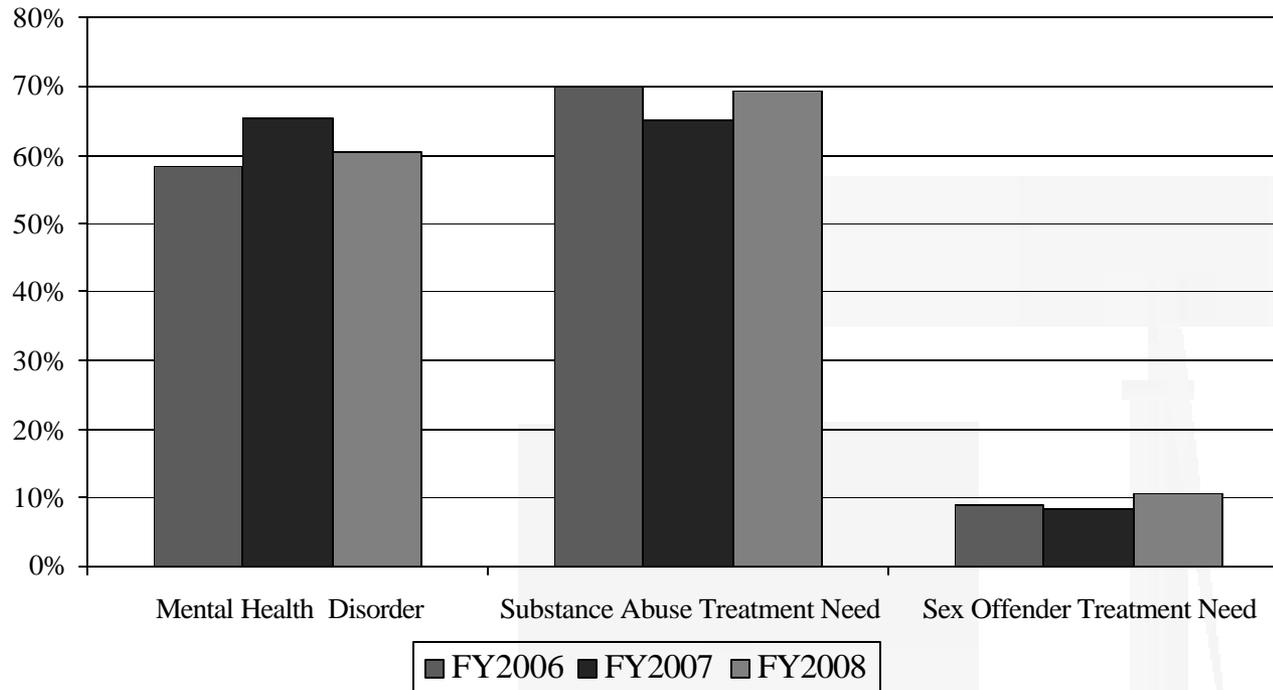
909 total juveniles

- 276 (30%) juveniles with a circuit court commitment
 - 63 juveniles with a blended sentence
- 331 (36%) were 18 years old or older
- 572 (63%) require mental health treatment
- 531 (58%) were committed for felonies against persons (up from 45% on July 1, 2003)

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 as a percentage of commitments
- State committed population has declined steadily since October 1999
 - Longer lengths of stay appear to be offset by declining admissions. These factors contribute to the drop in population
 - In October 1999, the JCC population was 1,462
 - The population at the end of FY2008 was 906 juveniles

Treatment Needs for Juveniles Admitted to the JCCs*



- The percentage of juveniles with a mental health disorder according to the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria increased 2% between FY2006 and FY2008. This includes juveniles with a depressive disorder and excludes those with Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, and Substance Abuse/Dependence Disorder.
- Trends for juveniles with a Substance Abuse and Sex Offender treatment need have remained relatively stable in the years reported. However, admissions with a Substance Abuse treatment need showed a 4% increase between FY2007 and FY2008. Additionally, admissions with a Sex Offender treatment need showed a 2% increase between FY 2007 and FY 2008.

* Percentages will not add to 100% because a juvenile can have more than one treatment need.

Treatment Issues

- Many juveniles are dual diagnosed (MH and SA)
- Most with MH treatment needs have more than one MH diagnosis
- With existing staff and for existing population, we are able to serve 100% of those needing treatment in a timely fashion
- Still receive some juveniles whose primary issues are mental health treatment related rather than criminological, but fewer than 10 years ago
- Percent of those needing treatment is higher than before, but only because of success in reducing commitment for those who can best be served in their communities

Treatment Issues (continued)

- CSA likely has reduced number of juveniles who become court involved through earlier intervention
- But not all juveniles with treatment needs have been served by CSA
- Limited services outside of DJJ for juveniles with MH needs who are assaultive or set fires
- Insufficient number of child psychologists and psychiatrists in Commonwealth to meet treatment needs

Preparing for Reentry

- Increased planning and coordination of services between DJJ and local agencies
- Pilot reentry through local detention
- Creation of specialized transition parole officers
- Implementation of new needs and risk assessment instrument (Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument – YASI)
- MOU with Department of Rehabilitative Services
- Mental Health transition planning
- Work release
- Additional parole assessment for major offenders
- Implementation of 'Phoenix' social and anti-gang educational program



Recidivism

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

Recidivism

- Official measure is percentage of those who are reconvicted of a Class 1 Misdemeanor or of a Felony based on an arrest made within 12 months of:
 - Release from JCC
 - Placement onto probation

Note:

- 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
- Numbers for those placed on probation or released from JCC during FY2007 will be available in mid to late November

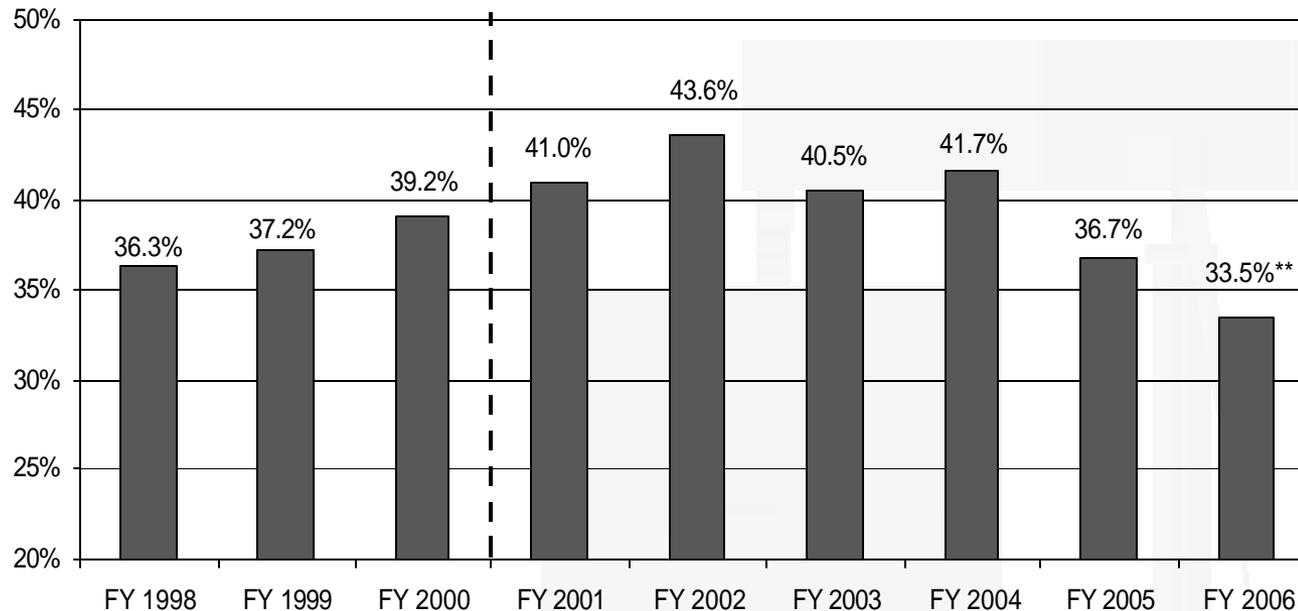
Recidivism for Probation

- Has remained fairly consistent over past 6 years.
- Range of 25.8% to 26.6%
- Has not increased even though a number of juveniles who previously would have been committed to the state are now placed into alternative programs, on probation.

Recidivism for Committed Youth

- Ranged from 40.5% to 43.6% for those released between 2001 and 2004
- Has declined by over 8% for those released from 2004 through 2006 (and tracked through 2007)
- For those released in 2006, 36% of recidivist offenses were Misdemeanors; 64% were Felonies

12-Month Reconviction Rates JCC Releases FY1998- FY2006



*The line denotes the amendment of §16.1-278.8.14 which modified the commitment criteria to a minimum of four misdemeanors.

** per Director Green

- The 12-month reconviction rate for JCC Releases decreased 8.2% from FY 2004 to FY 2006.
 - New offenses consist of approx. 2/3 felonies, 1/3 misdemeanors.

JCC Sex Offender Recidivism

- 513 sex offenders were released from Juvenile Correctional Centers from FY2002 through FY2006.
- Each sex offender was tracked from the date of release through FY2007.
- Total of 13 released were arrested and convicted of a new sex offense.

JCC Sex Offenders Recidivism (cont.)

<u>Release Year</u>	<u># Released</u>	<u># New Sex Offenses through FY2007</u>
2002	115	3
2003	92	1
2004	98	6
2005	101	1
2006	<u>107</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	513	13

Changing the JCC Environment

- Focus on preparing residents to return home
- REACH – new incentive based behavioral management system
- Unit Management
- Improved coordination with Department of Correctional Education
- New evidence based substance abuse treatment program
- Increased socialization (intramural programming; cognitive based programming)

Other Measures of System Change Within JCCs

- Number of reportable serious incidents in DJJ institutions declined by over 42% between FY2006 and FY2008
- In FY2008, the highest number of high school diplomas and general equivalency diplomas were awarded since the creation of the agency in 1990 (59 HS + 213 GED), even though the population was lowest during that time period

FY2009 Budget Reductions

- Reduction of 13 Behavioral Service Unit positions
- Cancel Beaumont Transitional Program
- Close Camp New Hope (at Natural Bridge) – reduction of 3 positions
- Eliminate 39 probation and parole positions, plus 6 support staff in court service units
- Eliminate 16 central office administrative positions
- Reduce funding for purchase of services for probates and parolees by \$1.3 million (35%)

FY2009 Budget Reductions (continued)

- Close Chesapeake Community Placement Program (10 beds)
- Close Virginia Wilderness Institute (32 beds – located near Grundy)
- Limit regional offices to one regional manager and no support positions in each of DJJ's three regions – reduction of 6 positions
- Close 4 housing units and compress JCC population (reduce capacity by additional 68 beds – in addition to 20 bed unit closed in August 2008 budget reductions) – reduction of 14 positions
- Give up unexpended balance for JCC maintenance reserve (one time savings of \$3.2 million)

Challenges

- Reductions to capacity and staffing in JCCs
- Increases in supervision and case management case loads in CSUs
- Reduced funding to purchase transitional services upon release from JCC
- Reduced funding in other state agencies (DRS; DMHMRSAS; DSS)
- Plus fiscal stress and potential reductions in local government spending for programs for juveniles (CSB; CSA; local DSS; local School systems) due to both reductions in local aid and lower local revenue collections
- Potential for increased juvenile contact with courts, and for detention and JCC commitments (fewer alternative placements; fewer services on probation and parole; possible increase in property crimes if prolonged, slow economy)