

BACKGROUND

Mission:

The mission of Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services is to strengthen the social and economic well-being of Prince William County by developing programs and facilities which hold juveniles accountable for delinquent behavior and offer them opportunities for reform, and by encouraging the development of adequate community resources.

FY 2004 targets for key goals of this service area, as established in the FY 2004 Adopted Budget, are shown below:

Pre-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program

◆ Secure Detention	
- Number of critical incidents	6
- Direct cost per juvenile care day	\$168.50
◆ Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring	
- Percent of Outreach to Detention clients re-offending while in the program	6%
- Percent of Electronic Monitoring clients re-offending while in the program	0%
- Direct cost per juvenile supervision day	\$35.34
◆ Juvenile Emergency Shelter Services	
- Percent of Shelter residents not running away	87%
- Direct cost per resident day	\$178.21

Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program

◆ Group Home for Boys	
- Percent of clients successfully completing the program	44%
- Direct cost per resident day	\$156.22
◆ Group Home for Girls	
- Percent of clients successfully completing the program	60%
- Direct cost per resident day	\$157.44
◆ Day Reporting Center	
- Percent of clients successfully completing the program	80%
- Direct cost per resident day	\$55.56

Resources:

FY 2004 Budget:	\$ 5,556,244
FY 2004 Authorized Staffing:	88.12

**PRE & POST
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Spending per Capita & per Youth Population
Staffing per 1,000 Residents & per 1,000 Youth
Spending by Funding Source

OUTPUTS:
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Average Daily Population per Employee

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PRE & POST DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICES

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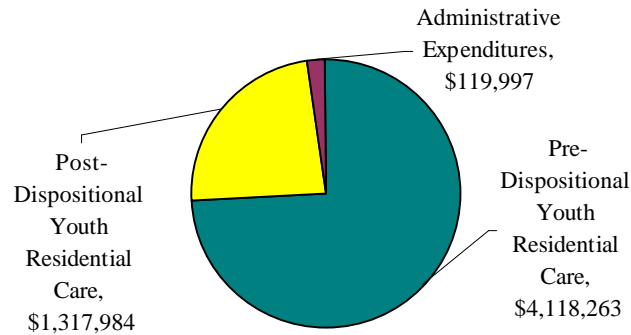
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FY 2004 Adopted Budget by Program



FY 2004 Revenue:

Local funding:	\$2,552,374 (45.9% of total revenue)
State funding:	\$2,567,023 (46.2% of total revenue)
Fees for service and federal funds:	\$436,847 (7.9% of total revenue)

Organization:

Pre and post-dispositional youth residential care services are provided by two programs within the Department of Social Services. The Pre-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program consists of the Juvenile Detention Center, Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring, and the Molinari Juvenile Shelter Home. The Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program consists of the Group Home for Boys, the Group Home for Girls, and the Day Reporting Center. The Juvenile Detention Center is a secure detention facility for juveniles who have been court-ordered into incarceration as a result of delinquent activity. Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring are activities that provide supervision in the community to juveniles who have been released from Secure Detention or who have been court-ordered into these services. The Molinari Juvenile Shelter Home is a non-secure residential facility for court-involved juveniles. The group homes are non-secure residential facilities that provide extended-stay care for adolescent boys and girls who are court-involved, and the Day Reporting Center provides after-school activities for court-involved juveniles. The group homes and the Day Reporting Center operate with a focus on positive behavioral change.

FY 2004 projected outputs, as stated in the FY 2004 Adopted Budget, are shown by program and activity:

Pre-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program

- ◆ Juvenile Detention Center
 - Pre-Dispositional Secure Detention
 - Juveniles admitted - 900
 - Juvenile care days provided - 14,640
 - Post-Dispositional Secure Detention
 - Juveniles admitted - 15
 - Juvenile care days provided - 2,635

Pre-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program (continued)

- ◆ Outreach to Detention
 - Juveniles admitted - 250
 - Juvenile supervision days provided - 10,248
- ◆ Electronic Monitoring
 - Juveniles admitted - 60
 - Juvenile supervision days provided - 1,830
- ◆ Molinari Juvenile Shelter Home
 - Juveniles admitted - 265
 - Resident days provided - 4,380

Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program

- ◆ Group Home for Boys
 - Residents served - 38
 - Resident days provided - 3,833
- ◆ Group Home for Girls
 - Residents served - 29
 - Resident days provided - 3,833
- ◆ Day Reporting Center
 - Youth served - 48
 - Youth service days provided - 2,083

Population Served:

The Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Programs operate within the Prince William County Department of Social Services, and the local tax support for the programs is provided by Prince William County, with a projected population of 332,500 in FY 2004. The programs serve the youth of the Prince William Judicial District, which includes Prince William County, Manassas and Manassas Park. The target population is estimated as the youth in grades 6 through 12 for these jurisdictions and was approximately 36,568 in FY 2003. The Juvenile Detention Center serves youth from all three jurisdictions based on Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court orders; and the other services are provided to youth from Manassas and Manassas Park on a space-available basis. The cities make payments to the County for services provided on a fee-for-service basis.

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**SUMMARY OF SERVICE EFFORTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 1998 THROUGH 2003**

Following is a listing of some notable program results for the Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care service area. A page reference to a more detailed discussion of each summarized item is also included.

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Spending	Efficiency	Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Spending per capita declined 1.8 percent from \$16.58 in FY 1998 to \$16.28 in FY 2003. (page 113) ◆ Driven by a substantial decline in care days, spending per capita for Secure Detention declined 6.5 percent between FY 1998 and FY 2003. (page 114) ◆ In FY 2003, 43.1 percent of total funding was from local tax support and 48.5 percent was from State funding. Prince William received substantially less Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act funding per target population youth than Chesterfield and more than Fairfax. (pages 124-125, page 128) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The average cost per care day rose 34 percent at the Juvenile Shelter, 33 percent at Secure Detention, and also rose in the Electronic Monitoring and Outreach to Detention activities. (pages 136-138) ◆ Three activities had a lower average cost per care day in FY 2003 compared to FY 1998. Average cost per care day decreased 16 percent for the Group Home for Girls, 14 percent for the Group Home for Boys, and 12 percent for the Day Reporting Center. (pages 136-138) ◆ An activity's utilization rate impacts its cost per care day. In FY 2003, the Group Home for Boys had the highest utilization rate at 97 percent and Electronic Monitoring had the lowest utilization rate at 46.5 percent. (page 137) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The number of diversions of youth from the judicial system, without a petition being filed, per thousand youth was 59 percent higher in FY 2003 than in FY 1999. Diversions prior to a petition are generally considered good because they provide a range of sanctions and services that can be utilized in response to a juvenile's behavior without the youth having to be directly involved in the judicial system. (pages 141-142) ◆ The percent of youth completing the group home program in FY 2003 was 54 percent for the Group Home for Boys and 43 percent for the Group Home for Girls. (pages 149-150) ◆ There was one escape from the Juvenile Detention Center in FY 2002 and no escapes in the other years. The Juvenile Detention Center reported one critical incident each in FY 2001 and FY 2003, five critical incidents in FY 2000, and four critical incidents in FY 2002. (pages 151-152) ◆ The percent of Outreach to Detention clients not re-offending while in the program was 96.6 percent in FY 2003 compared to 87.7 percent in FY 1998. (pages 154-155) ◆ The percent of Juvenile Shelter clients not running away was 90.7 percent in FY 2003, higher than any other year except FY 2002 when it was 91.8 percent. (page 157)

Use of SEA Data:

Variations in SEA data between jurisdictions should be used as a basis for looking into and considering differences in the mix of services offered and operating methods used between jurisdictions. The information may also be used to explain, at least partially, why certain services cost Prince William residents more or less than what similar services cost residents in other jurisdictions. Because additional factors beyond those identified in this report may impact spending and operating results, the data should not be used to make a final determination that one jurisdiction is operating more efficiently than another.

Future Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care SEA Information

Improvements:

- ◆ This chapter only encompasses a portion of the total range of services that are provided for the population of youth who are involved with the juvenile justice system. The chapter as it is currently presented includes only the pre and post-dispositional youth residential care programs offered through the Department of Social Services. There are alternative, non-residential programs provided by other agencies, including programs operated through the Court Service Unit, which are not included in the chapter. Less than half of the youth for whom a juvenile petition is filed receive services through the Pre-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program, and an even smaller percentage of youth for whom a petition is filed receive services through the Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program. In FY 2003, the number of youth admitted to pre-dispositional residential care programs was 26 percent of the number of juvenile petitions filed. The law specifies which youth are appropriate for pre-dispositional incarceration and alternative programs, and these services are not required or appropriate in relation to all juvenile petitions. A wide range of alternative services are available for post-dispositional youth, and the services provided through the Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Program make up only a small portion of the total range of available options. In FY 2003, the number of youth served through Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care was slightly less than 4 percent of the total number of juvenile petitions filed. Other post-dispositional placements include commitment to a Department of Juvenile Justice facility at the State level and probation and court-ordered sanctions and interventions at the local level, including programs provided through the 31st District Court Service Unit. The chapter also does not present information about troubled youth who are diverted from the judicial system without a petition being filed. Information representing a more complete picture of programs for youth involved with the juvenile justice system could be difficult to gather and compare in a systematic manner, since multiple agencies and community programs may be involved and may be very different in the different jurisdictions. However, these non-residential community programs would need to be included in order to present a more comprehensive portrayal of the services provided to youth involved with the juvenile justice system.

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Future Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care SEA Information Improvements (continued):

- ◆ Another area where the chapter could be improved concerns the outcome measures, particularly in relation to the post-dispositional residential activities. In prior years, the SEA Report included the re-offense rates for youth leaving the group home program. The measure involved a count of any re-offenses occurring within a stated period of time after leaving the group home. Initially this period was 18 months, and then it was changed to 24 months. However, in the past, any offenses that occurred after a youth turned 18 years old were not counted. Given that the majority of youth leaving the group home turn 18 within 24 months of leaving the program, this measure was not included in this SEA Report since the re-offense data would be incomplete. It is our understanding that the offense data for youth once they turn 18 had not been available in the past but that it is now available and will be used in calculating future re-offense rates. Once adult offenses are included in calculating the re-offense rates, these rates will be included as outcome measures in future SEA Reports.

Communities Surveyed:

Surveys were sent to three jurisdictions this year, Chesterfield County, Fairfax County, and the city of Lynchburg; and responses were received from Chesterfield and Fairfax. Chesterfield County and Henrico County are both located in the Richmond, Virginia metropolitan area and are closest to Prince William in population size compared to other Virginia jurisdictions. Fairfax County is located within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and adjoins Prince William County. We had surveyed Henrico County in the past but they were unable to respond to the survey, so information concerning their program is not presented in the chapter. The city of Lynchburg offers a combination of pre and post-dispositional youth residential care services that is similar to the mix of services offered by Prince William, and their program was included as a comparison jurisdiction in the previous SEA Report for this service area. However, Lynchburg was not able to respond to our survey this year and their program is not included in this year's report. Therefore, the comparison jurisdictions included in this year's chapter are Chesterfield and Fairfax.

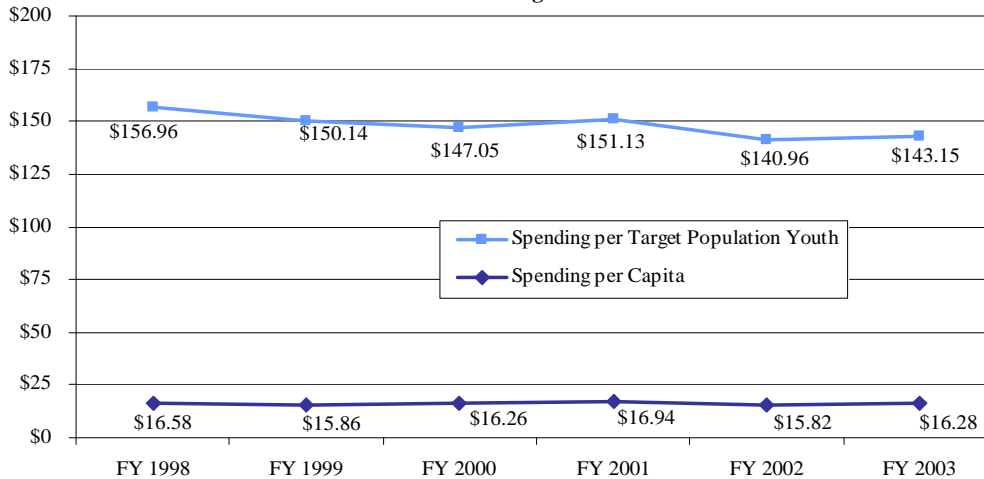
Detailed SEA Information:

More detailed trend and comparative information is contained in the following pages along with contextual information. The chapter presents specific Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care spending and staffing indicators, followed by outputs and then results.

Spending per Capita and Spending per Target Population Youth, Adjusted for Inflation

Purpose: To provide an indicator of the relative level of effort the community expends on Pre and Post- Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services. This is not an efficiency measure since it does not consider the output generated for the level of spending. Prince William Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services are programs within the County Department of Social Services. Services are primarily directed at youth who have come through the 31st District Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, although some at-risk youth are served as well. Total operating expenditures, adjusted for inflation, are divided by the population of Prince William County to give the per capita spending. Since services provided to youth from the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park are generally reimbursed on a per diem basis, rather than through ongoing tax-supported transfers, the population of the cities is not included when computing the per capita spending. The spending per target population youth is calculated by dividing total operating expenditures, adjusted for inflation, by the number of youth in grades 6 through 12 in the 31st Judicial District, which includes the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park as well as Prince William County. The current budget year, Fiscal Year 2004, is used as the base year for inflation adjustment.

Spending per Capita and Spending per Target Population Youth, Adjusted for Inflation, Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003



	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Total Actual Expenditures	\$3,856,963	\$3,863,250	\$4,184,349	\$4,630,932	\$4,664,844	\$5,091,857
Total Expenditures, adjusted for inflation	\$4,457,949	\$4,400,125	\$4,652,806	\$4,993,056	\$4,894,536	\$5,234,786
Service Area Population	268,894	277,359	286,079	294,798	309,351	321,570
Target Population Youth	28,402	29,307	31,642	33,038	34,723	36,568

(Judicial District youth in grades 6 - 12)

Trend:

- ◆ Per capita spending, adjusted for inflation, remained relatively level going from \$16.58 in FY 1998 to \$16.28 in FY 2003, an overall decrease of 1.8 percent.
- ◆ Spending per target population youth decreased by 8.8 percent, from \$157 in FY 1998 to \$143 in FY 2003.

PRE & POST DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICES

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Trend (continued):

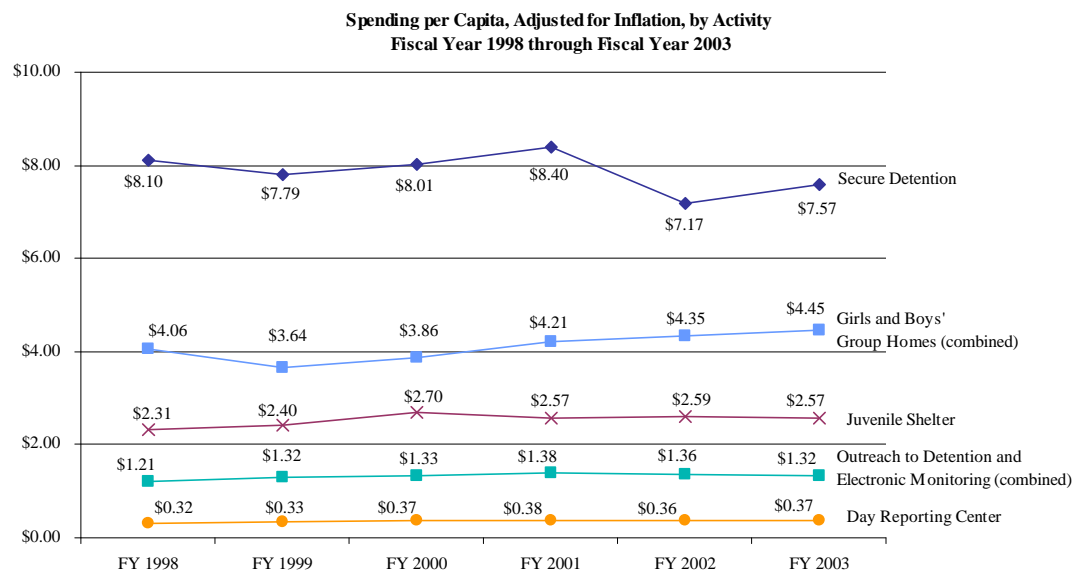
- ◆ Total expenditures, adjusted for inflation, increased by 17.4 percent, while the population of Prince William County grew by 19.6 percent and the target population of youth in grades 6 through 12 increased by 28.8 percent.

Fiscal Year 2004 Adopted Budgeted:

- ◆ The FY 2004 adopted budget includes per capita spending of \$16.71, which is 8 percent less than the FY 2003 adopted amount, adjusted for inflation, of \$18.21. The FY 2003 per capita amount actually spent, adjusted for inflation, was \$16.28.

Comments:

- ◆ The following chart shows spending per capita, adjusted for inflation, by activity and by fiscal year; and the table below shows total expenditures, adjusted for inflation, for the individual activities by fiscal year.

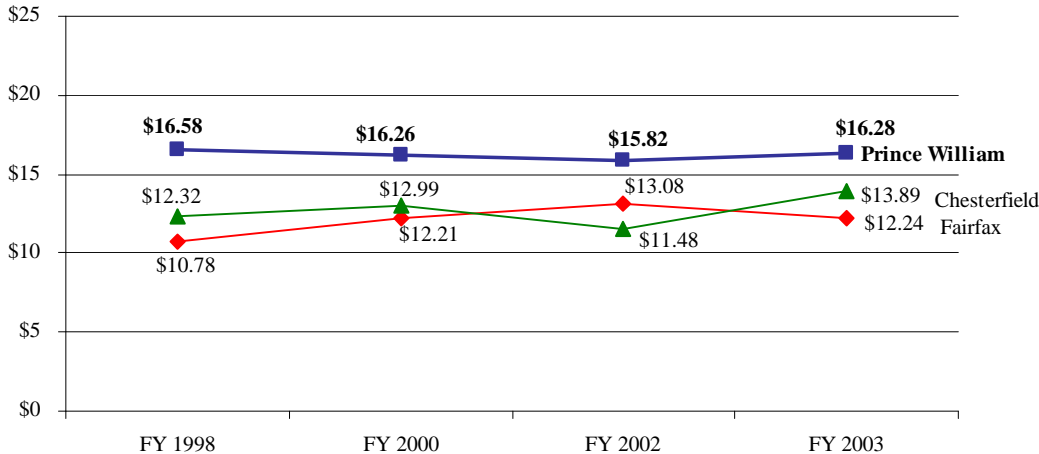


	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Secure Detention	\$2,177,962	\$2,160,703	\$2,291,470	\$2,475,683	\$2,219,257	\$2,434,416
Outreach to Detention	\$311,943	\$352,449	\$299,065	\$318,220	\$331,952	\$338,714
Electronic Monitoring	\$12,949	\$12,492	\$81,447	\$88,385	\$87,560	\$87,068
OtD & EM combined	\$324,891	\$364,941	\$380,513	\$406,604	\$419,512	\$425,782
Juvenile Shelter	\$622,421	\$666,844	\$772,633	\$757,018	\$800,412	\$826,099
Group Home for Boys	\$549,730	\$494,099	\$531,486	\$629,465	\$656,273	\$696,713
Group Home for Girls	\$540,864	\$515,341	\$572,072	\$612,743	\$687,972	\$733,941
Day Reporting Center	\$87,226	\$91,266	\$104,631	\$111,542	\$111,111	\$117,835

- ◆ The sharp decline in per capita spending for Secure Detention, from \$8.40 in FY 2001 to \$7.17 in FY 2002, largely reflects the drop in care days from 16,618 in FY 2001 to 12,074 in FY 2002 (see pages 136-138).

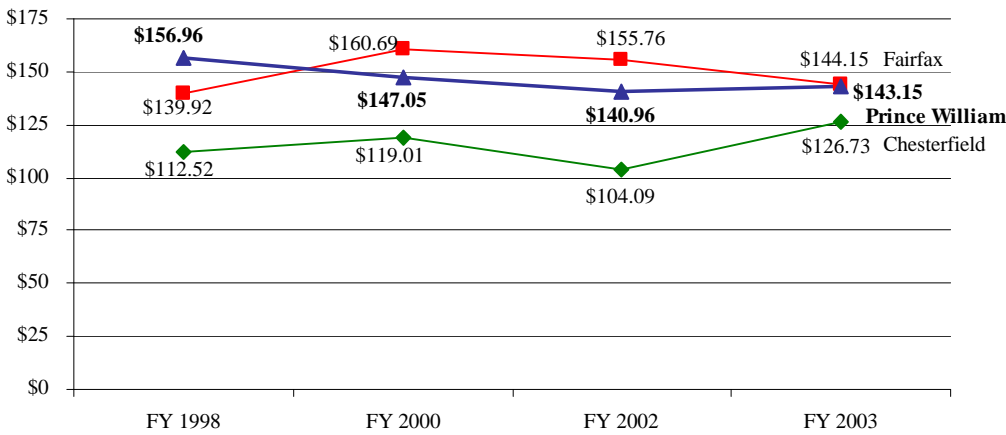
Spending per Capita and Spending per Youth in Grades 6 through 12, Adjusted for Inflation

**Spending per Capita, Adjusted for Inflation,
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003**



Comparison jurisdiction expenditures are not available for FY 1999 and FY 2001.

**Spending per Youth in Grades 6 through 12, Adjusted for Inflation,
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003**



Comparison jurisdiction data are not available for FY 1999 and FY 2001.

Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In each year shown, Prince William spent more per capita than Chesterfield and Fairfax; and in each of the years, Prince William and Fairfax each spent more per youth in grades 6 through 12 than Chesterfield. In each year shown except FY 1998, Prince William spent less than Fairfax per youth in grades 6 through 12.

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Compared to Other Jurisdictions (continued):

- ◆ The table below shows the target population youth (Judicial District youth in grades 6 through 12) as a percentage of the total service area population by jurisdiction and fiscal year.

Judicial District Youth in Grades 6 through 12 as a Percent of Service Area Population

	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
FY 2003	11.4%	11.0%	8.5%
FY 2002	11.2%	11.0%	8.4%
FY 2000	11.1%	10.9%	7.6%
FY 1998	10.6%	11.0%	7.7%

Comments:

- ◆ Chesterfield County offers other non-residential programs, which are funded by the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA), that are not identified in this report. Even though the programs are intended to provide alternatives to Secure Detention, they are not residential in nature and are more closely related to programs offered through Prince William's Juvenile Court Service Unit or through mental health treatment services. This report only compares those programs that seem to fit within the Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care service area. The chart on page 128 compares the total VJCCCA funding that each jurisdiction received per youth in grades 6 through 12 in FY 2002 and FY 2003 and shows that Chesterfield received a higher amount per youth than either Prince William or Fairfax in both years.
- ◆ Expenditures for major construction are not included in the total expenditure amounts, as the measure is aimed at comparing operating expenditures.
- ◆ The following table shows expenditure and population figures by jurisdiction for FY 1998 and FY 2003.

	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
FY 2003			
Total actual expenditures	\$5,091,857	\$3,803,235	\$12,484,865
Total expenditures, adjusted for inflation	\$5,234,786	\$3,909,992	\$12,835,317
Service area population	321,570	281,500	1,048,514
Target population youth*	36,568	30,854	89,039
FY 1998			
Total actual expenditures	\$3,856,963	\$2,697,118	\$8,832,554
Total expenditures, adjusted for inflation	\$4,457,949	\$3,117,379	\$10,208,830
Service Area Population	268,894	253,000	947,121
Target Population Youth*	28,402	27,705	72,962

*Target population consists of youth in grades 6 - 12 in the Judicial District.

Comments (continued):

- ◆ Each service area population includes the primary jurisdiction and any other participating jurisdictions. A participating jurisdiction is one that supports the program through tax-supported transfers as part of the budget process. The target population figures reflect the number of youth in grades 6 through 12 within the Judicial District.
 - For Fairfax County, the population of Fairfax City is included as part of the service area and the city's youth are counted as part of the target population.
 - The city of Colonial Heights is in Chesterfield's Judicial District and its youth are included in the target population count. The city is not a participating jurisdiction and is not included as part of Chesterfield's service area.
 - The cities of Manassas and Manassas Park are in Prince William's Judicial District and their youth are counted in the target population. The cities are not participating jurisdictions and they are not included as part of Prince William's service area.

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Spending per Capita by Activity, Adjusted for Inflation

The following chart shows spending per capita, adjusted for inflation, by activity and by jurisdiction for FY 2003, and the table underneath shows the FY 2003 total expenditures, adjusted for inflation, for the individual activities by jurisdiction. This is not an efficiency measure since it does not consider the output generated for the level of spending. A brief description of the different activities is given in the Comments section.

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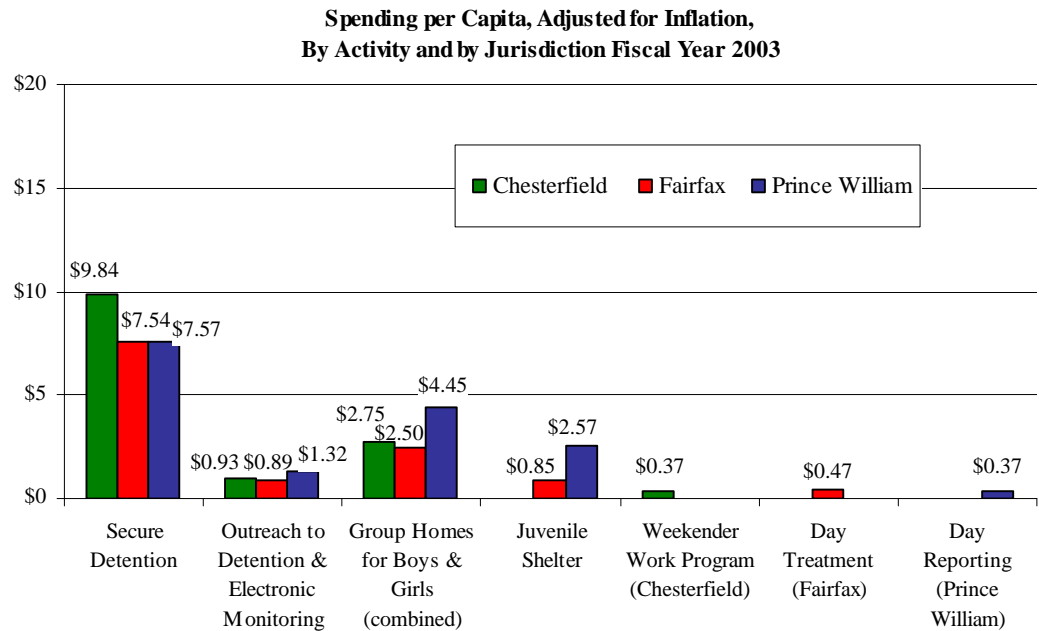
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- Spending by Funding Source

OUTPUTS:

- Youth Served & Juvenile Petitions Filed per 1,000 Youth
- Average Daily Population per Employee

RESULTS:

- Average Cost per Juvenile Care Day
- Juvenile Petitions & Diversions per 1,000 Youth
- Commitments to Department of Juvenile Justice and Group Home Admissions
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FY 2003 Expenditures (Adjusted for Inflation)

Activity	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
Secure Detention	\$2,434,416	\$2,771,186	\$7,905,671
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Monitoring (combined)	\$425,782	\$260,613	\$929,320
Juvenile Shelter	\$826,099	n/a	\$894,634
Group Home for Boys	\$696,713	n/a	\$1,522,184
Group Home for Girls	\$733,941	n/a	\$1,094,969
Group Home for Boys & Girls	n/a	\$774,286	n/a
Day Treatment Center	n/a	n/a	\$488,541
Day Reporting Center	\$117,835	n/a	n/a
Weekender Work Program	n/a	\$103,908	n/a

Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ Prince William spent more per capita than Chesterfield and Fairfax for Group Home services (Boys and Girls combined) and Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring services (combined). Prince William also spent more per capita than Fairfax for Juvenile Shelter services, which are not offered by Chesterfield. Chesterfield spent more per capita for Secure Detention than Fairfax and Prince William, which each spent approximately \$7.55 per capita compared to \$9.84 per capita spent by Chesterfield.

Compared to Other Jurisdictions (continued):

- ◆ While Prince William spent more per capita for the activities discussed above, it should be noted that Prince William spent less per care day for many of the activities, compared to Fairfax and Chesterfield. The comparison of cost per care day is shown on pages 139-140.
- ◆ Chesterfield County offers other non-residential programs, which are funded by the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA), that are not identified in this report. Even though the programs are intended to provide alternatives to Secure Detention, they are not residential in nature and are more closely related to programs offered through Prince William’s Juvenile Court Service Unit or through mental health treatment services. This report only compares those programs that seem to fit within the Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care service area. The chart on page 128 compares the total VJCCCA funding that each jurisdiction received per youth in grades 6 through 12 in FY 2002 and FY 2003 and shows that Chesterfield received a higher amount per youth than either Prince William or Fairfax in both years.

Comments:

- ◆ Secure Detention is a locked facility for youth under the age of 18 who have been charged with a Class 1 misdemeanor or a felony and need to be detained to protect the public safety. The goal of the program is to protect the community and to assure that juveniles are maintained safely and do not escape while awaiting trial or serving court-ordered sentences.
- ◆ Outreach to Detention (OTD) is intensive home supervision of youth pending a court hearing. The program provides a less-restrictive, pre-dispositional alternative to secure detention. Program staff have a personal contact with the client at least every other day to provide intensive supervision and counseling to help ensure that program participants do not re-offend and are available for Court.
- ◆ Electronic Home Monitoring is similar to OTD with the addition of electronic supervision through a home-monitoring unit.
- ◆ Group Homes are long-term (6 to 12 months) community-based residential programs for youth that have been found to need intensive treatment to change delinquent behavior. The program provides a community placement alternative to commitment to more restrictive juvenile correctional facilities.
- ◆ Juvenile Shelter is a less restrictive residential alternative to secure detention. The Shelter provides a community-based, 24-hour, non-secure alternative to detention and provides housing for court-involved youth.
- ◆ Day Reporting is an after-school program, from 3:00pm to 7:00pm, for moderate to high-risk offenders. It is designed to reduce the number of delinquent acts during the hours when most offenses occur. The program offers counseling, classes and activities that address anger management, social skills, decision-making, conflict resolution, substance abuse education, academic skills and job skills.
- ◆ Day Treatment is a full day program providing school and treatment services, approximately 8 hours per day, for moderate to high-risk offenders.

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Authorized Full Time Equivalent Employees per Thousand Residents and per Thousand Target Population Youth

Purpose: This measure provides an indicator of the relative level of Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services staffing provided per thousand residents between years and between jurisdictions. Staffing levels per thousand target population youth are also presented. The target population youth consist of youth in grades 6 through 12 within the Judicial District. All permanent full-time and part-time employees are counted, while temporary and contractual employees are not counted. Permanent part-time employees are reported as full time equivalents.

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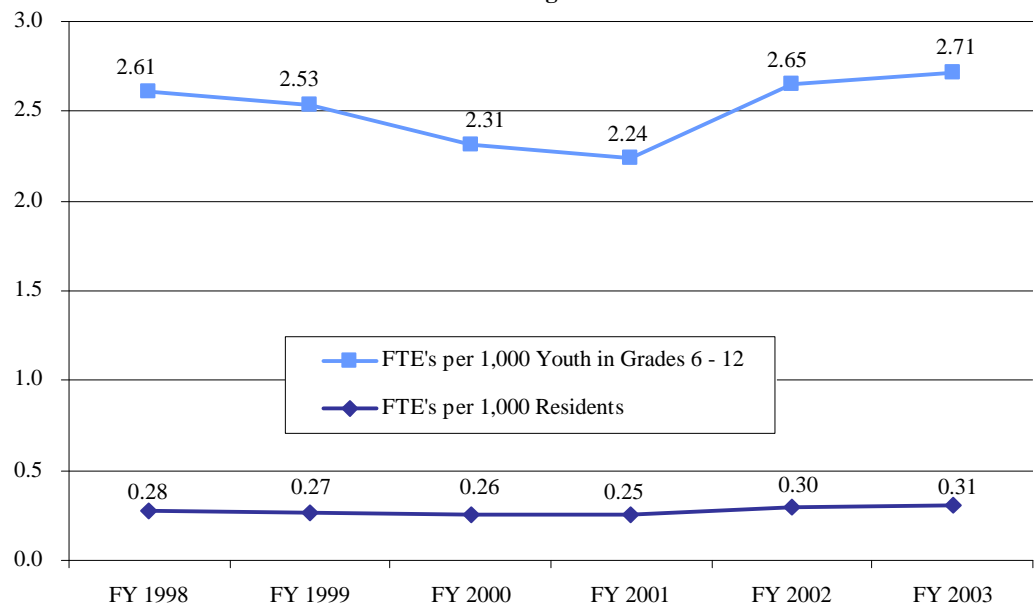
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Authorized Employees (FTE's) per Thousand Residents and per Thousand Target Population Youth Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003



	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Authorized FTE Employees	74.18	74.18	73.12	74.12	92.12	99.12
Service Area Population	268,894	277,359	286,079	294,798	309,351	321,570
Target Population Youth	28,402	29,307	31,642	33,038	34,723	36,568

(Judicial District youth in grades 6 - 12)

Trend:

- ◆ The number of authorized employees per 1,000 residents was 11.7 percent higher in FY 2003 than in FY 1998. The number of authorized positions per thousand residents declined slightly each year from FY 1998 through FY 2001 and then increased in FY 2002 and FY 2003, when it reached its highest level at .31.
- ◆ The number of FTE employees per 1,000 youth in grades 6 through 12 was 3.8 percent higher in FY 2003 than in FY 1998. This number had declined each year from FY 1998 through FY 2001 and then increased sharply in FY 2002 and reached its highest level in FY 2003 at 2.71 FTE's per thousand target population youth.

Fiscal Year 2004 Adopted Budget:

- ◆ The FY 2004 budget decreases authorized staffing by 11 FTE positions from 99.12 to 88.12, a decrease of 11 percent.
- ◆ This decrease in authorized FTE's, combined with population growth, results in a 14 percent decrease in authorized staffing per thousand residents for FY 2004.

Comments:

- ◆ Additional positions were authorized for FY 2002 as part of the Phase II expansion of the Juvenile Detention Center, which was planned to address the crowding that had been experienced by the facility and also provide a post-dispositional sentencing component for use by the Juvenile Court.
- ◆ The number of authorized positions for FY 2003 included staff to operate a 72-bed facility. However, actual State revenues were less than had been projected due to State budget reductions. The actual FY 2003 State funding was based on the previous year's utilization rate and the facility design. The reduced support was sufficient to support the operation of 48 pre-dispositional beds and 8 post-dispositional beds. Due to this reduction in the planned number of funded beds, 12 vacant positions were not filled, and funding for the vacant positions was removed in the FY 2004 budget. The FY 2004 adopted budget did add one FTE position to provide transportation to post-dispositional youth to receive mental health and other required services that are not provided at the Juvenile Detention Center facility.
- ◆ Population in Prince William increased by 19.6 percent from FY 1998 to FY 2003. So even though the number of authorized FTE employees increased by almost 34 percent, the increase in the number of authorized positions per thousand residents was 11.7 percent.
- ◆ The number of Judicial District youth in grades 6 through 12 increased by 28.8 percent from FY 1998 to FY 2003, so the 33.6 percent increase in authorized employees resulted in a 3.8 percent increase in authorized FTE's per 1,000 target population youth.

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Authorized Full Time Equivalent Employees per Thousand Residents and per Thousand Youth in Grades 6 through 12

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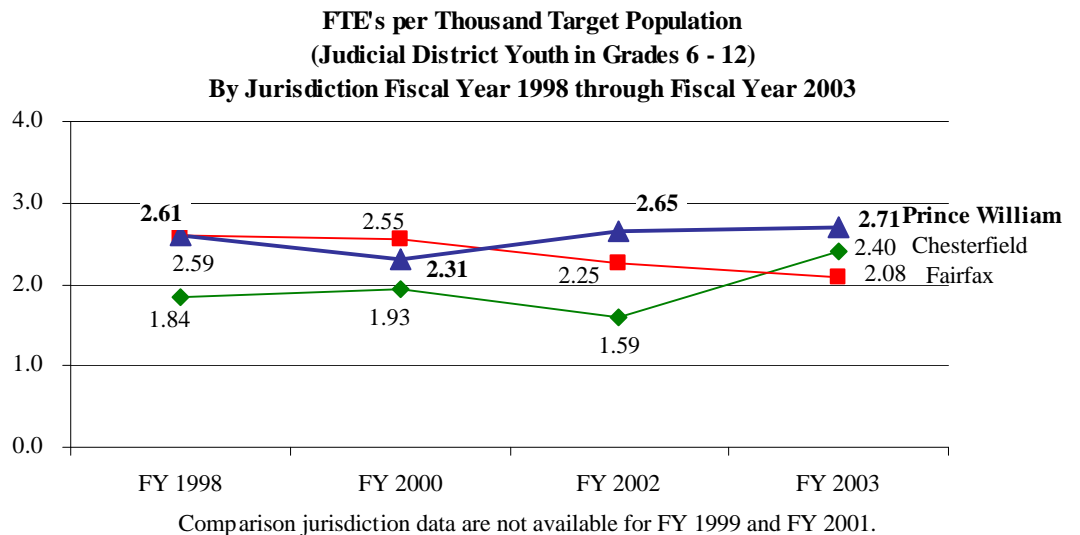
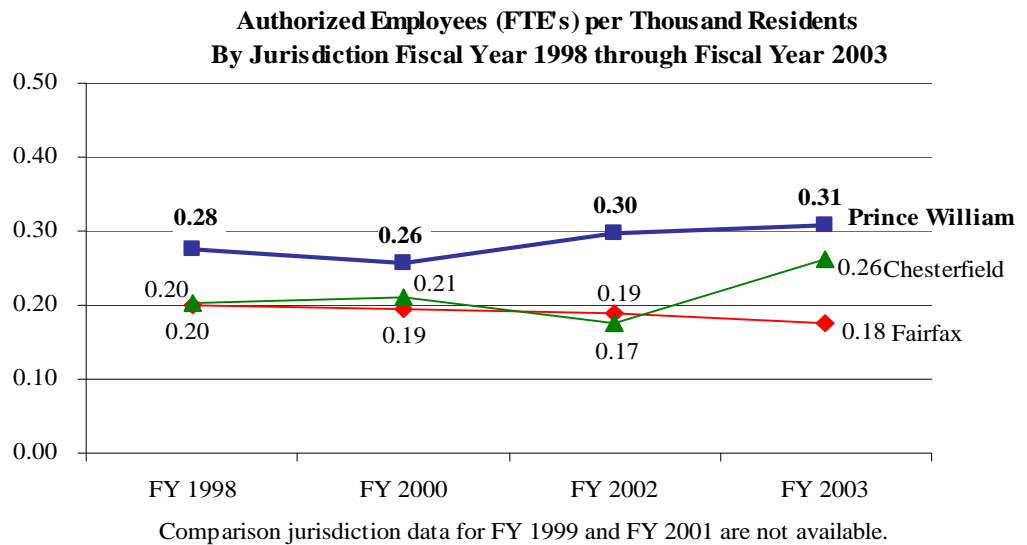
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	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
FY 2003			
Authorized FTE employees	99.12	74.00	185.00
Service Area Population	321,570	281,500	1,048,514
Target Population Youth*	36,568	30,854	89,039
FY 1998			
Authorized FTE employees	74.18	51.00	189.00
Service Area Population	268,894	253,000	947,121
Target Population Youth*	28,402	27,705	72,962

*Target population consists of youth in grades 6 - 12 in the Judicial District.

Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ For each of the years shown, Prince William had a higher number of authorized FTE employees per 1,000 residents than Chesterfield and Fairfax.
- ◆ Prince William had more authorized employees per 1,000 youth in grades 6 through 12 than Chesterfield and Fairfax in each year shown except FY 2000, when Fairfax had the highest number of FTE employees per 1,000 target population youth.

Comments:

- ◆ The service area population is based on participating jurisdictions, which are those that support the program through tax-supported transfers as part of the budget process. The target population for each jurisdiction includes youth in the judicial district who are in grades 6 through 12. The service area population and the target population youth for Fairfax both include Fairfax County and the city of Fairfax. Chesterfield’s service area population includes only Chesterfield County, while its target population also includes the youth of the city of Colonial Heights. Prince William’s service area population only includes the County, while its target population also includes the youth of Manassas and Manassas Park.
- ◆ Staffing levels in different jurisdictions will be affected by the mix of services provided by each jurisdiction. All of the programs funded by the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) are determined by the locality and are designed to meet local needs. Prior to the enactment of the VJCCCA, localities could request State support of locally initiated non-secure residential or residential diversion programs through the State’s Community Residential Care Program. VJCCCA funds are intended to provide community-based alternatives to secure detention. The chart on page 128 compares the total VJCCCA funding that each jurisdiction received per youth in grades 6 through 12 in FY 2002 and FY 2003.
- ◆ Staffing levels can be affected by the degree to which services are provided on a contractual basis rather than by employees. Neither Fairfax, Chesterfield, nor Prince William made significant use of contractual services for their pre and post-dispositional residential care services. In FY 2003, Chesterfield reported no spending on contractual services; Fairfax reported that 1.32 percent of total expenditures were for contractual services; and Prince William spent 0.8 percent of total expenditures on contractual services.

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Percent of Spending Funded by Prince William County Tax Support, State Revenue, and Other Funding Sources

Purpose: To provide information on the percentages of Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services funding provided by Prince William County general tax support, state revenue, other funding sources, and transfers of Comprehensive Services Act (CSA) funding through the At-Risk Youth and Family Services program. Other funding sources include federal revenue and revenue from fees for services, including per diem payments from the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. The CSA funding is transferred to the Department of Social Services for residential services provided at the Boys' and Girl's Group Homes. This funding is made up of 34.14 percent local funding and 65.86 percent state funding.

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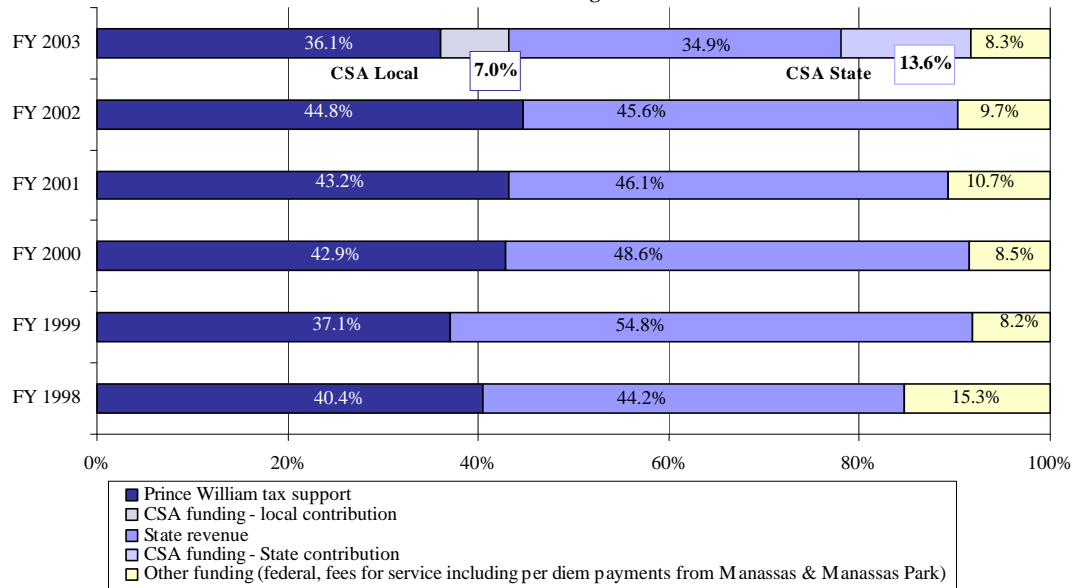
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**Percent of Spending by Funding Source:
 Prince William Tax Support, State Revenue, Comprehensive Services Act, and Other Funding
 Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003**



Actual	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Total Operating Expenditures	\$3,856,963	\$3,863,250	\$4,184,349	\$4,630,932	\$4,664,844	\$5,091,857
Prince William Tax Support	\$1,559,886	\$1,431,979	\$1,796,763	\$2,001,706	\$2,087,897	\$1,837,436
Locally-provided CSA funding						\$358,788
State Support	\$1,706,434	\$2,116,391	\$2,032,162	\$2,135,000	\$2,126,371	\$1,778,555
State-provided CSA funding						\$692,143
Funding from Other Sources	\$590,643	\$314,880	\$355,424	\$494,226	\$450,576	\$424,935

(Funding included in "other sources" includes federal revenue and revenue from fees, including per diem payments from Manassa and Manassas Park.)

Trend:

- ◆ In FY 2003, the direct funding provided by Prince William tax support was 36.1 percent of total expenditures, which is the lowest percentage during the six-year period. If the local support provided through the Comprehensive Services Act (CSA) funding is included, the total percentage of funding provided through local tax support is 43.1 percent.

Trend (continued):

- ◆ In FY 2003, 34.9 percent of total funding was provided directly from State revenue. If the State portion of the CSA funding is included, the total percentage of state funding was 48.5 percent.
- ◆ In FY 2003, revenue provided through other funding sources (including revenue from federal funds and fees for services, including per diem payments from Manassas and Manassas Park) made up 8.3 percent of total funding, down from its highest level of 15.3 percent in FY 1998.

Fiscal Year 2004 Adopted Budget:

- ◆ In the FY 2004 adopted budget, 39.3 percent of total expenditures are supported through direct local tax support, compared to 38.2 in the FY 2003 adopted budget. (The actual percentage of spending supported directly through local tax support in FY 2003 was 36.1 percent.) Local tax support provided as part of the CSA funding, transferred from the At-Risk Youth and Family Services Program, makes up 6.6 percent of total funding in the FY 2004 adopted budget. Including these local CSA dollars, total local tax support makes up 45.9 percent of total funding in the FY 2004 adopted budget.
- ◆ Funding supported directly through State revenues accounts for 33.4 percent of total funding in the FY 2004 adopted budget, compared to 39.1 percent in the FY 2003 adopted budget. (The actual percentage of spending supported directly through State revenue in FY 2003 was 34.9 percent.) State revenue provided as part of the CSA funding, transferred from the At-Risk Youth and Family Services Program, makes up 12.8 percent of total funding in the FY 2004 adopted budget. Including these State CSA dollars, total State support makes up 46.2 percent of total funding in the FY 2004 adopted budget.
- ◆ The percentage of funding provided by other funding sources is 7.9 percent in the FY 2004 budget, compared to 5.4 percent in the FY 2003 budget. In FY 2003, the actual revenue from other sources provided 8.3 percent of total funding.

Comments:

- ◆ In FY 1999, the State began providing annual operating revenue to support the Juvenile Detention Center Phase I expansion to 40 beds, which increased State funding in that year.
- ◆ State funding for community programs was decreased in FY 2003 and in the FY 2004 adopted budget. Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) funding for the County had made up 52 percent of the total funding the Boys' and Girls' Group Homes in FY 2002. To compensate for the cut in State funds in FY 2003, the group homes were converted to CSA residential services vendors, which allows the group homes to receive State and County CSA funding for the placement of CSA-eligible youth. These youth are also eligible to receive coordinated community-based services through the interagency service-planning and case management process operated through the At-Risk Youth and Family Services Program.
- ◆ Funding from "other funding sources" made up a larger percent of total funding in FY 1998 than in other years primarily because of higher payments from the city of Manassas for services provided. There was an unusually high number of Manassas youth placed in the Juvenile Detention Center in that year.

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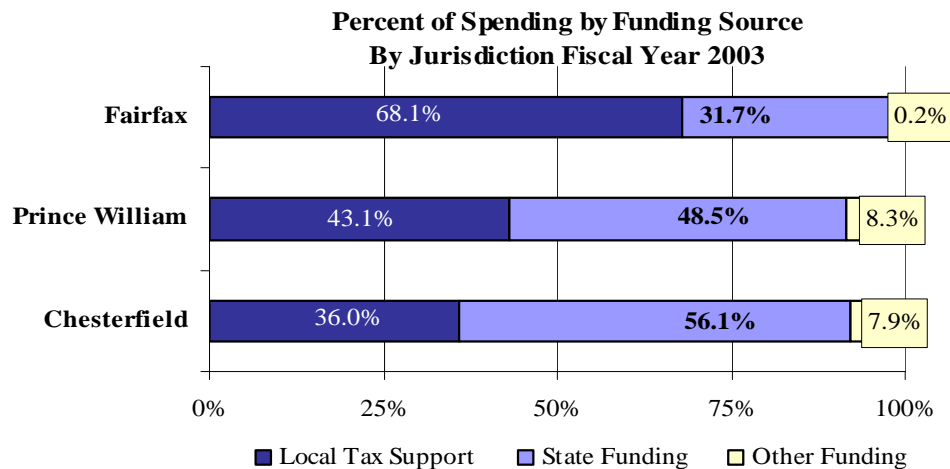
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Percent of Spending Funded by Local Tax Support, State Revenue and Other Funding Sources

For Prince William, the total local tax support includes only tax support from Prince William County. Payments from the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park are included in the Other Funding category. Only tax support from Chesterfield County is included in the local tax support for Chesterfield. Local tax support for Fairfax includes tax support from both Fairfax County and the city of Fairfax. The FY 2003 amounts shown for local and State funding for Prince William include those local and State Comprehensive Services Act (CSA) funds transferred from the At-Risk Youth and Family Services program to the Department of Social Services for the provision of group home residential services.



	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
FY 2003 actual			
Total Expenditures	\$5,091,857	\$3,803,235	\$12,484,865
Local Tax Support	\$2,196,224	\$1,367,634	\$8,497,665
State Support	\$2,470,698	\$2,134,612	\$3,957,997
Funding from Other Sources	\$424,935	\$300,989	\$29,203

FY 1998 actual			
Total Expenditures	\$3,856,963	\$2,697,118	\$8,832,554
Local Tax Support	\$1,559,886	\$816,880	\$5,662,305
State Support	\$1,706,434	\$1,565,439	\$2,924,674
Funding from Other Sources	\$590,643	\$314,800	\$245,575

Funding from other sources includes federal revenue, revenue from fees, and per diem payments from non-participating jurisdictions.

The FY 2003 Prince William local and State funding figures include the CSA funding transferred from the At-Risk Youth and Family Services for group home placements.

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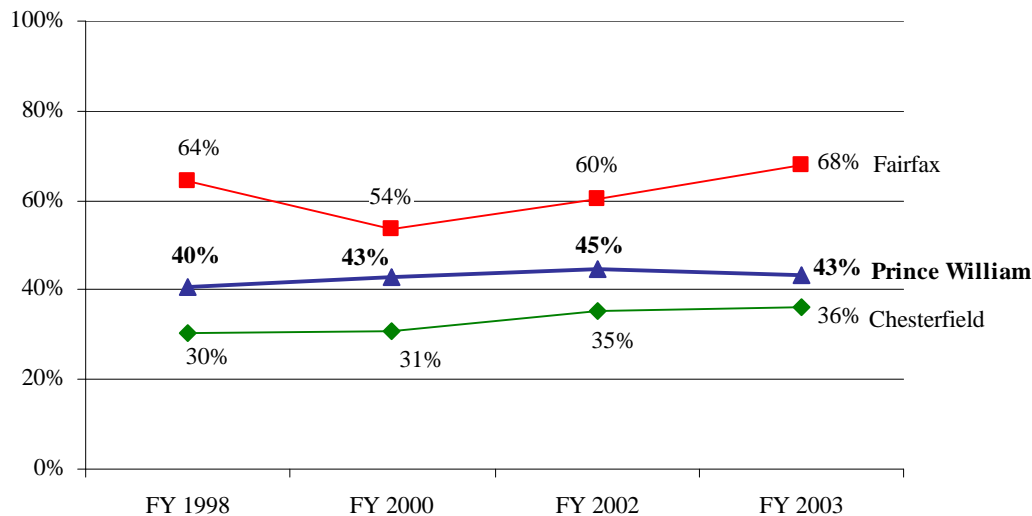
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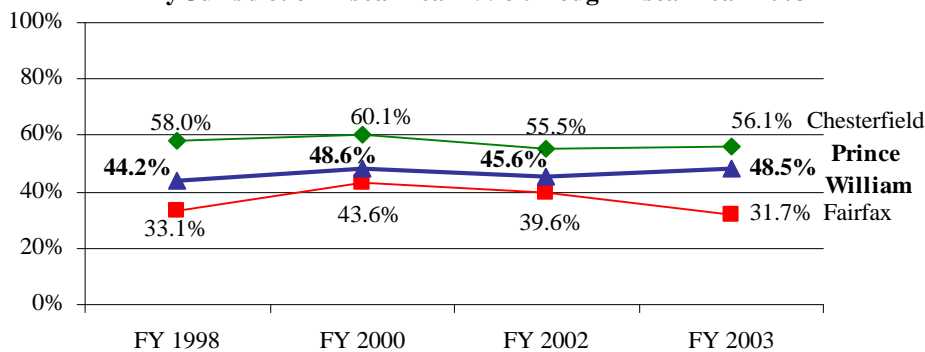
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**Local Tax Support as a Percentage of Total Expenditures
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003**



Data for FY 1999 and FY 2001 are not available.

**Percent of Total Expenditures Supported by State Revenue
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003**



Data for FY 1999 and FY 2001 are not available.

Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In FY 2003, Fairfax had the highest percentage of total funding provided by local funds at 68 percent. Local tax support provided 43 percent of total funding for Prince William and 36 percent for Chesterfield.
- ◆ In FY 2003, Chesterfield had the highest percentage of total funding provided by State funds at 56 percent. State revenue provided 48.5 percent of total funding for Prince William and 31.7 percent for Fairfax.
- ◆ In FY 2003, Prince William received 8.3 percent of funding from non-local and non-state sources, which was a higher percentage than either Chesterfield (7.9%) or Fairfax (.2%).

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Comments:

- ◆ Funding through the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA), Comprehensive Services Act (CSA), and Secure Detention funds are the three state revenue sources that support the operation of pre- and post-dispositional juvenile justice programs. The amount of VJCCCA funds that a locality receives is primarily based on the locality’s arrest rate and its Court Service Unit’s Intake data. The CSA provides per diem funding to support the placement of “mandated” youth in the Group Home for Boys and the Group Home for Girls. Through FY 2003, the amount of state revenue for Secure Detention was up to 50 percent of a facility’s annual operating cost, not to exceed \$26,000 per bed. Beginning in FY 2004, a new formula was put into place to determine the State Funding Capacity, based on the actual utilization rate and living area design of the facility.
- ◆ The State reduced VJCCA funding by approximately 50 percent in FY 2003. As a result of the reduction in VJCCA funds, Prince William converted its group homes to become CSA vendors. The Group Homes now serve CSA-eligible youth through the support of CSA local and State match funds.
- ◆ The chart below shows the VJCCCA funding per youth in grades 6 through 12 by jurisdiction for FY 2002 and FY 2003.

**Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act Funding
 Per Judicial District Youth in Grades 6 through 12
 Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2003**



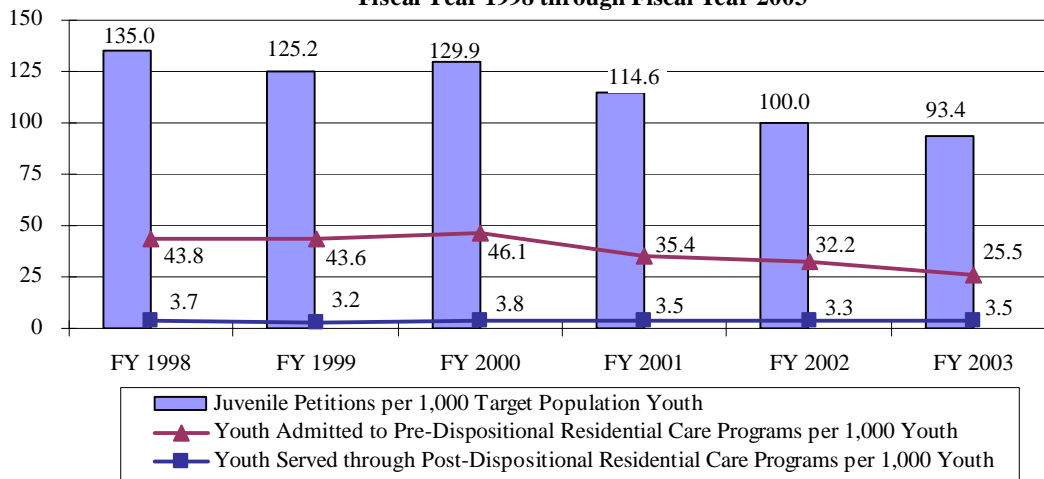
Dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation, using FY 2004 as the base year.

	Prince William <i>(Includes Manassas and Manassas Park)</i>	Chesterfield <i>(Includes Colonial Heights)</i>	Fairfax <i>(Includes Fairfax City)</i>
FY 2003			
Total actual VJCCCA funding	\$663,927	\$1,030,479	\$857,194
VJCCCA funding, adjusted for inflation	\$682,564	\$1,059,405	\$881,256
Number of youth in grades 6 - 12	36,568	30,854	89,039
FY 2002			
Total actual VJCCCA funding	\$1,350,463	\$2,096,051	\$1,743,578
VJCCCA funding, adjusted for inflation	\$1,416,958	\$2,199,259	\$1,829,430
Number of youth in grades 6 - 12	34,723	30,271	86,815

Number of Juvenile Petitions Filed and Number of Youth in Pre and Post-Dispositional Residential Care Services Programs per 1,000 Target Population Youth

Purpose: To provide information on the number of youth served through the Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services programs in relation to the number of juvenile petitions filed. The chart shows the combined number of delinquency and CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision or Child in Need of Services) petitions and the number of youth admitted or served per 1,000 youth. Pre-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services include the Juvenile Detention Center (secure detention), Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring, and the Juvenile Shelter. Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services include the Group Home for Boys, the Group Home for Girls, and Day Reporting. The measures are computed by dividing the number of petitions filed, or the number of youth in the specified programs, by the number of target population youth divided by 1,000. Target population youth are defined as those youth in grades six through twelve within the Judicial District.

Number of Juvenile Petitions and Number of Youth in Pre and Post-Dispositional Residential Care Programs per 1,000 Youth in Grades 6 through 12 Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003



Prince William Judicial District	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Number of Delinquency Petitions	3,604	3,442	3,896	3,617	3,286	3,232
Number of CHINS Petitions	230	228	215	170	186	184
Youth Admitted to Pre-Dispositional Residential Care Programs	1,243	1,279	1,460	1,168	1,119	932
Youth Served through Post-Dispositional Residential Care Programs	106	93	119	115	114	128
Number of Youth in Grades 6 through 12	28,402	29,307	31,642	33,038	34,723	36,568

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Trend:

- ◆ From FY 1998 through FY 2003, the total number of juvenile petitions per 1,000 youth in grades 6 through 12 decreased by 30.8 percent, the number of youth admitted to pre-dispositional residential services per 1,000 target population youth decreased by 41.8 percent, and the number of youth served through post-dispositional residential services per 1,000 target population youth went down by 6.2 percent.
- ◆ This measure points out that the programs offered through Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services are used in relation to only a portion of the total number of juvenile petitions filed each year. During the six years shown above, the number of youth admitted to Pre-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services programs has ranged between 35.5 percent (FY 2000) and 27.3 percent (FY 2003) of the total number of juvenile petitions filed, and the number of youth served through Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services has ranged between 2.5 percent (FY 1999) and 3.7 percent (FY 2003) of the total number of juvenile petitions filed each year.

Comments:

- ◆ The number of juvenile petitions per thousand target youth population has been on the decline since FY 2000. There has not been a study to determine the factors that may be causing this trend. Without such a study, it is not possible to say definitively what is causing the downward trend. Several new programs and services have been initiated over the last five years, and they may be having some influence on the number of petitions being filed. The Comprehensive Services Act program is serving more youth referred through the schools and a higher number of youth are being placed in residential programs. The Restorative Justice program is providing a viable alternative to issuing a petition; and the Child Study program has grown significantly and is now located in more than 30 elementary schools. Professionals involved with this service area observe that there is a growing degree of collaboration and sharing of knowledge within the professional community and the general public, which they think is helping parents better understand how to obtain services and funding for their troubled child.
- ◆ Referrals to the juvenile justice system come from a variety of sources, including law enforcement, families, victims of crime, school systems, and human service agencies. The referral source may elect to refer the youth and family to preventative services or to juvenile court intake. At intake, a juvenile intake officer conducts an informal hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to conclude that the alleged offense may have occurred. Where probable cause is established, either a delinquency or CHINS petition can be filed or the youth can be diverted to an alternative program, in which case a petition would not be filed.

Comments (continued):

- ◆ A juvenile may be taken into custody if he or she commits a crime in a police officer's presence, if the police officer believes that the youth committed a felony, or if a judge, intake officer or clerk issues a detention order requiring an arresting officer to take the youth into custody. If not immediately released by an intake office or magistrate, the juvenile is held in custody (detention) until being brought before a judge or court official for a detention hearing. This hearing, which usually must occur within 72 hours, is not a trial but is a hearing to determine whether detention of the juvenile should be continued. If the judge decides that a juvenile is to be released from detention, he or she also decides who shall have custody and who shall be responsible for the juvenile until trial. The juvenile can be further held in a secure place only if he or she is charged with being a delinquent child. In addition, detention will be continued only if the juvenile is a threat to himself or the community, no parent or other suitable person is able and willing to supervise and take care of the juvenile, or the juvenile's life or health would be placed in danger if he or she were released.
- ◆ A petition is a legal document containing the written allegation that brings a case involving a juvenile (any person under age 18) into court. A delinquency petition is filed for a juvenile offense that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult, and a CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision or Child in Need of Services) petition is filed when the case involves a status offense. A child in need of supervision is a juvenile who either (1) is habitually, and without justification, absent from school, or (2) runs away from home or a residential facility. A child in need of services is a juvenile whose behavior, conduct, or condition presents, or results in, a serious threat to the juvenile's well-being and physical safety. The petition contains the facts concerning the case and requests a hearing to determine the truth of the facts and to decide on the appropriate action to be taken.
- ◆ When it is determined that a youth committed the alleged offense, the judge may move directly to disposition or require further information before making a disposition decision. The judge may order that the juvenile be held in pre-dispositional detention or an alternative program pending disposition.
- ◆ The juvenile judge has a wide range of alternatives to choose from in selecting a disposition. The decision will depend in large part on the juvenile's prior record, social history, physical and mental condition, home situation, and the facts and circumstances of the offense. In addition to the group home and day reporting programs offered through Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services, other community alternatives include various treatment programs, community service, restitution and fines, and programs offered through the Court Service Unit. A juvenile can also be placed on probation, including intensive probation. If it is determined that community placement is not appropriate, a juvenile can be ordered to post-dispositional incarceration at a detention center, following which the juvenile would be placed on probation or parole.

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Average Daily Population per Employee

Purpose: To provide a rough indicator of changes in workload over time and relative to other jurisdictions. The average daily population for each activity is found by dividing the total number of juvenile care days by the total number of days in operation for each activity. The measure presented here is computed by summing the average daily population across activities and then dividing the total by the total number of authorized Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Services employees, reported as full time equivalents (FTE's).

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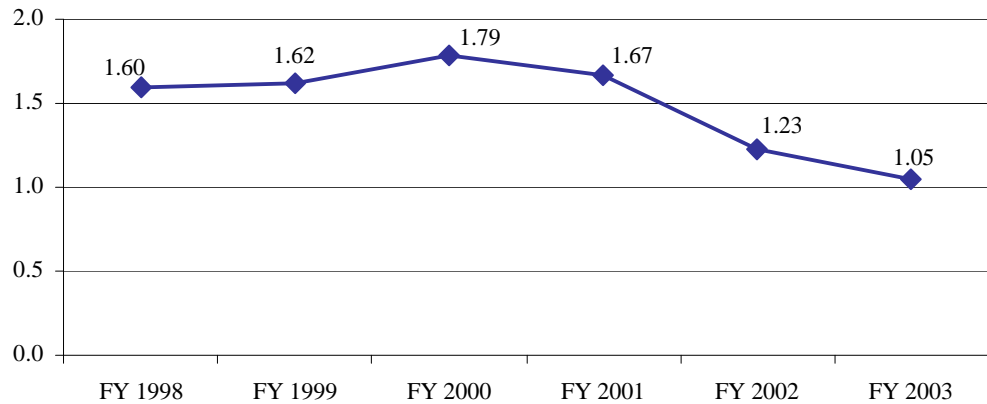
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SPENDING AND STAFFING:
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**Total Average Daily Population per Authorized Employee
 (Summed across Activities)
 Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003**



	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<u>Average Daily Population by Activity:</u>						
Secure Detention ADP	41.3	44.8	51.9	45.5	33.1	34.8
Outreach to Detention ADP	33.2	36.6	35.6	29.4	28.1	23.9
Electronic Monitoring ADP	7.8	7.1	7.8	5.8	7.0	4.7
Juvenile Shelter ADP	11.4	9.6	9.6	11.4	13.3	11.3
Group Home for Boys ADP	11.4	9.7	10.0	11.5	11.9	11.6
Group Home for Girls ADP	7.8	6.1	7.4	10.9	11.5	9.3
Day Reporting Center ADP	5.5	6.0	8.4	9.0	8.1	8.9
<u>Summed across Activities:</u>						
Total Average Daily Population	118.38	119.97	130.72	123.46	112.93	104.39
Authorized FTE Employees	74.18	74.18	73.12	74.12	92.12	99.12

Trend:

- ◆ In FY 2003, the average daily population, summed across activities, per FTE employee was 34 percent lower than in FY 1998.
- ◆ Over the six-year period, the average daily population, summed across activities, decreased by 11.8 percent and the number of authorized FTE employees increased by 33.6 percent.

Comments:

- ◆ The decline in average daily population could reflect the lower number of juvenile arrests in 2001 and 2002 (shown on page 143) and the decrease in the number of juvenile petitions filed (pages 129-130 and pages 141-142).
- ◆ There was an increase in authorized staffing for the Juvenile Detention Center from 35 to 52 FTE positions in FY 2002 and to 59 FTE positions in FY 2003, in preparation for the expansion of that facility. However, because of a reduction in State funding, the facility was staffed for fewer beds in FY 2004 than originally planned. The number of authorized positions was reduced in the FY 2004 adopted budget by removing 12 vacant positions. The expansion of the Juvenile Detention Center is discussed further on pages 135 and 138.

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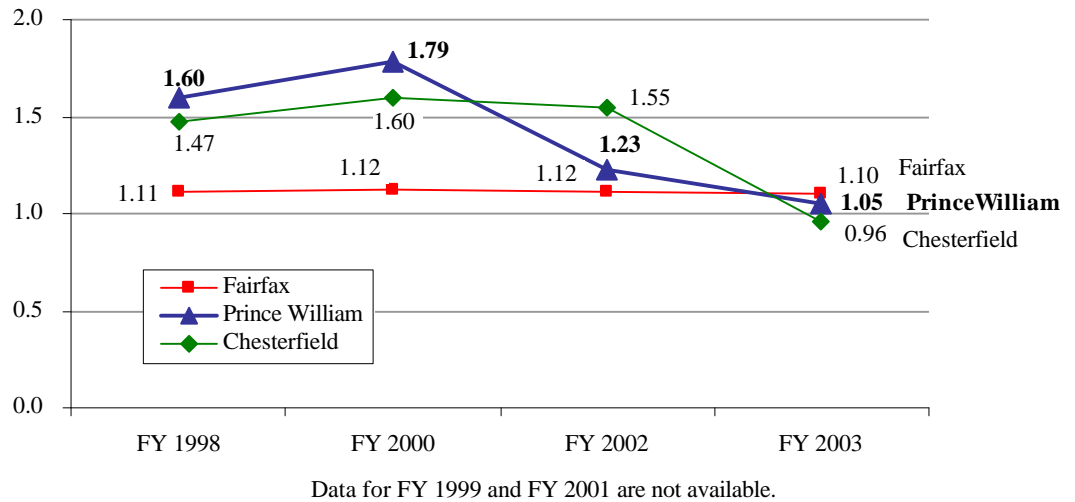
Average Daily Population
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Average Daily Population per Authorized Employee

**Total Average Daily Population per Authorized Employee
(Summed across Activities)
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003**



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	FY 2003	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
<u>Average Daily Population by Activity:</u>				
Secure Detention		34.81	45.34	81.64
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Monitoring (combined)		28.51	12.90	57.25
Juvenile Shelter		11.28	n/a	9.98
Group Home for Boys & Girls Combined		20.87	12.97	23.74
Day Treatment Program		not applicable	not applicable	31.02
Day Reporting Center		8.91	n/a	not applicable
<u>Summed across Activities:</u>				
Total Average Daily Population		104.39	71.21	203.63
Authorized FTE Employees		99.12	74.00	185.00

Compared To Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In FY 2003, Prince William had a slightly lower average daily population, summed across activities, per authorized FTE employee than Fairfax and a slightly higher average daily population per employee than Chesterfield, although there was not a large difference between the jurisdictions.
- ◆ In FY 2002, Prince William’s average daily population per employee dropped sharply, and Chesterfield’s average daily population per employee dropped sharply in FY 2003.
- ◆ In FY 1998 and FY 2000, Prince William had the highest average daily population per employee.

Comments:

- ◆ The number of authorized full time equivalent employees does not take into consideration the use of temporary part-time employees when a juvenile detention facility exceeds capacity. State standards require a staff-to-detainee ratio of 1 to 10 at all times. It is common practice in secure detention facilities to utilize relief staff during periods of high capacity. Since temporary positions are not included in the count of authorized FTE's, they are not reflected in this measure.
- ◆ Changes in staffing and average daily population in secure detention facilities (shown in the table below) were an important contributing factor in the changes seen in the overall average daily population per FTE employee (shown in the chart on the previous page).

<u>Secure Detention Facility</u>	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
<u>FTE Employees</u>			
FY 2003	59.09	59.00	122.00
FY 2002	52.09	32.00	130.00
FY 2000	35.09	31.00	130.00
FY 1998	35.00	30.00	130.00
<u>Average Daily Population</u>			
FY 2003	35	45	82
FY 2002	33	47	90
FY 2000	52	57	101
FY 1998	41	49	87
<u>Utilization Rate</u>			
FY 2003	77%	103%	67%
FY 2002	83%	146%	74%
FY 2000	130%	171%	84%
FY 1998	197%	148%	159%

- ◆ Prince William completed Phase I of its Juvenile Detention Center expansion in FY 1999, increasing the capacity from 21 to 40 beds. Phase II was completed in March 2003, increasing the facility design to 72 beds. Only 48 beds were funded in FY 2003, resulting in an average capacity of 45 funded beds for the fiscal year. The Juvenile Detention Center expansion is discussed further on page 138.
- ◆ Chesterfield expanded its secure detention facility in FY 2003, going from 32 beds to 60 beds near the end of January 2003, with an average capacity of 44 beds for the fiscal year.
- ◆ Fairfax expanded its facility from 55 to 121 beds in FY 1999.

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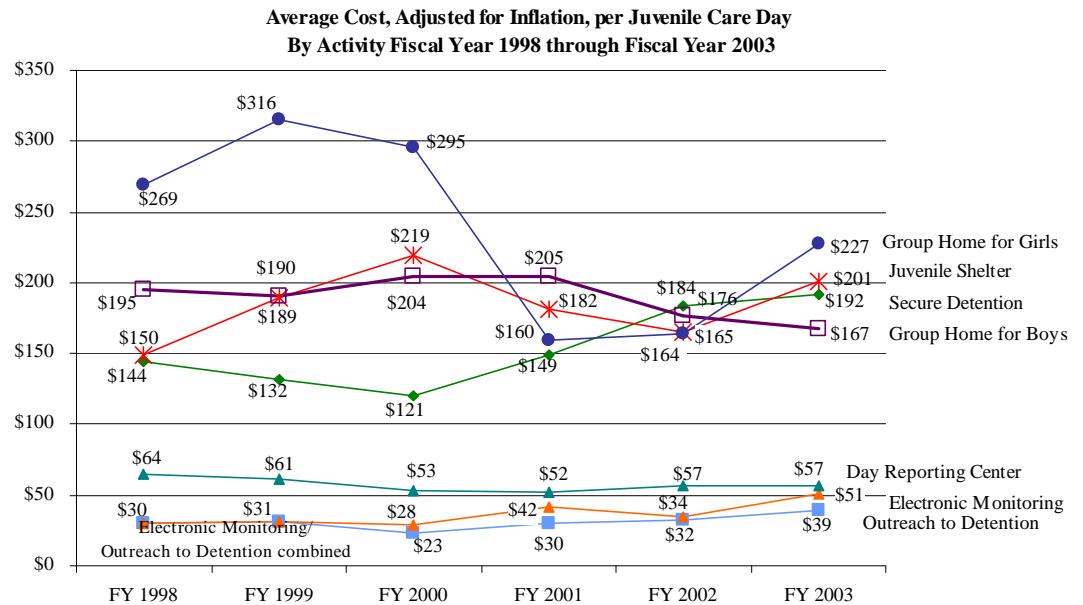
SPENDING AND STAFFING:
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Average Cost, Adjusted for Inflation, per Juvenile Care Day by Activity

Purpose: This shows the average cost, adjusted for inflation, per juvenile care day for each activity across fiscal years and by jurisdiction.



Trend:

- ◆ **Group Home for Girls** - In FY 2003, the average cost per care day was \$227, which was 15.6 percent lower than in FY 1998. The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, reached its highest level in FY 1999 at \$316 and its lowest level in FY 2001 at \$160.
- ◆ **Juvenile Shelter** - The FY 2003 average cost per care day, adjusted for inflation, was 34 percent higher than it was in FY 1998. This cost was highest in FY 2000 at \$219; it then decreased to \$165 in FY 2002 and increased back to \$201 in FY 2003.
- ◆ **Secure Detention** - The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was at its highest level at \$192 in FY 2003, which was 32.7 percent higher than in FY 1998, when it was \$144. The lowest average cost per care day was \$121 in FY 2000.
- ◆ **Group Homes for Boys** - The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was \$167 in FY 2003, down from its highest level of \$205 in FY 2001. The average cost per care day was 14 percent lower in FY 2003 than in FY 1998.
- ◆ **Day Reporting Center** - The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was \$57 in FY 2003, which was 12 percent lower than in FY 1998 when it was \$64.
- ◆ **Electronic Monitoring** - In FY 2003, the average cost per juvenile care day adjusted for inflation was \$51, an increase of 80 percent from \$28 in FY 2000.

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Trend (continued):

- ◆ Outreach to Detention - The FY 2003 average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was \$39, an increase of 69.5 percent from \$23 in FY 2000.
- ◆ Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring combined - The costs for Electronic Monitoring and Outreach to Detention were not tracked separately until FY 2000. Therefore, the chart shows the combined costs for these two activities for FY 1998 and FY 1999, when the average spending per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was \$30 and \$31 respectively.

Comments:

- ◆ The utilization rate is the main factor driving the fluctuations in the average cost per care day within each activity. The table below shows the utilization rates for the different activities by fiscal year.

	Utilization Rate by Activity					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Group Home for Boys	94.7%	81.0%	83.0%	95.9%	98.8%	96.7%
Juvenile Shelter	76.0%	64.3%	64.3%	76.0%	88.6%	75.2%
Group Home for Girls	64.9%	50.9%	61.8%	90.6%	95.9%	77.2%
Secure Detention	196.8%	155.1%	129.7%	113.8%	82.7%	77.4%
Day Reporting Center	54.5%	60.0%	83.8%	89.7%	81.0%	89.1%
Outreach to Detention	118.6%	130.7%	127.2%	105.0%	100.3%	85.2%
Electronic Monitoring	78.3%	70.6%	78.2%	57.8%	70.1%	46.5%

- ◆ The number of care days, the number of days in operation, and the program capacity are used to calculate the utilization rate. The following table shows the total number of juvenile care days for each activity by fiscal year.

	Total Care Days by Activity					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Group Home for Boys	2,819	2,596	2,600	3,074	3,724	4,167
Juvenile Shelter	4,163	3,519	3,528	4,163	4,853	4,119
Group Home for Girls	2,010	1,632	1,937	3,838	4,199	3,232
Secure Detention	15,084	16,368	18,995	16,618	12,074	12,707
Day Reporting Center	1,358	1,495	1,960	2,127	1,960	2,085
Outreach to Detention	12,121	13,354	13,033	10,726	10,252	8,707
Electronic Monitoring	2,857	2,577	2,861	2,108	2,557	1,699

- ◆ All of the activities except the Day Reporting Center had a lower utilization rate in FY 2003 than in FY 2002, which corresponds to the decline in the overall average daily population discussed on pages 132-133.
- ◆ There were management and staff problems at the Group Home for Boys from FY 1998 to FY 2000, which could have contributed to the drop in the utilization rate seen for FY 1999 and FY 2000.

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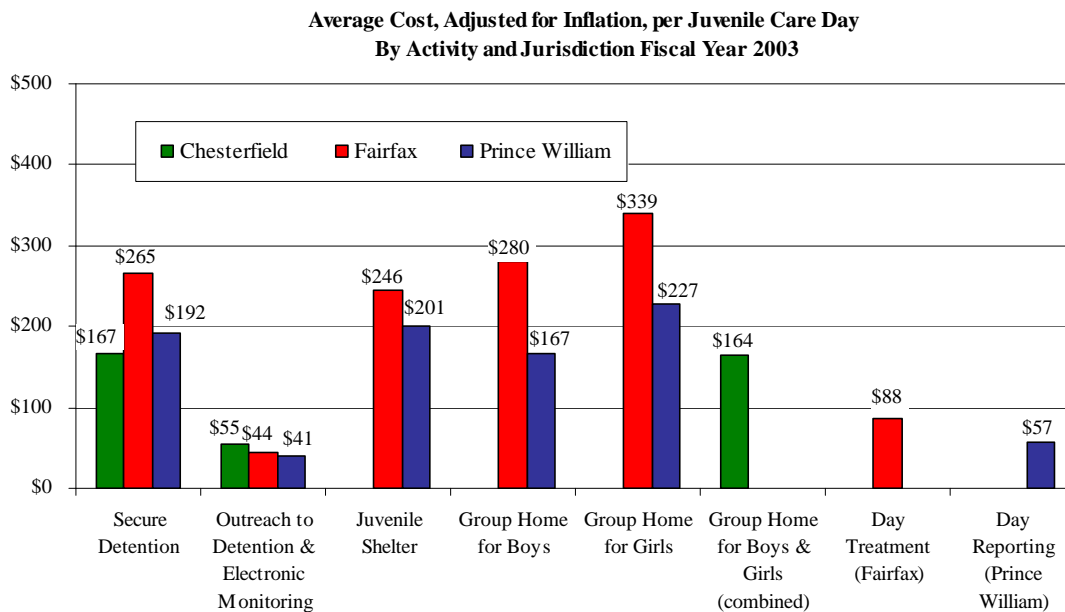
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Comments (continued):

- ◆ The Group Home for Girls has had the largest fluctuations in the average cost per juvenile care day. The average daily cost decreased sharply in FY 2001, largely due to the increase in the utilization rate, which was in part the result of the days of operation being increased. From FY 1998 through FY 2000, the Group Home for Girls was in operation less than 365 days per year since the girls all left the group home to be in a family/home environment on weekends. Beginning in FY 2001, the program was changed so that the facility is now in operation on weekends as well as weekdays. This increase in the number of days in operation resulted in a higher number of care days and thus in a lower cost per care day. Another change was that the average length of stay for girls in the Group Home (shown on page 150) increased sharply, going from 50 days in FY 2000 to 132 days in FY 2001 and then to 140 days in FY 2002. In FY 2003, the average length of stay went back down to 83 and the utilization rate decreased to 75.2 percent, down from 88.6 percent in FY 2002. The average cost per care day in FY 2003 increased to \$227, up from \$164 in FY 2002. The total number of girls served decreased from 39 in FY 2000 to 29 in FY 2001 and 30 in FY 2002. It then went back up to 39 in FY 2003. (See pages 146-147 for a discussion of group home referrals.)
- ◆ The Secure Detention utilization rate declined significantly from FY 1998 to FY 1999 as a result of the Phase I expansion project, which became operational in February 1999. This expansion increased the capacity from 21 to 40. The Phase II expansion was completed in FY 2003, going from 40 beds in FY 2002 to a facility design capacity of 72 beds in March 2003, with a total of 48 funded beds and a FY 2003 average capacity of 45 beds. The expanded facility design includes 60 pre-dispositional beds and 12 post-dispositional beds, but only 48 beds are state funded based on the State funding formula. Eight post-dispositional beds are locally funded in FY 2004, resulting in a total funded capacity of 56 beds.

Average Cost, Adjusted for Inflation, per Juvenile Care Day by Activity



Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ Secure Detention - The average cost per juvenile care day for Prince William was less than for Fairfax and more than for Chesterfield. The Fairfax cost per care day includes the cost for both pre and post-dispositional secure detention.
- ◆ Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring (combined) - The average cost per juvenile care day was less for Prince William than for Chesterfield and Fairfax.
- ◆ Juvenile Shelter - The average cost per juvenile care day for Prince William was less than for Fairfax. Chesterfield does not operate a Juvenile Shelter program.
- ◆ Group Home for Boys - The average cost per juvenile care day for the Prince William Group Home for Boys was less than that of the Fairfax boys group home and more than the cost per care day at Chesterfield's group home for girls and boys (combined).
- ◆ Group Home for Girls - The average cost per care day of the Prince William Group Home for Girls was less than that of the Fairfax girls group home and more than the average cost per care day at Chesterfield's group home for girls and boys (combined).
- ◆ Day Reporting - Prince William spent an average of \$57 per juvenile care day for its Day Reporting Program.
- ◆ Day Treatment - Fairfax spent an average of \$88 per juvenile care day for its Day Treatment program.

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Comments:

- ◆ Total spending by activity is shown for each jurisdiction on page 118.
- ◆ Each jurisdiction provides a different mix of pre and post-dispositional programs based on decisions made at the community level.
- ◆ It should be noted that Day Reporting and Day Treatment are different programs. Day Treatment provides school and treatment services during a full school day, whereas the Prince William Day Reporting program is an after-school program providing services for four hours each school day afternoon.
- ◆ The following table shows the utilization rates for the different activities by jurisdiction for FY 2003.

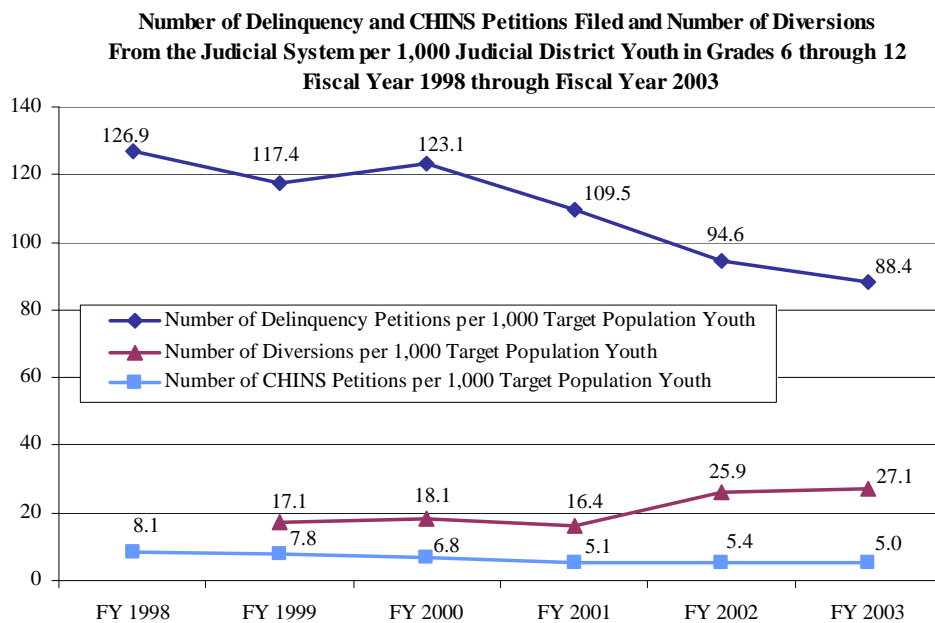
FY 2003	Utilization Rate by Activity		
	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
Secure Detention	77%	103%	67%
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Monitoring	75%	61%	87%
Group Home for Boys	97%	not applicable	68%
Group Home for Girls	77%	not applicable	74%
Group Home for Boys & Girls combined	not applicable	81%	not applicable
Juvenile Shelter	75%	not applicable	83%
Day Reporting/Day Treatment	89%	not applicable	135%
Post-dispositional Secure Detention	not applicable	not applicable	68%

- ◆ The table below shows the number of juvenile care days for the different activities by jurisdiction for FY 2003.

FY 2003	Juvenile Care Days by Activity		
	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
Secure Detention	12,707	16,549	24,330
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Monitoring	10,406	4,708	20,897
Group Home for Boys	4,167	not applicable	5,439
Group Home for Girls	3,232	not applicable	3,226
Group Home for Boys & Girls combined	not applicable	4,733	not applicable
Juvenile Shelter	4,119	not applicable	3,643
Day Reporting/Day Treatment	2,085	not applicable	5,583
Post-dispositional Secure Detention	not applicable	not applicable	5,469

Number of Delinquency and CHINS Petitions Filed and Number of Diversions from the Judicial System per 1,000 Judicial District Youth in Grades 6 through 12

Purpose: To provide information on the number of delinquency and CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision or Child in Need of Services) petitions filed and the number of diversions from the judicial system per 1,000 youth in the target group, compared to prior years and other jurisdictions. Information concerning diversions is first presented for FY 1999, as it is not available for earlier years. The measures are computed by dividing the total number of each type of petition filed during the fiscal year, or the number of diversions at intake, by the number of target population youth divided by 1,000. Target population youth are defined as those youth in grades six through twelve within the Judicial District.



Prince William Judicial District	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Number of Delinquency Petitions	3,604	3,442	3,896	3,617	3,286	3,232
Number of CHINS Petitions	230	228	215	170	186	184
Number of Diversions from Judicial System	Not available	500	573	541	898	992
Number of Youth in Grades 6 through 12	28,402	29,307	31,642	33,038	34,723	36,568

Trend:

- ◆ The number of delinquency petitions filed per 1,000 target population youth in FY 2003 was 30.3 percent lower in FY 2003 than in FY 1998.
- ◆ The number of CHINS petitions per 1,000 target population youth was 37.9 percent lower in FY 2003 than in FY 1998.
- ◆ The number of diversions from the judicial system per 1,000 target population youth was 59 percent higher in FY 2003 than in FY 1999, the first year for which this number is available.
- ◆ The number of target population youth increased by almost 29 percent during the six-year period.

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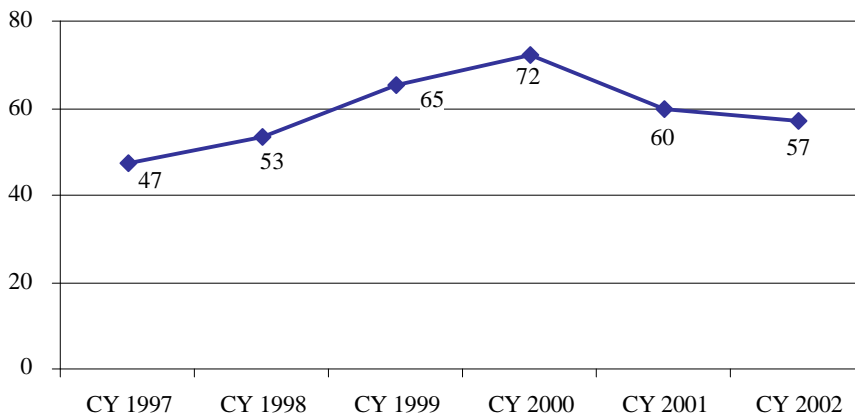
Comments:

- ◆ Referrals to the juvenile justice system come from a variety of sources, including law enforcement, families, victims of crime, school systems, and human service agencies. The referral source may elect to refer the youth and family to preventative services or to juvenile court intake.
- ◆ At intake, a juvenile intake officer conducts an informal hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to conclude that the alleged offense may have occurred. Where probable cause is established, either a petition can be filed or the youth can be diverted to an alternative program.
- ◆ A petition is a legal document containing the written allegation that brings a case involving a juvenile (any person under age 18) into court. The petition contains facts concerning the case and requests a hearing to determine the truth of the facts and to decide on the appropriate action to be taken.
- ◆ A delinquency petition is filed for a juvenile offense that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult, and a CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision or Child in Need of Services) petition is filed when the case involves a status offense. A child in need of supervision is a juvenile who either (1) is habitually, and without justification, absent from school, or (2) runs away from home or a residential facility. A child in need of services is a juvenile whose behavior, conduct or condition presents, or results in, a serious threat to the juvenile's well-being and physical safety.
- ◆ The Court Service Unit Intake Officer is authorized to divert, to the extent possible and consistent with public safety, those youth who can be treated through alternative programs. Such diversions, which resolve the referral at intake, can make use of a range of sanctions and services, depending on the case. See page 145 for a further discussion of the use of diversions.

Comments (continued):

- ◆ The following chart shows the number of juvenile arrests per 1,000 youth in grades 6 through 12 in Prince William County from Calendar Year 1997 through Calendar Year 2002. In 2002, the number of juvenile arrests per 1,000 youth was 20.4 percent higher than in 1997 and 20.9 percent lower than in 2000, when juvenile arrests were at their highest level. From 1997 to 2002, the number of juvenile arrests in the County increased by 56.5 percent, while the number of youth in grades 6 through 12 increased by 30 percent.

**Prince William County Juvenile Arrests
Per 1,000 Youth in Grades 6 through 12
Calendar Year 1997 through Calendar Year 2002**



Prince William County	CY 1997	CY 1998	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002
Juvenile arrests	1,169	1,352	1,802	2,083	1,811	1,830
Youth in grades 6 - 12	24,625	25,403	27,623	28,829	30,332	32,009

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Number of Juvenile Petitions Filed and Number of Diversions from the Judicial System per 1,000 Judicial District Youth in Grades 6 through 12

The first chart shows the combined number of delinquency and CHINS petitions per 1,000 target population youth and the second chart shows the number of diversions from the judicial system per 1,000 target population youth, both by jurisdiction and fiscal year. The table on the following page gives the break-out between the numbers of delinquency and CHINS petitions.

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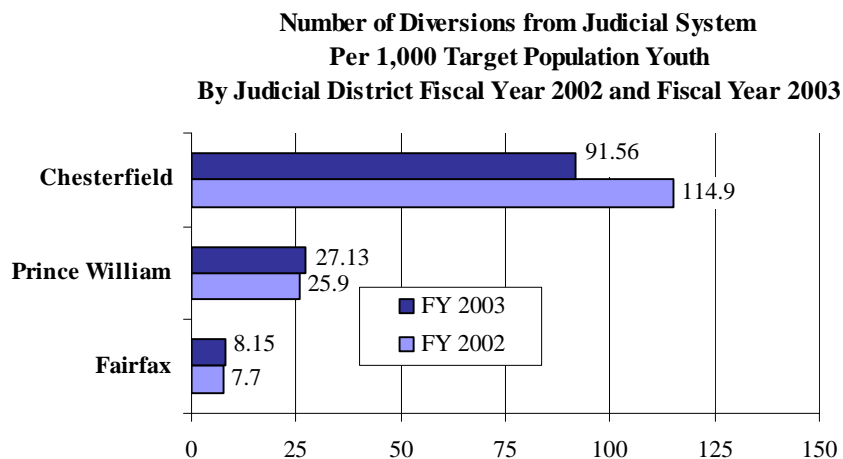
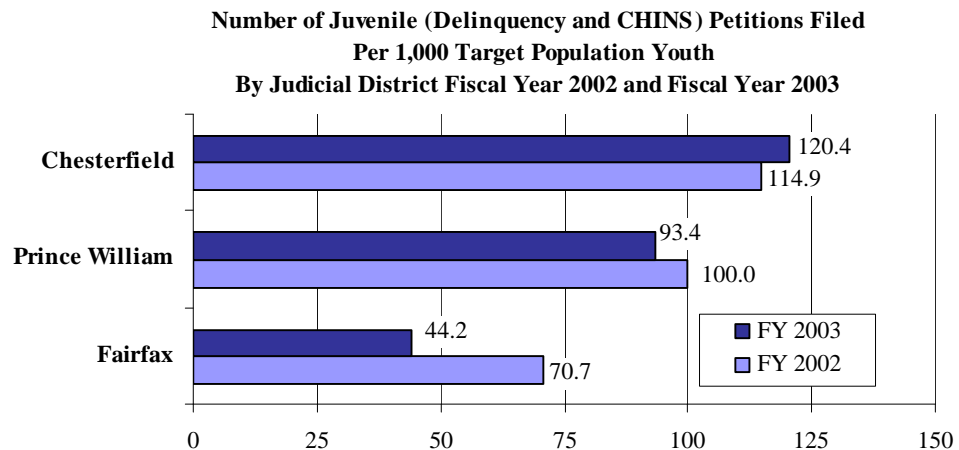
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Reported by Judicial District	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
FY 2003:			
Number of Delinquency petitions	3,232	3,672	3,414
Number of CHINS petitions	184	42	524
Number of diversions from the judicial system	992	2,825	726
Number of youth in grades 6 through 12	36,568	30,854	89,039
FY 2002:			
Number of Delinquency petitions	3,286	3,385	4,831
Number of CHINS petitions	186	94	1,305
Number of diversions from the judicial system	898	3,479	671
Number of youth in grades 6 through 12	34,723	30,271	86,815

Compared To Other Judicial Districts:

- ◆ In FY 2003 and FY 2002, Prince William had fewer juvenile petitions (delinquency and CHINS combined) per 1,000 youth in grades 6 through 12 than Chesterfield and more than Fairfax.
- ◆ In both years, Prince William had fewer diversions from the judicial system, without a petition being filed, per 1,000 target population youth than Chesterfield and more than Fairfax.

Comments:

- ◆ The comments on page 142 discuss the referral and intake process and the different types of juvenile petitions. Since the person or agency making the referral has the option to refer the youth and family to preventative services rather than to the juvenile court intake, some cases will never be brought to the attention of the juvenile court. These cases will not result in either a juvenile court petition or a diversion, and thus will not be reflected in the measure presented here. The pattern of how referrals tend to be made within a community may differ among the jurisdictions.
- ◆ When a referral is made to the juvenile court intake services and diversion is decided on as the preferred option, a range of sanctions and services can be utilized. Examples of alternative programs that can be used as diversions include parenting programs, community service, restorative justice and mediation, specialized programs offered through the Court Service Unit, therapy programs, and restitution. Fairfax defers cases to an informal hearing officer, to VJCCCA (Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act) diversion programs, and to outside community services. Chesterfield utilizes a wide range of diversion programs, including home-based counseling, substance abuse education, restorative justice, assault diversion/intervention, a shoplifters program, and a sex offender program. Some of the alternatives used by Prince William include the Family Step Program, the Restorative Justice program, a shoplifting program, and an anger management program.

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Commitments of Youth to the Custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice, Group Home Admissions as a Diversion from Commitment and Total Group Home Referrals

Purpose: To provide an indicator of the number of youth who are placed in the group home as a diversion from commitment to a State Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC). Admission to the Group Home for Girls and the Group Home for Boys provides a local alternative to sentencing juveniles to a State commitment. The chart also gives the total number of referrals to the group homes, which shows that the majority of group home referrals are not placements as diversions from State commitment.

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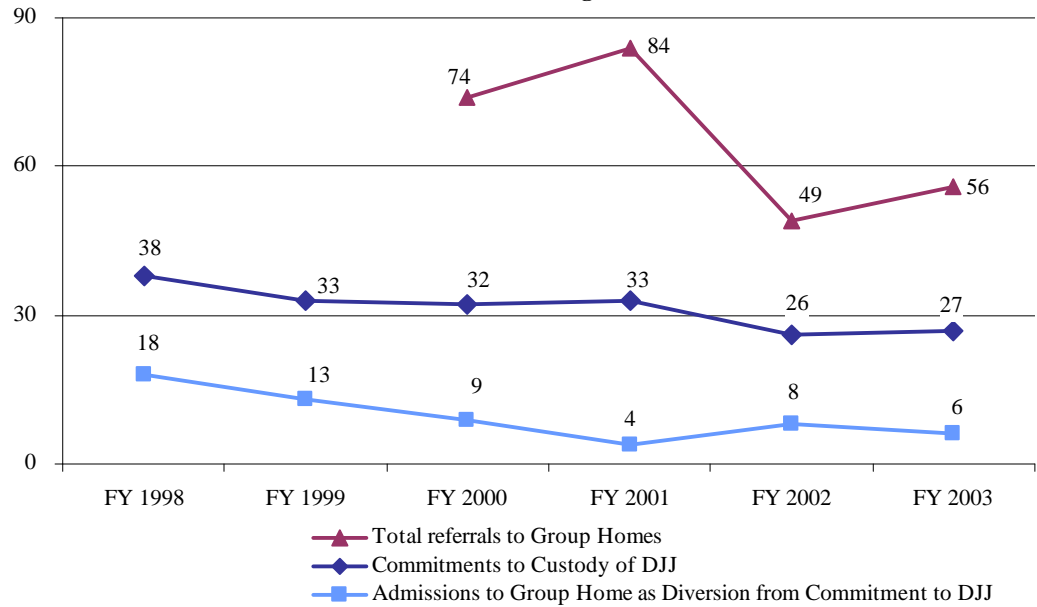
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Commitments of Judicial District Youth to the Custody of DJJ, Admissions to the Group Home as a Diversion, and Total Group Home Referrals Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003



Prince William Judicial District	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Number of Delinquency Petitions	3,604	3,442	3,896	3,617	3,286	3,232
Number of Youth in Grades 6 - 12	28,402	29,307	31,642	33,038	34,723	36,568
Total referrals to Girls' Group Home			35	38	21	30
Total referrals to Boys' Group Home			39	46	28	26

Trend:

- ◆ There were 27 commitments of delinquent youth to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) in FY 2003. The number of commitments was highest in FY 1998 at 38 and lowest in FY 2002 at 26.
- ◆ In FY 2003, six group home placements were diversions from commitment to a State juvenile correctional facility. The number of admissions to the group homes as a diversion from State commitment was lowest in FY 2001, with 4 diversions, and highest in FY 1998 with 18 diversions.
- ◆ In FY 2003, there were 56 referrals to the group homes. FY 2001 had the highest number of referrals at 84, and FY 2002 had the lowest number at 49. The number of referrals is not available for years prior to FY 2000.

Comments:

- ◆ A judge can order that a juvenile apply for acceptance into the Group Home, and then acceptance into the Group Home is decided by the Admission Committee. The Admission Committee meets monthly to determine the eligibility of each applicant. The committee assures that each applicant meets the admission criteria and does not present a threat to the community.
- ◆ Diversion from placement in a State facility has been supported by the argument that youth who are sent to State juvenile correctional facilities are more likely to commit new criminal acts following their release than youth who are diverted to community placements. In addition to group home placements as diversions from State commitment, the intensive supervision program also offers an alternative to State commitment that judges can use for those youth who require a high level of supervision and structure.
- ◆ The number of group home placements as diversions from State commitment was 67 percent lower in FY 2003 than in FY 1998, and the number of State commitments was 29 percent lower in FY 2003 than in FY 1998. The total number of group home referrals was 24 percent less in FY 2003 than in FY 2000, the first year for which these numbers are available. These trends in placement figures could in part reflect the decline in the number of delinquency petitions per 1,000 target population youth that occurred in each year from FY 2001 through FY 2003 and the lower number of juvenile arrests in calendar years 2001 and 2002, compared to 2000, both of which are discussed on pages 141-143.
- ◆ There were 35 fewer referrals for group home placement in FY 2002 than in FY 2001. This decrease was caused by the program manager's concerted effort to eliminate the tendency of some referring agencies to make a referral for youths they did not really intend to place in the group home. This practice had resulted in youths being accepted into the program and being on the waiting list for months, but then having the slot not be accepted when it became available. The long waiting list had discouraged other placement agencies from even making referrals for youth who would have been appropriate for group home placement. This waiting list practice has been eliminated, resulting in a lower number of total referrals but in referrals that are more appropriate for actual placement.

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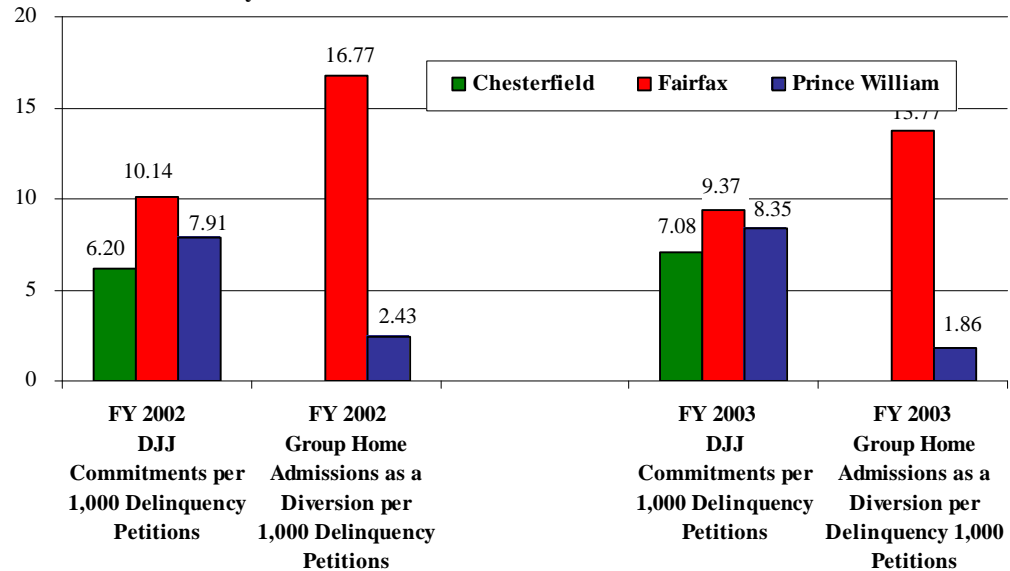
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Commitments to the Custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice and Group Home Admissions as a Diversion from Commitment per 1,000 Delinquency Petitions

Commitments to the Custody of DJJ and Group Home Admissions as Diversions From Commitment per 1,000 Delinquency Petitions By Judicial District Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2003



Reported by Judicial District		Prince William		
		Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
Number of Delinquent youth committed to the custody of DJJ	FY 2003	27	26	32
	FY 2002	26	21	49
Number of group home admissions as a diversion from commitment	FY 2003	6	0	47
	FY 2002	8	0	81
Number of Delinquency petitions	FY 2003	3,232	3,672	3,414
	FY 2002	3,286	3,385	4,831
Number of youth in grades 6 through 12	FY 2003	36,568	30,854	89,039
	FY 2002	34,723	30,271	86,815

Compared to Other Judicial Districts:

- ◆ Prince William had more commitments to DJJ per 1,000 delinquency petitions filed than Chesterfield and fewer than Fairfax in both FY 2003 and FY 2002.
- ◆ Prince William had fewer group home admissions as diversions from State commitment per 1,000 delinquency petition than Fairfax in both years. Chesterfield did not have any group home placements as a diversion from State commitment.

Comments:

- ◆ The Chesterfield Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court does not place youth in the Chesterfield Group Home as an alternative to JCC commitment.

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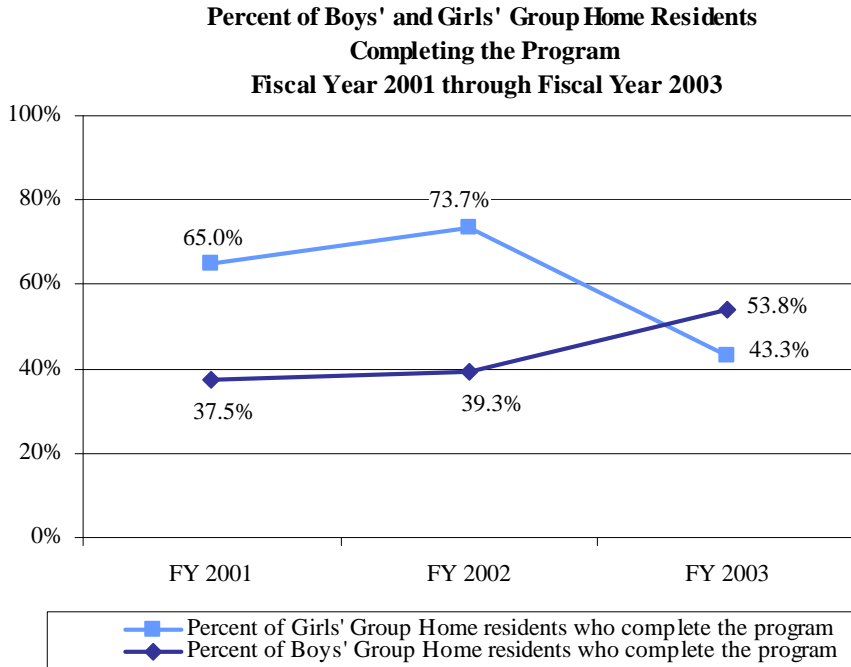
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Group Home for Boys and Group Home for Girls Residents Who Complete the Program

Purpose: This measure tracks the percentage of group home residents who complete the program. A group home resident is considered to have completed the program if he or she adequately achieves his or her service plan goals or if the resident has stayed in the program for the required time and received all of the services and treatments offered by the program.



	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Group Home for Boys			
Number completing the program	9	11	14
Number leaving the program	24	28	26
Group Home for Girls			
Number completing the program	13	14	13
Number leaving the program	20	19	30

Trend:

- ◆ The percent of Group Home for Boys residents who completed the program increased each year, going from 37.5 percent in FY 2001 to 53.8 percent in FY 2003.
- ◆ The percent of Group Home for Girls residents who completed the program reached its highest level in FY 2002 at 73.7 percent and then fell to 43.3 percent in FY 2003.

Comments:

- ◆ The definition of completing the program and the determination of which youth were included in this category changed in FY 2001, so data for this measure are not shown for earlier years.

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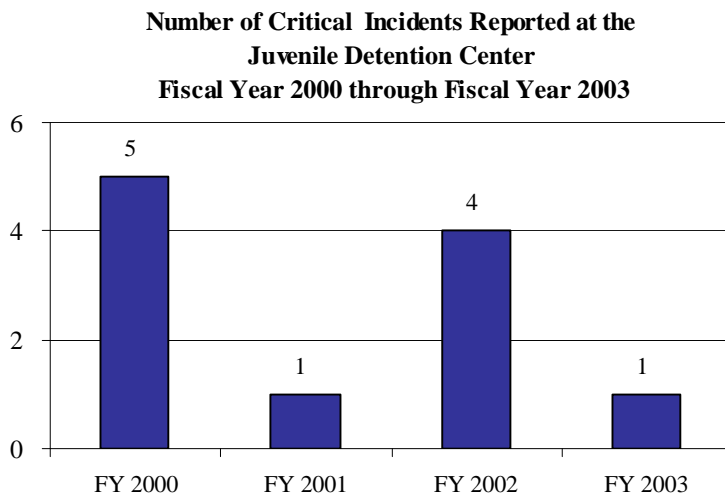
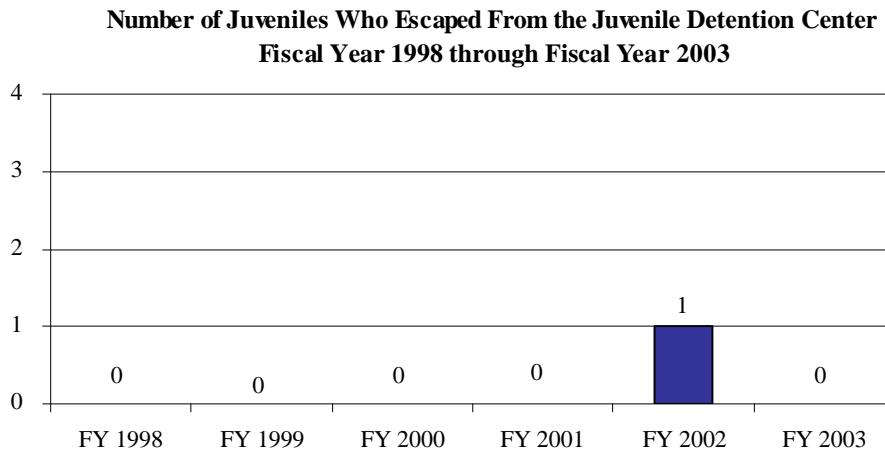
Comments (continued):

- ◆ The Group Home for Boys completion rate has been gradually increasing for the last three years. During the same time, the Group Home for Girls completion rate has trended downward. The Group Home for Boys staff attribute the rising rate to better screening at the beginning of a placement, a more consistent behavior management program, and increased emphasis on individualized treatment plans, including increased services through the Residential Program Therapist. The Group Home for Girls staff think that the drop in the completion rate in FY 2003 was due in part to the change that was made to become a Comprehensive Services Act (CSA) – funded program. The girls that are accepted into the group home as CSA-eligible youth tend to have more severe problems. Although they tend to be less delinquent in their behavior, these girls often tend to be more non-compliant in their behavior and often have a history of running away from a situation when problems or stress become too much for them to handle.
- ◆ The table below shows the average daily population and the average length of stay for each of the group homes.

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<u>Group Home for Boys</u>			
Average daily population	11.5	11.9	11.6
Number served	38	40	36
Average length of stay (in days)	81	93	116
<u>Group Home for Girls</u>			
Average daily population	10.9	11.5	9.3
Number served	29	30	39
Average length of stay (in days)	132	140	83

Number of Juveniles Who Escape from Juvenile Detention Center and the Number of Critical Incidents Reported

Purpose: These measures track escapes from and critical incidents at the Juvenile Detention Center, which is a secure detention facility. Critical incidents at the facility are those reported on the Department of Juvenile Justice Incident Notification form and include incidents such as a death, fire, hostage taking, riot, escape, AWOL for 24 hours, as well as any incident that may result in potential litigation. The number of critical incidents is not available for years prior to FY 2000.



Juvenile Detention Center	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Average Daily Population	41	45	52	46	33	35

Trend:

- ◆ There was one escape in FY 2002 and no escapes during the other fiscal years.
- ◆ In each FY 2003 and FY 2001, there was one critical incident reported, compared to four incidents in FY 2002 and five in FY 2000.

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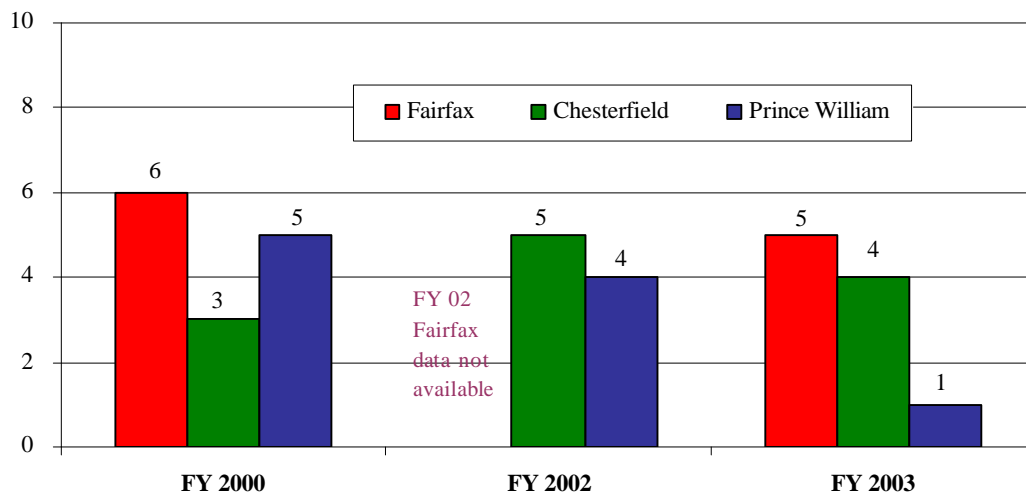
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Comments:

- ◆ The escape that occurred in FY 2002 was the result of a juvenile being released to an adult relative to go to a medical appointment in the community. The relative did not return the youth to the facility, and this was reported to the Police as an escape so that the Police would be authorized to look for the youth. The juvenile was in the community until being found and returned to the facility by the Police approximately two weeks later.
- ◆ In December 2002, the name of the secure detention facility was changed from the Prince William Juvenile Detention Home to the Prince William Juvenile Detention Center.

Number of Critical Incidents Reported and Number of Juveniles Who Escape from Secure Detention

**Number of Critical Incidents Reported at Secure Detention Facility
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 2000 through Fiscal Year 2003**



Comparison data are not available for FY 2001, and FY 2002 data are not available for Fairfax.

	Secure Detention	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
<u>Number of Escapes</u>				
FY 2003		0	0	0
FY 2002		1	0	0
FY 2000		0	0	1
FY 1998		0	0	0
<u>Average Daily Population</u>				
FY 2003		35	45	82
FY 2002		33	47	90
FY 2000		52	57	101
FY 1998		41	49	87

Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In FY 2003, Fairfax reported 5 critical incidents, Chesterfield reported four critical incidents, and Prince William reported one critical incident.
- ◆ None of the jurisdictions had any escapes from its secure detention facility during FY 2003. Prince William had one escape in FY 2002 and Fairfax had one escape in FY 2000.

Comments:

- ◆ Each of the three jurisdictions provides pre-dispositional secure detention and short-term post-dispositional secure detention. Only Fairfax provided long-term post-dispositional secure detention as of FY 2003; however, Prince William began providing 8 post-dispositional beds in FY 2004 following the completion of the Phase II expansion project.

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Group Home Completion Rates

Escapes from Juvenile Detention Center & Critical Incidents

Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-offending
Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away

Percent of Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-Offending While in Program

Purpose: To track the percent of Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring clients who do not re-offend while in these pre-dispositional programs. These measures are calculated by dividing the number of clients leaving the program during the fiscal year who have not re-offended while in the program by the total number of clients leaving the program during the year.

PRE & POST DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICES

SECTION LOCATOR

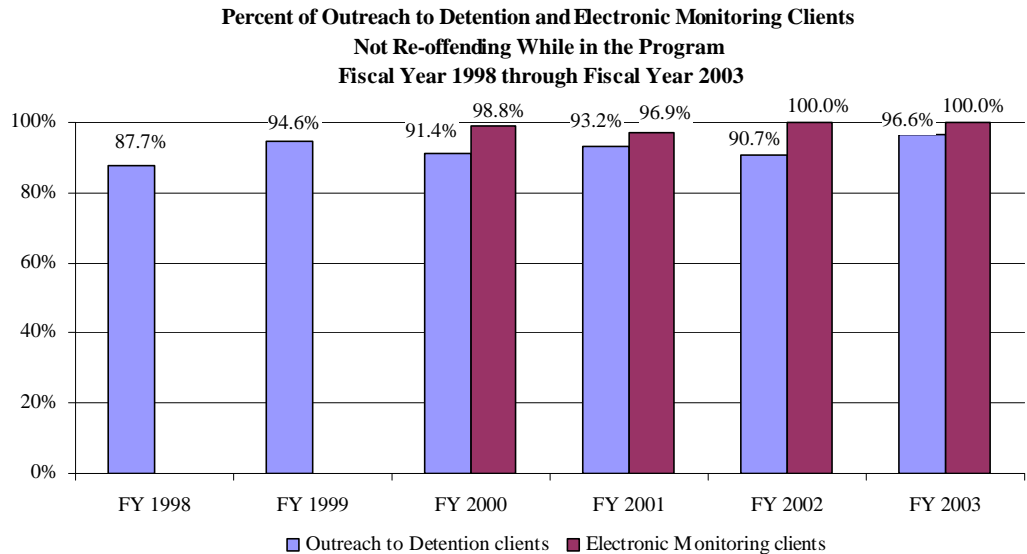
OVERVIEW

SPENDING AND STAFFING:
 Spending per Capita & per Youth Population
 Staffing per 1,000 Residents & per 1,000 Youth
 Spending by Funding Source

OUTPUTS:
 Youth Served & Juvenile Petitions Filed per 1,000 Youth
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The percent of Electronic Monitoring clients not re-offending is not available for years prior to FY 2000.

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Outreach to Detention						
Clients not re-offending	213	295	275	232	195	170
Clients released	243	312	301	249	215	176
Electronic Monitoring						
Clients not re-offending	not available	not available	85	63	64	56
Clients released	not available	not available	86	65	64	56

Trend:

- ◆ The percent of Outreach to Detention clients not re-offending while in the program increased from its lowest level of 87.7 percent in FY 1998 to its highest level of 96.6 percent in FY 2003.
- ◆ The percent of Electronic Monitoring clients not re-offending while in the program was 100 percent in FY 2003 and FY 2002, 97 percent in FY 2001, and 99 percent in FY 2000.

Comments:

- ◆ Outreach to Detention (OTD) is intensive home supervision of youth pending a court hearing. The program provides a less-restrictive, pre-dispositional alternative to secure detention. Program staff have a personal contact with the client at least every other day to provide intensive supervision and counseling to help ensure that program participants do not re-offend and are available to appear in Court.
- ◆ Electronic Home Monitoring is similar to OTD with the addition of electronic supervision through a home-monitoring unit.

**PRE & POST
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Outreach to Detention and
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Percent of Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-Offending While in the Program

Purpose: To compare the percent of Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring clients who do not re-offend while in these pre-dispositional programs. The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of those clients who left the Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring (combined) program during the fiscal year who had not re-offended while in the program by the total number of clients leaving the program during the year.

PRE & POST DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICES

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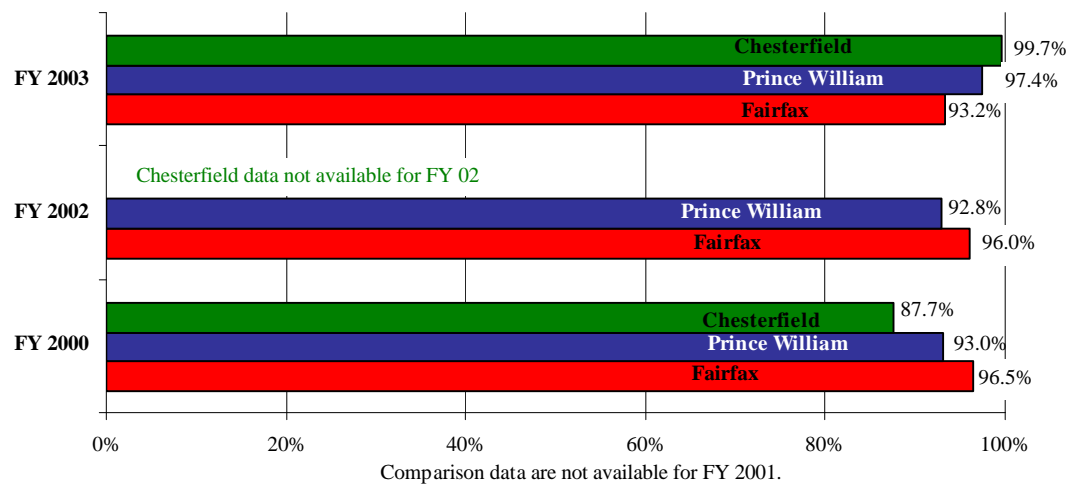
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Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-offending
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Percent of Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-offending While in Program By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 2000 through Fiscal Year 2003



Outreach to Detention & Electronic Monitoring (combined)

Fiscal Year 2003	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax
Clients not re-offending while in the program	226	287	511
Clients released from the program	232	288	548
Average daily population	29	13	57

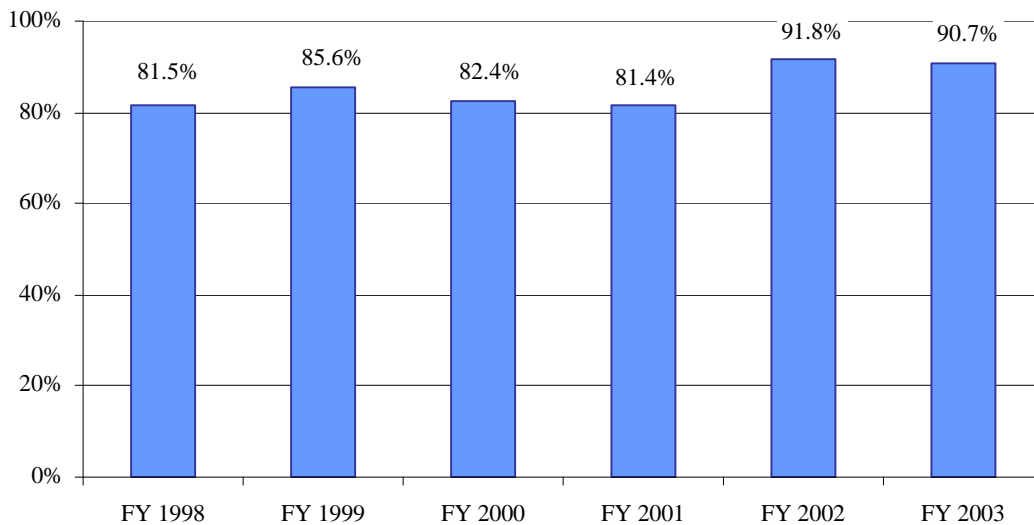
Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In FY 2003, Chesterfield had the highest percentage of clients not re-offending while in the Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring program (combined) at 99.7 percent. Prince William followed with 97.4 percent not re-offending, and Fairfax had 93.2 percent who did not re-offend while in the program.

Percent of Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away

Purpose: The Juvenile Shelter is used primarily as a less restrictive residential alternative to secure detention. The Shelter, like Secure Detention, is designed to assure that the juveniles in the program commit no new offense and are present for all pending Court hearings. Foster care children may use the program on a space available basis.

**Percent of Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away
Fiscal Year 1998 through Fiscal Year 2003**



Juvenile Shelter	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Clients who ran away	48	38	50	47	21	20
Clients served	259	264	284	253	255	216
Average daily population	11	10	10	11	13	11

Trend:

- ◆ In FY 2003, 90.7 percent of the Juvenile Shelter clients did not run away. The percentage of clients not running away was at its highest level in FY 2002 at 91.8 percent and at its lowest level in FY 2000 at 81.4 percent.

Comments:

- ◆ Many of the Juvenile Shelter youth have minor criminal charges, usually misdemeanors, and it is preferable that they not be housed with more delinquent youth if at all possible. Many minor offenders have a history of runaway behavior and this behavior often continues even after placement in residential care with adult supervision. Such runaway behavior is possible for the youths to carry out given the less restrictive nature of the Juvenile Shelter, as contrasted to a secure detention facility.

PRE & POST DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICES

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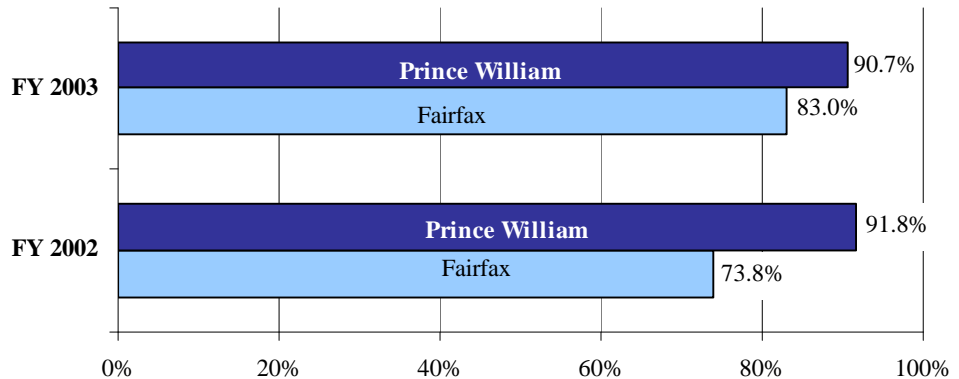
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Percent of Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away

**Percent of Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2003**



Juvenile Shelter		Prince William	Fairfax
Clients who ran away	FY 2003	20	59
	FY 2002	21	110
Clients served	FY 2003	216	348
	FY 2002	255	420
Average daily population	FY 2003	11	10
	FY 2002	13	11

Comparison:

- ◆ In FY 2003, 90.7 percent of Prince William Juvenile Shelter clients did not run away, and 83 percent of Fairfax clients did not run away. In FY 2002, these percentages were 91.8 percent and 73.8 percent respectively.

Comments:

- ◆ Chesterfield County does not operate a Juvenile Shelter.

PRE & POST DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICES

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