

BACKGROUND

Mission:

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.

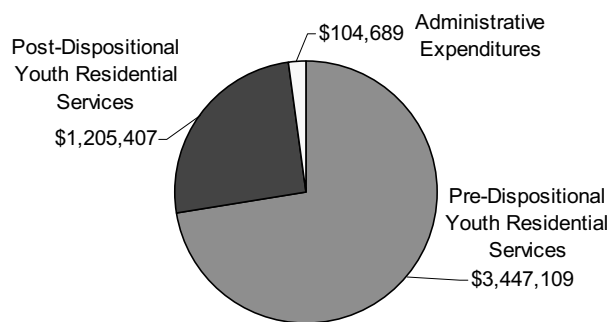
Organization:

Pre & Post Dispositional Youth Residential Services comprise two programs within the Department of Social Services.

Resources:

FY 2002 Budget: \$4,757,205
 FY 2002 Authorized Staffing: 92.12

FY 2002 Adopted Budget by Program



Projected FY 2002 Key Activities:

Juvenile Care Days in Secure Detention	22,177
Juveniles Admitted to Secure Detention	1,264
Average Daily Population in Secure Detention	60.8
Juvenile Supervision Days in Outreach to Detention	12,045
Juvenile Supervision Days in Electronic Monitoring	3,650
Juveniles Admitted to Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring	319
Average Daily Population in Outreach to Detention	33.0
Average Daily Population in Electronic Monitoring	10.0
Resident Days Provided in Juvenile Shelter Services	4,380
Juveniles Admitted to Juvenile Shelter	290
Average Daily Population in Juvenile Shelter	12.0
Resident Days of Treatment Services in Group Home for Boys	2,600
Residents Served in Group Home for Boys	35
Average Daily Population in Group Home for Boys	10.0
Resident Days of Treatment Services in Group Home for Girls	3,285
Residents Served in Group Home for Girls	20
Average Daily Population in Group Home for Girls	9.0
Youth Service Days in Day Reporting Center	2,241
Youth Served in Day Reporting Center	47
Average Daily Population in Day Reporting Center	10

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Population Served:

The Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Care Programs serve the Prince William Judicial District, which includes Prince William County, Manassas and Manassas Park - a combined population of approximately 351,360. The Detention Home serves youth from all three jurisdictions based on Court orders; and the other services are provided to youth from Manassas and Manassas Park on a space-available basis.

**SUMMARY OF SERVICE EFFORTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 1996 TO 2001**

Spending and Staffing:

- ◆ Spending per capita (adjusted for inflation) was 16 percent higher in FY 2001 than in FY 1996. Spending per target population youth, defined as youth in grades 6 through 12 within the Judicial District, was 13.5 percent higher in FY 2001 than in FY 1996. In FY 2000, Prince William spent more per capita and per target population youth than Fairfax and Chesterfield, but less than Lynchburg.
- ◆ Locally supported spending - In FY 2001, Prince William tax support funded 43.2 percent of Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services expenditures. Spending supported by local tax revenue as a percent of total spending was highest in FY 1996 at 43.7 percent; and between FY 1997 and FY 2000, this percentage ranged from a low of 37.1 percent in FY 1999 to a high of 42.9 percent in FY 2000. In FY 2000, Prince William supported a higher percentage of total spending for Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services through local tax support than Lynchburg and Chesterfield and a lower percentage than Fairfax.
- ◆ Programs provided through Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services are used in relation to only a portion of the total number of juvenile petitions filed each year. It is important to note that this chapter focuses on the Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services area, and thus presents service efforts and results measures for this area alone. However, somewhat less than half of the youth for whom a juvenile petition is filed receive pre-dispositional youth residential services, and an even smaller percentage of youth for whom a petition is filed receive services through the Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services Program. In FY 2001, the number of youth admitted to pre-dispositional residential programs was 37 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. There is a wide range of alternatives available for post-dispositional services, and the services provided through the Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services Program make up only a small portion of the total range of available options. In FY 2001, the number of youth served through Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services was 3 percent of the total number of juvenile petitions filed. Other post-dispositional alternatives include boot camp incarceration at the State level and probation and court-ordered sanctions and interventions at the local level. Some of these local sanctions and interventions are restorative justice, community service, treatment programs, restitution and fines, SHOCAP (Serious or Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program), and Court Service Unit programs. It is our hope to expand this chapter in the future to more fully cover the wide array of community programs that are used in addition to the Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services Program.

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Results:

- ◆ Average Direct Cost per Juvenile Care Day, Adjusted for Inflation
 - The FY 2001 average direct cost per juvenile care day by activity from highest to lowest cost was Group Home for Boys (\$191), Juvenile Shelter (\$170), Group Home for Girls (\$149), Secure Detention (\$139), Day Reporting Center (\$49), Electronic Monitoring (\$39), and Outreach to Detention (\$28).
 - Of those activities, the Group Home for Girls had the greatest variation in the average cost per care day. After rising from \$137 in FY 1996 to \$301 in FY 1999, the cost per care day declined to \$149 in FY 2001.
 - The Group Home for Boys was the activity that experienced the greatest overall rise in average cost per care day during the six-year period, moving from \$137 in FY 1996 to \$191 in FY 2001.
 - The average cost per care day at the Day Reporting Center was reduced between FY 1997, its first year of operation, and FY 2001.
 - An activity’s utilization rate impacts its cost per care day. In FY 2001, Secure Detention and Outreach to Detention both had utilization rates in excess of 100 percent. Electronic Monitoring had the lowest utilization rate in FY 2001 at 58 percent.
 - For those activities where more than one comparison jurisdiction provided cost data, the average cost per care day for Prince William was neither the highest nor the lowest among the jurisdictions.
- ◆ The number of delinquency petitions filed per 1,000 target population youth was 9.7 percent lower in FY 2001 than in FY 1997.
- ◆ Commitments of delinquent youth from the Judicial District to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) was highest at 54 commitments in FY 1997 and lowest at 32 commitments in FY 2000. In FY 2001, there were 33 commitments of delinquent youth to the custody of the DJJ.
- ◆ The percent of Group Home for Boys residents completing the program and the percent of all Group Home for Boys residents leaving the program who did not re-offend within 18 months were 66.7 percent and 72.0 percent respectively in FY 2001. Both percentages had dipped to their lowest levels in FY 2000 and were still lower in FY 2001 than in previous years. Management and staff problems in earlier years may have contributed to these lower performance outcomes.
- ◆ The percent of Group Home for Girls residents completing the program and the percent of all Group Home for Girls residents leaving the program who did not re-offend within 18 months were 100 percent and 80 percent respectively in FY 2001. Both percentages had decreased to their lowest levels in FY 2000 and then increased again in FY 2001.
- ◆ No juveniles escaped from the Juvenile Detention Home and one serious incident was reported at the Juvenile Detention Home in FY 2001. In FY 2000, Fairfax and Lynchburg each had one escape from Secure Detention, and Chesterfield and Prince William did not have any escapes. In FY 2000, Prince William reported 5 serious incidents at the Juvenile Detention Home, Chesterfield reported 3 incidents, and Fairfax reported 6 incidents. This number is not available for Lynchburg for FY 2000.
- ◆ The percent of Outreach to Detention clients not re-offending while in the program ranged from a low of 79.4 percent in FY 1996 to a high of 94.6 in FY 1999. This percentage was 93.2 percent in FY 2001.

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Results (continued):

- ◆ In FY 2000, the percent of Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring (combined) clients not re-offending while in the program was 95 percent for Prince William, compared to 97 percent for Fairfax and 88 percent for Chesterfield. This percentage is not available for Lynchburg for FY 2000.
- ◆ The percent of Juvenile Shelter clients not running away was at its highest level in FY 1999 at 85.6 percent and at its lowest level in FY 1997 at 80.2 percent. In FY 2001, 81.4 percent of Juvenile Shelter clients did not run away.

Detailed SEA Information:

More detailed trend and comparative information is contained in the following pages along with contextual information.

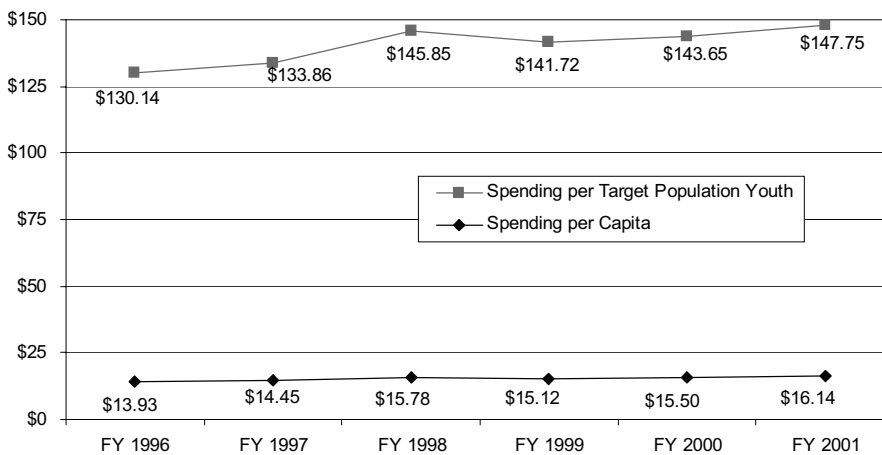
Use of SEA Data:

Additional factors beyond those identified in this report may impact spending and operating results, therefore the data should not be used to make a final determination that one jurisdiction is operating more efficiently than another. Variances in SEA data between jurisdictions should be used as a basis for looking into and considering differences in the mix of services offered and the operating methods 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 citizens in other jurisdictions spend.

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 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 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 2002, is used as the base year for inflation adjustment.

Spending per Capita and Spending per Target Population Youth, Adjusted for Inflation, Fiscal Year 1996 to Fiscal Year 2001



	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Total Actual Expenditures	\$3,077,197	\$3,366,374	\$3,856,963	\$3,863,250	\$4,184,349	\$4,630,932
Total Expenditures, adjusted for inflation	\$3,530,084	\$3,762,683	\$4,243,866	\$4,193,635	\$4,434,457	\$4,758,741
Service Area Population	253,487	260,313	268,894	277,359	286,079	294,798
Target Population Youth	27,125	28,110	29,097	29,592	30,870	32,207

(Judicial District youth in grades 6 - 12)

Six Year Trend:

- ◆ Per capita spending, adjusted for inflation, increased from \$13.93 in FY 1996 to \$16.14 in FY 2001, an overall increase of 15.9 percent.
- ◆ Spending per target population youth increased by 13.5 percent, from \$130.14 in FY 1996 to \$147.75 in FY 2001.
- ◆ From FY 1996 to FY 2001, overall spending adjusted for inflation increased by 34.8 percent. During this time period, the population of Prince William County increased by 16.3 percent, and the number of target population youth increased by 18.7 percent.

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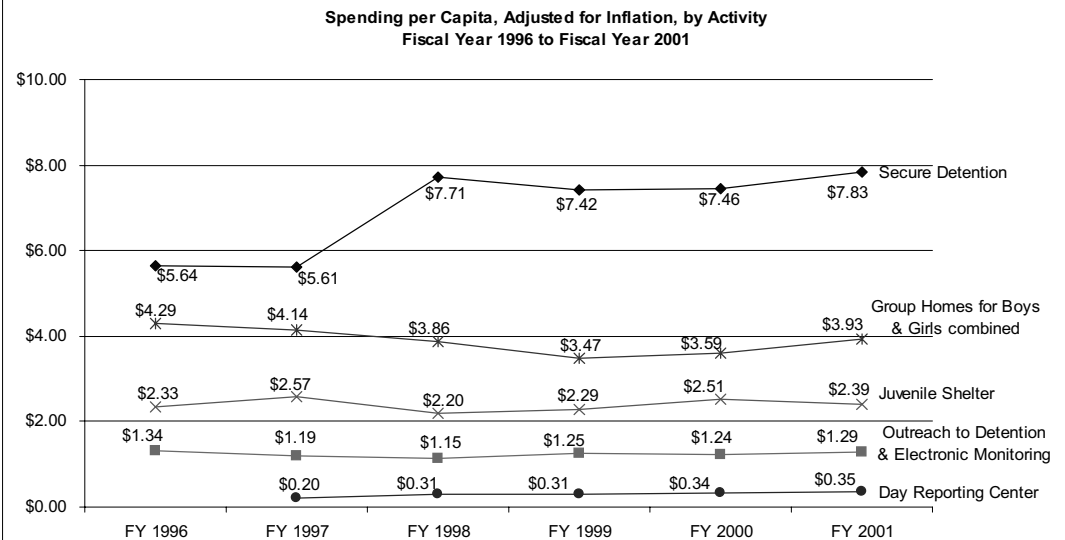
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Fiscal Year 2002 Adopted Budgeted:

- ◆ The FY 2002 adopted budget per capita spending is \$15.67, 11 percent more than the FY 2001 adopted amount, adjusted for inflation, of \$14.11. The per capita amount that was actually spent in FY 2001, adjusted for inflation, was \$16.14.

Comments:

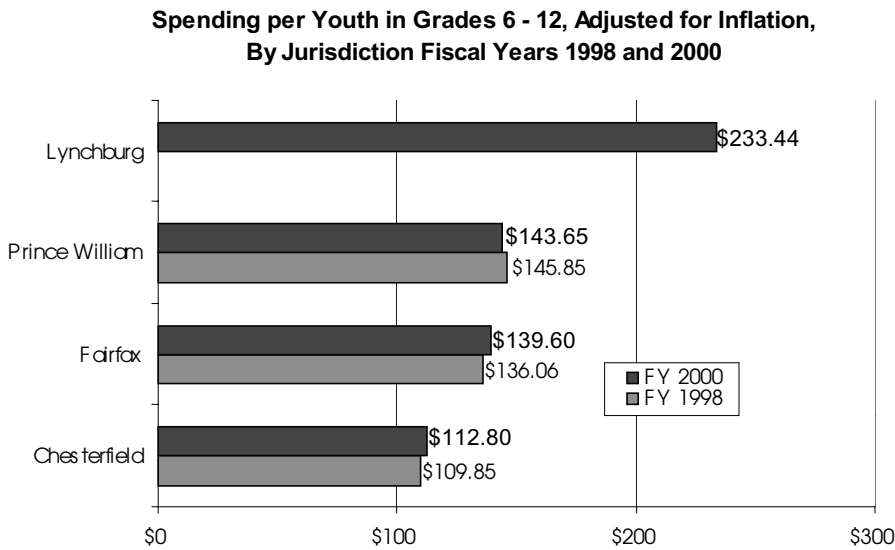
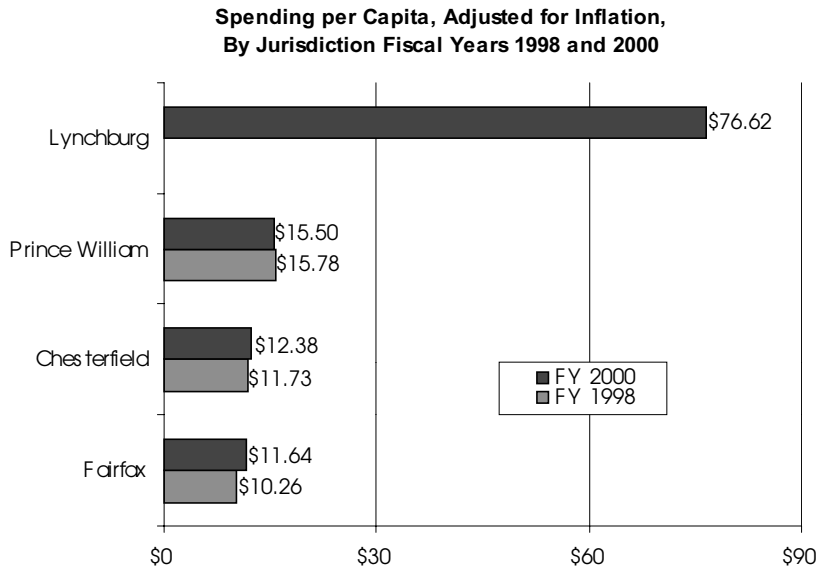
- ◆ The increase in per capita spending from FY 1997 to FY 1998 was due to the additional staffing in the Juvenile Detention Home to supervise an average daily population of 40 detainees. The JDH staff was increased in anticipation of the Phase I expansion, which raised the rated capacity from 21 to 40.
- ◆ The following chart shows spending per capita, adjusted for inflation, by activity and by fiscal year; and the table shows total expenditures, adjusted for inflation, for the individual activities by fiscal year.



Expenditures, Adjusted for Inflation, by Activity

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Secure Detention	\$1,428,641	\$1,459,394	\$2,073,370	\$2,059,305	\$2,133,584	\$2,308,831
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Monitoring					\$278,459	\$296,773
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Mon. combined	\$338,561	\$310,562	\$309,289	\$347,815	\$354,295	\$379,200
Juvenile Shelter	\$591,338	\$668,477	\$592,531	\$635,550	\$719,398	\$705,997
Group Home for Boys	\$555,341	\$548,183	\$523,331	\$470,912	\$494,866	\$587,042
Group Home for Girls	\$532,495	\$529,224	\$514,890	\$491,157	\$532,655	\$571,447
Day Reporting Center		\$52,853	\$83,037	\$86,983	\$97,422	\$104,025

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



Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In FY 2000, Lynchburg spent substantially more per capita and per youth in grades 6 through 12 on pre and post-dispositional youth residential services than the other jurisdictions. FY 1998 spending figures for Lynchburg are not available.
- ◆ In both FY 2000 and FY 1998, Prince William spent more per capita and more per youth in grades 6 through 12 than Chesterfield and Fairfax. In both years, Chesterfield spent more per capita than Fairfax, while Fairfax spent more than Chesterfield per youth in grades 6 through 12.

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Comments:

- ◆ 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 the expenditure and population figures by jurisdiction for each of the two fiscal years.

	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
FY 1998 Total Actual Expenditures	\$3,856,963	\$2,697,118	\$8,832,554	not available
FY 1998 Expenditures, adjusted for inflation	\$4,243,866	\$2,967,674	\$9,718,572	not available
FY 1998 Service Area Population	268,894	253,000	947,121	64,800
FY 1998 Target Population Youth*	29,097	27,015	71,429	not available
FY 2000 Total Actual Expenditures	\$4,184,349	\$3,050,839	\$10,928,991	\$4,717,509
FY 2000 Expenditures, adjusted for inflation	\$4,434,457	\$3,233,195	\$11,582,242	\$4,999,485
FY 2000 Service Area Population	286,079	261,250	995,444	65,250
FY 2000 Target Population Youth*	30,870	28,663	82,965	21,417

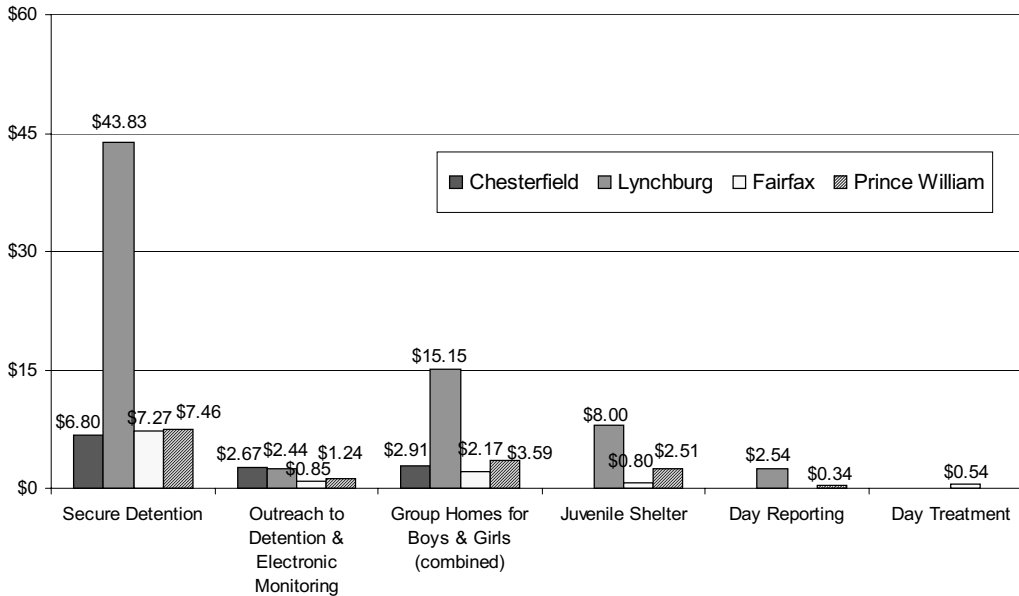
*Target population consists of youth in grades 6 - 12 in the Judicial District.

- ◆ 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.
 - The service area for Lynchburg does not include any other jurisdictions. In addition to the city of Lynchburg, the 24th Judicial District includes the following jurisdictions, whose youth in grades 6 through 12 are included in the target population: Amherst County, Bedford City, Bedford County, Campbell County, and Nelson County. Appomattox County and Charlotte County are in the 10th Judicial District but they are served by the Lynchburg Juvenile Justice programs, so their youth in grades 6 through 12 are also included as part of the target population.
- ◆ The total FY 2000 spending shown for Lynchburg includes \$143,757 (\$152,350 adjusted for inflation) for the Youth and Prevention Program in their Office on Youth, even though the report does not otherwise include any direct comparisons for this activity. Also, data processing costs for Lynchburg are not included in their total expenditures, as these costs are not paid for by the agency and the dollar amount of these costs is not tracked separately.

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 2000, and the table underneath shows the FY 2000 total expenditures, adjusted for inflation, for the individual activities by jurisdiction. A brief description of the different activities is given in the Comments section.

**Spending per Capita, Adjusted for Inflation,
By Activity and by Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 2000**



Expenditures, Adjusted for Inflation, by Activity

Fiscal Year 2000	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
Secure Detention	\$2,133,584	\$1,775,996	\$7,237,166	\$2,860,200
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Monitoring	\$354,295	\$697,051	\$851,083	\$159,468
Juvenile Shelter	\$719,398	n/a	\$794,868	\$521,982
Group Home for Boys	\$494,866	n/a	\$1,296,954	\$504,239
Group Home for Girls	\$532,655	n/a	\$862,455	\$483,997
Group Home for Boys & Girls	n/a	\$760,146	n/a	n/a
Day Treatment Center	n/a	n/a	\$539,717	n/a
Day Reporting Center	\$97,422	n/a	n/a	\$166,001

The expenditures by activity for Prince William do not include program administrative costs of \$102,237, adjusted for inflation; and expenditures by activity for Lynchburg do not include administrative costs of \$151,249, adjusted for inflation. No separate administrative costs were reported by Chesterfield or Fairfax.

Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ Lynchburg spent significantly more per capita than the other jurisdictions on Secure Detention, Group Home (Boys and Girls combined), Juvenile Shelter, and Day Reporting. Lynchburg spent less per capita than Chesterfield, and more than Prince William and Fairfax, on Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring (combined).

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Compared to Other Jurisdictions (continued):

- ◆ The differences in per capita spending among the other jurisdictions were not nearly as large as the differences with Lynchburg. Prince William spent somewhat more per capita than Fairfax and Chesterfield on Secure Detention and the Group Homes (Boys and Girls combined) and more per capita than Fairfax on the Juvenile Shelter. Prince William spent less per capita than Chesterfield and Lynchburg for Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring (combined), while Fairfax spent the least per capita for these activities.

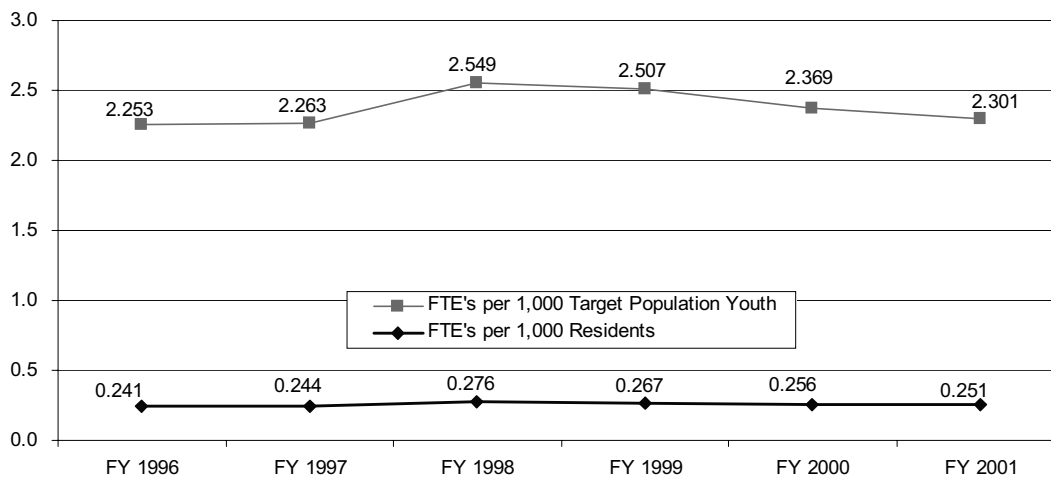
Comments:

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 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.

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 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 permanent part-time employees are counted, while temporary and contractual employees are not counted. Permanent part-time employees are reported as full time equivalents.

Authorized Employees (FTE's) per Thousand Residents and per Thousand Target Population Youth Fiscal Year 1996 to Fiscal Year 2001



	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Number of Authorized Employees (FTE's)	61.12	63.62	74.18	74.18	73.12	74.12
Service Area Population	253,487	260,313	268,894	277,359	286,079	294,798
Target Population Youth <i>(youth in grades 6 - 12 in the Judicial District)</i>	27,125	28,110	29,097	29,592	30,870	32,207

Six Year Trend:

- ◆ The number of authorized employees per 1,000 residents was 4.3 percent higher in FY 2001 than in FY 1996. The number of authorized positions per thousand residents was highest in FY 1998 at .276 and declined in each of the following years, reaching .251 in FY 2001.
- ◆ The number of FTE employees per 1,000 target population youth was 2.1 percent higher in FY 2001 than in FY 1996, when it was at its lowest level of 2.253. This number was highest in FY 1998 at 2.549 and has declined each year since then.
- ◆ One additional FTE position was authorized for FY 2001 compared to FY 2000, but both the number of FTE's per 1,000 residents and the number of FTE's per 1,000 target population youth declined in FY 2001 due to the increase in population between the two years. From FY 2000 to FY 2001, the overall County population increased by 3.05 percent and the number of Judicial District youth in grades 6 through 12 increased by 4.33 percent.

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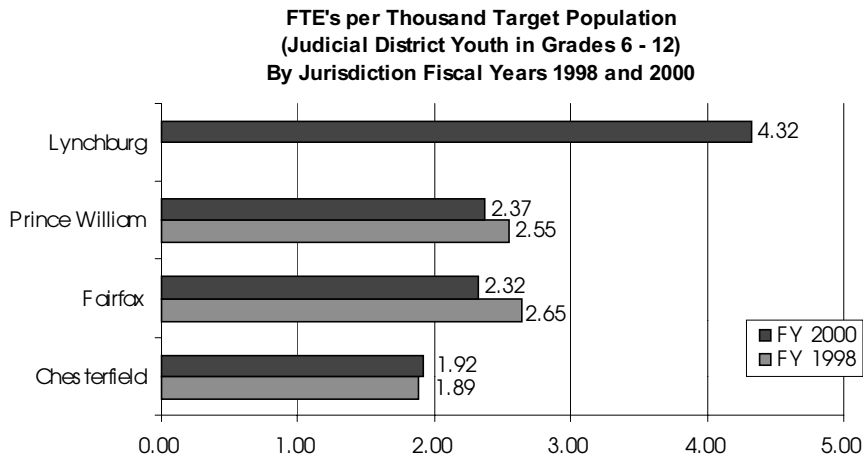
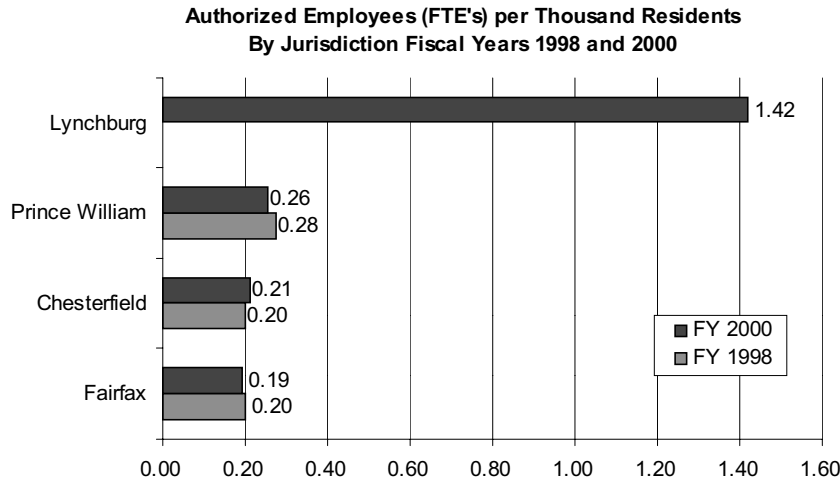
Fiscal Year 2002 Adopted Budget:

- ◆ The FY 2002 budget increases authorized staffing by 18 FTE positions from 74.12 to 92.12, an increase of 24 percent.
- ◆ As a result of population growth, authorized staffing per thousand residents is projected to increase by 20.7 percent from .251 to .304.

Comments:

- ◆ Population in Prince William increased by over 16 percent between FY 1996 and FY 2001. So even though the number of authorized FTE employees increased by 21 percent, the increase in the number of authorized positions per thousand residents was 4 percent.
- ◆ The number of Judicial District youth in grades 6 through 12 increased by 18.7 percent between FY 1996 and FY 2001, so the 21 percent increase in authorized employees resulted in a 2 percent increase in FTE's per 1,000 target population youth.
- ◆ The additional positions authorized for FY 2002 are part of the Phase II expansion of the Juvenile Detention Home, a 32-bed expansion which is planned to address the crowding experienced by the facility and to provide a post-dispositional sentencing component for use by the Juvenile Court.

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



	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
FY 1998 Authorized Employees (FTE's)	74.18	51.00	189.00	not available
FY 1998 Service Area Population	268,894	253,000	947,121	64,800
FY 1998 Target Population Youth*	29,097	27,015	71,429	not available
FY 2000 Authorized Employees (FTE's)	73.12	55.00	192.50	92.55
FY 2000 Service Area Population	286,079	261,250	995,444	65,250
FY 2000 Target Population Youth*	30,870	28,663	82,965	21,417

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

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Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In FY 2000, Lynchburg had more than 5 times as many authorized employees (FTE's) per 1,000 residents and 1.8 times as many FTE's per 1,000 target population youth than any of the other jurisdictions. Prince William had the next highest staffing levels per 1,000 residents and per 1,000 youth in grades 6 through 12. Chesterfield had more FTE's per 1,000 residents than Fairfax, and Fairfax had more FTE's per 1,000 target population youth than Chesterfield.
- ◆ In FY 1998, Prince William had more pre and post-dispositional youth residential services employees per 1,000 residents than Chesterfield and Fairfax. Prince William had fewer authorized employees per 1,000 youth in grades 6 through 12 than Fairfax and more than Chesterfield. Staffing levels for Lynchburg are not available for FY 1998.

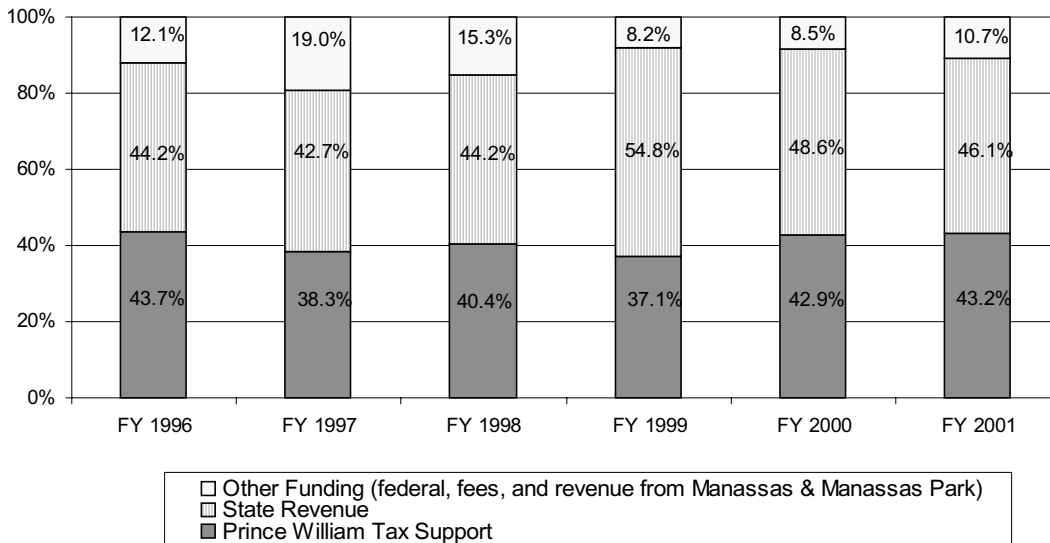
Comments:

- ◆ 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 include both 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. The Lynchburg service area consists only of the city's population, but its target population also includes youth from a number of area jurisdictions, which are listed on page 82. 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.
- ◆ Staffing for Lynchburg includes 3.6 FTE positions for the Youth and Prevention Program in their Office on Youth, although the report does not include any specific comparisons for this activity.

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

Purpose: To provide information on the percent of Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services funding provided by Prince William County general tax support, the percent provided by state revenue, and the percent provided by other funding sources. Funding from other sources includes federal revenue, revenue from fees for services, and revenue from the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.

**Percent of Spending by Funding Source:
Prince William Tax Support, State Revenue, Other Funding
Fiscal Year 1996 to Fiscal Year 2001**



Actual	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Total Operating Expenditures	\$3,077,197	\$3,366,374	\$3,856,963	\$3,863,250	\$4,184,349	\$4,630,932
Prince William Tax Support	\$1,345,302	\$1,288,168	\$1,559,886	\$1,431,979	\$1,796,763	\$2,001,706
State Support	\$1,359,548	\$1,437,599	\$1,706,434	\$2,116,391	\$2,032,162	\$2,135,000
Funding from Other Sources (federal revenue, revenue from fees, and revenue from Manassas & Manassas Park)	\$372,347	\$640,607	\$590,643	\$314,880	\$355,424	\$494,226

Six Year Trend:

- ◆ In FY 2001, the funding provided by Prince William tax support was 43.2 percent of total funding. Local tax support provided the lowest percentage of total funding in FY 1999 at 37.1 percent and the highest percentage in FY 1996 at 43.7 percent.
- ◆ In FY 2001, 46.1 percent of total funding was provided through State revenue. State funding provided the highest percentage of total funding in FY 1999 at 54.8 percent and the lowest percentage in FY 1997 at 42.7 percent.
- ◆ In FY 2001, revenue provided through other funds (including revenue from federal funds, fees, and the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park) made up 10.7 percent of total funding. The percent of total funding provided through these other sources was lowest in FY 1999 at 8.2 percent and highest in FY 1997 at 19 percent.

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Fiscal Year 2002 Adopted Budget:

- ◆ The FY 2002 adopted budget increases the percent of Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services funding provided by Prince William tax support to 46.4 percent, compared to 45.0 percent in the FY 2001 budget. The percent of funding actually provided through local tax support in FY 2001 was 43.2 percent, slightly less than the budgeted percentage.
- ◆ State-supported funding accounts for 47.5 percent of total funding in the FY 2002 adopted budget, compared to 48.3 percent in the FY 2001 adopted budget. Actual state support in FY 2001 accounted for 46.1 percent of total funding.
- ◆ The percentage of funding provided by other funding sources is 6.0 percent in the FY 2002 budget, compared to 6.7 percent in the FY 2001 budget. In FY 2001, actual revenue from other sources provided 10.7 percent of total funding.

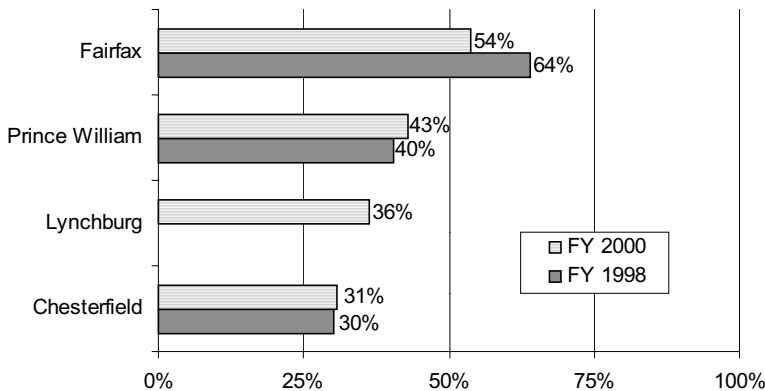
Comments:

- ◆ In FY 1999, the State began providing annual operating revenue to support the Juvenile Detention Home Phase I expansion to 40 beds.

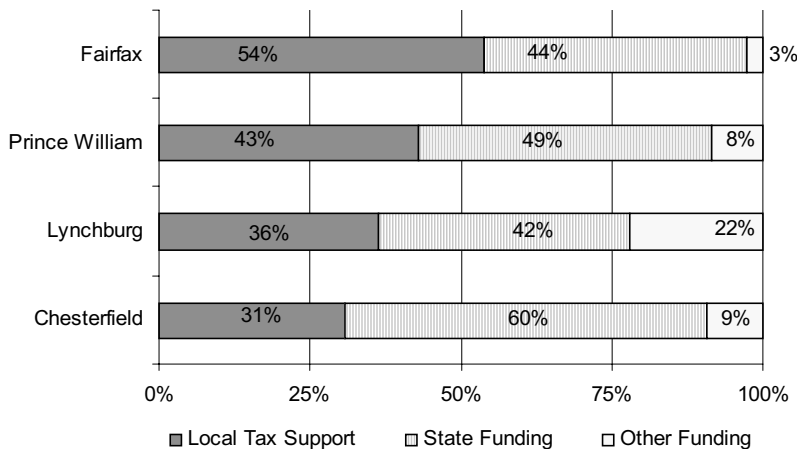
Percent of Spending Funded by Local Tax Support, State Revenue and Other Funding Sources

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, and only city tax support is included in the local support for Lynchburg. Local tax support for Fairfax includes tax support from both Fairfax County and the city of Fairfax.

**Percent of Total Spending Supported by Local Tax Support
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Years 1998 and 2000**



**Percent of Spending by Funding Source
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 2000**



Fiscal Year 1998

	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
Total Actual Expenditures	\$3,856,963	\$2,697,118	\$8,832,554	not available
Actual Local Tax Support	\$1,559,886	\$816,880	\$5,662,305	not available
Actual State Support	\$1,706,434	\$1,565,439	\$2,924,674	not available
Actual Funding from Other Sources	\$590,643	\$314,800	\$245,575	not available

Fiscal Year 2000

	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
Total Actual Expenditures	\$4,184,349	\$3,050,839	\$10,928,991	\$4,717,509
Actual Local Tax Support	\$1,796,763	\$936,326	\$5,872,061	\$1,709,324
Actual State Support	\$2,032,162	\$1,833,026	\$4,765,827	\$1,968,017
Actual Funding from Other Sources	\$355,424	\$281,487	\$291,103	\$1,040,168

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

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Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In FY 2000, Fairfax had the largest percentage of total spending supported by local tax revenue at 54 percent. Prince William followed with 43 percent of spending funded through local tax revenue. Local tax revenue supported 36 percent of Lynchburg's expenditures and 31 percent of Chesterfield's expenditures.
- ◆ In FY 1998, local tax dollars funded 40 percent of Prince William's total spending, compared to 64 percent for Fairfax and 30 percent for Chesterfield. FY 1998 funding and spending figures are not available for Lynchburg.
- ◆ In FY 2000, Chesterfield had the highest percentage of total funding provided by state funds at 60 percent. State funding provided 49 percent of total funding for Prince William, 44 percent for Fairfax, and 42 percent for Lynchburg. Compared to the other jurisdictions, Lynchburg received the highest percent of total funding from other funding sources at 22 percent. Fairfax received the lowest percentage of funding from other sources at 3 percent. Prince William received 8 percent of its funding from other funding sources and Chesterfield received 9 percent of its funding from other sources.

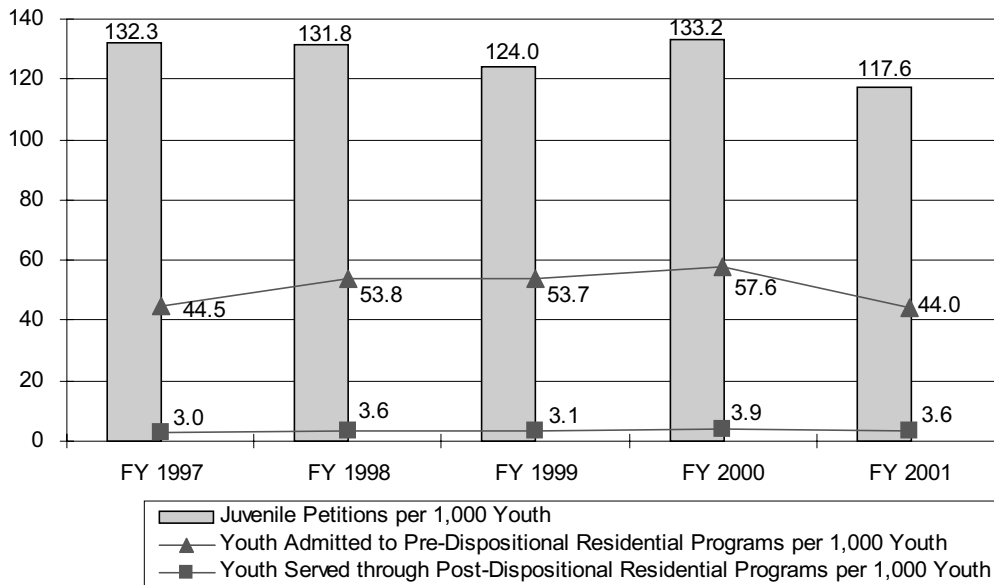
Comments:

- ◆ Funding through the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) and Secure Detention funds are the two 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 amount of state revenue for Secure Detention is up to 50 percent of a facility's annual operating cost, not to exceed \$26,000 per bed.
- ◆ The FY 2000 total funding and expenditures for Lynchburg include \$143,757 for the Youth and Prevention Program in their Office on Youth, although this report does not include direct comparisons for this activity. Information is not available to identify the specific funding sources for this program, so the overall program funding and spending are included in the comparisons presented for this measure.

Number of Juvenile Petitions Filed and Number of Youth in Pre and Post-Dispositional Residential 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 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 Services include the Juvenile Detention Home (secure detention), Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring, and the Juvenile Shelter. Post-Dispositional Youth Residential 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. Information is given beginning with FY 1997, as the number of juvenile petitions is not available prior to that time.

**Number of Juvenile Petitions and
Number of Youth in Pre and Post-Dispositional Residential Programs
Per 1,000 Target Youth Population Fiscal Year 1997 to Fiscal Year 2001**



Prince William Judicial District	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Number of Delinquency Petitions	3,495	3,604	3,442	3,896	3,617
Number of CHINS Petitions	225	230	228	215	170
Youth Admitted to Pre-Dispositional Residential Programs	1,252	1,566	1,590	1,779	1,417
Youth Served through Post-Dispositional Residential Programs	84	106	93	119	115
Number of Youth in Grades 6 through 12	28,110	29,097	29,592	30,870	32,207

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Trend:

- ◆ This measure points out that the programs offered through Pre and Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services are used in relation to only a portion of the total number of juvenile petitions filed each year. During the five years shown above, the number of youth admitted to Pre-Dispositional Youth Residential Services programs has ranged between 33.7 and 43.3 percent of the number of juvenile petitions filed, and the number of youth served through Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services has ranged between 2.3 and 3.0 percent of the number of petitions filed each year.

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 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.
- ◆ 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 he or she committed a felony, or if a judge, intake officer or clerk issues a detention order requiring an arresting officer to take a juvenile 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 of the taking of the juvenile into custody, 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.

Comments (continued):

- ◆ When it is determined that a youth committed the alleged offense, the Judge may move directly to disposition or may require further information before making a disposition decision. During this time, 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 circumstances, and the facts and circumstances of the offense. In addition to the group home and day reporting programs offered through Post-Dispositional Youth Residential Services, some of the available 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 the intensive probation program. If it is determined that community placement is not appropriate, a juvenile can be ordered to post-dispositional incarceration either at a post-dispositional detention center or a boot camp, 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 Services employees, reported as full time equivalents (FTE's).

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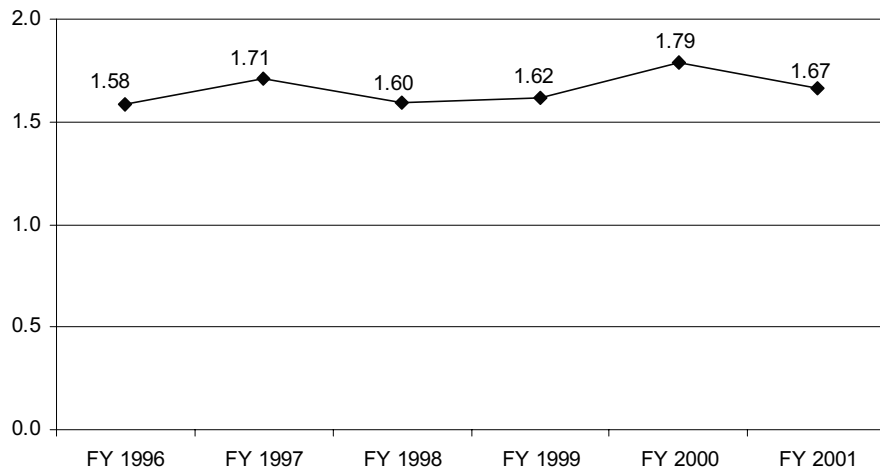
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Total Average Daily Population per Authorized Employee (Summed across Activities) Fiscal Year 1996 to Fiscal Year 2001

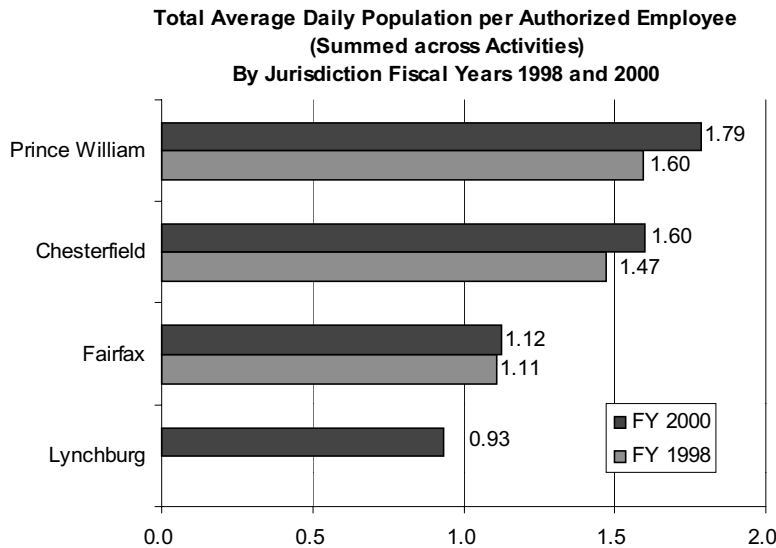


	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Average Daily Population by Activity:						
Secure Detention ADP	36.5	40.7	41.3	44.8	51.9	45.5
Outreach to Detention ADP	26.8	31.1	33.2	36.6	35.6	29.4
Electronic Monitoring ADP	not applicable	6.1	7.8	7.1	7.8	5.8
Juvenile Shelter ADP	11.7	11.2	11.4	9.6	9.6	11.4
Group Home for Boys ADP	11.1	10.4	11.4	9.7	10.0	11.5
Group Home for Girls ADP	10.7	7.2	7.8	6.1	7.4	10.9
Day Reporting Center ADP	not applicable	2.3	5.5	6.0	8.4	9.0
Summed across Activities:						
Total Average Daily Population	96.85	108.94	118.38	119.97	130.72	123.46
Authorized FTE Employees	61.12	63.62	74.18	74.18	73.12	74.12

Six Year Trend:

- ◆ In FY 2001, the average daily population (summed across activities) per FTE employee was 1.67. This figure ranged between a low of 1.58 in FY 1996 and a high of 1.79 in FY 2000.
- ◆ Over the six-year period, the average daily population (summed across activities) increased by 27.5 percent and the number of authorized FTE employees increased by 21.3 percent, resulting in a 5.1 percent increase in the overall average daily population per FTE.

Average Daily Population per Authorized Employee



Average Daily Population by Activity:

		Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
Secure Detention	FY 98	41.33	49.00	87.29	
	FY 00	51.90	56.55	101.27	39.98
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Mon.	FY 98	41.04	12.10	57.00	
	FY 00	43.43	15.47	56.34	16.14
Juvenile Shelter	FY 98	11.41	n/a	14.38	
	FY 00	9.64	n/a	12.64	6.15
Group Home for Boys & Girls Combined	FY 98	19.16	13.89	28.73	
	FY 00	17.38	16.04	21.82	16.74
Day Treatment Program	FY 98	n/a	n/a	22.47	
	FY 00	n/a	n/a	24.33	n/a
Day Reporting Center	FY 98	5.45	n/a	n/a	
	FY 00	8.38	n/a	n/a	3.45
<u>Summed across Activities:</u>					
Total Average Daily Population	FY 98	118.38	74.99	209.87	
	FY 00	130.72	88.07	216.40	82.46
Authorized FTE Employees	FY 98	74.18	51.00	189.00	
	FY 00	73.12	55.00	192.50	88.95

n/a = not applicable
FY 98 information for Lynchburg is not available.

Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In both fiscal years, Prince William had a higher average daily population, summed across activities, per authorized FTE than Chesterfield and Fairfax. In FY 2000, Lynchburg had the lowest average daily population per authorized position. FY 1998 information is not available for Lynchburg.
- ◆ In FY 2000, Fairfax had the highest average daily population, summed across activities. Prince William had the next highest overall average daily population, followed by Chesterfield and then by Lynchburg. Fairfax also had the highest number of FTE positions. Lynchburg had the second highest number of FTE's, followed by Prince William and then by Chesterfield.

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Compared to Other Jurisdictions (continued):

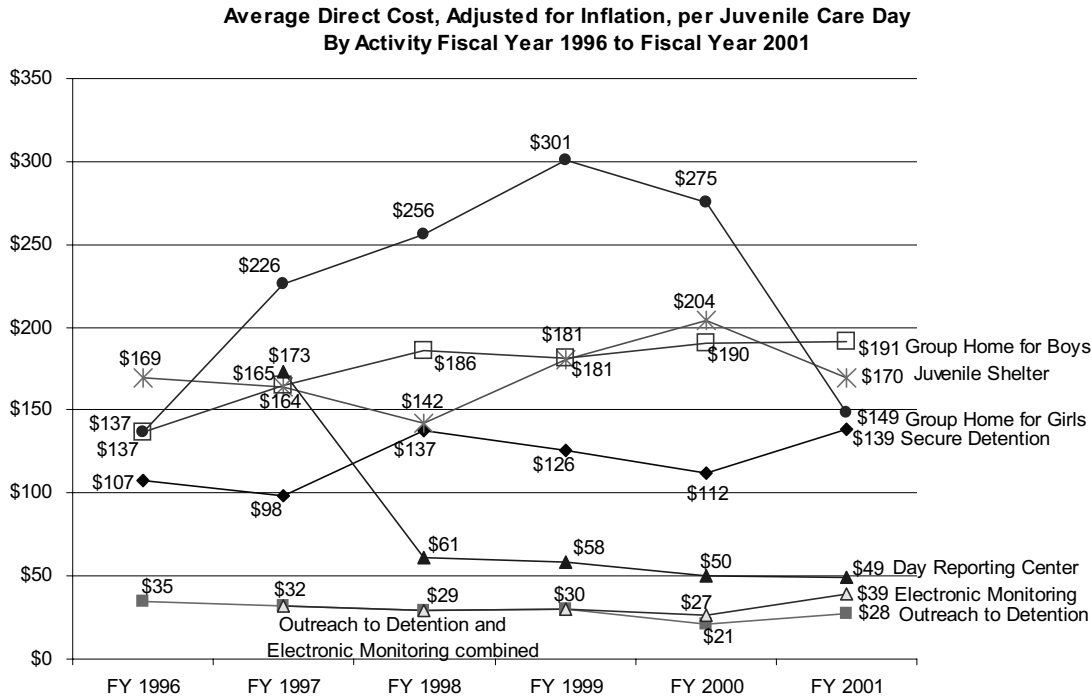
- ◆ In FY 1998, Fairfax had the highest average daily population, summed across activities, followed by Prince William and then Chesterfield. Fairfax also had the highest number of FTE positions. Prince William had the second highest number of FTE's, and Chesterfield had the fewest FTE's. FY 1998 information is not available for Lynchburg.

Comments:

- ◆ The number of FY 2000 FTE positions shown for Lynchburg does not include 3.6 FTE's that were reported for their Youth and Prevention Program in their Office on Youth, since no average daily population is presented for that activity.
- ◆ The number of authorized Full Time Equivalent employees does not take into consideration the use of temporary part-time employees when a juvenile detention home 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.

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

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



Six Year Trend:

- ◆ Group Home for Boys - The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, reached its highest level in FY 2001 at \$191, an increase of 40 percent from its lowest level of \$137 in FY 1996.
- ◆ Juvenile Shelter - The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was highest in FY 2000 at \$204 and then decreased to \$170 in FY 2001. The FY 2001 average cost per care day was 1 percent higher than the FY 1996 average cost per care day of \$169.
- ◆ Group Home for Girls - The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, reached its highest level in FY 1999 at \$301 and declined to \$149 in FY 2001, when the utilization rate increased sharply. The average cost per care day in FY 2001 was 9 percent higher than in FY 1996.
- ◆ Secure Detention - The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was highest in FY 2001 at \$139, which was 30 percent higher than in FY 1996, when it was \$107. The lowest average cost per care day was \$98 in FY 1997.
- ◆ Day Reporting Center - The average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was \$49 in FY 2001, down from \$61 in FY 1998. The average cost per care day was significantly higher at \$173 in FY 1997, when the program first went into operation.
- ◆ Outreach to Detention - The FY 2001 average cost per juvenile care day, adjusted for inflation, was \$28, an increase from the FY 2000 average cost of \$21 per care day and a decline from the FY 1996 average cost of \$35 per care day.

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Six Year Trend (continued):

- ◆ Electronic Monitoring – In FY 2001, the average cost per juvenile care day adjusted for inflation was \$39, a sharp increase from the FY 2000 average cost of \$27.
- ◆ Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring combined – The total costs for Electronic Monitoring and Outreach to Detention were not tracked separately until FY 2000. Therefore, the chart on the previous page shows the combined costs for these two activities from the beginning of the Electronic Monitoring program in FY 1997 through FY 1999. Average spending per juvenile care day remained relatively steady during these years, ranging from \$29 to \$32.

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 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Group Home for Boys	93%	87%	95%	81%	83%	96%
Juvenile Shelter	78%	74%	76%	64%	64%	76%
Group Home for Girls	89%	60%	65%	51%	62%	91%
Secure Detention	174%	194%	197%	155%	130%	114%
Day Reporting Center	n/a	23%	55%	60%	84%	90%
Outreach to Detention	77%	89%	119%	131%	127%	105%
Electronic Monitoring	n/a	61%	78%	71%	78%	58%

- ◆ 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 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Group Home for Boys	4,067	3,316	2,819	2,596	2,600	3,074
Juvenile Shelter	3,490	4,077	4,163	3,519	3,528	4,163
Group Home for Girls	3,901	2,344	2,010	1,632	1,937	3,838
Secure Detention	13,334	14,838	15,084	16,368	18,995	16,618
Day Reporting Center	n/a	306	1,358	1,495	1,960	2,127
Outreach to Detention	9,789	11,351	12,121	13,354	13,033	10,726
Electronic Monitoring	n/a	2,224	2,857	2,577	2,861	2,108

- ◆ There were management and staff problems at the Group Home for Boys from FY 1998 to FY 2000, and these problems could have contributed to the drop in the utilization rate seen for FY 1999 and FY 2000.

Comments (continued):

- ◆ Prior to FY 2001, the Group Home for Girls had a significantly higher average cost per juvenile care day than the Group Home for Boys. The average daily cost in the girls' facility was driven by the low rate of utilization, and this changed in FY 2001 when the days of operation increased. From FY 1997 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 results in a higher number of care days and thus in a lower cost per care day. Another change is that during FY 2001, the average length of stay for girls in the Group Home increased sharply, going from 50 days in FY 2000 to 132 days in FY 2001. Between FY 2000 and FY 2001, the total number of girls served decreased from 39 to 29, while the total number of referrals increased slightly from 35 to 38. (See pages 109-110 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. The expansion increased the capacity from 21 to 40.

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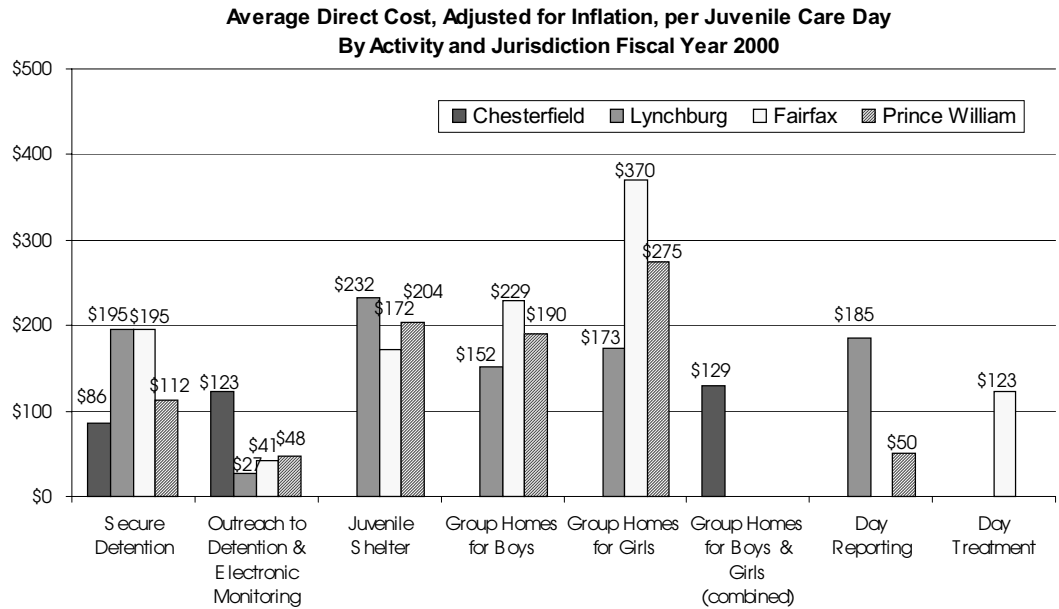
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Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ Secure Detention - The average cost per juvenile care day for Prince William was less than for Fairfax and Lynchburg and more than for Chesterfield. Fairfax and Lynchburg both had the same average cost per care day of \$195, compared to \$112 for Prince William and \$86 for Chesterfield.
- ◆ Outreach to Detention and Electronic Monitoring (combined) - The average cost per juvenile care day was less for Prince William than for Chesterfield and more than for Fairfax and Lynchburg. Chesterfield had the highest average cost per care day at \$123, which was more than twice the average cost for any of the other jurisdictions.
- ◆ Juvenile Shelter - The average cost per juvenile care day for Prince William was less than for Lynchburg and more than for Fairfax. Chesterfield does not operate a Juvenile Shelter program.
- ◆ Group Home for Boys - The average cost per juvenile care day for Prince William was less than for Fairfax and more than for Lynchburg.
- ◆ Group Home for Girls - The average cost per juvenile care day for Prince William was less than for Fairfax and more than for Lynchburg.
- ◆ A combined Group Home for Boys and Girls is used to provide group home services in Chesterfield. The average cost per care day for this facility was less than that of the group homes (both for boys and girls) operated by the other jurisdictions.
- ◆ Day Reporting and Day Treatment - Prince William spent an average of \$50 per juvenile care day for its Day Reporting Program, while Lynchburg spent an average of \$185 per care day for Day Reporting. Fairfax operates a Day Treatment program, with an average cost of \$123 per care day.

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Comments:

- ◆ 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 1998 and FY 2000.

	Utilization Rate by Activity			
	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
Secure Detention	FY 98	197%	148%	159%
	FY 00	130%	171%	83%
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Mon.	FY 98	108%	43%	119%
	FY 00	114%	55%	90%
Group Home for Boys	FY 98	95%	n/a	82%
	FY 00	83%	n/a	76%
Group Home for Girls	FY 98	65%	n/a	88%
	FY 00	62%	n/a	77%
Group Home for Boys & Girls combined	FY 98	n/a	99%	n/a
	FY 00	n/a	115%	n/a
Juvenile Shelter	FY 98	76%	n/a	120%
	FY 00	64%	n/a	51%
Day Reporting/Day Treatment	FY 98	55%	n/a	98%
	FY 00	84%	n/a	35%

n/a = not applicable

FY 1998 information is not available for Lynchburg.

- ◆ The table below shows the number of juvenile care days for the different activities by jurisdiction for FY 1998 and FY 2000.

	Juvenile Care Days by Activity			
	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
Secure Detention	FY 98	15,084	17,885	31,862
	FY 00	18,995	20,699	14,631
Outreach to Detention & Electronic Mon.	FY 98	14,978	4,415	20,805
	FY 00	15,894	5,661	5,908
Group Home for Boys	FY 98	2,819	n/a	6,622
	FY 00	2,600	n/a	3,326
Group Home for Girls	FY 98	2,010	n/a	3,863
	FY 00	1,937	n/a	2,801
Group Home for Boys & Girls combined	FY 98	n/a	5,070	n/a
	FY 00	n/a	5,872	n/a
Juvenile Shelter	FY 98	4,163	n/a	5,248
	FY 00	3,528	n/a	2,251
Day Reporting/Day Treatment	FY 98	1,358	n/a	4,045
	FY 00	1,960	n/a	898

n/a = not applicable

FY 1998 information is not available for Lynchburg.

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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

Purpose: To provide information on the number of juvenile 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 both delinquency and CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision or Child in Need of Services) petitions is presented. Information concerning diversions is first presented for FY 1999, as it is not available for earlier years. The measures are computed by dividing the number of petitions 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.

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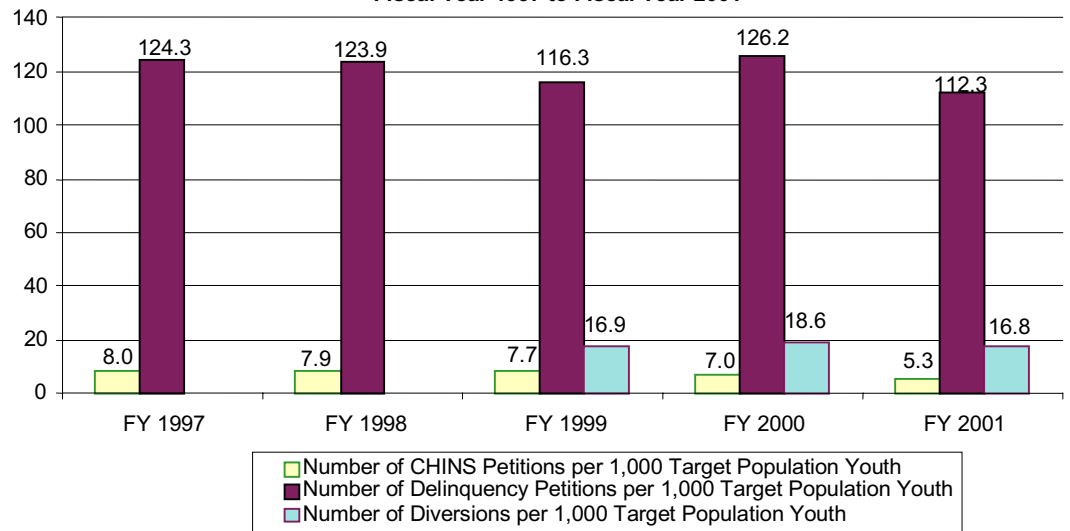
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Number of Petitions Filed and Number of Diversions From the Judicial System per 1,000 Judicial District Youth in Grades 6 through 12 Fiscal Year 1997 to Fiscal Year 2001



Prince William Judicial District	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Number of Delinquency Petitions	3,495	3,604	3,442	3,896	3,617
Number of CHINS Petitions	225	230	228	215	170
Number of Diversions from Judicial System	Not available	Not available	500	573	541
Number of Youth in Grades 6 through 12	28,110	29,097	29,592	30,870	32,207

Trend:

- ◆ In FY 2001, the number of delinquency petitions filed per 1,000 target population youth reached its lowest level at 112.3, which was 9.7 percent lower than the number of petitions per 1,000 youth in FY 1997. The total number of delinquency petitions filed in FY 2001 was 3.5 percent higher than the number filed in FY 1997. During the five-year period, FY 2000 had both the highest number of delinquency petitions per 1,000 youth and the highest total number of delinquency petitions filed.

Trend (continued):

- ◆ The number of CHINS petitions per 1,000 target population youth declined each year, going from a high of 8.0 in FY 1997 to a low of 5.3 in FY 2001, a decline of 34 percent. The actual number of CHINS petitions decreased by 24 percent during the five-year period.
- ◆ The number of diversions from the judicial system per 1,000 target population youth was highest in FY 2000 at 18.6, compared to 16.9 in FY 1999 and 16.8 in FY 2001. The total number of diversions was lowest in FY 1999 at 500 and highest in FY 2000 at 573, with 541 diversions in FY 2001.
- ◆ The number of target population youth increased by 14.6 percent during the five-year period.

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 108 for a further discussion of the use of diversions.

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Comments (continued):

- ◆ The following chart shows the number of juvenile arrests in Prince William County from Calendar Year 1995 through Calendar Year 2000. The number of juvenile arrests was 46 percent higher in 2000 than in 1995. The lowest number of juvenile arrests was 1,169 in 1997 and the highest number was 2,083 in 2000. The projected figure for juvenile arrests in 2001, based on arrests during the first half of the year, is 1,632, which would indicate a substantial decline in the number of juvenile arrests.

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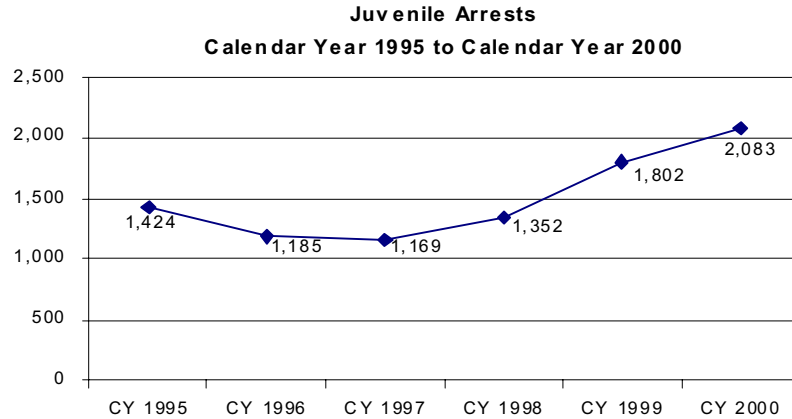
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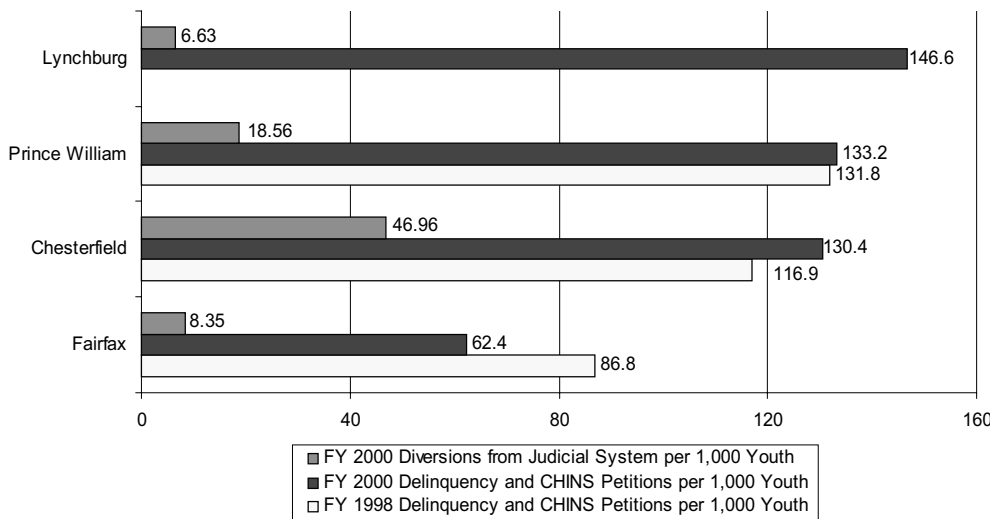
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Number of Juvenile Petitions Filed and Number of Diversions from the Judicial System per 1,000 Judicial District Youth in Grades 6 through 12

This measure shows the combined number of delinquency and CHINS petitions and the number of diversions from the judicial system per 1,000 target population youth by jurisdiction and fiscal year. The table beneath the chart shows the combined number of delinquency and CHINS petitions filed, the number of diversions, and the number of target population youth. In addition, the number of delinquency petitions is presented for each of the jurisdictions except Chesterfield, which does not track these petitions separately.

Number of Delinquency and CHINS Petitions Filed and Number of Diversions from Judicial System Per 1,000 Target Population Youth by Judicial District and Fiscal Year



Reported by Judicial District	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
FY 1998:				
Number of Delinquency Petitions	3,604	not available	5,304	not available
Number of Delinquency and CHINS Petitions	3,834	3,159	6,201	not available
Number of Youth in Grades 6 through 12	29,097	27,015	71,429	not available
FY 2000:				
Number of Delinquency Petitions	3,896	not available	4,096	2,760
Number of Delinquency and CHINS Petitions	4,111	3,739	5,174	3,140
Number of Diversions from the Judicial System	573	1,346	693	142
Number of Youth in Grades 6 through 12	30,870	28,663	82,965	21,417

FY 1998 information concerning diversions is not available.

Compared to Other Judicial Districts:

- ◆ In FY 2000, Lynchburg had the highest combined number of delinquency and CHINS petitions per 1,000 youth in grades 6 through 12, followed by Prince William and then by Chesterfield. Fairfax had a substantially lower number of petitions per 1,000 target population youth.
- ◆ In FY 1998, the combined number of delinquency and CHINS petitions per 1,000 target youth was highest for Prince William, followed by Chesterfield and then by Fairfax. FY 1998 information is not available for Lynchburg.

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Compared to Other Judicial Districts (continued):

- ◆ The FY 2000 number of diversions from the judicial system, without a petition being filed, was highest for Chesterfield at 46.96, followed by Prince William with 18.56 diversions per 1,000 target population youth. Fairfax had the next lowest number of diversions per 1,000 target youth and Lynchburg had the fewest diversions per 1,000 target population youth.

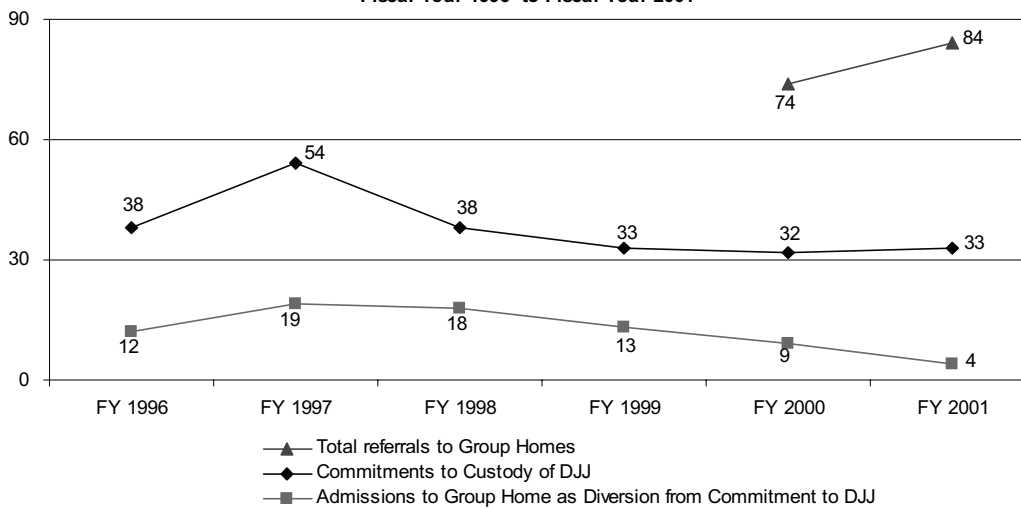
Comments:

- ◆ See the comments on page 105 concerning 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. Lynchburg uses a Community Alternative Program, Day Services, and an Assessment Center as diversion options. 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, a shoplifting program, and an anger management program.

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 that 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 juvenile correctional facility.

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 1996 to Fiscal Year 2001



Prince William Judicial District	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Number of Delinquency Petitions	Not available	3,495	3,604	3,442	3,896	3,617
Number of Youth in Grades 6 through 12	27,125	28,110	29,097	29,592	30,870	32,207
Total referrals to Girls' Group Home					35	38
Total referrals to Boys' Group Home					39	46

Trend:

- ◆ There were 33 commitments of delinquent youth to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) in FY 2001. The number of commitments was highest in FY 1997 at 54 and lowest in FY 2000 at 32.
- ◆ The number of admissions to the Group Home as a diversion from commitment to a State Juvenile Correctional Facility was lowest in FY 2001, with 4 diversions. This compares to a high of 19 diversions in FY 1997.
- ◆ From FY 2000 to FY 2001, the total number of referrals to the group home increased from 74 to 84.

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.

PRE & POST DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH SERVICES

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Spending per Capita & per Youth Population
Staffing per 1,000 Residents & per 1,000 Youth
Spending by Funding Source
Number of Youth Served & Number of Petitions Filed per 1,000 Youth

OUTPUTS:

Average Daily Population per Employee

RESULTS:

Average Cost per Juvenile Care Day
Number of Juvenile Petitions & Number of Diversions per 1,000 Youth

Commitments to Department of Juvenile Justice and Group Home Admissions

Group Home Re-Offense Rates

Escapes from Juvenile Detention Home & Serious Incidents
Outreach to Detention Clients Not Re-offending
Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-offending
Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away

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Staffing per 1,000 Residents & per 1,000 Youth
Spending by Funding Source
Number of Youth Served & Number of Petitions Filed per 1,000 Youth

OUTPUTS:

Average Daily Population per Employee

RESULTS:

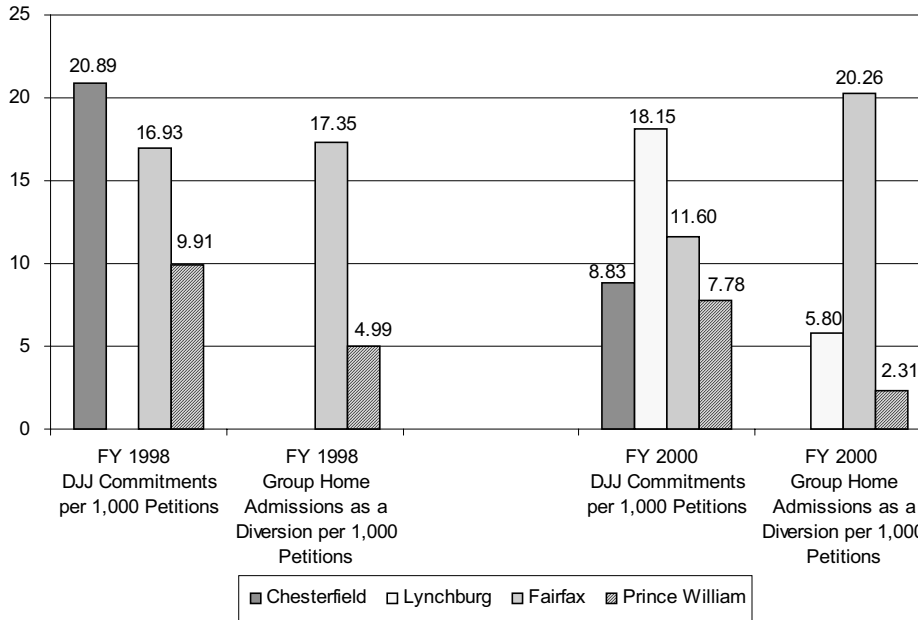
Average Cost per Juvenile Care Day
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Comments (continued):

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ The trends show that, during the last three years, group home placements as diversions from State commitment have gone down while commitments to the custody of DJJ have remained approximately the same. At the same time, the total number of group home referrals increased in FY 2001. These trends may reflect that judges are becoming less likely to use group home placement for those youth considered to be candidates for commitment to State custody but more likely to use group home placement for other youth, particularly those seen to be in need of therapeutic-type services. Judges may be relying more on the use of boot camps and the intensive supervision program as alternatives for those youth who require a high level of supervision and structure and who otherwise would be considered for State commitment.

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

Commitments to the Custody of DJJ and Group Home Admissions as a Diversion From Commitment per 1,000 Delinquency & CHINS Petitions (combined) By Judicial District Fiscal Year 1998 and Fiscal Year 2000



Reported by Judicial District		Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
Number of Delinquent Youth Committed to the Custody of DJJ	FY 98	38	66	105	-
	FY 00	32	33	60	57
Number of Group Home Admissions as a Diversion from Commitment	FY 98	18	0	92	-
	FY 00	9	0	83	16
Number of Delinquency & CHINS Petitions	FY 98	3,834	3,159	6,201	-
	FY 00	4,111	3,739	5,174	3,140
Number of Delinquency Petitions	FY 98	3,604	not available	5,304	-
	FY 00	3,896	not available	4,096	2,760

FY 1998 information for Lynchburg is not available.

Compared to Other Judicial Districts:

- ◆ Prince William had fewer youths committed to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice per 1,000 delinquency & CHINS petitions combined than the other jurisdictions. In FY 1998, Chesterfield had the highest number of DJJ commitments per 1,000 petitions; and in FY 2000, Lynchburg had the highest number of commitments per 1,000 petitions, followed by Fairfax and then by Chesterfield.
- ◆ Prince William had fewer group home admissions as diversions from commitment per 1,000 juvenile petitions than Fairfax in both fiscal years and also had fewer than Lynchburg in FY 2000. FY 1998 information is not available for Lynchburg. The Chesterfield Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court does not use group home admissions as a diversion from commitment.

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Group Home Re-Offense Rates

Escapes from Juvenile Detention Home & Serious Incidents

Outreach to Detention Clients Not Re-offending

Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-offending

Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away

Comments:

- ◆ The Chesterfield Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court does not place youth in the Chesterfield Group Home as an alternative to JCC commitment. Chesterfield had the highest commitment rate in FY 1998, but in FY 2000 its commitment rate had dropped and was lower than that of Fairfax and Lynchburg. Prince William, Fairfax, and Lynchburg all use group home placement as an alternative to JCC commitment, although the number of such group home placements has been declining for Prince William.

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Commitments to Department of Juvenile Justice and Group Home Admissions

Group Home Re-Offense Rates

Escapes from Juvenile Detention Home & Serious Incidents

Outreach to Detention Clients Not Re-offending

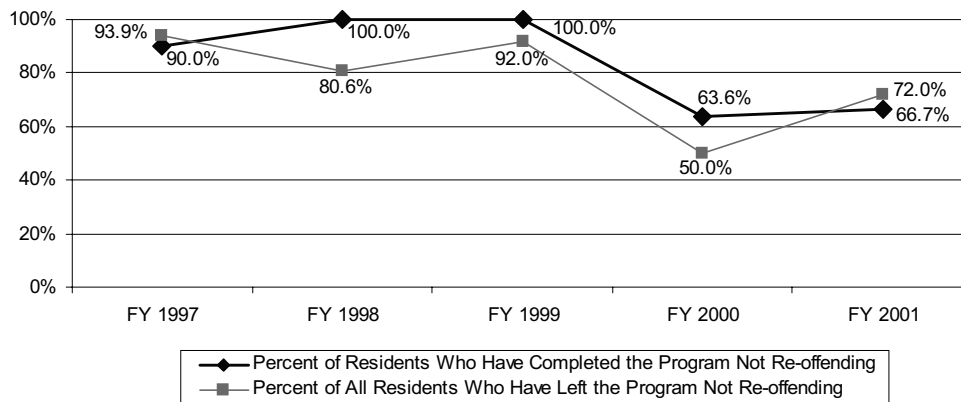
Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-offending

Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away

Group Home for Boys Re-Offense Rates

Purpose: This measure tracks the re-offense rates for those residents who complete the Group Home for Boys program and for the total number of residents who leave the Group Home for Boys, with or without having completed the program. After leaving the Group Home, residents are tracked for 18 months or until they reach the age of 18, whichever occurs first. For purposes of this measure, a re-offense is any new criminal arrest for a misdemeanor or felony act. A violation of probation is not considered to be a new offense and therefore is not counted as a re-offense for purposes of this measure.

Percent of Group Home for Boys Residents Who Do Not Re-offend Within 18 Months of Completing or Leaving the Program Fiscal Year 1997 to Fiscal Year 2001



Group Home for Boys	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Total number tracked	33	31	25	22	25
Total number not re-offending within 18 mos.	31	25	23	11	18
Number tracked who completed program	10	4	10	11	6
Number who completed not re-offending in 18 mos.	9	4	10	7	4

Six Year Trend:

- ◆ In FY 1998 and FY 1999, 100 percent of those residents who had completed the Group Home for Boys program had not re-offended within 18 months of completing the program. This percentage dropped to 63.6 percent in FY 2000 and then was 66.7 percent in FY 2001.
- ◆ The percent of all residents leaving the Group Home for Boys program who did not re-offend within 18 months of leaving was highest at 93.9 percent in FY 1997. This percentage dropped to its lowest level of 50 percent in FY 2000 and then went back up to 72 percent in FY 2001.

Comments:

- ◆ From FY 1998 through FY 2000, the percent of those completing the program who did not re-offend within 18 months of completion was higher than the percent of the total number leaving the program who did not re-offend within 18 months of leaving. However, in FY 1997 and FY 2001, the percent of all those leaving the program who did not re-offend within 18 months was higher than the percent of those completing the program who did not re-offend within 18 months.
- ◆ There were management and staff problems at the Group Home for Boys from FY 1998 to FY 2000, which seriously impacted the program's operations. These problems could have impacted the outcomes shown for FY 2000 and FY 2001, since these outcomes are based on the youth who completed or left the program in calendar years 1998 and 1999.

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 Number of Youth Served & Number of Petitions Filed per 1,000 Youth

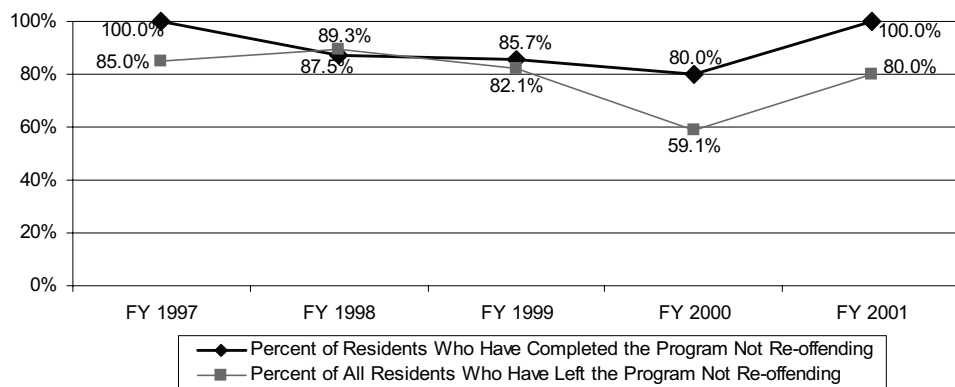
OUTPUTS:
 Average Daily Population per Employee

RESULTS:
 Average Cost per Juvenile Care Day
 Number of Juvenile Petitions & Number of Diversion per 1,000 Youth
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Group Home for Girls Re-Offense Rates

Purpose: This measure tracks the re-offense rates for those residents who complete the Group Home for Girls program and for the total number of residents who leave the Group Home, with or without having completed the program. After leaving the Group Home, residents are tracked for 18 months or until they reach the age of 18, whichever occurs first. For purposes of this measure, a re-offense is any new criminal arrest for a misdemeanor or felony act. A violation of probation is not considered to be a new offense and therefore is not counted as a re-offense for purposes of this measure.

Percent of Group Home for Girls Residents Who Do Not Re-offend Within 18 Months of Completing or Leaving the Program Fiscal Year 1997 to Fiscal Year 2001



Group Home for Girls	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Total number tracked	20	28	28	22	20
Total number not re-offending within 18 mos.	17	25	23	13	16
Number tracked who completed program	3	8	7	5	4
Number who completed not re-offending in 18 mos.	3	7	6	4	4

Six Year Trend:

- ◆ In both FY 1997 and FY 2001, 100 percent of the residents who had completed the Group Home for Girls program had not re-offended within 18 months of completion. This percentage was lowest in FY 2000, when 80 percent of those completing the program had not re-offended within 18 months.
- ◆ The percent of all residents who left the program and did not re-offend within 18 months of leaving was highest at 89.3 percent in FY 1998. This percentage was lowest in FY 2000 when it dropped to 59.1 percent, and in FY 2001 it went back up to 80 percent.

Comments:

- ◆ In each year except FY 1998, the percent of those who completed the program and did not re-offend within 18 months of completion was higher than the percent of the total number who left the program and did not re-offend within 18 months of leaving.
- ◆ In FY 2001, the Group Home for Girls program was changed so that the facility is now in operation seven days a week, rather than primarily being closed on weekends. Also in FY 2001, the average length of stay increased to 132 days, compared to 50 days in FY 2000. However, these changes would not be reflected in the measures shown above, since the FY 2001 outcomes shown above are based on residents who left the program in calendar year 1999. Any effects of the program changes made in FY 2001 will be partially reflected in the FY 2002 outcome data and then fully reflected in the FY 2003 data.

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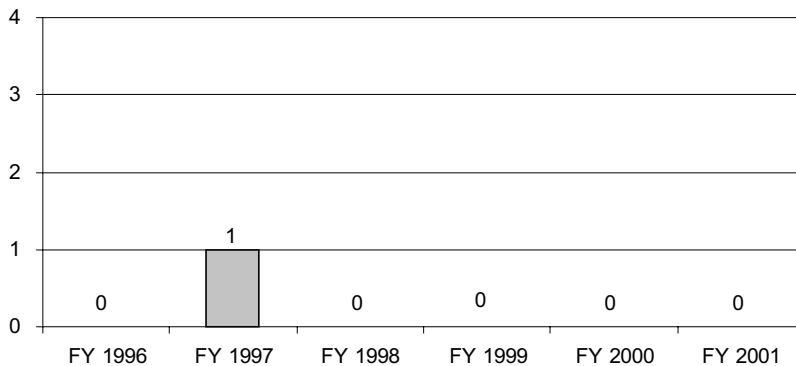
OUTPUTS:
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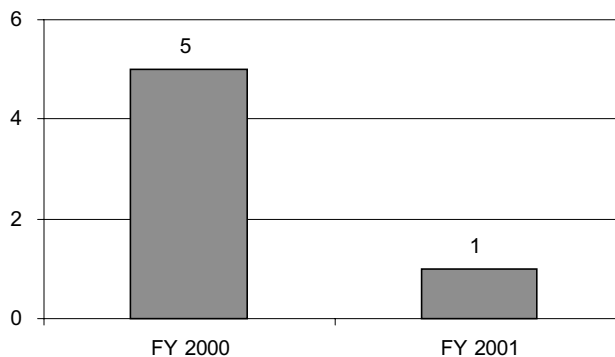
Number of Juveniles Who Escape from Juvenile Detention Home and the Number of Serious Incidents Reported

Purpose: This tracks escapes from the Juvenile Detention Home, which is a secure detention facility, and serious incidents at the Juvenile Detention Home. Serious incidents are those reported on the Department of Juvenile Justice Incident Notification form. The number of serious incidents is not available for years prior to FY 2000.

Number of Juveniles Who Escape From the Juvenile Detention Home Fiscal Year 1996 to Fiscal Year 2001



Number of Serious Incidents Reported at the Juvenile Detention Home Fiscal Year 2000 and Fiscal Year 2001



Avg. Daily Population for Secure Detention

Fiscal Year	Avg. Daily Population
FY 1996	37
FY 1997	41
FY 1998	41
FY 1999	45
FY 2000	52
FY 2001	46

Six Year Trend:

- ◆ There was one escape in FY 1997. There were no escapes during the other fiscal years.
- ◆ In FY 2001, there was one serious incident reported, compared to five in FY 2000.

Comments:

- ◆ In FY 1997, a petite, slight girl was able to squeeze through the outside recreation area fence gate. The girl was apprehended and returned to the facility in about a week. The day following this escape, all outside activity was ceased and Phase I construction was begun. This construction is now complete and the gate has been modified to prevent any future escapes of this type.

PRE & POST DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH SERVICES

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Number of Youth Served & Number of Petitions Filed per 1,000 Youth

OUTPUTS:

Average Daily Population per Employee

RESULTS:

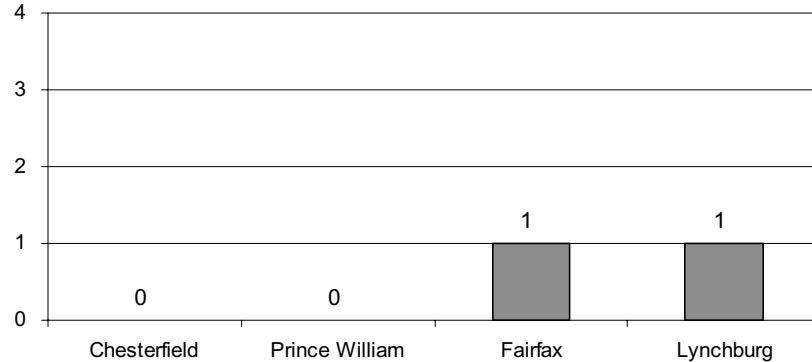
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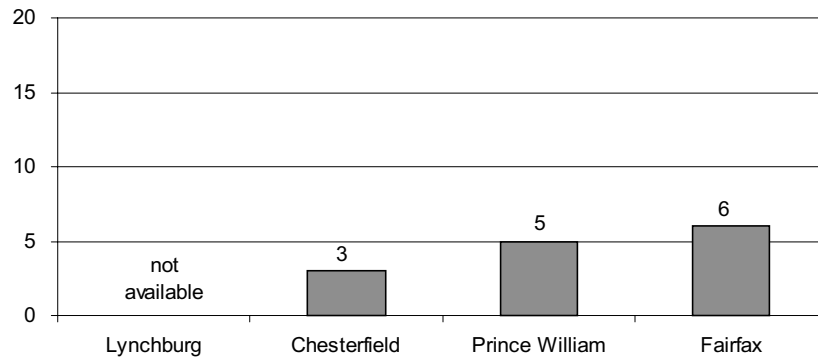
Outreach to Detention Clients Not Re-offending
Electronic Monitoring Clients Not Re-offending
Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away

Number of Juveniles Who Escape from Secure Detention and the Number of Serious Incidents Reported

**Number of Escapes from Secure Detention
By Judicial District Fiscal Year 2000**



**Number of Serious Incidents
Reported at Secure Detention Facility
By Jurisdiction Fiscal Year 2000**



Average Daily Population for Secure Detention	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
FY 1998	41	49	87	not available
FY 2000	52	57	101	40

Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ In FY 2000, Fairfax and Lynchburg each had one pre-dispositional escape from secure detention. Prince William and Chesterfield did not have any escapes from secure detention in FY 2000.
- ◆ There were no escapes from secure detention for Prince William, Chesterfield or Fairfax in FY 1998. FY 1998 information is not available for Lynchburg.
- ◆ In FY 2000, Fairfax reported the highest number of serious incidents and Chesterfield reported the lowest number of serious incidents. The number of incidents for Lynchburg is not available.

Comments:

- ◆ Each of the four jurisdictions provides pre-dispositional secure detention and short-term post-dispositional secure detention. Only Fairfax and Lynchburg currently provide long-term post-dispositional secure detention. When the current expansion of Prince William's Juvenile Detention Home is completed, it will also provide long-term post-dispositional detention.

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RESULTS:
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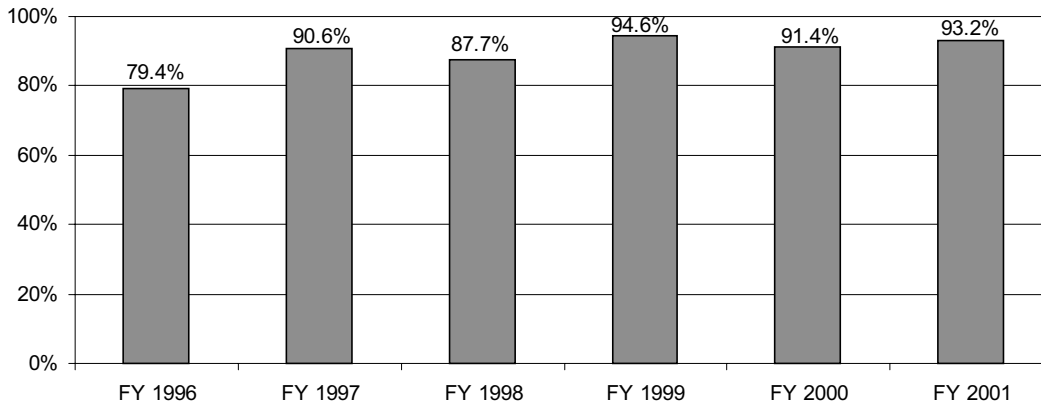
Escapes from Juvenile Detention Home & Serious Incidents

Outreach to Detention Clients Not Re-offending
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Percent of Outreach to Detention Clients Not Re-Offending

Purpose: To track the percent of Outreach to Detention clients who do not re-offend while in this pre-dispositional program. This measure is 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.

**Percent of Outreach to Detention Clients
Not Re-offending While in the Program
Fiscal Year 1996 to Fiscal Year 2001**



	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Number of OTD clients not re-offending	196	213	213	295	275	232
Number of OTD clients released from program	247	235	243	312	301	249

Trend:

- ◆ The percent of Outreach to Detention clients not re-offending while in the program increased from 79.4 percent in FY 1996 to 93.2 percent in FY 2001. The highest percent of clients not re-offending was 94.6 percent in FY 1999.

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 for Court.

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Outreach to Detention Clients Not Re-offending
 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 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 SERVICES

SECTION LOCATOR

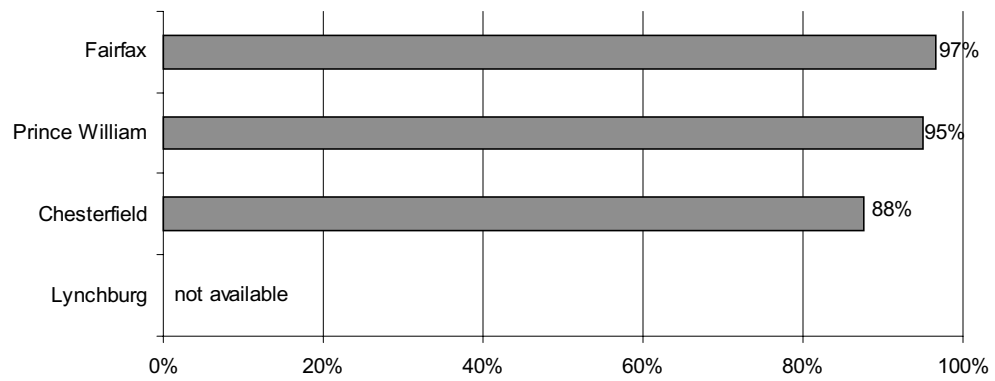
OVERVIEW

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 Juvenile Shelter Clients Not Running Away

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



Fiscal Year 2000	Outreach to Detention & Electronic Monitoring (combined)			
	Prince William	Chesterfield	Fairfax	Lynchburg
Number of clients not re-offending	368	178	557	163
Number of clients released from program	387	203	577	not available
Average daily population	43	15	56	16

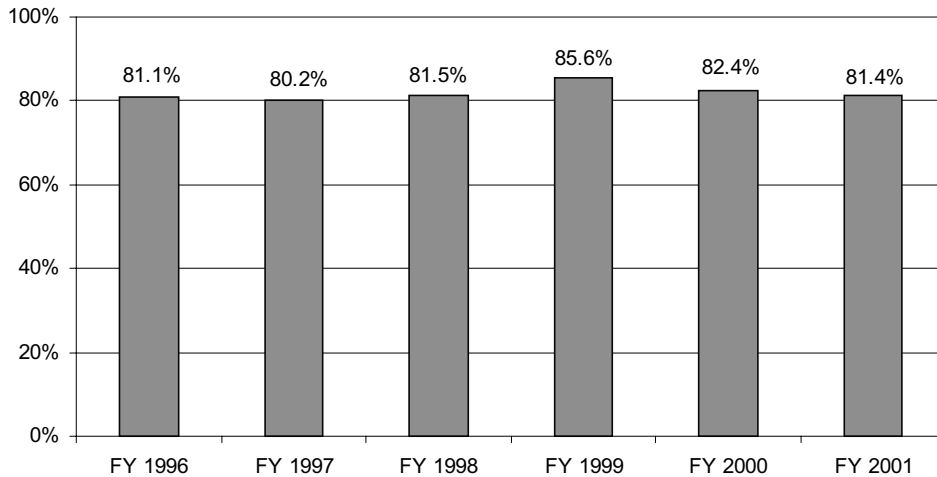
Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ Fairfax had the highest percentage of program clients who did not re-offend while in the program at 97 percent. Prince William followed with 95 percent not re-offending, and Chesterfield had 88 percent who did not re-offend. This percentage is not available for Lynchburg, as the number of clients released during the fiscal year is not available. Lynchburg did report 163 program clients not re-offending 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 1996 to Fiscal Year 2001**



	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
No. of Juvenile Shelter Clients Who Ran Away	21	41	48	38	50	47
Number of Youth Served by Juvenile Shelter	111	207	259	264	284	253

Trend:

- ◆ In FY 2001, 81.4 percent of the Juvenile Shelter clients did not run away. The percent of clients not running away was at its highest level in FY 1999 at 85.6 percent. During the other fiscal years shown, the percent of juveniles not running away ranged from 80.2 percent in FY 1997 to 82.4 percent in FY 2000.

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.

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