



# ANNUAL REPORT

## FISCAL YEAR 2022

Fairfax County Juvenile &  
Domestic Relations District Court





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This FY 2022 Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, Court Services Unit (JDRDC-CSU) report provides benchmarks for the status, progress, and potential future directions of the JDRDC-CSU. It also serves as a means of sharing information with staff, external partners, stakeholders, and the public.

As a data driven agency (see page 8), decisions are made with consideration of what data says about our past and present, and what it suggests for our future. As such, this report highlights trend data up to the last seven years. Special attention is paid to workload trends and large-scale agency initiatives and changes. The following summarizes a few of highlights of the report.

## INTAKE AND SUPERVISION TRENDS

Throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, declines in the population served by the JDRDC-CSU were seen, but FY22 saw an increase in clients served. After a 55% decrease in juvenile complaints between FY20 and FY21, in line with declines seen across the board for clients served by the agency throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, FY22 brought a slight 3% uptick in complaints (see page 4). Domestic Relations complaints also increased, rising 8% in FY22 (see page 6). Adult Supervision Services had a large 198% increase in the number of placements for adult probation and rose 13% in the number of referrals to Pre-Trial Services (PSP) (see page 19). Overall Juvenile Supervision Placements also had a dramatic shift, increasing by 193% in FY22 (see page 27).

## SAFE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The JDRDC-CSU still maintains its goal of decreased detention for low- to moderate-risk offenders by increasing the use of detention alternatives. In line with this goal, JDC placements were decreasing, and SRS placements were increasing prior to FY20. In FY22, JDC placements decreased again by 3%. Although the average LOS decreased from 31 to 28 days, youth are still staying in JDC longer than usual compared to pre-pandemic trends (see page 35). Additionally, SRS placements decreased for the third year in a row. The average LOS also started trending downward halfway through FY22 as compared to FY21 (see Figure 34).

## AGENCY INITIATIVES

FY22 continued the agency's focus on several initiatives including reducing racial and ethnic disparities, family engagement, and trauma-informed care. Data indicates that disparities for youth of color increase as youth journey further into the system. In FY22, youth of color represent 91% of detention placements, 90% of detention alternative placements and 87% of intake complaints. Agency efforts continue to monitor data and work to decrease disparities for youth of color. During FY22, 95% of clients who responded to feedback surveys agreed that staff treated them/their child in a fair and unbiased manner (see page 10, Table 3). For a historic overview of trends for youth of color, as well as more information on JDRDC-CSU's Equity Impact Plan for CY2022, see pages 10 and 11.

JDRDC-CSU is committed to engaging families to provide services and promote success for all clients. Survey data over the last five years shows that 91-100% of families feel engaged with providers in making decisions about their child's services. Furthermore, JDRDC-CSU strives to meet the needs of clients and families through trauma-informed practices. In FY22, 95% of youth reported feeling physically and emotionally safe while participating in services.

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Dear Employees, Stakeholders, Agency, and Community Partners:

Welcome to the Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Report. The Fairfax County Juvenile & Domestic Relations District Court - Court Service Unit (JDRDC-CSU) is an evidence-based and data-informed organization committed to transparent information sharing. Contained within the FY22 Annual Report is information regarding our programs, services, agency initiatives, and key outcome measures. The report also highlights our continued focus on justice transformation, merging data, science, and the law to produce the best possible outcomes for those youth, adults, and families encountering our court system while remaining focused on public safety.

FY22 marked the beginning of the end of the Covid-19 pandemic, the return to normal court operations, and the resumption of in-person hearings. The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, having experienced a significant decline in court referrals throughout the pandemic, experienced an uptick in the number of clients served. Challenges persisted, however, with the agency experiencing higher-than-normal staff turnover and difficulty filling vacant positions. The agency redeployed staff from other programs to fill critical shortages and ensure the continued provision of mandated services to the public.

Although we felt the need to delay the launch of new initiatives, we did not abandon our existing priorities. We remained committed to justice transformation, instituting evidence-based interventions, engaging and involving families in the court process, taking a trauma-informed approach to services, and reducing racial and ethnic disparities within the justice system.

None of this would have been possible without the dedication of our staff to those we serve and their commitment to the agency's mission, vision, and values.

I appreciate the dedication of our Judges, employees, system stakeholders, agency, and community partners to serving the youth, families, and adults who interact with our court system. Your willingness to unite around a shared set of values and the desire to ensure safe communities and promote healthy and productive youth and families is producing positive and long-lasting results for our clients and the community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "R. Matt Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

R. Matt Thompson  
Court Service Unit Director

# AGENCY MISSION, VISION, & VALUES

## MISSION

The JDRDC Court Service Unit provides efficient, effective, and equitable probation and residential services. We promote positive behavior change and the reduction of illegal conduct for children and adults who come within the court's authority. We strive to do this within a framework of accountability, consistent with the well-being of the client, the family, and the protection of the community.

## VISION

As public servants, lead the nation in delivering evidence-based, sustainable, and measurable services to clients in partnership with our community, and building on individual and family strengths to improve client outcomes while remaining focused on public safety and promoting equal and effective justice.





## VALUES

### DIVERSITY

We embrace diversity and promote services for our diverse population. We develop and maintain a culturally competent workforce.

### COLLABORATION

We commit to engage and work in partnership with youths, families, adults, and stakeholders to ensure the best possible outcomes.

### ACCOUNTABILITY

We are ethical in our decision-making, follow policies & procedures, and accept responsibility for our actions. We hold ourselves and our clients responsible to ensure the protection of the community.

### INNOVATION

We are committed to excellence. We implement the highest quality of services using practices that are driven by the most current trends, research, and technology.

### INTEGRITY

We are honest and fair in all professional interactions. We recognize the diversity of individuals and their viewpoints while treating everyone equitably and impartially. The youths, families, adults, and communities with whom we work are our first priority.

### PASSION

We are committed to fulfilling the agency's mission. We serve as representatives of the agency with dedication, enthusiasm, and perseverance.



# INTAKE TRENDS AT A GLANCE

For many clients who encounter the JDRDC-CSU, their experience begins at either Juvenile Intake or Domestic Relations Intake. Juvenile intake provides services for delinquent (criminal) and CHINS (Child in Need of Services/Supervision) offenses. Criminal offenses can be either misdemeanors or felonies (the more serious of the two). Domestic Relations provides intake services for cases involving custody, visitation, child and spousal support, paternity, and preliminary protective orders.

Juvenile crime has trended down nationally for more than a decade. This national trend can also be seen in Fairfax County's annual delinquency figures. Shown in the table below, overall juvenile complaints have significantly declined over the last five years. Between FY18 and FY22, there has been a 57.8% decline. There were 1,434 juvenile complaints in FY22. Although still well below trends seen prior to the pandemic, this is a 3% increase in the number of juvenile complaints compared to last fiscal year. The number of individual youths served has also declined significantly over the past five years, declining 61.2% from 2018 to 2022. However, there were 655 individual youth served during FY22, which is an 18% increase from the previous fiscal year.

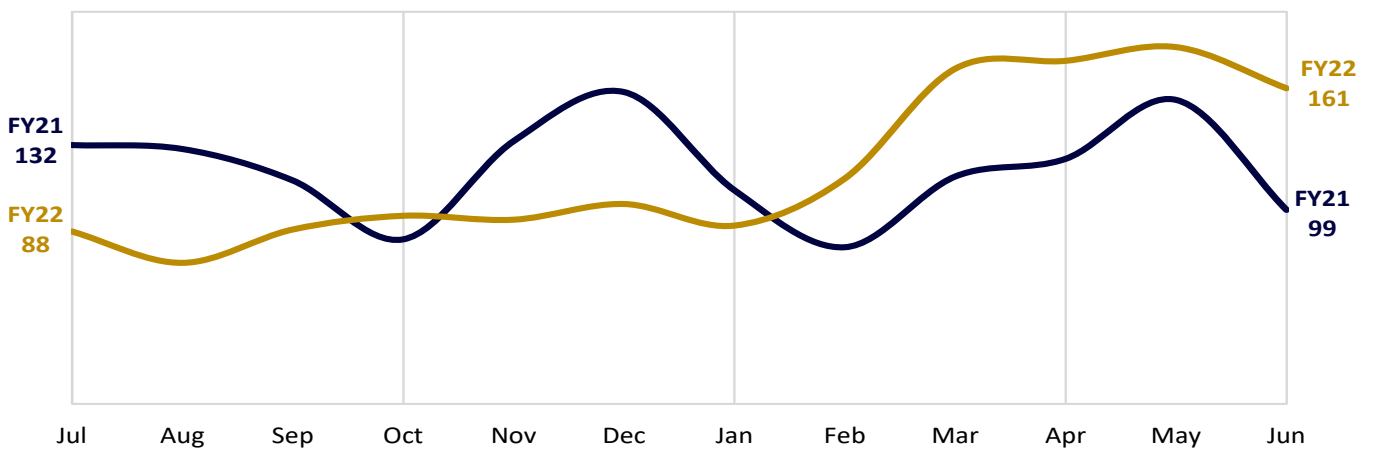
*Table 1: Juvenile Complaints Slightly Increased while the Average Complaints per Youth Decreased*

Fiscal Year	Juvenile Complaints	% ±	Individual Youth Served:	% ±	Avg Complaints per Youth
FY18	3395	-10%	1687	-12%	2.0
FY19	3766	11%	1709	1%	2.2
FY20	3079	-18%	1450	-15%	2.1
FY21	1396	-55%	555	-62%	2.5
FY22	1434	3%	655	18%	2.2

**The potential return to pre-COVID-19 trends is further highlighted when looking at complaints by month. *Figure 1* on the next page shows complaints received monthly for both FY21 and FY22.**



Figure 1: After a Decrease in FY21, Juvenile Complaints Pick Up Again in FY22



The type of juvenile complaints or charges has fluctuated very little over the years. The most prevalent juvenile crimes seen today are simple assaults, larceny (theft), weapons, and narcotics. During FY22, there were 441 felonies and 584 misdemeanors.

# DOMESTIC RELATIONS COMPLAINTS

The Covid-19 pandemic significantly altered the workload of the unit, with large declines in Domestic Relations (DR) complaints over the last few years. Fiscal year 2020 saw 26% fewer complaints than FY19 and complaints decreased an additional 19% from FY20 to FY21. However, FY22 saw a slight increase in complaints by 8%, the first time complaints have gone up in the past four years. The types of complaints received by DR have remained stable. Custody and visitation made up 61% of all complaints in FY22. See page 21 for more information on Domestic Relations.

Table 2: Domestic Relations and Adult Complaints

Fiscal Year	DR Complaints	% ±	Adult Complaints (calendar year)	% ±
FY18	8929	2%	13,092	2%
FY19	8292	-7%	14,057	7%
FY20	6153	-26%	10,017	-29%
FY21	4970	-19%	9,193	-8%
FY22	5350	8%	13,036	42%

The trends described above have largely driven subsequent trends in other agency areas. These include fluctuations in new juvenile probation placements (page 27), youth placed in secure detention (page 34), and youth placed in therapeutic residential facilities (pages 32 & 36). The previous fiscal years saw a drastic drop in adult complaints during the Covid-19 pandemic, but complaints increased by 42% during FY22.

Caseloads continue to increase as well, particularly for the Pre-Trial Supervision Program. The number of adults placed on pre-trial supervision while awaiting court hearings rose again for the third year in a row, despite court hearings no longer being delayed. See page 19 for a more in-depth review of the Adult Community Correction unit and associated data.



Great Falls Park  
Fairfax, Virginia  
Credit: Zack Frank

# AGENCY INITIATIVES

## COMMITMENT TO DATA & EVIDENCED BASED PRACTICES

JDRDC-CSU relies on research and evidenced-based practices to best guide implementation of all policies and practices. A few key research findings drive many of the agency's decisions and initiatives as they relate to juveniles:

1. Most delinquency is self-correcting with age increasing between late childhood to middle adolescence, but decreasing sharply during early adulthood (Loeber, Farrington, Howell, and Hoeve, 2012)
2. As many youths naturally desist from crime, systems should not treat all cases in the same manner
3. When assessed, both risk and protective factors can be used to determine the likelihood of a youth reoffending/becoming a more serious offender (Howell, Lipsey, & Wilson, 2014)

Similarly, on the adult side, research supports targeting high-risk offenders and consciously managing caseloads to achieve better outcomes (Jalbert et al., 2011).

As noted, structured decision-making tools are of utmost importance to the agency. Such tools ensure cases are handled in a consistent, evidenced-based way, minimizing subjectivity and bias. Tools currently in use within the agency include:

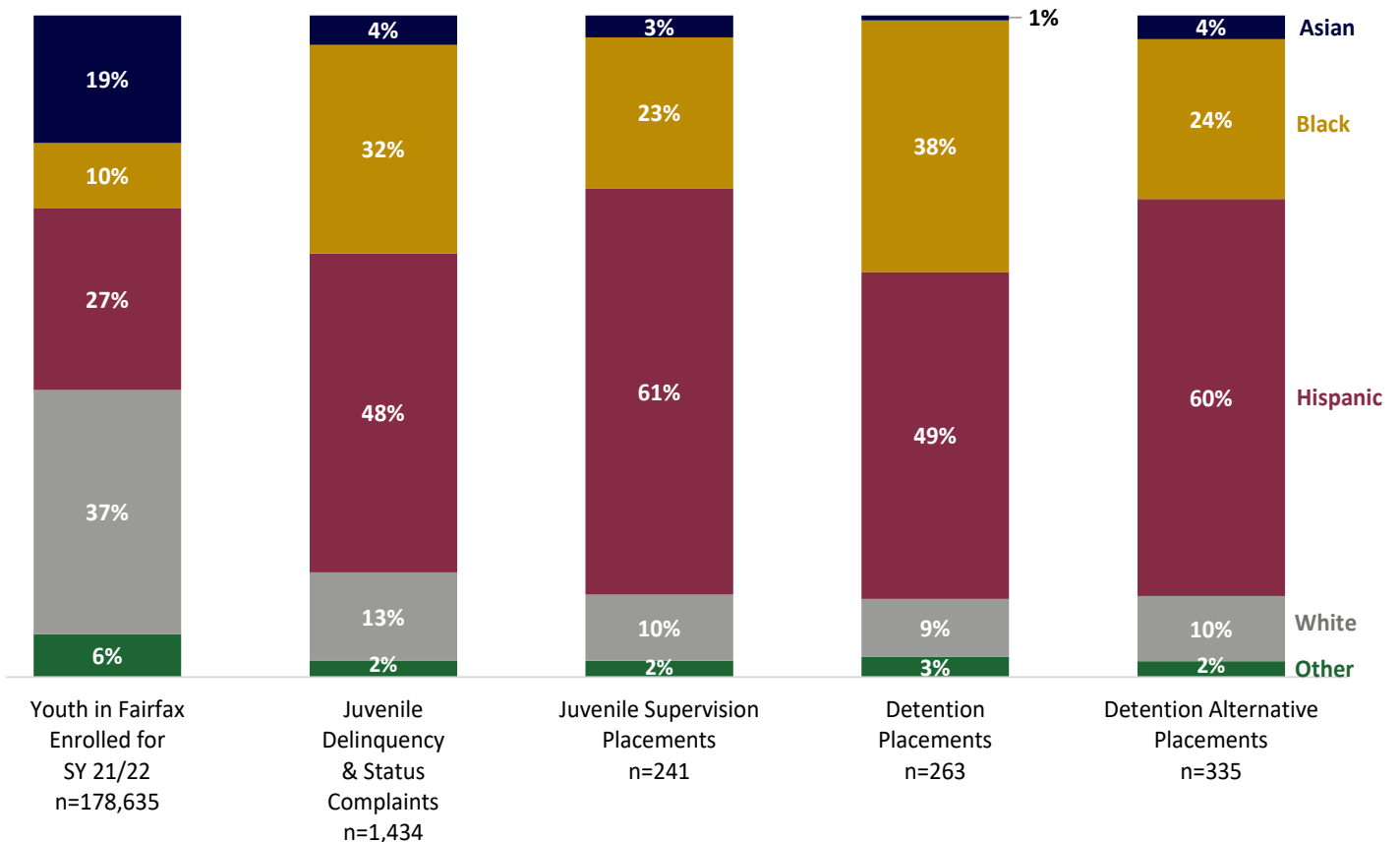
- Biopsychosocial Assessment
- Columbia Screening for Suicidality
- EPICS (Effective Practices in Community Supervision)
- FAM-III (Family Assessment Measure III)
- GAIN-SS (Global Appraisal of Individual Needs-Short Screener)
- MAYSI-2 (Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument - Second Version)
- MI (Motivational Interviewing)
- MOST (Modified Offender Screening Tool)
- OST (Offender Screening Tool)
- SASSI-A2 (Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory)
- Skillstreaming
- Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire
- STRESS (Structured Trauma Related Experiences and Symptoms Screener)
- YASI (Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument), and more.

## REDUCTION OF RACIAL & ETHNIC DISPARITIES

Racial and ethnic disparities are found in both the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems and have continued to be a priority for JDRDC-CSU over the past two decades. Beginning in 2012, following findings and recommendations from the Center of Social Policy, the JDRDC-CSU has worked to address disparities found within the system. There have been several initiatives within JDRDC-CSU aimed at identifying and reducing these disparities. One of these initiatives, the Pre-Dispositional Assessment Program Pilot, led to the implementation of the Assessment Unit. In addition, this initiative resulted in the evaluation and adjustment of diversion practices for youth.

Figure 2 highlights FY22 racial and ethnic breakdowns at key system decision points. As shown, disparities continue to persist. While Black and Hispanic youth make up 10 and 27 percent of youth enrolled in Fairfax County Schools respectively, they represent 87% of delinquency and status complaints. Disparities continue to grow for Hispanic Youth as they move through the system, making up 61% of juvenile supervision placements, 60% of detention alternative placements and 49% of detention placements. Compared to FY21, there were only slight changes in the proportions of youth at these decision points, except for an 11% increase (from 27% to 38%) in detention placements for Black youth.

**Figure 2: Race/Ethnicity Across JDRDC-CSU Decision Points for FY22**





# Tysons Corner Station

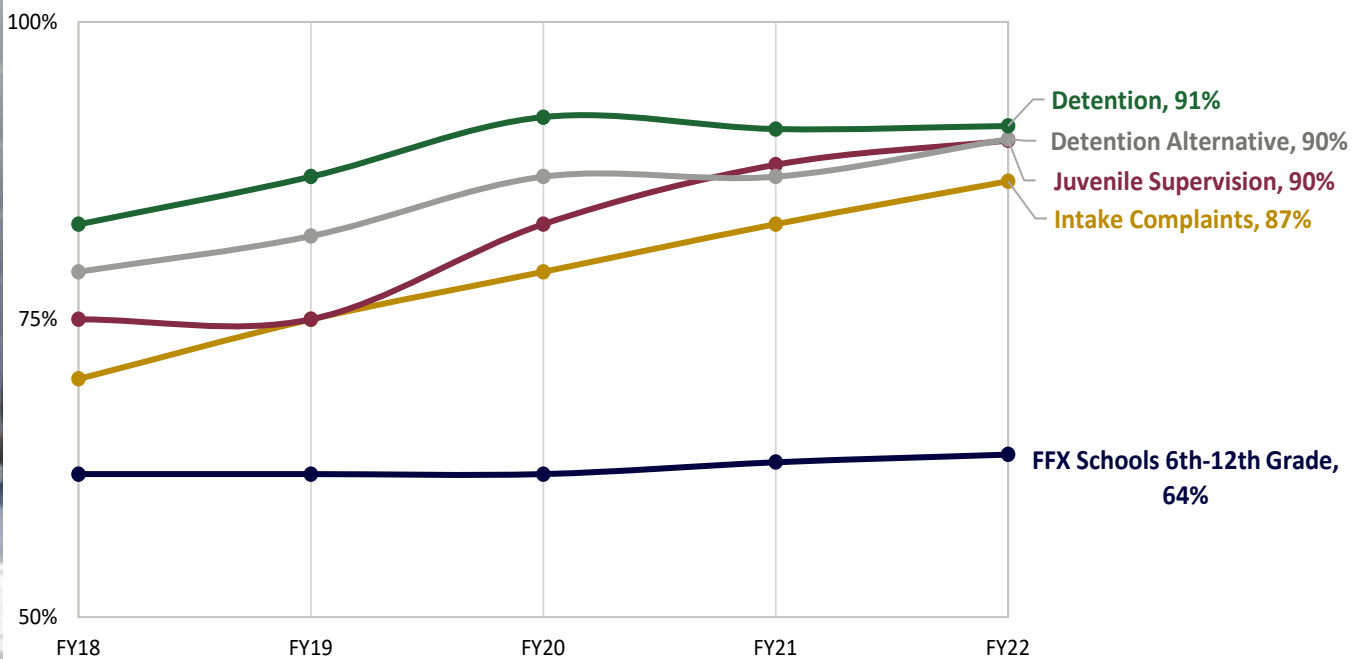


Figure 3 provides a historic overview of trends for youth of color. Proportions for youth of color are higher for each decision point compared to the school population. In addition, the proportions/disparities increase as youth journey further into the system.

In Fiscal Year 2022, youth of color represent 91 percent of detention placements, 90 percent of juvenile supervision placements, and 90 percent of detention alternative placements. These proportions have increased or remained the same across all categories compared to Fiscal Year 2021.

The RED Workgroup collaborated with the Research team to incorporate an agency wide question on all client feedback surveys to gain insight into whether or not clients felt they were treated fairly. Fiscal Year 2020 was the first full year of having this data. As seen in Table 3 below, 95% of clients in FY22 agreed that staff treated them/their child in a fair and unbiased manner.

**Figure 3: Percentage of Youth of Color at Decision Points by Fiscal Year**



**Table 3: Responses to RED Workgroup Agency Wide Question**

	FY20 (n=332)	FY21 (n=122)	FY22 (n=244)
I feel staff treated me/my child in a fair and unbiased manner.	95%	91%	95%



Below is a summary of the Equity Impact Plan (EIP) for CY 2022. Included in this summary is an overview of the goals and actions taken to address equity related issues and trends within JDRDC. More information on JDRDC's EIP is available at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/topics/equity-impact-plans>.

## EQUITY IMPACT PLAN SUMMARY

**Goal 1:** In response to the ongoing epidemic of substance abuse in the county resulting in issues such as opioid overdoses, explore the accessibility and availability of services to ensure equitable delivery of services amongst all county residents served by JDRDC

**Progress:**

- Collaborated with the Community Services Board (CSB) to ensure juvenile clients under court ordered supervision who are actively using fentanyl are able to be directly referred to the service site closest to them.
- Explored the possibility of expanding our current juvenile substance abuse contract to include assessment and services for JDRDC's adult clients.
- Begun the process of completing a gap analysis of both Mental Health and Substance Abuse needs within our adult pretrial, probation and Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) clients.

**Goal 2:** Increase collaboration with State Partners to ensure equitability of access

**Progress:**

- Identified specific points of contact within the departments to streamline necessary communication for the betterment of the clients we serve.

**Goal 3:** To ensure the JDRDC workforce reflects the population we serve

**Progress:**

- Collected data to compare our current employee population at different units within JDRDC with the population served by those units to be intentional about keeping these inequities at the forefront of the work we are doing.
- Collected data to compare our current employee population at different units within JDRDC with the population served by those units to be intentional about keeping these inequities at the forefront of the work we are doing.

**Goal 4:** To apply an equity lens to both new and existing JDRDC policies, practices, and programming

**Progress:**

- Developing a process for equity lens review to ensure that all necessary updates or development of policy and procedures go through the same process.
- Developed timelines for reviewing the implementation of recommendations to ensure there are no unintended consequences and to evaluate the impact of the recommendations through data.

## FAMILY ENGAGEMENT

**Agency Mission:** To support, engage, and empower both individuals and families throughout their involvement with the court system.

Research shows that court-involved individuals achieve better outcomes when members of their family are involved in the process (Garfinkel, 2019).

Under guidance from the Family Engagement Team, the Research Team added family engagement focused questions to all client feedback surveys in 2016. These questions were designed to assess how clients and their families perceive their involvement in case planning, decisions, etc. Responses shown below in *Table 4* include surveys collected from:

- Diversion
- Family Counseling
- Foundations
- Juvenile Detention Center
- Shelter Care
- Stepping Stones
- Supervised Release Services
- Supervised Visitation
- Victim Services

Agreement rates have consistently been high, with some minor fluctuations. After improving for a few years, the percentage of clients agreeing they received written information about the unit/program decreased around 10% between FY20 and FY21 but increased again by 3% between FY21 and FY22. While many factors likely impacted this, it is reasonable to assume this decrease was partly due to policy changes made as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, the increase signifies a potential return to pre-Covid-19 trends and functions.



Table 4: Family Engagement Client Feedback Questions

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
	n=80-263	n=108-831	n=69-719	n=35-243	n=42-250
At (program), the staff was willing to work with me/my child (rather than doing things for me/my child or to me/my child.	99%	96%	96%	95%	96%
Staff here really let me know that they value me/my child as a person	96%	96%	96%	92%	96%
When decisions about my/my child's services or treatment were made, I felt like I was a partner with staff and that they really listened to what I wanted to accomplish	100%	98%	97%	91%	93%
Staff provided me with a clear explanation of the program rules/ requirements/expectations (if applicable)	95%	95%	96%	95%	93%
When I interacted with staff, there were professional, polite, and friendly	98%	98%	98%	95%	97%
Staff provided me with contact information so that I knew who to contact if I had questions or concerns	93%	96%	95%	94%	92%
Staff explained to me what my responsibilities would be.	95%	95%	97%	96%	94%
Staff provided me with written information about the program	89%	90%	92%	83%	86%

The Family Engagement Team also offers regular training to all staff (current and incoming) and works with staff to bring any emerging ideas to life that focus on improving family engagement throughout the agency.

## TRAUMA INFORMED CARE

Youth involved with the juvenile justice system are more likely to have experienced trauma than their peers who never come into contact with the system (Abram et al., 2013). As this exposure to trauma can lead to ongoing problems (continued delinquency being one), the agency strives to work with clients and their families via trauma-informed practices. In addition to educating all staff about the signs of trauma and best practices to work with clients who have experienced traumatic events, the Trauma Team focuses on educating staff about the importance of self-care. This is in efforts to mitigate the potential stress and secondary trauma of working with the population the agency serves.



Similar to the Family Engagement Team, the Trauma Team helped create and identify questions to ask clients and their families in order to assess how they feel while navigating the court process. Below are results from surveys collected from:

- Diversion
- Family Counseling
- Foundations
- Juvenile Detention Center
- Shelter Care
- Stepping Stones
- Supervised Release Services
- Supervised Visitation
- Victim Services

Table 5: Trauma Informed Care Client Feedback Questions

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
	n=242-270	n=274-831	n=208-719	n=101-243	n=105-250
When I was in the program, I felt physically and emotionally safe.	95%	94%	97%	94%	95%
When I interacted with staff, they were professional, polite and friendly	94%	98%	98%	95%	97%
(Program) staff recognizes that I have strengths and skills as well as challenges and difficulties.	95%	94%	97%	92%	97%
I felt safe talking with staff about difficult or frightening experiences	91%	94%	94%	93%	92%
Staff here really let me know that they value me/ my child as a person	96%	96%	96%	92%	96%

As highlighted, clients respond very favorably when asked about feeling safe and valued when interacting with agency programs and staff. Agreement levels have been 90% or higher for the last five years.



Historic Spacecraft Collection  
Steven F. Udvar Hazy Center Aviation Museum  
Credit: Chansak Joe A.

# CSU RESPONSIBILITIES

Virginia statutes drive the activities, services, and responsibilities of Fairfax County’s Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, Court Services Unit. The JDRDC-CSU takes its authority, purpose, and intent from the Code of Virginia. Accountability, rehabilitation, public safety, and victim rights make up the four fundamental elements. Each concept is discussed in more detail below, accompanied by key data points to illustrate agency efforts.

## ACCOUNTABILITY

As a main pillar of the JDRDC-CSU’s mission, all staff work to hold clients accountable through supervision, community service, restitution, and classes focused on victim education, anger management, and substance use/abuse.

While supervision numbers on the juvenile side have remained lower than typical, the agency continues to hold these clients to the same standards.

During Fiscal Year 2022:



New placements to juvenile supervision increased by 193% (70 to 205). While a significant increase from FY21, this is still well below the typical trends seen prior to Covid-19. There was also an 11% increase in the proportion of successful juvenile probation closures and an increase in the number of probation/parole violations (54 to 91) during this period. The percentage of eligible juvenile cases that were diverted slightly decreased by 6%.

## REHABILITATION

JDRDC-CSU strives to rehabilitate both youth and adult offenders whenever possible, without negatively impacting public safety. Rehabilitation efforts include therapeutic residential programs, evidenced-based interventions, and individualized service referrals. During Fiscal Year 2022:

**The Family Counseling unit received 68 referrals.**

**55% of clients completed their Family Counseling successfully which is defined as clients keeping appointments, engaging in treatment, and meeting some or all of treatment goals.**

**Of the 16 youth who left Stepping Stones or Foundations during FY21, 81% avoided additional charges during FY22.**

**Of the 160 youth released from Probation during FY21, 76% avoided additional charges during FY22.**

**Victim Services received 16 referrals for offenders to complete victim education**

- **81% of these referrals completed their education successfully**
- **73% of youth completing the full Victim Impact Curriculum believed it was beneficial**

**There was one CBT Core Training offered during FY22: 12 staff members received a total of 78 hours of training in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT).**

- CBT is an evidence-based tool proven to work with youth in the juvenile justice system. It focuses on patterns of thinking and the beliefs, attitudes, and values that underlie thinking, providing tools for clients to solve their problems.<sup>1</sup> Within the criminal justice system, counselors use CBT to address a variety of behaviors ranging from substance abuse to violent offenses. A robust research base shows CBT is effective with various problems including many issues children experience. In addition, research indicates CBT reduces recidivism rates within the criminal justice population and is effective in both community-based and institutional settings.<sup>2</sup>
- The training focused on core concepts, enhanced techniques, family components, and trauma-informed care. Staff for the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC), BETA, Stepping Stones, Foundations, and Shelter Care are using the various concepts in their daily work with clients in the residential facilities to assist in stabilization and furthering youths' behavior change goals.

<sup>1</sup>Clark, P. (2010). Preventing future crime with cognitive behavioral therapy. District of Columbia: National Institute of Justice. Retrieved from NIJ Journal Issue 265 (ncticolorado.com)

<sup>2</sup>Illescas, S.R., Sánchez-Meca, J., Genovés, V.G. (2001). Treatment of offenders and recidivism: Assessment of the effectiveness of programmes applied in Europe. *Psychology in Spain*; 5:47–62. AND Wilson, D., Bouffard, L., & Mackenzie, D. (2005). A quantitative review of structured, group-oriented, cognitive-behavioral programs for offenders. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*; 32:172–204

## PUBLIC SAFETY

Maintaining public safety is crucial. While it's ideal for both juveniles and adults to stay within their communities for support, not all persons can be safely supervised in the community. Both evidenced based decision-making tools and professional judgement are used when deciding to use secure detention, detention alternatives like Supervised Release Services (SRS) and the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), or release for clients awaiting trial.

### FY 2022 Overview:

- 263 JDC placements
- 606 referrals to the Pre-Trial Supervision Program (PSP), a 21% increase from FY19.
- SRS implemented a new supervision structure at the start of FY22. This structure is a tiered system that considers risk level, offense type, and the Detention Alternative Instrument (DAI) decision during a youth's intake. Graduated responses are also factored into levels of supervision. Case supervision levels can either be decreased as an incentive for consistent good behavior or increased as a sanction based on non-compliance.
- SRS/ISP referrals:

	<b>SRS</b>	<b>ISP</b>
# of referrals	171	62
% with no new criminal charges during supervision	87%	97%



## VICTIM RIGHTS

The agency is committed to serving all victims of juvenile crime. The Victim Services Unit is a specialized unit within JDRDC-CSU that provides information, support, and advocacy to all victims while they await court hearings. Support and services provided in FY22 by this unit are highlighted below. For more data (including historical data), see page 45.



### FY 2022 Overview:

- 180 Primary and 195 Secondary victims were served
- 469 court hearings attended by Victim Services staff to provide support and advocacy to victims
- 584 cases referred to Legal Services of Northern Virginia (LSNV) by Domestic Relations staff. LSNV partners with legal aid organizations, state and local bar associations, and the courts to provide legal assistance to low-income and needy populations.
- 681 cases referred to the Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) program by Domestic Relations staff. DVAC is a Fairfax County and community partnership created to provide culturally responsive information and support services for victims of intimate partner domestic and sexual violence and stalking.



TO OLD LEE HWY  
←

DO NOT BLOCK INTERSECTION

NO TURN ON RED

University Dr

Main St

DE CLIEU  
COFFEE & SANDWICHES

VICTORIAN SQUARE OFFICES  
Bronley Law, PLLC  
ALIAS  
Foundation Fitness  
Peter M. Basilio, Esquire  
Cristofina Blanch, Esquire  
Priale & Racine  
Direct Development

P

COFFEE DE CLIEU & SANDWICHES  
OPEN

CUE  
703.365.7833  
metrobus  
703.657.7000

Old Town Fairfax  
Fairfax, Virginia  
Credit: Kristina Blokhin



# CSU UNITS AND PROGRAMS

## ADULT SUPERVISION SERVICES

Adult supervision services include Community Corrections (CC) and Pre-Trial Supervision Program (PSP). CC serves adults within JDRDC who are placed on probation for cases where a child, family, or household member is involved as a victim. PSP provides community supervision to clients awaiting trial. Program staff utilize client/family interviews, criminal history, and assessments to provide the Judiciary with information regarding bond recommendations.

### COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Community Corrections has historically served a high number of adults. The number of new placements on adult probation began to trend downwards around FY17 and continued to decline steadily until the Covid-19 pandemic significantly accelerated these trends. Shown below in *Figure 4*, there were just 91 new adult probation placements during FY21, which is an 81% decrease from FY19. There were 271 placements during FY22. This is a 198% increase from FY21.

Despite the increase in new placements on adult probation during FY22, active adult probation cases by month are still between 48% and 71% lower than corresponding monthly caseloads during FY19, as shown in *Figure 5* on the next page.

Adult probation clients are often referred to services designed to meet individual needs. In the past, adults referred to services while under court supervision overwhelmingly complete treatment successfully.

Overall referral numbers for adult probation were higher for FY22 (354) compared to FY21 (100). Notably, there was a significant increase in the number of Substance Abuse Treatment referrals made during this fiscal year (130) compared to FY21 (21).

While adult probation caseloads are starting to rise again after the decline we saw with Covid-19, much of the caseloads previously seen have continued to shift to Pre-Trial Services. In FY22, more adults continue to be referred to PSP, allowing for supervision within the community while awaiting their hearing.

There were 606 referrals to PSP during FY22. This is a 13% increase from FY21. While referrals increased, active caseloads on PSP started declining halfway through FY22, as seen in *Figure 6*.

*Figure 4: New Adult Probation Placements Increased 198% between FY21 and FY22.*

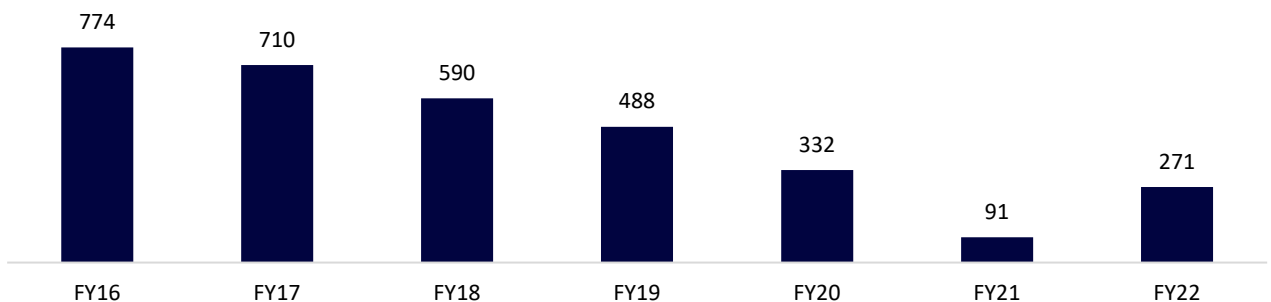


Figure 5: FY22 Monthly Active Adult Probation Cases were between 48% and 71% lower than corresponding months in previous years

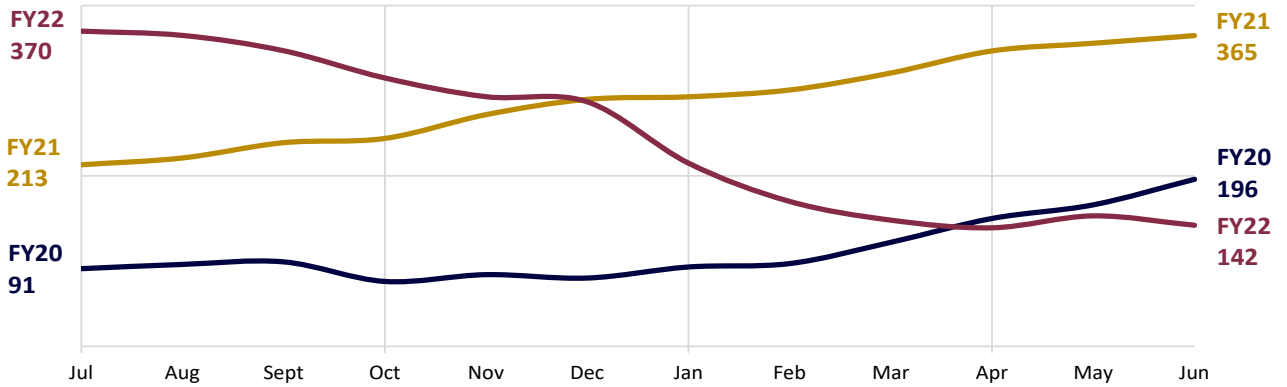
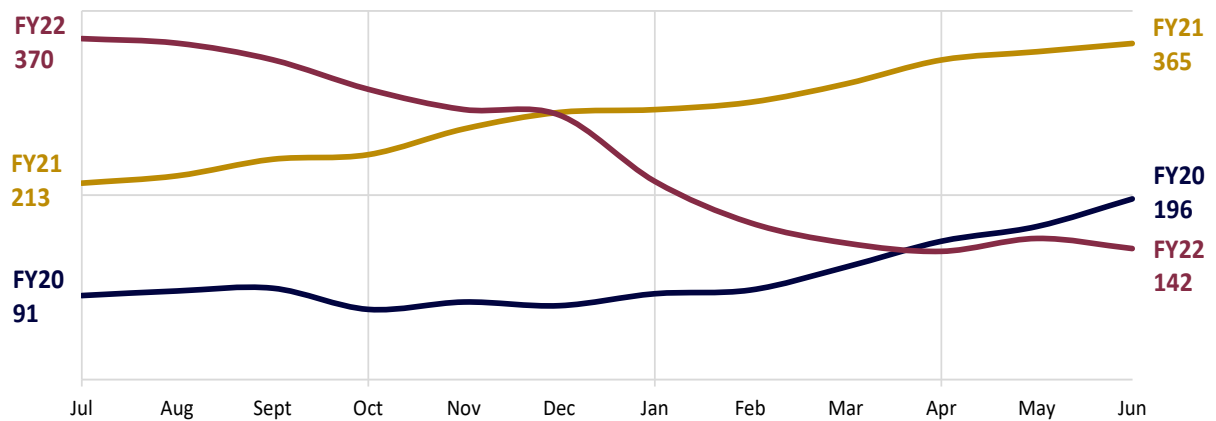


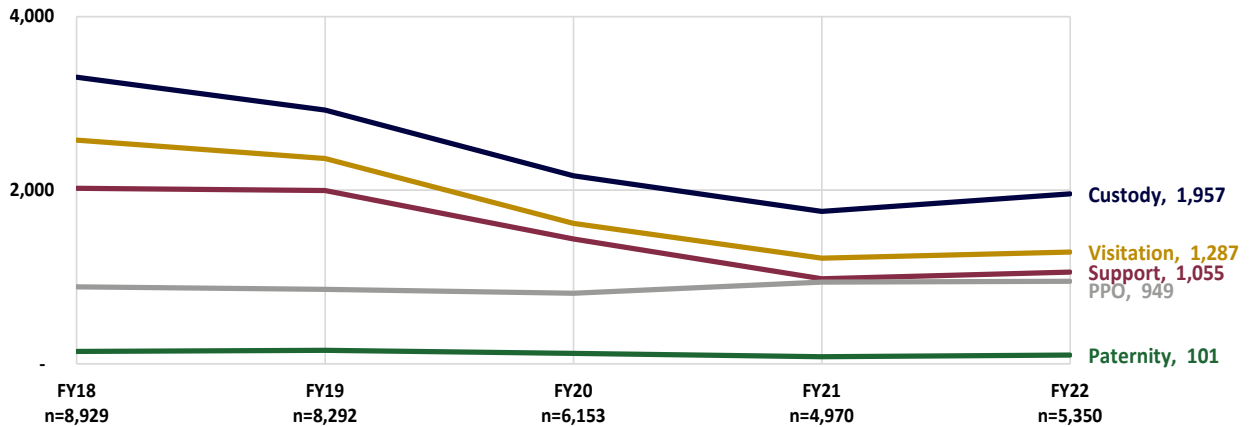
Figure 6: Active Monthly Pre-Trial Supervision Clients Decreased Halfway through FY22



## DOMESTIC RELATIONS & MEDIATION

As noted previously, DR complaints increased 8% from FY21 to FY22. The figure below depicts the breakdown of what type of complaints DR received each year. As shown, custody and visitation historically make up over half of all complaints received. This trend held even with the increase seen during this fiscal year.

Figure 7: In General, All Domestic Relation Complaints Decreased Since FY2018 with Preliminary Protective Orders Increasing As Well

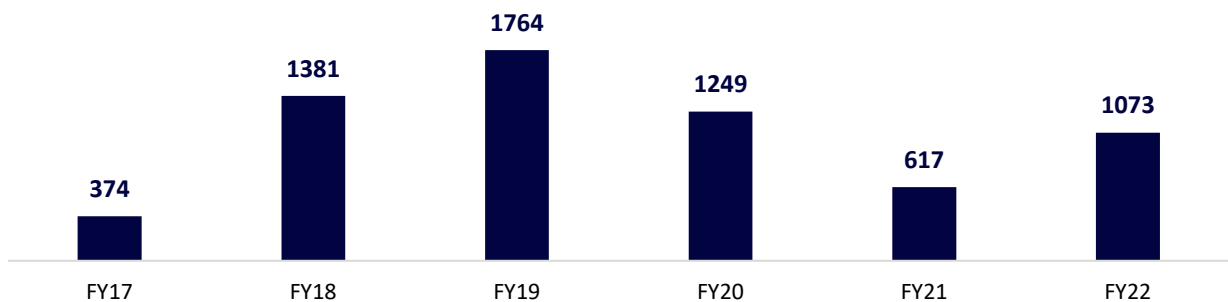


Housed within the larger Domestic Relations Unit is the Mediation Program. This program assists parties in resolving disputes associated with custody, visitation, support, etc. Following the creation of a standalone Mediation Unit in early FY18, the capacity for referrals increased allowing more clients to be served. This is evident by the increase of referrals (269%) between FY17 and FY18.

Similar to other units and programs, increases in the number of referrals indicate a possible return to pre-Covid-19 trends. Referrals increased by 74% between FY21 and FY22. One mediation referral may encompass multiple issues. Each year, custody, visitation, and child support make up the majority of items discussed at mediation. Referrals for spousal support typically make up a much smaller portion, around 2-4% of total dispute issues.

Despite the surge in referrals between FY17 and FY18, the unit maintained steady rates of mediations reaching agreement. Rates of agreement have ranged from 55-59% over the last five years.

Figure 8: Mediation Referrals by Fiscal Year



**55% of completed mediations reached agreement in FY22.**

## FAMILY COUNSELING

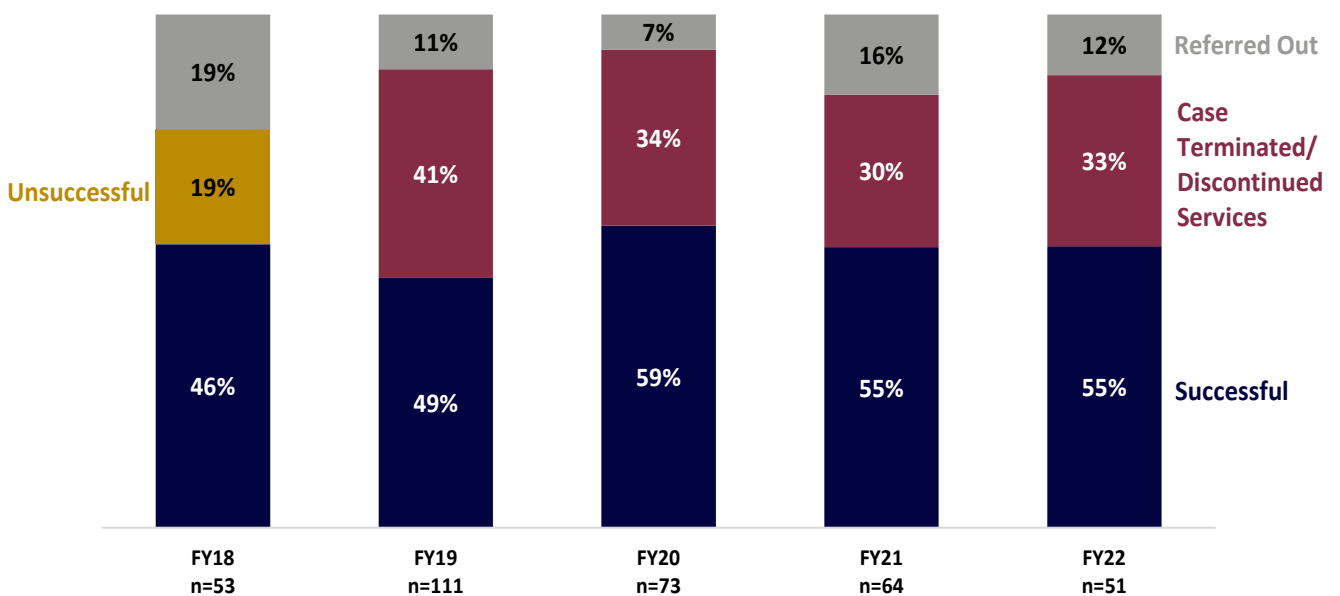
To support both accountability and rehabilitation goals, the JDRDC CSU operates a Family Counseling unit. This unit provides therapeutic services to families and individuals. Shown below, total referrals have declined for the last few years. Between FY21 and FY22, there was a 20% decrease.

Table 6: Family Counseling Referrals by Source

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Juvenile Probation	43	32	25	34	39
Diversion	24	34	35	21	19
Judge	33	28	37	28	10
Adult Probation/DR	8	9	5	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>68</b>

Defining success for Family Counseling is challenging. Figure 9 shows that 55% of cases closed successfully during FY22. Success here is defined as clients keeping appointments, engaging in treatment, and meeting some or all of treatment goals. Thirty-three percent were terminated or had services discontinued. This can occur when clients meet some goals, but treatment ends earlier than initially planned. With this, coding cases as “Unsuccessful” is no longer used.

Figure 9: Family Counseling Closure Types



## INTAKE & DIVERSION

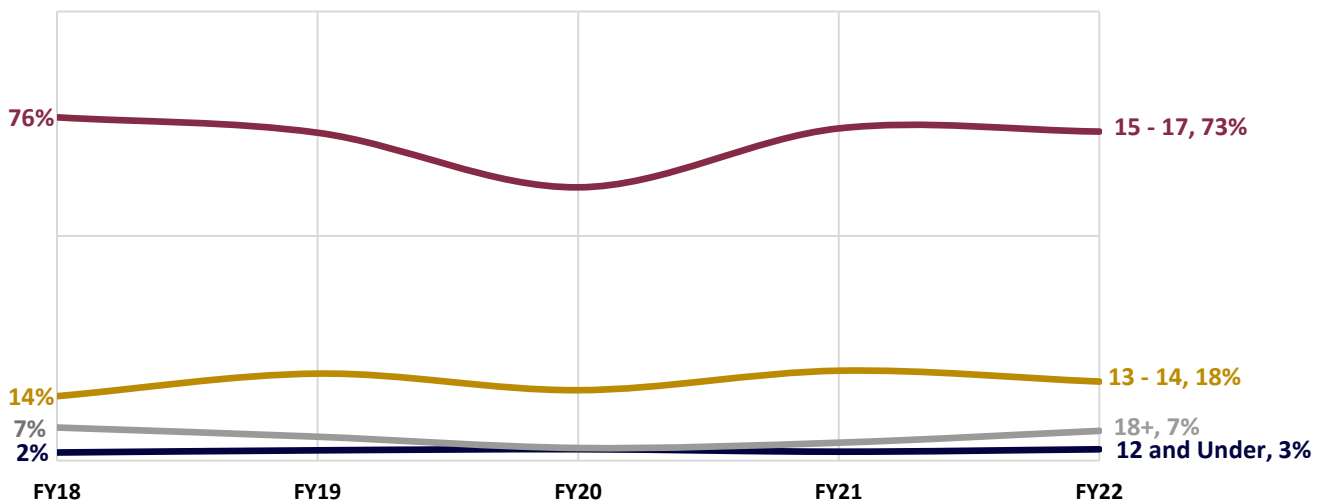
As highlighted within *Table 1* on page 4, complaints received by Juvenile Intake were consistently more than 3,000 until a sharp decrease by more than half between FY20 and FY21. Now, there is a slight rise again, with a 3% increase between FY21 and FY22. Declines have been exasperated the last three fiscal years in relation to Covid-19 disruptions. Most complaints received each year are Class 1 Misdemeanors, regardless of the number of complaints from year to year. During FY22, 31% of complaints were Felonies, the highest percentage seen in the past 5 years as shown in *Table 7*.

*Table 7: Juvenile Complaints by Type*

	FY18 n=3,395	FY19 n=3,766	FY20 n=3,079	FY21 n=1,396	FY22 n=1,434
Felony	23%	23%	20%	26%	31%
Class 1 Misd.	37%	40%	40%	39%	38%
Class2-4 Misd.	13%	10%	13%	6%	3%
CHINS/CHINSup	8%	5%	6%	5%	9%
VOPs	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%
Technical Violations	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Other	10%	17%	14%	17%	11%

Most youth seen by Juvenile Intake are between 15 and 17 years old. During FY22, almost three fourths (73%) of youth were in this age range (see *Figure 10*). Historically, males make up the majority of juvenile complaints. During FY22, 76% of complaints were from males and 24% were from females.

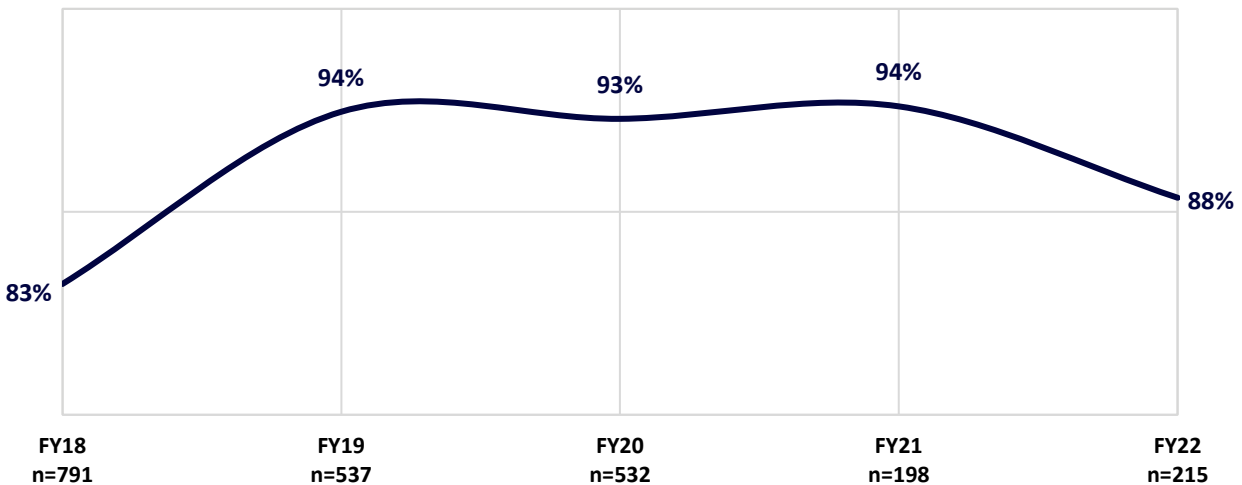
*Figure 10: Juvenile Complaints by Age Category*



As previously explained, diverting youth whenever possible is a JDRDC-CSU focus, dictated by the Code of Virginia. Youth are generally eligible for diversion if they are not charged with a violent felony, they accept responsibility for their actions, and the family is willing to participate in treatment programs or sanctions deemed appropriate. Youth may only be diverted for a felony offense once.

During the diversion process, various evidenced based tools such as the YASI are used to assess a youth’s risk to reoffend. These tools also highlight any areas of need to guide service planning. As diversion is a core tenant of the JDRDC-CSU, most youth who are eligible for diversion, do indeed move forward with the process. As shown in *Figure 11*, eighty-eight percent of eligible intakes during FY22 moved forward with the diversion process. This is a decrease from the previous three years, which were consistently around 94%.

*Figure 11: 88% of Eligible Intakes Proceeded with Diversion in Fiscal Year 2022*



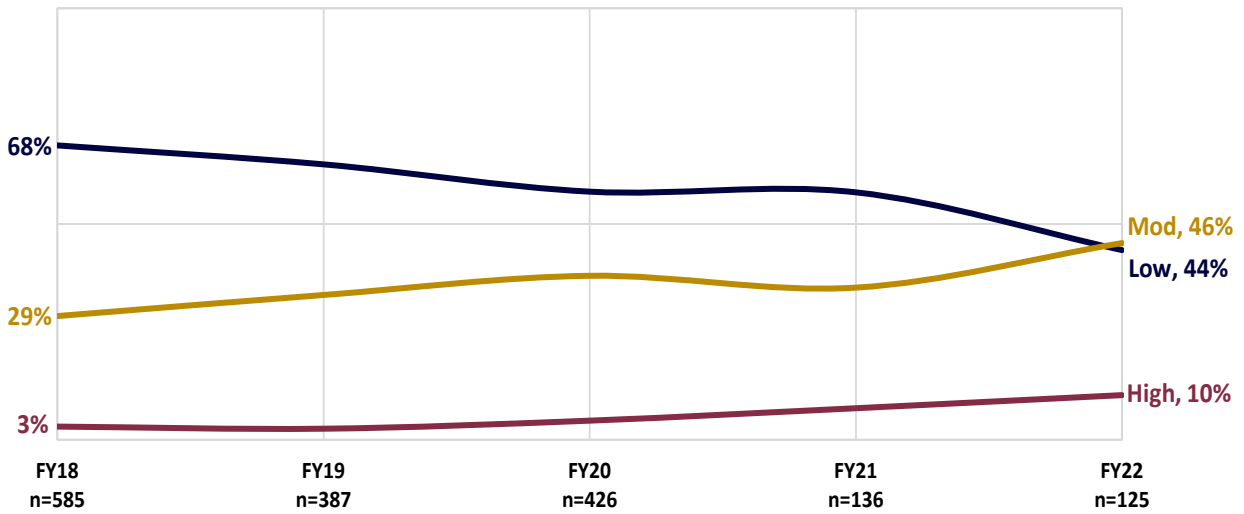
As seen in *Figure 12* on page 26, forty-four percent of youth diverted in FY22 are low risk, meaning that it is not likely that they will commit another crime. This is the lowest proportion of low-risk youth seen over the last few years, declining from 81% during FY17.

Through a partnership with Northern Virginia Mediation Services (NVMS), Fairfax County Public Schools, (FCPS), and the Fairfax County Police Department (FCPD), the JDRDC-CSU expanded the Alternative Accountability Program (AAP). This program allows FCPD to refer youth directly to a restorative justice (RJ) process for school and/or community related incidents or a Shoplifting program for larceny related offenses without formal court involvement. Via AAP, many low-risk youth are screened out prior to reaching Juvenile Intake.



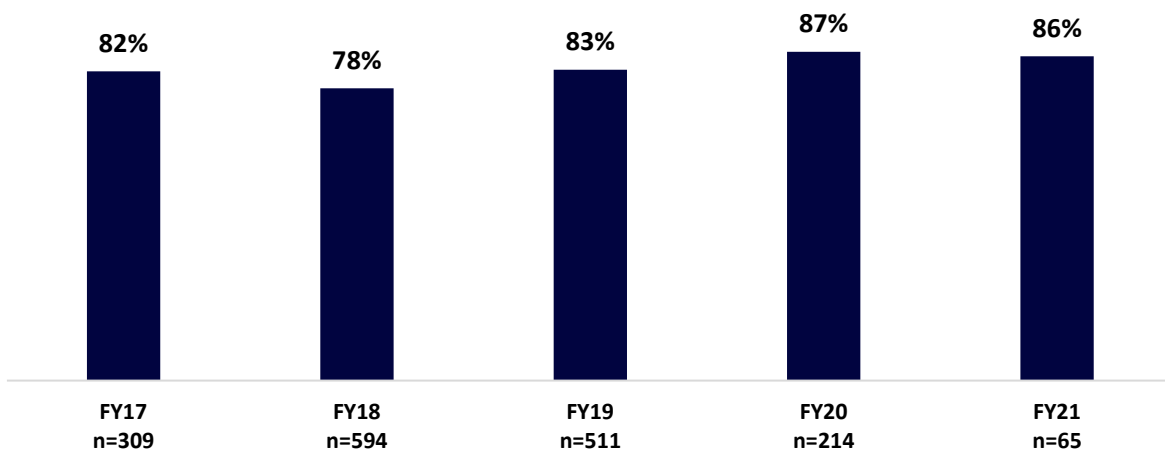
Tysons Corner in the Distance  
Fairfax, Virginia  
Credit: Joe Benning

Figure 12: 44% of Youth Diverted in FY22 are Low Risk to Reoffend



The overarching goal of diverting youth is to keep them out of the formal court system, while ensuring they do not come back for future charges. Historically, youth diverted with JDRDC-CSU do not reoffend. Shown *Figure 13*, 86% of youth completing diversion during FY21 had no new charges after one year. This is stable compared to FY20 and a significant indicator of the overall success of diversion.

Figure 13: 86% of Youth Diverted in FY21 have No New Charges After One Year





## JUVENILE SUPERVISION

In accordance with the Code of Virginia, JDRDC-CSU provides extensive probation supervision and services. Probation officers have various duties and work with clients to rehabilitate and redirect behavior, impose consequences, hold juveniles accountable for their actions, and collaborate to strengthen family dynamics.

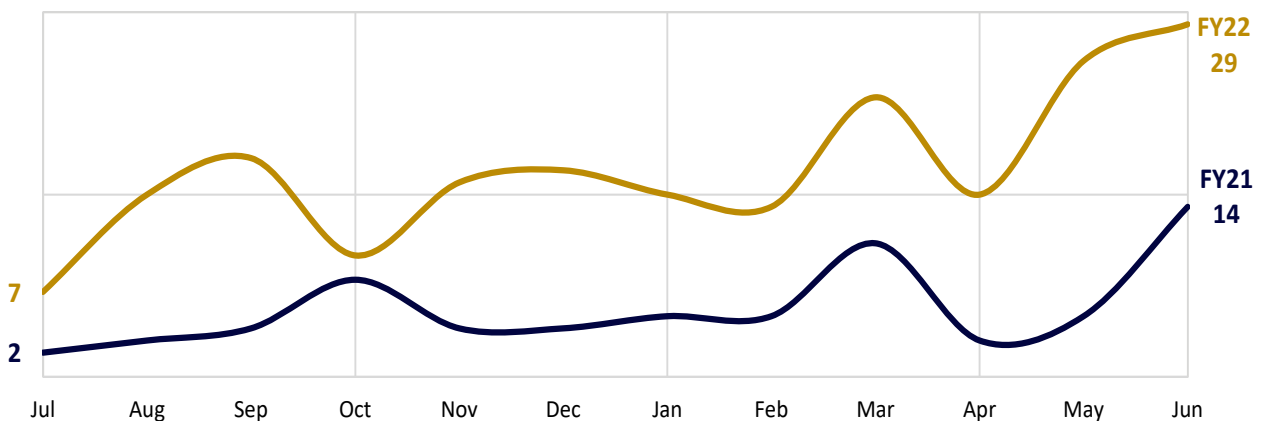
While FY21 saw a dramatic decrease in juvenile supervision placements, FY22 saw a dramatic increase. However, the numbers still remain well below the previous years. There were 159 new placements on probation during FY22, a 308% increase from FY21. Additionally, there were four new parole placements and six DJJ commitments during FY22 (see *Table 8* below).

*Table 8: Juvenile Supervision Placements*

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Juvenile Probation	343	336	257	39	159
Juvenile Parole	8	17	5	15	4
Residential	30	18	17	13	36
Juvenile Committed to DJJ	14	19	7	3	6

As with other areas of the agency, the Covid-19 pandemic likely drove the significant declines in supervision caseloads, but FY22 shows a potential return to pre-Covid-19 trends. Shown below, by the end of FY22, monthly placements increased to the highest they have been since the pandemic started.

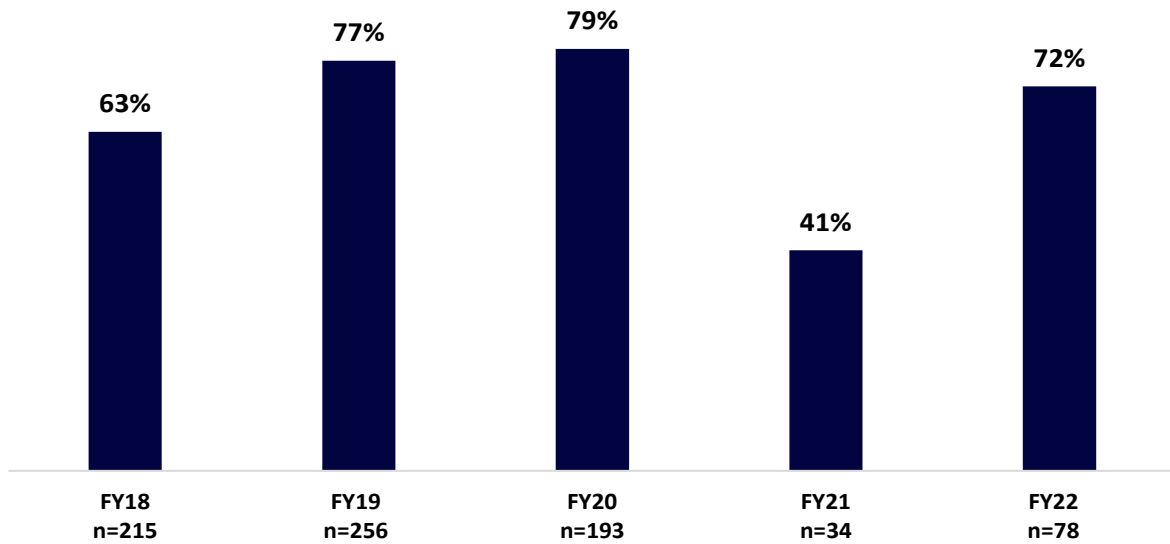
*Figure 14: Juvenile Supervision Placements Increase in FY22*



To successfully complete supervision, youth must meet all court ordered obligations and demonstrate increased positive behavior. Seventy-two percent of clients completed successfully during FY22, as shown in *Figure 15*. This is an impressive increase compared to the large drop we saw last fiscal year. When a client leaves probation, additional information is also collected in order to assess changes/improvements regarding school, employment, and substance use. Shown in *Table 9*, substance use saw an all-time low this year, while school and employment percentages both increased this year to the highest seen in 5 years.



*Figure 15: Successful Juvenile Supervision Closures*

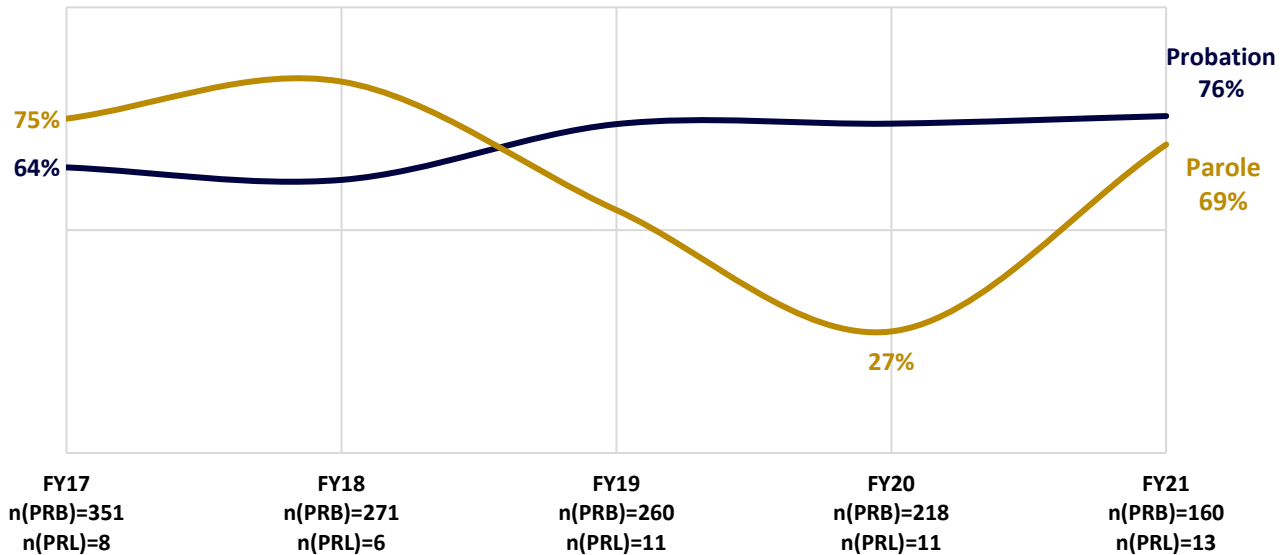


*Table 9: Juvenile Probation Outcomes*

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Attending School or Graduated	n=183	n=174	n=156	n=103	n=51
	83%	81%	78%	78%	88%
Employed	n=91	n=114	n=102	n=66	n=39
	69%	60%	59%	64%	72%
No Substance Use	n=185	n=175	n=160	n=104	n=50
	62%	69%	73%	76%	56%

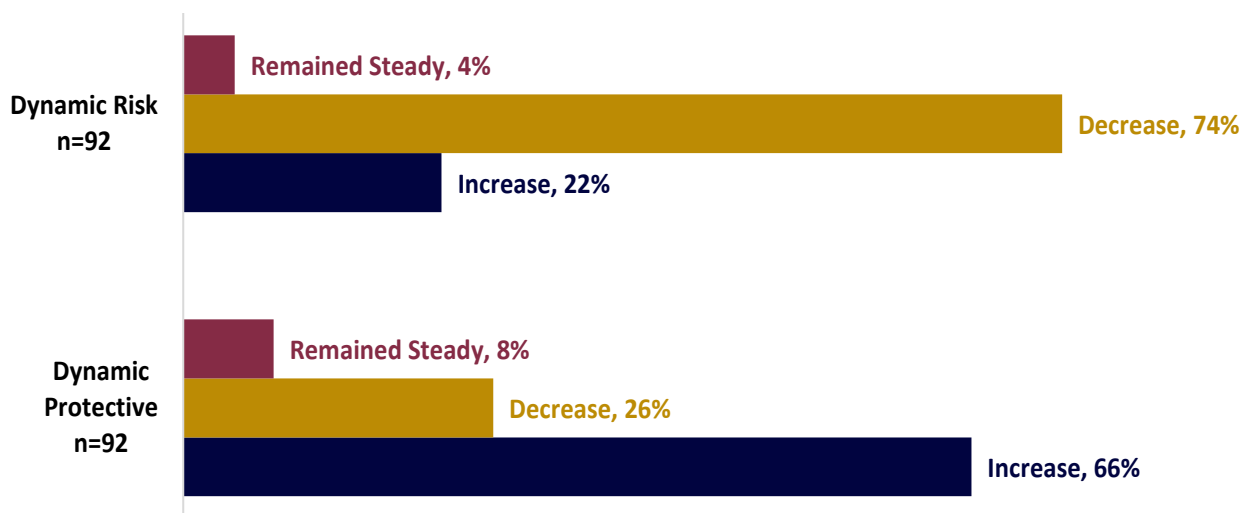
For juvenile probation clients, recidivism is also a key outcome measured by JDRDC-CSU. The goal is no recidivism, defined as youth having no new criminal charges one year after leaving active supervision. As shown in *Figure 16*, the percentage of youth on probation with no new charges increased by 2% compared to last fiscal year (from 74% to 76%), while the percentage of youth on parole with no new charges increased dramatically by 42% (from 27% to 69%).

Figure 16: 76% of Probation and 69% of Parole Youth had NO New Criminal Charges One Year after Leaving Supervision



As noted on page 8, JDRDC-CSU utilizes multiple evidence-based practices. The YASI is used most frequently with the juvenile supervision population to periodically assess a youth’s risk level for reoffending. Upon a client exiting supervision, they receive one final closure assessment. The two primary goals include seeing decreased dynamic risk levels and increased dynamic protective levels. Shown below in Figure 17, the agency saw many desired changes. Nearly three fourths of closure YASIs during FY22 showed decreases in dynamic risk factors. Also encouraging is that 66% of closure YASIs indicated higher levels of dynamic protective factors.

Figure 17: 74% of Youth Under Supervision Decreased Dynamic Risk Factors and 66% Increased Dynamic Protective Factors during FY22



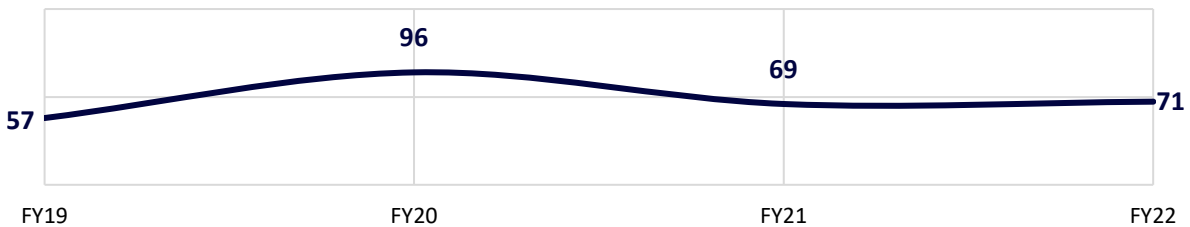
## ASSESSMENT SERVICES UNIT

Youth are referred to the Assessment Services Unit (ASU) after an adjudicatory hearing (trial phase). These youth are typically not previously court-involved and do not have a probation officer to advise on what would be beneficial for them. The unit is tasked with assessing juveniles' risk level for reoffending, strengths, and weaknesses before a dispositional hearing. This process helps inform judges so that they can tailor dispositions and services to the youth's individual needs.

The ASU was officially created in July of 2018 after a successful pilot phase of a true bi-furcation system.<sup>5</sup> Prior to this pilot (and eventual program creation), youth often had their adjudication and disposition hearing at the same time. The ASU received 71 referrals during FY22 (see Figure 18).

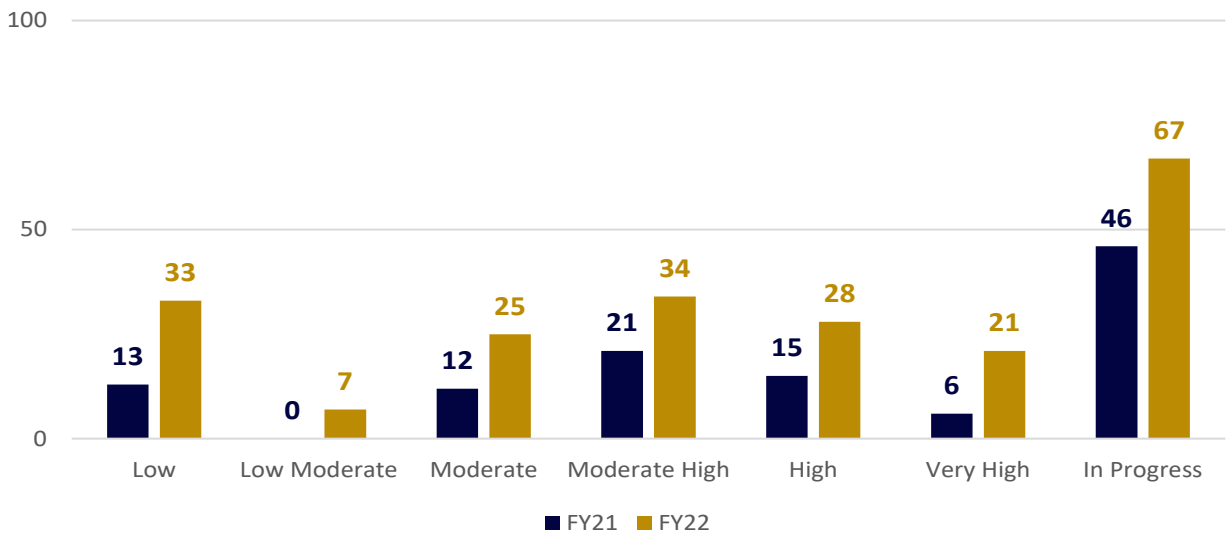


Figure 18: Referrals to ASU by Fiscal Year



Shown in the figure below, the most common risk level for youth referred to the ASU is 'Moderate High', followed by 'Low'. 'In Progress' refers to youth who have not finished their time in ASU at the time of reporting. Although increases were seen at all risk levels due to the higher caseload during FY22, the highest increase was seen in the number of youths with a 'Very High' risk level.

Figure 19: Risk Levels of ASU Referrals for FY21 and FY22



<sup>5</sup>A bi-furcated system within criminal justice refers to adjudication or trial proceedings and sentencing proceedings occurring separately. Prior to Fiscal Year 2018, adjudication and sentencing hearings for youth occurred at the same time.



Tysons Corner Sunset  
Fairfax, Virginia  
Credit: Rassi

## RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

The Fairfax County JDRDC-CSU oversees multiple residential facilities, designed to provide structured supervision and rehabilitation to different groups of clients.

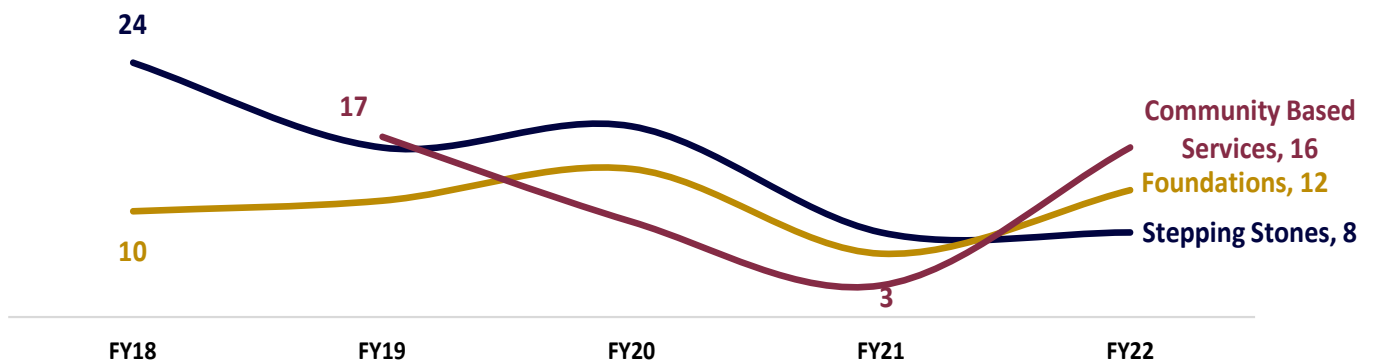


### FOUNDATIONS & STEPPING STONES

JDRDC-CSU operates two community-based residential treatment facilities, Foundations (FND) for females and Stepping Stones (SS) for males. These programs focus on identifying strengths and areas of need to craft tailored service plans. Both programs consist of a residential phase and a transition phase.

In addition to FND and SS, the JDRDC-CSU offers a Community Based Services program (CBS). This program provides intensive, in-home counseling for moderate- to high-risk youth who are at risk for or transitioning home from an out-of-home placement. Placements across the three programs remained the same or increased between FY21 and FY22 (see figure below).

Figure 20: Program Placements by Fiscal Year



During FY22, 44% of SS and 43% of FND discharges were successful (see Figure 21, page 33). Previously, successful completions of these two programs have been trending downward, however, FND saw an increase this year (13% to 43%). AWOLs (Absent Without Leave, i.e. a juvenile who has run away from a program) largely contribute to unsuccessful youth discharges for both programs. Twenty-seven percent of youth successfully completed CBS during FY22. Table 10 (page 33) provides an overview of the total number of residential closures by program over the past 5 years.

Figure 21: Successful Program Completions

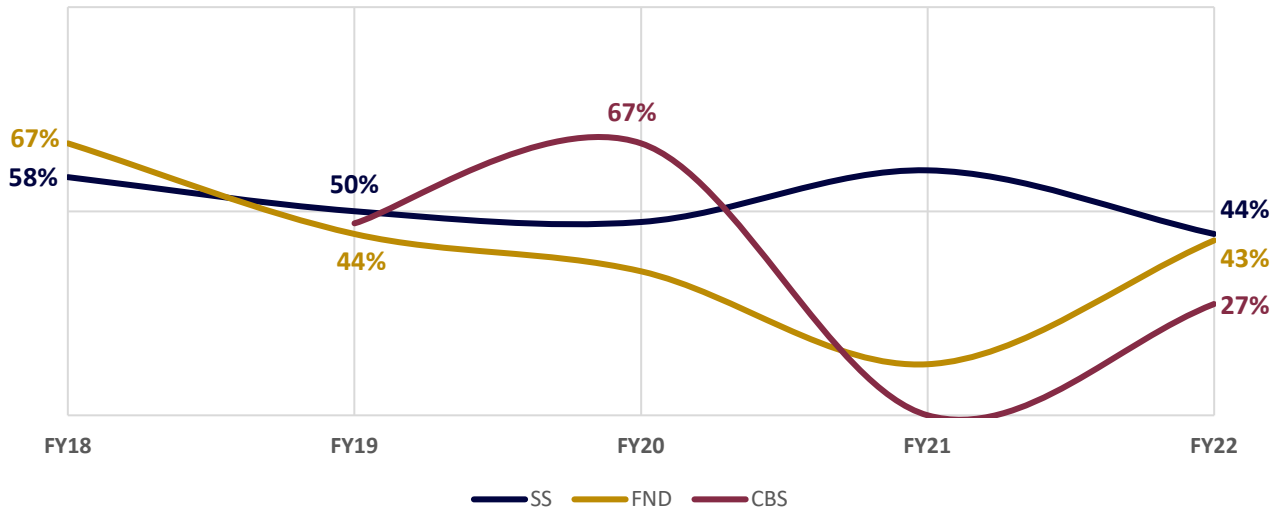


Table 10: Youth Residential Closures by Program

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
FND	3	9	17	8	7
SS	12	12	19	10	9
CBS	-	17	15	3	11

Recidivism information is reported one year behind. As shown in Figure 22, all seven youth (100%) leaving FND during FY21 had no new charges after one year. For SS, six (67%) out of nine youth had no new charges after one year. Compared to last year, FND showed an improved recidivism rate while SS declined. See Table 11 for the number of youth released from FND and SS, which was used in the recidivism calculation.

Figure 22: Youth with No New Charges within 12 Months of SS or FND Release

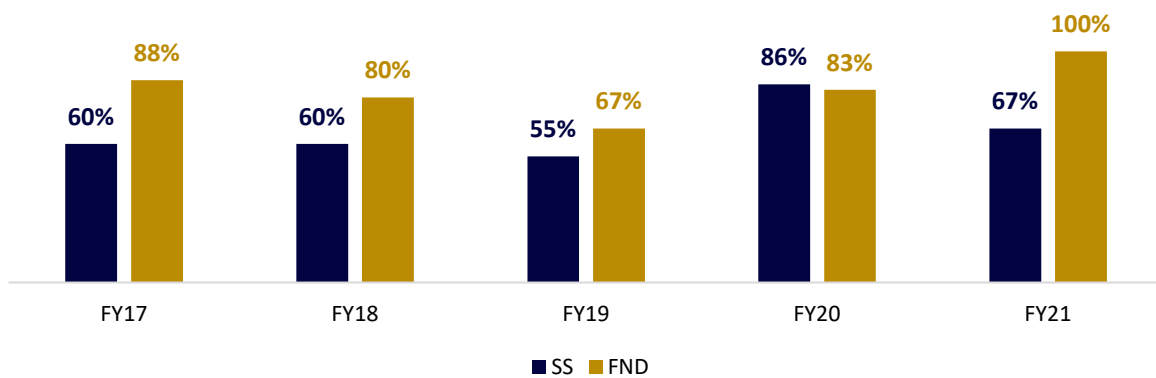


Table 11: Total Youth Released from FND and SS

	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
FND	8	5	6	12	7
SS	10	15	11	14	9

## JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

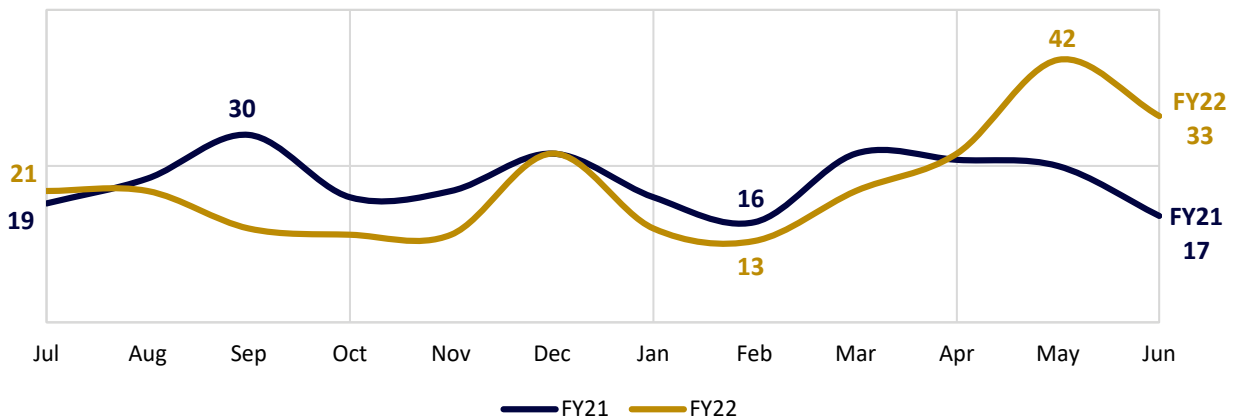
The Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) is a secure, structured environment that offers therapeutic programming and services to currently detained youth. Youth may be awaiting a future court hearing or serving a post-dispositional sentence ordered by the Judge. Youth placed at JDC have access to physical and mental healthcare services, recreational activities, educational services, and family engagement activities.

In line with decreasing juvenile crime, placements at JDC have been trending downwards over the years, as shown in Table 12. Covid-19 caused significant impacts, and FY22 placements are still well below typical trends, decreasing 3% from last fiscal year and 42% from FY20. A more in-depth view of JDC placements for the past two fiscal years is highlighted in Figure 23, which shows that monthly placements started to pick up towards the end of FY22.

Table 12: JDC Placements by Fiscal Year

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Placements	505	494	452	271	263

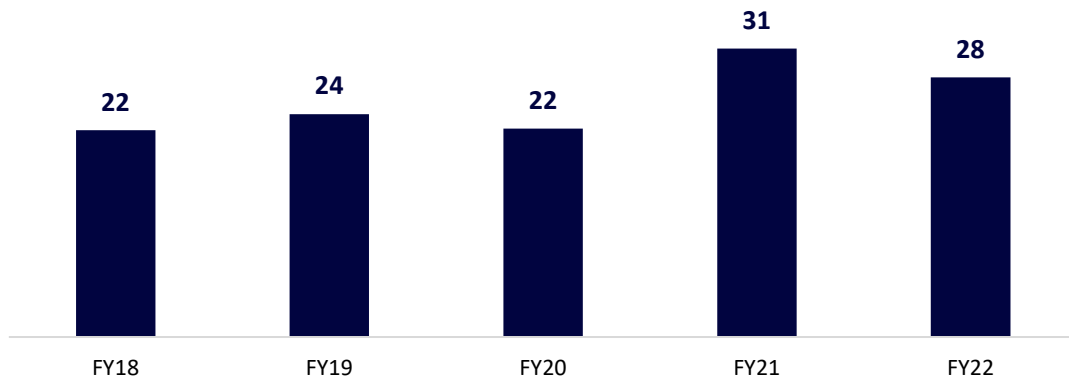
Figure 23: JDC Placements by Month





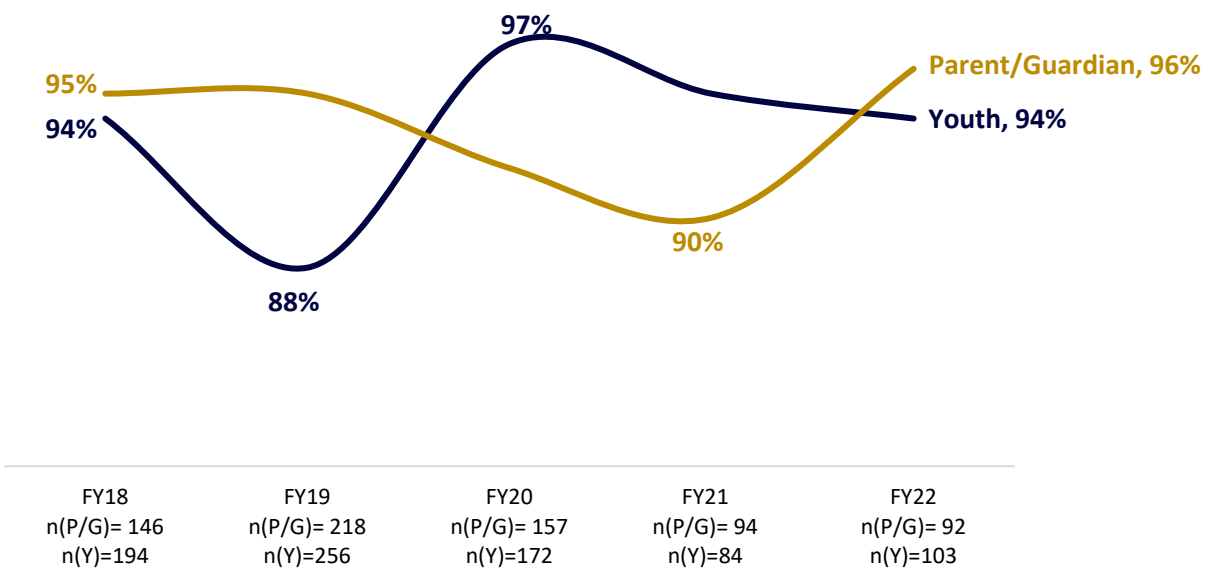
While placements decreased, youth are still staying in the facility longer than usual. However, during FY22, the average stay was 28 days, down from 31 in FY21.

Figure 24: Average Length of Stay (in Days) by Fiscal Year



Youth placed in JDC and their parents and/or guardians are offered feedback surveys upon exiting the facility. Encouragingly, feedback is largely positive. During FY22, 94% of youth stated they felt physically and emotionally safe while in JDC. Similarly, 93% of parents during FY22 said they believed JDC was a safe place for their child. Most youth and their parents/guardians indicate that their overall experience was satisfactory, as shown in Figure 25.

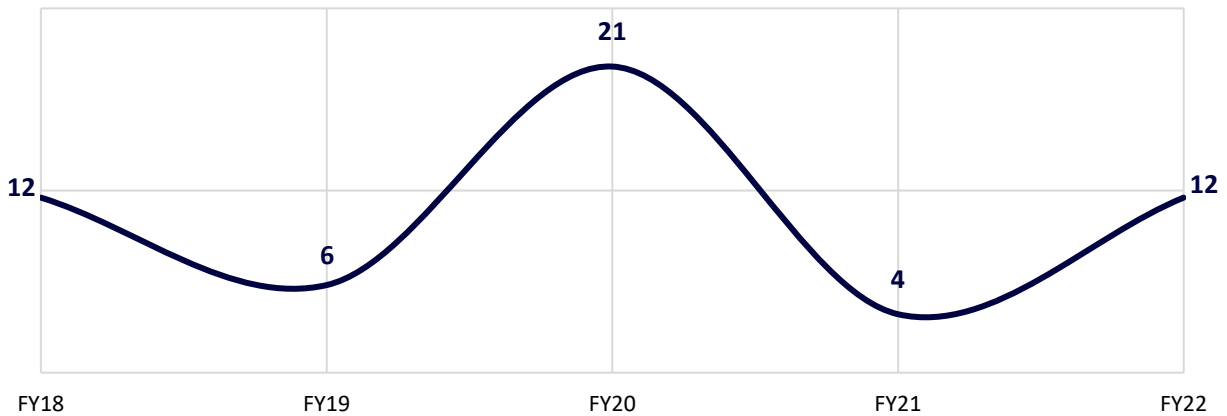
Figure 25: JDC Youth & Parent Overall Satisfaction Rates, FY18-FY22



## BETA PROGRAM

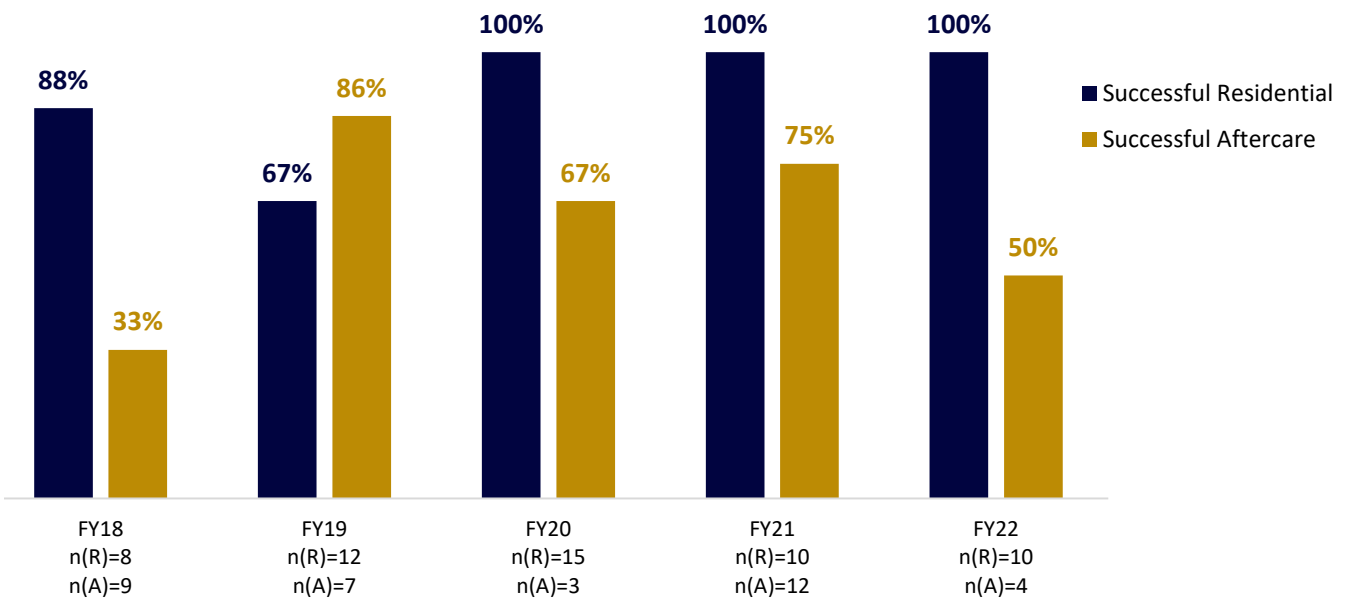
The BETA Program is also housed within JDC, which is a specialized male-only unit providing post-dispositional treatment and confinement for up to six months. The BETA Program can act as an alternative to committing youth to the Department of Juvenile Justice. Placements in the BETA program were declining from FY17 through FY19 but reached a peak of 21 during FY20. Like other programs/units, Covid-19 led to a large decline in placements between FY20 and FY21, but BETA placements rose again in FY22.

Figure 26: BETA Placements



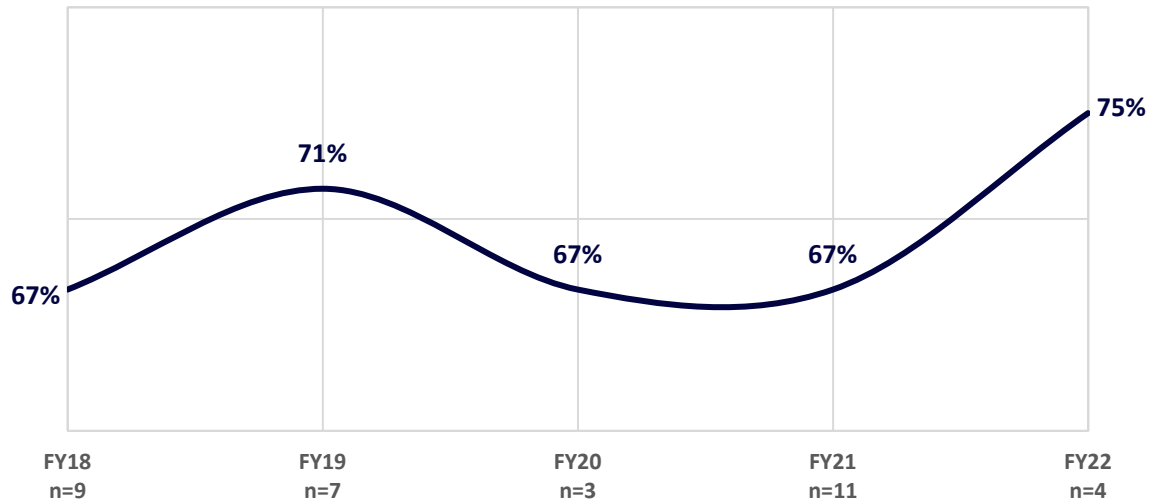
The BETA program consists of two parts: an in-house, residential phase and an aftercare phase. Successful completion of the aftercare portion entails six months of community supervision, completion of all court orders, and one final court hearing. The residential portion historical has high success rates (100% in FY20, FY21, and FY22). Fifty percent of youth completed aftercare successfully in FY22. This is down from FY21 (75%).

Figure 27: Successful BETA Completions



In addition to successful completions. The BETA program tracks whether youth receive new charges while in the aftercare phase. Historically, at least half of the youth avoid additional charges.

Figure 28: Youth Receiving No New Charges During BETA Aftercare



## SHELTER CARE

The Fairfax County Shelter Care (SC) facility provides services to both Pre-Dispositional and Post-Dispositional youth. Pre-Dispositional youth are youth in need of short-term and/or crisis intervention. Pre-Dispositional youth may also be youth charged with minor offenses, awaiting further court hearings. Post-Dispositional youth may be youth awaiting an alternative placement and/or additional court hearings. SC provides medical and psychological care, structured activities, and educational services.

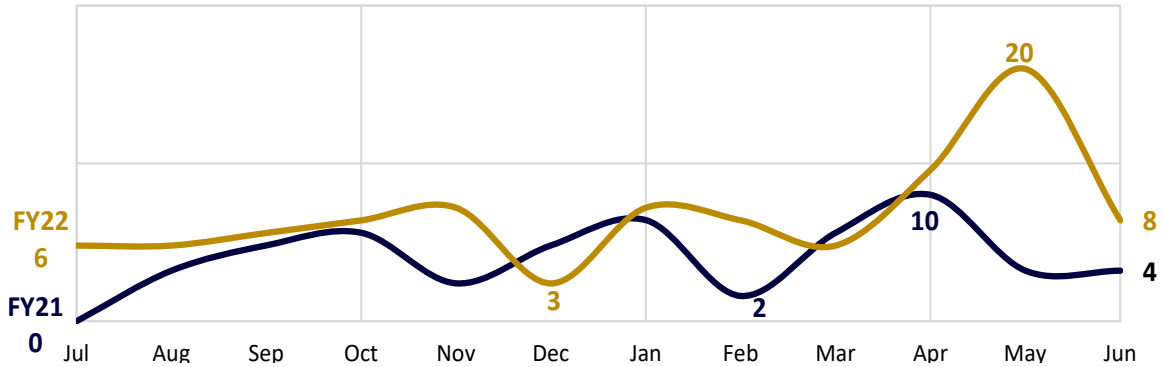
In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, SC closed from April 2020 through August 2020. Following this, placements significantly declined between FY20 and FY21 (see Table 13 below), and then increased by 67% during FY22.

Table 13: Shelter Care Placements, FY18-FY22

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
SC Placements	177	173	140	61	102

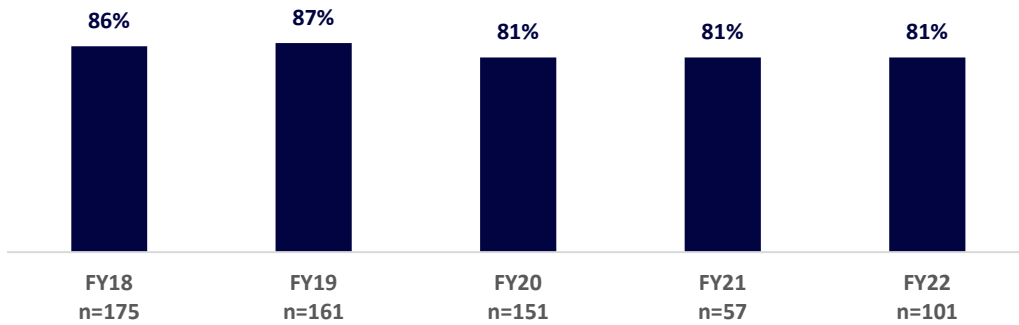
As shown in Figure 29, FY22 monthly placement numbers are higher than trends seen in FY21, as Shelter Care was required to remain at half capacity throughout FY 2021.

Figure 29: Monthly Shelter Care placements for FY22 rise from FY21



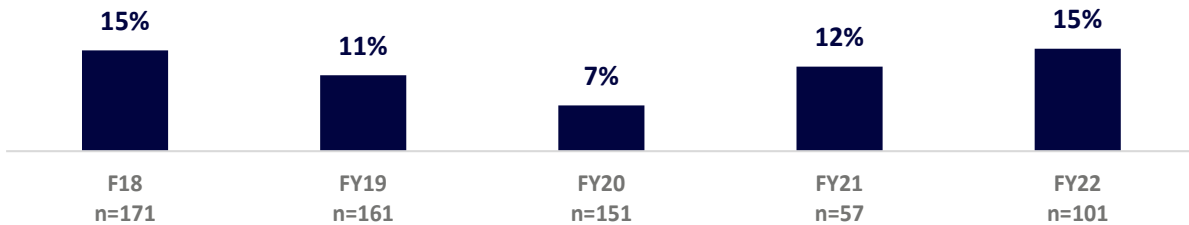
Shown below, 81% of youth exiting Shelter Care during FY22 discharged successfully. This rate remains stable since FY20.

Figure 30: Successful Discharges from Shelter Care



Despite SC not being a locked facility, few youth actually run from the facility. Shown below, runaway or absconder rates have ranged from 7% to 15% over the last few years.

Figure 31: Percentage of Youth Absconding from Shelter Care





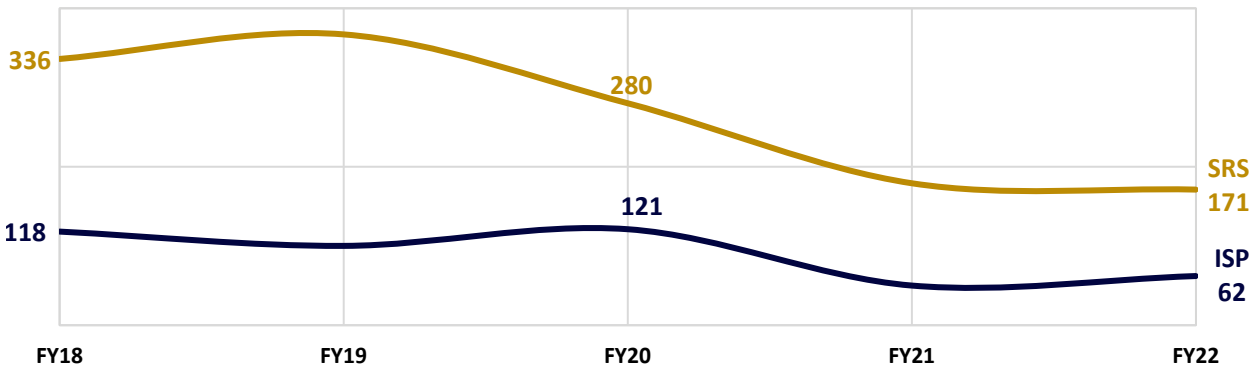
Frozen Scott's Run Waterfall  
Scott's Run Nature Preserve  
Fairfax County, VA  
By Vadim

## SUPERVISED RELEASE SERVICES & INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM

Supervised Release Services (SRS) provides pre- and post-dispositional supervision within the community. SRS encompasses the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), which provides community supervision at a more intense level (also pre- and post-dispositional). Clients under ISP receive more visits/contacts, particularly during evening and nighttime hours.

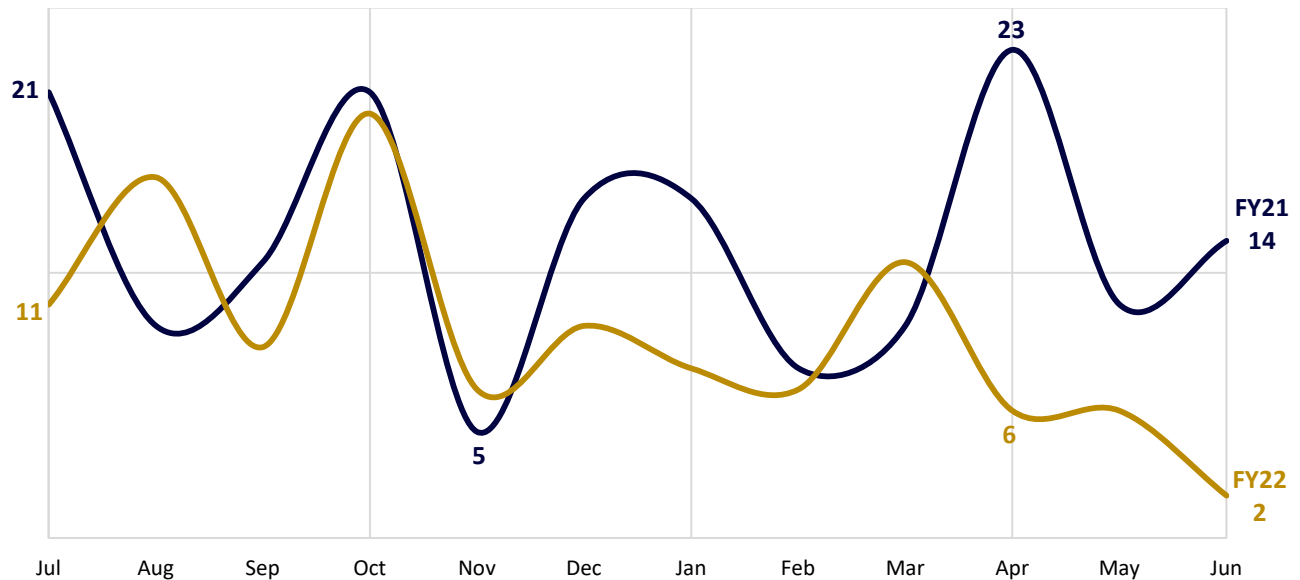
Both SRS and ISP saw slight changes between FY21 and FY22. SRS placements were trending upwards until FY19, but as detailed below, the program saw 53% fewer placements between FY19 and FY22. Similarly, ISP placements declined 49% from FY20 to FY22.

Figure 32: SRS & ISP Placements by Fiscal Year



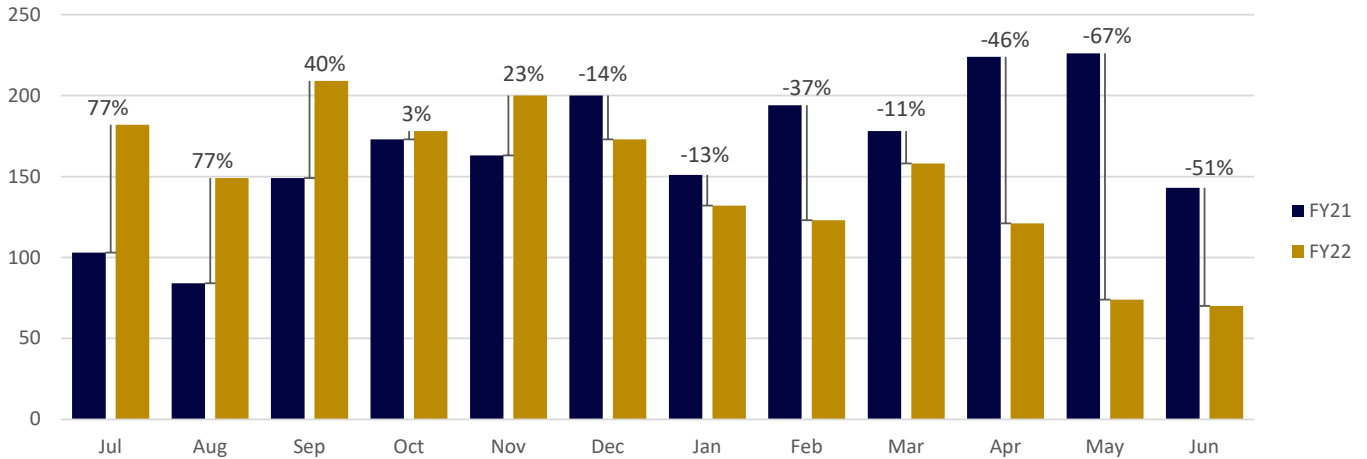
Both new placements and average length of stay for SRS are illustrated below. Placements in FY22 showed some of the lowest numbers since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. New SRS placements reached a new low in April, having only 2 new placements (down from 6 in May).

Figure 33: SRS New Placements by Month



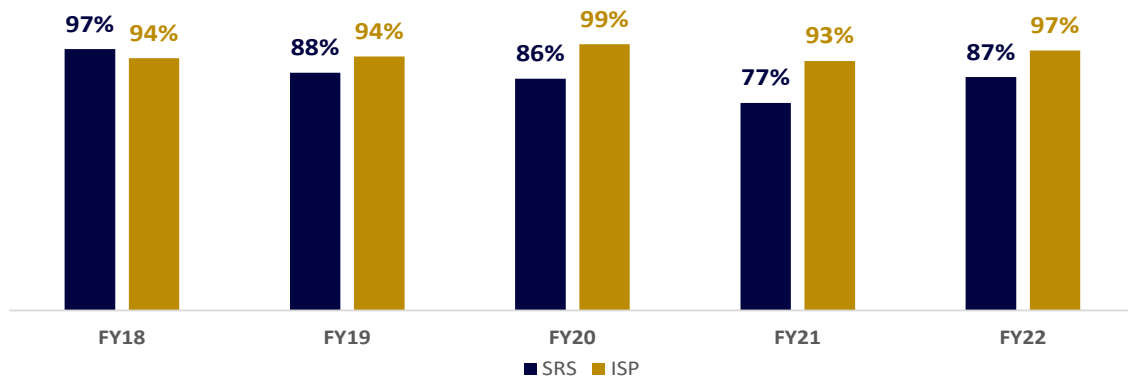
Compared to FY21, the length of stay for youth with SRS is decreased in FY22. Figure 34 shows that starting in December, each following month of FY22 had shorter length of stays when compared to the same month in FY21. May 2022 saw a 67% decrease in average length of stay when compared to May 2021.

Figure 34: SRS Average Length of Stay (in Days) by Month



Compared to FY21, both SRS and ISP show higher percentages of youth with no new charge while under supervision within the community. Additionally, both SRS and ISP have very high successful completion rates within their supervision program. Both programs also increased their success rate compared to FY21.

Figure 35: SRS & ISP Successfully Completing Supervision



The service disruptions associated with the pandemic significantly decreased the amount of client feedback surveys received for both SRS and ISP. While no youth nor parent/guardian surveys were returned for ISP, the SRS program received favorable feedback during FY22.

**100% of youth (n=5) and 100% (n=7) of parent/guardians indicated that they were overall satisfied with their SRS experience. This remains constant from last fiscal year, and is an improvement compared to FY18 and FY19 (50%-94%).**

\*FY20 data not available.

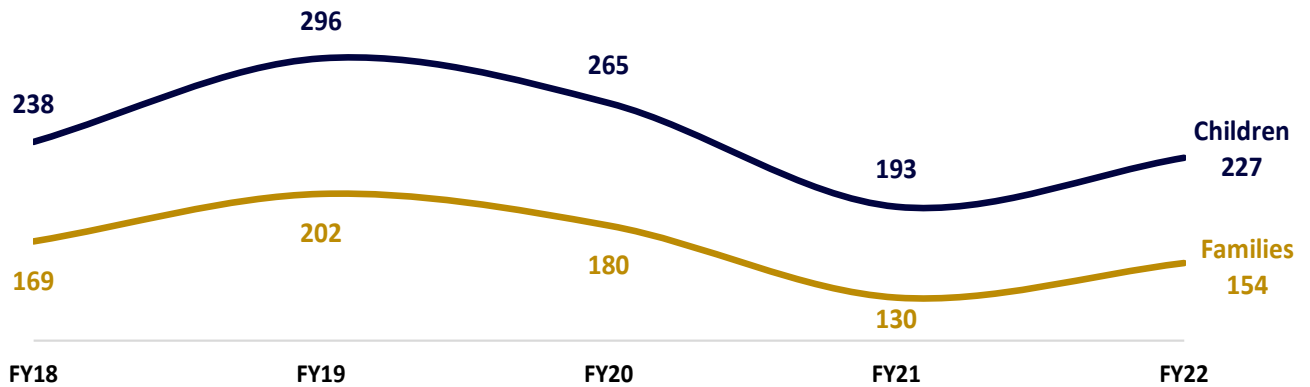
## SUPERVISED VISITATION & EXCHANGE

Supervised Visitation and Exchange (SVE) allows for safe and consistent parenting time in accordance with a Fairfax County court order. The program achieves this by providing supervised visitation and/or supervised exchanges for non-custodial parents.

Prior to FY18, JDRDC-CSU operated two separate, but similar programs: Safe Havens and Stronger Together. When grant funding ended for Save Havens, the two programs became one.

SVE served 154 families and 227 children during FY22. Both these numbers are higher than FY21, but lower than previous years. As shown below, prior to Covid-19, the number of SVE clients served had been trending upwards.

Figure 36: SVE Clients Served

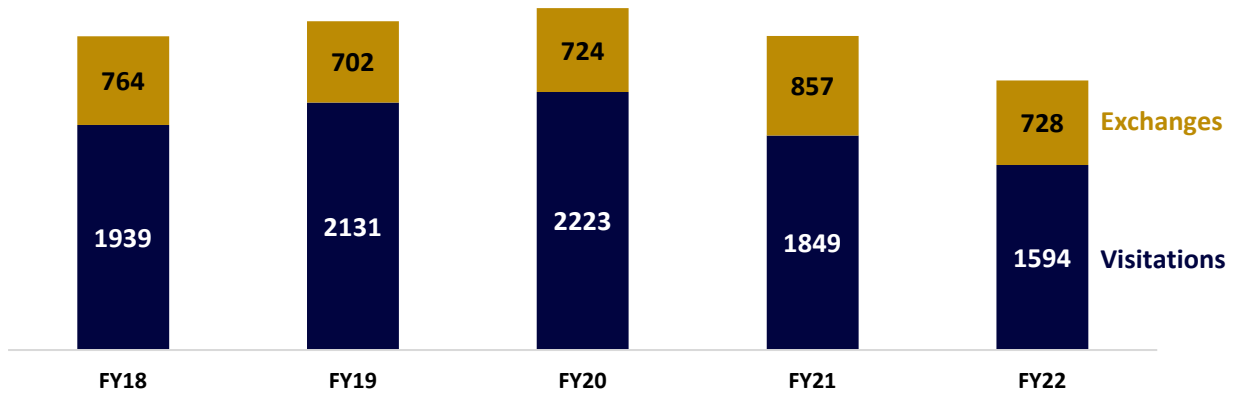


The overall total of visitations and exchanges decreased by 14% between FY21 and FY22 (see Figure 37). Part of these efforts included utilizing virtual visitation options.

**Of the 1,594 visitations conducted during FY22, 321 (20.1%) of them were virtual.**

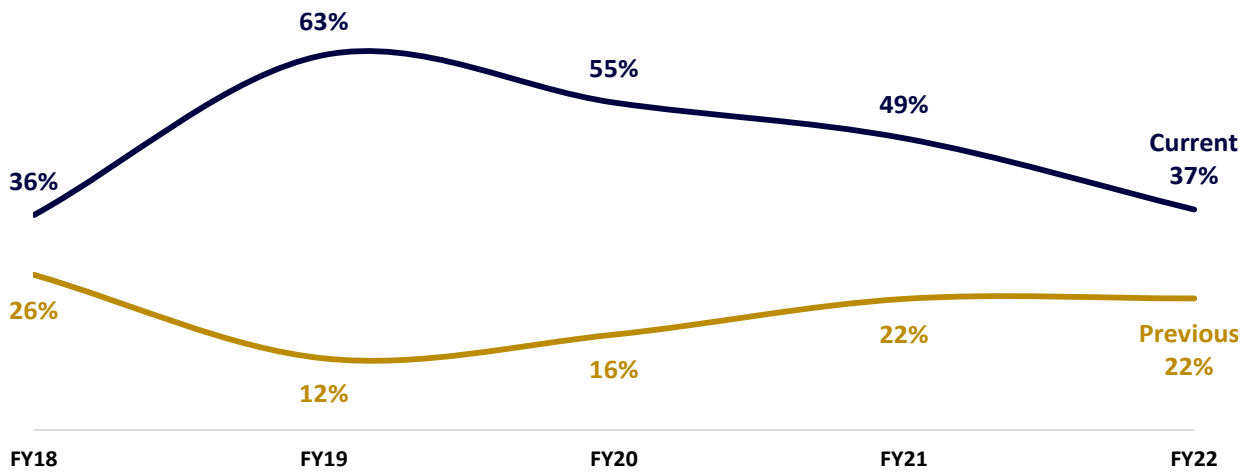


Figure 37: Number of Visitations & Exchanges Provided



While the usage of virtual visitations helped avoid service total disruptions for many, it was not a viable option for everyone. For some clients, protective orders prohibited it. This did unfortunately limit some clients' ability to access services, given that SVE typically serves a high number of clients with protective orders in place. As shown below, 37% of clients had an active protective order during FY22.

Figure 38: Percentage of SVE Clients with a Current or Prior Protective Order



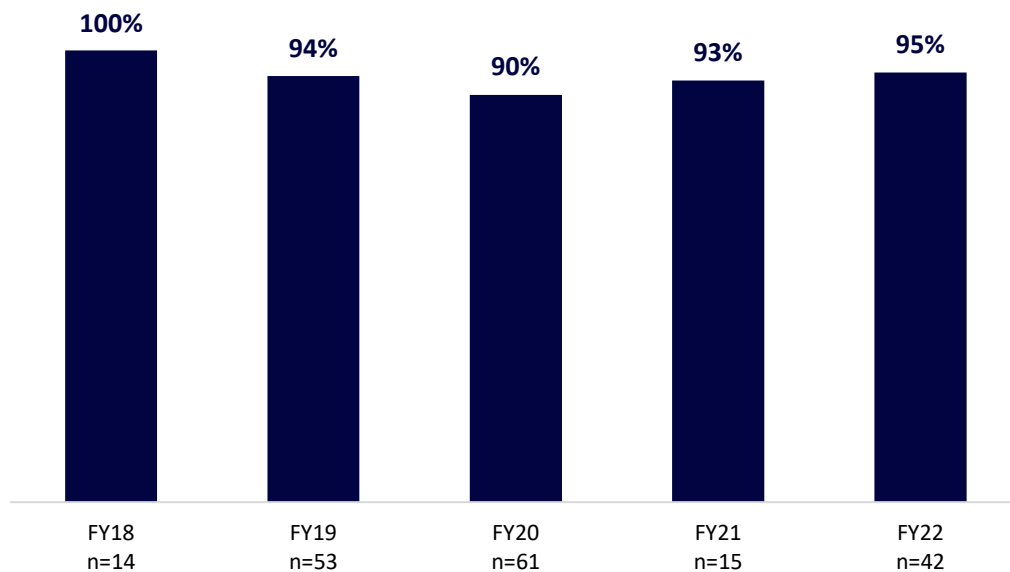
SVE clients complete feedback surveys about their experiences. Historically SVE clients have positive things to say about the program. A select few questions are highlighted in the table below, showing that clients felt safer using the SVE program and believed that visitation would not have occurred without using SVE services.

Table 14: SVE Client Feedback

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Visitation would not have occurred without the help of the Supervised Visitation Program.	n=12	n=52	n=61	n=14	n=39
	92%	78%	81%	79%	95%
When using this program for visitation or exchange, I felt more physically and emotionally safe than I did with my previous arrangement.	n=12	n=52	n=61	n=12	n=34
	67%	78%	81%	83%	82%

Additionally, 95% of clients during FY22 indicated they were satisfied with their overall SVE experience, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 39: SVE Clients Overall Satisfaction with their Experiences



The Parent Coaching program was implemented by SVE to provide clients with the education and skills necessary to better connect with their children and provide a more meaningful experience in the program. Information on the Parent Coaching offered for FY22 is below.

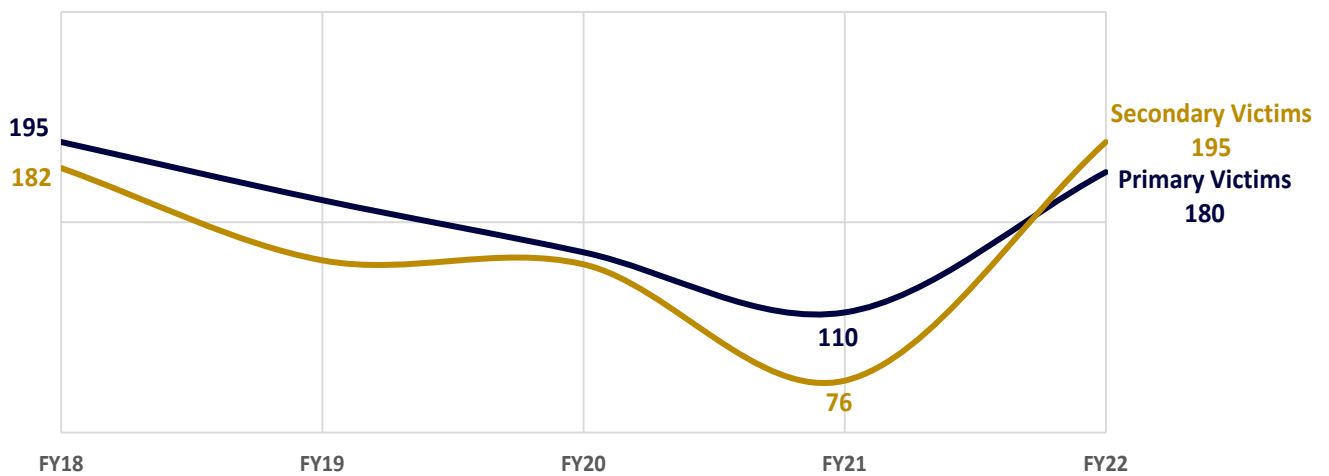
<p><b>19</b> Parents Completed the Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory and asked for parenting coaching.</p>	<p><b>5</b> Parents completed 8-12 secessions with a staff parenting coach.</p>	<p><b>28</b> Parents were referred to Two Parents Two Homes- the FCPS Co-parenting class that is required by the code of Virginia.</p>	<p><b>16</b> Parents were referred to other parenting programs such as Parents in Tech or Fairfax County Parenting Education Programs.</p>
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## VICTIM SERVICES

The Victim Services Unit (VSU) within JDRDC was established in 2001. It was the first of its kind in Virginia. Staff in this unit provide direct support to victims of crime, their families, and any witness that may be experiencing emotional, physical, or financial impacts. Staff focus on providing advocacy and information as victims, etc. navigate the criminal justice system.

Over the past few years, the number of victims served has declined, in line with decreasing juvenile crime. However, the number of victims served increased to 180 during FY22- a 64% increase from last fiscal year.

Figure 40: Victims Served by Fiscal Year



Shown in Table 15, staff attended a total of 469 court hearings during FY22. This represents a 404% increase from FY21 and a 42% increase from FY20. Previously, court hearings were delayed for abnormally long periods in response to changing safety policies and procedures during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, court hearings are no longer delayed. As such, these large increases indicate a return to pre-Covid-19 trends.

Table 15: Court Hearings Attended by Victim Services Staff

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Hearings attended	487	475	331	93	469
Average Hearings Per Client	2.5	2.9	2.3	0.8	2.6

The Victim Impact Class (VIC) is an educational program designed to teach offenders about the human consequences of crime. Offenders are taught how crime affects the victim and the victim’s family, friends, and community, and how it also affects them and their own families, friends, and communities. VIC is offered in both individual and group settings, and are offered in Diversion, Residential, Probation, and non-Probation settings.

Youth who participate in victim education can be either ‘Adjudicated’ or ‘Diverted’. ‘Adjudicated’ offenders are from BETA, SS, and Probation, while ‘Diverted’ offenders are from Pre-Assessment and the Diversion, Shoplifting, and Restorative Justice programs.

As shown in Figures 41 and 42 below, during FY22, 100% of adjudicated offenders and 92% of diverted offenders successfully completed Victim Education. Success rates increased for both adjudicated and diverted offenders (+10% and +3% respectively), although the total number of youth completing VIC Education decreased compared to last year (28 to 14).

Figure 41: Successful Victim Education Referrals for Adjudicated Youth

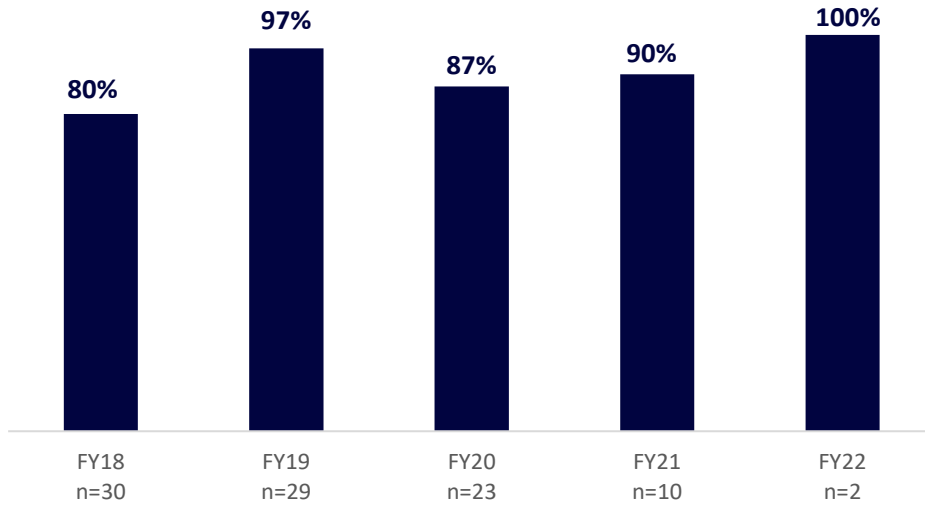
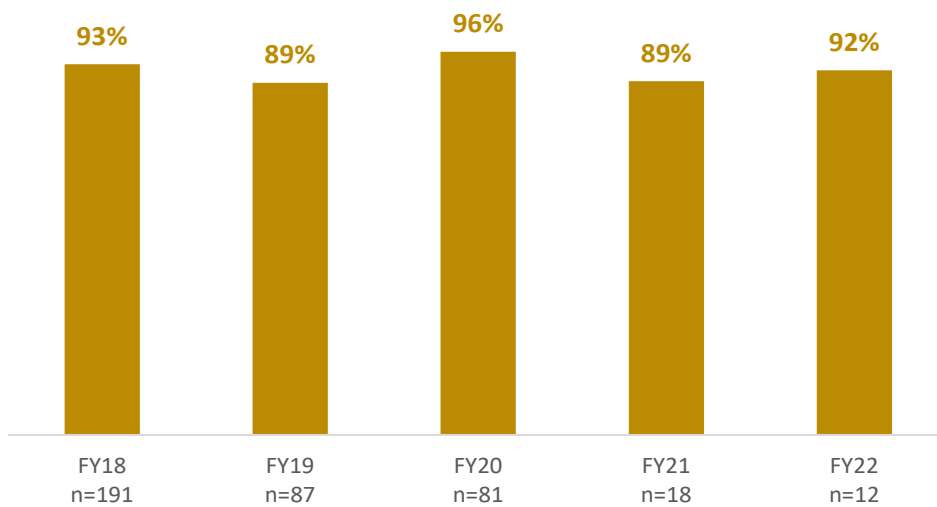


Figure 42: Successful Victim Education Referrals for Diverted Youth



As shown in the table below, rates of youth indicating VIC Education benefitted them have ranged from 90%-96% in the previous four years. However, in FY22, just 73% of youth completing the Pre-Post VIC Survey felt that the class was beneficial for them. This is a 23% decrease compared to FY21.

Table 16: Percentage of Youth who Benefitted from VIC Education

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
	n=46	n=40	n=19	n=24	n=22
% Agree	91%	90%	95%	96%	73%





**A FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA PUBLICATION**  
**July 2023**

Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court  
Research and Development Unit  
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/juveniledomesticrelations/>

*Data analysis and report prepared by Ahlexus Bailey, Lead Research Analyst and  
Ana Ealley, Research Program Manager*



Fairfax County is committed to nondiscrimination on the basis of disability in all county programs, services and activities. Reasonable accommodations will be provided upon request. For information, call Juvenile CSU Administration at 703-246-3433 or TTY 711.