JDCs

DJJ provides partial funding and serves as the regulatory agency for 24 JDCs operated by local governments or multijurisdictional commissions. JDCs provide temporary care for youth under secure custody pending a court appearance (pre-D) and those held after disposition (post-D). Educational instruction is required within 24 hours of detainment (or the next school day) and is provided by licensed staff funded by VDOE's Division of State Operated Programs and contracted through a local school division. In addition to attending school while in a JDC, youth participate in a structured program of care, which includes medical and mental health screenings and services, recreational and psycho-educational activities, visitation, and volunteer services (e.g., services provided by religious organizations). The map below shows the area served by each JDC.

Each JDC provides pre-D detention, which can be ordered by a judge, intake officer, or magistrate. (See page 6 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Intake officers use the DAI to make detention decisions. (See Appendix C.) All JDCs also provide post-D detention without programs, typically for up to 30 days, while some JDCs provide post-D detention with programs for up to 180 days for most offenses pursuant to § 16.1-284.1 of the Code of Virginia. Treatment services in post-D detention with programs are coordinated by the JDC, the CSU, and the youth's family, sometimes including local mental health and social services agencies. Individualized services such as anger management, substance use treatment, life skills, career-readiness education, and victim empathy are provided to meet youth's needs. As of June 30, 2024, 227 of the 1,376 certified JDC beds were certified to facilitate post-D detention with programs.

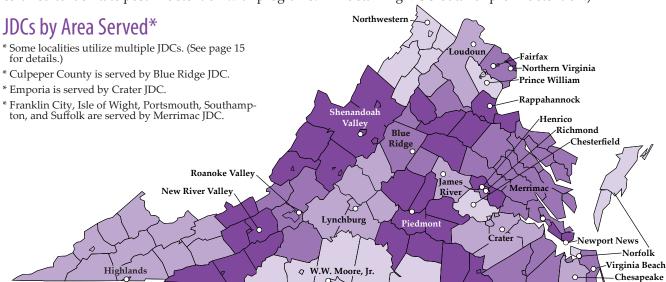
Nineteen JDCs also partner with DJJ to facilitate admission and evaluation services, such as medical, psychological, behavioral, educational, career-readiness, and sociological evaluations for youth in direct care. As of June 30, 2024, six JDCs contract with DJJ to operate CPPs, which are evidence-based and evidence-informed residential programs for youth in direct care. Five JDCs operate detention reentry programs, which allow youth in direct care to transition to the community 30 to 180 days before release. Youth in direct care admission and evaluation, CPPs, detention reentry, or individually contracted JDC beds are counted in the direct care population despite being housed in JDCs. In FY 2024, the direct care ADP in JDC facilities was 125 youth.

JDC Data

A detainment is counted as the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detainment is not counted if a youth is transferred to another JDC (e.g., for a court hearing in another jurisdiction) or has a change in dispositional status (e.g., from pre-D detention to post-D detention with programs) before being released.

Detention dispositional statuses are categorized as pre-D, post-D without programs, post-D with programs, or other. (See Appendix E.) Statuses are counted for each new status or status change. One detainment may have multiple dispositional statuses; therefore, the total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detainments.

Beginning in FY 2019, individual offenses are associated with a detainment. Any changes to these offenses after intake (e.g., nolle prosequi, amended) may not be reflected in the data, resulting in possible inaccuracies in the offense data for post-D detention. (See page 40 for detaining MSO data for pre-D detention.)



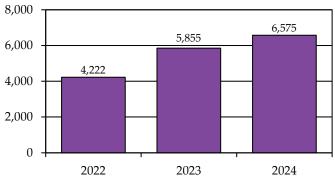


Detention Offerings, FY 2024*

		Direct Care				
JDC	Post-D (Programs)	Admission and Evaluation	СРР	Detention Reentry		
Blue Ridge	Χ	Χ	Χ	X		
Chesapeake	Χ					
Chesterfield	Χ	Χ	Х			
Crater		Χ				
Fairfax	Χ	Χ				
Henrico						
Highlands	Χ	Χ				
James River	Χ	Χ				
Loudoun	Χ					
Lynchburg	Χ					
Merrimac	Χ	Χ				
New River Valley	Χ					
Newport News	Χ	Χ	Χ			
Norfolk	Χ	Χ		X		
Northern Virginia	Χ	Χ				
Northwestern	Χ	Χ				
Piedmont		Χ				
Prince William		Χ	Χ			
Rappahannock	Χ	Χ		X		
Richmond	Χ	Χ		X		
Roanoke Valley	Χ	Χ				
Shenandoah Valley		Χ	Χ	Х		
Virginia Beach	X	Χ	Χ			
W. W. Moore, Jr.	Χ	Χ				
Total	19	19	6	5		

- * All JDCs offer pre-D detention, post-D detention without programs, and other routine detention services.
- * Offerings are determined on the last day of the FY.
- * Merrimac CPP closed to youth on September 22, 2023. Rappahannock CPP closed to youth on December 19, 2023.

Detainments, FY 2022-2024



- » Detainments increased 55.7% from FY 2022 to FY 2024
- » In FY 2024, there were 30 weekend detainments, which may include multiple weekend stays as part of a single detainment.

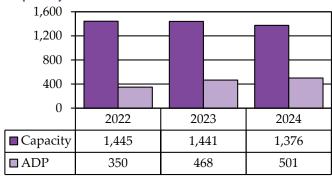
Detention Demographics, FY 2024*

Demographics	Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Total Detainments	
n		(No.	[(Pr		
Race	0.00/	0.00/	0.00/	0.70/	
Asian	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	
Black	55.1%	33.2%	57.4%	52.9%	
White	36.6%	52.7%	34.6%	38.1%	
Other/Unknown	7.6%	13.2%	8.0%	8.3%	
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	16.8%	15.6%	12.3%	16.8%	
Non-Hispanic	71.1%	62.3%	79.6%	70.0%	
Unknown/Missing	12.0%	22.1%	8.0%	13.3%	
Sex					
Female	25.0%	31.3%	11.7%	25.6%	
Male	75.0%	68.7%	88.3%	74.4%	
Age					
8-12	3.7%	1.8%	0.0%	3.5%	
13	7.2%	7.5%	0.0%	7.1%	
14	14.4%	11.0%	10.5%	14.1%	
15	21.5%	20.3%	29.0%	21.3%	
16	26.2%	28.1%	29.0%	26.5%	
17	26.7%	31.0%	31.5%	27.4%	
18-20	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	
Total	5,838	770	162	6,575	

- * One detainment may include multiple dispositional statuses, including "other" statuses; therefore, the sum of the statuses may not equal the total detainments.
- » Black youth represented 55.1% of youth with pre-D detention statuses, 33.2% of youth with statuses for post-D detention without programs, and 57.4% of youth with statuses for post-D detention with programs.
- » White youth represented 36.6% of youth with pre-D detention statuses, 52.7% of youth with statuses for post-D detention without programs, and 34.6% of youth with statuses for post-D detention with programs.
- » The average age at detainment was 15.9 years.
- » The average ages by detention status were as follows:
 - > Pre-D detention 15.9 years
 - > Post-D detention without programs 16.1 years
 - > Post-D detention with programs 16.4 years



Capacity and ADP, FY 2022-2024*



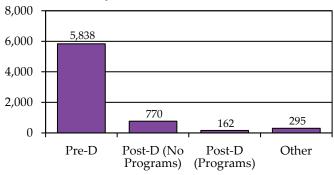
- * Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY and represent the number of certified beds; they may not represent the number of "operational" or "staffed" beds, which may be substantially lower.
- » JDCs consistently operate below certified capacity.

DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2022-2024*

DAI Scores	2022	2023	2024
0-9 (Release)	22.2%	26.1%	28.3%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	17.0%	18.2%	17.5%
15+ (Secure Detention)	55.3%	50.9%	49.6%
Missing	5.4%	4.8%	4.7%
Total Detainments	3,090	4,552	5,055

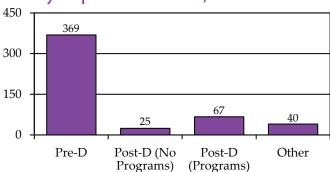
- * Data include only pre-D detainments recorded as non-judgeordered.
- » Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2024, 49.6% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » In FY 2024, of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention and received a DAI score of 14 or less, 25.9% had mandatory overrides. (See Appendix C.)

Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2024*



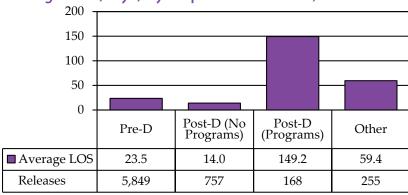
- * Youth with dispositional status changes during their detainment are counted in each dispositional status.
- » 82.6% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 10.9% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.3% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 4.2% of dispositional statuses were other statuses. (See Appendix E.)

ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2024



- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (369).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the lowest ADP (25).

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2024 Releases*



* A release is counted when a dispositional status is closed even if a new status is opened and the youth remains in a JDC.

- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (149.2 days) and the fewest releases (168).
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 23.5 days and the most releases (5,849).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (14.0 days).
- » See page 40 for more details on pre-D detention LOSs.



Pre-D Detention Statuses by MSO Category, FY 2024*

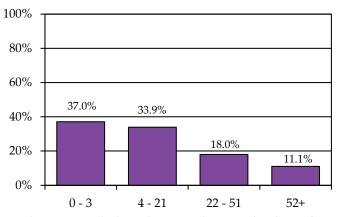
MSO Category	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Delinquent	•		
Alcohol	N/A	1.4%	0.3%
Arson	2.5%	0.8%	1.4%
Assault	22.7%	37.5%	19.1%
Burglary	5.8%	N/A	2.8%
Computer	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	0.6%	0.1%
Escapes	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Extortion	5.7%	1.2%	3.1%
Fraud	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Gangs	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Kidnapping	2.2%	0.1%	1.1%
Larceny	22.3%	4.7%	11.9%
Marijuana	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Murder	1.4%	N/A	0.7%
Narcotics	5.6%	0.6%	2.9%
Obscenity	2.7%	0.2%	1.3%
Obstruction of Justice	0.9%	5.3%	1.6%
Robbery	10.8%	N/A	5.3%
Sexual Abuse	4.8%	0.3%	2.4%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Telephone	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Trespass	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%
Vandalism	2.6%	4.2%	2.1%
Weapons	3.6%	30.1%	8.2%
Other	0.8%	1.9%	2.4%
Technical	•		
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	13.4%
Failure to Appear	0.4%	6.2%	1.5%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.4%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	10.7%
Traffic			
Traffic	3.6%	1.8%	2.1%
Status/Other			
CHINS	N/A	N/A	0.3%
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	1.1%
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	0.1%
Other	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Total Pre-D Statuses	2,854	1,246	5,838

- * "Total" includes felonies, misdemeanors, other, and missing offenses; therefore, the sum of felonies and misdemeanors may not equal the total, and total percentages may not add to 100%.
- * See the first four caveats on page 23 (bottom right) for explanations of offense category data.

- » 68.2% of pre-D detention statuses were for delinquent offenses, 26.1% were for technical offenses, 2.1% were for traffic offenses, and 1.5% were for status or other offenses. 2.1% of pre-D detention statuses were missing offense information.
- » Assault (19.1%) and contempt of court (13.4%) were the two most common offenses among pre-D detention statuses.
 - Assault (22.7%) and larceny (22.3%) were the most common offenses among felony pre-D detention statuses.
 - Assault (37.5%) and weapons (30.1%) were the most common offenses among misdemeanor pre-D detention statuses.

Pre-D detention constituted the majority of both ADP (73.6%) and detention statuses (82.6%).

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2024 Releases*



- * A release is counted when a dispositional status is closed even if a new status is opened and the youth remains in a JDC.
- » There were 5,849 pre-D detention releases.
- » Over a third of youth (37.0%) in pre-D detention had an LOS between zero and three days while a similar proportion (33.9%) had an LOS between four and 21 days.



Summary by JDC

Detainments and DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2024*

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)					
	Detariments	0-9 (Release)	10-14 (Det. Alt.)	15+ (Secure)	Missing	Total	
Blue Ridge	113	25.0%	25.9%	40.7%	8.3%	108	
Chesapeake	153	12.6%	11.8%	75.6%	0.0%	119	
Chesterfield	310	17.6%	12.4%	68.9%	1.0%	193	
Crater	173	28.6%	9.5%	57.1%	4.8%	147	
Fairfax	568	16.1%	22.2%	60.2%	1.6%	510	
Henrico	372	25.1%	11.9%	56.4%	6.6%	243	
Highlands	225	24.0%	21.2%	52.7%	2.1%	146	
James River	69	36.8%	19.3%	40.4%	3.5%	57	
Loudoun	103	24.5%	21.4%	50.0%	4.1%	98	
Lynchburg	226	38.5%	25.4%	33.1%	3.0%	169	
Merrimac	444	36.8%	13.2%	48.2%	1.8%	334	
New River Valley	138	20.9%	26.4%	51.6%	1.1%	91	
Newport News	442	20.6%	16.7%	51.8%	10.9%	311	
Norfolk	301	29.8%	16.5%	52.0%	1.6%	248	
Northern Virginia	380	39.2%	12.4%	34.3%	14.1%	370	
Northwestern	252	42.7%	17.5%	36.9%	2.9%	103	
Piedmont	106	35.4%	7.7%	47.7%	9.2%	65	
Prince William	318	24.5%	17.0%	51.7%	6.8%	265	
Rappahannock	393	28.6%	12.0%	51.1%	8.3%	325	
Richmond	267	29.2%	18.6%	50.8%	1.3%	236	
Roanoke Valley	375	31.5%	25.6%	38.2%	4.6%	238	
Shenandoah Valley	251	43.8%	21.9%	33.9%	0.5%	192	
Virginia Beach	370	32.4%	18.3%	46.8%	2.4%	327	
W. W. Moore, Jr.	226	24.5%	21.4%	49.7%	4.4%	159	
Total Detainments	6,575	28.3%	17.5%	49.6%	4.7%	5,055	

^{*} The sum of detainments for "Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only" by JDC may not equal "Total Detainments" due to differences in facility movements and detainments.



[»] Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2024, 49.6% statewide had a DAI score indicating secure detention, varying by facility (33.1-75.6%).

Capacity and ADP, FY 2024*

JDC	Certified					
	Capacity	Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	Total ADP
Blue Ridge	40	5	0	3	0	8
Chesapeake	35	11	1	0	3	15
Chesterfield	90	14	1	5	4	23
Crater	22	12	0	N/A	1	12
Fairfax	121	23	0	5	0	29
Henrico	20	12	0	0	0	12
Highlands	35	10	3	3	1	17
James River	60	23	1	12	1	35
Loudoun	20	2	0	0	0	3
Lynchburg	48	15	1	2	3	20
Merrimac	48	21	2	2	2	26
New River Valley	24	5	2	3	0	10
Newport News	110	28	1	7	4	40
Norfolk	80	17	2	7	5	31
Northern Virginia	70	27	0	0	0	27
Northwestern	32	7	4	0	1	13
Piedmont	20	7	1	N/A	1	8
Prince William	72	19	1	N/A	1	21
Rappahannock	80	22	1	3	1	28
Richmond	60	13	0	6	5	24
Roanoke Valley	81	14	1	3	2	21
Shenandoah Valley	58	14	1	N/A	1	15
Virginia Beach	90	33	0	5	1	39
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	18	2	1	2	23
Total	1,376	369	25	67	40	501

^{*} Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY and represent the number of certified beds; they may not represent the number of "operational" or "staffed" beds, which may be substantially lower.

- » JDCs consistently operate below certified capacity.
- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (369).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the lowest ADP (25).

^{*} ADPs by dispositional status, ADPs by facility, and statewide ADPs may not be equal due to differences in the tracking of dispositional statuses, facility movements, detainments, and releases; therefore, the sum of ADPs presented in the table may not equal the totals.

 $^{^*}$ N/A indicates that the JDC does not operate post-D detention with programs. While Henrico JDC does not operate post-D detention with programs, an ADP of 0.1 is reported due to temporary transfers from another JDC.