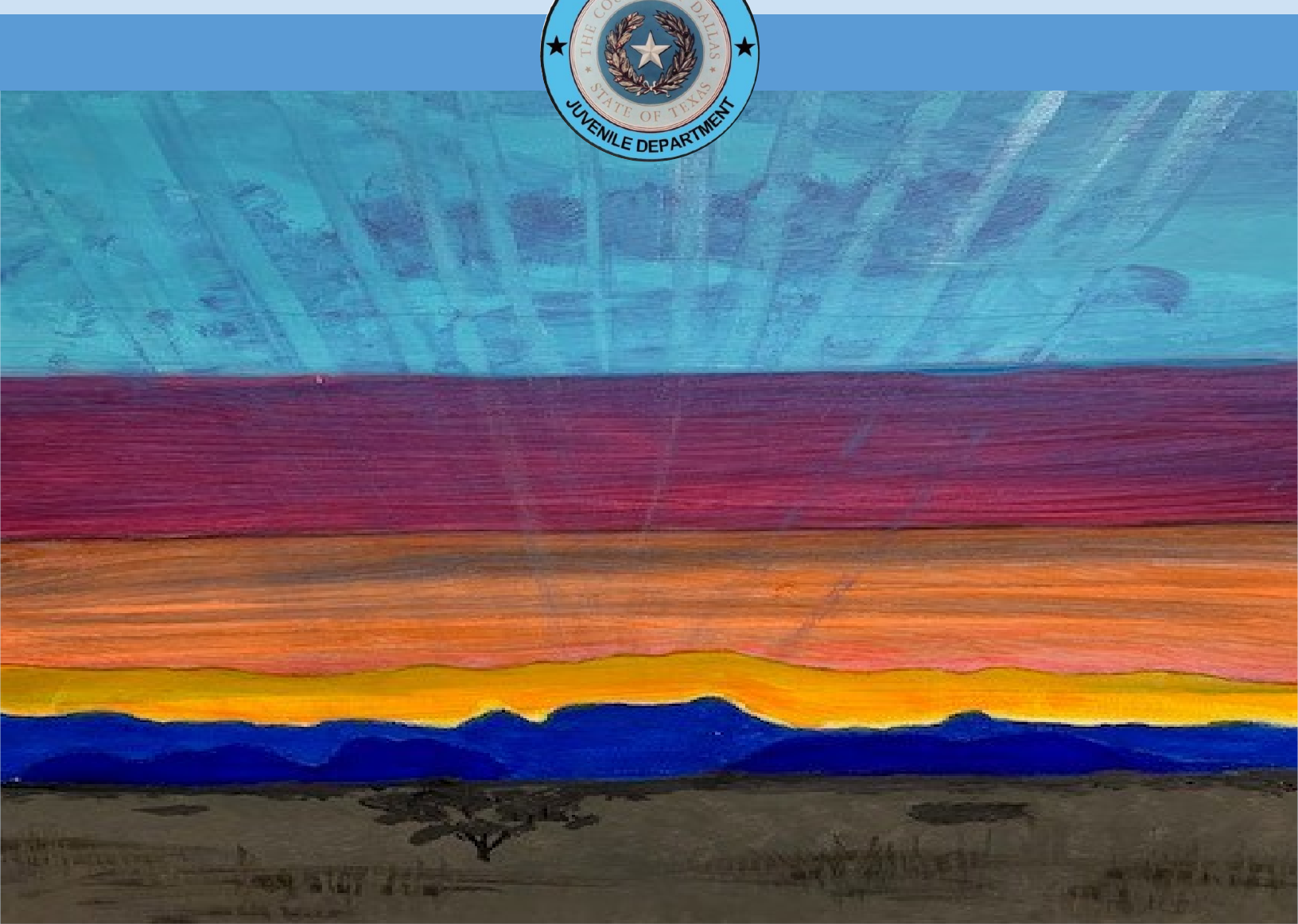


Dallas County Juvenile
Department
Annual Report
2020





MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Dallas County Juvenile Department is to assist referred youth in becoming productive, law abiding citizens, while promoting public safety and victim restoration.

CORE VALUES

We are committed to putting youth and families first.

We believe in treating others with dignity and respect.

We embrace cultural diversity and promote inclusiveness.

We believe in teamwork and collaboration with community partners.

We value the use of accurate and reliable information in decision-making.

We believe in building public trust through transparency and professional integrity and dedication.

We believe in an innovative, proactive, and holistic approach to case management and rehabilitation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dallas County Juvenile Board.....	1
Dallas County Commissioners Court.....	1
Letter from the Chief.....	2
Organizational Chart.....	3
COVID-19 Discussion.....	4
Juvenile Justice Case Flow Process.....	5
Overview: Calendar Year 2020.....	6
2020 Referrals.....	7
Formal Referral Trends 2016–2020.....	7
2020 Formal Referral Data.....	8
Formalized Referral Trends 2016–2020.....	9
Risk & Needs Assessment.....	10
Diverted Youth.....	11
Court Services.....	12
Supervision Average Daily Population.....	13
Average Caseload by Unit.....	13
Community Programs.....	14
Dr. Jerome McNeil Jr. Detention Center.....	15
Hill Center.....	16
Letot-Intake.....	17
Letot-Shelter.....	18
Letot-RTC.....	19
Letot-RDT.....	20
Letot-STARS.....	21
Dallas County-RDT.....	22
Dallas County-STARS.....	23
Medlock.....	24
Youth Village.....	25
Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program.....	26
Victims Services Unit.....	27
Community Service Restitution.....	27
2020 Fiscal Year Expenditures.....	28
Glossary.....	29

DALLAS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT

The Dallas County Commissioners Court is a five-member elected body responsible for general administration of county business.

Members of Commissioners Court are as follows:

- Clay Jenkins**
Dallas County Judge
- Dr. Theresa Daniel**
District 1
- J.J. Koch**
District 2
- John Wiley Price**
District 3
- Dr. Elba Garcia**
District 4

DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE BOARD

The Dallas County Juvenile Board is the governing authority of the Dallas County Juvenile Department. The Juvenile Board establishes administrative policy and approves the department's annual budget. By law, the State of Texas mandates that the Juvenile Board monitors the department's detention and institutional services, residential placement facilities, and programs. Additionally, the Juvenile Board serves as the school board for the Academy for Academic Excellence.

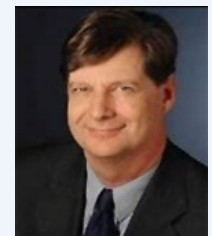
With great sadness, we report that Juvenile Board member Dr. Connie Scherra Wilson passed away on July 26, 2020.



Judge Cheryl Lee Shannon
Chairperson, 305th



Commissioner John Wiley Price
Commissioner



Judge Carter Thompson
Criminal District Court No.5



County Judge Jenkins



Judge Amber Givens-Davis
282nd Judicial District Court



Sr. Corp Robert White
Youth Services Advisory Board Chair



Judge Andrea D. Plumlee
330th Family District Court



Judge Andrea Lane
304th District Court



Judge Craig Smith
192nd Civil District Court

NOTE: Juvenile Board members represented here served during the 2020 calendar year.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF



It is with great enthusiasm that The Dallas County Juvenile Department presents the 2020 Annual Report. This report marks multiple milestones for the Department (for example, this report is the inaugural report of its kind published by this department), but perhaps none so far-reaching and important as navigating our way through the COVID-19 global pandemic. This report has dedicated a page to summarizing how operations were impacted and how various units had to find new ways of provisioning services. It was a learning experience for everyone, to be sure. But so many of our staff stepped up to the proverbial plate, improvised, and adapted to new ways of doing what needed to be done.

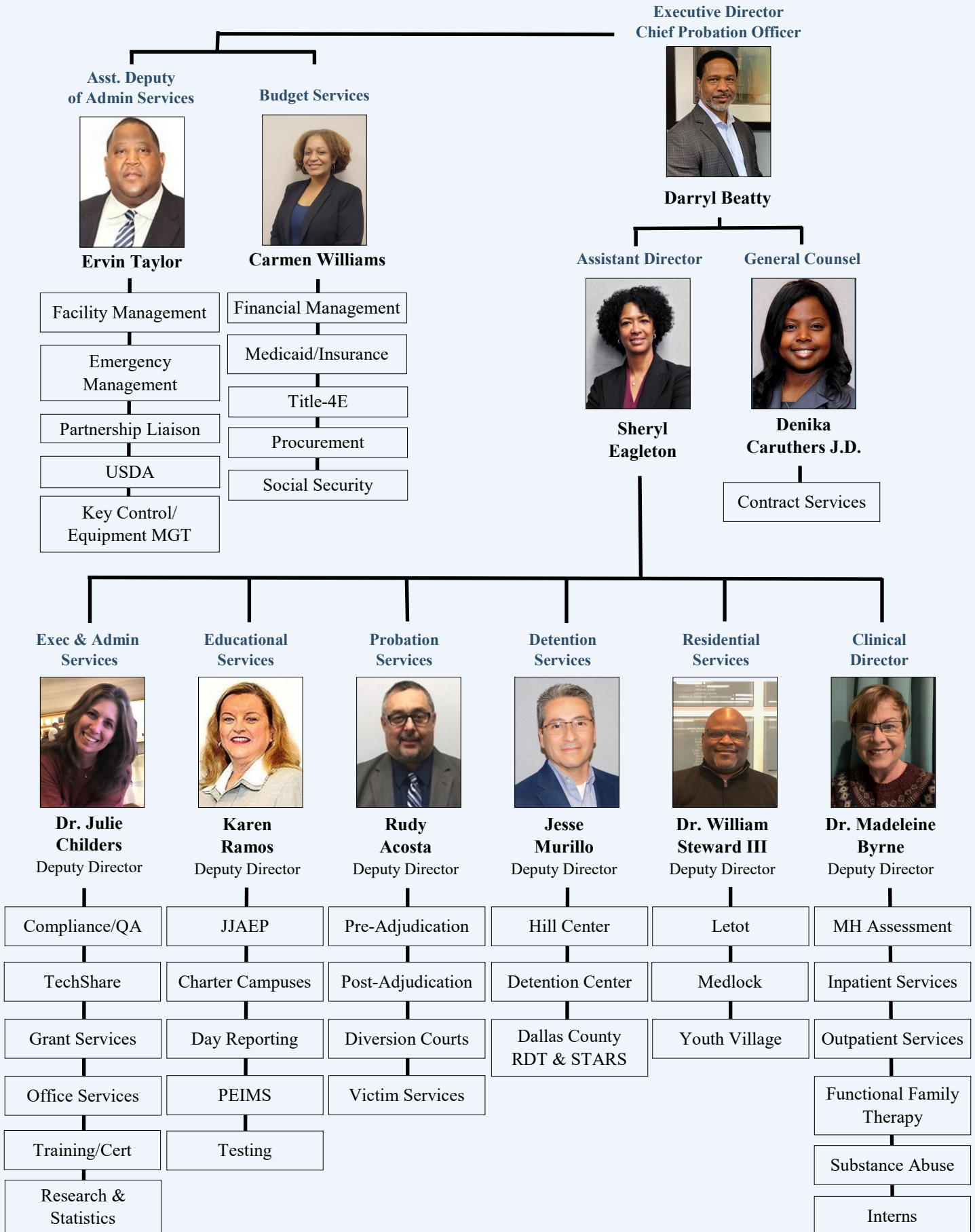
The Dallas County Juvenile Department is the second largest juvenile department in the State of Texas. Although there were many challenges in 2020, the Department managed over 1800 unique youth referrals and had 21.2% of all dispositions resulting in court-ordered probation and 11.5% resulting in deferred prosecution supervision. While we did experience some increases in certain offense categories over the last year, most declined significantly over one- and five-year timeframes. We are also fortunate to sustain several programs and opportunities that address a multitude of needs of many of our youth with the goal of not only setting them up for optimal outcomes while under the authority of the Department, but also providing them the foundation for success as young adults.

One of our most notable changes that actually took place a few months before 2020 was the implementation of the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) assessment. The PACT is a well-validated, evidence-based, actuarial risk and needs assessment instrument. It has years of research supporting it and not only provides risk scores that will establish the basis for adequate supervision but will also identify the criminogenic needs most highly related to recidivism of the youth under our authority. The completion of the PACT will be the foundation for positive change, providing the roadmap for success. The department completed 4052 full PACT assessments and 1632 PACT prescreens in 2020.

The Dallas County Juvenile Department is committed to promoting fairness, inclusion, diversity, and pathways to success for the youth under our authority while working to restoring victims as much as possible and keeping the safety of the community at the forefront. This department has evolved to and embraces a data-driven decision-making organizational culture. These things together help us look positively and purposively toward a brighter future, for both staff and stakeholders, and more specifically and decidedly, for the youth of Dallas County.

Darryl Beatty
Executive Director

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



COVID-19 DISCUSSION

COVID-19 changed several processes in North Texas and specifically in Dallas County. When considering that the Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD) is a county agency that operates 24 hours/day, 7 days/week, and 365 days/year, the restrictions imposed on face-to-face contact, as well as the recommendations for limiting the spread of the virus, had to be met with broad sweeping changes to juvenile operations.

In order to accomplish these changes, the DCJD executive leadership team sprang into action to ensure the safety of the youth under the authority of the department, as well as the security of the community. Administration needed to identify the essential personnel among the staff. New procedures for supervising youth on probation had to be implemented, which meant finding ways to interact virtually. Laptops and PPE were distributed along with changes to policies and procedures to accommodate a workforce that would be doing their day-to-day jobs from home while still accomplishing the Juvenile Department Mission.

The COVID-19 pandemic also affected educational services administered by DCJD. The delivery of instruction through the typical classroom modalities, the use of textbooks, and interactive visual aids was

replaced with adaptations such as using handouts, interacting via Zoom, and MS Teams. Students were evaluated differently as well, adopting a pass/fail grading system through the end of the spring semester. In the fall, JJAEP (Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program) elected to use a hybrid model of instructional delivery where some youth were present in the classroom while others attended virtually from home, all taught via Zoom.

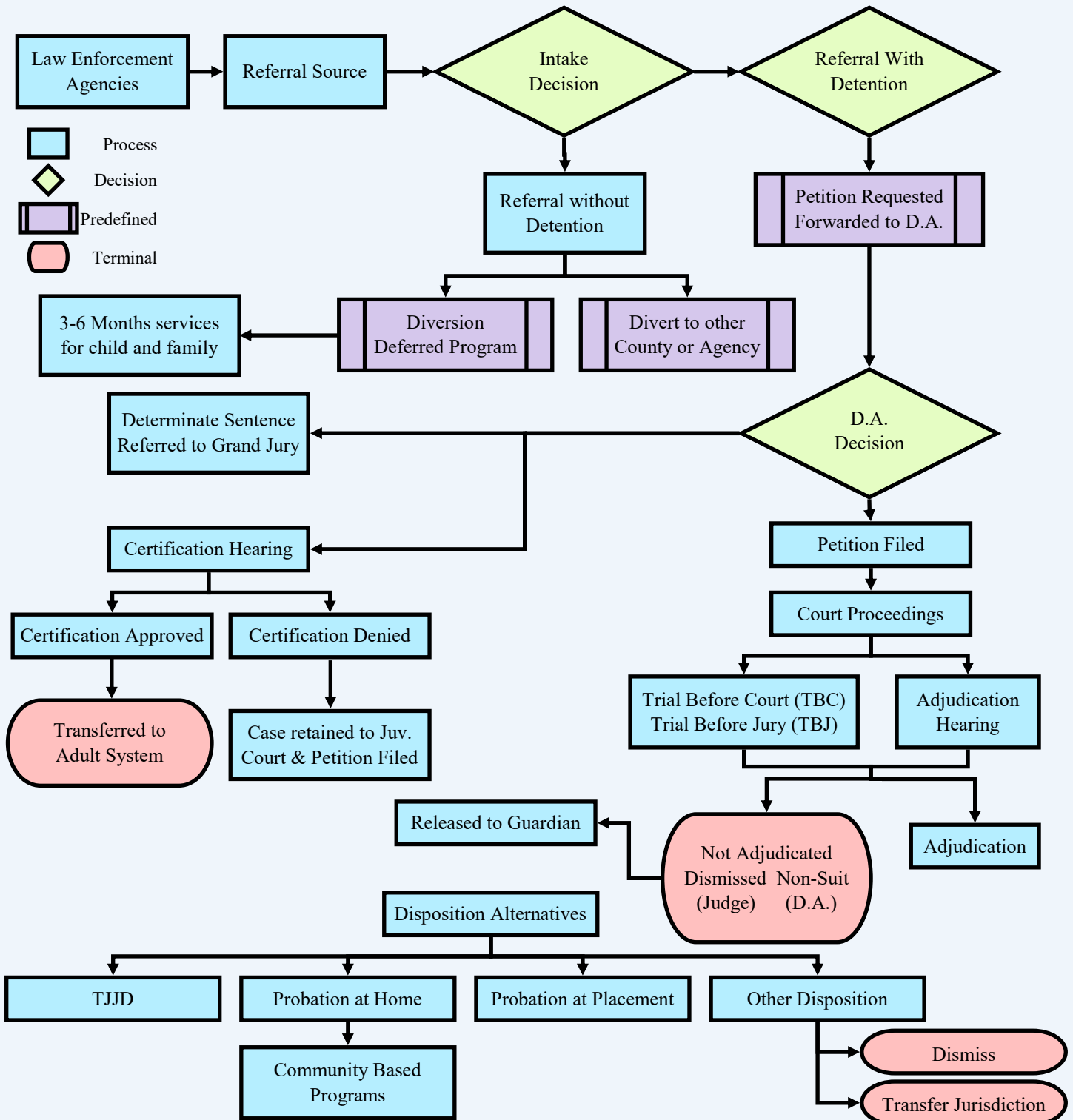
The delivery of clinical services also had to change under the new COVID-19 restrictions and rules. Outpatient services corresponding with substance abuse treatment, Functional Family Therapy (FFT), and outpatient STARS were changed to telephone interactions. Residential services and court assessment adapted to a no-contact delivery paradigm, except for crisis screening. Dr. Madeleine Byrne effectively summarized the change in operations best by saying, “What was most remarkable in the process was the level of experimentation and innovation in providing services.”

Monthly Referrals Chart: The line chart below graphs the monthly referral trend in terms of counts from January through December. The vertical line in March indicates the date of the “Shelter-in-Place” directive issued to Dallas County by Judge Clay Jenkins.



JUVENILE JUSTICE CASE FLOW PROCESS

The flowchart below represents the way cases are initiated and processed through the juvenile justice system, including diversionary, determinate sentencing, certification, and standard cases disposed of through juvenile court proceedings. Diverted and standard cases represent the majority of youth who are referred to the Dallas County Juvenile Department. Very few face determinate sentencing and certification. This inaugural Dallas County Juvenile Department Annual Report for Calendar Year 2020 summarizes the activities and processes undertaken in the support of the youth referred to this department.



OVERVIEW: CALENDAR YEAR 2020

Total Number of Formal Referrals	2,208
Total Number of Youth Referred	1,808
Dallas County Juvenile Population ¹	305,839
Percent of Dallas County Population that are Juveniles ²	11.6%
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population	7.2
Percent of Juvenile Population with a Formal Referral	0.6%
Total Number of Detention Admissions	1,584
Total Number of Youth Admitted to Detention	1,332
Percent of Juvenile Population Detained	0.4%
Total Number of Adjudications	1,260
Percent of Dispositions Resulting in Adjudication	47.4%
Total Number of Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	563
Total Number of Youth Starting Court-Ordered Probation Supervision	577
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	44.7
Percent of Dispositions Resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	21.2%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	305
Total Number of Youth Starting Deferred Prosecution Supervision	328
Percent of Dispositions Resulting in Deferred Prosecution Probation	11.5%
Total Number of Modification Dispositions	164
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	50
Total Number of Certifications	5

¹ Source: <https://www.demographics.texas.gov>

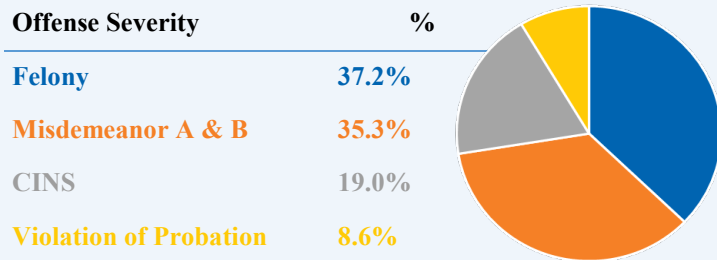
² Ages 10–17.

2020 REFERRALS

In the event that a juvenile has allegedly committed delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision (CINS), or a violation of probation, the youth can be referred to a juvenile court of the appropriate jurisdiction and venue. This referral becomes a formal referral when an official of the juvenile probation department makes face-to-face contact with the juvenile and the alleged offense is presented as the reason for the contact.

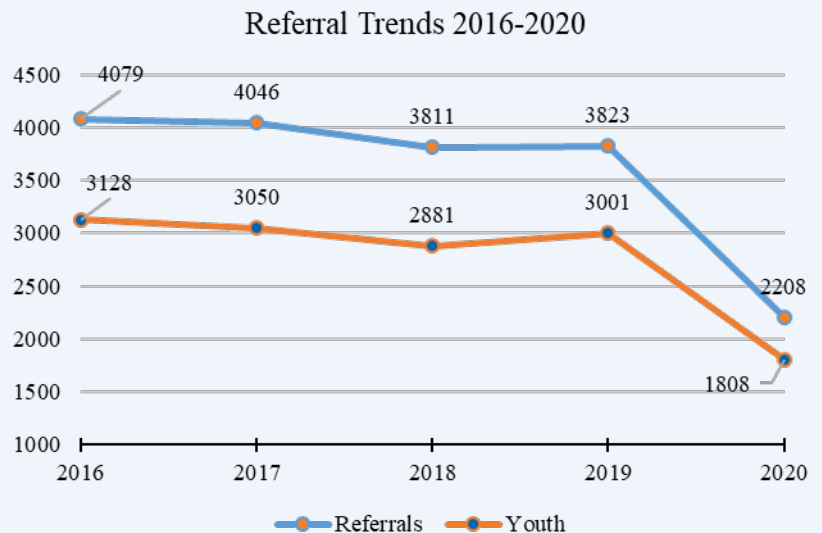
Referral Type	Count
Formal	1407
Paper Formalized	801
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	414
Other Administrative	215
Contract Detention/ Placement	116
Interim/Interstate	87
Crisis Intervention	62

During calendar year 2020, the Dallas County Juvenile Department received proportionally more formal felony referrals, relative to misdemeanor referrals. CINS comprised almost 20% of the juvenile formal referral population while probation violations made up approximately 9%.



FORMAL REFERRAL TRENDS 2016–2020

Yearly formal referrals are graphed by calendar year for five years beginning in 2016. The trend is showing a precipitous decline in total formal referrals between 2019 and 2020. In fact, total formal referrals for 2020 were 54% of referrals for 2016, 55% of referrals for 2017, 55% of referrals for 2018 and 58% of referrals for 2019. A similar pattern emerges for the unique youth trend (orange trend line) for the five years.

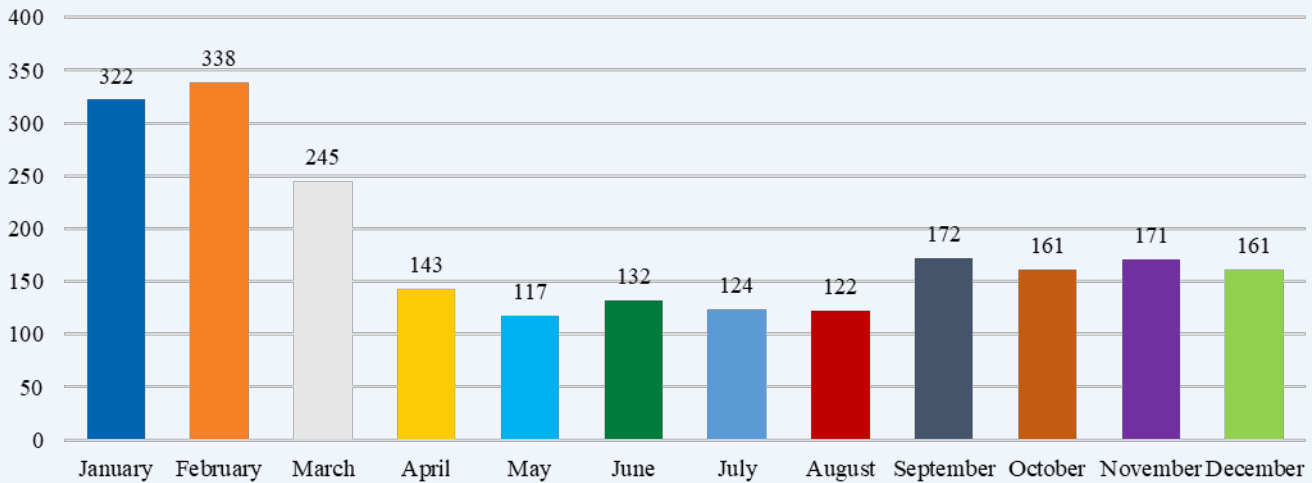


The overall 5-year trend is downward from 2016 although it is anecdotally suspected that COVID-19 was a contributory factor to the sharp decline from 2019 to 2020. This speculation is offered because total yearly referrals appear to be stable, antedating the surge of COVID-19 in mid-March of 2020.

Trends by offense type are captured on page 9. Although there was a proportional reduction in felony referrals for most offense types, both one- and five-year, homicide and “other felony” offenses indicate a net increase. The net change in misdemeanor offenses was a 45% reduction in the one-year percentage and 54% between 2016 and 2020.

2020 FORMAL REFERRAL DATA

Monthly Referrals



Formal Referrals for Females by Ethnicity and Age

Age	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	TOTAL
10	0	3	0	0	3
11	0	7	4	0	11
12	0	16	14	0	30
13	0	48	35	13	96
14	1	78	77	13	169
15	1	78	83	15	177
16	0	97	77	20	194
17+	0	5	9	2	16
TOTAL	2	332	299	63	696

Formal Referrals for Males by Ethnicity and Age

Age	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	TOTAL
10	0	1	2	1	4
11	0	10	5	1	16
12	0	19	21	6	46
13	1	83	63	10	157
14	6	117	110	16	249
15	1	217	168	27	413
16	10	228	238	46	522
17+	0	53	42	10	105
TOTAL	18	728	649	117	1512

Formal referrals sharply declined 27% from February to March and 42% from March to April. In fact, formal referrals for April and May, combined, represented 77% of all referrals for the month of February alone. Additionally, formal referrals for the four months of May through August were only 75% of the total formal referrals for the two months of January and February. Formal referrals for the months of September through December appear to have stabilized. Although there was an increase from August to September, the month-to-month fluctuations were within approximately 10 referrals in September and November and October and December.

The demographic characteristics of youth formally referred to the DCJD reflect approximately 20% more Black female youth were referred to the DCJD when compared to Hispanic female youth among all girls. White female youth represent approximately 3% of the juvenile population formally referred to DCJD and 9% across all female age groups. These percentages are in stark contrast to Black and Hispanic male youth which are almost equivalently represented (48% and 43%, respectively) and White male youth were approximately 5% of all youth formally referred to DCJD and 7.7% of the male formal referral population.

FORMALIZED REFERRAL TRENDS 2016–2020

Felony	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1 Year % Change 19–20	5 Year % Change 16–20
Assaultive	223	247	236	254	169	33% (-)	24% (-)
Burglary	224	171	119	110	91	17% (-)	59% (-)
Drug Offenses	60	51	75	174	34	80% (-)	43% (-)
Homicide	3	11	9	16	18	13% (+)	>100% (+)*
Other Felony	56	90	126	152	99	35% (-)	77% (+)
Other Property	46	22	30	24	21	13% (-)	54% (-)
Other Violent	1	1	2	3	0	100% (-)*	100% (-)*
Robbery	174	263	194	212	169	20% (-)	3% (-)
Sexual Assault	125	108	88	79	52	34% (-)	58% (-)
Theft	215	190	174	184	155	16% (-)	28% (-)
Weapons Offenses	56	39	41	37	13	65% (-)	77% (-)
TOTAL	1183	1193	1094	1245	821	34% (-)	31% (-)
Misdemeanor							
Assaultive	473	496	471	548	369	33% (-)	22% (-)
Drug Offenses	323	344	302	216	65	70% (-)	80% (-)
Other Misdemeanor	386	369	364	306	169	45% (-)	56% (-)
Other Property	159	147	102	97	57	41% (-)	64% (-)
Theft	294	243	179	197	69	65% (-)	77% (-)
Weapons Offenses	48	50	56	64	50	22% (-)	4% (+)
TOTAL	1683	1649	1474	1428	779	45% (-)	54% (-)
CINS							
Alternative Education Expulsion	10	11	10	7	2	71% (-)	80% (-)
Disorderly Conduct	5	1	0	1	2	100% (+)*	60% (-)
Drugs	2	0	0	0	1	1 (+)*	50% (-)
Liquor Laws	1	1	2	0	0	—	100% (-)*
Other CINS	183	204	214	192	134	30% (-)	27% (-)
Property (was theft)	11	6	3	1	1	—	91% (-)
Runaway	532	546	493	478	279	42% (-)	48% (-)
Sex Offenses	0	0	1	0	0	—	—
TOTAL	744	769	723	679	419	38% (-)	43% (-)
Violation of Probation							
TOTAL	469	435	520	471	189	60% (-)	60% (-)
YEARLY TOTAL	4079	4046	3811	3823	2208	42% (-)	46% (-)
TOTAL YOUTH	3128	3050	2881	3001	1808	40% (-)	42% (-)

*Proportional changes that occur in low base-rate phenomena (such as youth homicide) can appear dramatically large, although technically accurate. For example, the 5-year homicide trend indicated above is a 500% increase from 2016 to 2020. This is also true of the one-year trends for Disorderly Conduct and 5-year Liquor Law trend. The observed trend for Drug offenses also appears odd because of the increase from zero.

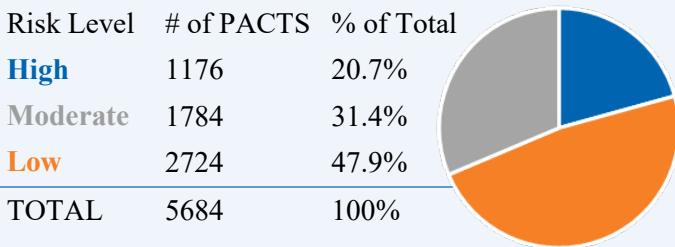
RISK & NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In the Fall of 2019, the DCJD implemented a well-validated and widely used actuarial risk and needs assessment instrument referred to as the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT). The implementation of the PACT was a significant sea change for the DCJD because such a highly-researched assessment instrument had never been used. Its use with the DCJD population will go a long way to assist staff in identifying criminogenic needs to be targeted through case planning, while classifying the youth into an appropriate risk category for supervision. The implementation of the PACT may be particularly essential for diverted youth because most will score low on both the risk and needs dimensions signaling to probation staff that oversupervision is contraindicated.

During calendar year 2020, **1632** PACT prescreens and **4052** full assessments were completed.

RISK LEVEL:

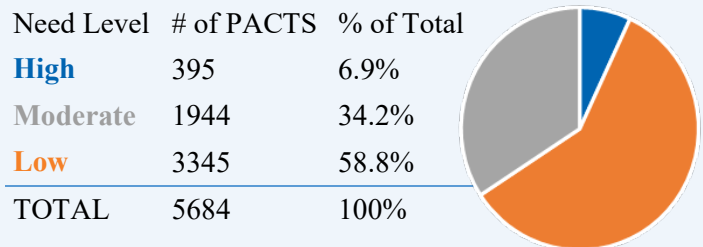
Risks are based on static (unchangeable) factors that increase the probability for recidivism.



Youth assessed in 2020 were predominantly moderate and low risk (79.3%) and almost one half of the population of youth with completed PACTs were assessed as low risk.

NEED LEVEL:

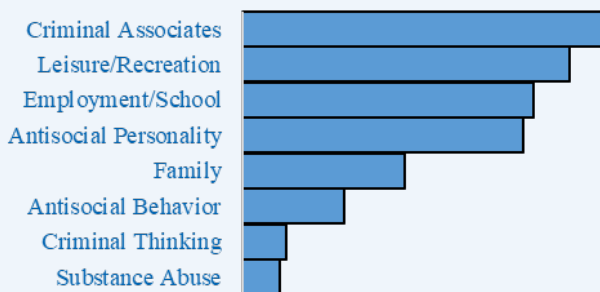
Needs, in contrast to risks, are changeable factors that can be related to increased probability of recidivism.



Almost 60% of youth who were assessed with a PACT in 2020 were low needs and approximately one-third were assessed as moderate needs.

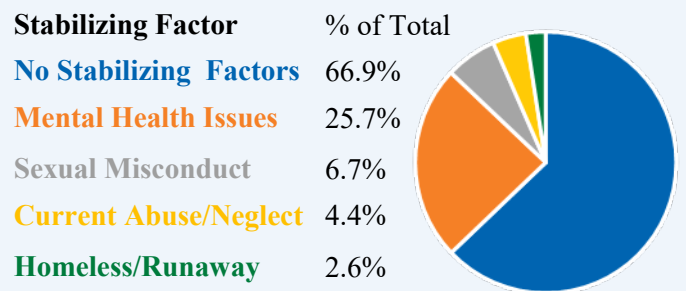
CRIMINOGENIC NEED:

Criminogenic needs are identified as part of the assessment process. They are defined as factors most highly related to risk of recidivism, but are also changeable. The primary criminogenic needs for the DCJD youth population are shown below in order of prevalence based on all DCJD youth assessed with the PACT in 2020.



STABILIZING FACTOR:

Stabilizing factors are characteristics that can have a deleterious effect on youth, especially in regard to their ability to effectively manage their needs through the services and resources they are provided. Such factors take priority in case planning and management. A youth can have more than one stabilizing factor.



DIVERTED YOUTH

Approximately 6% of youth referred to the DCJD in 2020 were placed in one of six diversion programs. Most diversion programs operate in collaboration with the judiciary and specifically target first-time, low-level offenders. Although time and resource intensive on the “front end,” these programs tend to be relatively short periods of supervision and court monitoring. Successful completion means youth have their cases dismissed and their status restored to the time prior to the referral. Consequently, their case is *diverted* from the standard criminal justice proceedings, not only empowering the youth who completed the diversion, but at a significant savings to the juvenile justice system. The six different diversion programs serve a specific youth population.

- The Diversion Male Court targets racial/ethnic minority males with minor referrals, with the objective of reducing the disproportionate minority representation among juvenile justice populations.
- The ESTEEM Court (Experiencing Success Through Empowerment, Encouragement, and Mentoring) targets female youth who may be at heightened risk for sexual exploitation and prostitution. The objective is to not only to divert participating youth, but to also provide a therapeutic experience with quality mentorship so the youth who complete the program have the confidence and tools to be successful.
- The Mental Health Diversion Court targets male and female youth diagnosed with a mental illness or other mental health disorder. The staff and judge who administer the program have specialized training and provide a structured, but intensive experience. Youth address the problems that led to their initial court involvement and receive coping strategies to avoid further involvement in the juvenile and adult justice systems.
- The Drug Diversion Court is for both male and female youth, specifically targeting those with a history of substance abuse. Youth participate in substance treatment and submit to regular drug testing. They are provided with tools and support to avoid future substance use and have their cases dismissed if they complete the intense program successfully.
- The Youthful Offenders Court targets very young (aged 10-13) youth. The program elements are designed to meet the needs of this young population who may not otherwise be eligible to participate in other programs.
- The Family Violence Intervention Program is designed to serve male and female youth referred to the DCJD for a misdemeanor assault or family violence offense. Working closely with Jewish Family Service, the objectives are to strengthen the family relationship, while addressing the factors that have led to violent behavior.

	Male				Female		
	Black	Hispanic	White	Average Age	Black	Hispanic	Average Age
Diversion Male Court	21	15	0	15.47	—	—	—
Drug Court	3	7	1	14.82	0	1	14.00
E.S.T.E.E.M Court	—	—	—	—	1	3	15.50
Family Violence Intervention Program	3	8	0	14.00	10	5	15.20
Mental Health Court	4	2	0	14.17	4	2	13.50
Youthful Offenders Court	4	6	2	12.42	5	4	12.67

There were 111 youth admitted into a diversion program in 2020. Male youth comprised 68% of the admitted population, while female youth made up 32%. The admitted population was predominantly Black and Hispanic. The overall average participant age was 14.5 years. Of the youth who were assessed, the majority ($n = 76, 68\%$) were assessed as low risk and low needs at the time of admission. Only 3% ($n = 3$) were assessed as high risk.

		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	76 (68%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	77 (69%)
	Medium	8 (7%)	22 (20%)	3 (3%)	33 (30%)
	High	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Total		84 (76%)	24 (22%)	3 (3%)	111 (100%)

COURT SERVICES

Hearing Type	Number of Hearings Convened	Percent of Convened Hearings
Detention	4,697	58.2%
Preliminary	2,005	24.9%
Adjudication/Disposition	981	12.2%
Review	260	3.2%
Miscellaneous	115	1.4%
Certification	6 (5 Granted)	0.1%
TOTAL	8,064	100%

Two courts hear juvenile cases in Dallas County: the 305th District Court, presided by the Honorable Cheryl Lee Shannon, and the 304th District Court, presided by the Honorable Andrea Lane.

The most common hearings are detention, preliminary, and adjudication/disposition. For 2020, of all juvenile court hearings, detention hearings were the predominant type at 58.2%. With preliminary and adjudication and disposition hearings, they represent over 96% of the Dallas County Juvenile Court hearings.

All youth who are detained at the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center are scheduled for an initial detention hearing, after which they receive subsequent detention hearings every 10 business days. At this hearing, the Court decides whether the youth should continue to be detained or if s/he can return home without compromising the safety of the community.

Hearings regarded as preliminary are typically announcement hearings and are a kind of administrative hearing for all parties. Other kinds of hearings under this heading include Chapter 55 hearings for determining whether a youth has a mental illness or intellectual disability, and pretrial hearings. Miscellaneous hearings tend to be of the type that do not fit into the other hearing categories.

During an adjudication/disposition hearing, the court renders a decision that a delinquent act was or was not committed. If the youth is adjudicated as delinquent, a disposition hearing follows.

At the disposition hearing, the Court can order probation supervision, placement out of the home, or commitment of the youth to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

The courts also hear motions for certification. A certification hearing takes place as the result of the Dallas County District Attorney filing a motion to waive jurisdiction of the youth's felony case to adult criminal court for all subsequent proceedings. Certification as an adult is based on the youth's age at the time of the felony offense, as well as the degree or level of the offense. For 2020, the Dallas County District Attorney filed six motions/hearings for certification and was granted five.

SUPERVISION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

The Probation Services Division (PSD) assumes the responsibility for the youth under the authority of the DCJD who are on probation. The PSD ensures that youth on probation receive optimal services for meeting the unique needs of this population. The PSD works with all youth placed on supervision throughout the adjudication process. Services are delivered with or without court intervention and generally depend on the background of the youth, the nature of the offense, the safety of the community, and the needs of any victims of any offenses.

Supervision Type	ADP
Pre-Disposition	215.8
Deferred Prosecution	165.5
Court-Ordered Probation (Non-ISP)	662.9
Court-Ordered Probation (ISP)	235.4
Post-Discharge Services Supervision	7.0

The Dallas County Juvenile Probation Department administers five types of supervision. They are listed in the table on the upper right, along with the 2020 Average Daily Population (ADP) corresponding with each. Court-Ordered Probation (ISP³ and Non-ISP) and Pre-Disposition Supervision constitute the majority of the supervised youth population.

AVERAGE CASELOAD BY UNIT

Unit Name	2020 Avg. Caseload	2019 Avg. Caseload
Court Assessment	28.0	27.2
Diversion Male Court	15.6	24.1
Drug Court	2.9	14.7
Intake Screening	20.8	25.0
Mental Health Court	5.1	12.3
Youthful Offender Court	10.6	13.8
District 1	11.5	16.2
District 2	8.9	8.9
District 3	11.0	12.4
District 4	12.2	16.3
District 5	11.4	15.0
District 6	11.3	15.8
District 7	9.5	10.7
District 8	8.8	11.7
District 9	9.4	11.9
Placement Services	8.3	17.0
Sex Offender Unit	12.4	11.4
Special Needs Unit	8.2	9.9

The DCJD operates a number of units and administers several activities to meet the needs of youth under its authority. The table to the left provides a comparison of the average daily officer caseloads in 2019 and 2020 for each respective unit.

Intake Screening operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for referral youth processing. Intake provides a recommendation to detain or release youth based on the circumstances of the presenting offense/referral and the statutory guidelines of the Texas Family Code.

The Court Assessment unit has officers who conduct interviews with the youth, his/her family, school officials, victims, and others to build a comprehensive profile. The officer then develops a report from the information to create the profile and generates a recommendation for the court. The recommendation represents the best possible solution for the youth, his/her family, and the community.

Placement Services supervises youth who have been recommended for residential placement. These tend to be out-of-the-home residential programs for youth needing treatment services.

Youth who are being supervised under traditional probation report to one of nine district offices geographically distributed within Dallas County. Alternatively, juveniles can be assigned to various programs and placement that will address specific needs such as the Mental Health Court and Drug Court, Sex Offender Unit, and Special Needs Unit.

³ ISP = Intensive Supervision Probation

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Program	Total Served	Successful Exits	Unsuccessful Exits	Other Exits	Total Exits
Alternative to Detention					
Electronic Monitoring Pre-Adjudication	227	128 (61.5%)	79 (38%)	1 (0.5%)	208
Electronic Monitoring Post-Adjudication	228	95 (44%)	120 (56%)	0 (0%)	215
Diversion Program					
Diversion Male Court	83	51 (86%)	8 (14%)	0 (0%)	59
Drug Court	26	18 (86%)	3 (14%)	0 (0%)	21
E.S.T.E.E.M. Court	10	7 (78%)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	9
Family Violence Intervention Program	42	32 (82%)	6 (15%)	1 (3%)	39
Mental Health Court	16	7 (64%)	3 (27%)	1 (9%)	11
Youthful Offenders Court	38	22 (85%)	3 (12%)	1 (4%)	26
Mental/Behavioral Health					
Functional Family Therapy	203	96 (57%)	56 (34%)	15 (9%)	167
Anger Management Group	13	3 (25%)	1 (8%)	8 (67%)	12
Anger Management Group (Spanish)	5	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	5
Positive Development Group	7	7 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7
Sex Offenders Group STARS	130	55 (81%)	9 (13%)	4 (6%)	68
Special Needs Unit/Program	161	72 (67%)	31 (29%)	4 (4%)	107
Other					
Cognitive Response Group	17	17 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17
Girls Circle Group	5	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5

The DCJD administers a number of programs developed and designed to address various needs with which youth present, with the overarching goal of providing rehabilitative services. For example, the Electronic Monitoring Program serves as an alternative to detention where youth remain in the community, but with severe limitations on their movement. Diversion programs offer an alternative to the standard juvenile justice process and target specific populations that encourage prosocial behavior. A number of programs administered through the DCJD address various mental health and behavioral issues and oftentimes involve the youth's family throughout the therapeutic process.

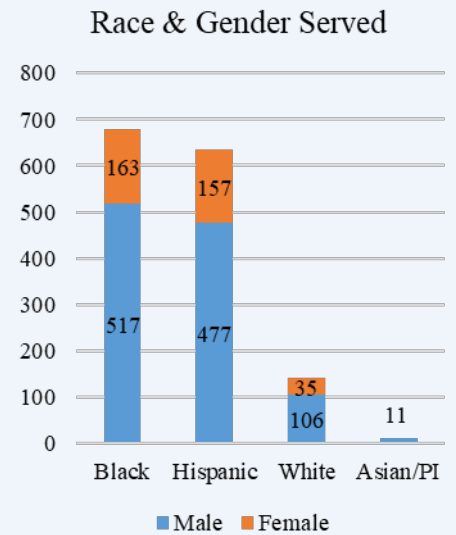
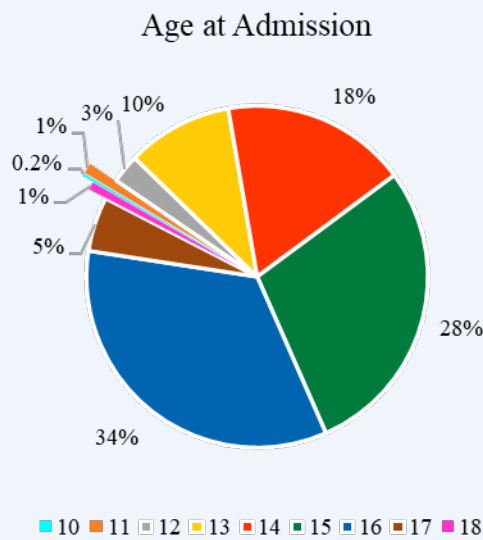
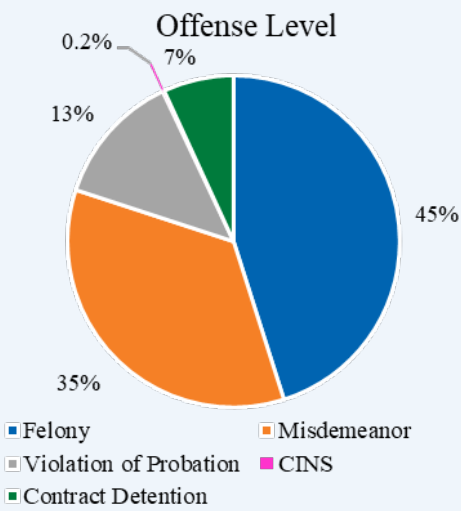
The Cognitive Response Group (CRG) is a very short (2 hours) in-house program designed to target youths' motivation for compliance. The CRG program utilizes the Curriculum-Based Support Group (CBSG) Program developed by the Rainbow Days organization. Lectures, therapeutic exercises, and exposure to the consequences of non-compliance are some of the main ways the program is delivered.

Girls Circle Group is a structured support group. The program targets pre- and post-adjudicated preteen girls, young women, and LGBTQ youth who identify as female, and their parents. This program runs cycles of 6 to 8 weeks where weekly evening sessions (1-2 hours) are held to provide artistic based activities and discussions related to life skills and relationships. It promotes an emotionally safe environment where girls can learn about developing positive relationships, counter trends toward self-doubt, and expand self-expression.

DR. JEROME MCNEIL JR. DETENTION CENTER

The Dr. Jerome McNeil, Jr. Detention Center is located at the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center. Youth who have been detained by law enforcement are processed through the detention center. The Center has the capacity for 184 male and 48 female youth. Processing includes gathering information on the youth’s family, his/her school information, and medical and psychological histories. The information that is gathered, in turn, informs any court and/or judicial decisions made regarding the youth. Medical and dental is also provided, along with psychological assessment, crisis management assistance, and educational services. For many youth who are processed through the detention center, it is the first time they are in a highly-structured residential environment with clear behavioral expectations.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	1763
Admissions	1584
Unique Youth Served	1466
Unique Youth Admitted	1332
Child Care Days	60566
ADP	165.5
ALOS (Days)	34.8



In 2020, DCJD admitted 1,332 unique youth into detention, while serving 1,763 total youth (some were admitted prior to the beginning of the year and/or admitted more than once). The average stay was approximately 35 days and the average number of youth in the detention center daily was almost 166. Approximately 45% of youth served in detention were there for a felony offense and 35% for misdemeanor or CINS offenses.

Youth aged 10 to 18 were admitted into the detention center in 2020. Although the predominant ages of youth in detention were 15 and 16 years (62%), 13 and 14 year-old youth made up an additional 28% of the detention population. 90% of admissions were Black or Hispanic.

Of the youth who were served at the detention center, 1,650 had PACT assessments completed at the time of their admission. The largest proportion were assessed as low risk ($n = 728$, 41%) while 21% ($n = 372$) were assessed as high risk.

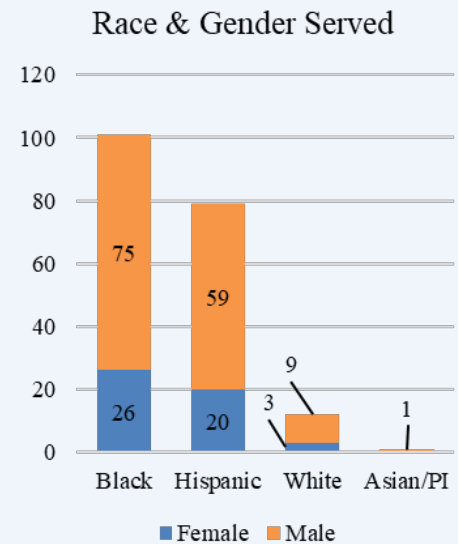
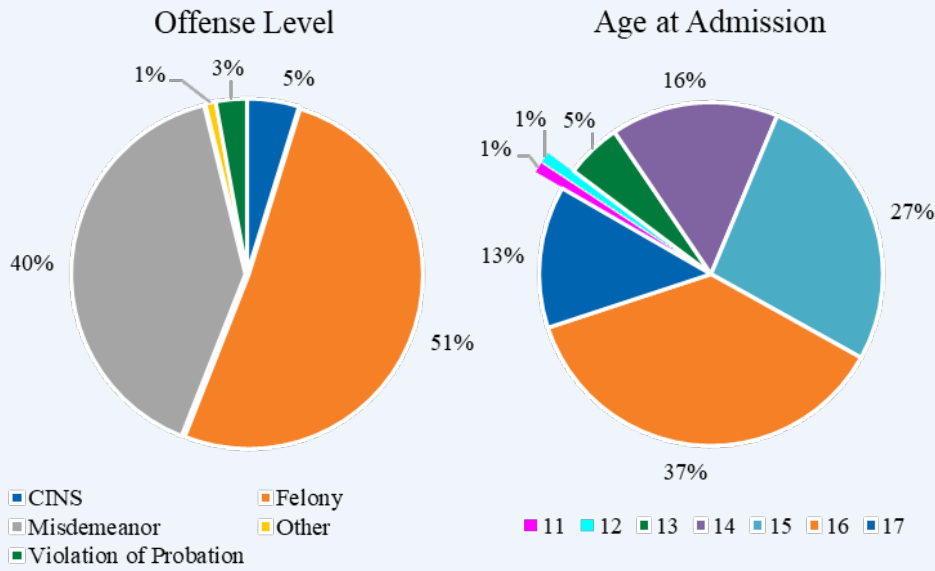
Not Administered ⁴ : 113 (6%)		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	649 (37%)	142 (8%)	0 (0%)	791 (45%)
	Medium	76 (4%)	393 (21%)	238 (13%)	707 (40%)
	High	3 (.2%)	15 (1%)	134 (8%)	152 (9%)
Total		728 (41%)	550 (31%)	372 (21%)	1650 (94%)

⁴113 youth did not have a PACT assessment completed while in the detention center; hence, they are reported here to adjust for the truncated proportions.

HILL CENTER

The Marzelle C. Hill Transition Center provides temporary and transitional residential services for youth who are appropriate for a non-secure facility. Youth who will be moving to a permanent placement will typically transition through Hill Center. In addition, youth who have special needs and are waiting for a home study can be temporarily placed in Hill Center. A broad spectrum of services are available including educational, medical, psychological, and recreational opportunities. The facility serves both male (40 beds) and female (8 beds) youth.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	209
Admissions	167
Unique Youth Served	193
Unique Youth Admitted	155
Child Care Days	7203
ADP	19.68
ALOS (Days)	39.55
Discharges	
Completed	195 (93%)
Unsuccessful	14 (7%)



The Hill Center admitted 155 unique youth and served 209 total youth in 2020. The average stay was approximately 40 days, but ranged between 4 and 207 days. The facility averaged approximately 20 youth in the facility per day.

Approximately 51% ($n = 107$) of the youth had a felony offense and 27% ($n = 57$) of youth had a felony or misdemeanor assaultive offense (excluding weapons). While most had a felony offense, misdemeanor offenses ($n = 84$) represented about 40% of the population served by Hill Center.

Youth were predominantly 15 or 16 years of age at the time of admission (64% of youth). The youngest age at admission group, comprised of 11, 12, and 13 year-olds, represented 7% of the Hill Center population. Hispanic and Black youth made up 93% of the youth admitted and girls were 25% of the 2020 admissions.

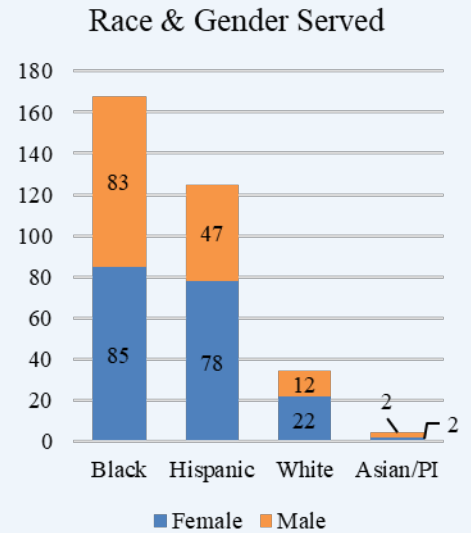
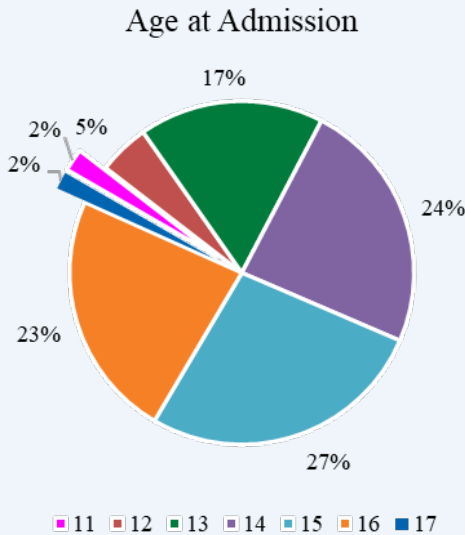
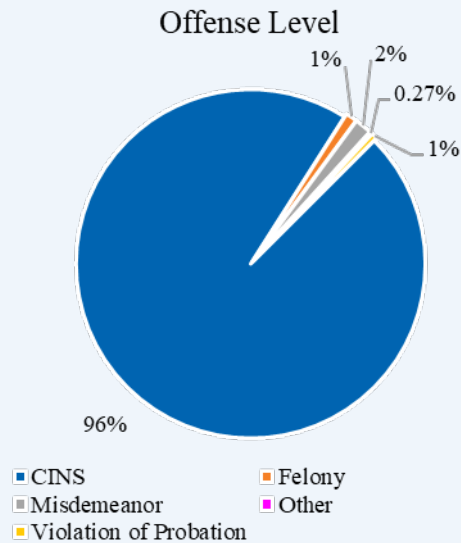
Of the youth served by the Hill Center, 209 had PACT assessments completed at the time of their admission. Of these, 16% were low risk and 47% were high risk.

		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	30 (14%)	20 (10%)	0 (0%)	50 (24%)
	Medium	3 (1%)	57 (27%)	56 (27%)	116 (56%)
	High	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)	42 (20%)	43 (21%)
Total		33 (16%)	78 (37%)	98 (47%)	209 (100%)

LETOT-INTAKE

Letot operates an intake unit which is the first interaction the youth has with the Letot Center. In particular, the Intake unit focuses on youth identified as runaways and crisis intervention for youth and their families. The residential stay in the intake unit is not meant nor designed to be long-term. The staff at Letot works towards an amicable and mutual resolution of reuniting runaway youth with their families. Youth are released to parents with individualized treatment plans and guidance for getting support services.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	374
Admissions	374
Unique Youth Served	331
Unique Youth Admitted	331
Child Care Days	537
ADP	1.47
ALOS (Days)	1.44



In 2020, 331 unique youth were admitted and served by Letot-Intake, 144 male (44%) and 187 female (56%). The average stay was less than 2 days, but ranged between 1 and 36 days.

Youth processed through Letot-Intake due to being a runaway or another CINS violation made up the majority of the population served by Letot-Intake (96%).

More than half of the youth admitted into Letot-Intake were 14 and 15 years of age (51%). Very young youth aged 11–13 made up 24% of admissions. White youth comprised 10% of the Letot-Intake population while 89% identified as Hispanic or Black.

Of the youth who were admitted to Letot-Intake, 70% ($n = 263$) were low risk, 18% were medium risk ($n = 66$), and 11% were high risk ($n = 40$).

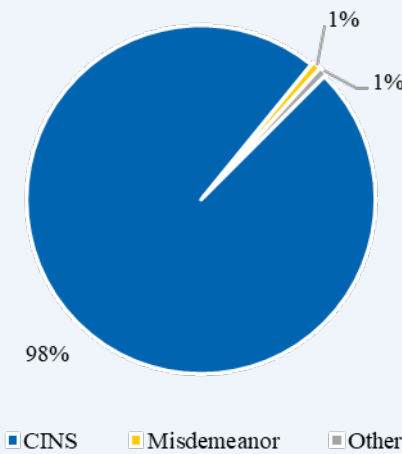
Not Administered: 5 (1%)		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	168 (45%)	8 (2%)	0 (0%)	176 (47%)
	Medium	95 (25%)	49 (13%)	31 (8%)	175 (47%)
	High	0 (0%)	9 (2%)	9 (2%)	18 (5%)
Total		263 (70%)	66 (18%)	40 (11%)	369 (99%)

LETOT-SHELTER

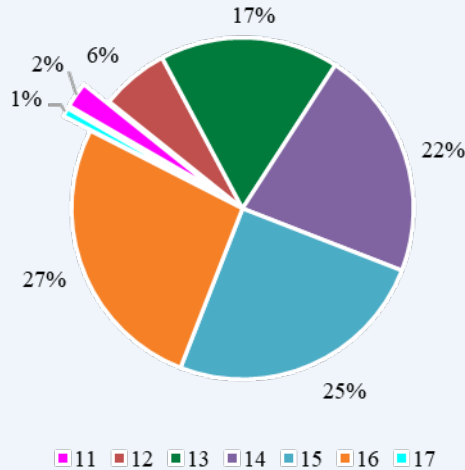
The Letot Center includes a residential emergency shelter which operates 24 hours a day and can accommodate 10 boys and 24 girls who might be facing crises. The shelter provides a number of services including the provision of educational services through the Academy for Academic Excellence. Other professional services such as case management and clinical services are available to the shelter’s residents. In March 2020, Letot-Shelter operations ceased due to COVID-19 restrictions. Although some services resumed late in 2020, the shelter operations have largely remained on a limited schedule.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	124
Admissions	112
Unique Youth Served	113
Unique Youth Admitted	103
Child Care Days	2080
ADP	5.69
ALOS (Days)	19.66

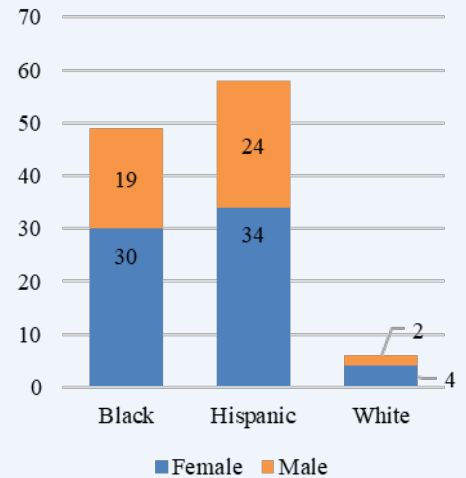
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race & Gender Served



Letot-Shelter admitted 103 unique youth and served 124 total youth in 2020. The average stay was approximately 20 days and ranged between 1 and 146 days. Letot-Shelter averaged 6 youth per day. The shelter primarily served youth with CINS offenses. More specifically, 64 of the youth (approximately 52%) were admitted as a runaway.

The largest proportion of youth served at the shelter were between 14 and 16 years of age. The youngest age band made up of 11- to 13-year-olds represented one quarter of 2020 shelter youth. The racial and ethnic distribution of the youth served by Letot Shelter was 51% Hispanic, 43% Black, and 5% White.

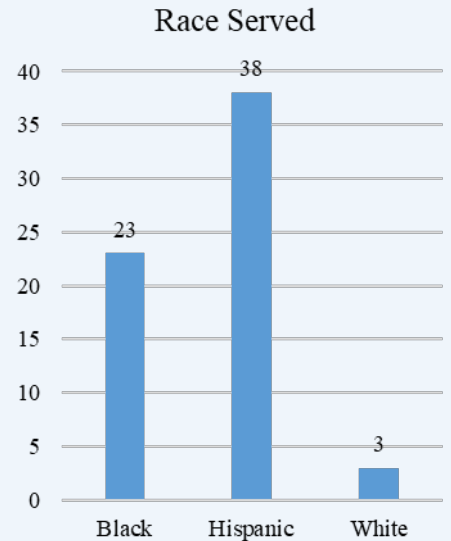
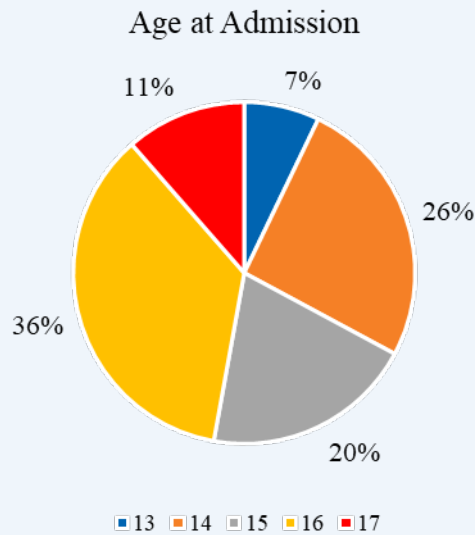
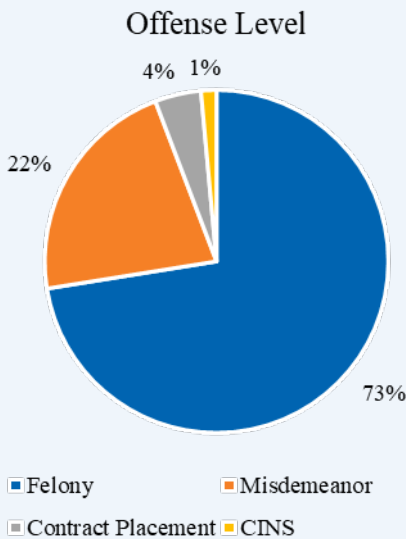
Of the youth who were served by Letot-Shelter, 85% were low risk, while 40% were assessed as medium needs.

		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	72 (58%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	73 (59%)
	Medium	33 (27%)	12 (10%)	4 (3%)	49 (40%)
	High	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
Total		105 (85%)	14 (11%)	5 (4%)	124 (100%)

LETOT-RTC

The Letot Residential Treatment Center (RTC) strives to empower neglected and exploited girls to be productive, caring, and responsible citizens by providing them a safe environment for long-term residential care. Letot-RTC is a non-secure facility that provides a compendium of services for up to 96 post-adjudicated, 13- to 17-year-old female youth. Its services include: crisis intervention, mental health evaluations, substance abuse assessments, individual, group, and family clinical services, and educational services through the Academy for Academic Excellence. The educational services include culinary arts programs leading to food handling certification. Additionally, there are specialized groups and programs including anger management, communication, and parenting skills.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	69
Admissions	40
Unique Youth Served	64
Unique Youth Admitted	37
Child Care Days	6458
ADP	17.64
ALOS (Days)	156.55
Discharges	
Completed	43 (81%)
Unsuccessful	7 (13%)
Other	3 (6%)



The Letot-RTC program served 69 youth that included 37 unique youth admissions. For all youth, the average length of stay in Letot-RTC was approximately 157 days, but ranged between 8 days and 287 days. For the 43 youth who completed Letot-RTC, the average stay was approximately 178 days and ranged from 114 to 287 days. Approximately 73% of the youth placed at Letot-RTC were for a felony offense, while 22% were admitted due to misdemeanor offense.

Most youth were 16 years of age when admitted to the Letot-RTC (36%) and 46% were 14 or 15 years-of-age. Almost 60% of youth served were Hispanic, while just over a third (36%) were Black.

Of all the youth served by Letot-RTC, more than half (55%) were assessed as high risk at the time they were admitted.

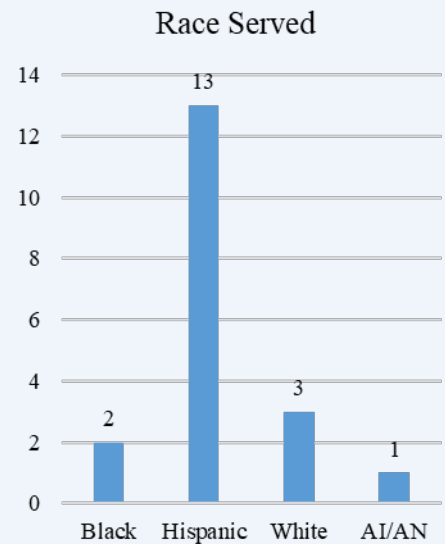
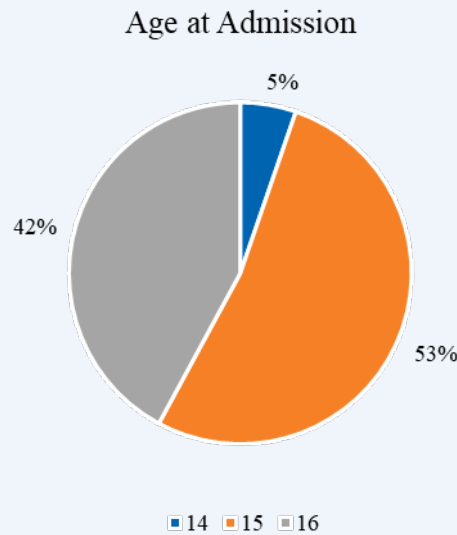
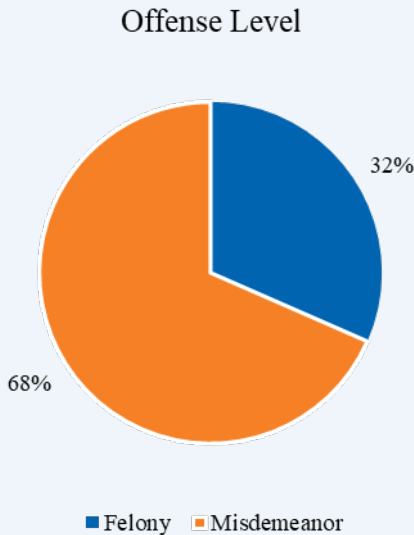
Not Administered 3 (4%) ⁵		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	4 (6%)	11 (16%)	0 (0%)	15 (22%)
	Medium	1 (1%)	12 (17%)	22 (32%)	35 (51%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (23%)	16 (23%)
Total		5 (7%)	23 (33%)	38 (55%)	66 (96%)

⁵Three observations are Contract Placements.

LETOT-RDT

The Letot Center operates a Residential Drug Treatment (RDT) program specifically focusing on girls aged 13 to 17 years who have been detained and referred for substance use. The program length is generally between 180 and 270 days. Youth can avail themselves of a broad range of services and opportunities that are typically and specifically tailored to their individual needs. Psychology staff offer individual, group, and family therapy, along with crisis intervention and assessment services. Therapeutic groups focus on truancy, anger management, setting boundaries, and runaway prevention. Aftercare groups are also offered to participants. Academic instruction is integral to the therapeutic and clinical services provided in Letot-RDT and educational services include culinary arts programs leading to food handling certification.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	19
Admissions	7
Unique Youth Served	19
Unique Youth Admitted	7
Child Care Days	2064
ADP	5.64
ALOS (Days)	188.1
Discharges	
Completed	13 (93%)
Unsuccessful	1 (7%)



Letot-RDT admitted 7 youth and served 19 total youth during the 2020 calendar year. The program averaged approximately 6 participants on a daily basis. The average stay was 188 days and ranged between a minimum of 11 days and maximum of 294 days. For the 13 youth who completed Letot-RDT, the average stay was approximately 178 days and ranged from 11 to 294 days.

Youth primarily had misdemeanor offenses with 32% of the population on probation for a felony.

Youth entering one of these placements were typically either 15 or 16 years of age (95% of the population) and predominantly Hispanic. White and Black youth combined comprised 26% of the population.

Of the youth who were served by Letot-RDT, 63% ($n = 12$) were assessed as high risk at the time of their admission.

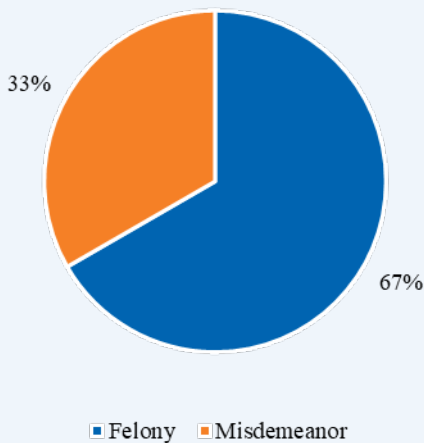
		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Medium	2 (11%)	5 (26%)	4 (21%)	11 (58%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (42%)	8 (42%)
Total		2 (11%)	5 (26%)	12 (63%)	19 (100%)

LETOT-STARS

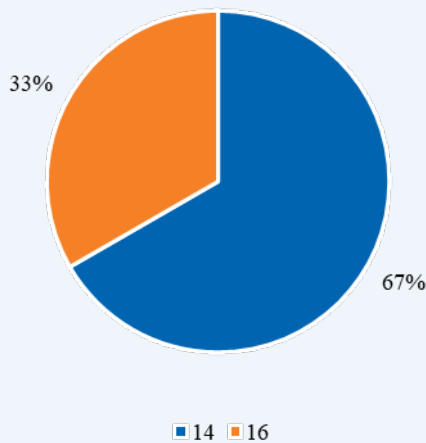
The Letot Center also operates a Successful Thinking and Responsible Sexuality (STARS) program specifically designed for female youth aged 10 to 17 years-of-age who have been referred to the DCJD for a sexually-related offense. The main goals of the STARS program is to prevent recidivism and increase overall adaptive functioning. Youth in the Letot-STARS program will attend weekly group sessions that target their thoughts and feelings to promote healthy decisions regarding sexual behavior. The treatment model is comprehensive and multidisciplinary. Youth can avail themselves of a broad range of opportunities that are specifically tailored to their individual needs. It should be noted that the Letot-STARS program began accepting placements in March 2020. Education services include culinary arts programs.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	3
Admissions	3
Unique Youth Served	3
Unique Youth Admitted	3
Child Care Days	559
ADP	2.0
ALOS (Days)	267
Discharges	
Completed	1 (100%)

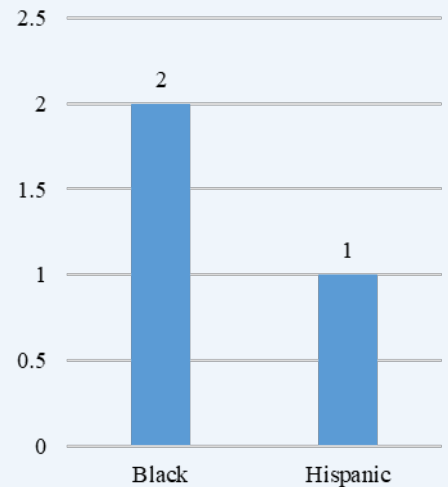
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



Three youth were admitted to the Letot-STARS program in 2020. The one youth who exited the program in 2020 did so successfully in 267 days.

Two of the served youth were on probation for a felony and one for a misdemeanor. Additionally, two youth were age 14 at the time of admission and one was 16.

Two of the youth served by Letot-STARS were Black and one was Hispanic.

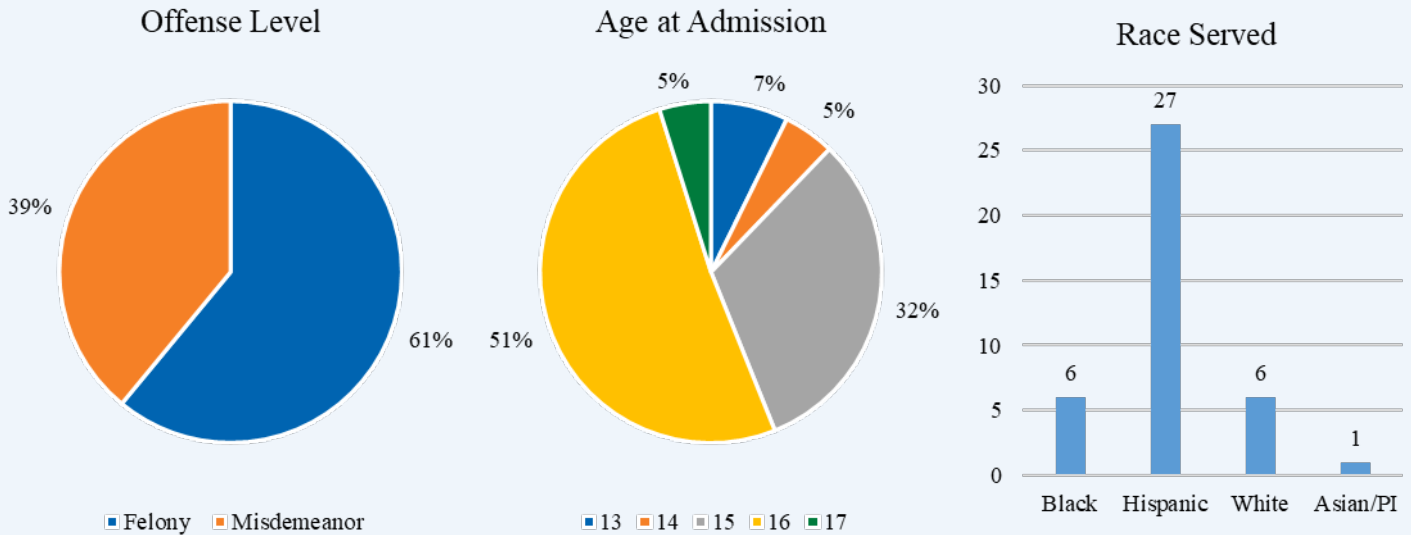
All three of these youth scored as high risk at the time of admission.

		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Medium	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (66%)	2 (66%)
Total		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)

DALLAS COUNTY-RDT

The Dallas County Juvenile Department is fortunate to have a Residential Drug Treatment (RDT) program operating within the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center. The program is designed to be 180-270 days for up to 40 male youth aged 13- to 17-years-old. Dallas County-RDT youth have been identified as requiring residential substance abuse treatment and ordered by the Dallas County Juvenile Court to receive such services. While in the program, youth will avail themselves of clinical and therapeutic services, as well as learn life and social skills. The program combines academic instruction, drug treatment, individualized treatment planning as well as individual, group, and family counseling. As part of the program, an extensive discharge plan is developed consisting of comprehensive relapse prevention and step-down substance use treatment services.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	41
Admissions	23
Unique Youth Served	40
Unique Youth Admitted	23
Child Care Days	5451
ADP	14.9
ALOS (Days)	211.0
Discharges	
Completed	31 (97%)
Unsuccessful	1 (3%)



The Dallas County-RDT had 23 admissions in 2020 and served 41 youth overall. The average stay was 211 days, but ranged between a minimum of 112 and maximum of 354 days. Of the 31 youth who successfully exited Dallas County-RDT, the average stay was 214 days, with stays ranging from 122 days to 354 days.

Of the 41 youth served by the Dallas County-RDT, approximately 61% were under the authority of the DCJD for a felony, while 39% ($n = 16$) had a misdemeanor.

More than half (51%) of the youth served were 16 years of age, with the next largest age group being 15-year-olds (32%). The youth served by the Dallas County-RDT were 68% Hispanic and the next two highest groups were evenly split between Black (15%) and White (15%) youth.

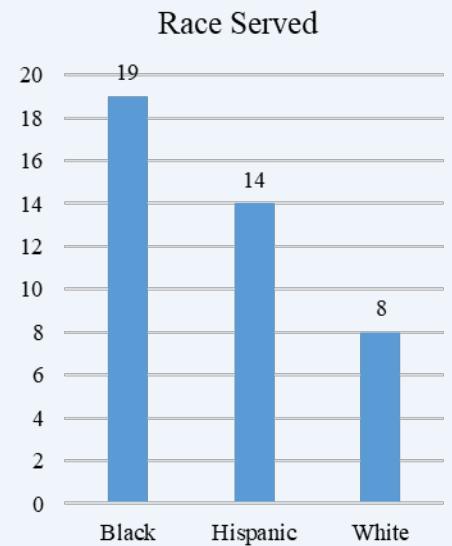
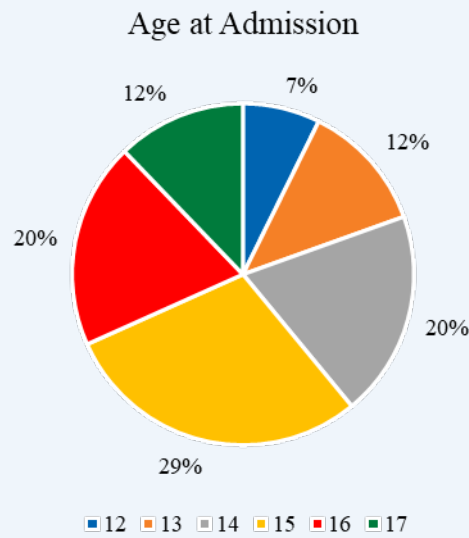
Of the youth served by DC-RDT in 2020, 63% ($n = 26$) were assessed as high risk at their time of admission.

		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	6 (15%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	9 (22%)
	Medium	0 (0%)	5 (12%)	9 (22%)	14 (34%)
	High	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	17 (41%)	18 (44%)
Total		6 (15%)	9 (22%)	26 (63%)	41 (100%)

DALLAS COUNTY-STARs

The Successful Thinking and Responsible Sexuality (STARs) program is specifically designed to address male youth aged 10 to 17 years-of-age who have been referred to the DCJD for a sexually-related offense. Program elements are specifically tailored to meet the needs of each individual youth. The therapeutic process consists of weekly group sessions targeting a youth’s thoughts and feelings with the objectives of promoting healthy decisions regarding sexual behavior, as well as developing and enhancing positive coping skills. This therapeutic treatment requires specially-trained personnel, from clinical staff to probation officers and third-party contract providers such as polygraphers. Because of the specialization that is required, the STARs program is decidedly intensive. Family intervention, community involvement, and education are critical to the success of the STARs program.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	41
Admissions	22
Unique Youth Served	41
Unique Youth Admitted	22
Child Care Days	6521
ADP	17.8
ALOS (Days)	254.9
Discharges	
Completed	31 (100%)



The STARs program served 41 youth and admitted 22 youth into the program in 2020. For the 31 youth who successfully exited the program in 2020, the average stay was approximately 255 days and ranged between 96 and 540 days.

The majority of youth served by the program were on probation for a felony offense. The largest proportion (29%) of the population were 15 years-of-age, but 14- and 16-year-olds together comprised another 40% of the program’s age distribution. Black youth comprised the majority of the youth being served by Dallas County-STARs

Of the youth in the STARs program, 34% ($n = 14$) were assessed as high risk at the time of admission while 27% ($n = 11$) were assessed as low risk at the time of admission.

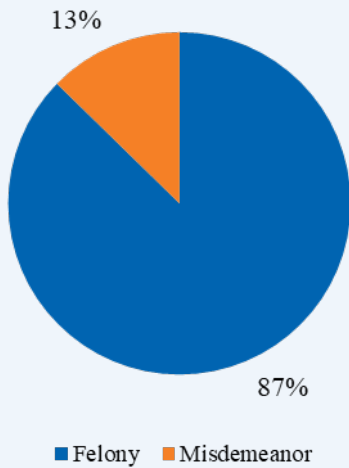
		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	11 (27%)	12 (29%)	0 (0%)	23 (56%)
	Medium	0 (0%)	4 (10%)	9 (22%)	13 (32%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (12%)	5 (12%)
Total		11 (27%)	16 (39%)	14 (34%)	41 (100%)

MEDLOCK

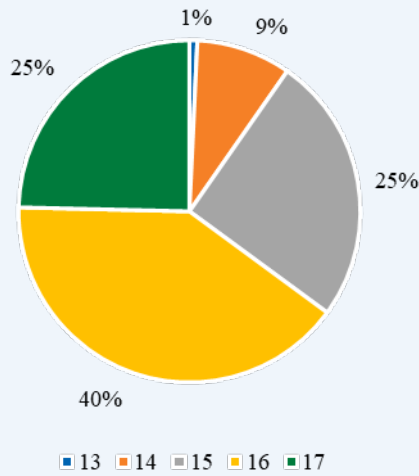
Youth placed at the Lyle B. Medlock Residential Treatment Center located in southern Dallas County require secure placement and highly-structured care and supervision. They are court-ordered into the male-only facility and typically between the ages of 13 and 17 years. Medlock has the capacity for 72 youth. Participation in group, individual, and life-skills counseling is required, while also availing themselves of drug education and other recreational activities. Other programs within the facility elaborate on basic skills such as those related to health, hygiene, independent living, and employment. Currently, Medlock is also piloting a vocational training computer coding class.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	134
Admissions	90
Unique Youth Served	132
Unique Youth Admitted	90
Child Care Days	15257
ADP	41.7
ALOS (Days)	150.1
Discharges	
Completed	108 (96%)
Unsuccessful	4 (4%)

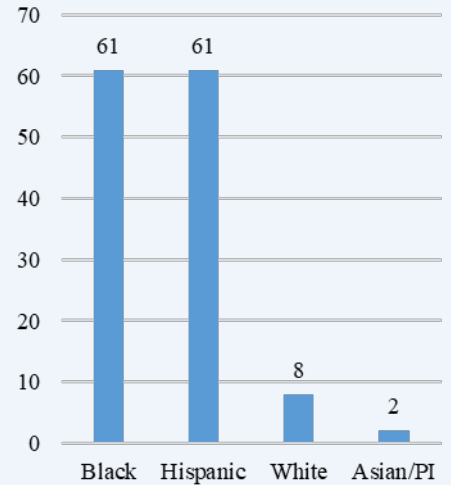
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



For the 2020 calendar year, Medlock admitted 90 unique youth, while serving 134 total juveniles. Most youth (40%) were 16 years of age at admission, but another 50% of Medlock youth were either 15 or 17 years of age. 92% of all youth served were Black or Hispanic. The 2020 average daily population (ADP) was approximately 42 youth. Overall, the average stay at Medlock was approximately 150 days with a minimum of 51 days and maximum of 246 days. For youth who successfully exited (i.e., completed) the Medlock placement, the average stay was 151.1 days with a minimum of 95 days and the maximum was 246 days.

The proportion of the Medlock population placed for felony offenses was approximately 87%.

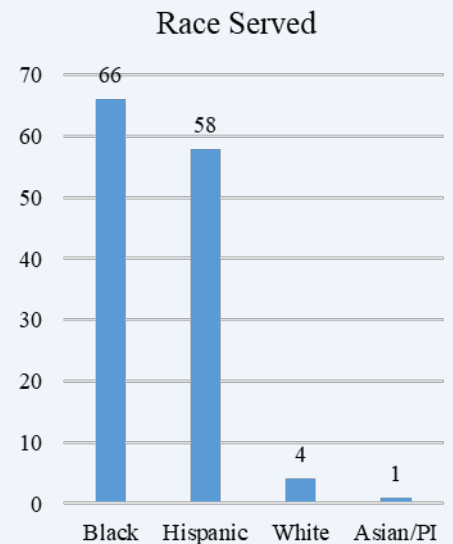
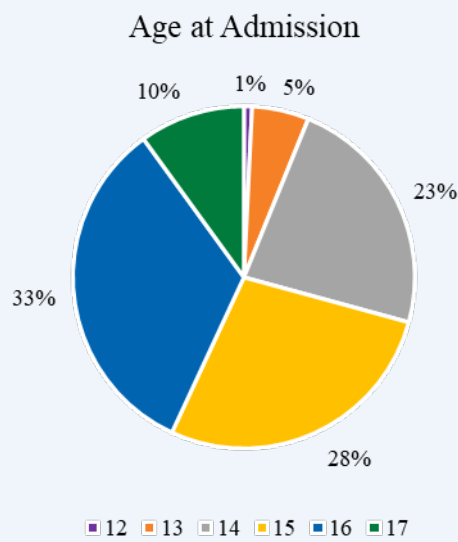
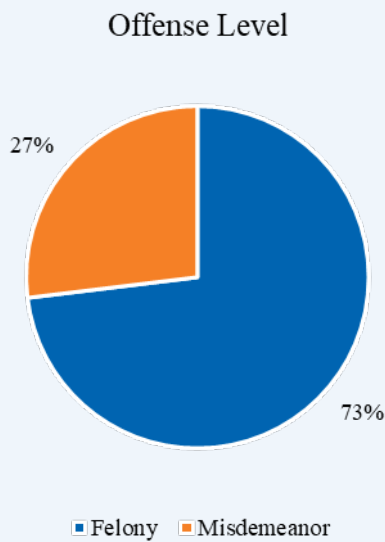
Of the youth who were served by Medlock, 62% ($n = 83$) of youth were assessed as high risk at the time of admission. Only 10% of the population ($n = 13$) was assessed as low risk.

		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	13 (10%)	24 (18%)	0 (0%)	37 (28%)
	Medium	0 (0%)	13 (10%)	48 (36%)	61 (46%)
	High	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	35 (26%)	36 (27%)
Total		13 (10%)	38 (28%)	83 (62%)	134 (100%)

YOUTH VILLAGE

Youth Village is a non-secure residential placement facility administered by the Dallas County Juvenile Department. Male youth aged 10 to 17 years are placed at Youth Village when it is deemed that their needs cannot be met by community programs alone. While at Youth Village, participation in counseling and school is mandated with the objective of helping participants develop positive social skills. Youth Village offers several vocational training opportunities including culinary arts which leads to ServSafe certification, a welding program leading to OSHA-10 certification, as well as welding and forklift-operation certifications. The Youth Village program takes typically four to six months to complete.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	130
Admissions	81
Unique Youth Served	129
Unique Youth Admitted	81
Child Care Days	12064
ADP	33
ALOS (Days)	135.5
Discharges	
Completed	96 (97%)
Unsuccessful	3 (3%)



Youth Village had 81 admissions in 2020 and served 130 total youth. The average length of stay (ALOS) in the program was approximately 136 days, but was as few as 29 days and as long as 210 days. For the 96 youth who completed Youth Village, the range was between 75 and 210 days and averaged 136.6 days.

Considering the total population of Youth Village, 73% of youth were placed for a felony offense. Additionally, 15 and 16 year-olds made up the 61% of all youth and 12 and 13 year-olds (the lower age bands) comprised 6% of the Youth Village population.

The majority of youth served at Youth Village (96%) were Black or Hispanic.

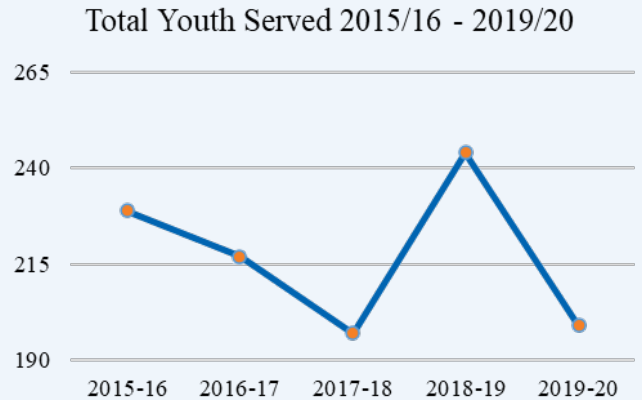
Of all youth served by Youth Village, 62% ($n = 81$) were assessed as high risk at the time of their admission. Twelve youth (9%) were assessed as low risk.

		Risk Level			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	12 (9%)	16 (12%)	0 (0%)	28 (22%)
	Medium	0 (0%)	21 (16%)	49 (38%)	70 (54%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	32 (25%)	32 (25%)
Total		12 (9%)	37 (28%)	81 (62%)	130 (100%)

JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Juvenile boards in counties with populations greater than 125,000 are mandated by the Texas Legislature to operate a Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP). The JJAEP provides education services to youth who have been expelled from their traditional school settings for serious school-related offenses. Students receive instruction in Math, Science, English Language Arts, and Social Studies.

The total youth served by DCJD’s JJAEP indicates a sharp decrease from 2016–17 to 2017–18, changing to a sharp increase to 2018–19. Another decrease is observed from 2018–19 to near 2017–2018 levels by 2019–20.



	Students Referred	Frequency	
Expulsion Offense	Mandatory	40	20%
	Discretionary	157	79%
	Other	2	1%
Gender	Male	171	86%
	Female	28	14%
Ethnicity	Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1%
	African American	70	35%
	Hispanic	98	49%
	Caucasian	29	15%
Grade at Entry	5th	2	1%
	6th	3	2%
	7th	18	9%
	8th	25	13%
	9th	64	32%
	10th	48	24%
	11th	31	16%
	12th	8	4%
District	Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD	34	17%
	Dallas ISD	29	15%
	Grand Prairie ISD	23	12%
	Irving ISD	37	19%
	Mesquite ISD	25	13%
	Richardson ISD	19	10%
	Other ⁷	32	16%

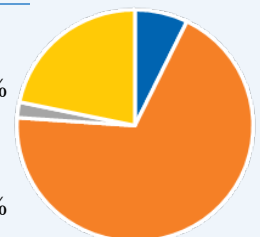
The majority of youth placed at the DCJD JJAEP were for a discretionary offense (79%) and most of the population was male (86%). The JJAEP population was predominantly Hispanic, although when combined with Black students, comprised 84% of the population. With Asian and Pacific Islander youth, minority students comprised 85% of the JJAEP population. Although students in the JJAEP have been placed from among several school districts, it is noted that the Irving Independent School District represents the largest referral subpopulation is comprised of approximately 85% Black and Hispanic students.⁶ Additionally, special education students comprised 12.6% of the JJAEP population.

The number and percentage of students referred to the JJAEP is shown in the table to the left. More than half of the students served by the JJAEP were referred from Irving, Carrollton-Farmers Branch, and Dallas ISDs. Mesquite and Grand Prairie ISD make up an additional 25% of the student population and collectively account for 75% of the overall JJAEP student population.

In regard to outcomes (shown below), most youth were discharged after they completed the requirements of their expulsion (69%). In fact, youth predominantly (78%) complete JJAEP relative to those who do not.

Discharges, 2020 (n = 138)

Completed-Expulsion & Probation Expired	7%
Completed-Expulsion Expired	69%
Completed-Probation Expired	2%
Left Program Incomplete	22%



⁶ <https://www.irvingisd.net/Domain/1474>

⁷ “Other” category summarizes all ISDs with fewer than 10 students referred

VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

The Victim Services Unit (VSU) is responsible for providing a range of services to victims of juvenile crime. This includes notifying victims of their rights, answering questions, explaining the juvenile justice process, and making them aware of the services that are available. The VSU prepares court reports on victim losses, which are addressed by the Juvenile Court at time of disposition.

	2020	2019
Victim Service Reports	1206	1268
Mediations Referred	147	212
Mediations Completed	66	67
Impact Panels	4	15
Youth and Guardians Serviced	0	442

The VSU conducts victim/offender mediation that facilitates restorative justice. Mediation is a voluntary measure for youth offenders and their victims to have a face-to-face encounter. In mediation, sometimes the victim wants to understand the motivation for the offense, how they were targeted, inform the juvenile of how the offense affected them, and being assured that the juvenile receives consequences. VSU activities were substantially curtailed in 2020 due to COVID19 restrictions; hence the extremely low number of impact panels and youth and guardians serviced.

Restitution and Fees	
Restitution/Fee Type	FY 2020
Restitution	\$ 113,168.07
Fees	\$ 140,091.20
TOTAL	\$ 253,259.27

Victim Impact Panels (VIP) are also conducted for the juvenile offenders. The VIP is a tool for juvenile offenders to be held accountable by victims and the community. An additional benefit of Victim Impact Panels is the heightened victim sensitivity and awareness juveniles gain by hearing the destructive, traumatic and long-term effects of crime, from the victim or a survivor of a victim. A Victim Impact Panel is typically held monthly in the jury prep room, although most were cancelled in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions. In addition, the Victim Services Unit facilitates a VIP for youth at the Medlock Center, and youth placed in the Youth Village.

COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION

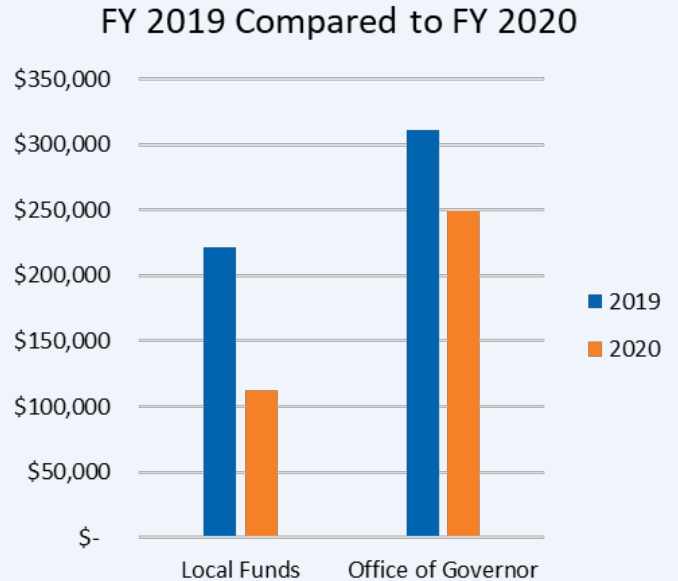
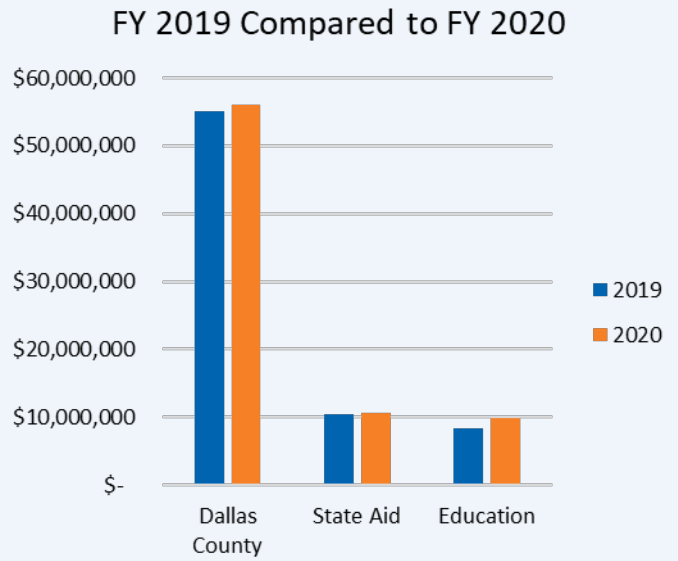
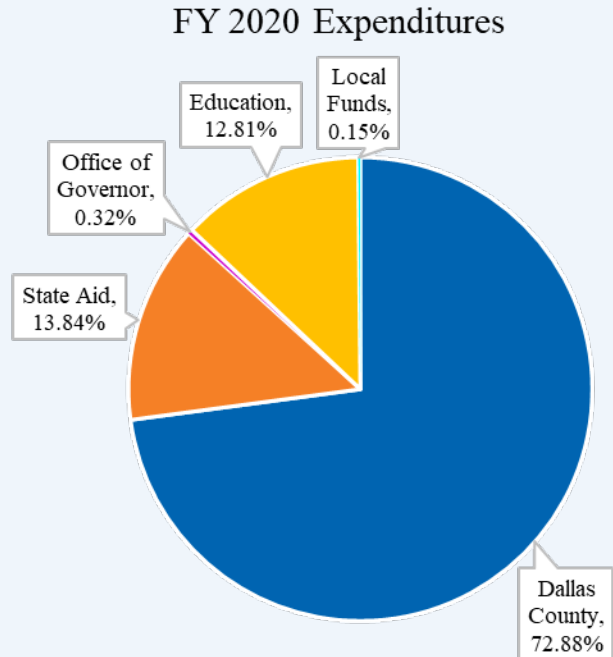
Community Service Restitution is defined as working as a volunteer for a non-profit or governmental organization. Youth who are placed on probation or in a diversion program may be ordered to complete a set number of community service hours. These hours must be completed at an approved site as approved by the Dallas County Juvenile Board. The DCJD also employs a Community Service Coordinator who finds and/or creates opportunities for youth to fulfill their assigned community service hours.

	# of hours
Hours Assessed	29307.50
Hours Waived	22700.25
Hours Performed	15053.25

In 2020, more than 29,000 community service hours were assessed and more than 15,000 community service hours were performed by youth under the authority of the DCJD. Completing such a large number of hours represents a considerable savings to the organizations where the hours were performed. Additionally, such volunteer work can represent restorative justice in action through a positive and functional experience.

2020 FISCAL YEAR EXPENDITURES

Dallas County	FY 2020
General Fund	\$ 56,059,686
State Aid	
Basic Probation Supervision	\$ 4,058,502
Community Programs (non-Residential)	\$ 1,213,761
Pre & Post Adjudication (Residential)	\$ 1,766,842
Commitment Diversion	\$ 1,917,473
Mental Health Services	\$ 1,264,481
Grant M—Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP)	\$ 239,632
Regionalization	\$ 185,705
Office of the Governor (OOG)	
Juvenile Residential Drug Treatment Center	\$ 103,732
Evening Reporting Center	\$ 21,336
Mental Health Court	\$ 58,963
Family Violence Intervention Program	\$ 64,924
Education	
Academy for Academic Excellence (AAE-Texas Education Agency funds)	\$ 8,469,070
Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP)	\$ 1,384,419
Local Funds	
Youth Services Advisory Board Fund	\$ 111,908
TOTAL	\$ 76,920,434



Note. Due to particular reporting requirements, this Annual Report represents the 2020 calendar year; however, the financial data reported on this page is for FY2020 which is represented by the period from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020. Additionally, comparisons shown at the right should be interpreted with caution due to the effect of COVID on operations in FY2020.

GLOSSARY

Adjudicated - a term used in the juvenile justice system that is equivalent to the term “convicted” in the adult criminal justice system.

ADP - Average Daily Population is a metric that represents the daily average of the number of youth in a facility.

ALOS - Average Length of Stay is a metric that represents the average amount of time (measured in days) the youth have spent in a program or facility.

Caseworker - the primary contact between a youth’s parent or guardian and TJJD. A caseworker monitors a youth’s progress and advises him/her.

Classification - the process of determining the needs and requirements of youth who have been ordered to confinement in a juvenile justice facility and for assigning them to housing units and programs according to their existing resources.

Clinical Services - health care services administered to juveniles in a therapeutic setting by a person or persons qualified to practice in one of the healthcare professions.

CINS - Conduct in Need for Supervision (defined by the Texas Family Code), referred to as status offenses and includes (1) runaway; (2) violations of certain city ordinances (i.e., inhalant abuse); and (3) some less serious law violations.

Contract Detention - used by those counties that operate a detention facility and detain juveniles from other jurisdictions. Juveniles that are out-of-state runaways, juveniles that are being held at the request of TJJD, CPS, INS, etc. or juveniles that are being detained until their home jurisdiction can pick them up are coded as contract detention as well as those being held on bench warrants. "Contract" in this context means there is an agreement to hold/detain the juvenile for another jurisdiction. Any time a department detains a juvenile that is not under the department’s jurisdiction, the department will use the contract detention referral.

Contract Placement - used by counties that operate a placement facility and place juveniles from other jurisdictions. There does not have to be juvenile jurisdiction for there to be a referral. Juveniles that are being held at the request of TJJD, INS, etc. should be

coded as contract placement. "Contract" in this context means there is an agreement to place the juvenile for another jurisdiction. Any time a department places a juvenile that is not under the department’s jurisdiction, the department will use the contract placement referral.

DCJD - Dallas County Juvenile Department.

Delinquent Conduct - defined by the Texas Juvenile Justice Code as conduct, other than a traffic offense, which violates a penal law of the State of Texas and is punishable by confinement; or a violation of a reasonable and lawful order which was entered by a juvenile court.

Institution - facilities used for the lawful custody and/or treatment of youth.

Juvenile Probation - a mechanism used by juvenile justice agencies that serves as a sanction for juveniles adjudicated in court, and in many cases, as a way of diverting status offenders or first-time offenders from the formal court system.

PPE - Personal Protective Equipment

Probation - one of the dispositional options available to a juvenile court judge after a youth is adjudicated as delinquent. It is a community-based corrections approach requiring youth to comply with a set of rules and addresses the needs of the youth and the family.

QA - Quality Assurance

Risk & Needs - factors that emerge based on an actuarial assessment that is administered to youth upon being placed under the authority of the juvenile department.

Secure Facility - a juvenile site/location/setting that is specifically designed and operated to ensure that all entrances and exits are under the exclusive control of the site’s staff. Youth are not allowed to leave unsupervised or without permission.

TJJD - Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Dallas County Juvenile Department

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<https://www.dallascounty.org/departments/juvenile/>

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All artwork presented in this report was created by youth served by the DCJD

