

Dallas County Juvenile
Department
Annual Report
2021





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.

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DALLAS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT

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

Members of the 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.



Judge
Cheryl Lee Shannon
Chairperson
305th District Court



Commissioner
John Wiley Price
Vice-Chair
District 3



Judge
Aiesha Redmond
160 Civil District
Court



County Judge
Clay Jenkins



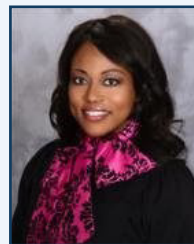
Judge
Amber Givens
282nd Judicial
District Court



Judge
Mericela Moore
162 Civil District
Court



Judge
Sandra Jackson
302 Civil District
Court



Judge
Andrea Lane
304th District Court



Sr. Corp.
Robert White
Youth Services
Advisory Board
Chair

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF



It is my sincerest pleasure to present the Dallas County Juvenile Department 2021 Annual Report. The report summarizes much of the operations over the last year and represents the significant work accomplished by the department's dedicated staff. Much has happened since the inaugural 2020 report was published last year, including the discovery and proliferation of two significant COVID-19 variants (Delta and Omicron). Moving forward, it is important to acknowledge that we, and the community-at-large must "learn to live" with COVID in the same way as we live with influenza.

The second largest juvenile services department in the State of Texas continued to provide services to all youth under its authority. This included managing 3,626 unique youth and 2,803 dispositions. In 2021, 741 youth were placed on court-ordered probation, 595 completed, and 325 youth were eligible and participated in one of several deferred prosecution or diversion programs. Additionally, we worked on several initiatives that included the planning and development of new programs. This led to an expansion of our program inventory by adding the Aggression Replacement Training program (ART). Much of the program development work for the HOPE program, designed specifically for youth who present with a need for secure placement, and the Assessment, Stabilization, and Advancement Program (ASAP), designed for female victims of human trafficking, was completed in 2021 and should begin to accept participants in 2022. These developments are exciting and demonstrate the Department's commitment to provide a continuum of services and resources that are needed by the diverse youth populations of Dallas County.

While expanding the Dallas County Juvenile Department program profile is a significant part of our impact repertoire, we are also increasing the breadth and depth of our operations. In 2020, I reported on the implementation of the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) that would classify youth into appropriate supervision levels and inform the unique service provision for the time they are under the authority of the Department. We now have a preliminary validation study of the PACT with favorable results which we will use to continue improving supervision operations. This demonstrates the Dallas County Juvenile Department's commitment to evidence-based practices and a resolute rehabilitative supervision model. One of the primary elements of the Dallas County Juvenile Department mission statement is to assist youth while promoting public safety and restoring victims, which we believe starts with an assessment instrument that is backed by science and specifically designed for the population we serve.

The Dallas County Juvenile Department is dedicated to improving the proximal and distal outcomes of the youth under our authority. We continue to provide substantial opportunities for growth and development through diverse and targeted programming while also being mindful of victims and the needs they might have. The DCJD promotes an environment of inclusion and fairness, aiming to assist youth achieve their highest potential through various departmental programs and by utilizing our community partnerships. Our goal is to prepare the youth who are served by the DCJD for a prosocial and productive future!

Darryl Beatty
Executive Director

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

**Executive Director
Chief Probation Officer**



Darryl Beatty

**Asst. Deputy
of Admin Services**



Ervin Taylor

- Facility Management
- Emergency Management
- Partnership Liaison
- USDA
- Key Control/ Equipment MGT

Budget Services



Carmen Williams

- Financial Management
- Medicaid/ Insurance
- Title-4E
- Procurement
- Social Security

**Assistant
Director**



**Sheryl
Eagleton**

**General
Council**



**Denika
Caruthers J.D**

- Contract Services
- Legal Services

**Exec & Admin
Services**



**Dr. Julie
Childers**

Deputy Director

- Compliance/QA
- TechShare
- Grant Services
- Office Services
- Training/Cert
- Research & Statistics

**Educational
Services**



**Karen
Ramos**

Deputy Director

- JJAEP
- Charter Campuses
- Day Reporting
- PEIMS
- Testing

**Probation
Services**



**Rudy
Acosta**

Deputy Director

- Pre-Adjudication
- Post-Adjudication
- Diversion Courts
- Victim Services

**Detention
Services**



**Jesse
Murillo**

Deputy Director

- Hill Center
- Detention Center
- Dallas County RDT, STARS

**Residential
Services**



**Dr. William
Steward III**

Deputy Director

- Letot
- Medlock
- Youth Village

**Clinical
Director**



**Dr. Madeleine
Byrne**

Deputy Director

- MH Assessment
- Inpatient Services
- Outpatient Services
- Functional Family Therapy
- Substance Abuse
- Interns

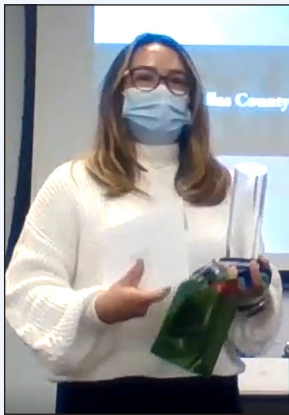
EMPLOYEE COMMENDATIONS

Dallas County Employee of the Year



Thomas King

Executive & Administrative Services



Elvia Portugal

Education Services



Suzette Shepherd

Probation Services



Arnaldo Pellot

Detention Services



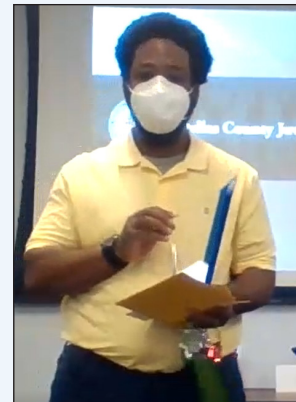
Bryan Bradshaw

Residential Services



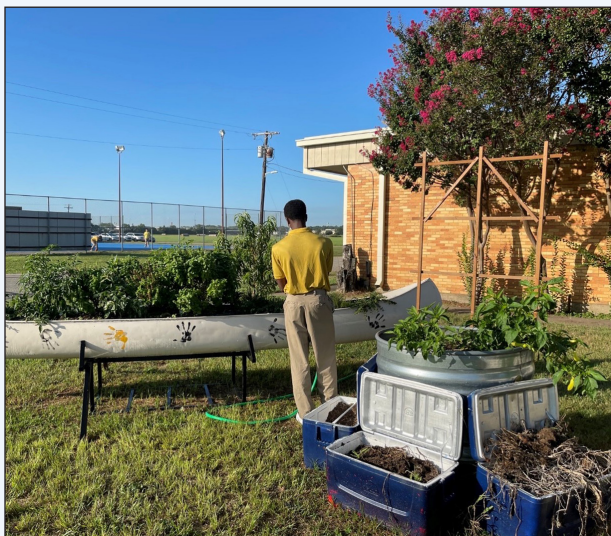
Sarita Esqueda

Clinical Services



Jamon Abanaka

YOUTH IN ACTION



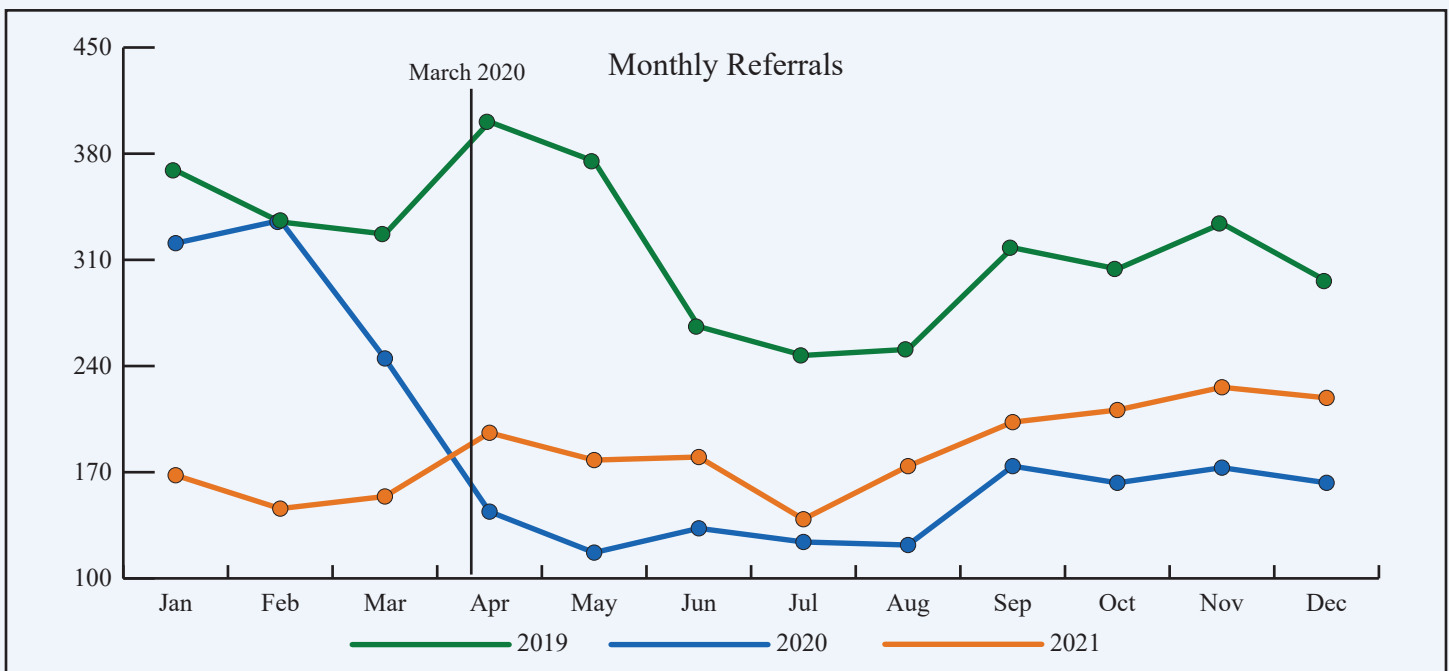
COVID-19 DISCUSSION

Since the publication of the 2020 Annual Report, the COVID-19 virus, including two variants, continued to be at the forefront of public awareness and the subject of continued work to effectively manage and contain it. The Delta variant surged in mid-2021 while Omicron became the predominant variant in November of 2021. During these surges, the Dallas County Juvenile Department was committed to continued observance of safety measures that had been implemented from the beginning of the pandemic. In fact, because of the new COVID variants and infection surges, the DCJD had to be vigilant by continuing its screening protocols through the end of 2021 at Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center’s main entrance. Additionally, during the 2021 calendar year, telecommuting continued to be commonplace in the DCJDs day-to-day operations.

In spite of the DCJD’s continued observance of COVID safety restrictions, services were provided to all youth who were under DCJD authority. These included education and clinical services which had to make extraordinary adjustments in the prior year. In 2021, academic instruction was delivered through adaptive interaction using the Zoom application and Microsoft Teams. There was a progressive return to more typical instructional delivery as the calendar year progressed. Many classes were held “in person” when allowed. Teachers returned to interactions considered more normal in an educational environment, but there was still a heightened awareness of the risk associated with social interactions. Because of this, wearing masks and observing social distance have become part of the educational culture.

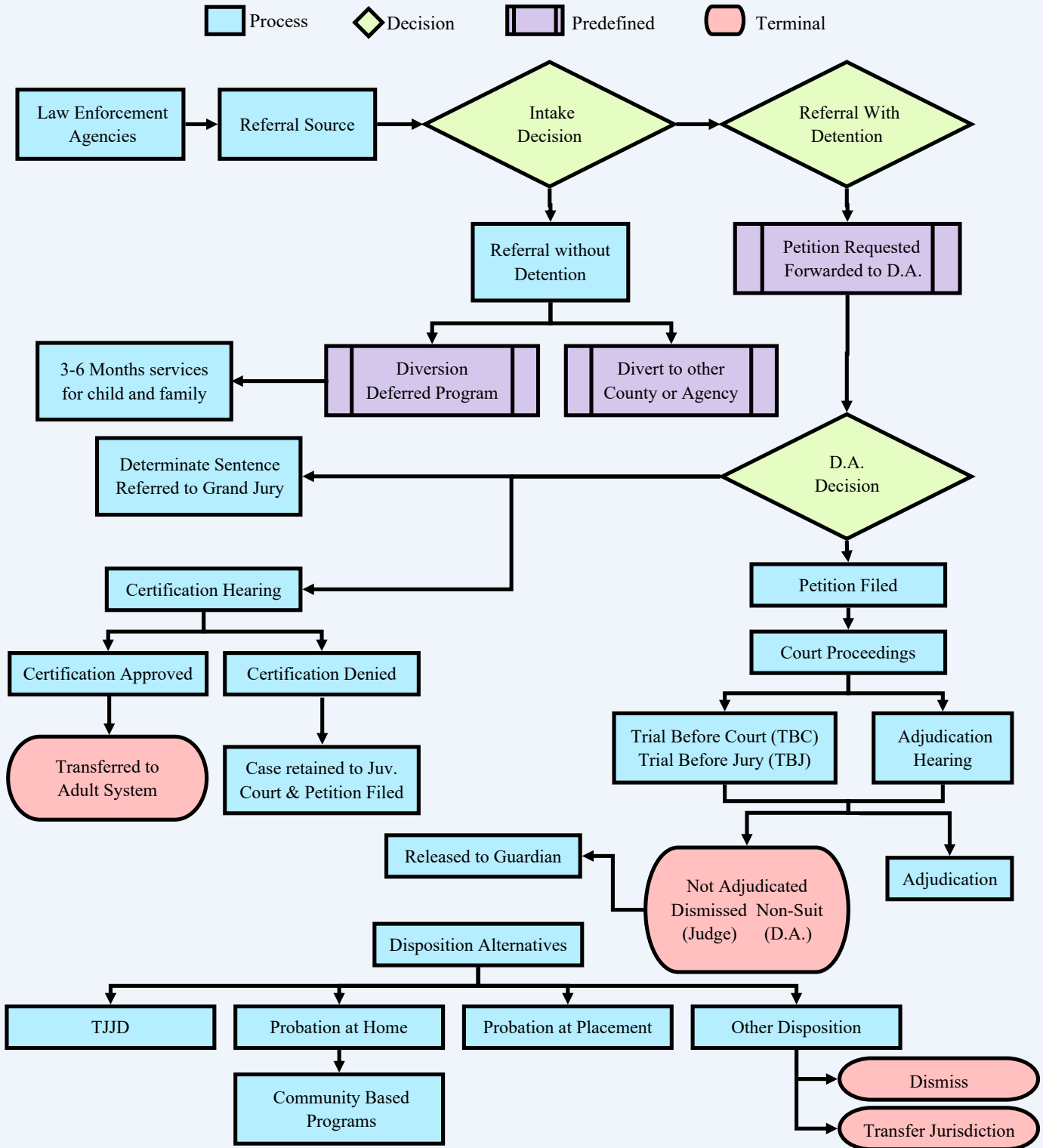
Clinical services had similar challenges, but adapted with a commensurate and measured response that would ensure that all youth and families who needed psychological assessment and interventions would be provisioned those resources. Residential services and court assessment pivoted to provide individual and family services through phone calls and virtual meetings. Ultimately, many families were able to use video formats to continue contacts. Even outpatient services were able to return to hold group therapy through teleconferencing platforms.

Three full calendar years of monthly referrals are shown below. Both 2020 and 2021 reflect the change in referrals and how they are contrasted from the pre-pandemic 2019 calendar year. The vertical marker with the “March 2020” label is the point when all of Dallas County, including the Juvenile Department, was required to observe safety restrictions by social distancing and wearing face masks. While 2021 is distinguished from 2020 by a stable increase in referrals across time, it is also clear that there still exists a fairly large contrast when compared to 2019.



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 Dallas County Juvenile Department Annual Report for Calendar Year 2021 summarizes the activities and processes undertaken in the support of the youth referred to this department.



OVERVIEW: CALENDAR YEAR 2021

DALLAS COUNTY

In 2020, the juvenile population¹ in Dallas County was

299,174

Juveniles comprise

11.4%

of the Dallas County population.²

REFERRALS TO THE DCJD

0.6%

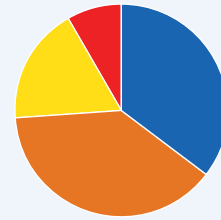
Less than 1% of the overall juvenile population in Dallas County was referred to the Juvenile Department.

The referrals are distributed as:

- 780** Felony Offenses
- 845** Misdemeanor Offenses
- 392** CINS
- 177** Violation of Probation

1,854

A total of **1,854** youth were referred to the department for a total of **2,194** Formal Referrals.



DETENTIONS

0.5%

Percent of the juvenile population detained.

1,434

A total of **1,434** unique youth were admitted to detention for a total number of **1,549** detention admissions.

COURT

50.5%

Of the total dispositions resulted in **1,416** adjudications.³

SUPERVISIONS

782

Youth began Court-Ordered Probation Supervision.

DISPOSITIONS

26.4%

Resulted in a Court-Ordered Probation.

11.6%

Resulted in a Deferred Prosecution Probation.

337

Youth began Deferred Prosecution Supervision.

52

TJJJ Commitments

Court-Ordered Probation: **741**
 Deferred Prosecution Probation: **325**
 Modification Dispositions: **114**

18

Certifications

¹Source: <https://www.ojjdp.gov>.

²Ages 10-17.

³2,803 Dispositions.

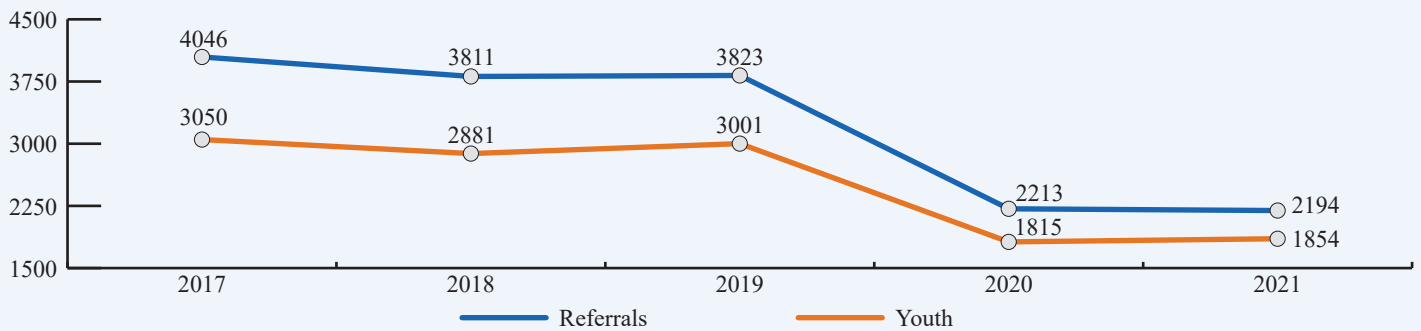
2021 REFERRALS

Youth who have allegedly engaged in certain kinds of conduct, including certain antisocial behaviors that are considered problematic because of a juvenile’s age (i.e., status offenses) can be referred to a juvenile department in the State of Texas. There are seven different types of referrals with Formal and Paper Formalized comprising the largest proportion of total referrals (72%). Formal referrals originate from a custody event where the youth is transported to a juvenile detention center. Conversely, a paper referral arises from a non-custody event for any one of several reasons. A Paper Formalized referral is one that starts as a paper complaint but becomes formalized with a face-to-face contact with the youth.

Referral Type	Count
Formal	1,374
Paper Formalized	820
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	397
Other Administrative	282
Interim/Interstate	107
Contract Detention/Placement	78
Crisis Intervention	2

Youth can come under the authority of the DCJD through additional mechanisms including being transferred from another jurisdiction in the case of supervision (Interim/Interstate) or can be detained and/or placed in a Dallas County Juvenile residential facility from a different jurisdiction as a Contract Detention/Placement. Youth designated as Other Administrative represent situations not captured by the other referral types and represent approximately 9% of all Dallas County Juvenile referrals, such as a Directive to Apprehend/Warrant or a Referee Order.

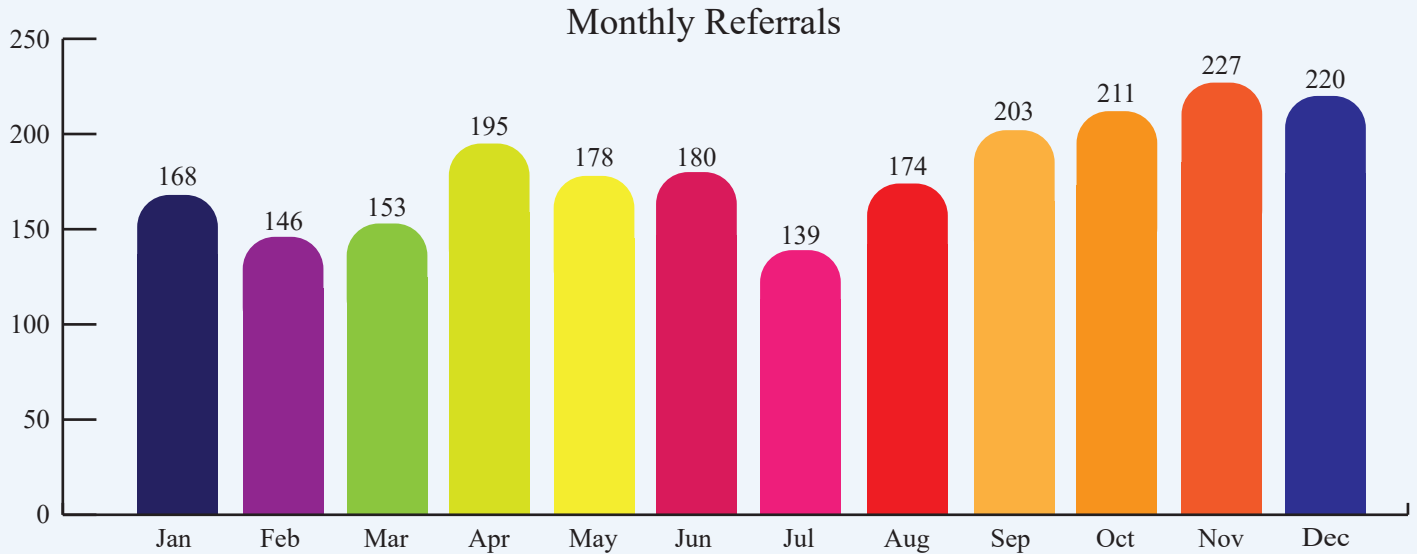
FORMAL REFERRAL TRENDS 2017-2021



The line graph above represents the five-year formal referrals profile beginning with 2017. As indicated in the 2020 report, a precipitous decline is evidenced from 2019 to 2020 with stable movement between 2020 and 2021. Interestingly, while there were 39 more youth represented by referrals in 2021 over 2020, there were 19 fewer referrals. The 2021 figures also reflect a 43% decline in referrals from 2019 and a 38% decrease in youth.

Although referrals (and unique youth) showed stability over the last two years, the fact that the values reflect a continued observance of COVID safety restrictions leads to a prediction that referrals and youth will show an increase from 2021 to 2022. This prediction is in line with the pattern evidenced between 2017 and 2019 that had net declines of referrals and youth of less than six percent.

2021 FORMAL REFERRAL DATA



Formal Referrals for Females by Race and Age

Age	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian/PI	TOTAL
10	2	1	0	0	3
11	11	2	0	0	13
12	21	11	1	0	33
13	52	48	10	0	110
14	88	47	9	0	144
15	128	53	11	1	193
16	94	64	12	2	172
17+	12	11	0	1	24
TOTAL	408	237	43	4	692

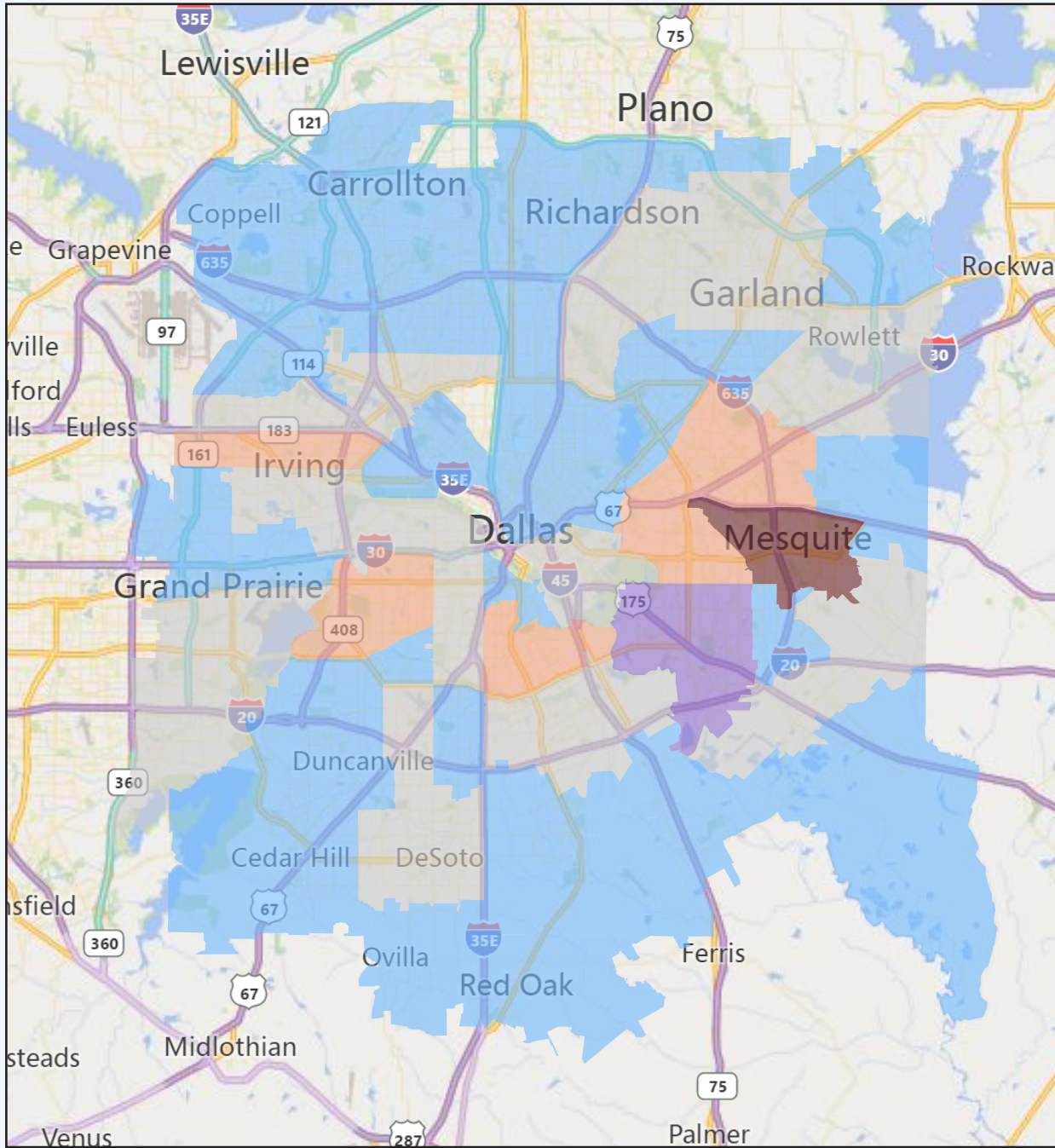
Formal Referrals for Males by Race and Age

Age	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian/PI	TOTAL
10	4	0	1	0	5
11	15	8	1	0	24
12	44	26	4	0	74
13	80	65	15	4	164
14	132	96	23	2	253
15	171	168	35	7	381
16	242	206	42	5	495
17+	54	43	8	1	106
TOTAL	742	612	129	19	1502

In 2021, formal referrals declined sharply from January to February (13%) and June to July (23%). There were also three month-to-month spikes in formal referrals between March and April (27%), July and August (25%), and August to September (16%). Perhaps one of the most interesting observations to note is that the average for referrals for March through June was 176.5 while the average for the four-month period of September through December was 215.25, representing a 22% increase in the average. While there was a sharp increase in formal referrals over the year, the fluctuations for the last three months of the year evidenced a net gain of three percent.

The DCJD gender distribution for 2021 referrals was approximately 32% female and 68% male. Black male youth comprised the largest proportion of referrals (34%) followed by Hispanic male youth (28%) and Black female youth (19%). Most youth referred to the DCJD in 2021 were between 13 and 16 years of age. White male youth represented approximately 6% of the overall number of referrals to the DCJD and almost 9% of the male population referred to the DCJD in 2021.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION OF REFERRALS TO DCJD



The map shown above represents Dallas County subdivided into reporting areas defined by zip code boundaries. Multiple zip codes comprise the shaded areas which also indicate the range of referrals that came from that area. Lower referral concentrations are represented in light blue although there are multiple zip code geographies within those shaded areas. Higher referral concentrations are depicted by the gray, orange and purple areas. The highest concentration is depicted by the darkest color.

FORMALIZED REFERRAL TRENDS 2017-2021

Felony	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change 20-21	% Change 17-21
Assaultive	247	236	254	167	208	25% (+)	16% (-)
Burglary	171	119	110	93	37	60% (-)	78% (-)
Drug Offenses	51	75	174	35	73	>100% (+)*	43% (+)
Homicide	11	9	16	18	23	28% (+)	>100% (+)*
Other Felony	90	126	152	101	126	25% (+)	40% (+)
Other Property	22	30	24	22	18	18% (-)	18% (-)
Other Violent	1	2	3	0	4	4 (+)*	>100% (+)*
Robbery	263	194	212	169	107	37% (-)	59% (-)
Sexual Assault	108	88	79	52	56	8% (+)	48% (-)
Theft	190	174	184	156	98	37% (-)	48% (-)
Weapons Offense	39	41	37	12	30	>100% (+)*	23% (-)
TOTAL	1193	1094	1245	825	780	5% (-)	35% (-)
Misdemeanor							
Assaultive	496	471	548	369	425	15% (+)	14% (-)
Drug Offense	344	302	216	65	29	55% (-)	92% (-)
Other Misdemeanor	369	364	306	169	198	17% (+)	46% (-)
Other Property	147	102	97	55	55	-	63% (-)
Theft	243	179	197	70	52	26% (-)	79% (-)
Weapon Offense	50	56	64	50	86	72% (+)	72% (+)
TOTAL	1649	1474	1428	778	845	9% (+)	49% (-)
CINS							
Alternative Education Expulsion	11	10	7	2	0	100% (-)*	100% (-)*
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	1	2	0	100% (-)*	100% (-)*
Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	100% (-)*	-
Liquor Laws	1	2	0	0	1	1 (+)*	-
Other CINS	204	214	192	134	142	6% (+)	30% (-)
Property (was theft)	6	3	1	1	2	100% (+)*	67% (-)
Runaway	546	493	478	280	247	12% (-)	55% (-)
Sex Offense	0	1	0	0	0	-	-
TOTAL	769	723	679	420	392	7% (-)	49% (-)
Violation of Probation							
TOTAL	435	520	471	190	177	7% (-)	59% (-)
YEARLY TOTAL	4046	3811	3823	2213	2194	1% (-)	46% (-)
TOTAL YOUTH	3050	2881	3001	1816	1854	2% (+)	39% (-)

*Proportional changes that occur in low base-rate phenomena (such as youth homicide) can appear dramatically large, although technically accurate. For example, the Felony Other Violent fluctuation indicated above is a 300% increase from 2017 to 2021. This is also true of the one year fluctuation for Felony Weapons Offenses. The observed pattern for 1-year Felony Other Violent offense appears odd because of the increase from zero.

RISK & NEEDS ASSESSMENT

During the 2021 calendar year, the DCJD administered 3,540 (67%) full PACT assessments and 1,726 (33%) pre-screen assessments. Youth are typically administered the PACT during the intake process which informs the decisions made during the disposition process, as well as determines the most suitable course and level of supervision. Risk level is determined by the youth’s offense history which represents static, unchangeable factors, and social history. Needs level is determined by factors regarded as changeable characteristics of youth. Both are linked to recidivism, but addressing needs factors can decrease the probability of recidivism.

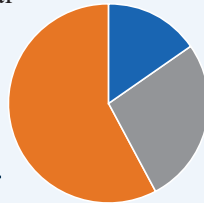
Approximately 15% of the assessments administered during the 2021 calendar year classified youth as high risk, while 5% were classified as high need. Roughly two-thirds were classified as low needs and 58% as low risk. Moreover, a review of the joint distributions yields that the largest proportion of administrations (54%) were classified as low risk and low need. This is contrasted with 5% classified high risk and high need; 10% high risk/moderate need; 14% moderate risk/moderate need; 13% moderate risk/low need; and 4% low risk/moderate need. If youth scored as either high risk or high need, they were not scored as low on the other dimension. Interestingly, less than 1% of administrations scored as moderate risk/high need. Youth can (and, in most cases, should) have more than one administration during a 12-month period. Consequently, while there were 5,266 administrations of the PACT, this does not represent unique youth.

A validation study was conducted for the PACT in late 2021. Results from the analyses indicated that the PACT demonstrated moderate predictive validity overall.

RISK LEVEL:

Risk level is based on the youth’s criminal and social history that increase the probability of recidivism.

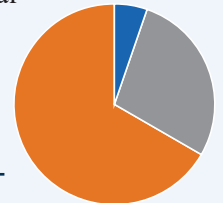
Risk Level	# of PACTs	% of Total
High	809	15%
Moderate	1424	27%
Low	3033	58%
TOTAL	5266	100%



NEED LEVEL:

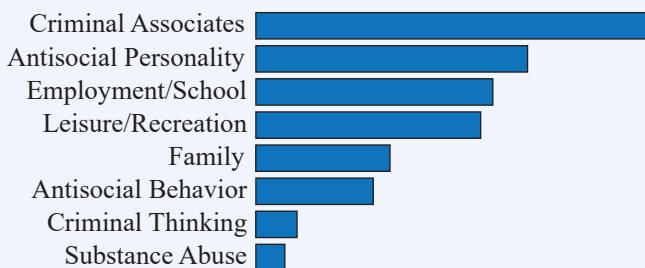
Needs, in contrast to risks, are changeable factors that can be related to increased probability of recidivism.

Need Level	# of PACTs	% of Total
High	285	5%
Moderate	1475	28%
Low	3506	67%
TOTAL	5266	100%



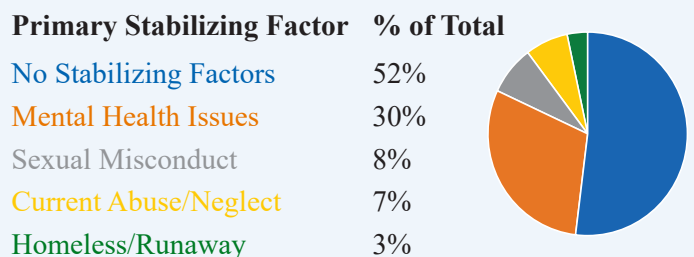
CRIMINOGENIC NEED:

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 2021.



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.



DIVERTED YOUTH

The use of diversion programs in the DCJD persists as a salient and important disposition alternative. Of the 1,854 youth who were referred to the Dallas County Juvenile Department in 2021, 143 (8%) were diverted from standard juvenile justice proceedings by referral to and participation in one of six diversion programs. These youth tend to be first-time, low-risk offenders who benefit from the relatively short period of time on this kind of supervision: usually no more than six months (but there are exceptions). One of the hallmark features of five of these kinds of supervision is judicial monitoring. Because the programs are designated as a court, youth are required to report on their progress directly to the court at regular intervals. Referrals and detentions that occur subsequent to being accepted into a diversion program, and/or failing to make forward progress as an active participant can result in discharge from the program and a resumption of formal juvenile justice proceedings. Alternatively, being successful in the program oftentimes results in a dismissal of the case.

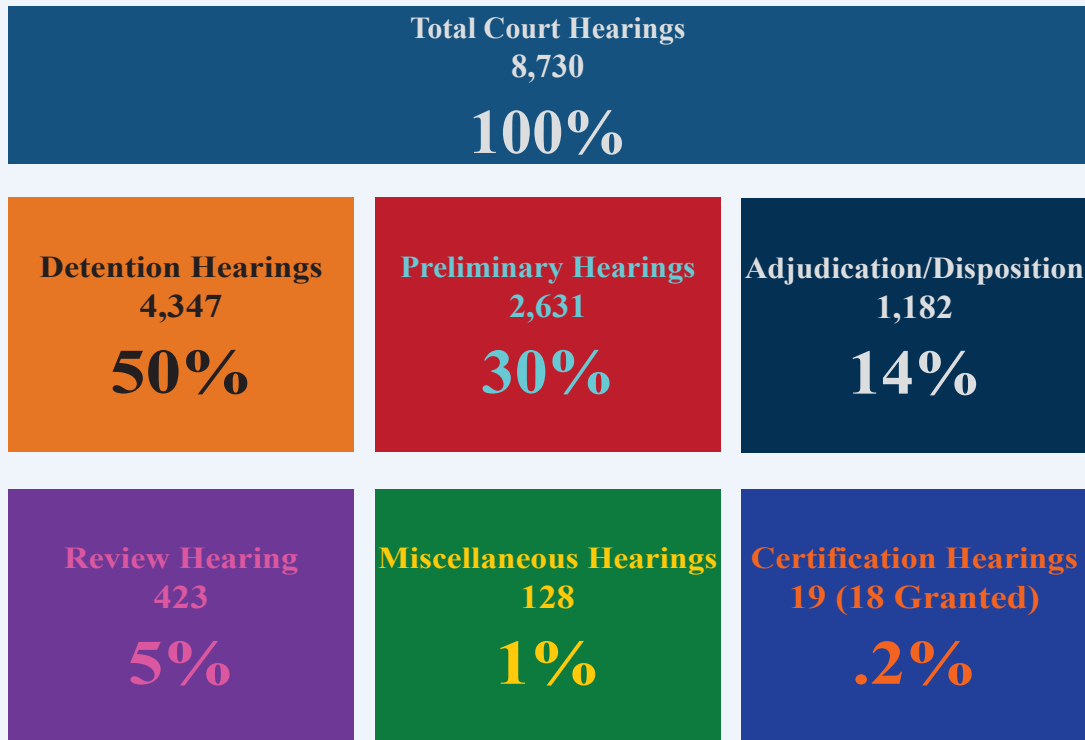
The six diversion programs used by the Dallas County Juvenile Department are indicated below. They represent the Department's commitment to a rehabilitative, problem-solving model of supervision, and target a broad spectrum of populations. These include minority, Hispanic and African American males; youth who present with substance use issues (or potential issues); youth who have been detained for family violence; youth with mental health issues; and a court specifically designed for the youngest age strata referred to the Department. A female-only diversionary program referred to as Experiencing Success Through Empowerment, Encouragement, and Mentoring (hence, E.S.T.E.E.M.) was developed to serve those youth who are at heightened risk for prostitution and sexual exploitation. In 2021, the E.S.T.E.E.M. Court scaled-back operations because of COVID-19 with only one youth participating during the year. The Dallas County Juvenile Drug Court has temporarily suspended operations in September of 2021. It was a diversionary, problem-solving court meant to address youth who presented with substance use issues. A reconceptualized version of the drug court is under consideration.

	Male					Female				
	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian/PI	Average Age	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian/PI	Average Age
Diversion Male Court	27	26	0	0	14.50	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Court	2	1	1	0	14.50	0	0	0	0	-
E.S.T.E.E.M Court	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	17.00
Family Violence Intervention Program	8	6	8	0	14.32	6	10	1	1	14.83
Mental Health Court	7	4	1	0	13.83	4	1	1	0	13.67
Youthful Offenders Court	9	7	3	1	12.25	3	1	4	0	12.75

Of the 144 youth who were admitted into a diversion program in 2021, 111 were boys (77%) and 33 were girls (23%). Black and Hispanic youth comprised 84% of diversion program admissions. On average, male youth were slightly younger in these programs (13.99 years) compared with females (14.56 years). Most youth (82%) were assessed as low risk and low need on the PACT instrument; however 10% ($n = 14$) were assessed as medium risk and medium needs. There were no high risk and/or high need youth admitted into any of the diversionary programs.

Not Administered: 2 (1%)		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	116 (81%)	3 (2%)	0	119 (83%)
	Medium	8 (6%)	14 (10%)	0	22 (15%)
	High	0	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)
TOTAL		124 (86%)	18 (13%)	0	142 (99%)

COURT SERVICES



Youth who are referred to the DCJD are served by two courts: the 305th District Court, presided by the Honorable Cheryl Lee Shannon, and the 304th District Court, presided by the Honorable Andrea Lane.

While the overarching objective of the DCJD is to provide rehabilitative and supportive services to referred youth, public safety and protection are also part of the Department's charge. The Dallas County Juvenile Courts can exercise broad-based discretion to the cases they preside over including community sentencing alternatives that keep youth in their residence.

Youth who are referred to the Juvenile Department and are detained will have an initial detention hearing presided by a juvenile court judge who determines whether the youth should continue to be detained. All youth who are detained at the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center are scheduled for an initial detention hearing. Detained youth will thereafter receive an additional detention hearing every 10 days. In 2021, detention hearings were the most common hearings held by the juvenile courts (approximately 50% of all hearings), followed by preliminary hearings (30%) and adjudication/disposition hearings (14%) making up 94% of all convened hearings.

An important function of the juvenile court is to not only preside over appropriate cases, but to also render decisions that will affect the youth. Adjudication and disposition hearings represent an element of this function whereby the Court renders a decision that a delinquent act was or was not committed by the youth. If the youth is adjudicated as delinquent, a disposition hearing follows where the Court will ultimately decide whether the youth should be placed on probation, be placed in a residential placement outside of the youth's residence, or committed to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Another important if not rare function of the juvenile court is to certify youth as adults as a measure that will effectively transfer the youth's case to an adult criminal court. A certification is initiated by the Dallas County District Attorney filing a motion to waive jurisdiction and must involve a felony-level case. Several characteristics are considered by the juvenile court for certification including the youth's age and offense characteristics. In 2021, 19 certification hearings were held in Dallas County, and the Court granted 18.

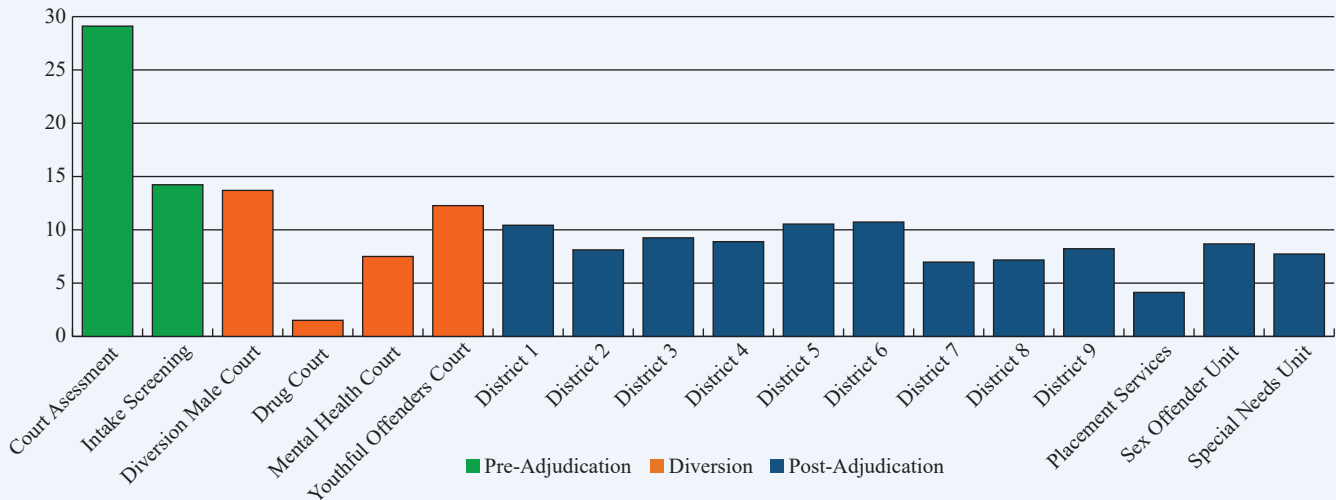
SUPERVISION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

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 offense.

Supervision Type	ADP
Pre-Disposition	164.99
Deferred Prosecution	168.96
Court-Ordered Probation (Non-ISP)	538.43
Court-Ordered Probation (ISP)	208.23
Post-Discharge Services Supervision	5.06

The Dallas County Juvenile Probation Department administers five types of supervision. They are listed in the table along with the 2021 Average Daily Population (ADP) that corresponds with each. Court-Ordered Probation (ISP and Non-ISP) and Pre-Disposition Supervision comprise the majority of the supervised youth population.

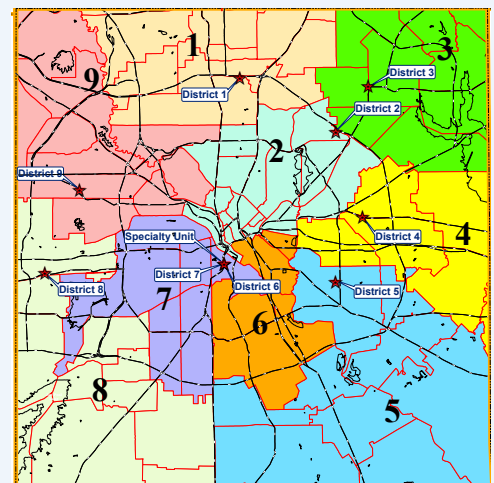
AVERAGE CASELOAD BY UNIT



The graph above summarizes caseload sizes for each unit using the overall average caseload size for 2021. The largest average caseload is the Court Assessment Unit. The Court Assessment unit produces detailed, comprehensive pre-disposition reports for the court that summarize a significant amount of the youth’s information so that the court can consider those things to ultimately make the best decision that should lead to an optimal result. The Intake Screening unit is the second largest activity by caseload. The intake screening unit develops a recommendation to detain or release a youth based on individual circumstances.

The map on the right shows the geographic orientation of Dallas County subdivided by districts that correspond with the bar graph.

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.



COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Program	Total Served	Successful Exits	Unsuccessful Exits	Other Exits	Total Exits
Alternative to Detention					
Electronic Monitoring Pre-Adjudication	179	112 (72%)	43 (28%)	1 (1%)	156
Electronic Monitoring Post-Adjudication	184	92 (56%)	71 (44%)	0	163
Diversion Program					
Diversion Male Court	78	34 (74%)	12 (26%)	0	46
Drug Court	8	8 (100%)	0	0	8
E.S.T.E.E.M Court	2	1 (100%)	0	0	1
Family Violence Intervention Program	44	27 (90%)	3 (10%)	0	30
Mental Health Court	23	12 (60%)	8 (40%)	0	20
Youthful Offenders Court	40	21 (81%)	4 (15%)	1 (4%)	26
Mental/Behavioral Health					
Functional Family Therapy	169	86 (61%)	42 (30%)	12 (9%)	140
Anger Management Group	1	0	1 (100%)	0	1
Sex Offenders Group STARS	116	64 (85%)	7 (9%)	4 (5%)	75
Special Needs Unit/Program	145	64 (60%)	36 (34%)	7 (7%)	107
Other					
Cognitive Response Group	20	19 (95%)	0	1 (5%)	20

Community Programs allow youth to remain in the community while they participate in a specialized program. The table above lists these programs for the DCJD. A summary of program outcomes is included. Programs administered by the DCJD typically discharge youth successfully at a higher rate than discharging them unsuccessfully. The Mental Health Court had the lowest successful discharges relative to other, similar programs (Diversion Male Court, Drug Court, and Youthful Offender Court). The Family Violence Intervention Program is not a problem-solving court diversion program but, instead, youth participate while on deferred prosecution for a first-time family violence related offense.

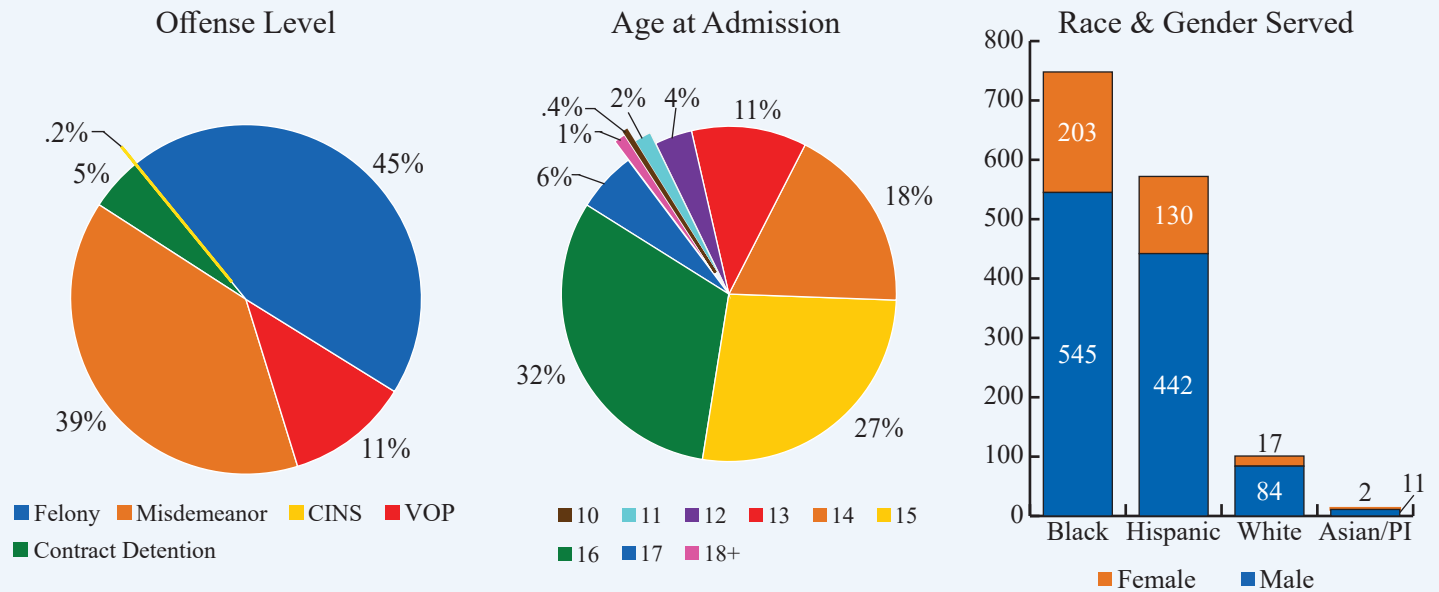
Electronic monitoring allows youth to remain in the community, both pre- and post-adjudication, while severely limiting where they can and cannot go. Functional Family Therapy, Anger Management Group, Sex Offender Group, and the Special Needs Unit are all designed to address youth mental health. The Cognitive Response Group is a very short-duration service (2 hours) which helps to redirect youth who may otherwise be at risk for non-compliance.

Collectively, the DCJD community program inventory represents significant opportunities for youth under DCJD authority. While diversion programs offer first-time referral youth to be matched to a specific resource, other programs are meant to serve a more broadly defined population such as general supervision. The main idea is to match the services offered by the DCJD with criminogenic needs of the youth to ultimately reduce the probability of recidivism.

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 care is also provided, along with psychological assessment, crisis management assistance, and educational services. For many youths 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	1699
Admissions	1549
Unique Youth Served	1434
Unique Youth Admitted	1316
Child Care Days	55870
ADP	153.07
ALOS (Days)	37.78



The Detention Center admitted 1,316 unique youth and served 1,699 total youth. The average stay was approximately 38 days and the average number of youth in the detention center was around 153 daily. More youth were detained for a felony offense than misdemeanor offense and .2% were detained for a status offense.

When examining the age distribution for youth admitted to detention, 77% were 14, 15, or 16 years old. Combined with 13-year-old youth, these age strata represent 88% of the admission population. Additionally, 52% of unique youth served were Black, 40% were Hispanic, and 7% were White. Black females comprised more than 14% of unique youth served, while white males comprised less than 6%.

Of the youth who were served at the Detention Center, 1,538 had a PACT assessment completed (in contrast with 161 (9%) who did not). A large proportion were assessed as low risk and low need ($n = 692$, 41%) while less than 8% ($n = 130$) were assessed as high risk and high need. Roughly 15% ($n = 251$) were assessed as medium risk and medium need.

Not Administered = 161 (9%)*		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	692 (41%)	173 (10%)	0	865 (51%)
	Medium	40 (2%)	251 (15%)	243 (14%)	534 (31%)
	High	0	9 (1%)	130 (8%)	139 (8%)
TOTAL		732 (43%)	433 (25%)	373 (22%)	1538 (91%)

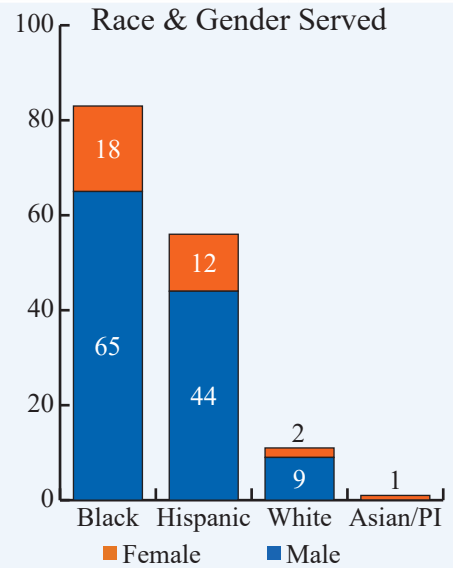
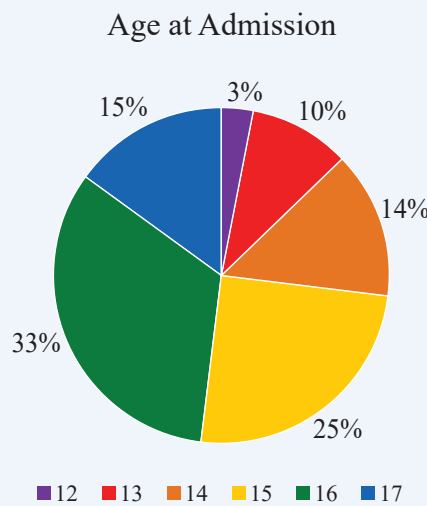
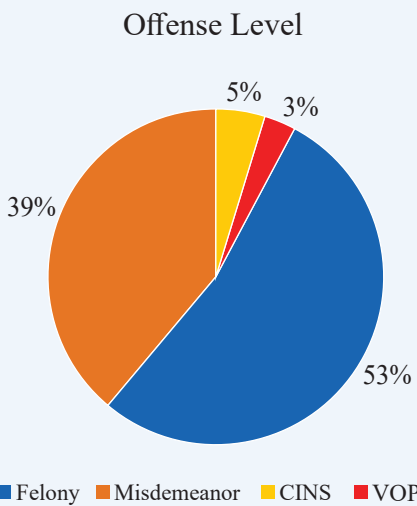
*161 Youth did not have a PACT assessment completed while in the detention center; hence, they are reported here to adjust for truncated proportions.

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	163
Admissions	147
Unique Youth Served	151
Unique Youth Admitted	137
Child Care Days	5594
ADP	16.42
ALOS (Days)	39.90
Discharges	
Completed	124 (93%)
Unsuccessful	8 (6%)
Other	1 (1%)



In 2021, Hill Center served 151 unique youth and had a 93% completion rate. The average length of stay (ALOS) was approximately 40 days but ranged between 1 day and 147 days. The Center admitted 137 unique youth and served 163 total youth. Hill Center averaged around 16 youth in the facility per day.

Most youth (53%) presented with a felony offense and 39% had a misdemeanor offense. The age distribution of 14-, 15-, and 16-year-old youth comprised 72% of the admission population. This increased to 82% when 13-year-old youth are included, and 97% with 17-year-olds. The youngest age at admission was 12 and comprised 3% of admissions to Hill Center. Of all unique youth served, approximately 55% were Black ($n = 83$), 37% were Hispanic ($n = 56$), and 7% were White ($n = 11$). Additionally, 12% were Black females ($n = 18$), and roughly 6% were White males ($n = 9$).

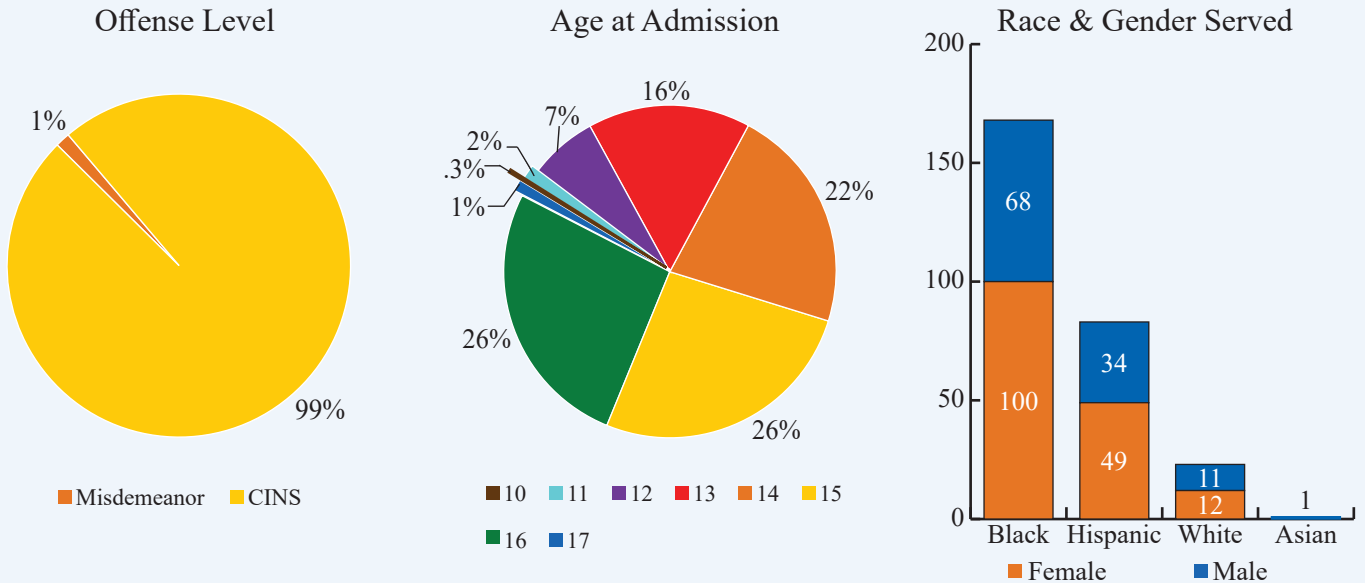
Of the youth served by Hill Center, 163 had PACT assessments. Of the 163 youth who were assessed, 28 (17%) were assessed as low risk and low needs, and almost 17% ($n = 27$) were assessed as high risk and high needs. More than one-fourth ($n = 42$, 26%) were assessed as medium risk and medium needs.

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	28 (17%)	19 (12%)	0	47 (29%)
	Medium	3 (2%)	42 (26%)	43 (26%)	88 (54%)
	High	0	1 (1%)	27 (17%)	28 (17%)
TOTAL		31 (19%)	62 (38%)	70 (43%)	163 (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 youth and their families needing crisis intervention. The residential stay in the Intake Unit is not meant nor designed to be long-term. The staff at Letot works toward 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	313
Admissions	313
Unique Youth Served	275
Unique Youth Admitted	275
Child Care Days	435
ADP	1.23
ALOS (Days)	1.39



In 2021, 275 unique youth were admitted into Letot-Intake and 313 total youth were served.

Of all admissions, 99% of youth were in Letot-Intake due to being a runaway or another CINS violation. The age distribution at admission consisted of predominantly 13- to 16-year-olds (90%) but an additional 7% were admitted at age 12. There were youth as young as 10 years admitted to Letot-Intake (.3%). Black youth comprised 61% ($n = 168$) of the Letot-Intake population, while 30% ($n = 83$) were Hispanic, and roughly 8% ($n = 23$) were White. Additionally, more than 36% ($n = 100$) were Black females and 4% ($n = 11$) were White males. Overall, 59% ($n = 161$) of the population were female and 41% ($n = 114$) were males.

Of the youth admitted to Letot-Intake, 310 (99%) were administered a PACT assessment while 3 (1%) did not get assessed. A significant proportion of youth who were admitted into Letot-Intake ($n = 181$, 58%) were assessed as low risk and low needs, while 3% ($n = 8$) were assessed as high risk and high needs. Approximately 11% ($n = 33$) were assessed as medium risk and medium needs.

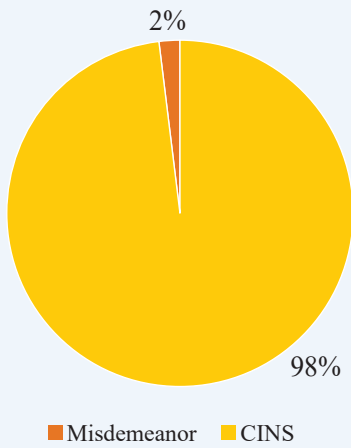
Not Administered = 3 (1%)		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	181 (58%)	7 (2%)	0	188 (60%)
	Medium	68 (22%)	33 (11%)	11 (4%)	112 (36%)
	High	0	2 (1%)	8 (3%)	10 (3%)
TOTAL		249 (80%)	42 (13%)	19 (6%)	310 (99%)

LETOT-SHELTER

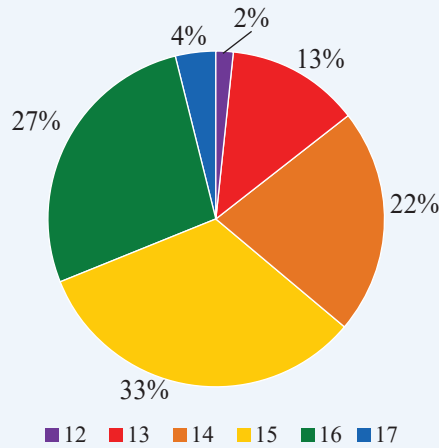
The Letot Center includes a residential emergency shelter that operates 24 hours a day and can accommodate 10 boys and 24 girls who might be facing crises. The shelter provides many services including the provision of educational services through the Academy for Academic Excellence. Other professional services such as case management and clinical services are available to the shelter’s residents. At Letot-Shelter, some services resumed late in 2020 following initial COVID protocols. In 2021, operations have largely continued on a limited schedule due to COVID restrictions.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	55
Admissions	55
Unique Youth Served	54
Unique Youth Admitted	54
Child Care Days	84
ADP	0.23
ALOS (Days)	1.53

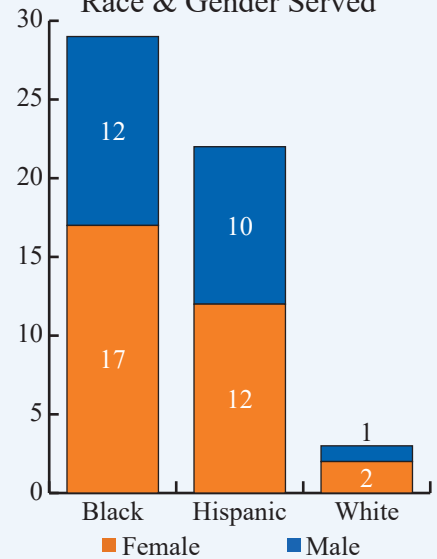
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race & Gender Served



The Letot-Shelter admitted and served 54 unique youth in 2021. Youth were predominantly female ($n = 31$, 57%) while 43% ($n = 23$) were male.

Of the youth served by Letot-Shelter, 98% had CINS offenses and 35% were 13- or 14-year-old youth, while another 60% were 15- or 16-year-olds, aggregately comprising 95% of the population served. Black youth comprised 54% ($n = 29$) of the population, Hispanic youth 41% ($n = 22$), and White youth roughly 6% ($n = 3$). Black females comprised 31% ($n = 17$) of youth served, while White males comprised 2% ($n = 1$).

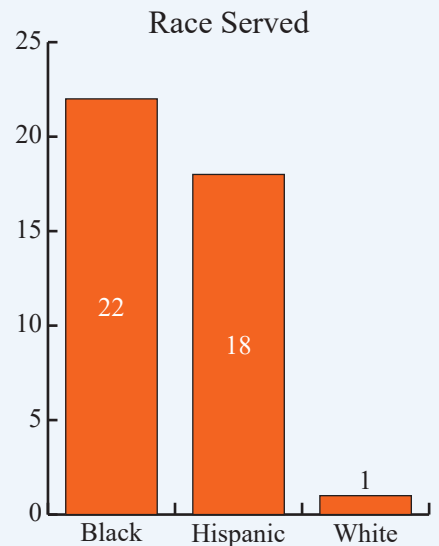
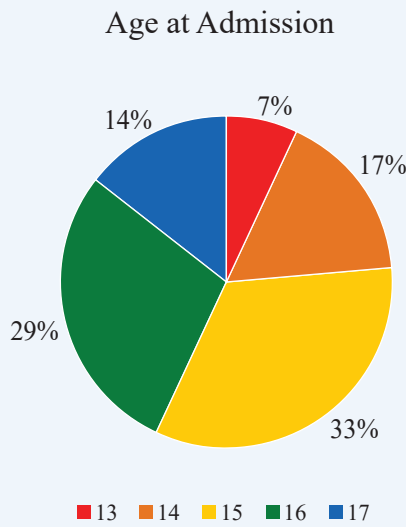
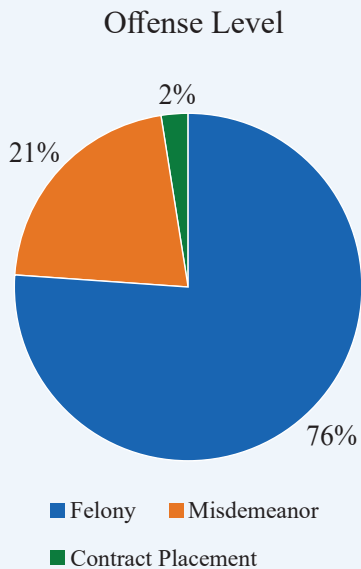
PACT assessments were administered to 55 youth with 67% ($n = 37$) being assessed as low risk and low needs and 5% ($n = 3$) assessed as high risk and high needs. Interestingly, 80% of youth were assessed as low risk and 69% were assessed as low need.

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	37 (67%)	1 (2%)	0	38 (69%)
	Medium	7 (13%)	5 (9%)	1 (2%)	13 (24%)
	High	0	1 (2%)	3 (5%)	4 (7%)
TOTAL		44 (80%)	7 (13%)	4 (7%)	55 (100%)

LETOT-RTC

The Letot Residential Treatment Center (RTC) strives to empower neglected and exploited girls to be productive 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. In June 2021, Letot-RTC began a collaboration with the NOMI Network as an additional program element. The NOMI network is dedicated to creating economic opportunities for vulnerable girls through workforce training, case management, and mentorship. Participants are provided with training and work exposure before transitioning out of Letot-RTC and provided with continued case management and mentoring afterward.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	42
Admissions	26
Unique Youth Served	41
Unique Youth Admitted	25
Child Care Days	5070
ADP	13.89
ALOS (Days)	179.54
Discharges	
Completed	19 (79%)
Unsuccessful	5 (21%)



The Letot-RTC program served 42 youth that included 41 unique youth in 2021. For all youth, the average length of stay was approximately 180 days, but ranged between 6 and 299 days. While 21% of youth presented with a misdemeanor offense, more than three-fourths of the population served (76%) had a felony offense.

Most youth (33%) who participated in Letot-RTC were 15 years old at the time of admission. Black youth comprised 54% ($n = 22$) of those served, Hispanic youth 44% ($n = 18$), and White youth 2% ($n = 1$).

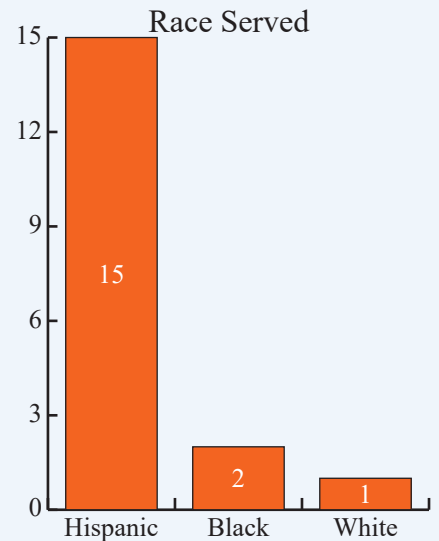
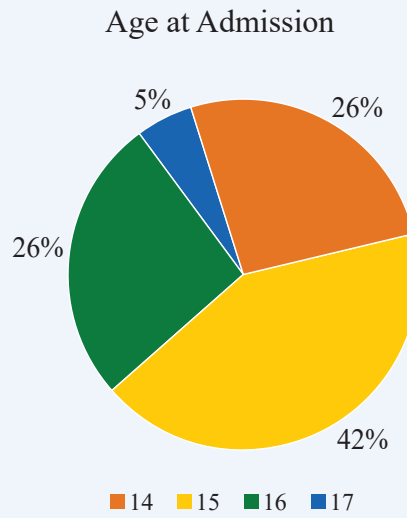
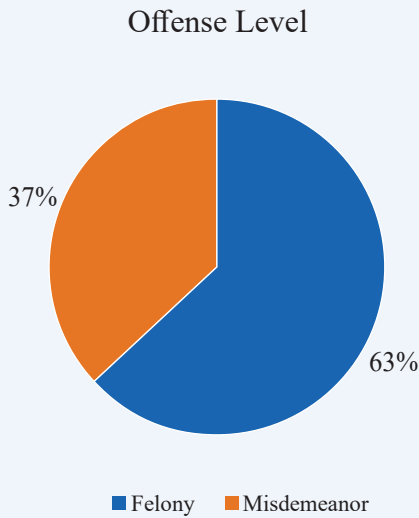
Of the youth who participated in the Letot-RTC, 41 (98%) had a PACT assessment. Approximately 10% ($n = 4$) were assessed as low risk and low needs. Almost 31% ($n = 13$) were assessed as high risk and high needs and 24% were assessed as medium risk and medium needs.

Not Administered = 1 (2%)		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	4 (10%)	5 (12%)	0	9 (21%)
	Medium	0	10 (24%)	9 (21%)	19 (45%)
	High	0	0	13 (31%)	13 (31%)
TOTAL		4 (10%)	15 (36%)	22 (52%)	41 (98%)

LETOT-RDT

The Letot Residential Treatment Center operates a Residential Drug Treatment (RDT) program that focuses on the unique needs of girls aged 13 to 17 years who have been identified as needing residential substance abuse treatment. The program is designed to be 180-270 days. While in the program, youth avail themselves of clinical and therapeutic services, and learn life and social skills. 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 include culinary arts programs leading to food handling certification. 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	19
Admissions	14
Unique Youth Served	18
Unique Youth Admitted	13
Child Care Days	2446
ADP	6.70
ALOS (Days)	168.58
Discharges	
Completed	6 (50%)
Unsuccessful	6 (50%)



Letot-RDT admitted 14 youth and served 19 total youth in 2021. The program averaged almost 7 people per day with an average length of stay (ALOS) of almost 169 days that ranged from 24 to 291 days.

The youth population represented 63% presenting with a felony offense and 37% with a misdemeanor. The age at admission distribution varied but a large proportion (42%) were age 15 while 14- and 16-year-old youth were split at 26% of the population each. Combined, these age groups represented 94% of the admission population. Hispanic youth accounted for most of the juveniles who participated in Letot-RDT (n = 15; 83%).

Youth who participated in Letot-RDT were most commonly assessed as medium risk and medium need (n = 6, 32%) using the PACT instrument, while 32% (n = 6) were assessed as high risk and high needs. One youth (5%) was assessed as low risk and low needs. The predominant proportion of youth were assessed as high risk (53%), while 11% were assessed as low risk.

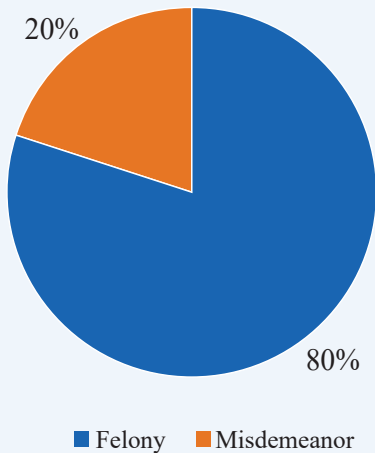
		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	1 (5%)	0	0	1 (5%)
	Medium	1 (5%)	6 (32%)	4 (21%)	11 (58%)
	High	0	1 (5%)	6 (32%)	7 (37%)
TOTAL		2 (11%)	7 (37%)	10 (53%)	19 (100%)

LETOT-STARS

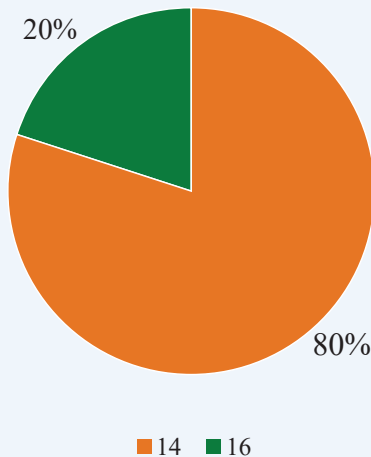
The Letot Residential Treatment Center also operates a Successful Thinking and Responsible Sexuality (STARS) program specifically designed for female youth aged 10 to 17 years who have been referred to the DCJD for a sexually-related offense. The main goals of the STARS program are: (1) increase overall adaptive functioning, and (2) to prevent recidivism. Youth in the Letot-STARS program 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.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	5
Admissions	3
Unique Youth Served	4
Unique Youth Admitted	3
Child Care Days	740
ADP	2.03
ALOS (Days)	168.33
Discharges	
Completed	1 (33%)
Unsuccessful	1 (33%)
Other	1 (33%)

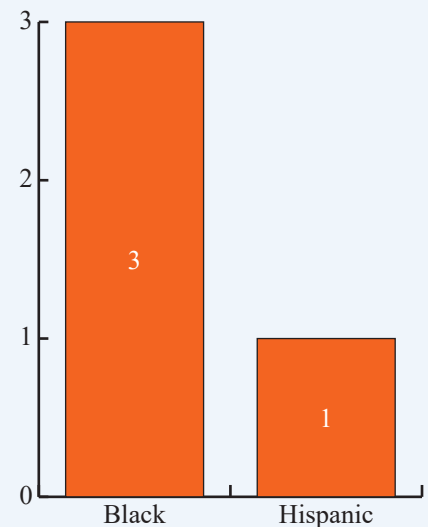
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



Three unique youth were admitted into Letot-STARS and 5 total youth were served in 2021. The average length of stay (ALOS) was approximately 168 days but ranged from 81 to 328 days. Four youth presented with a felony offense and one had a misdemeanor. Four participants were 14 years of age at admission and one was 16 years of age. Generally, female youth who offend sexually represent a very low base-rate phenomenon. However, Letot-STARS was specifically developed to address the unique needs of this population while working to reduce the probability of recidivism.

All five youth served by Letot-STARS were assessed as high risk and four were also assessed as high needs but one was assessed as medium needs. Youth assessed at the upper end of the risk spectrum, coupled with a higher need profile represent considerable resource and service provision required while under the authority of the DCJD. The objective is to reduce the probability of future recidivism and developing youth into prosocial, productive adults.

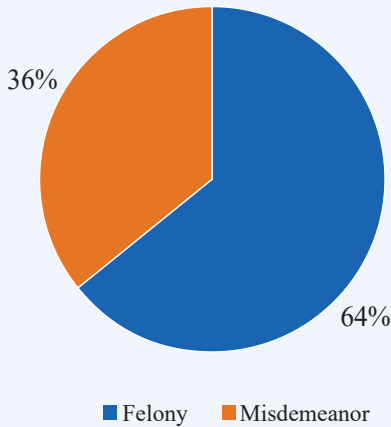
		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	0	0	0	0
	Medium	0	0	1 (20%)	1 (20%)
	High	0	0	4 (80%)	4 (80%)
TOTAL		0	0	5 (100%)	5 (100%)

DALLAS COUNTY-RDT

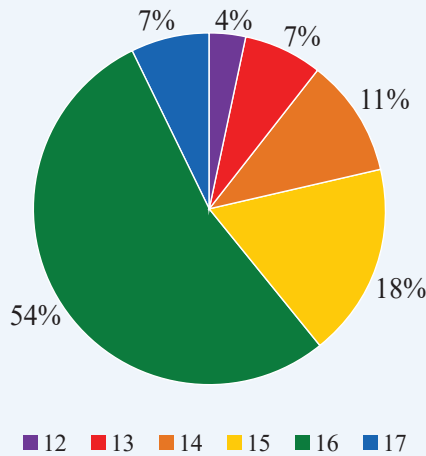
The Dallas County Juvenile Department operates a Residential Drug Treatment (RDT) program operating within the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center. The program is designed to be 180-270 days for up to 40 male youth aged 13- to 17-years. Dallas County-RDT youth have been identified as requiring residential 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	28
Admissions	19
Unique Youth Served	28
Unique Youth Admitted	19
Child Care Days	4527
ADP	12.40
ALOS (Days)	233.67
Discharges	
Completed	14 (93%)
Unsuccessful	1 (7%)

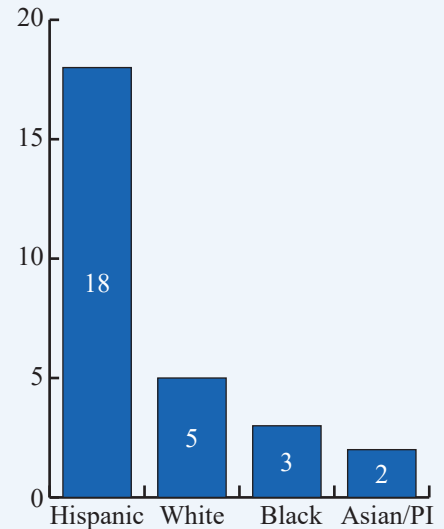
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



The Dallas County-RDT program admitted 19 unique youth and served 28 total youth in 2021. The program averaged approximately 12 youth on a daily basis and had an average length of stay (ALOS) of almost 234 days but ranged between 139 and 349 days. Of the fifteen youth who exited the program, 14 (93%) completed the program successfully.

Youth who participated in the program typically had felony offenses (64%) and were 16 years old (54%) at the time of admission. The population of treated youth at Dallas County-RDT was predominantly Hispanic ($n = 18$, 64%) while White youth represented 18% ($n = 5$), and Black youth 11% ($n = 3$).

Using the PACT assessment, youth were predominantly assessed as high risk and high needs ($n = 14$, 50%). Being assessed high risk and medium needs was the next highest proportion at 25% ($n = 7$). Three youth were assessed as low risk and low needs (11%).

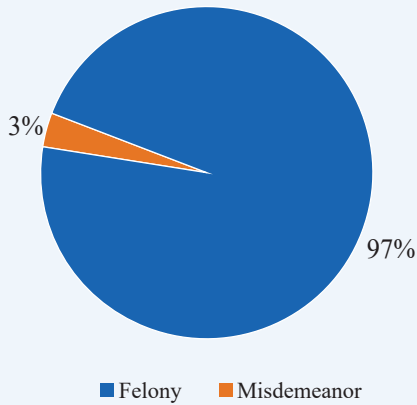
		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	3 (11%)	1 (4%)	0	4 (14%)
	Medium	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	7 (25%)	9 (32%)
	High	0	1 (4%)	14 (50%)	15 (54%)
TOTAL		4 (14%)	3 (11%)	21 (75%)	28 (100%)

DALLAS COUNTY-STARS

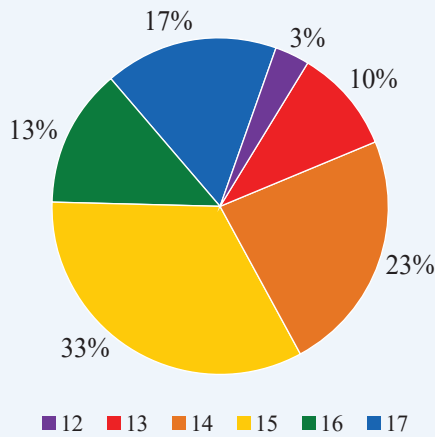
Located at the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center, the Successful Thinking and Responsible Sexuality (STARS) program is specifically designed to address male youth aged 10 to 17 years who have been referred to the DCJD for a sexually-related offense. Program elements are specifically tailored to meet 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 approach 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	30
Admissions	20
Unique Youth Served	28
Unique Youth Admitted	20
Child Care Days	4741
ADP	12.99
ALOS (Days)	236.82
Discharges	
Completed	15 (88%)
Unsuccessful	1 (6%)
Other	1 (6%)

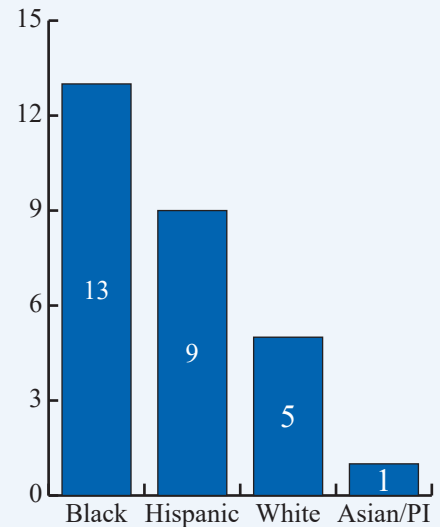
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



The Dallas County-STARS program admitted 20 unique youth and served 30 total youth in 2021. The average stay was approximately 237 days but ranged between 62 and 542 days. More youth completed the Dallas County-STARS program successfully ($n = 15$, 88%) compared to those who were discharged unsuccessfully ($n = 1$, 6%).

Youth predominantly presented with a felony offense (97%) and were generally older with 63% being 15 to 17 years at admission to the Dallas County-STARS program. Black youth comprised 46% ($n = 13$) of the treated population while Hispanic youth comprised 32% ($n = 9$) and White youth 18% ($n = 5$).

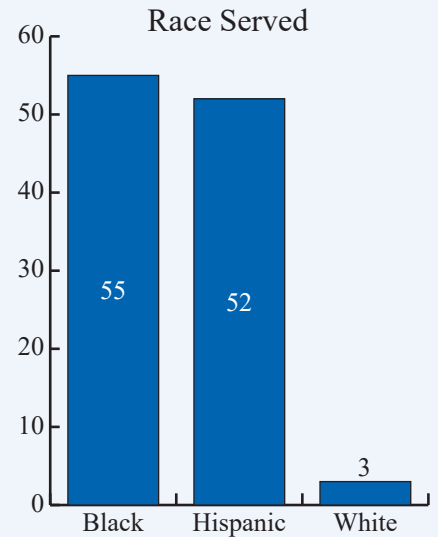
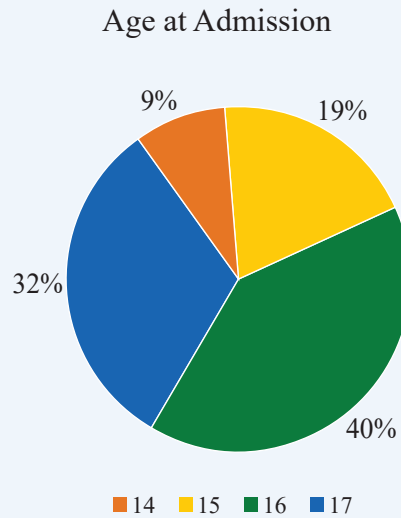
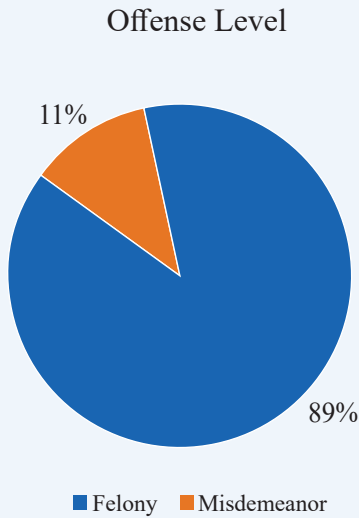
Participants were generally assessed as low risk and low need ($n = 7$, 23%) and high risk and high need ($n = 7$, 23%). Additionally, 8 youth were assessed as medium risk and low need (27%) and 6 were assessed as high risk and medium needs (20%). As seen in the table below, 50% were assessed as low-need youth while 43% were assessed as high-risk youth.

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	7 (23%)	8 (27%)	0	15 (50%)
	Medium	0	2 (7%)	6 (20%)	8 (27%)
	High	0	0	7 (23%)	7 (23%)
TOTAL		7 (23%)	10 (33%)	13 (43%)	30 (100%)

MEDLOCK

Youth placed at 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 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.

Served & Admitted	
Youth Served	114
Admissions	92
Unique Youth Served	110
Unique Youth Admitted	91
Child Care Days	15787
ADP	43.25
ALOS (Days)	174.40
Discharges	
Completed	73 (94%)
Unsuccessful	4 (5%)
Other	1 (1%)



For the 2021 calendar year, Medlock admitted 91 unique youth, while serving 114 total. The average stay at Medlock was approximately 174 days, but ranged between 33 and 376 days. Youth generally completed the placement successfully (94%).

Most youth (89%) presented with a felony offense and were older at age 16 or 17 (72%). Black youth comprised 50% ($n = 55$) of the placed population while Hispanic youth comprised 47% ($n = 52$) and White youth comprised 3% ($n = 3$).

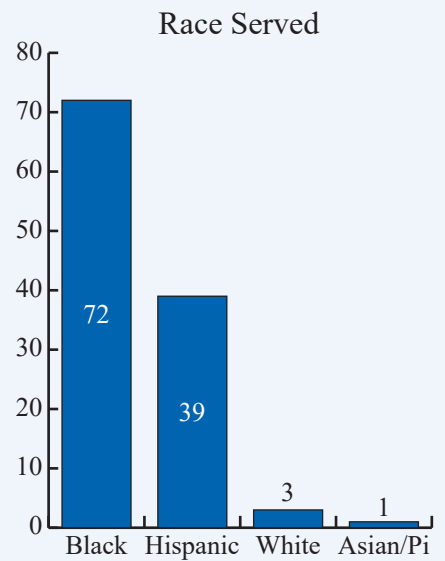
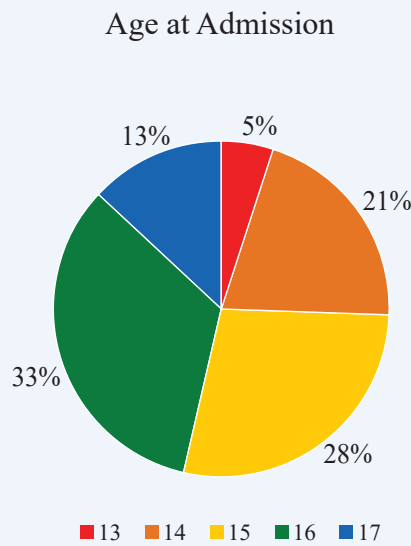
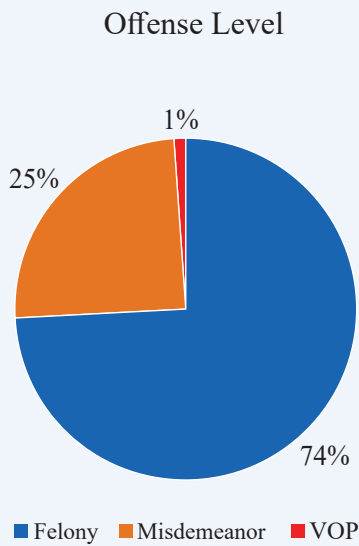
Youth who were placed in Medlock in 2021 were most often assessed as high risk and medium needs ($n = 41$, 36%) or high risk and high needs ($n = 26$, 33%). Yet, there were 23 youth (20%) who were assessed as medium risk and low needs, and 12 (11%) who were assessed as low risk and low needs. The predominant risk level was high ($n = 67$, 59%) for Medlock youth.

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	12 (11%)	23 (20%)	0	35 (31%)
	Medium	0	12 (11%)	41 (36%)	53 (46%)
	High	0	0	26 (23%)	26 (23%)
TOTAL		12 (11%)	35 (31%)	67 (59%)	114 (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	117
Admissions	86
Unique Youth Served	115
Unique Youth Admitted	85
Child Care Days	11190
ADP	30.66
ALOS (Days)	128.13
Discharges	
Completed	81 (87%)
Unsuccessful	12 (13%)



Youth Village admitted 85 unique youth in 2021 for a total of 86 admissions and 115 unique youth served. The average stay was approximately 128 days but ranged between 18 and 202 days. The average daily population (ADP) was approximately 31 youth. Youth generally completed the program successfully (87%).

Youth predominantly presented with a felony offense (74%) and were generally older (74% were older than 14 years). Interestingly, 5% who were admitted were aged 13. Of the youth who participated in Youth Village, 63% ($n = 72$) were Black, 34% ($n = 39$) were Hispanic, and 3% ($n = 3$) were White.

Youth who were placed at Youth Village were generally assessed as high or medium risk ($n = 97$, 82%) with 17% ($n = 20$) being assessed as low risk and low need, and 21% ($n = 24$) being assessed as medium risk and medium need. The predominant proportion of youth ($n = 68$, 58%) were assessed with medium needs.

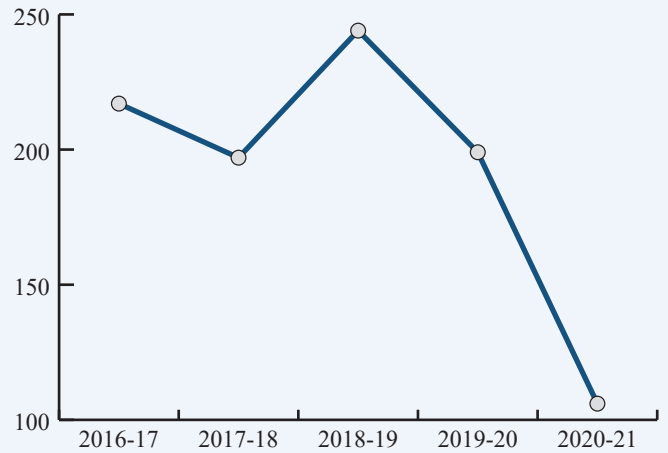
		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Medium	High	
Need Level	Low	20 (17%)	7 (6%)	0	27 (23%)
	Medium	0	24 (21%)	44 (38%)	68 (58%)
	High	0	0	22 (19%)	22 (19%)
TOTAL		20 (17%)	31 (26%)	66 (56%)	117 (100%)

JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Texas Legislature mandates that juvenile boards in counties with a population greater than 125,000 operate a Juvenile Justice Education Program (JJAEP). The JJAEP provides education services to youth who have been expelled from their customary school settings for serious school-related conduct. Students receive instruction in Math, Science, English Language Arts, and Social Studies.

While the total youth served by the DCJD’s JJAEP spiked during the 2018-2019 school year, the 2020-2021 school year showed a precipitous decline from 2019-2020. In fact, the number of youth served by the JJAEP for the 2020-2021 school year was approximately one-half of the number of youth served in the prior academic year.

Total Youth Served 2016/17 - 2020/21



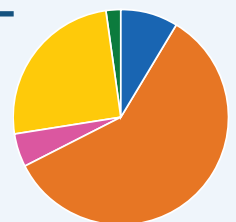
	Students Referred	#	%
Expulsion Offense	Mandatory	75	71%
	Discretionary	30	28%
	Other	1	1%
Gender	Male	91	86%
	Female	15	14%
Race	Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1%
	Black	50	47%
	Hispanic	48	45%
	White	7	7%
Special Education	No	89	84%
	Yes	17	16%
Grade at Entry	6th	1	1%
	7th	4	4%
	8th	9	8%
	9th	40	38%
	10th	29	27%
	11th	16	15%
	12th	7	7%
District	Carrollton-Farmers Branch	15	14%
	Dallas	16	15%
	Grand Prairie	15	14%
	Irving	17	16%
	Mesquite	12	11%
	Other ⁵	31	29%

A significant proportion of the youth served by the JJAEP (71%) were placed for a mandatory offense. In 2021, the population was predominantly male ($n = 91$, 86%). Black students comprised 47% of the population ($n = 50$), and, when combined with Hispanic students ($n = 48$), made up over 92% of the JJAEP student population. Most students were in the 9th grade ($n = 40$, 38%) at the time they were placed in the DCJD’s JJAEP. When combined with 10th graders ($n = 29$, 27%), they comprised almost 60% of the DCJD JJAEP population in 2020-2021. Five large school districts within Dallas County referred ten or more youth to the DCJD JJAEP, which accounted for more than 70% of the population. The most came from Irving ISD ($n = 17$, 16%) followed by 16 (15%) from Dallas ISD. Fifteen youth came from Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD and Grand Prairie ISD each accounting for 14% of the student population.

Of the youth who were discharged from the DCJD JJAEP in 2021, 68% completed the requirements of their expulsion and an additional 5% graduated. This signals a high success rate for youth being served by the JJAEP.

Discharges, 2021 ($n = 102$)

Completed - Expulsions & Probation Expired	9%
Completed - Expulsions Expired	59%
Graduated	5%
Left Program Incomplete	25%
Other	2%



⁵ “Other” category summarizes all ISDs with fewer than 10 students referred.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS



Vocational Program Certifications Earned by School Year

	2019-2020	2020-2021
American Welding Society	6	9
Forklift	17	14
OSHA-10	19	16
SafeServ	73	58

Youth are provided with several opportunities for vocational training through the Academy for Academic Excellence. At completion, youth are certified in the trade in which they were trained which can give them a competitive edge in the workforce.



VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

Most youth referrals made to the DCJD are assaultive and property-related, which means the underlying offense has an identifiable victim. Victims of juvenile delinquency have rights that do not cease when the juvenile is apprehended and placed under the authority of the DCJD. In fact, the DCJD Victim Services Unit (VSU) is encumbered with providing services to victims which includes notifying them of their rights, responding to questions concerning the juvenile justice process, and making them aware of the available services. Any victim losses and claims are processed by the VSU and a report is generated for the Juvenile Court that quantifies the loss and commonly addressed as restitution.

	2021	2020
Victim Service Reports	1040	1206
Mediations Referred	90	147
Mediations Completed	70	66
Impact Panels	10	4
Youth and Guardians Serviced	98	0

One specialized service provided by the DCJD's VSU is referred to as victim-offender mediation. Victim - Offender mediation is a voluntary measure for youthful offenders and their victims to have a face-to-face encounter that is mediated by a specially-trained individual. Mediation allows for victims of juvenile offending to understand the motivation for the juvenile's conduct, how and why the victim was targeted, and allowing an opportunity for the victim to explain to the youth how the offense and surrounding circumstances and events have affected him/her.

Restitution & Fees	
Restitution/Fee Type	FY2021
Restitution	\$104,484.76
Fees	\$105,406.68
TOTAL	\$209,891.44

The DCJD VSU administers an additional service referred to as a Victim Impact Panel (VIP). These panels are a way for victims of crime to provide accounts of their traumatic and destructive experience while increasing the awareness of youthful offenders regarding the way their conduct has affected the victim. The panels are delivered in a structured but open forum format that includes the youthful offenders. It is yet another way youth are held accountable for their conduct.

COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION

Community Service Restitution or CSR is an accountability measure that requires youth to work as a volunteer for a non-profit agency or governmental organization. This simple idea is meant to facilitate a connection between the youthful offender and his/her community through volunteering their time toward the advancement of the services and activities of the organization. Youth who are placed on probation or in a diversion program may be ordered by the Juvenile Court to complete a set number of CSR hours.

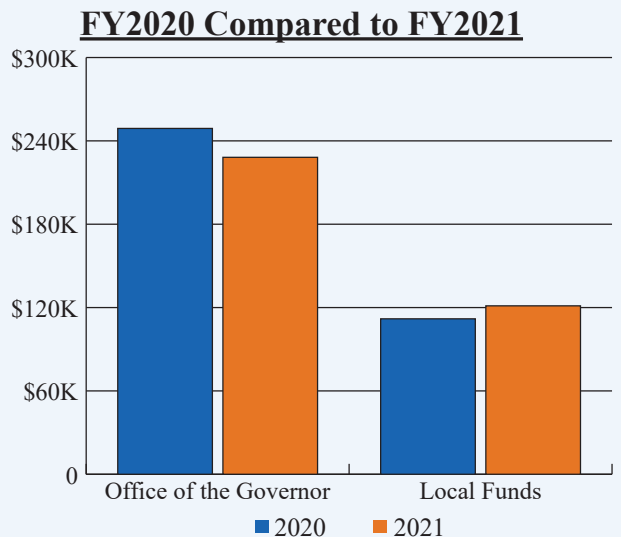
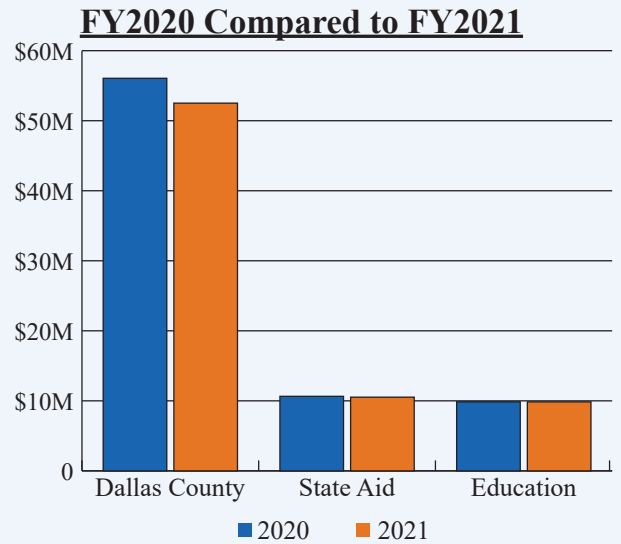
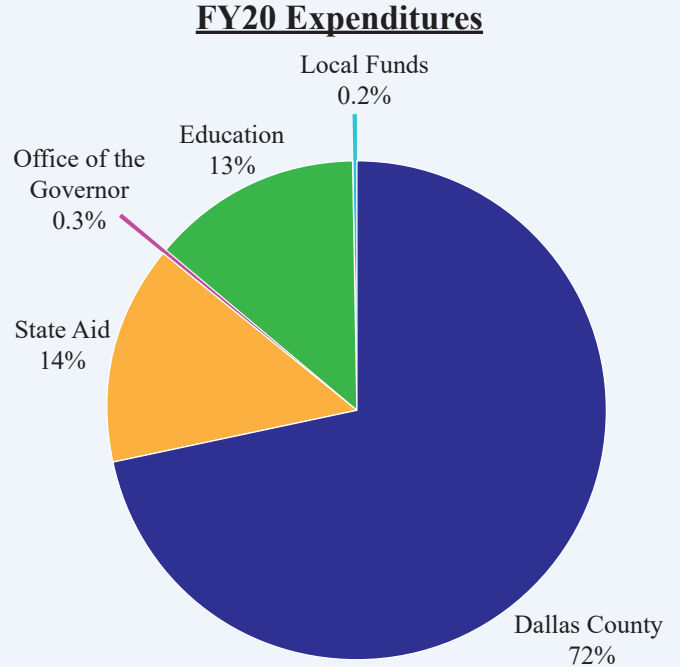
	# of Hours
Hours Assessed	31,647
Hours Waived	16,013.75
Hours Performed	13,161

These hours are supervised and must be completed at an approved site as authorized and permitted by the Dallas County Juvenile Board. The DCJD employs a CSR Coordinator who finds ways to facilitate the completion of CSR hours.

In 2021, well over 31,000 CSR hours were assessed and 13,161 CSR hours were completed by the youth of the DCJD. These hours represent a significant savings to the organizations that were provided these services while the youth gains respect for the relationship between the community and the organizations.

2021 FISCAL YEAR EXPENDITURES

Dallas County	FY 2021
General Fund	\$ 52,510,576
State Aid	
Basic Probation Supervision	\$ 4,268,167
Community Programs (Non-Residential)	\$ 1,476,000
Pre & Post Adjudication (Residential)	\$ 1,392,727
Commitment Diversion	\$ 1,498,511
Mental Health Services	\$ 1,531,323
Grant M - Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP)	\$ 239,632
Regionalization	\$ 118,875
Office of the Governor (OOG)	
Juvenile Residential Drug Treatment Center	\$ 80,558
Mental Health Court	\$ 72,184
Family Violence Intervention Program	\$ 75,422
Education	
Academy for Academic Excellence (AAE-Texas Education Agency Funds)	\$ 8,302,152
Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP)	\$ 1,549,326
Local Funds	
Youth Services Advisory Board Fund	\$ 121,247
TOTAL	\$ 73,236,700



Note: Due to particular reporting requirements, this Annual Report represents the 2021 calendar year, however, the financial data reported on this page is for FY2021 which is represented by the period from October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021.

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 youths 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 - Healthcare 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, detaining juveniles from other jurisdictions. Juveniles who are out-of-state runaways, juveniles who are being held at the request of TJJD, CPS, INS, etc. or juveniles who 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 who 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 who 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 who is not under the department’s jurisdiction, the department will use the contract placement referral.

DCJD - Dallas County Juvenile Department.

DPP (Deferred Prosecution Program) - A specialized, limited kind of supervision that allows the youth the opportunity to avoid adjudication and giving him/her the chance to be in control of the successful completion of the program. DPP

is designed for first-time referrals, low- and moderate-risk youth. A successful completion allows for the dismissal of the pending case at the end of the time period, typically 180 days.

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.

Diversion - Usually associated with a specific program or court where participation and a successful completion effectively “diverts” the youth from the standard juvenile justice proceedings that involve adjudication and probation.

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.

Placement - An option available to the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Department for youth who may be assessed as high risk and have difficulty functioning prosocially in the community. Residential placement can be in a secure or non-secure facility and incorporates a course of rehabilitative, educational, and programmatic measures for the youth.

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.

VOP (Violation of Probation) - After a juvenile is duly placed on probation by court and notified of the conditions of said probation, if the juvenile fails to comply with one of any of the conditions, then the District Attorney may file a Violation of Probation with the Court.

Dallas County Juvenile Department

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

