

Dallas County Juvenile Department



Annual Report

2022





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 value the use of 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



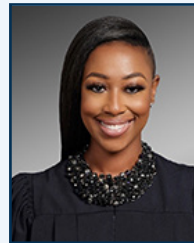
Commissioner
John Wiley Price
Vice-Chair
District 3



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 Martin
304th District
Court



Sr. Corp.
Robert White
Youth Services
Advisory Board
Chair

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF



This Dallas County Juvenile Department 2022 Annual Report is the third edition that will showcase and highlight the department's activities which include its operations, accomplishments, and initiatives. One of the significant changes observed in this report is the absence of a dedicated page to COVID-19. While a new normal might mean submitting to annual vaccinations and/or boosters with the same diligence we might observe for influenza, in March of 2022, departmental operations were modified to include returning to our offices and conducting much of our work "in person." This is a welcome post-COVID development that signaled a return to a semblance of normalcy and routine.

The return to more typical operations meant that we had to be prepared to meet the service demand implied by having more referrals. In fact, the DCJD realized a 36% increase in referrals relative to 2021. These referrals, represented by 3,373 unique youth, resulted in 3,187 dispositions during the year. I also implemented a new initiative that would decrease the number of youth detained for minor, misdemeanor and status offenses. Moreover, 984 youth started court-ordered probation supervision, 501 began participation in the deferred prosecution program (DPP), and 197 were provided with the opportunity to engage in a specialty court program. Additionally, the Healing by Opportunities and Positive Experiences (HOPE) program, a specialized program for youth needing secure placement in a structured environment, and the Assessment, Stabilization, and Advancement Program (ASAP) began accepting participants which increased the breadth and depth of program opportunities for the youth under DCJD authority. We continue to find innovative ways to provide services and programs specifically to reduce the chances for repeat offending.

I continue to assert my position and commitment to evidence-based practices throughout the juvenile justice continuum of service provision. This begins with a validated and actuarially-derived risk and needs assessment instrument used to determine the appropriate level of supervision while also informing the case planning process by prioritizing needs. The DCJD relies on the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) to launch the needs-based case planning period of supervision, addressing identified needs with commensurate services. The ultimate goal is to provide the services needed during this stage of young people's lives that will prepare them for the next stage while encouraging prosociality, responsibility, and integrity.

The Dallas County Juvenile Department is not without its challenges, but with the dedicated staff, which is the department's hallmark, we continue to meet those challenges. Our priority is the youth under the authority of the DCJD and their families, and we endeavor to provide quality, evidence-based services and programs, while also relying on a rigorous review and analysis of departmental data to make decisions that will improve on those services. The DCJD staff and leadership take this commitment seriously and will not be deterred to aim high for the well-being and success of the youth who come through our doors.

Darryl Beatty
Executive Director

EMPLOYEE COMMENDATIONS

Dallas County Employee of the Year



Loreta Peebles

Executive & Administrative Services



Tony Alexander

Education Services



Derk Eilert

Probation Services



Alicia Lawhorn

Detention Services



Ronald Queen

Residential Services



Adrian Kinsey

Clinical Services



Darion Rose

YOUTH IN ACTION



Halloween-themed appetizers on display at the Letot Fall Festival



Letot Culinary Program participants making jalapeno poppers



Youth participating in the welding program



Medlock Culinary Program participants making an omelet



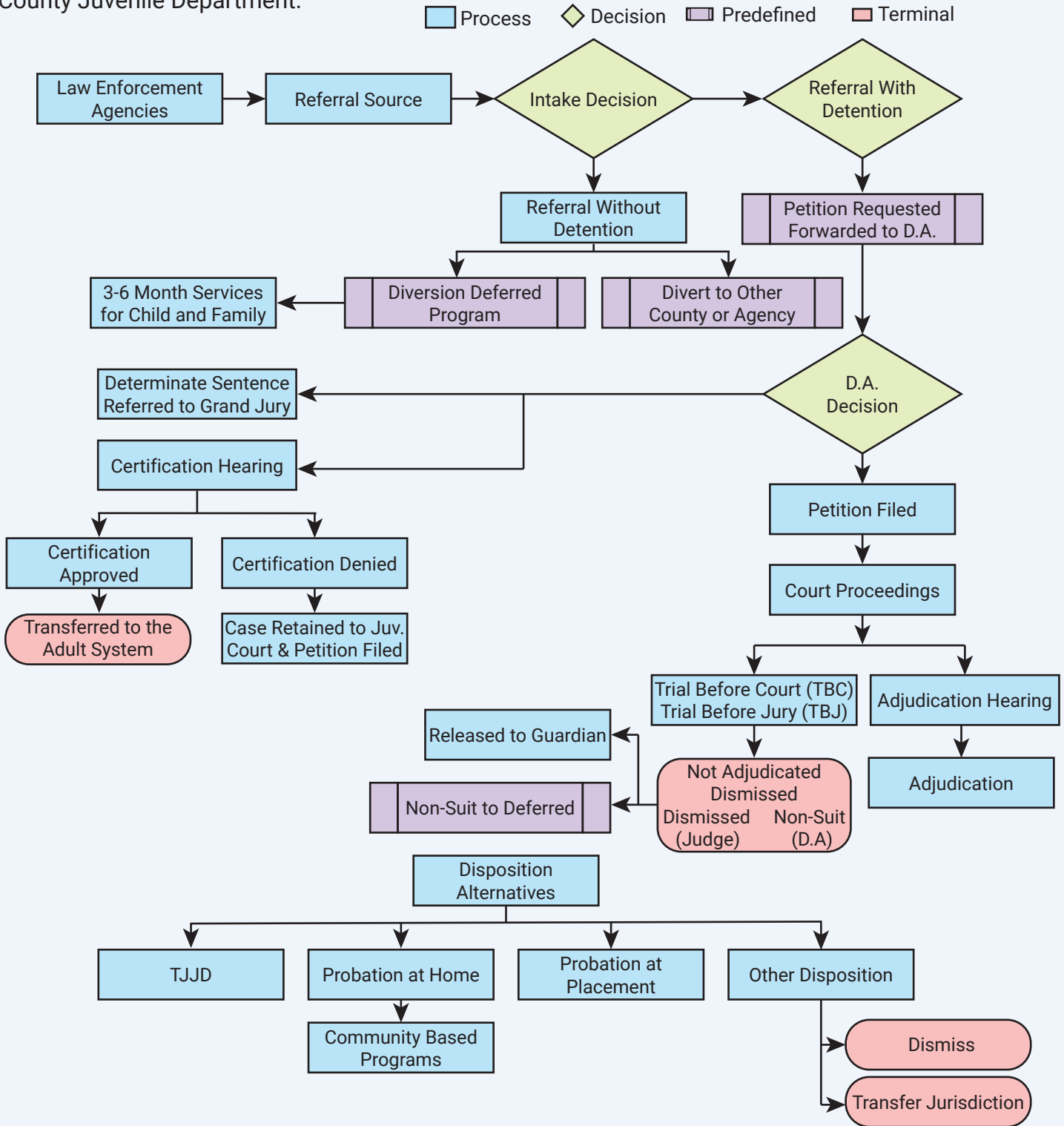
Culinary Program participants making pizzas



An ASAP field trip to the Dallas Aquarium

JUVENILE JUSTICE CASE FLOW PROCESS

Referrals represent cases where a juvenile is alleged to have engaged in delinquent conduct as reported by law enforcement. Referrals are processed through the juvenile justice system as indicated in the flowchart below. While for many cases there is arguably a standard processing route which includes court proceedings and adjudication; a significantly large proportion of them are disposed through a diversionary court or deferred prosecution. Very few youths face determinate sentencing and certification. This 2022 Annual Report will summarize the various activities administered by the Dallas County Juvenile Department.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

**Executive Director
Chief Probation Officer**



Darryl Beatty

**Assistant
Director**



**Sheryl
Eagleton**

**General
Counsel**



**Denika
Caruthers, J.D.**

Contract Services

Legal Services

**Ancillary
Services**



**Ervin
Taylor**

Asst. Deputy Director

**Budget
Services**



**Carmen
Williams
Manager**

**Exec & Admin
Services**



**Dr. Julie
Childers**

Deputy Director

Compliance/QA

JCMS

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,
HOPE

**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

OVERVIEW: CALENDAR YEAR 2022

DALLAS COUNTY



299,174

The juvenile population¹ in Dallas County.

Juveniles comprise
11.4%
of the Dallas County population.²

COURT



A total of
3,608
dispositions.

51%
Of all dispositions resulted in adjudications.

14%
Of all dispositions resulted in Deferred Prosecution Probation.

25%
Of all dispositions resulted in Court-Ordered Probation Supervision.

REFERRALS

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

A total of
2,350
youth were referred to the department.

898 Felony Offenses
1,259 Misdemeanor Offenses

375 CINS
220 Violations of Probation

DETENTIONS

1,305
Unique youth were admitted to detention.

1,553
Total detention admissions.

SUPERVISIONS



984 Youth began Court Ordered Probation Supervision.

501 Youth began Deferred Prosecution Supervision.

21 CERTIFICATIONS
42 TJJJ COMMITMENTS

¹Source: <https://www.ojjdp.gov>.

²Ages 10-17.

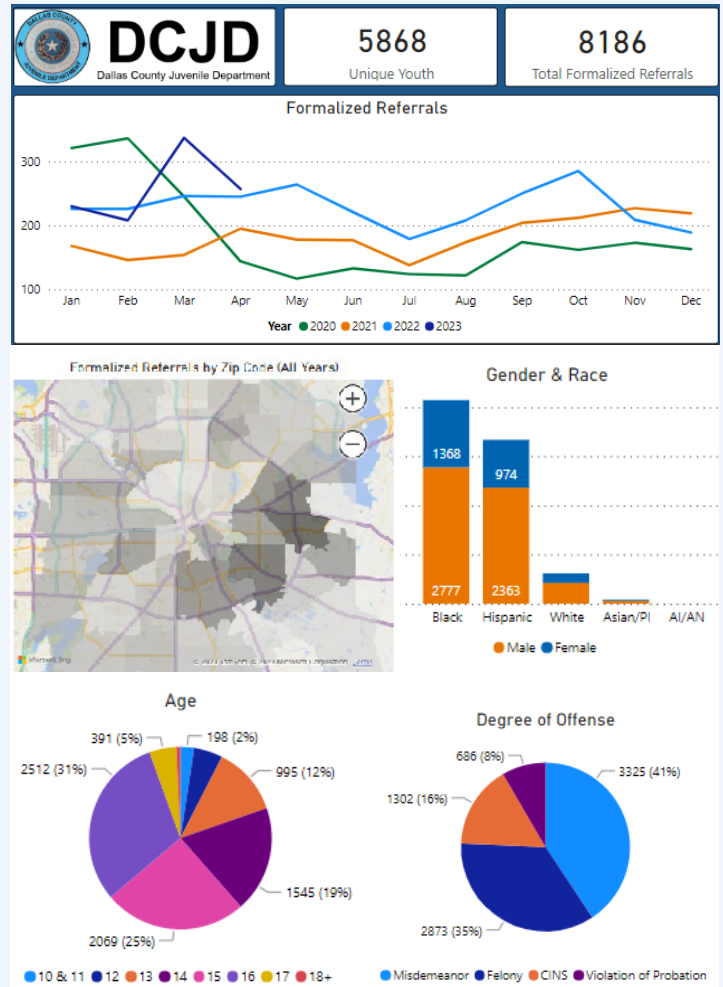
SPOTLIGHT

DASHBOARDS

In 2022, the Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD) managed 4,434 total individuals, including all the youth referred for an offense, in custody at its Detention Center or in one of its placement facilities, on some type of supervision, or receiving programming through the Department during the year. The case management software used by DCJD stores data related to each youth at every point of their involvement with the county's juvenile justice system. The numbers presented in this Annual Report are an aggregated summary of this case management data.

As stated in its Core Values, DCJD values the use of accurate and reliable information in its decision-making. The data collected and stored are used in reports disseminated at regular intervals and upon request. However, prior to 2022, the reports used within DCJD were static. They would be run at a certain time and would display data accurate in the system at that point in time. With new technological innovations made available to the Department, a decision was made to develop dashboards as a means of providing relevant, interactive data to those who need it daily, and further embrace data-driven decision-making at DCJD.

A public-facing dashboard was the first to be developed, available on DCJD's newly renovated website, showing charts and graphs regarding the formalized referrals received during the previous three plus years. Monthly and yearly counts of total referrals, demographic information about the youth referred, degree of offenses referred, and a visual representation of the concentration of referrals by zip code would be made available on the website, in pursuit of another DCJD's Core Value of building public trust through transparency.



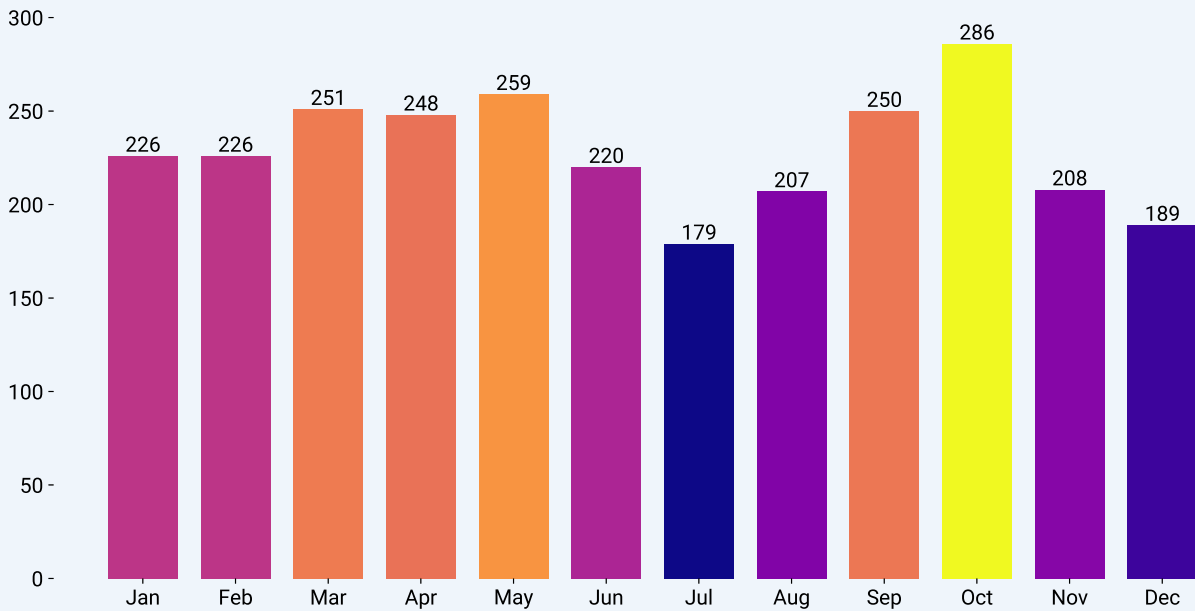
Referral Dashboard from the Dallas County Juvenile Department website



When the possibilities of interacting with data in this way became evident at the time an early version was initially demonstrated to Department leadership in May, the development of numerous internal dashboards then became a priority. By the time the website dashboard went live in December, internal dashboards regarding supervision, facilities, and programs were close to being unveiled to the Department staff who work in these areas every day.

Going forward, DCJD intends to use dashboards as another method of efficiently providing critical youth data to decision-makers within the juvenile justice system, in order to best serve the youth and the surrounding community.

2022 FORMAL REFERRAL DATA



1,687 Formalized

1,068 Paper Formalized

892 Paper Complaints Disposed as Paper

288 Interim/Interstate

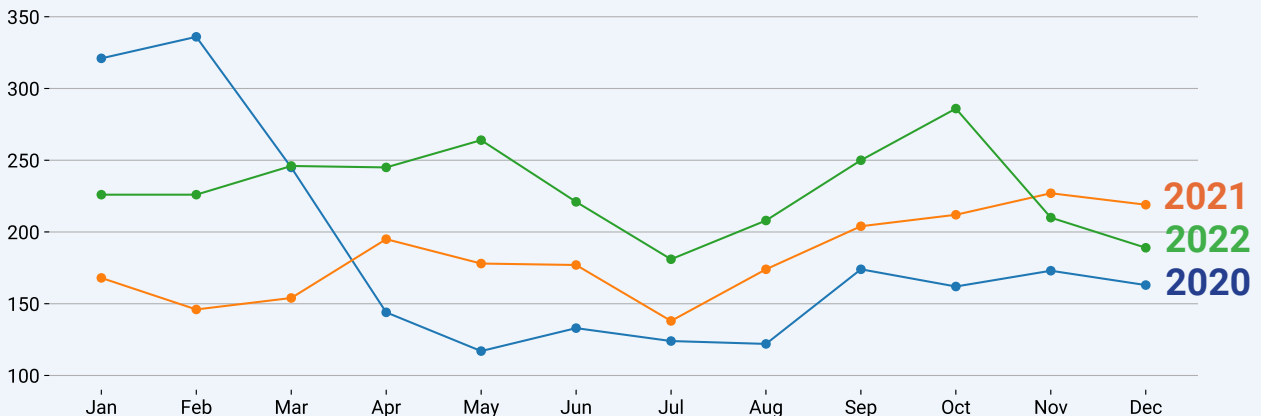
113 Other Administrative

75 Contract Detention/Placement

19 Crisis Intervention

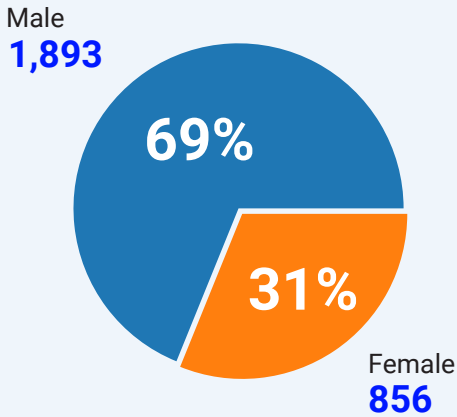
The two most common departmental referrals are formal referrals that are initiated by a custody event and paper formalized that begin as a paper referral and non-custody event but become formalized following a face-to-face contact with the youth. Formalized referrals increased by 23% in 2022 over 2021, and paper formalized referrals increased by 30%. The bar graph above indicates the pattern of referrals received by the DCJD in 2022. The line graph below represents three years of formal referrals. The profiles demonstrate the pattern of frequency increases over time and normalizing following the COVID pandemic. The evidence through the end of 2022 may not be signaling stabilization over the calendar year, but appears to be aligning with month-to-month values observed prior to the operational changes because of the pandemic.

REFERRAL TRENDS 2020-2022

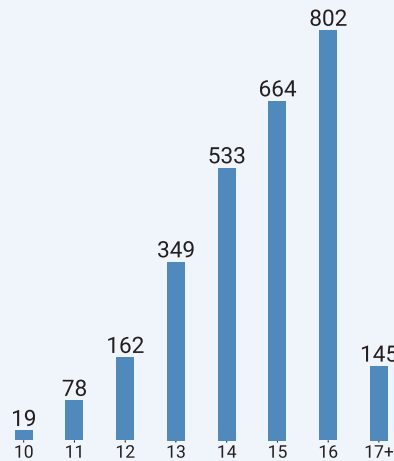


2022 FORMAL REFERRAL DEMOGRAPHICS

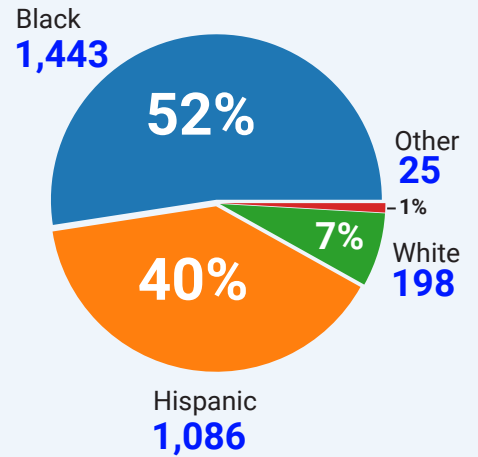
Gender



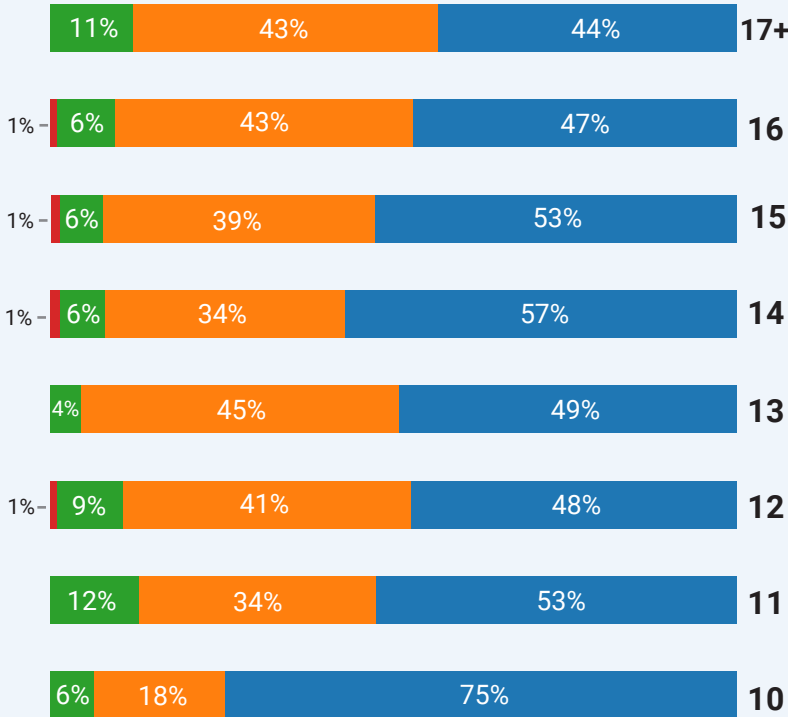
Referrals by Age



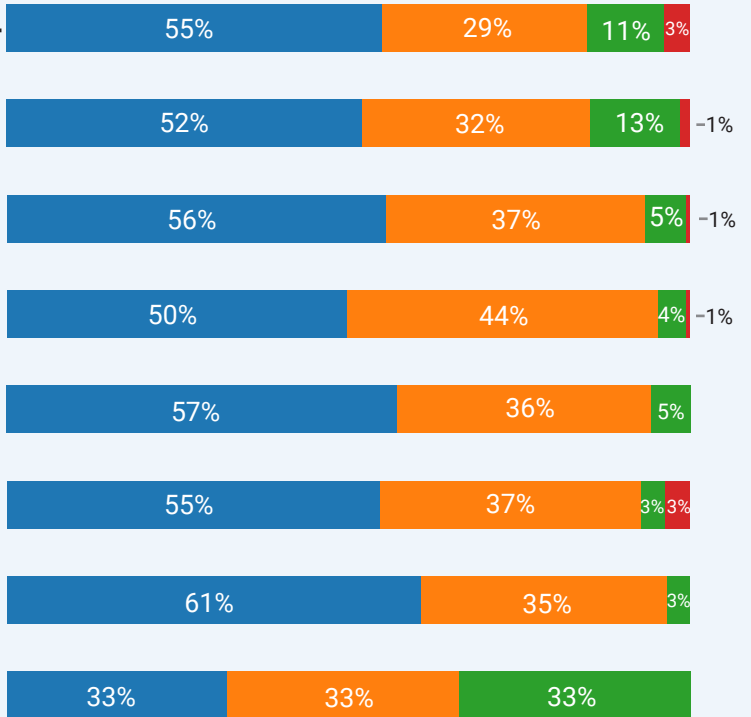
Race



Formal Referrals for Males by Race & Age



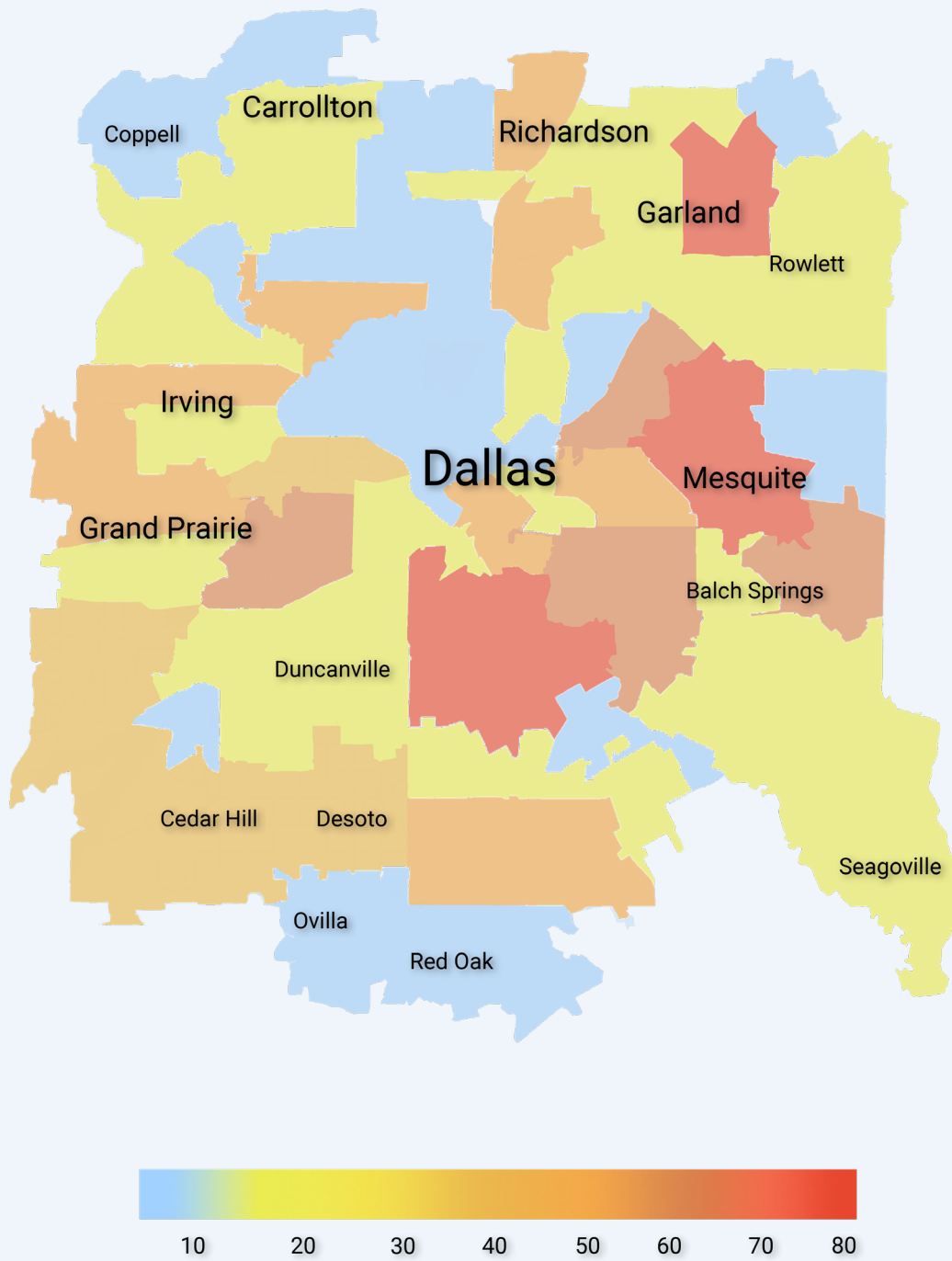
Formal Referrals for Females by Race & Age



■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ White ■ Other

Similar to 2021, the gender distribution of referrals was approximately 2:1 favoring male youth. Additionally, most referrals were from the oldest age strata (13-16 years). The distribution of referrals by gender, age and race/ethnicity can be observed in the center graphic. Age bands descend from 17+ years to 10 years of age and are bifurcated by gender where male distributions are on the left and female distributions on the right. The proportional racial/ethnic distributions are represented by the horizontal bars. While Black males comprise a large percentage (75%) of referrals from the 10-year age band, referrals of 10-year-old youth are a very low frequency phenomenon. There are proportionally more Black female youth who comprise the 11-, 12-, 13-, 15-, and 16-year bands, and proportionally more Black male youth comprise the 14-year age band.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION OF REFERRALS TO DCJD



The map shown above represents the overall jurisdiction of the DCJD subdivided into zip code and municipal boundaries. Generally, each city will have its own police department or law enforcement agency (LEA). Referrals are typically generated by individual LEAs. The different colors represent referral concentrations so that the gradient moves from the least (light blue) to the most (red) highly concentrated areas.

FORMALIZED REFERRAL TRENDS 2018-2022

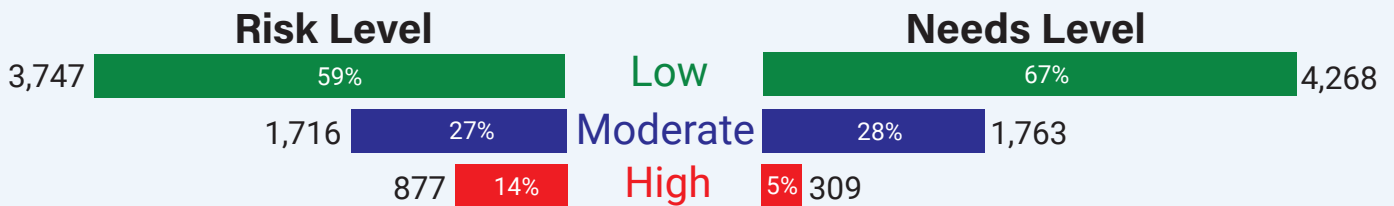
Felony	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 21-22	% Change 18-22
Assaultive	236	254	168	207	254	23% (+)	8% (+)
Burglary	119	110	93	37	41	11% (+)	66% (-)
Drug Offenses	75	174	35	73	102	40% (+)	36% (+)
Homicide	9	16	18	23	24	4% (+)	>100% (+)*
Other Felony	126	152	101	126	150	19% (+)	19% (+)
Other Property	30	24	22	19	30	58% (+)	-
Other Violent	2	3	0	4	3	25% (-)	50% (+)
Robbery	194	212	169	107	121	13% (+)	38% (-)
Sexual Assault	88	79	52	56	42	25% (-)	52% (-)
Theft	174	183	156	98	89	9% (-)	49% (-)
Weapons Offense	41	37	12	30	42	40% (+)	2% (+)
TOTAL	1094	1244	826	780	898	15% (+)	18% (-)
Misdemeanor							
Assaultive	471	547	369	424	743	75% (+)	58% (+)
Drug Offense	302	216	65	29	16	45% (-)	95% (-)
Other Misdemeanor	364	307	169	198	253	28% (+)	30% (-)
Other Property	102	97	55	55	58	5% (+)	43% (-)
Theft	178	197	70	52	88	69% (+)	51% (-)
Weapon Offense	56	64	50	86	101	17% (+)	80% (+)
TOTAL	1473	1428	778	844	1259	49% (+)	15% (-)
CINS							
Alternative Education Expulsion	10	8	2	0	0	-	100% (-)*
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	2	0	0	-	-
Drugs	0	0	1	0	0	-	-
Liquor Laws	2	0	0	1	0	100% (-)*	100% (-)*
Other CINS	214	192	134	140	142	1% (+)	34% (-)
Property (was theft)	3	1	1	1	1	-	67% (-)
Runaway	493	477	280	247	232	7% (-)	54% (-)
Sex Offense	1	0	0	0	0	-	100% (-)
TOTAL	723	679	420	389	375	4% (-)	48% (-)
Violation of Probation							
TOTAL	520	471	190	179	220	23% (+)	58% (-)
YEARLY TOTAL	3810	3822	2214	2192	2752	26% (+)	28% (-)
TOTAL YOUTH	2880	3000	1816	1854	2350	27% (+)	18% (-)

*Proportional changes that occur in low base-rate phenomena (such as youth homicide) can appear dramatically large, although technically accurate.

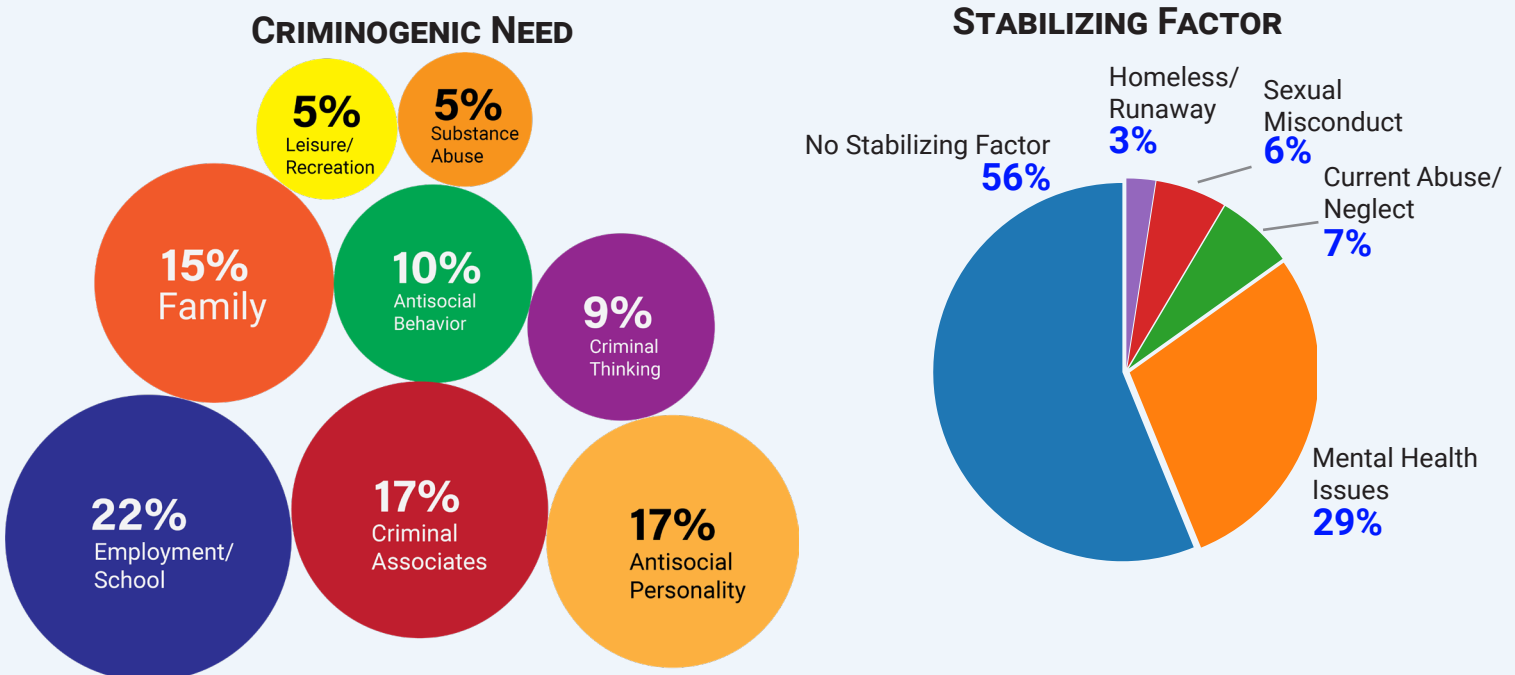
RISK & NEEDS ASSESSMENT



During the 2022 calendar year, the DCJD administered 4,147 (65%) full PACT assessments and 2,193 (35%) pre-screen assessments. Youth are typically administered the PACT during the intake process which informs decisions that will be made during the disposition process. The PACT result also determines the most suitable course of intervention (e.g., addressing the most pressing needs) 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 and both are empirically linked to recidivism. Addressing needs factors decreases the probability of recidivism.

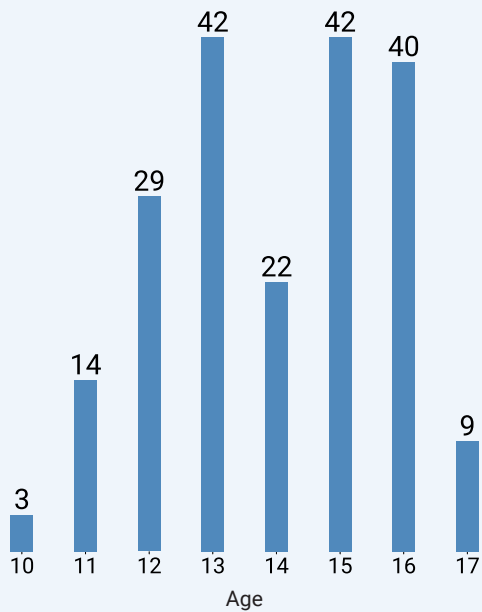


Criminogenic needs represent the factors most highly related to the risk of recidivism and are identified in a specific order. The order is important because it reflects the sequence of interventions for addressing the criminogenic needs identified through a PACT assessment. The graphic below provides a visual description of the order of prevalence of criminogenic needs based on DCJD youth assessed with the PACT in 2022. Stabilizing factors are characteristics of youth that can have an adverse effect on their ability to effectively manage their needs. These characteristics can impede and hinder the effective navigation and completion of programs and services meant to otherwise support and facilitate optimal outcomes. These factors take priority in the case planning process.



DIVERTED YOUTH

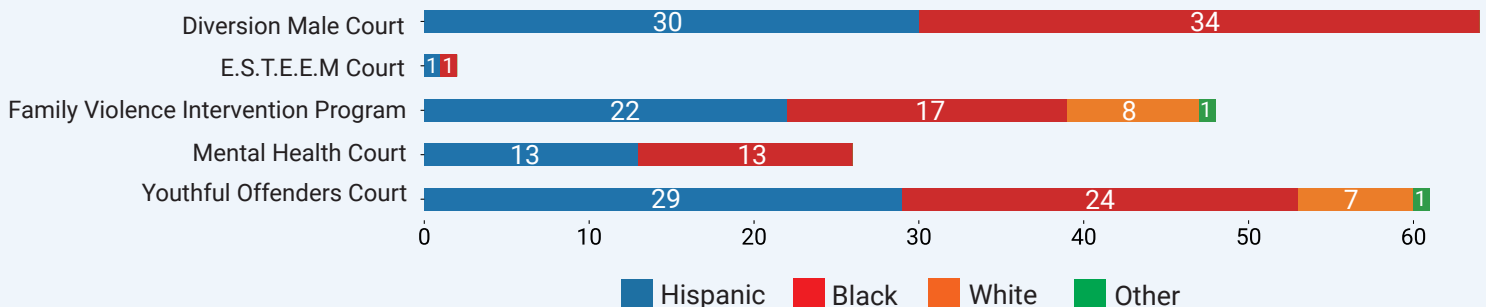
Age at Referral



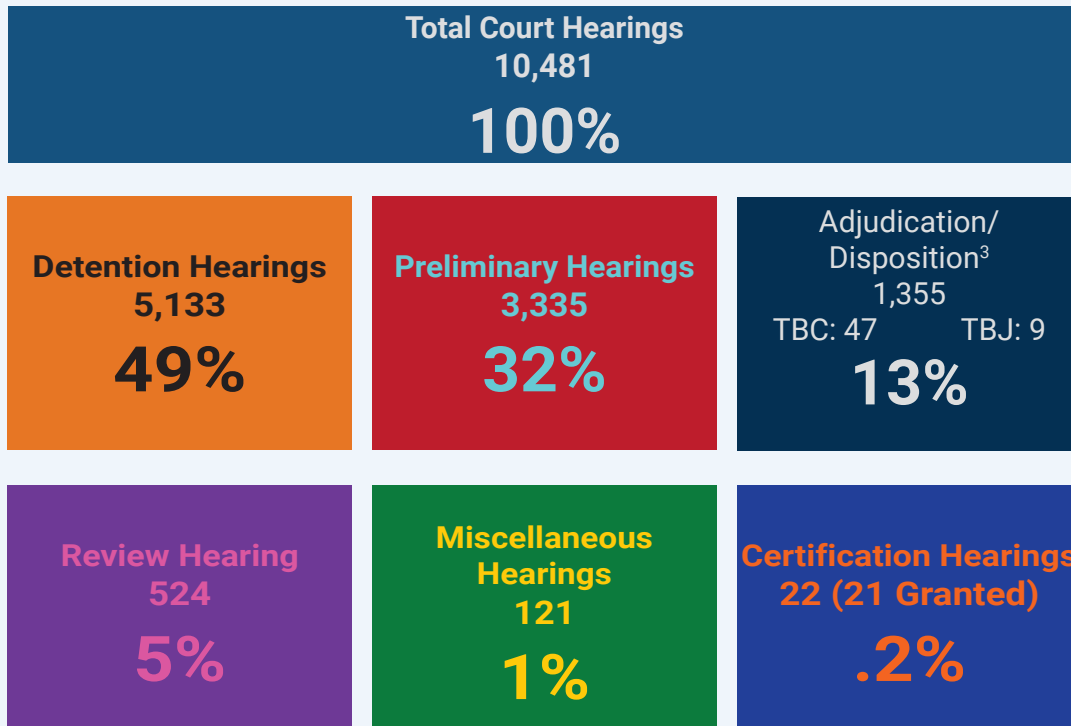
Diversion programs in the DCJD are important disposition alternatives for a number of reasons. Perhaps chief among them is that the population of youth who are referred to the DCJD are first-time offenders who can be assisted toward a positive outcome and the decreased probability of future recidivism. A diversion program can represent the mechanism to achieve this goal. Except for the Family Violence Intervention Program, the other DCJD diversion programs offer a layer of supervision not inherent in other programs referred to as judicial monitoring. Additionally, supervision terms tend to be short: 180 days. A successful discharge from a diversion program typically translates to a dismissal of the case while an unsuccessful discharge can mean a petition that can result in formal court proceedings and additional time on supervision, placement in a residential facility, or commitment to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

NOT ADMINISTERED = 1 (<1%)		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	169 (84%)	1 (<1%)	0	170 (85%)
	Moderate	8 (4%)	18 (9%)	3 (2%)	29 (14%)
	High	0	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
TOTAL		177 (88%)	19 (9%)	4 (2%)	201 (99%)

Dallas County administers five diversion programs listed below. These programs represent the Department’s continued commitment to a rehabilitative, problem-solving model of supervision, targeting a broad spectrum of populations. These include minority, Hispanic and African American males; female youth at risk for sexual trafficking; youth who have been referred for family violence; youth with mental health issues; and a court specifically designed for the youngest age strata of the referral population. In 2022, 204 referrals representing 202 youth were made to the DCJD diversion programs. Approximately 70% of the participant population were male and 45% were Black. The majority of youth who participate in these programs are assessed as low risk and low need (84%), and fewer than 10% are assessed as moderate risk and moderate needs.



COURT SERVICES



In Dallas County, two district courts are specifically designated to preside over juvenile cases: the 305th District Court presided by the Honorable Cheryl Lee Shannon, and the 304th District Court presided by the Honorable Andrea Martin.

The Dallas County Juvenile Courts function to preserve the rights of juveniles accused of an offense or offenses as well as administer judicial process in accordance with all applicable laws and policy. This includes managing the conduct of jury and bench trials, pleas and other hearings, and setting the Conditions of Probation when and where applicable while also taking interest in the individual success of the youth before them.

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 2022, detention hearings were the most common hearings held by the juvenile courts (approximately 49% of all hearings), followed by preliminary hearings (32%) and adjudication/disposition hearings (13%).

Adjudication and disposition hearings represent important functions of the Juvenile District Court because decisions are rendered 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.

The judges who preside over the Juvenile District Courts serve a pivotal and vital role to the operational elements of the Dallas County Juvenile Justice System. Some functions extend beyond the day-to-day activities represented by their dockets. For example, Judge Shannon chairs the Dallas County Juvenile Board which is the governing body of the Juvenile Department, as well as the school board for the Academy for Academic Excellence.

SPOTLIGHT

SCHOLARSHIPS

While under the court-ordered supervision of DCJD, youth are assigned a Juvenile Probation Officer who sets out to make sure they abide by the terms and conditions of their supervision. In addition to this assigned officer, the youth can also be served by the Department's clinical staff, as well as enrolled in helpful non-residential programming. They and their families are also given access to DCJD's clothing closet and food pantry.

Additionally, this assistance does not necessarily have to end when the youth's supervision does. The process of returning to their respective home communities after supervision will likely be difficult as the youth move forward with their new lives. One huge potential challenge is paying for their continued schooling. To this end, DCJD has two separate scholarships intended to help its youth as they pursue a higher education: the Victor Caballero Jr. Scholarship and the Lyle B. Medlock Scholarship.



2022 Black History Committee Luncheon

To be eligible for the Caballero Scholarship, the youth nominated by their probation officer must be a graduating senior, a recent high school graduate, or obtaining their GED at the time. Also, the youth must either be on Court-Ordered Probation or Deferred Prosecution at the time of nomination, or must have ended their supervision within the last year. Once nominated, the youth will have to obtain three letters of recommendation (two from teachers and one from their probation officer), as well as write an essay about their future plans or the impact that the Department has had on their life.

After all the nominations are submitted, a panel of three members not associated with the nominees review the submissions and each panel member chooses their top five. Then, the top choices are compared and eventually the final five scholarship recipients are selected. Each chosen winner is then invited to the Annual Hispanic Committee luncheon where they will be awarded a certificate and a new laptop to help in their studies. Next, once the youth enrolls in a college or trade school, DCJD will make a \$1000 payment directly to the school on the youth's behalf to go towards tuition, books, or other supplies. The scholarship funds come directly from the county's Youth Services Advisory Board (YSAB), but if the Hispanic Committee has additional funds within their organization (collected from fundraisers throughout the year) and the youth has additional monetary needs, the Committee can vote to see if more funds will be made available to the youth's educational pursuits.



2022 Hispanic Committee Luncheon

There are also five annual recipients of the Medlock Scholarship, named after a prominent defense attorney who advocated for juveniles and families and sponsored by the DCJD Black History Committee. Similar to the Caballero Scholarship, those nominated for the Medlock Scholarship must be a youth currently or recently on Probation, as well as either a graduating senior or someone who has graduated high school or earned their GED. The nominee must also be recommended as a moral student of integrity wanting to further their scholastic and personal development.

After writing a personal essay and participating in a phone interview with a member of the Medlock Scholarship panel, all submissions are evaluated. The Black History Committee then selects the winning recipients who are awarded a scholarship of up to \$2000 each toward the costs of attending college or a vocational trade school and a new laptop.

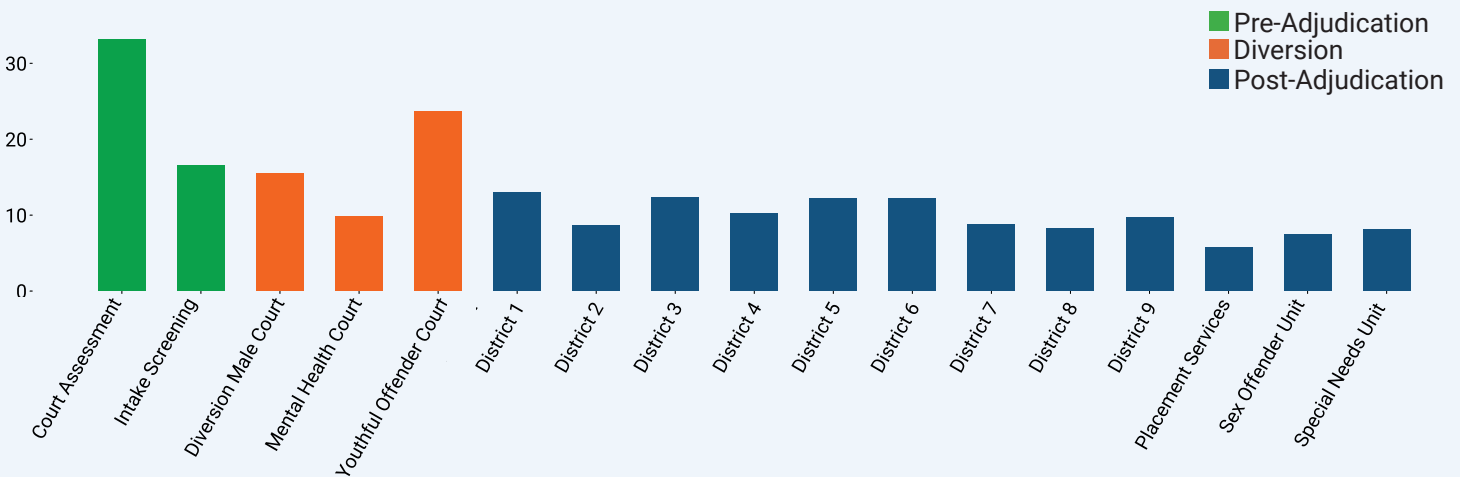
SUPERVISION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

Providing supervision to youth (as ordered by one of the district courts or as agreed upon by the youth and his/her family at intake) is a principal function of the Probation Services Division (PSD). Supervision not only includes the level of monitoring of the youth as indicated by the PACT assessment, but includes the brokering of various services commensurate with needs, also indicated by the PACT. Services can be in the form of clinical interventions or other programs designed to address a specific need.

Supervision Type	ADP
Pre-Disposition	238
Deferred Prosecution	196
Court-Ordered Probation (Non-ISP)	676
Court-Ordered Probation (ISP)	167
Post-Discharge Services Supervision	2

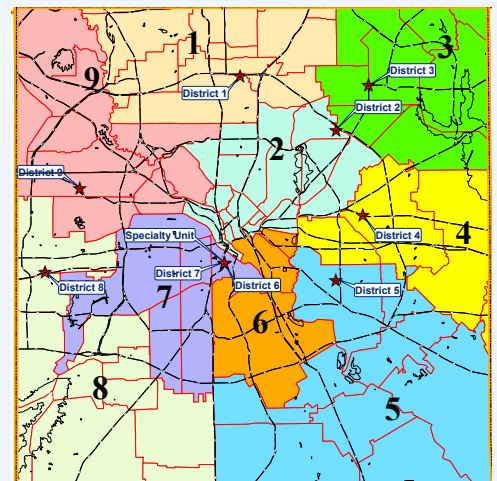
The Dallas County Juvenile Probation Department administers five types of supervision. They are listed in the table with the 2022 Average Daily Population (ADP) that corresponds with each. Court-Ordered Probation (Non-ISP) and Pre-Disposition Supervision represent the most prevalent types of supervision used in 2022.

AVERAGE CASELOAD BY UNIT



The graph above summarizes caseload sizes for each unit using the overall average caseload size. The largest average caseload is in the Court Assessment Unit, as indicated by the graph above. 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 and ultimately make the best decision that should lead to an optimal outcome.

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. Juveniles can also be assigned to various programs and placements that will address specific needs such as the Mental Health Court, Hill Center - FOC, Sex Offender Unit, and Special Needs Unit.



SPOTLIGHT

DALLAS COUNTY - HOPE

In 2020, placement data analyzed by the Dallas County Juvenile Department showed that youth who were unsuccessful in completing the terms of their placement were those who had mental health needs, high criminogenic needs, and those unable to effectively manage their thoughts and behavior. While the department had a secure placement facility in the Medlock Residential Treatment Center to serve males with these characteristics, there was no such facility for females. At the time, DCJD only had a non-secure facility for females that was best suited to address the needs of youth with moderate needs.

To continue with the Department's commitment to data-driven decision making, the need for a placement facility to serve females with high mental health and high criminogenic needs was deemed necessary. In February 2022, the Healing by Opportunities & Positive Experiences (HOPE) program was established within the Henry Wade Post-Adjudication facility to serve such a population. HOPE began with the goal of stabilizing the mental health symptoms of adjudicated females to increase their ability to grow and transition to a non-secure environment.



Youth drawing on a sketchpad

To determine whether a youth is appropriate for the HOPE program, those facing adjudication for a delinquent offense and thought to be a program candidate are referred to a Clinical Coordinator who screens the youth using a specialized assessment tool. The Clinical Coordinator will also review any and all other relevant assessment data stored in DCJD's case management system, including psychological assessment, the MAYSI II, Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool (CSE-IT). Youth accepted into HOPE tend to demonstrate a persistent need for mental health or emotional support, have a history of psychiatric or psychological treatment, show dysfunction in behavior, mood, thinking, or judgment, and/or have a current neurological deficit, emotional disturbance, or psychiatric disorder.

A complete stay in HOPE tends to take six to nine months, during which time each youth will have an individualized treatment plan that should encourage the following: participation in their schooling, emotional management, and the importance of family support and engagement. Each youth will also participate in a weekly Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) skills group, while also using DBT workbooks daily to reinforce and practice skills related to distress tolerance, emotional regulation, and interpersonal effectiveness.

The creation and then opening of HOPE in 2022 marked the culmination of hard work from individuals in multiple units within DCJD. From a question about why some youth are unsuccessful in placement, to the analysis of relevant data, to the creation of a screening tool and program to serve a previously under-served population, to the clinical staff to run such a program, and to the facilities staff finding a suitable location to house these youth while receiving treatment. Multiple individuals with diverse skill-sets worked together to address an issue facing a vulnerable segment of DCJD youth, and they did so because it was an issue that could not be solved by a single unit



Programs from presentations put on by HOPE youth

DCJD COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Program	Total Served	Successful Exits	Unsuccessful Exits	Other Exits	Total Exits
Alternative to Detention					
Day Reporting Center	41	22 (61%)	14 (39%)	0	36
Evening Reporting Center	52	22 (51%)	19 (44%)	2 (5%)	43
Surveillance Only					
Electronic Monitoring Pre-Adjudication	236	157 (73%)	57 (27%)	0	213
Electronic Monitoring Post-Adjudication	246	132 (62%)	81 (38%)	0	214
Home Detention Pre-Adjudication	321	249 (83%)	47 (16%)	4 (1%)	300
Home Detention Post-Adjudication	287	191 (74%)	67 (26%)	1 (<1%)	259
Diversion Program					
Diversion Male Court	96	56 (90%)	6 (10%)	0	62
E.S.T.E.E.M Court	3	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0	2
Family Violence Intervention Program	62	32 (89%)	4 (11%)	0	36
Mental Health Court	28	12 (63%)	6 (32%)	1 (5%)	19
Youthful Offenders Court	75	41 (87%)	6 (13%)	0	47
Mental/Behavioral Health					
Aggression Replacement Training	63	58 (94%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	62
Functional Family Therapy	195	97 (63%)	50 (32%)	7 (5%)	154
Anger Management Group	19	19 (100%)	0	0	19
Sex Offenders Group STARS	94	39 (83%)	4 (9%)	4 (9%)	47
Special Needs Unit/Program	130	70 (76%)	19 (21%)	3 (3%)	92
Substance Abuse					
Substance Abuse Unit - Aftercare Program	60	29 (59%)	6 (12%)	14 (29%)	49
Substance Abuse Unit - Drug Intervention	228	96 (50%)	41 (21%)	56 (29%)	193
Substance Abuse Unit - Intensive Outpatient	45	8 (28%)	10 (34%)	11 (38%)	29
Substance Abuse Unit - Supportive Outpatient	201	55 (35%)	25 (16%)	77 (49%)	157
Other					
Cognitive Response Group	49	42 (85%)	7 (14%)	0	49
Crossover Youth Practice Model	14	8 (67%)	4 (33%)	0	12
DCJD Reentry Program	49	26 (59%)	12 (27%)	6 (14%)	44
NOMI Network	21	19	1 (5%)	0	20

CONTRACT COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Program	Total Served	Successful Exits	Unsuccessful Exits	Other Exits	Total Exits
Alternative to Detention					
M.Y. G.I.R.L.S. - Detention Alternative	72	55 (79%)	13 (18%)	2 (3%)	70
TIPs - Detention Alternative Program	233	146 (72%)	52 (26%)	4 (2%)	202
YAP - Detention Alternative Program	217	145 (78%)	34 (18%)	7 (4%)	186
Intensive Case Management					
TIPs - Intensive Case Management	67	37 (74%)	8 (16%)	5 (10%)	50
YAP - Intensive Case Management	55	25 (54%)	11 (24%)	10 (22%)	46
Youth Conversion - Intensive Case Management	130	68 (65%)	15 (14%)	21 (20%)	104
Mentor Services					
M.Y. G.I.R.L.S - Mentor Services	57	29 (74%)	3 (8%)	7 (18%)	39
TIPs - Mentor Services	109	58 (71%)	14 (17%)	10 (12%)	82
Other					
Big Thought - Creative Solutions	21	18 (86%)	0	3 (14%)	21
M.Y. G.I.R.L.S. - Group Counseling	3	3 (100%)	0	0	3
YAP - Family Preservation	9	3 (38%)	2 (25%)	3 (38%)	8

The DCJD administers several programs that afford youth various opportunities to get support, as well as therapeutic, and rehabilitative services and interventions. In particular, the programs listed on the facing page and above allow youth to remain in the community and participate in one of these specialized programs that may be indicated by a completed PACT risk and needs assessment. For example, the electronic monitoring program uses technology in the form of an ankle bracelet that is worn by the participant who can then be actively and passively monitored 24 hours per day by DCJD staff.

The programs shown above represent additional opportunities youth have who are under the authority of the DCJD. While the ultimate objective is to address the needs of the youth and family, these programs are administered by organizations external to the DCJD. This allows for a comprehensive and well-fortified inventory of programs designed to address a broad spectrum of needs with which youth may present.

Basic program outcome information is included that summarizes how many youth were served, and whether they completed the program successfully. Youth who participated in any one of the DCJD diversion programs were generally successful. The mental and behavioral health programs also had high successful discharge rates. Additionally, for most contract programs, youth were discharged successfully at a higher rate than those discharged unsuccessfully. "Other Exits" include youth who may have been participating in a program but could not complete because of insufficient time on supervision, or for another neutral reason unattributable to the youth's performance.

DR. JEROME MCNEIL JR. DETENTION CENTER

1,719

Youth Served

1,423

Unique Youth Served

42

ALOS (Days)

1,553

Admissions

1,305

Unique Youth Admitted

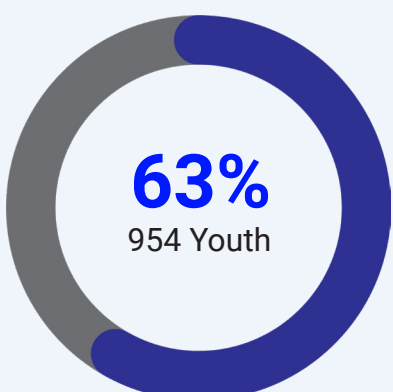
179

ADP

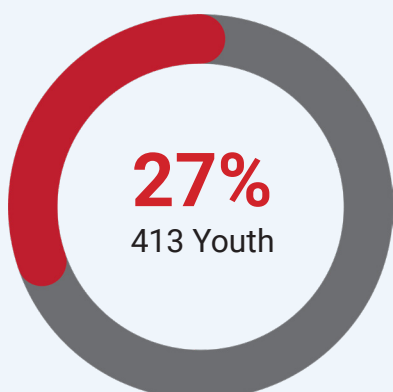
The Dr. Jerome McNeil, Jr. Detention Center is located in the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center. Youth who have been detained by law enforcement with certain offenses are processed through the juvenile detention center. The Center has the capacity for 184 male and 48 female youth. Processing includes 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 are 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.

In 2022, the Detention Center discharged 1,559 youth. Youth were discharged to home ($n = 954$, 63%), placement ($n = 413$, 27%), or to another alternative ($n = 192$, 13%). Other discharges include release to another jurisdiction, to Child Protective Services, Texas Department of Juvenile Justice, or other based on the youth's unique circumstances.

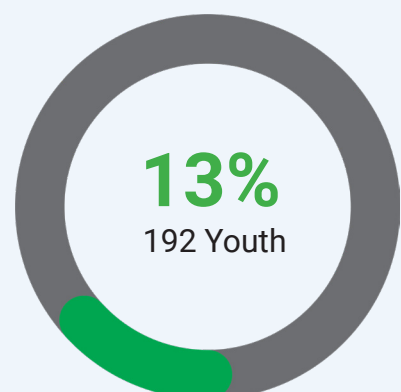
Discharges



Home



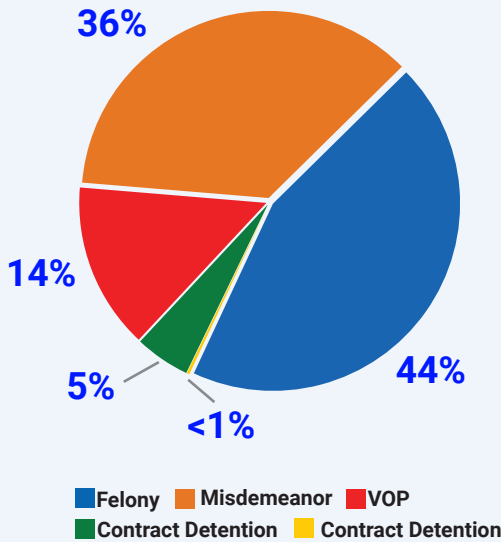
Placement



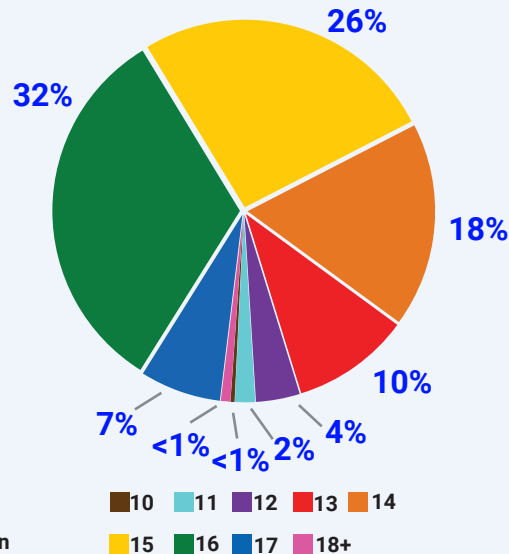
Other

Youth Served

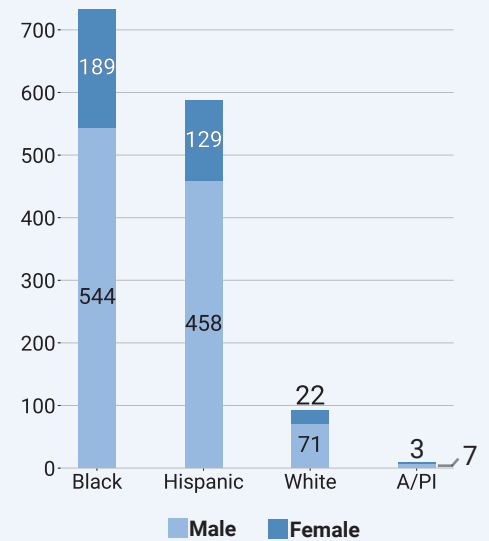
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



The Detention Center admitted 1,305 youth and served 1,719 total youth. The average stay was approximately 42 days and the average daily number of youth in the detention center was approximately 179. More youth were detained for a felony offense than misdemeanor offense and < 1% were detained for a status offense.

When examining the age distribution for youth admitted to detention, 76% were 14, 15, or 16 years old. Combined with 13-year-old youth, these age strata represent 86% of the youth served. Additionally, 52% of unique youth served were Black, 41% were Hispanic, and 7% were White. Black females comprised more than 13% of unique youth served, while white males comprised approximately 5%.

Of the youth who were served at the Detention Center, 1,610 had a PACT assessment completed (in contrast with 109 (6%) who did not). A large proportion were assessed as low risk and low need ($n = 633$, 39%) while 11% ($n = 177$) were assessed as high risk and high need. Roughly 22% ($n = 349$) were assessed as moderate risk and moderate need.

Risk & Needs

NOT ADMINISTERED = 109 (6%)*		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	633 (39%)	156 (10%)	0	789 (49%)
	Moderate	47 (3%)	349 (22%)	242 (15%)	638 (40%)
	High	0	6 (0.4%)	177 (11%)	183 (11%)
TOTAL		680 (42%)	511 (32%)	419 (26%)	1610 (94%)

*The PACT assessment is not required to be administered to Contract Detention Youth.

HILL CENTER

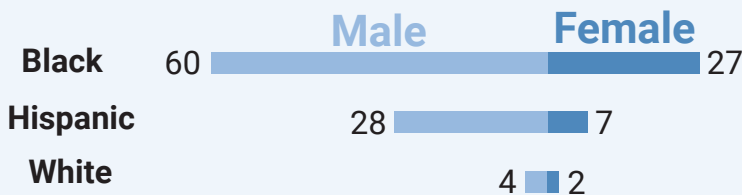
The Marzelle C. Hill Transition Center is located within the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center. Hill Center provides temporary and transitional residential services for youth who are appropriate for a non-secure facility. Within the Center operate three distinct programs: Further Orders of the Court program (FOC), the Community Detention Alternative Initiative (CAI), and the Continuity of Care & Transition Program. The Hill Center Further Orders of the Court (FOC) program provides temporary residential care and supervision to youth aged 10 to 17 years while they are awaiting further court orders or awaiting transfer to a placement facility. The program has a maximum capacity of 48 youth. The Community Detention Alternative Initiative (CAI) is a 21-day program developed as a detention alternative for adjudicated youth between 12 and 17 years of age who present with chronic difficulties with compliance under supervision. The Continuity of Care and Transition Program provides step-down and re-entry services to girls and boys between the age of 13 and 17. One of the main goals of this specialized program is to provide the professional, educational, and residential support thereby allowing them to be better prepared for community reentry.

HILL CENTER-FOC

Hill Center – FOC admitted 103 unique youth and served 141 (128 unique). Males comprised 72% and the largest proportion of participants served were Black male youth (47%) followed by Hispanic male youth (22%). Most youth (51%) had a felony offense. Youth were in the program for 53 days, on average, and the average daily population was 17 youth. Of the 131 discharges, 114 (87%) were successful. Half of the youth were assessed as high risk, and 25% moderate need, and 26% high need.

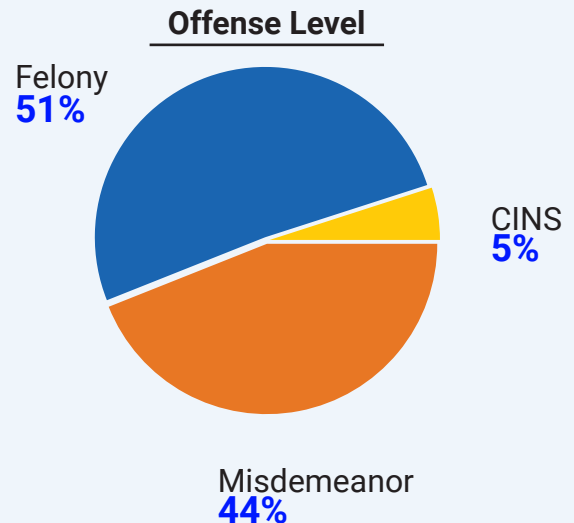
141 Youth Served
128 Unique Youth Served
17 ADP

112 Admissions
103 Unique Youth Admitted
53 ALOS (Days)



Exits: **114 Successful**
10 Unsuccessful
7 Other

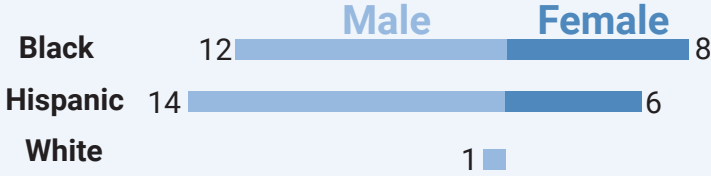
Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	13 (9%)	15 (11%)	0	28 (20%)
Moderate	9 (6%)	33 (23%)	35 (25%)	77 (55%)
High	0	0	36 (26%)	36 (26%)
TOTAL	22 (16%)	48 (34%)	71 (50%)	141 (100%)



HILL CENTER-CAI

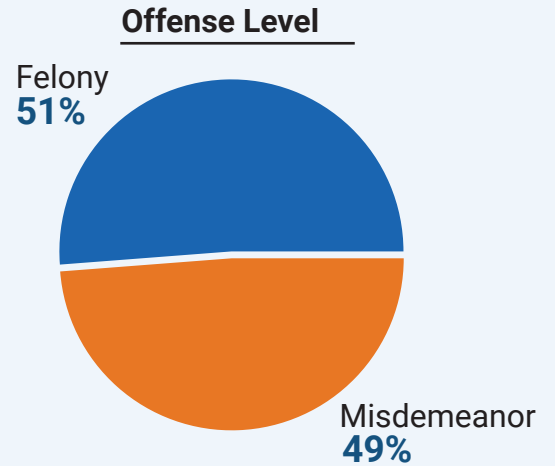
Hill Center-CAI admitted 40 unique youth. Males comprised 66% of the youth served and a large proportion were Black (49%) or Hispanic (49%). Most youth (51%) had a felony offense. The average stay in the program was 21 days with the average daily population being 2 youth. Of the 39 discharges, 38 (97%) were successful. Almost 1/3 of the youth served were assessed as low risk and low need, and another third were assessed as moderate risk and moderate need.

41 Youth Served
41 Unique Youth Served
2 ADP
40 Admissions
40 Unique Youth Admitted
21 ALOS (Days)



Exits: **38 Successful**
1 Unsuccessful

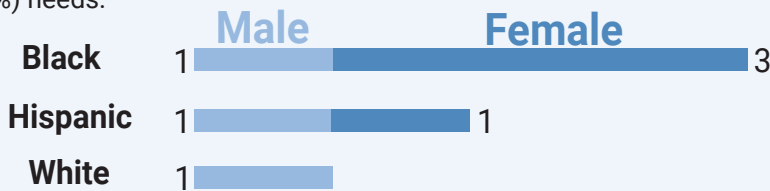
Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	13 (32%)	2 (5%)	0	15 (37%)
Moderate	1 (2%)	13 (32%)	3 (7%)	17 (42%)
High	0	0	9 (22%)	9 (22%)
TOTAL	14 (34%)	15 (37%)	12 (29%)	41 (100%)



HILL CENTER-TRANSITIONAL

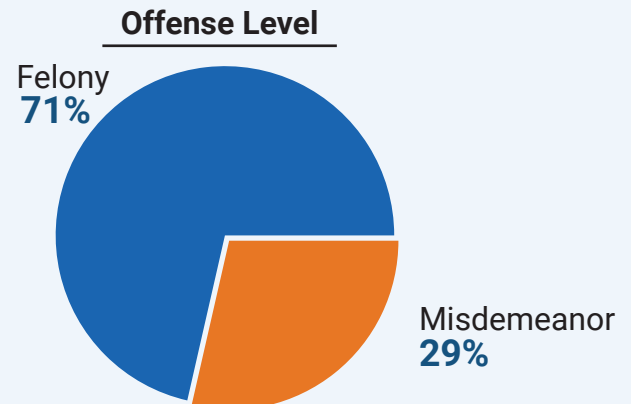
In 2022, Hill Center-Transitional admitted 7 youth, 4 female, and 3 males. Black female youth comprised 43% of the population served. The average stay was 44 days and the average daily population as 2 youth. Most youth had a felony offense (71%). Of the 5 discharges in 2022, 3 were successful. All youth were assessed as high risk, with either moderate (43%), or high (57%) needs.

7 Youth Served
7 Unique Youth Served
2 ADP
7 Admissions
7 Unique Youth Admitted
44 ALOS (Days)



Exits: **3 Successful**
2 Unsuccessful

Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	0	0	0	0
Moderate	0	0	3 (43%)	3 (43%)
High	0	0	4 (57%)	4 (57%)
TOTAL	0	0	7 (100%)	7 (100%)



LETOT CENTER

The Dallas County Juvenile Department Letot Center is comprised of three activities: 1) Intake, 2) the Assessment, Stabilization, and Advancement Program for Trafficked Youth or ASAP, and 3) Shelter. Intake is the first point of contact a youth has with the Letot Center. Intake decidedly focuses its efforts on identifying youth who are runaways and those who may be in crisis due to a household incident or dysfunction within the family. Youth will eventually be released to their families with an individualized treatment plan and recommendations for obtaining supportive services. The ASAP program has 8 dedicated beds for girls who are at high risk of being trafficked and/or exploited. Youth identified for participation in ASAP are provided a constellation of support and services that range from addressing immediate needs such as nutrition, clothing, and medical care to more comprehensive needs such as psychological services, intervention and therapeutic services, and involvement of the entire family. The Shelter is a 24-hour emergency residential facility that can accommodate 10 boys and 24 girls. Youth in Letot Shelter are provided with a variety of services, including case management and clinical services.

LETOT-INTAKE

Letot-Intake had 344 admissions in 2022 with 316 unique youth served. Overall, Black female youth were the largest proportion of youth served (36%) followed by Black males (22%). Most youth are admitted to Letot Intake for CINS or status offenses. Most youth were assessed as low risk (54%), and very few were assessed as high risk (n = 24, 7%).

344 Youth Served

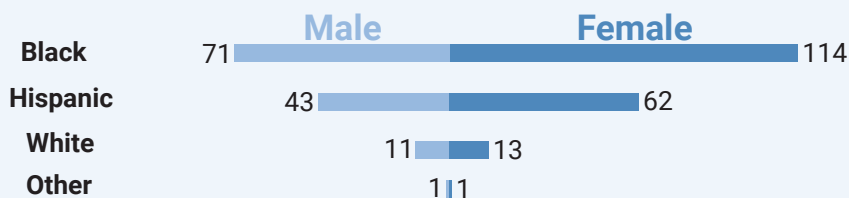
344 Admissions

316 Unique Youth Served

316 Unique Youth Admitted

1 ADP

1 ALOS (Days)



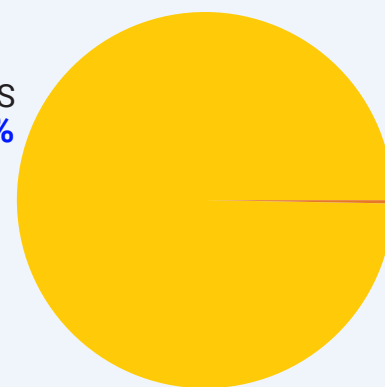
Offense Level

CINS 99%

Misdemeanor <1%

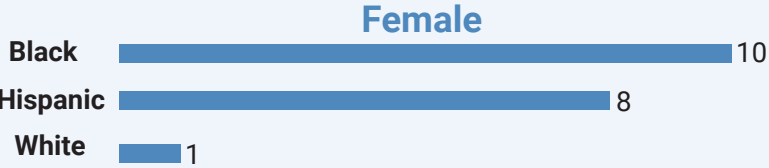
Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	108 (31%)	10 (3%)	0	118 (35%)
Moderate	79 (23%)	33 (10%)	14 (4%)	126 (37%)
High	0	7 (2%)	10 (3%)	17 (24%)
TOTAL	187 (54%)	50 (15%)	24 (7%)	261 (76%)

*Not Administered = 83 (24%)



LETOT-ASAP

All youth admitted to Letot-ASAP were female. In 2022, there were 21 admissions representing 19 unique youth. For youth served, 53% were Black, 42% Hispanic, and 5% were White. The largest proportion of youth (95%) were admitted with status offenses. A significant proportion of youth in ASAP were assessed as low risk (76%). Of the 17 discharges in 2022, 10 (59%) were successful.



Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	7 (33%)	0	0	7 (33%)
Moderate	9 (43%)	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	13 (62%)
High	0	0	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
TOTAL	16 (76%)	2 (10%)	3 (14%)	21 (100%)

21 Youth Served

19 Unique Youth Served

3 ADP

21 Admissions

19 Unique Youth Admitted

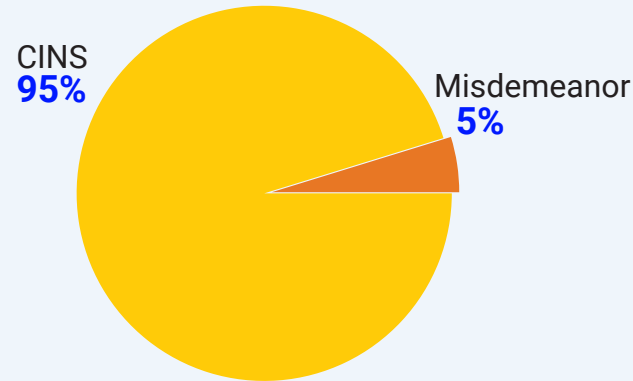
34 ALOS (Days)

Exits: **10** Successful

1 Unsuccessful

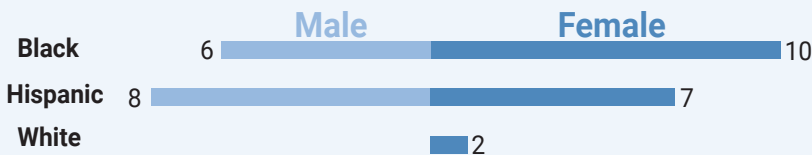
6 Other

Offense Level



LETOT-SHELTER

Letot-Shelter admitted 33 youth in 2022 and 42% of the youth served were males. Black female youth comprised 30% of youth served while Hispanic males comprised 24%. All admissions were for a status offense (100%). The average stay was 8 days and the average daily number of youth in the program was 1.. Youth were generally assessed as low risk (73%), and very few were assessed as moderate risk (6%) and high risk (3%).



Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	14 (42%)	0	0	14 (42%)
Moderate	10 (30%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	12 (36%)
High	0	1 (3%)	0	1 (3%)
TOTAL	24 (73%)	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	27 (82%)

*Not Administered = 6 (18%)

33 Youth Served

33 Unique Youth Served

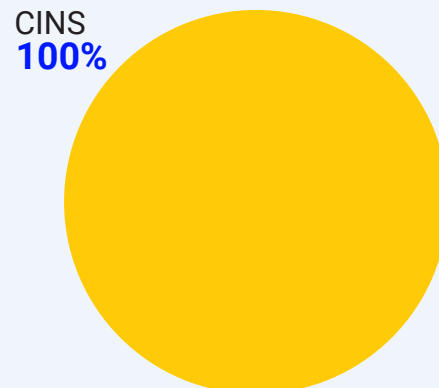
1 ADP

33 Admissions

33 Unique Youth Admitted

8 ALOS (Days)

Offense Level



LETOT - RTC

66

Youth Served

61

Unique Youth Served

140

ALOS (Days)

48

Admissions

44

Unique Youth Admitted

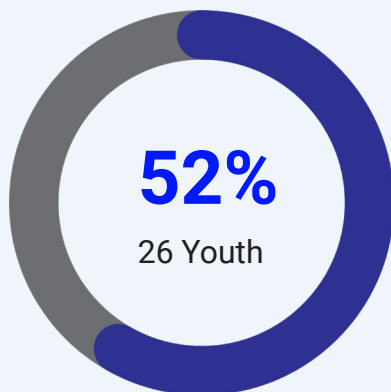
20

ADP

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. Letot-RTC services are comprehensive for the youth and his/her family. They include educational services facilitated through the Academy for Academic Excellence; family clinical services, both individual and group, as needed; as well as providing crisis intervention, mental health evaluations, and substance abuse assessments. 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.

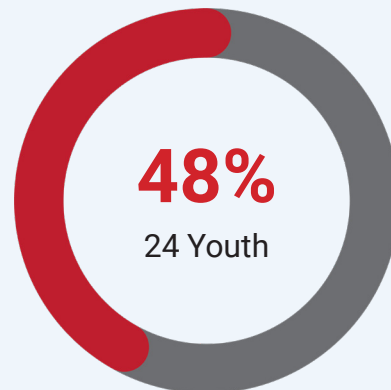
In 2022, the Letot RTC admitted 48 female youth and discharged 50 youth. Of the 50 youth discharged, 26 (52%) completed the program successfully while 24 (48%) were discharged unsuccessfully.

Discharges



Successful

ALOS
Max 355 Days
Average 218 Days
Min 69 Days

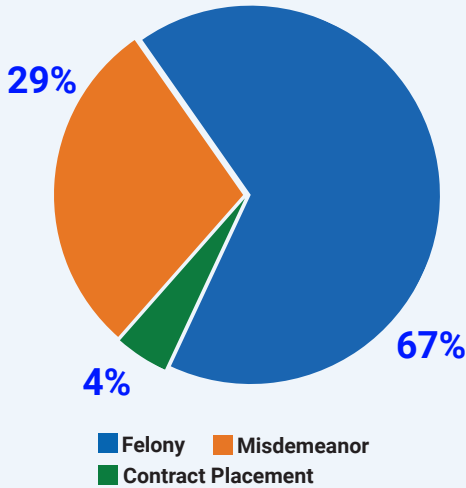


Unsuccessful

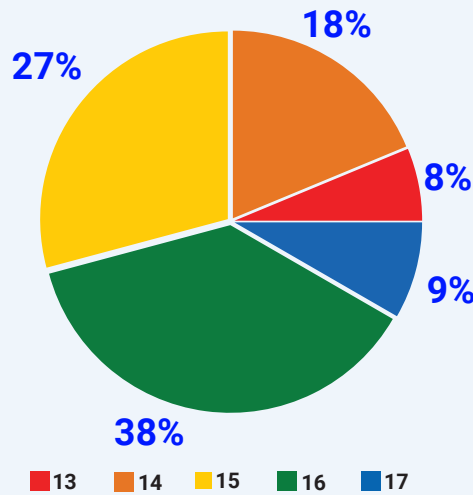
ALOS
Max 151 Days
Average 57 Days
Min 2 Days

Youth Served

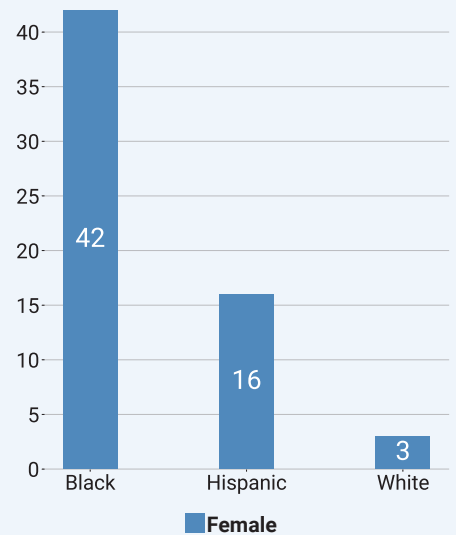
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



Overall, the Letot-RTC program served 66 youth that included 61 unique youth in 2022. For all youth, the average length of stay was approximately 140 days, but ranged between 2 and 355 days. While 29% of youth presented with a misdemeanor offense, slightly more than two-thirds (67%) of the population served had a felony offense.

Most youth (38%) who participated in Letot-RTC were 16 years old at the time of admission. Black youth comprised 69% ($n = 42$) of those served, Hispanic youth 26% ($n = 16$), and White youth 5% ($n = 3$).

Of the youth who participated in the Letot-RTC, 63 (95%) had a PACT assessment. Of assessed youth, 5% ($n = 3$) were assessed as low risk and low needs. A majority of youth ($n = 37$, 56%) were assessed with either moderate (55%) or high (29%) needs.

Risk & Needs

NOT ADMINISTERED = 3 (5%)		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	3 (5%)	5 (8%)	0	8 (12%)
	Moderate	2 (3%)	16 (25%)	18 (27%)	36 (55%)
	High	0	0	19 (29%)	19 (29%)
TOTAL		5 (8%)	21 (32%)	37 (56%)	63 (95%)

LETOT - RDT

21

Youth Served

20

Unique Youth Served

207

ALOS (Days)

14

Admissions

14

Unique Youth Admitted

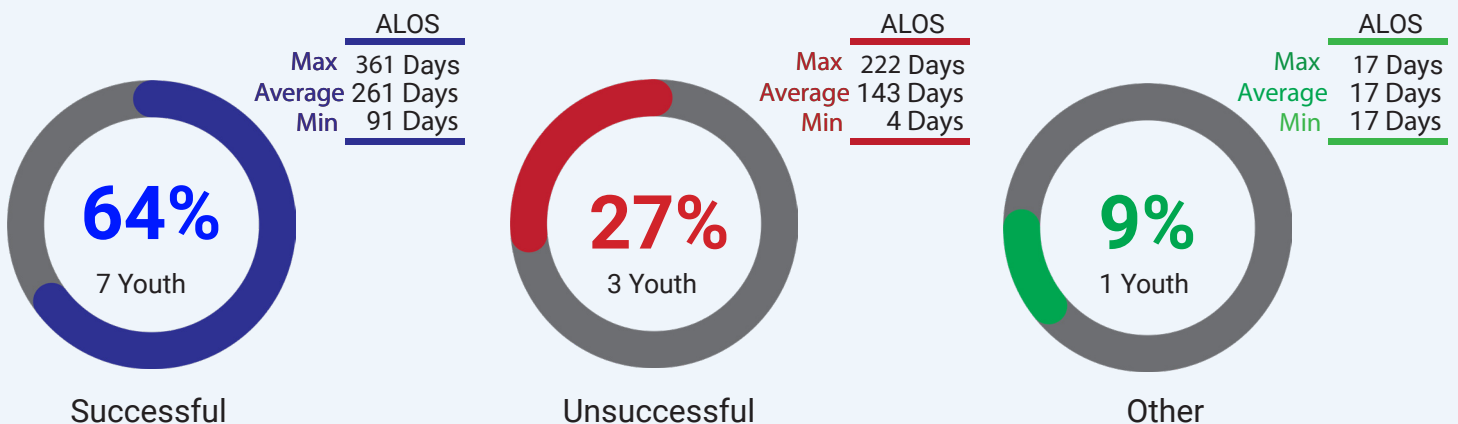
7

ADP

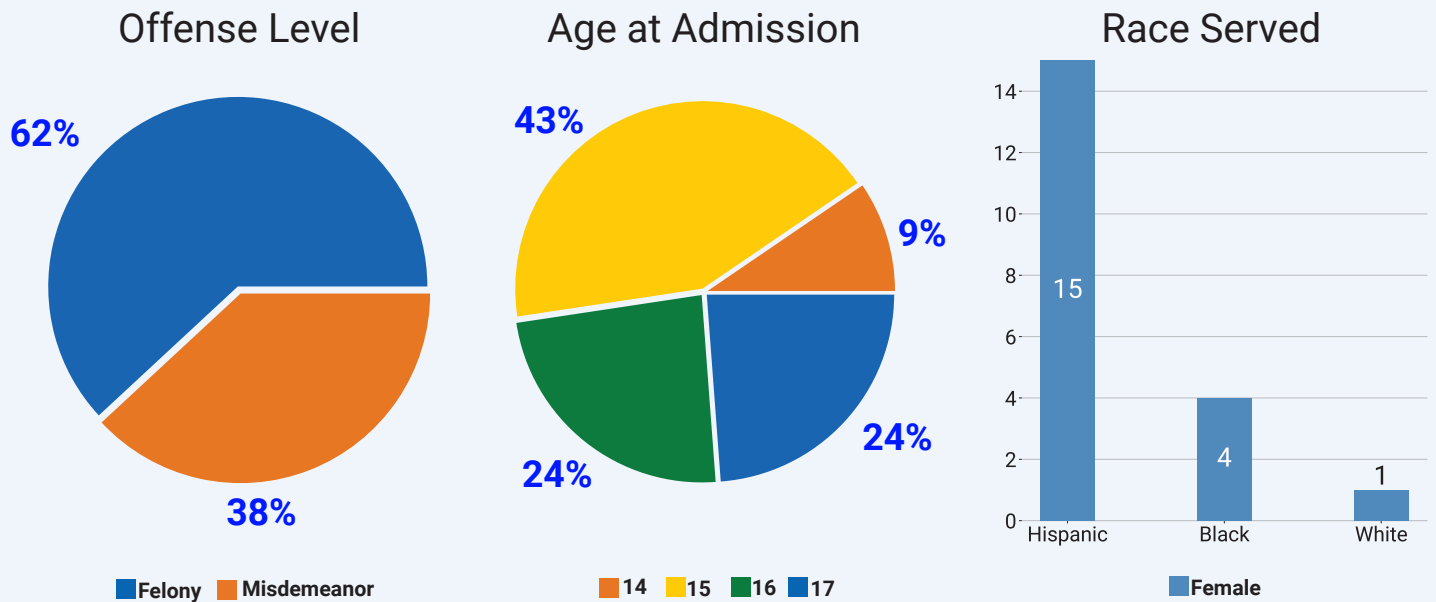
Within the Letot Residential Treatment Center operates a Residential Drug Treatment (RDT) program that focuses on the specific and unique needs of female youth aged 13 to 17 years who have been diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder and require treatment. The program is designed to be between 180-270 days long. While in the program, youth avail themselves of clinical and therapeutic services, and are concomitantly exposed to a curriculum that includes learning life and social skills. Therapeutic groups focus on truancy, anger management, setting boundaries, and runaway prevention. Aftercare groups are also offered to participants following their completion from the main program. 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, a discharge plan is developed focusing on relapse prevention and step-down substance use treatment services.

In 2022, Letot-RDT admitted 14 female youth and discharged 11. Of the 11 who were discharged, 7 (64%) completed the program successfully, 3 (27%) were discharged unsuccessfully, and 1 (9%) had a neutral discharge.

Discharges



Youth Served



Letot-RDT served 21 youth and 20 unique youth in 2022. The program census averaged 7 youth per day with an average length of stay (ALOS) of 207 days that ranged from 4 to 361 days.

The youth population represented 62% presenting with a felony offense and 38% with a misdemeanor. The age at admission distribution varied but a large proportion (43%) were age 15 while 14- and 16-year-old youth were split at 9% and 24%, respectively. With 17 year-olds representing 24%, the 14-16 age groups represented 76% of the admission population. Hispanic youth accounted for most of the juveniles who participated in Letot-RDT ($n = 15$; 75%).

Youth who participated in Letot-RDT were most commonly assessed as high risk and high need ($n = 9$, 43%) using the PACT instrument, while 19% ($n = 4$) were assessed as moderate risk and moderate needs, and 7 (33%) were assessed as high risk and moderate needs. The predominant proportion of youth were assessed as high risk (76%), and none were assessed as low risk.

Risk & Needs

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	0	4 (19%)	7 (33%)	11 (52%)
	High	0	1 (5%)	9 (43%)	10 (48%)
TOTAL		0	5 (24%)	16 (76%)	21 (100%)

LETOT - STARS

5

Youth Served

5

Unique Youth Served

270

ALOS (Days)

3

Admissions

3

Unique Youth Admitted

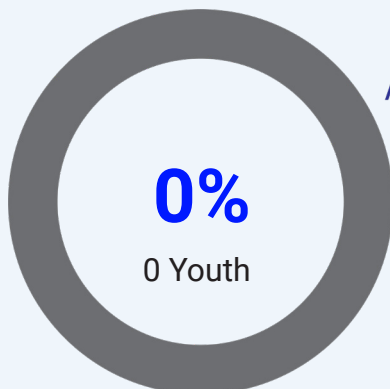
2

ADP

The Letot Residential Treatment Center also operates a Successful Thinking and Responsible Sexuality (STARS) program specifically designed for female youth aged 13 to 17 years who have been referred to the DCJD and adjudicated for a sexually-related offense. The main goals of the STARS program are: (1) increase overall adaptive functioning, and (2) 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.

In 2022, 3 youth were admitted to Letot-STARS and 3 were discharged. The 3 youth were discharged unsuccessfully and the program did not have a successful completion.

Discharges



Successful

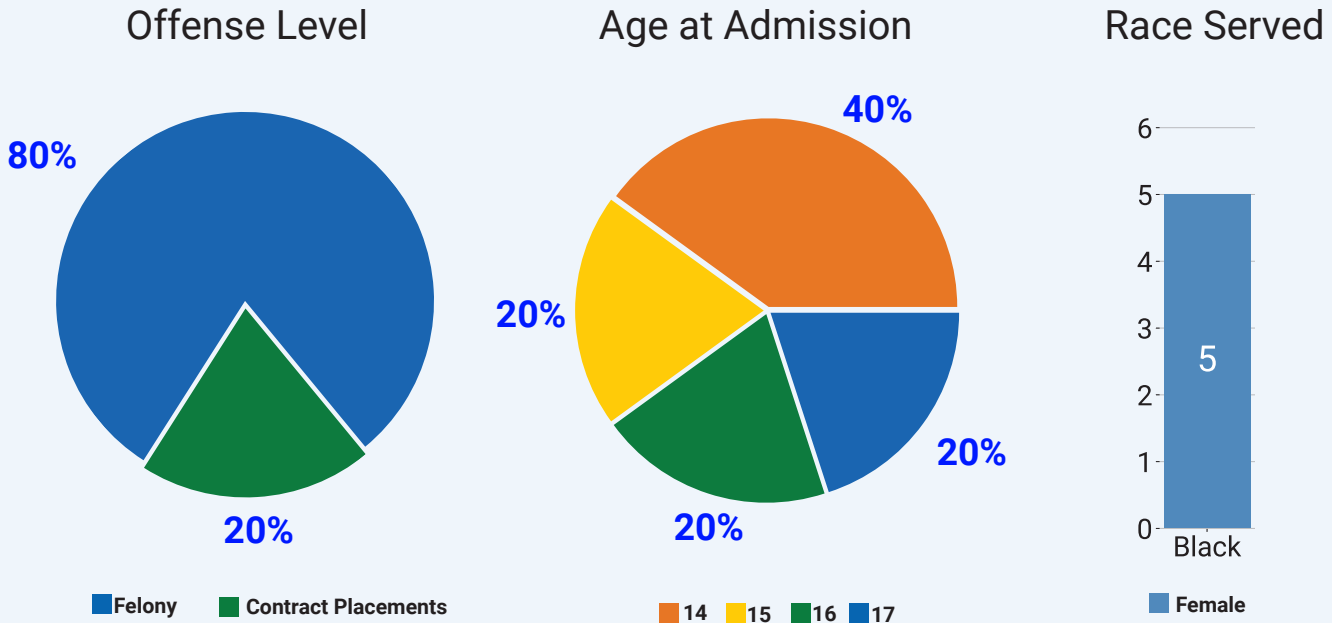
	ALOS
Max	-
Average	-
Min	-



Unsuccessful

	ALOS
Max	331 Days
Average	270 Days
Min	149 Days

Youth Served



Five (5) unique youth were served by Letot-STARS in 2022. The average length of stay (ALOS) was approximately 270 days but ranged between 149 to 331 days. Most youth (80%) presented with a felony offense. Two participants were 14 years of age at admission, one was 15, one was 16, and one was 17 years of age. Generally, female youth who offend sexually represent a very low base-rate phenomenon. Letot-STARS was specifically developed to address the unique needs of this population while working to reduce the probability of recidivism.

Of the five unique youth who participated, four (4) were assessed with the PACT instrument. All four youth served by Letot-STARS were assessed as high risk, with two assessed with moderate needs and two assessed with high 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 & Needs

NOT ADMINISTERED = 1 (20%)		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	0	0	2 (40%)	2 (40%)
	High	0	0	2 (40%)	2 (40%)
TOTAL		0	0	4 (80%)	4 (80%)

DALLAS COUNTY - RDT

36

Youth Served

35

Unique Youth Served

297

ALOS (Days)

23

Admissions

23

Unique Youth Admitted

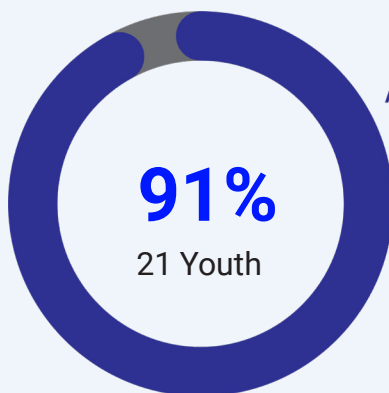
17

ADP

The Dallas County Juvenile Department administers a Residential Drug Treatment (RDT) program 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.

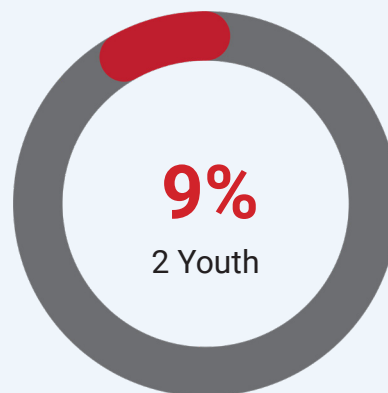
In 2022, Dallas County RDT admitted 23 youth and discharged 23 youth. The majority of youth ($n = 21$, 91%) completed the program successfully.

Discharges



Successful

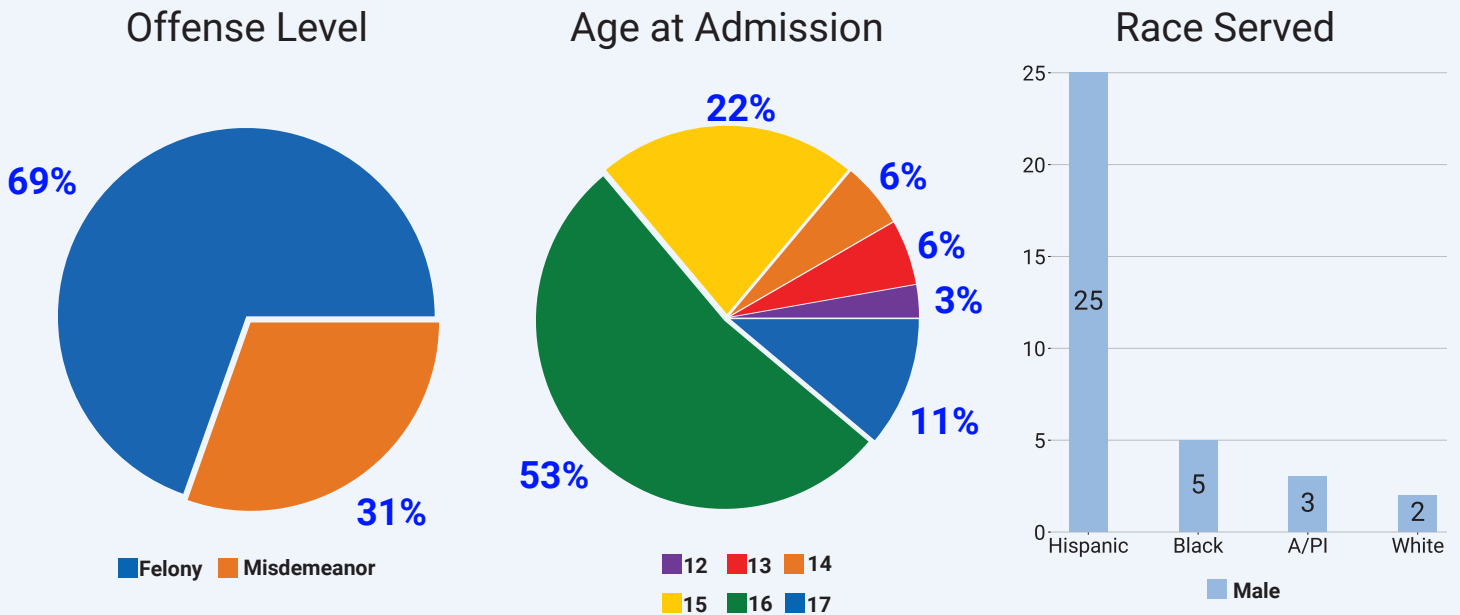
	<u>ALOS</u>
Max	386 Days
Average	309 Days
Min	216 Days



Unsuccessful

	<u>ALOS</u>
Max	229 Days
Average	170 Days
Min	111 Days

Youth Served



The Dallas County-RDT program served 36 total youth and 35 unique youth in 2022. The program averaged approximately 17 youth on a daily basis and had an average length of stay (ALOS) of 297 days but ranged between 111 and 386 days.

Youth who participated in the program typically had felony offenses (69%) and were 16 years old (53%) at the time of admission. The population of treated youth at Dallas County-RDT was predominantly Hispanic ($n = 25$, 71%) while Black youth represented 14% ($n = 5$), and White youth 6% ($n = 2$).

Using the PACT assessment, almost one-third of youth were assessed as moderate risk and moderate needs ($n = 11$, 31%). Being assessed high risk and high needs was the next highest proportion at 25% ($n = 9$). Six youth were assessed as low risk and low needs (17%).

Risk & Needs

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	6 (17%)	1 (3%)	0	7 (19%)
	Moderate	1 (3%)	11 (31%)	8 (22%)	20 (56%)
	High	0	0	9 (25%)	9 (25%)
TOTAL		7 (19%)	12 (33%)	17 (47%)	36 (100%)

DALLAS COUNTY - STARS

36

Youth Served

36

Unique Youth Served

277

ALOS (Days)

23

Admissions

23

Unique Youth Admitted

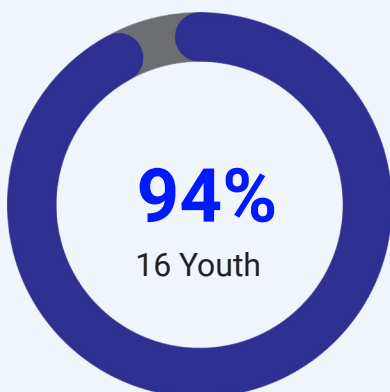
14

ADP

Located at the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center, the Successful Thinking and Responsible Sexuality (STARS) program was specifically developed to address male youth aged 12 to 17 years who have been referred to the DCJD and adjudicated for a sexually-related offense. Program elements focus on the individual needs of individual youth. The therapeutic process consists of weekly group sessions targeting a youth's thoughts and feelings with objectives of promoting healthy decisions regarding sexual behavior, and 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 elements for the success of youth in the STARS program.

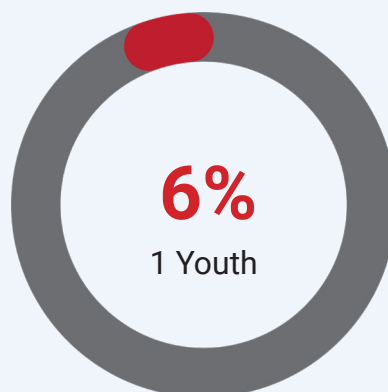
The Dallas County-STARS program admitted 23 youth and discharged 17. All but one discharge successfully completed the program (94% successful completions).

Discharges



Successful

ALOS
 Max 688 Days
 Average 282 Days
 Min 87 Days

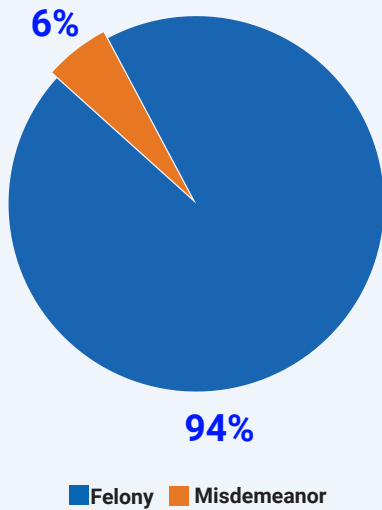


Unsuccessful

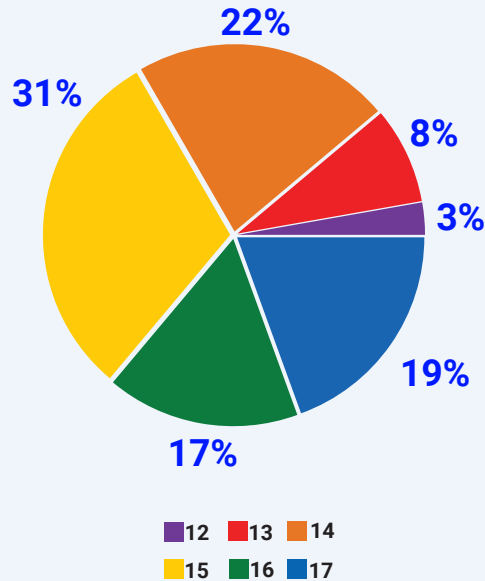
ALOS
 Max 229 Days
 Average 170 Days
 Min 111 Days

Youth Served

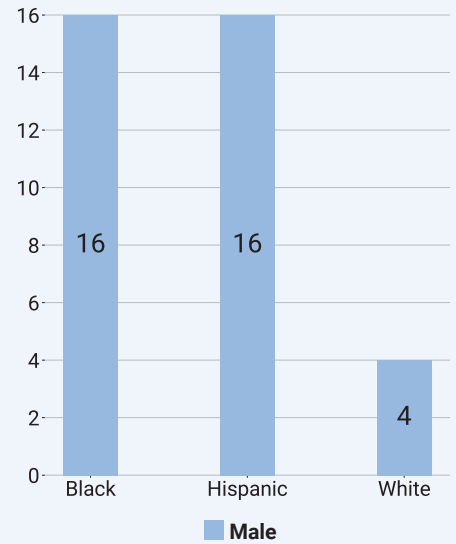
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



The Dallas County-STARS program served 36 unique and total youth in 2022. The average stay was approximately 277 days but ranged between 87 and 688 days. The program census averaged 14 youth per day.

Youth predominantly presented with a felony offense (94%) and were generally older with 67% being 15 to 17 years at admission to the Dallas County-STARS program. Black and Hispanic youth comprised 44% ($n = 16$, each) of the treated population while White youth comprised 11% ($n = 4$).

Participants were generally assessed as low risk and low need ($n = 14$, 39%) and moderate risk and low need ($n = 13$, 36%). Additionally, 5 youth were assessed as high risk and high need (14%) and 1 youth was assessed as high risk and moderate need (3%). As seen in the table below, 75% were assessed as low-need youth while 17% were assessed as high-risk youth.

Risk & Needs

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	14 (39%)	13 (36%)	0	27 (75%)
	Moderate	0	3 (8%)	1 (3%)	4 (11%)
	High	0	0	5 (14%)	5 (14%)
TOTAL		14 (39%)	16 (44%)	6 (17%)	36 (100%)

DALLAS COUNTY - HOPE

17

Youth Served

16

Unique Youth Served

104

ALOS (Days)

17

Admissions

16

Unique Youth Admitted

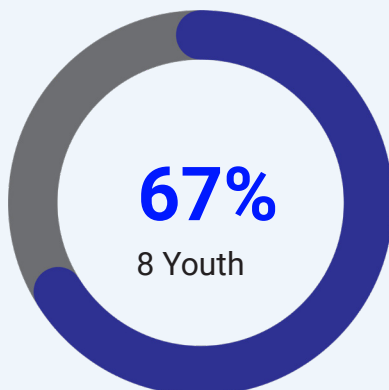
5

ADP

The Dallas County Juvenile Department initiated the Healing by Opportunities and Positive Experiences (HOPE) program in early 2022. The HOPE program provides participants with safe, secure, and structured residential treatment care and supervision. Participating youth focus on emotional stabilization and mood regulation skills in preparation for the transition from a secure setting to one that is less secure. Participants range between 13 and 17 years of age. Participants are required to attend school through the Academy for Academic Excellence but can avail themselves of program opportunities that include individual, group, and family counseling; various recreational activities; spiritual support; and life-skills training in a cooperative learning format. The program is designed to last approximately 180 days and can accommodate up to 8 participants at any one time.

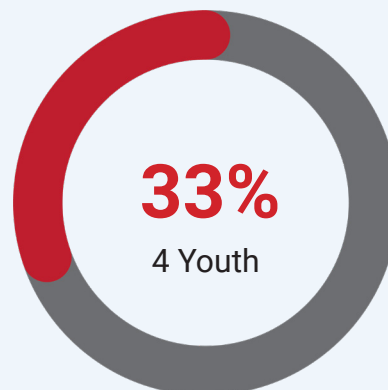
The HOPE program admitted 17 youth and discharged 12 in 2022. Most youth (67%) completed HOPE successfully. Four youth (33%) were discharged unsuccessfully.

Discharges



Successful

ALOS
Max 171 Days
Average 127 Days
Min 42 Days

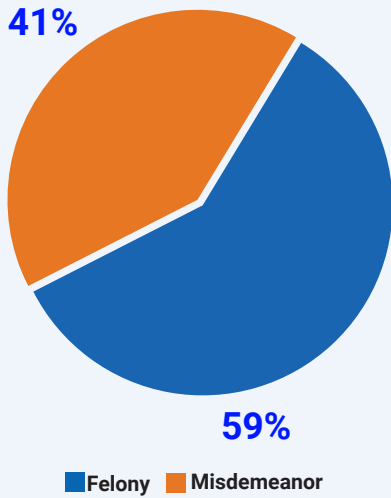


Unsuccessful

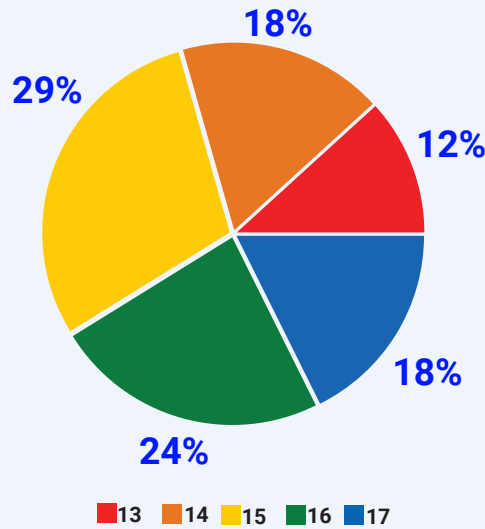
ALOS
Max 119 Days
Average 58 Days
Min 11 Days

Youth Served

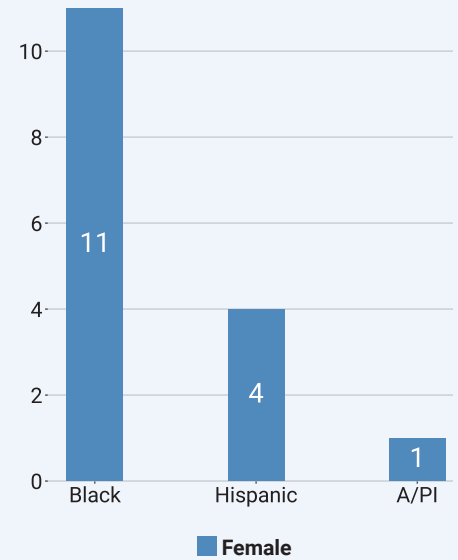
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



The HOPE program served 16 unique youth in 2022. Youth who participated in the HOPE program generally presented with a felony offense (59%) and 71% were 15 years of age or older at the time they were admitted. A significant proportion of youth were Black (69%) while 25% were Hispanic and one youth (6%) was Asian/Pacific Islander. The average time youth spent in the program was 104 days but ranged between 8 and 171 days.

The largest proportion of youth ($n = 16$, 94%) were assessed as high risk with 9 youth (53%) assessed as high risk and moderate needs, and 7 youth (41%) assessed as both high risk and high needs. Because the HOPE program was developed and designed for youth who could benefit from a highly structured and regulated environment, having a participant population at the higher end of the risk spectrum is expected.

Risk & Needs

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1 (6%)	0	0	1 (6%)
	Moderate	0	0	9 (53%)	9 (53%)
	High	0	0	7 (41%)	7 (41%)
TOTAL		1 (6%)	0	16 (94%)	17 (100%)

MEDLOCK

130

Youth Served

125

Unique Youth Served

160

ALOS (Days)

94

Admissions

91

Unique Youth Admitted

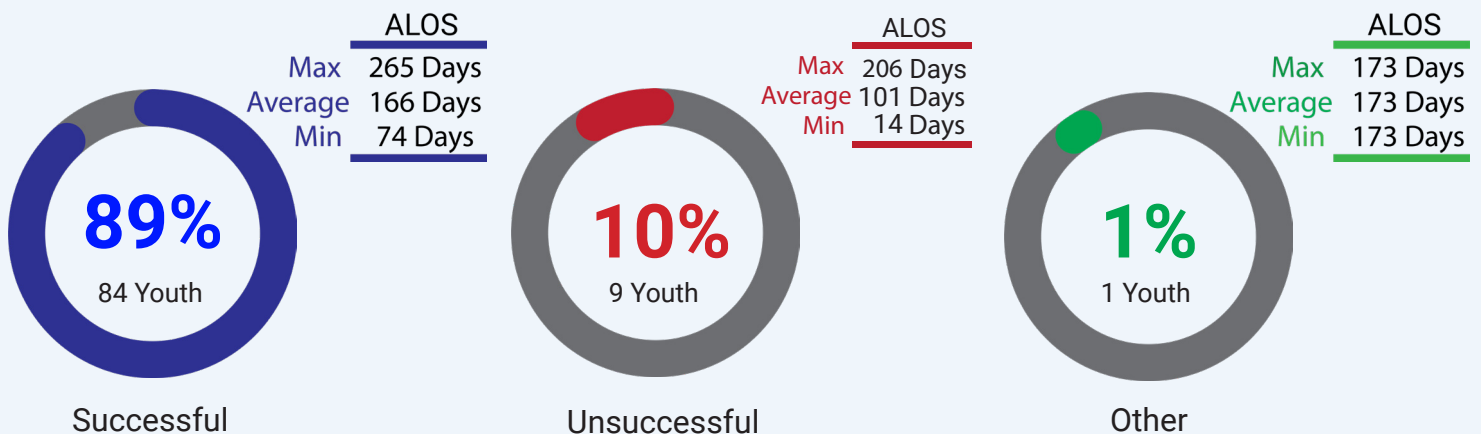
39

ADP

The Lyle B. Medlock Residential Treatment Center is a secure facility located in southern Dallas County. Male youth who have been referred to the Dallas County Juvenile Department and adjudicated may require a secure residential 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. The Medlock Center has the capacity for 72 youth. Participation in group, individual, and life-skills counseling is required, while also availing themselves of drug education and various recreational activities. Other programs within the facility elaborate on basic skills such as those related to health, hygiene, independent living, and obtaining and maintaining legal employment.

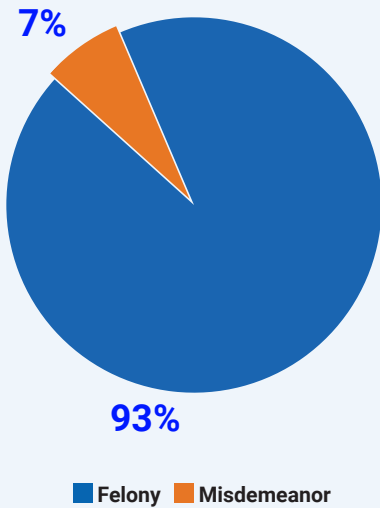
In 2022, the Medlock Center admitted 94 youth and discharged 94. Youth predominantly complete the program successfully (89%); however, nine youth (10%) were discharged unsuccessfully and one (1%) had a neutral discharge.

Discharges

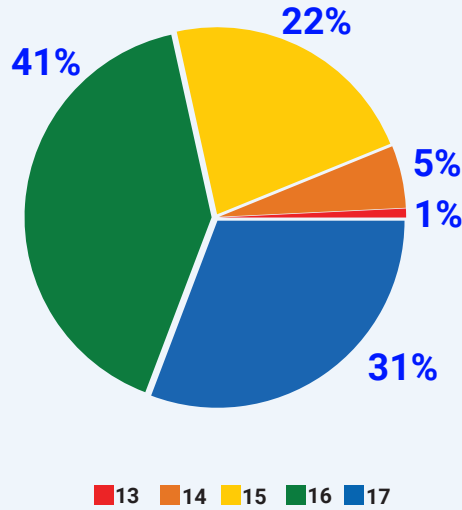


Youth Served

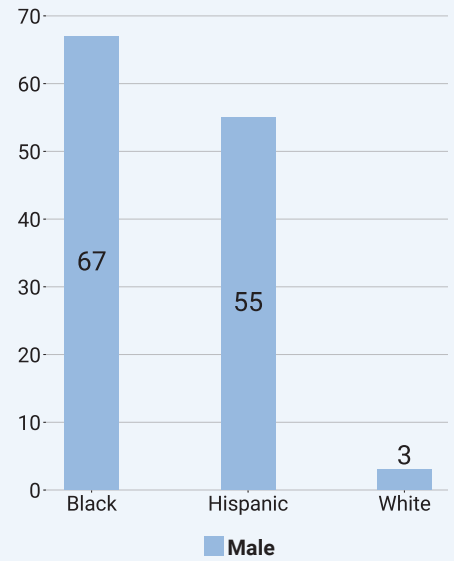
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



For the 2022 calendar year, the Medlock Center admitted 91 unique youth, while serving 130 total youth and 125 unique youth. The average stay at Medlock was approximately 160 days, but ranged between 14 and 265 days. The average daily population was 39 youth.

A large proportion of youth (93%) presented with a felony offense and were from the relatively older (16 and 17 years) age strata (72%). Black youth comprised 54% ($n = 67$) of the Medlock population while Hispanic youth comprised 44% ($n = 55$) and White youth comprised 2% ($n = 3$).

The male youth who were placed in the Medlock facility in 2022 were most often assessed as high risk and moderate needs ($n = 42$, 32%) or moderate risk and low needs ($n = 25$, 19%). Additionally, there were 23 youth (18%) who were assessed as high risk and high needs, representing the strata of youth requiring the highest of level of supervision and having the most needs to be addressed. Interestingly, 16% ($n = 21$) were assessed as low risk and low needs.

Risk & Needs

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	21 (16%)	25 (19%)	0	46 (35%)
	Moderate	0	19 (15%)	42 (32%)	61 (47%)
	High	0	0	23 (18%)	23 (18%)
TOTAL		21 (16%)	44 (34%)	65 (50%)	130 (100%)

YOUTH VILLAGE

128

Youth Served

126

Unique Youth Served

119

ALOS (Days)

104

Admissions

102

Unique Youth Admitted

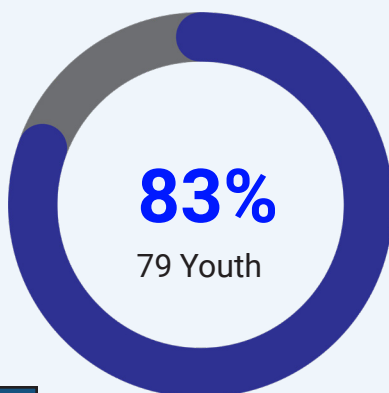
34

ADP

Youth Village is a non-secure residential placement facility administered by the Dallas County Juvenile Department and located in close proximity to the Medlock Center in southern Dallas County. The facility accommodates male youth who are typically 13 to 17 years of age. Youth are placed in Youth Village when it is determined 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 assisting participants to develop positive and functional 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. These programs are administered with the intent of preparing participants for employment.

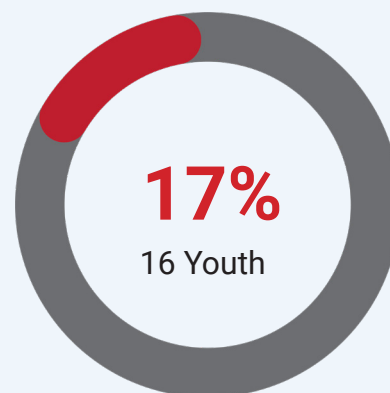
In 2022, Youth Village admitted 104 youth and discharged 95. The majority proportion of youth ($n = 79$, 83%) completed the program successfully. Fewer than one-fifth ($n = 16$, 17%) were discharged unsuccessfully.

Discharges



Successful

ALOS
Max 203 Days
Average 132 Days
Min 78 Days

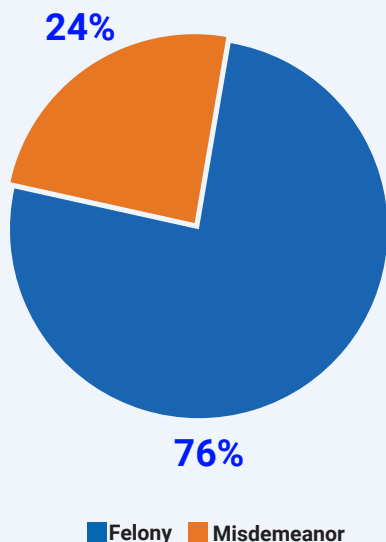


Unsuccessful

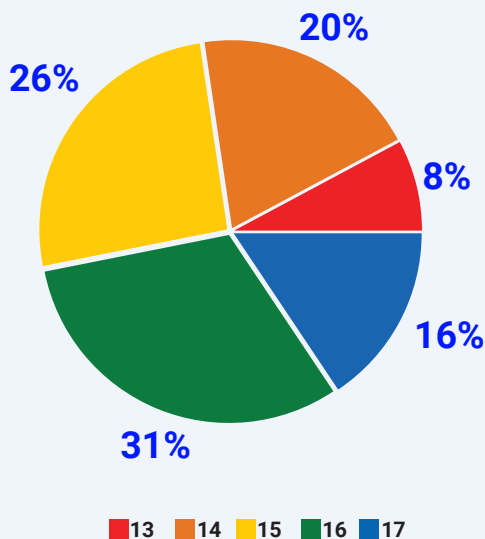
ALOS
Max 119 Days
Average 58 Days
Min 11 Days

Youth Served

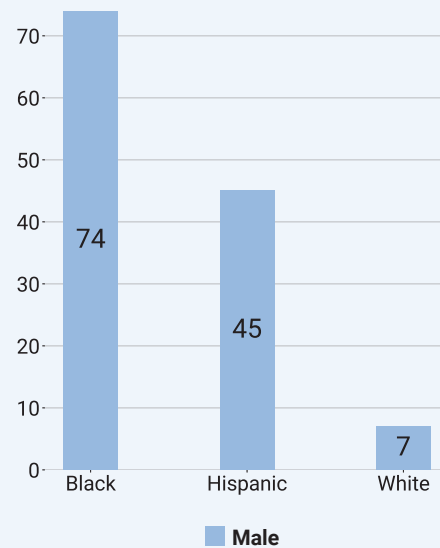
Offense Level



Age at Admission



Race Served



Youth Village served 128 total youth and 102 unique youth in 2022. The average stay was 119 days but ranged between 11 and 203 days. The average daily population (ADP) was approximately 34 youth.

Youth predominantly presented with a felony offense (76%) and were generally older (73% were older than 14 years). Of the youth who were admitted in 2022, 8% were 13 years of age. Additionally, participants were predominantly Black, 59% ($n = 74$), and 36% ($n = 45$) were Hispanic. Seven youth who were admitted to Youth Village were White (5%).

Youth who were placed at Youth Village were generally assessed as high or moderate risk ($n = 111$, 87%) with 13% ($n = 17$) being assessed as low risk and low need, and 20% ($n = 26$) being assessed as moderate risk and moderate need. A large proportion of youth ($n = 61$, 48%) were assessed with moderate needs.

Risk & Needs

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	17 (13%)	26 (20%)	0	43 (34%)
	Moderate	0	26 (20%)	35 (27%)	61 (48%)
	High	0	0	24 (19%)	24 (19%)
TOTAL		17 (13%)	52 (41%)	59 (46%)	128 (100%)

SPOTLIGHT

LETOT - ASAP

In 2013, at the request of the office of the Governor of Texas, a task force was assembled to develop protocols to respond to and provide resources for the victims of trafficking. The task force consisted of representatives from the FBI, Department of Homeland Security, Child Protective Services, local law enforcement agencies, and staff from the Dallas and Harris County juvenile departments. One of the main issues the task force set out to address came from law enforcement. They identified a gap in services in that recovered trafficked and exploited youth who had experienced trauma did not have a place to be housed or access to resources.

Over the course of several years, the task force collaborated and a grant proposal was developed for what would eventually be called the Assessment, Stabilization, and Advancement Program for Trafficked Youth (ASAP). The request would solicit the funds necessary to provide dedicated beds, resources, and programming for trafficked girls at the Letot Center shelter in Dallas. In 2021, grant funding from the state was approved for a High-Risk Victim Liaison, a program case manager, and a teacher, while Dallas County approved funds for a therapist to serve the youth at Letot ASAP.



Dr. Leilani Hinton, Assistant Chief Psychologist, and one of the task force members responsible for the creation of ASAP.

In April 2022, the first client of Letot ASAP was admitted to the emergency shelter. She became the first youth enrolled in the program designed for girls ages 12-17 who were at-risk of or who had already been trafficked. ASAP was set up to have all the resources necessary (food, shelter, clothing, psychological evaluations/assessments, etc.) for these girls in one location, instead of having to be transported to multiple locations to receive medical examinations and forensic interviews before their needs were met.

Youth are typically brought to the Letot Center for being a runaway or for other status offenses. They will first go through an intake process where, among other things, they will be screened using the Commercial Sexual Exploitation-Identification Tool (CSE-IT), a tool designed to help identify youth who have been, or are at-risk of being, commercially sexually exploited. If there is a clear or suspected concern that the youth is at-risk, an on-call psychologist will screen the child to determine if she is eligible for ASAP. The program is not court-ordered and enrollment is voluntary.



Letot Center, where the ASAP youth are housed



An ASAP field trip to the Dallas Aquarium

Once enrolled in ASAP, each youth is assigned their own case manager and their own therapist, who will work with the girl and her family. Enrolled youth will also be served by the program's High-Risk Victim Liaison, their advocate within the program who has a working relationship with community-based programs such as the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center (DCAC) and POETIC⁴.

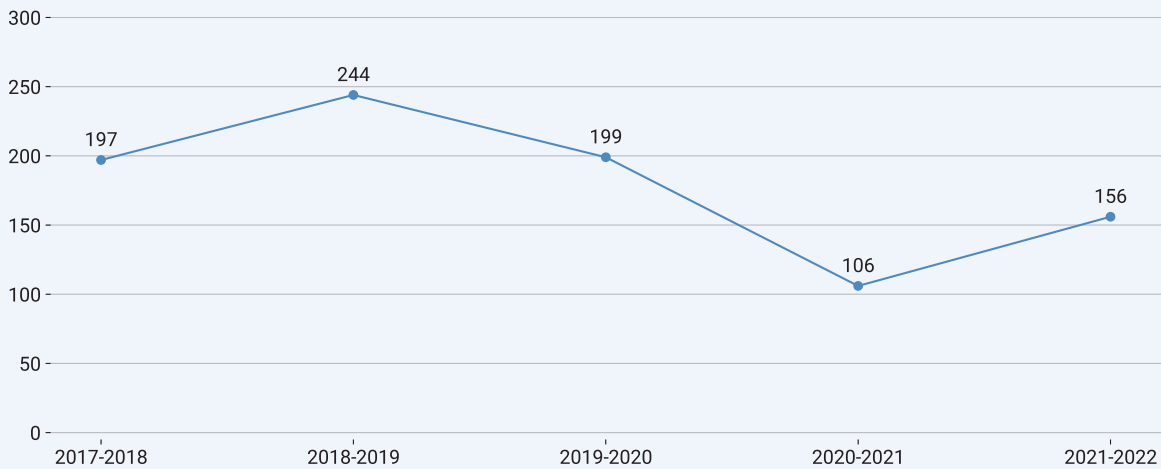
While in the program, each youth will receive individual and family therapy and those with additional trauma will receive crisis interventions as necessary. They will also attend school (never more than eight youth to a class) while enrolled, having all subjects taught by the same teacher to provide more one-on-one attention to help the girls get to their grade level. In addition to regular school classes, ASAP enrollees attend two or three group sessions during the school week, or five groups during the summer. Some of the subjects addressed during these group sessions are: runaway prevention, an introduction to Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), substance abuse education, trauma processing, and social skills training.

The main goal is to stabilize these girls and get them back to their respective home communities as soon as possible. The amount of time spent in the program is determined on a case-by-case basis, with some girls ready to leave within two weeks, while others can take up to ninety days. While in the program, girls can earn community passes or furloughs to help acclimate them back to the outside. In addition, these girls are afforded the opportunity to go on regular field trips. In 2022, the ASAP girls went on trips to go bowling, visit the Dallas Aquarium, attend a Dallas Mavericks game, and visit the Heritage Museum.

After being stabilized, the girls are released back home, with access to community resources like the NOMI Network who provides workforce training and who will continue to work with the youth for up to five years after leaving the shelter. Ultimately, ASAP can only provide short-term stabilization, but all involved with the program work tirelessly to equip the girls with the tools and resources they did not have before.

⁴ <https://www.iampoetic.org/>

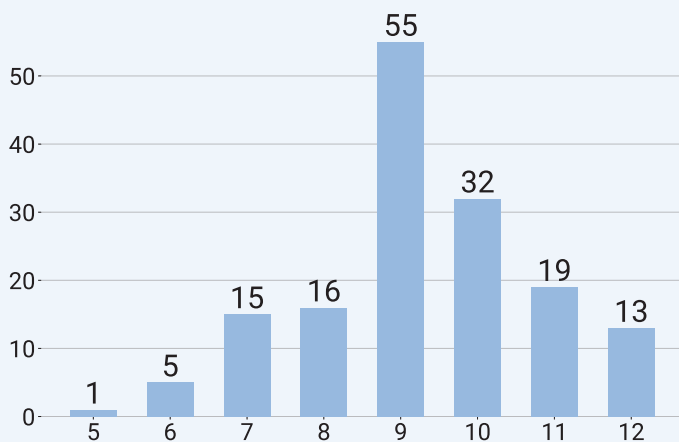
JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM



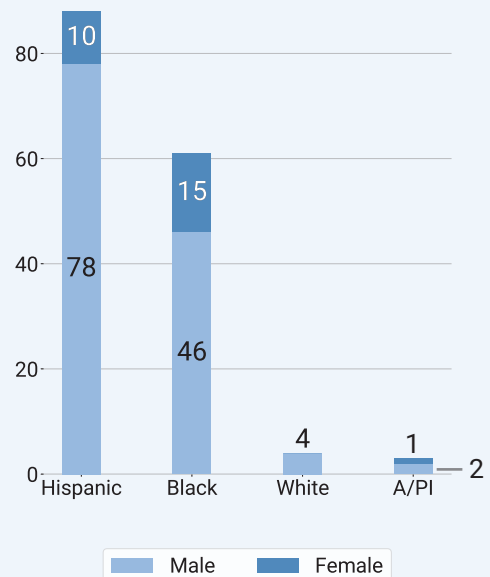
The Texas Legislature mandates that juvenile boards in counties with a population greater than 125,000 operate a Juvenile Justice Education Program (JJAEP). The JJAEP provides education services to youth who have been expelled from their customary school settings for serious school-related conduct. Students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

The graph above provides the year-to-year number of youth served by the JJAEP. While a decline during the COVID years is observed, there was an increase of approximately 47% from the 2020-2021 academic year to the 2021-2022 academic year. As shown below, most youth were in the 9th grade (35%), but 10th, 11th, and 12th grades comprised a significant proportion (41%) of the overall population. Youth were predominantly Hispanic (56%) and male (83%). Black students comprised 39% of the JJAEP population ($n = 61$), and when combined with Hispanic students ($n = 88$), comprised approximately 96% of the JJAEP student population.

Grade at Entry

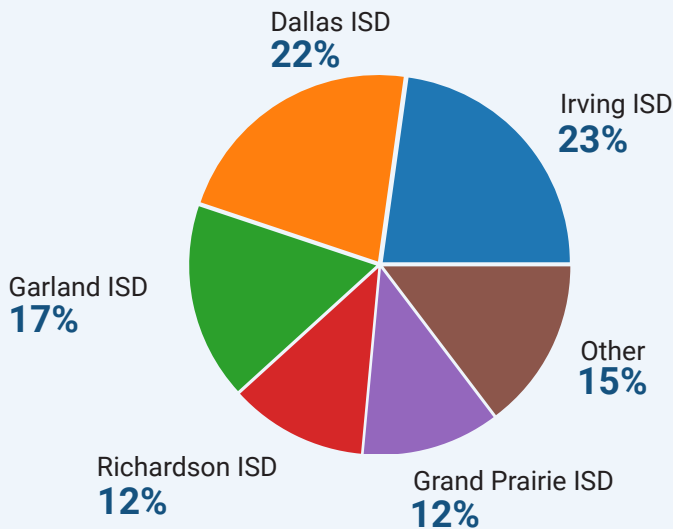


Race & Gender

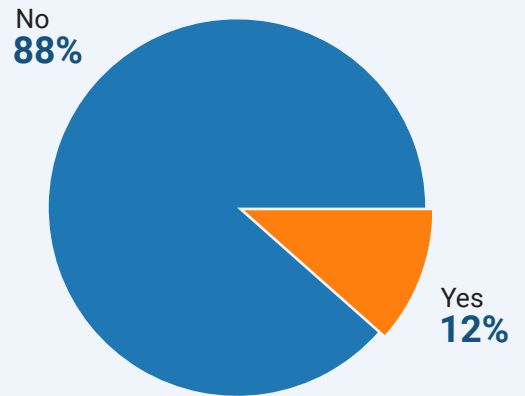


JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

School District



Special Education



Mandatory

121

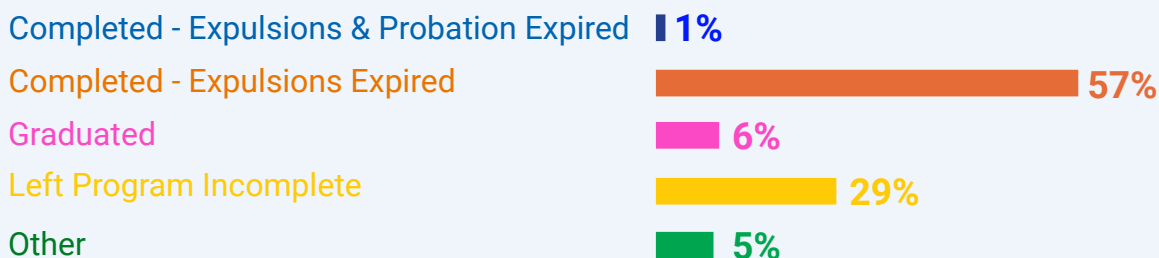
Discretionary

35

A significant proportion of the youth served by the JJAEP (78%) were placed for a mandatory offense. Six large school districts within Dallas County referred 10% or more youth to the DCJD JJAEP, which accounted for more than 90% of the population. The largest proportion of youth was attributed to Irving ISD (23%) followed by Dallas ISD (22%). Smaller proportions of youth came from Lancaster, and Desoto ISDs (among others) and comprise the “Other” category which accounted for 15% of the student population.

In 2022, 76 youth were discharged from JJAEP. Most (57%) were discharged because the expulsion expired, and an additional 29% left without completing the program. Six percent graduated from JJAEP with a diploma.

Discharges, 2022 (n=76)



SPOTLIGHT

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Dallas County Juvenile Department has its own charter school, The Academy of Academic Excellence (AAE), so that youth in its facilities can continue their schooling while either waiting for their case to be disposed or during their post-adjudication stay in placement. This is in addition to the expelled youth served by DCJD's Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP). While in school, the students receive instruction consistent with their respective home school grade level, but DCJD has established multiple vocational programs and enrichment electives to help the youth after they leave AAE.

A Culinary program is available to youth at Letot RTC, Youth Village, and Medlock. Under the leadership of Terry Crenshaw, also known as Chef TLC, program youth get hands-on experience in the kitchen, while also being taught interviewing skills, resume writing, and other soft skills beneficial in any working environment. Ultimately, the students aim to earn their SafeServ certification, which can help them gain employment in food service after release. In addition to working toward this certification, Culinary students work in creating the foods served at events taking place at the facility, snacks for students during STAAR testing, and for their instructors during Teacher Appreciation week.



Chef Terry Lyn Crenshaw

The Welding program at Youth Village is open to all who want to participate, but enrollment is not mandatory. While in the program, the enrolled students work in groups after their regular day of schooling, all toward the earning of their American Welding Society certification. After completing their placement at Youth Village, this certification has helped some students earn a six-week paid internship through the Dallas Community College Heavy Machinery program, which has then opened doors to employment with construction companies after the internship.

The final certification-based vocational programs is a Construction program at Youth Village that can result in earning Forklift and OSHA-10 certifications. These are all in addition to General Employability classes at Dallas County-RDT and Dallas County-STARS, and Art instruction at Dallas County-RDT and Letot RTC. Plans for the 2022-23 school year and beyond include establishing programs related to coding, music/guitar instruction, and automobile repair.

As a charter school, AAE obviously aims to help its students stay at or even increase their scholastic grade level during their time under its jurisdiction. However, DCJD and AAE set out to create these vocational programs and enrichment electives as a means of providing additional employment and academic avenues that its students could pursue after finishing their time in custody.



Youth participating in the welding program

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

2021-2022 School Year

Location Program	Total Served	Successful Exits	Unsuccessful Exits	Other Exits	Total Exits
Letot					
Culinary	22	21 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	21
Medlock					
Culinary	9	6 (67%)	0 (0%)	3 (33%)	9
Youth Village					
Construction	6	3 (50%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)	6
Culinary	29	22 (85%)	0 (0%)	4 (15%)	26
Welding	13	8 (62%)	0 (0%)	5 (38%)	13

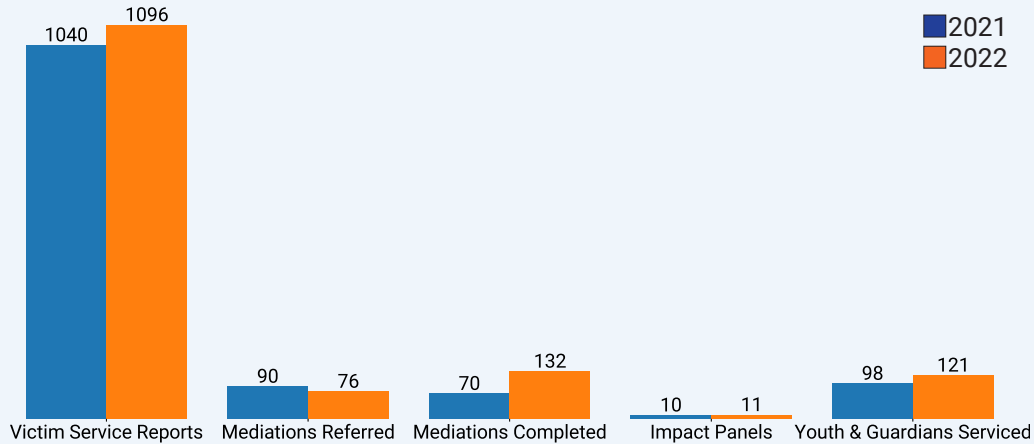


An omelet from the Medlock culinary program



Youth Village Culinary Program participants shaping cookie dough on a tray

VICTIM SERVICES UNIT



Restitution

\$96,452.05

Fees

\$87,776.98

Total

\$184,229.03

The two most prevalent categories of offense referred to the DCJD are violent/assaultive offense and property crime. Both of these categories have an identifiable victim. Because of this, the DCJD administers victim services through the Victim Services Unit (VSU). The VSU is proactive in providing services to victims which includes notifying them of their rights, responding to questions about case matters, and making victims aware of the services that can be provided.

The VSU facilitates victim-offender mediation under the authority of the DCJD. Victim-offender mediation allows specially-trained individuals to supervise a face-to-face encounter between the offender and victim. Victim-offender mediation is 100% voluntary. Mediation provides an opportunity for a victim and a juvenile offender to come to agreement on monetary restitution, resolve personal conflicts, negotiate reconciliation, and satisfy offender accountability.

COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION

Community Service Restitution is an accountability measure imposed on some youth who come under the supervision and authority of the DCJD. As a condition of supervision, youth can be ordered to complete a specific number of community service hours that will directly benefit a government or non-profit agency. The youth connects with his/her community from directly observing the way his/her volunteerism and prosocial activities profit the organizations receiving the volunteer hours.

Hours Assessed
39,467

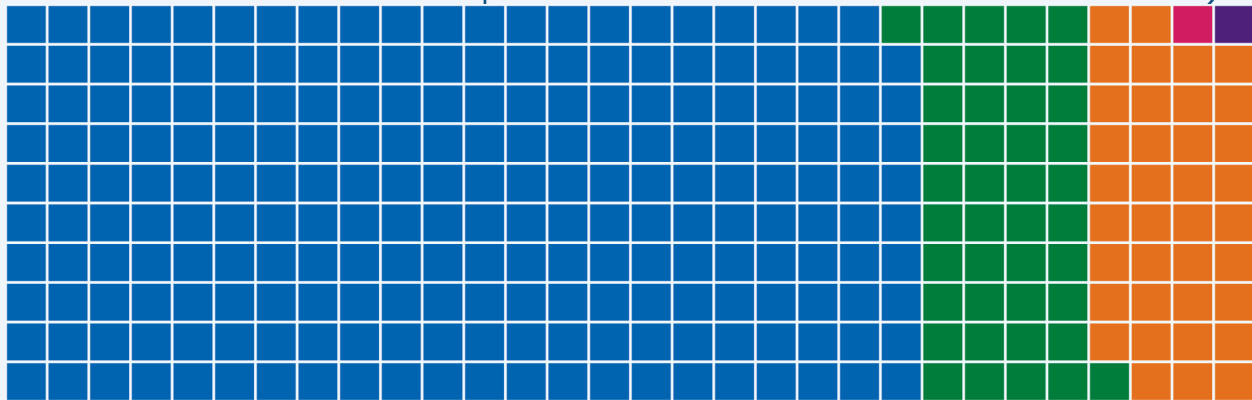
Hours Waived
1,317

Hours Performed
16,166

2022 FISCAL YEAR EXPENDITURES

Dallas County	73%
General Fund	\$ 55,148,589

Office of the Governor (OOG)	0.6%
Juvenile Residential Drug Treatment Center	\$ 229,186
Mental Health Court	\$ 80,631
ASAP Grant	\$ 123,280
Local Funds	0.1%
Youth Services Advisory Board Fund	\$ 109,319



State Aid	14%
Basic Probation Supervision	\$ 5,046,586
Community Programs (Non-Residential)	\$ 947,928
Pre & Post Adjudication (Residential)	\$ 1,584,267
Commitment Diversion	\$ 1,279,462
Mental Health Services	\$ 1,388,113
Grant M - Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP)	\$ 239,632
Regionalization	\$ 118,875

Education	13%
Academy for Academic Excellence (AAE-Texas Education Agency Funds)	\$ 8,106,722
Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP)	\$ 1,518,233

TOTAL	\$ 75,920,823
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Note: Due to particular reporting requirements, this Annual Report represents the 2022 calendar year, however, the financial data reported on this page is for FY2022 which is represented by the period from October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022.

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 - 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.

Contract Placement - Used by counties that operate a placement facility and place juveniles from other jurisdictions. 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.

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 you. 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.

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

