

Dallas County Juvenile Department Annual Report 2025





Dallas County Juvenile Department

Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center
2600 Lone Star Drive, Dallas, Texas 75212
Phone: (214) 698-2200
<https://www.dallascounty.org/departments/juvenile/>

This report was created and published by the Research & Statistics unit of the DCJD:

Daniel Pacheco, Ph.D., Manager
Christian Yost, M.S., Assistant Manager
Mikayla Hveem, M.A., Research Assistant
Rida Muneer, M.S., Research Assistant

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VISION, MISSION, & VALUES

Our VISION

The Dallas County Juvenile Department seeks to foster safe communities, youth opportunities, and family success.



Our MISSION

Provide developmentally appropriate juvenile justice services founded on best practices, operated by committed employees, and informed by measurable results.

Our VALUES

Integrity - Being honest, ethical, and accountable

Advocacy - Empowering youth, families, and staff

Respect - Value youth, families, and one another

Communication - Engaging in consistent, transparent dialogue

Innovation - Embracing creative, purposeful solutions



DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE BOARD

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

Andy Sommerman
District 2

John Wiley Price
District 3

Dr. Elba Garcia
District 4

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



Judge
Andrea D. Plumlee
Vice Chairperson
330th District Court



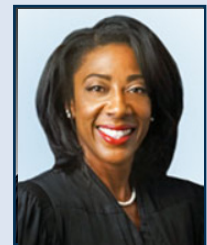
Judge
Andrea Martin
304th District Court



County Judge
Clay Jenkins



Judge
Aiesha Redmond
44th Civil District
Court



Judge
Elizabeth Frizell
Criminal District
Court No. 2



Judge
Stephanie Huff
302nd District Court



Commissioner
Andy Sommerman
District 2



Sr. Corp.
Robert White
Youth Services
Advisory Board
Chair

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF



Dear Staff, Partners, and Neighbors,

In 2025, I received an incredible opportunity to become the Chief of the Dallas County Juvenile Department. After about 15 months here, I could not be more grateful for this county’s support, engagement, and grit.

The past year has been a time of fast-paced yet thoughtful change. Internally, my staff and I pursued countless procedural updates to improve facility security and ensure diversion options were the rule, not the exception. Externally, we concentrated on building partnerships that prioritize community over bureaucracy. In the midst of widespread change, however, **our dual commitment to public safety and positive youth outcomes has never wavered.**

As seen throughout this report, our department remains focused on our North Star — Dallas youth. With each of our community-based and residential programs, we aim to get youth what they need when they need it, minimizing deeper system involvement whenever possible. To do this work effectively, we need two key things.

First, we need trusted data that my leadership team can use to make informed decisions and advance evidence-based practices. You will find these data in the pages that follow, and we welcome any feedback on additional statistics we should analyze to broaden our impact.

Second, we need highly skilled staff who are dedicated to the idea that even one safe adult can change a child’s life trajectory. My employees perform some of the most demanding work in the county, but they remain service-minded and solutions-oriented. The fruits of their labor can be seen across this report and throughout our diverse community every day.

I deeply appreciate Dallas County’s embrace of and input into our department’s reform journey in recent months. But I know this work is far from over. Dallas County deserves a juvenile department that does not shy away from innovation and accountability. We still have more efficiencies to find, programs to develop, and families to uplift so all youth are set up for success, no matter their risk level. We look forward to pursuing this goal fiercely and collaboratively in the years to come.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "H. Lynn Hadnot".

H. Lynn Hadnot
Executive Director
Dallas County Juvenile Department

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

**Executive Director
Chief Probation Officer**



**H. Lynn
Hadnot**

**Assistant
Director**



**Carmichael
Williams**

**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**



**Ryan
Bristow**

Deputy Director

Compliance/QA

JCMS

Grant Services

Office Services

Training/Cert

Research &
Statistics

**Educational
Services**



**Karen
Ramos**

Deputy Director

JJAEP

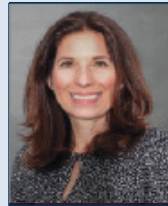
Charter
Campuses

Day Reporting

PEIMS

Testing

**Probation
Services**



**Dr. Julie
Childers**

Deputy Director

Pre-Adjudication

Post-
Adjudication

Diversion Courts

Victim Services

**Detention
Services**



**Jeff
Falefia**

Deputy Director

Hill Center

Detention Center

Dallas County
RDT, STARS,
HOPE

**Residential
Services**



**Melody
Frazier**

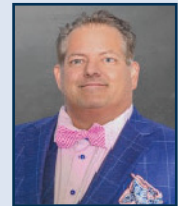
Deputy Director

Letot

Medlock

Youth Village

**Clinical
Director**



**Dr. Robert
Lackey**

Deputy Director

MH Assessment

Inpatient
Services

Outpatient
Services

Functional
Family Therapy

Substance Abuse

Interns

EMPLOYEE COMMENDATIONS

DCJD EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR



Melissa Vega-Bailey

CLINICAL SERVICES



Dr. Darius Campinha-Bacote

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES



Jose Baylon

PROBATION SERVICES



Marco Burks

DETENTION SERVICES



Horace Bradshaw

EXECUTIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES



Pete Chavez

EDUCATION SERVICES



Anita Connally

LEADERSHIP ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



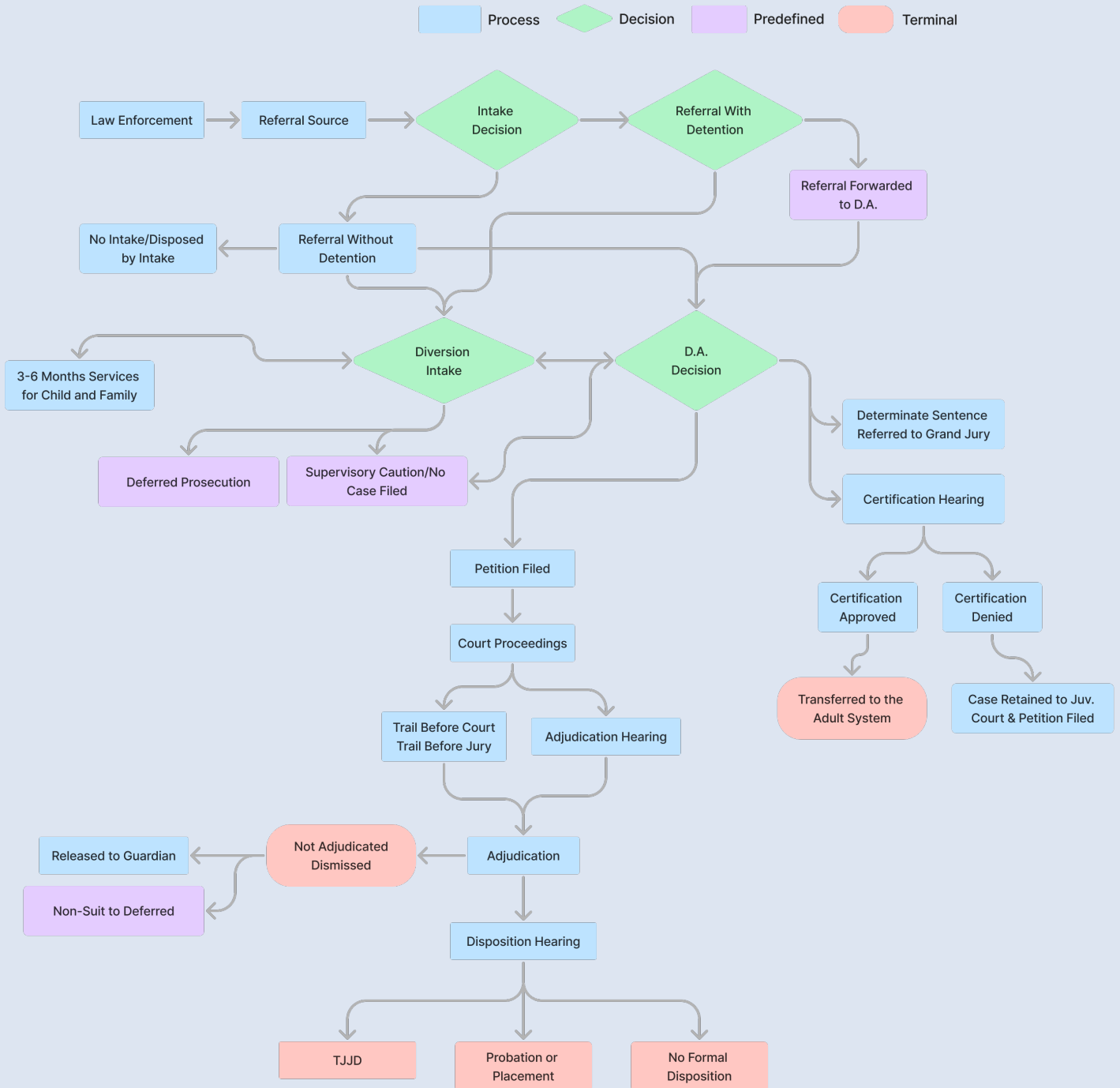
Intake Unit
Denisse Pena pictured



Dr. Sheree Tarver

JUVENILE JUSTICE CASE FLOW PROCESS

Most referrals to the DCJD originate with any one of several law enforcement agencies that operate in the Dallas County jurisdiction. As indicated below, youth with one or more referrals will go through intake. Youth can be cautioned without any further intervention, they can be considered for deferred prosecution which typically involves a short period of supervision and targeted programming, or the Dallas County District Attorney may file a petition that initiates formal proceedings which can lead to a trial by judge or jury, court-ordered probation, certification, or commitment to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department.



YOUTH IN ACTION



Youth learning the basics of cooking



DCJD youth and staff at the Hispanic Committee's fun run fundraiser



District 4 youth doing community service



Evening Reporting Center



Youth's floral arrangement

OVERVIEW: CALENDAR YEAR 2025



293,409

Juvenile population¹ in Dallas County

1,669

Felony Offenses³

255

Violations of Probation³

1,480

Misdemeanor Offenses³

513

CINS³



11%

Percent of juveniles in Dallas County population²



4,030

Total dispositions



3,286

Unique youth referred to the department



31%

Of all dispositions resulted in adjudications



1,085

Total detention admissions



867

Unique youth were admitted to detention



18%

Of all dispositions resulted in Deferred Prosecution Supervision



725

Youth began Deferred Prosecution Supervision



774

Youth began Court-Ordered Probation Supervision



24%

Of all dispositions resulted in Court-Ordered Probation Supervision



15

Certifications⁴



55

TJJD Commitments

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

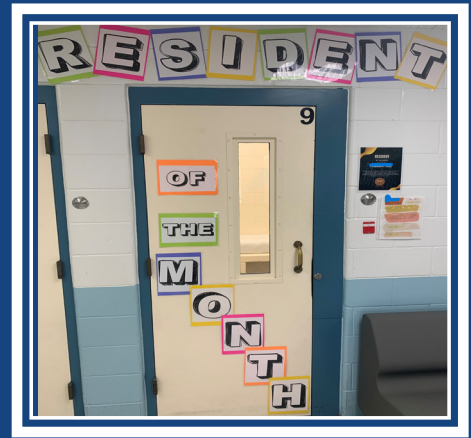
²Ages 10-17

³Values based on the total number of referrals by primary offense type

⁴Only one of the fifteen certifications was for youth aged 16 or under at the time of disposition

RISE: Supporting Youth Committed to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department

A new program designed specifically for youth court-ordered to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department provides support and resources for youth, promoting growth and improvement.



Resident of the month decoration

In August 2025, the Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD) launched the Respect, Integrity, Strength, and Empowerment (RISE) program. RISE is a voluntary program designed for youth in residential placement who are court-ordered to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD). Since RISE opened, it has provided services to 34 youth. RISE uses a strength-based approach and a high degree of structure to help participants find their potential. RISE is a comprehensive and intensive program that incorporates therapeutic intervention, education and vocational training, behavior modification, and team-building activities, which create a nurturing environment that promotes growth and resilience.

Each component of the program lasts approximately two weeks and must be completed successfully before transitioning to the next phase. The program begins with an orientation phase, built on the principle of Respect for oneself, peers, staff, and the program structure. Once the promotion criteria are met, youth advance to Integrity, a component designed to promote accountability for their actions and decisions. Successful completion leads to Strength, a phase focused on building self-regulation skills and strengthening problem-solving abilities. Upon completing this component, youth enter Empowerment, the highest level of the program, which encourages self-efficacy and personal growth.



A RISE participant displaying the tickets they earned

RISE provides clinical services to participants. As youth are typically in the program for a brief time, these services prioritize engagement, stabilization, and the development of emotional and behavioral skills. Clinical services are designed to assist residents in identifying and addressing barriers that interfere with treatment participation and behavioral change. This program is grounded in the principles of and operates exclusively within the Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) pretreatment phase.

RISE focuses on modifying behavior and helping youth develop coping skills through an incentive-based system using a token economy. The token system is based on an incentive matrix that promotes positive behavior, emotional regulation, and personal growth – each reinforced with various rewards. Youth are able to earn tickets that can be exchanged for items in a weekly store.

Many of the youth who are supported through RISE are facing long-term sentences and will transition to state facilities. The youth who are preparing for this transition often experience significant anxiety and require comprehensive support, which RISE provides.

RISE staff members have already seen how the youth benefit from the program both therapeutically and behaviorally, particularly through the increased structure and the incorporation of individual and group therapy sessions that help prepare them for participation in TJJD programs.

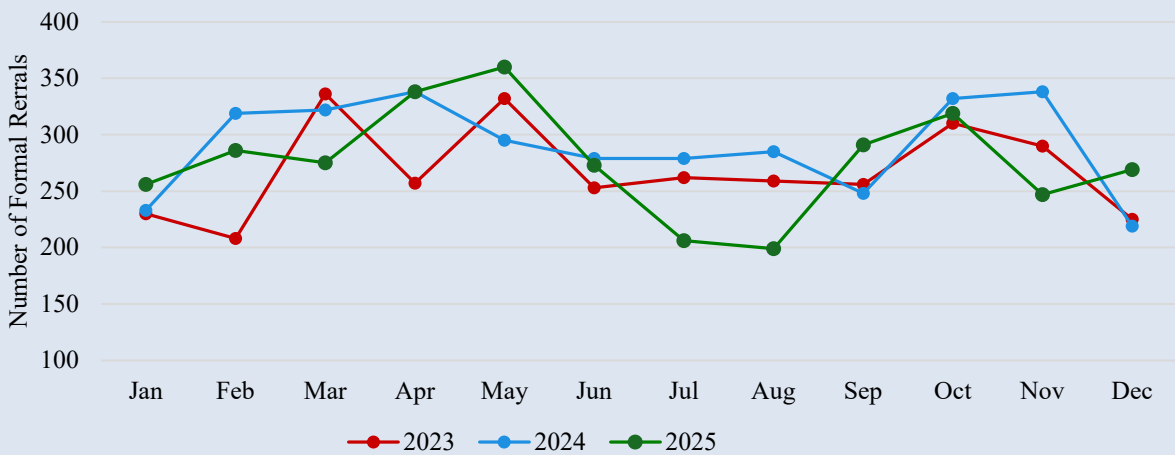
Former residents have provided positive feedback on the program, including through letters sent from TJJD, highlighting the strong support provided by staff and the meaningful relationships built during their time in the program, despite being short-term. The relationships formed in RISE appear to have a lasting impact even after youth leave DCJD.

2025 FORMAL REFERRAL DATA



- The juvenile department received 276 referrals monthly, on average
- Spikes are observed in April and May, with decreases in July and August
- In 2025 there were 3,317 formalized and paper formalized referrals, representing a 5% decrease from 2024

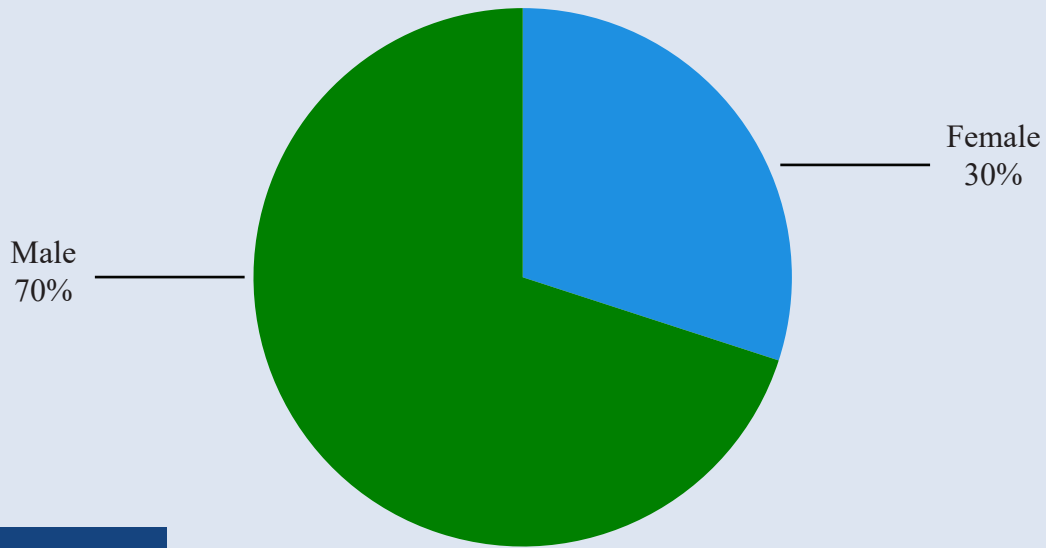
REFERRAL TRENDS 2023-2025



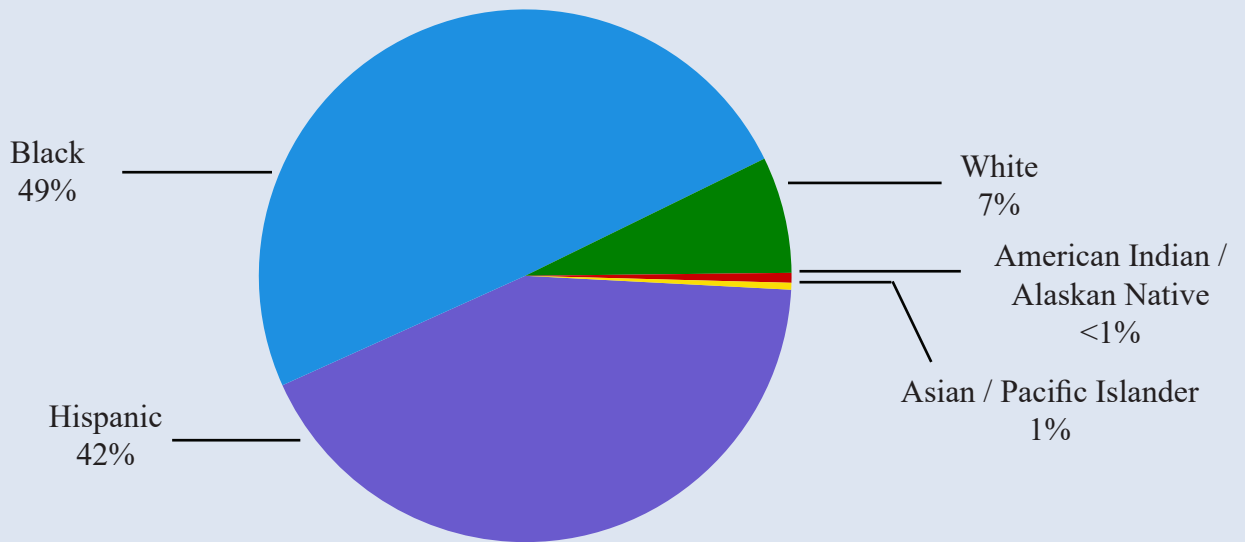
- A yearly increase is observed between 2023 and 2024; however, the pattern does not persist between 2023 and 2025
- Average monthly referrals decreased between 2024 to 2025, from 291 to 276, respectively, and the month-to-month pattern in 2024 was more stable
- Considerably more variability is observed in the monthly pattern in 2025, especially between the spring and summer months

2025 FORMAL REFERRAL DEMOGRAPHICS

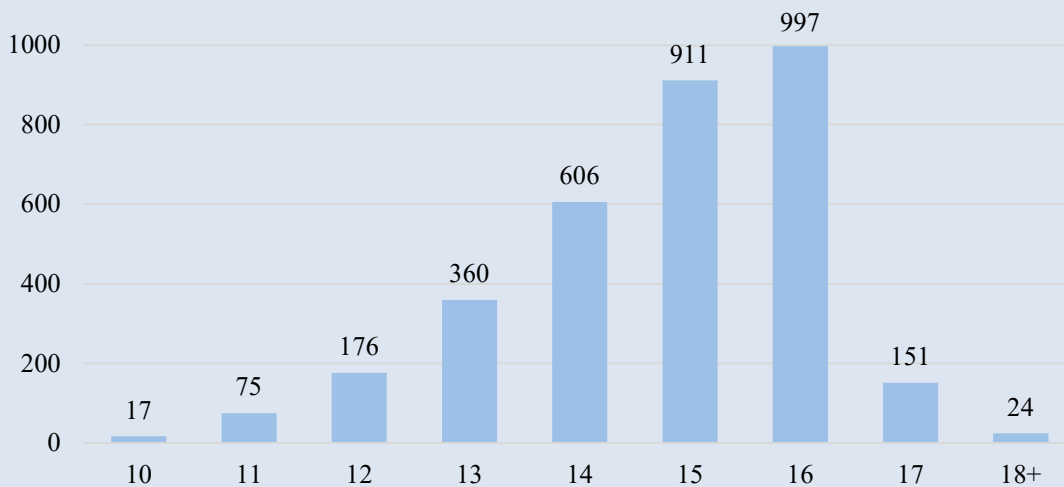
GENDER



RACE



REFERRALS BY AGE



GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION OF REFERRALS TO DCJD



The map shown above represents the Dallas County Juvenile Department's (DCJD) geographic jurisdiction, which corresponds with the boundaries of the county. Zip code and municipal boundaries are indicated by shapes. Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), such as police departments, are integral elements of city or municipal infrastructure. LEAs generate referrals to the DCJD when responding to service calls where a youth is believed to have violated a law or been a party to such an event. The color shading on the map corresponds with the concentration of referrals from each zip code area or city, with blue areas representing the lowest concentration of referrals and red indicating the highest (see the legend).

FORMALIZED REFERRAL TRENDS 2021-2025

Felony	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Pct. Change 24-25	Pct. Change 21-25
Assaultive	207	254	296	321	294	-8%	42%
Burglary	37	41	45	46	49	7%	32%
Drug Offenses	73	102	95	392	566	44%	675%*
Homicide	23	24	22	35	21	-40%	-9%
Other Felony	126	150	241	186	160	-14%	27%
Other Property	19	30	40	29	20	-31%	5%
Other Violent	4	3	4	3	3	0	-25%
Robbery	107	121	147	183	153	-16%	43%
Sexual Assault	56	43	34	46	31	-33%	-45%
Theft	98	89	167	149	133	-11%	36%
Weapons Offense	30	42	48	64	39	-39%	30%
TOTAL	780	899	1139	1454	1469	1%	88%
Misdemeanor							
Assaultive	424	744	772	835	709	-15%	67%
Drug Offense	29	16	9	16	20	25%	-31%
Other Misdemeanor	198	253	323	287	314	9%	59%
Other Property	55	58	70	57	64	12%	16%
Theft	52	88	136	116	126	9%	142%*
Weapon Offense	86	101	103	110	94	-15%	9%
TOTAL	844	1260	1413	1421	1327	-7%	57%
CINS							
Liquor Laws	1	0	0	0	0	-	-1**
Other CINS	139	142	141	139	138	-1%	-1%
Property (was theft)	1	1	1	1	2	100%	100%*
Runaway	247	323	250	223	181	-19%	-27%
Sex Offense	0	0	1	1	1	-	+1**
TOTAL	388	466	393	364	322	-12%	-17%
Violation of Probation							
VOP - New Offense	10	13	23	16	30	88%	200%*
VOP - Technical	169	207	250	232	169	-27%	0
TOTAL	179	220	273	248	199	-20%	11%
YEARLY TOTAL	2191	2845	3218	3487	3317	-5%	51%
TOTAL YOUTH	1853	2352	2622	2872	2737	-5%	48%

*Proportional changes that occur in low base-rate phenomena can appear dramatically large, although technically accurate.

** Very low value frequency data does not yield meaningful percentage change. The actual frequency values are provided. For example, +1 denotes that one youth represents the category while a (-) or (+) represents the actual increase or decrease in percent change.

An Update on the Implementation of DBT in the Juvenile Department

How the Dallas County Juvenile Department has continued to implement DBT into its department to better serve youth



Calming and Sensory Spaces

The Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD) continues to strengthen its implementation of Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) through broadening and elaborating its approaches and support strategies. Since the initial rollout, DCJD has expanded implementation efforts throughout all divisions. Post-adjudication programs and services are moving toward full implementation, while Medlock and Youth Village are focusing on refinement and sustainability efforts. Medlock and Youth Village are located in South Dallas County and serve male youth. Medlock is a secure juvenile residential placement facility and Youth Village is a non-secure placement facility.

Over the past year, DCJD emphasized emotional regulation support for youth through the development of calming and sensory regulation spaces across facilities, using coping items to help the youth regulate emotions. These spaces are designed to provide a more therapeutic environment, where youth can practice DBT coping skills by using sensory tools to better manage their emotions and develop healthier responses to challenging situations. The items for emotional regulation include stress relief fidget toys to target the sense of touch, essential oils for smell, and sound machines to provide auditory support.



DBT information available for youth to see

There are plans to incorporate DBT into family services through the Functional Family Therapy (FFT) program, as well as probation services. Staff across multiple facilities have reported positive outcomes associated with the use of DBT practices and have observed noticeable behavioral improvements among youth. According to program leadership, youth are increasingly utilizing DBT skills to improve emotional regulation, manage stress, improve communication with family members and staff, and develop healthier coping strategies. Facilities have also reported decreases in aggression, crises, and dysregulation among the youth. Families have similarly shared positive feedback with DCJD staff regarding improvements in communication and behavior following the youths' return home.

Long-term sustainability is achieved through continued collaboration with DBT consultant Michele Galietta, Ph.D. Additionally, staff coaching will be expanded while being observed, and refresher training will be widely offered. DCJD is also identifying DBT "champions" across facilities who will provide ongoing guidance and support to staff as implementation continues. Quick-reference skill cards have been introduced to reinforce DBT concepts during daily interactions with youth.

The comprehensive implementation and integration of DBT practices into all DCJD services has led to the refinement of data-tracking methods to better measure and determine the impact on various outcomes. The DBT framework will eventually pervade all programs and services as the primary supportive mechanism for youth rehabilitation, emotional growth, and long-term success as youth transition into young adults and become participant members within our communities.

DIVERTED YOUTH

Diversions Dispositions of Class B Misdemeanor or Higher Offenses:

	Dispositions		
	2024	2025	Pct. Change
Departmental Action			
Supervisory Caution	542	993	83%
Deferred Prosecution (Traditional)	351	256	-27%
Deferred Prosecution (Specialized)	100	93	-7%
Prosecutor Action			
Supervisory Caution	33	14	-58%
Deferred Prosecution (Traditional)	374	304	-19%
Deferred Prosecution (Specialized)	48	42	-13%
Court Action			
Deferred Prosecution (Traditional)	28	26	-7%
Deferred Prosecution (Specialized)	0	2	+2*

Definitions:

Supervisory Caution: A non-judicial informal disposition made by an authorized officer that may include counseling the juvenile about the consequences of their conduct, informing the juvenile’s parent/guardian(s) about the juvenile’s behavior, and/or referring the juvenile to community supports to meet the needs of the diverted juvenile and their family.

Deferred Prosecution (Traditional): A voluntary disposition alternative to adjudication in which the juvenile, parent/guardian(s), and the juvenile department agree upon supervision conditions under which the juvenile will be supervised for up to one year. If the juvenile does not abide by the agreed upon conditions, the case can then be sent to the prosecutor for adjudication.

Deferred Prosecution (Specialized): Similar to Traditional Deferred Prosecution, but for youth who demonstrate a higher need during their PACT assessment. Specific conditions for the supervision will still be agreed upon by all parties, but these conditions will likely include enrollment in one of DCJD’s diversion programs: Youthful Offenders Court, Mental Health Court, Family Violence Intervention Program, Diversion Male Court, or Healthy Boundaries Group.

* Very low value frequency data does not yield meaningful percentage change. The actual frequency values are provided. For example, +2 denotes that two youth represent the category while a (-) or (+) represents the actual increase or decrease in percent change.

RISK & NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS

Full-Screen
4,051



Pre-Screen
3,016

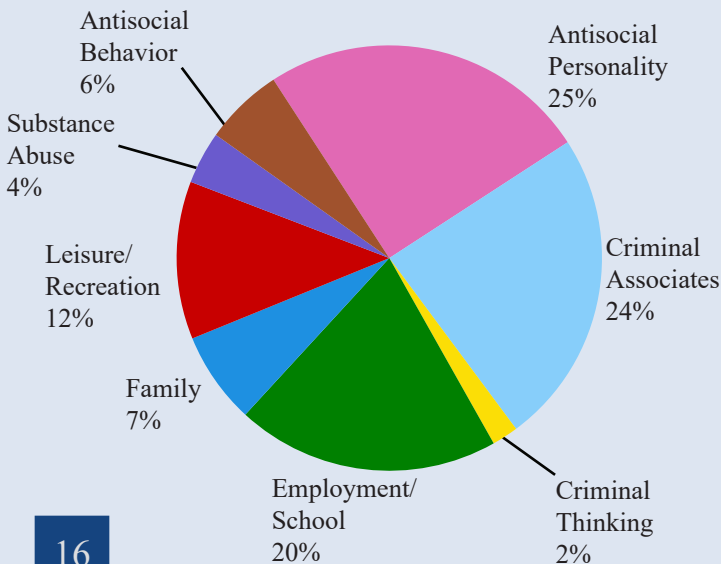
RISK & NEEDS MATRIX

		Risk Level		
		Low	Moderate	High
Need Level	Low	3,556 (50%)	987 (14%)	0 (0%)
	Moderate	173 (2%)	1,108 (16%)	836 (12%)
	High	0 (0%)	34 (<1%)	373 (5%)

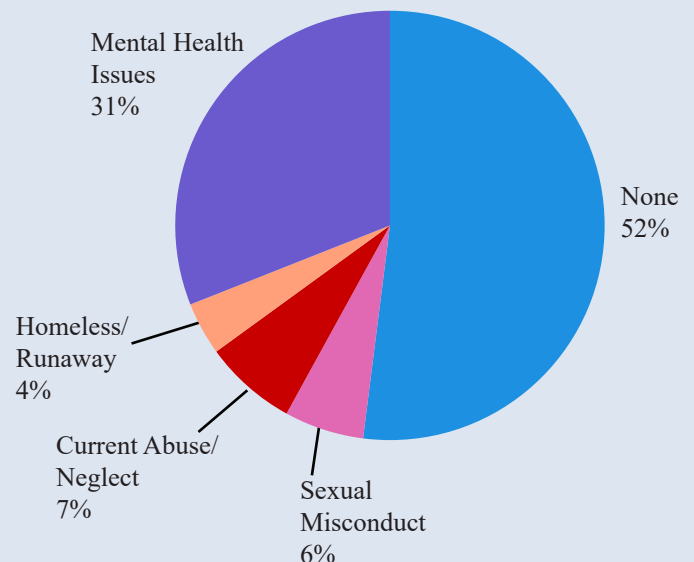
0% 50%

- The Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) has been the risk and needs assessment instrument used by the Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD) since 2019
- The PACT is administered to every youth in the DCJD
- In 2025, 4,051 (57%) PACT assessments and 3,016 (43%) Pre-Screen assessments were administered
- The PACT yields a risk level representing the risk for recidivism (high, moderate, or low), and a needs level that informs the level of service provision (high, moderate, or low)
- Criminogenic Needs represent factors empirically related to recidivism
- The graphs below display the primary Criminogenic Needs and primary Stabilizing Factors, for example, 25% of youth had antisocial personality as their primary Criminogenic Need
- Antisocial Personality and Criminal Associates rank first and second, respectively, as factors to be addressed through services
- Stabilizing Factors are characteristics that work against a youth's progress and should be a case planning priority
- Of the assessed youth, 52% had no stabilizing factors; however, 31% had mental health issues that required an intervention

PRIMARY CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS



PRIMARY STABILIZING FACTORS





Two District Courts are specifically designated to preside over juvenile cases, the 305th Juvenile District Court presided by the Honorable Cheryl Lee Shannon, and the 304th Juvenile District Court presided by the Honorable Andrea Martin.

The role of the Juvenile Court Judge is to preserve the rights of the youth with cases set before the court, prioritizing the safety of the community, and keeping the best interest of the youth at the forefront, as decisions are made in the case. Additionally, the juvenile courts do not operate without the participation of prosecutors, defense attorneys, and probation officers.

- In 2025, 9,669 juvenile court hearings were held (20% decrease from 2024)
 - 3,679 (38%) Detention Hearings
 - 3,288 (34%) Preliminary Hearings
 - 1,691 (17%) Adjudicated / Disposition Hearings
- There were more Detention Hearings than any other hearing type
- Youth will have an initial Detention Hearing within 48 hours of being detained
 - Subsequent Detention Hearings will be held every 10 days following the initial detention hearing
- The second most prevalent hearing type was Preliminary Hearings
 - Preliminary Hearings are held to determine whether a case should proceed
- The third most prevalent hearing type was Adjudication / Disposition Hearings
- Approximately 12% of the total number of hearings held in 2025 represent Review Hearings, Miscellaneous Hearings, and Certification Hearings

⁴Trial by Court (TBC) and Trial by Jury (TBJ)

The Born 2 Lead Institute

A Dallas County Juvenile Department community partnership, Born 2 Lead is a program focused on providing youth with services which help with cognitive and emotional development, decision-making skills, and leadership abilities.

Mene and Nia Khepera are two enthusiastic and industrious educational leaders who have worked with and learned a lot from the at-risk youth who have shaped their experiences over the years. They are the COO and CEO, respectively, of the Born 2 Lead Institute. Using their 50+ years of experience in education and leadership, they developed and advanced a leadership project that specifically targets at-risk youth who have made some questionable decisions and mistakes in their adolescence. The Born 2 Lead approach is holistic and comprehensive, addressing the basic and criminogenic needs of these youth, beginning with the way they think about certain things. The idea is that if the thinking changes, the behavior will follow toward prosocial and positive results if youth are influenced in a certain way.

But it all starts with the basics. When these young people are enrolled in the Born 2 Lead Institute program, they are asked what their most pressing need is at that point in time. Many times, it comes down to the basics, which are typically food and clothing. The Born 2 Lead Institute staff get to work and do their best to address these basic needs before trying to tackle the more complex socio-emotional, educational, and psychological factors that may be negatively affecting these youths' well-being. This translates into establishing a relationship between the program and the potential participants that begins with a basis of trust. The Born 2 Lead Program cultivates a relationship with these young people that is distinguished by collaboration and mutuality. The overarching philosophy of Born 2 Lead is that the youth who participate in the program are not defined by their past decisions. Instead, youth are empowered with knowledge, they begin to actively transform their thinking, and the impact is that they become the solution for their own success.

The curriculum used in Born 2 Lead is multi-faceted and diverse, and it all begins with a “front end” assessment supplemented with the criminogenic needs identified by the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) assessment completed by DCJD staff. Services are individually customized for the youth. Then they can avail themselves of a variety of programming opportunities, including career readiness, anger management, self-knowledge, financial literacy, and healthy family relationships. The Born 2 Lead program lasts approximately 16 weeks, providing participants with a kind of “parting gift” that corresponds to a specific need the youth has to facilitate and support their future, post-program success.

The Born 2 Lead program is an important addition to the DCJD program compendium. It represents a program multiplier, filling a gap between other programs. One of the key changes to the Born 2 Lead Institute in the future is awarding scholarships to youth from the DCJD. They have also acquired space to expand their services, which will include a leadership academy. Their plan is to increase capacity, which is one reason they have increased the number of staff from four (4) to eleven (11), two of whom are bilingual. With additional services and capacity, Born 2 Lead will be a significant and important service provider for youth in Dallas County and beyond for years to come.



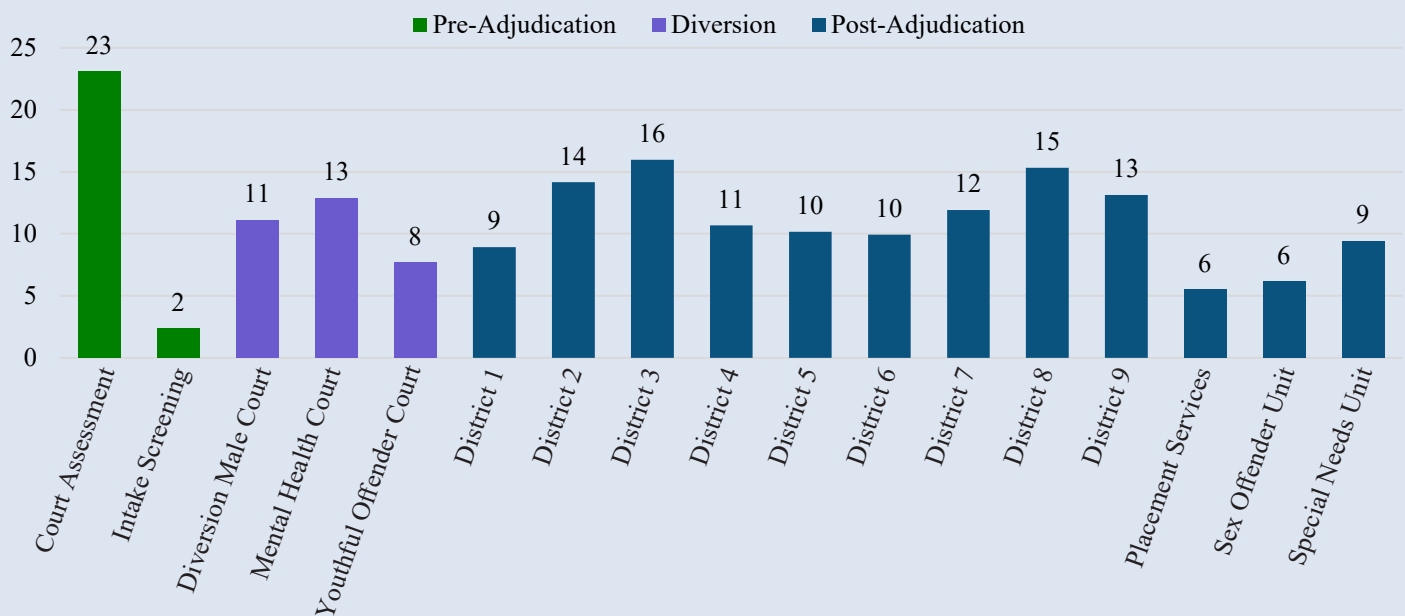
Youth participating in the Born 2 Lead Institute

SUPERVISION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

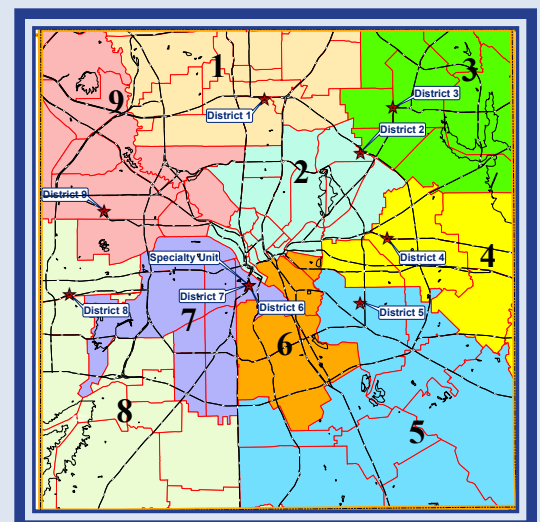
Court-ordered probation supervision is provided by the Probation Services Division of the Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD). As seen in the table to the right, a considerable number of youths are under one of four different kinds of supervision, with most falling into the Court-Ordered Probation (Non-ISP) category. The supervision of youth under the authority of the DCJD refers to the level of monitoring as indicated by the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), along with any necessary service provision corresponding to a youth's needs.

Supervision Type	ADP
Pre-Disposition	153
Deferred Prosecution	246
Court-Ordered Probation (Non-ISP)	807
Court-Ordered Probation (ISP)	117

AVERAGE CASELOAD BY UNIT



- The bar graph above represents average caseload sizes across the Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD)
- The Court Assessment unit, District 3, and District 8 had the largest average caseloads, while Intake Screening had the lowest
- The average caseload per unit is typically fewer than 20 youth
- Actual caseloads vary within and between units
- The map in the inset provides the distribution of DCJD district offices within Dallas County
- Officers and district assignments are based on the location of the youth's residence



DCJD COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Program	Total Served	Successful Exits	Unsuccessful Exits	Other Exits	Total Exits
Alternative to Detention					
Day Reporting Center	28	6 (25%)	12 (50%)	6 (25%)	24
Evening Reporting Center	75	42 (65%)	19 (29%)	4 (6%)	65
Surveillance Only					
Electronic Monitoring Pre-Adjudication	239	166 (73%)	60 (27%)	0 (0%)	226
Electronic Monitoring Post-Adjudication	267	173 (72%)	68 (28%)	0 (0%)	241
Home Detention Pre-Adjudication	251	183 (77%)	48 (20%)	7 (3%)	238
Home Detention Post-Adjudication	251	163 (71%)	64 (28%)	4 (2%)	231
Intensive Supervision Program	443	200 (63%)	82 (26%)	37 (12%)	319
Pre-Adjudication Intensive Supervision	1018	679 (80%)	163 (19%)	8 (1%)	850
Diversion Program					
Diversion Male Court	46	26 (79%)	6 (18%)	1 (3%)	33
Family Violence Intervention Program	49	36 (86%)	5 (12%)	1 (2%)	42
Mental Health Court	34	18 (72%)	7 (28%)	0 (0%)	25
Youthful Offenders Court	55	46 (92%)	3 (6%)	1 (2%)	50
Mental/Behavioral Health					
Functional Family Therapy	142	64 (52%)	52 (43%)	6 (5%)	122
Functional Family Therapy- Booster	6	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5
Functional Family Therapy- Externship	20	14 (70%)	6 (30%)	0 (0%)	20
Healthy Boundaries Group	28	25 (96%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	26
Anger Management Group	34	34 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	34
Sex Offenders Group STARS	95	42 (82%)	5 (10%)	4 (8%)	51
Special Needs Unit/Program	174	87 (72%)	29 (24%)	5 (4%)	121
Substance Abuse					
Substance Abuse Unit - Aftercare Program	127	78 (71%)	23 (21%)	9 (8%)	110
Substance Abuse Unit - Drug Intervention	179	80 (46%)	70 (40%)	25 (14%)	175
Substance Abuse Unit - Intensive Outpatient	56	18 (39%)	12 (26%)	16 (35%)	46
Substance Abuse Unit - Supportive Outpatient	160	44 (34%)	36 (28%)	50 (38%)	130
Other					
Cognitive Response Group	42	38 (90%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	42
DCJD Reentry Program	32	12 (75%)	4 (25%)	0 (0%)	16
DRC Credit Recovery	4	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2
DRC In-School GED Program	23	4 (19%)	6 (29%)	11 (52%)	21
Crossover Youth Practice Model	14	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9

CONTRACT COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

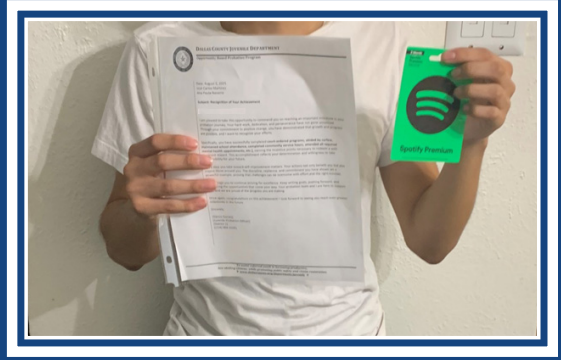
Program	Total Served	Successful Exits	Unsuccessful Exits	Other Exits	Total Exits
Alternative to Detention					
M.Y. G.I.R.L.S. - Detention Alternative	180	112 (78%)	27 (19%)	5 (3%)	144
TIPs - Detention Alternative Program	9	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	4
YAP - Detention Alternative Program	67	26 (39%)	13 (19%)	28 (42%)	67
Intensive Case Management					
TIPs - Intensive Case Management	61	48 (83%)	2 (3%)	8 (14%)	58
YAP - Intensive Case Management	39	20 (51%)	3 (8%)	16 (41%)	39
Youth Conversion - Intensive Case Management	332	198 (70%)	58 (20%)	29 (10%)	285
Mentor Services					
M.Y. G.I.R.L.S. - Mentor Services	61	38 (76%)	7 (14%)	5 (10%)	50
TIPs - Mentor Services	68	46 (73%)	11 (17%)	6 (10%)	63
Youth Conversion - Mentor Services	67	31 (57%)	12 (22%)	11 (21%)	54
Other					
Big Thought - Creative Solutions	33	16 (49%)	9 (27%)	8 (24%)	33
YAP - Family Preservation	3	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	3
K-Nation Group	14	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	4
Court Solutions Online - Virtual Diversions	35	12 (92%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	13
Court Solutions Online - Virtual Drug Intervention	170	77 (69%)	24 (21%)	11 (10%)	112
M.Y. G.I.R.L.S. - Group Counseling	2	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	2
M.Y. G.I.R.L.S. - Family Preservation Program	3	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1

Programs and interventions are at the heart of DCJD juvenile services. Youth who present with any kind of need, including mental health issues, family dysfunction, educational and vocational deficits, and substance abuse disorders, among many others, can take advantage of the opportunity to avail themselves of any of the internal or community programs within the department.

- The DCJD hosts a number of specialized programs to support youth for a variety of problems and issues
- Most are community-based programs, allowing youth to participate and remain in the community for the time they are under the authority of the DCJD
- As seen in the tables, program completions (successful exits) tend to exceed 50%
- Diversion Programs had high successful discharge rates
- Mental and Behavioral Health programs also largely had successful exits
- Contract Community Programs fill service gaps that exist between the DCJD and community-based programs
- Contract Community Programs also represent partnerships between the DCJD and organizations that can provide program and other intervention services to youth
- Included in the metrics are youth who were discharged from the programs for neutral reasons and classified as “Other Exits.” Such exits can include youth who had insufficient time to complete the program, and any other reasons not related to the youth’s performance

Opportunity Based Probation

Transforming the Department's probation supervision through elements of incentivization



Opportunity Based Probation gift card recipient

In March 2025, the Dallas County Juvenile Department enrolled its first youth into its Opportunity Based Probation (OBP) program. As DCJD's Probation Services Deputy Director and Supervisors began their push to transform the Department's probation supervision, they found when analyzing what has been successful in other jurisdictions that juvenile probation cannot be entirely punitive; it also needs an element of incentivization.

The probation leadership team met with juvenile justice personnel from both El Paso County and Harris County here in Texas, along with those from Pierce County in Washington, to see what has worked for them with their youth. After these meetings, in conjunction with delving into adolescent development research, the OBP team recognized that youth respond strongly to rewards, benefit from structured guidance, and make better decisions when support is provided in a consistent and encouraging manner. They then set out to create the OBP program with the goal of using rewards to encourage prosocial behavior, strengthen family involvement, reduce probation violations, and support DCJD youth in successfully completing their probation.

The program was first piloted in District 1 (see page 19), primarily due to its probation supervisor, Miguel Silguero, being a key member of the leadership team that created OBP. It was later expanded to Districts 3 and 7, supervised by Michael Harris and Patricia Hames, respectively, due to these districts seeing an increase in total referrals to the Department, especially those involving higher-risk youth.

To qualify for the program, an adjudicated youth supervised by one of the OBP districts would need to be assessed as a moderate or high risk to reoffend, per the PACT. If qualified, the youth and their family will meet with their assigned Probation Officer, wherein the program's structure will be explained, and they will receive a Desired Behavior Sheet detailing the actions and activities that can earn them points while in the program. The youth will also receive a Goals Sheet, allowing them to choose the reward level toward which they will be working.

After enrollment, the youth will have weekly check-ins with their Probation Officer to track behaviors and review the points they have earned. They can earn points by abiding by certain terms of their probation, like passing curfew checks, having negative urinalysis test results, maintaining school attendance and performance, performing Community Service Restitution hours, and participating in court-ordered programs. Points can also be earned for performing bonus activities like obtaining a driver's license or state ID, getting a job, going on a college tour, and graduating high school or obtaining their GED. Additionally, points are never deducted as a consequence of negative behavior.

OBP's reward system has three tiers. The small reward tier allows for the redemption of items such as school supplies, card games, personal care items, and gift cards to places like McDonald's or Starbucks. Redeeming points for a medium-tier reward can earn a youth movie tickets, books, and day passes to a local trampoline park, skating rink, or bowling alley. Finally, rewards in the large tier can be fitness equipment like a set of small dumbbells, new sneakers, and Spotify or Xbox Game Pass gift cards. All redemptions come with a Praise Letter from the youth's PO, and for large-tier rewards, also from the District Supervisor.

While the program is still in its early stages and has not yet been rolled out beyond these initial three districts, OBP officers are already seeing behavioral changes among the youth in the program. The program was started to provide these youth with a system wherein they can be rewarded for making better decisions, exhibiting more prosocial behavior, and working toward goals, and the number of redemptions happening thus far signifies that OBP youth have done just that. Perhaps one of the best signs that OBP is making a difference is the number of youth whose goal is to accumulate enough points to earn a large-tier restaurant gift card. Not just to get a fancy meal for themselves, but to be able to take their entire family out for a nice dinner.

Youth are learning that their actions have influential consequences, and that they can positively impact not only their own lives, but the lives of those closest to them.

APPRECIATION TO YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD

Youth Services Advisory Board (YSAB) Members



**Corp. Robert
White**
Chair



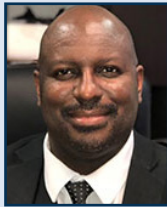
**Brittany Nicole
Manning**
Vice-Chair



**Sylvia
Orozco-Joseph**



**Dr. Sylvia A.
Lopez**



**Dr. Walter L.
Taylor**



**Rodolfo
Guel**



**Temika S.
Whitfield**



**Michael
O'Brien**
District Attorney's
Office

The Youth Services Advisory Board (YSAB) is a specialized advisory panel of community individuals who are tasked with the oversight of the Juror Fund program. The Juror Fund program began in 1991, allowing citizens of Dallas County who have been selected to serve on a jury to donate their service pay to Dallas County. The revenue that is generated can then be used by the Dallas County Juvenile Department for specialized mini-grants that fund various initiatives and projects within the department that would not be possible without the funding.

In 2025, YSAB approved two highly specialized projects that benefited Dallas County justice-involved youth in unprecedented ways. First, there was the launch of the Opportunity Based Probation program. This initiative was developed to incentivize positive behavior using a point system. As youth accumulate points by demonstrating positive, prosocial behavior, they could exchange the points for school supplies, gift cards, movie tickets, and fitness equipment under a monitored tier system (see the highlight on p. 22 of this issue). All reward items were purchased using YSAB juror funds. The second project was the flag-football tournament sponsored by the Evening Reporting Center and held at Moisés Molina High School (p. 48, this issue). Getting justice-involved youth to participate in a structured team sport activity reinforces mutual respect, cooperation, leadership, and teamwork. Juror funds were used to purchase the flags and cones, competition footballs, jerseys, medals, trophies, and a lunch meal for participants and facilitators. None of it would have been possible without YSAB and the ability to develop such a project that could be funded with juror donations.

YSAB juror funds have helped to launch Dialectical Behavior Therapy initiatives, funded scholarships, and provided enrichment activities for justice-involved youth. The Dallas County Juvenile Department offers a special thanks to YSAB and the jurors who donated their service pay to make these special projects possible.

DR. JEROME MCNEIL JR. DETENTION CENTER

1,182

Youth Served

941

Unique Youth Served

35

ALOS (Days)

1,085

Admissions

867

Unique Youth Admitted

104

ADP

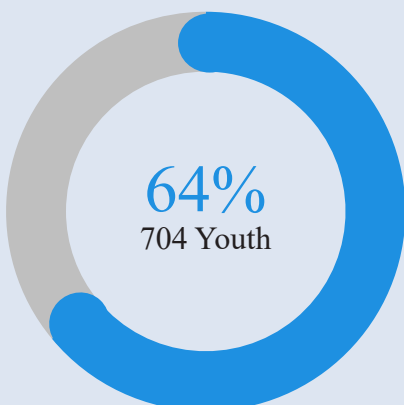
The Dr. Jerome McNeil, Jr. Juvenile Detention Center is a secure facility co-located with the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center in Dallas County, Dallas, Texas. The Detention Center has a maximum capacity of 184 male and 48 female youth between the ages of 10 and 17 and is designed to accommodate youth who have been detained by a law enforcement officer and processed with an official referral for services. Processing youth through the detention center includes gathering information about the youth and their family. The youth's educational status and other academic details are also collected, along with medical and psychological history and other diagnostic and status-related appraisals of current functioning. Youth will be assessed for risk and needs using the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) to inform case planning and service provision for identified needs.

The Dallas County Juvenile Detention Center provides youth with a high level of structure, organization, and systematization that correspond with behavioral expectations. Additionally, youth can avail themselves of a broad range of resources and services, which include crisis intervention, medical and psychological evaluations, treatment and counseling services, and educational programming.

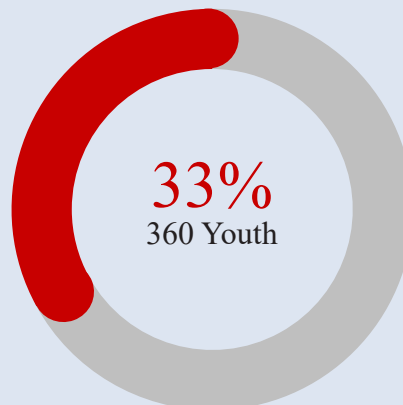
The Dallas County Juvenile Detention Center is open 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, and while visitation is allowed, there are specific rules that are strictly enforced, including the days and times visitation is allowed, and who can make a visit to the youth. Other rules include residents not being allowed to receive any items from visitors, and all parties must adhere to a code of decorum and respect. A dress code is also enforced.

In 2025, the Dallas County Juvenile Center admitted 1,085 youth and discharged 1,095 youth.

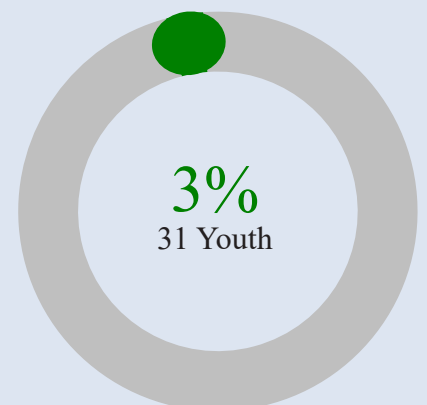
DISCHARGES



Home



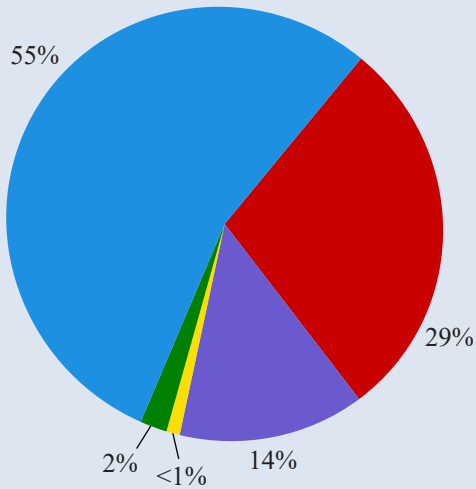
Placement



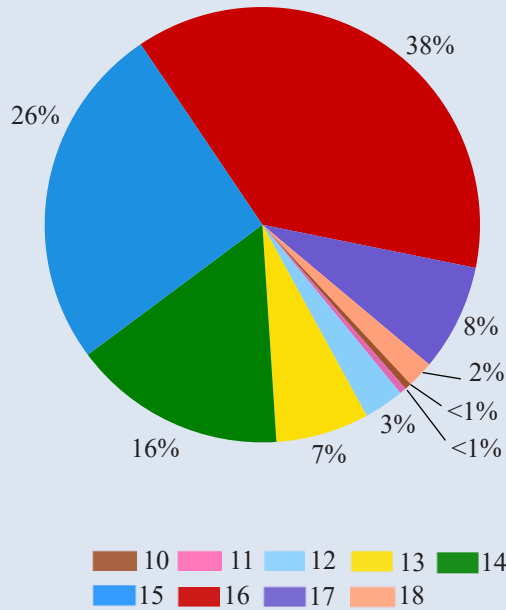
CPS/Other

YOUTH SERVED

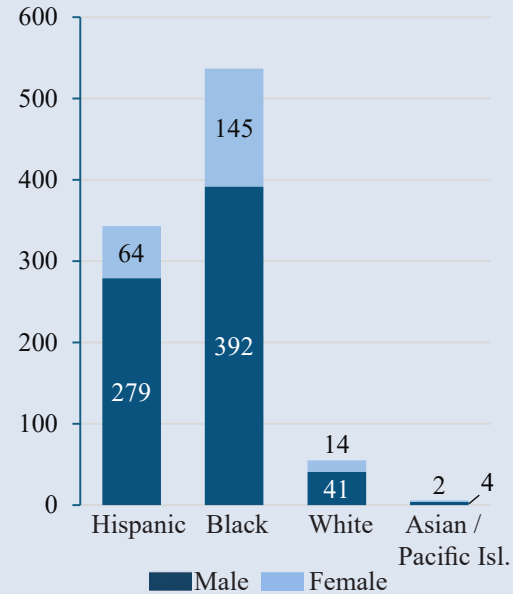
OFFENSE LEVEL



AGE AT ADMISSION



RACE & GENDER



The Dr. Jerome McNeil Jr. Juvenile Detention Center admitted 1,085 youth in 2025 and served 1,182 youth. For youth in detention, the average length of stay was 35 days, and the average number of youth per day in detention was 104. The majority of youth were detained for felony offenses (55%), and 29% for a misdemeanor offense.

Of detained youth, 80% were 14, 15, or 16 years of age. A considerable proportion (88%) of detained youth represented the middle adolescent age strata, with 8% being 17 years of age. Male youth comprised 76% of the detained youth. Black youth represented 57% of detained youth, Hispanic youth comprised 36%, and White youth 6%. Hispanic male youth comprised 30% of detained youth, down 9% from 2024.

RISK & NEEDS

NOT ADMINISTERED = 7 (1%)*		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	331 (28%)	150 (13%)	0 (0%)	481 (41%)
	Moderate	20 (2%)	230 (19%)	281 (24%)	531 (45%)
	High	0 (0%)	6 (1%)	157 (13%)	163 (14%)
TOTAL		351 (30%)	386 (33%)	438 (37%)	1,175 (99%)

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

LETOT CENTER

The Letot Center is co-located with the Letot Residential Treatment Center in Northwest Dallas County and houses several activities for various youth populations. Letot Center is comprised of three activities that serve different purposes: (1) the Letot-Intake unit; (2) the Assessment, Stabilization, and Advancement Program for Trafficked Youth (ASAP); and (3) Letot-Shelter. Letot Intake is a specialized activity where youth will make their first contact with the Juvenile Department staff. This unit focuses on youth identified as runaways and those who need crisis intervention, including the youths' families. The staff takes a comprehensive approach to risk and needs assessment, the results of which inform the supportive services that will be provided to each youth. The Intake Unit is not designed for long-term residential stays. An overarching goal for the unit is to coordinate an amicable and mutually acceptable resolution for reuniting youth with their families.

Female youth, in particular, those who are identified as high risk for human trafficking and/or sexual exploitation, are offered the opportunity to participate in the ASAP program. It has a capacity of eight (8) youth at any one time. Once a youth is enrolled, she has immediate access to food, shelter, clothing, and health services. Once they become stable, they will undergo a thorough psychological assessment and be provided with therapeutic and interventional services. Family involvement is supported and encouraged.

The Letot Shelter is a 24-hour emergency residential facility that houses up to 10 males and 24 females who might be facing crises. The shelter provides several services, including the provision of educational opportunities through the Academy for Academic Excellence, the charter school that provides educational services to all youth in the Juvenile Department residential placement facilities. Other professional services, such as case management and clinical services, are available to the shelter's residents.

LETOT-INTAKE

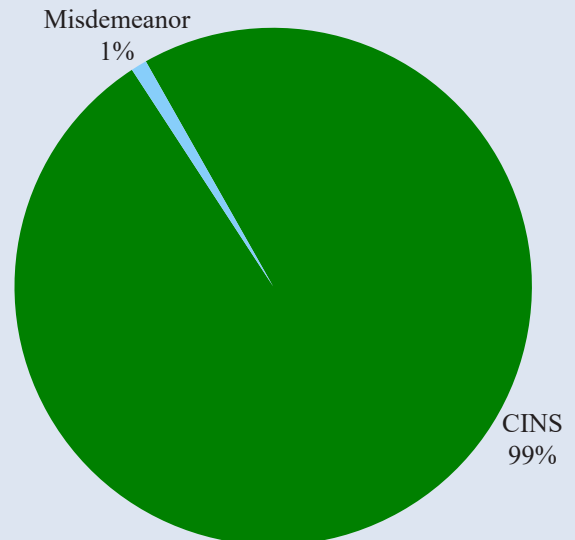
Letot Intake had 363 admissions in 2025, with 325 unique youth served. Similar to 2024, the largest proportion of participants were Black female youth (34%), followed by Black males (26%). Hispanic youth comprised 30% of the participant population. Youth were also predominantly assessed as both low risk and low needs (49%), with 13% of youth being either high risk or high need.

363	Youth Served	363	Admissions
325	Unique Youth Served	325	Unique Youth Admitted
1	ADP	2	ALOS (Days)

Race	Sex	
	Male	Female
Black	83	109
Hispanic	44	53
White	15	19
Amer. Ind. / Alaskan Nat.	1	1

Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	177 (49%)	11 (3%)	0 (0%)	188 (52%)
Moderate	80 (22%)	47 (13%)	14 (4%)	141 (39%)
High	0 (0%)	18 (5%)	16 (4%)	34 (9%)
TOTAL	257 (71%)	76 (21%)	30 (8%)	363 (100%)

OFFENSE LEVEL



LETOT-ASAP

The ASAP program was developed for and specific to female youth. In 2025, 29 youth were admitted, 27 were unique youth. Over half of the participants were Black (53%), nearly a third of the participants were Hispanic (32%), and the remaining 14% of youth were White. All of the youth in the program presented with a status offense. The majority of youth (65%) were assessed as low risk. Of the 31 discharges 61% (n=19) were successful.

	Sex
Race	Female
Black	15
Hispanic	9
White	4

	Exits
Successful	19
Unsuccessful	8
Other	4

Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	11 (35%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	31 (42%)
Moderate	9 (29%)	3 (10%)	1 (3%)	13 (42%)
High	0 (0%)	3 (10%)	2 (6%)	5 (16%)
TOTAL	20 (65%)	9 (26%)	3 (10%)	31 (100%)

31 Youth Served

28 Unique Youth Served

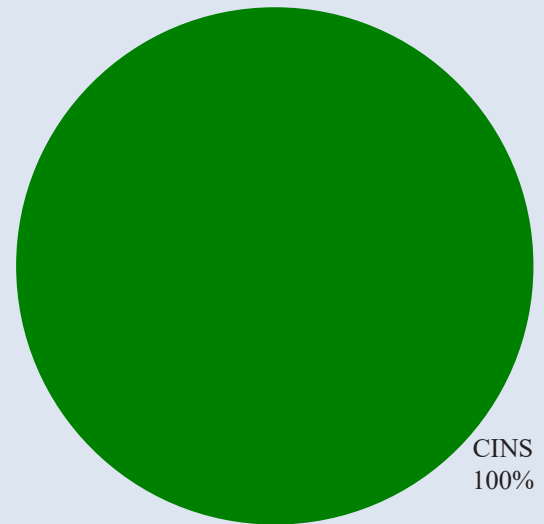
3 ADP

29 Admissions

26 Unique Youth Admitted

42 ALOS (Days)

OFFENSE LEVEL



LETOT-SHELTER

In 2025, Letot-Shelter admitted 88 unique youth. Of youth served 62% (n=58) of youth were Black, with Black females comprising the largest proportion of participants at 33%. Black male youth comprised 29% (n=27) and Hispanic females, 17% (n=16). The average number of days in the program was 28 days, and the population averaged 7 youth per day. Half of the participants were assessed as low needs (50%), and the other half of participants (50%) were assessed as having moderate or high needs.

Race	Sex	
	Male	Female
Black	27	31
Hispanic	14	16
White	3	2

Needs Level	Risk Level			TOTAL
	Low	Moderate	High	
Low	45 (46%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	49 (50%)
Moderate	27 (27%)	10 (10%)	4 (4%)	41 (41%)
High	0 (0%)	6 (6%)	3 (3%)	9 (9%)
TOTAL	72 (73%)	20 (20%)	7 (7%)	99 (100%)

99 Youth Served

93 Unique Youth Served

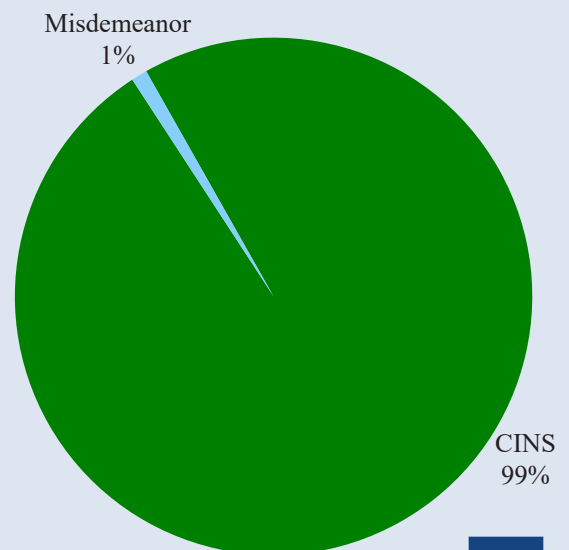
7 ADP

94 Admissions

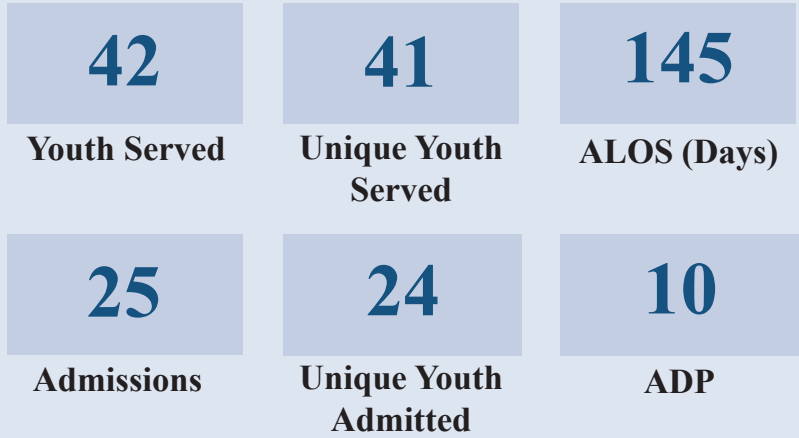
88 Unique Youth Admitted

28 ALOS (Days)

OFFENSE LEVEL



LETOT - RTC

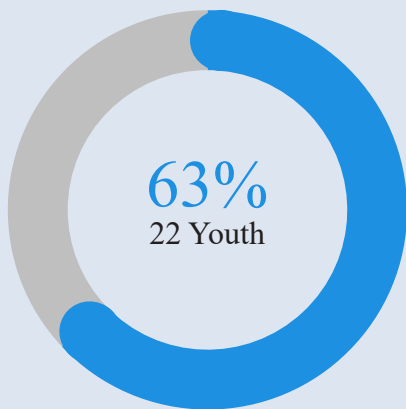


The Letot Residential Treatment Center (RTC) is dedicated to empowering neglected and exploited girls by providing them with a safe environment for long-term residential care. Letot-RTC is a non-secure facility that provides various opportunities and a compendium of services for up to 96 post-adjudicated female youths aged 13 to 17 years. The services include crisis intervention, mental health evaluations, substance use assessments, individual, group, and family clinical services, and educational services through the Academy for Academic Excellence. The program is approximately 6 to 9 months in length.

The educational services at Letot-RTC are diverse and include many vocational opportunities. For example, the facility administers culinary arts programs that can lead to obtaining a food handling certification through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The facility also boasts a floral arrangement program as well as other specialized groups tailored to impart valuable life skills such as anger management, effective communication, and parenting skills.

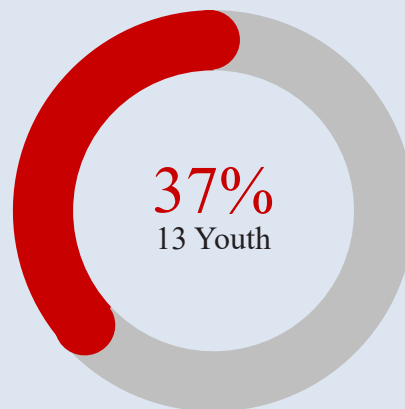
In 2025, the Letot RTC admitted 25 youth and discharged 35. There were 22 (63%) successful discharges from Letot in 2025.

DISCHARGES



Successful

	ALOS (Days)
Max	292
Average	166
Min	53

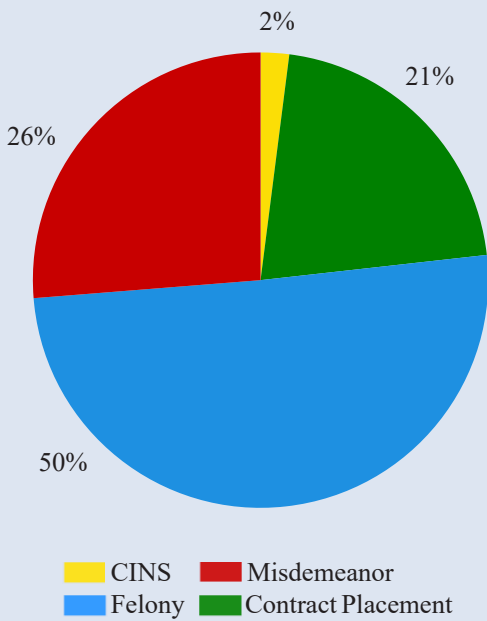


Unsuccessful

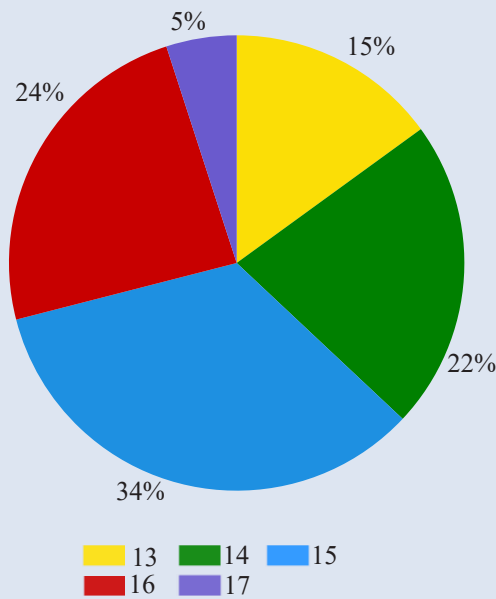
	ALOS (Days)
Max	156
Average	108
Min	40

YOUTH SERVED

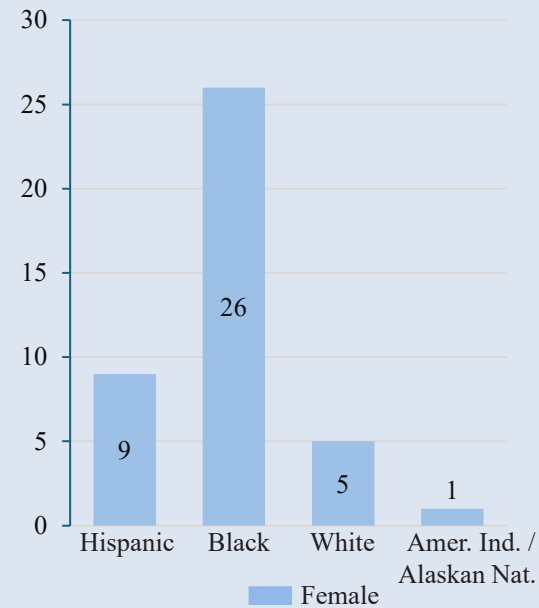
OFFENSE LEVEL



AGE AT ADMISSION



RACE & GENDER



The Letot-RTC served 42 youth and 41 unique youth in 2025. The average daily population was 10 youth. The average length of stay in the program was 145 days, but ranged from 40 to 292 days. Two-thirds of participants were Black. Of Letot-RTC participants, 50% had a felony offense, and over a quarter (26%) had a misdemeanor offense. Of youth served, 80% were 14, 15, or 16 years of age, 22%, 34%, and 24%, respectively.

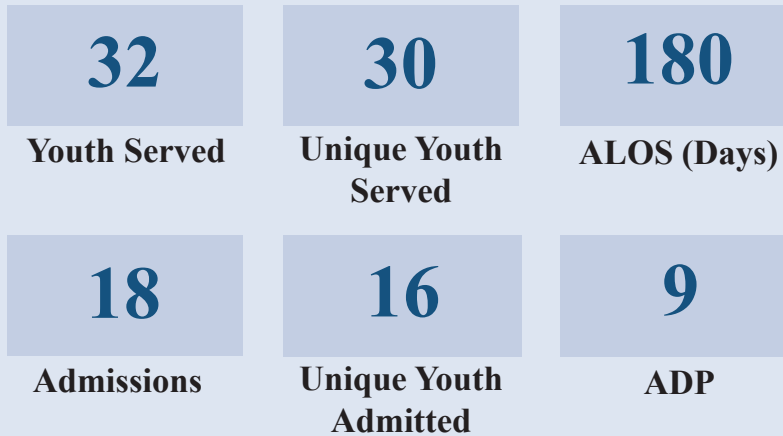
Of all youth who participated in Letot-RTC, 35 (83%) were administered a risk and needs assessment. Of those who were assessed, one-third were assessed as high risk and moderate need, and 78% of youth were assessed as moderate or high risk and 76% were assessed as moderate or high risk.

RISK & NEEDS

NOT ADMINISTERED = 7 (17%)*		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	2 (5%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)
	Moderate	0 (0%)	8 (19%)	14 (33%)	22 (52%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (24%)	10 (24%)
TOTAL		2 (5%)	9 (21%)	24 (57%)	35 (83%)

* The PACT assessment is not required to be administered to Contract Placement youth.

LETOT - RDT

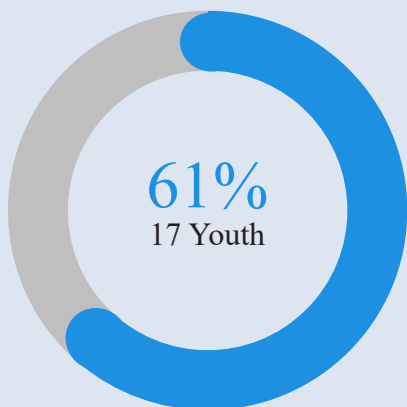


The Letot Residential Treatment Center operates a specialized program known as the Residential Drug Treatment (RDT) program that focuses on the unique needs of girls aged 13 to 17 years who have been identified as needing residential substance abuse treatment. The program is approximately 6 to 9 months in length and provides youth with structured substance abuse treatment and access to additional clinical and therapeutic services aimed at helping them learn and reinforce valuable life and social skills. The therapeutic groups focus on topics such as truancy, anger management, setting boundaries, and runaway prevention. Aftercare groups and reentry services are also offered to program participants.

Academic instruction is integrated into the therapeutic and clinical services provided in Letot-RDT, and participants can avail themselves of culinary arts programs leading to food handling certification through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). As part of the program, an extensive discharge plan is developed, consisting of comprehensive relapse prevention and step-down substance use treatment services.

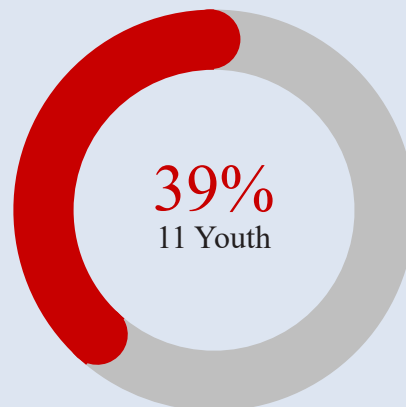
In 2025, Letot-RDT admitted 18 youth and discharged 28 youth. Of the 28 youth who were discharged, 17 or 61% were successfully discharged.

DISCHARGES



Successful

	ALOS (Days)
Max	321
Average	239
Min	159

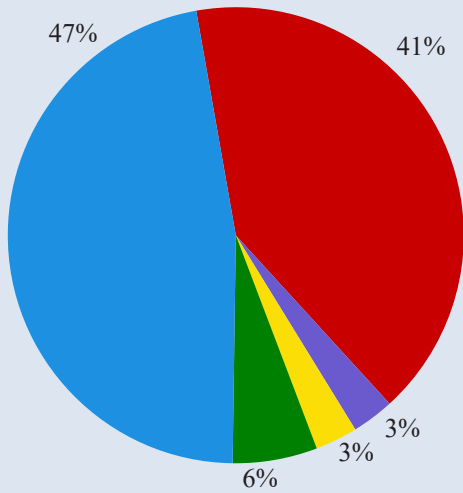


Unsuccessful

	ALOS (Days)
Max	207
Average	82
Min	4

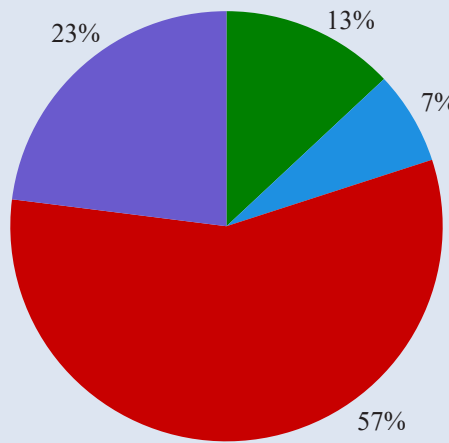
YOUTH SERVED

OFFENSE LEVEL



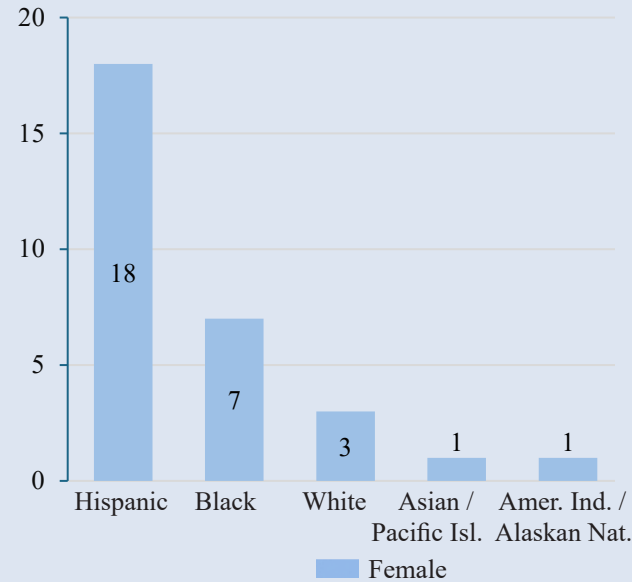
■ CINS ■ Misdemeanor ■ VOP
■ Felony ■ Contract Placement

AGE AT ADMISSION



■ 14 ■ 15
■ 16 ■ 17

RACE & GENDER



Letot-RDT served 32 youth and 30 unique youth in 2025. The average daily population was 9 youth. The average length of stay was 180 days, but ranged from 4 to 321 days. Over half (57%) of the youth in the program were 16 years of age and 23% of youth were 17 years of age. Hispanic youth comprised 60% of youth who participated in the Letot-RDT program.

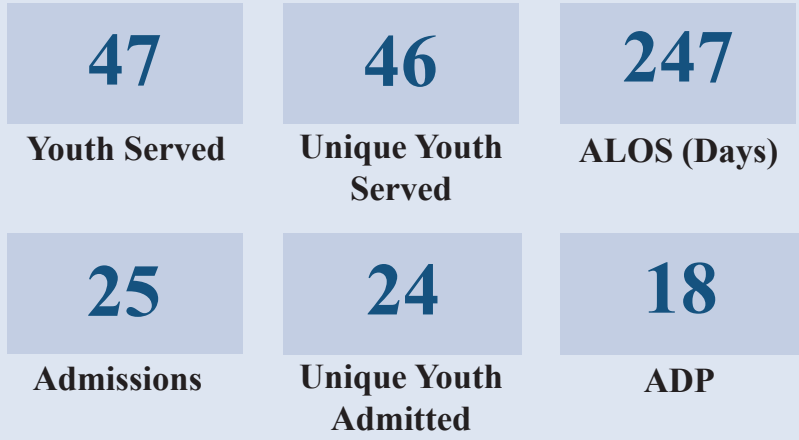
The majority of participants presented with felony (47%) or misdemeanor (41%) offense. Of the youth served, 30 youth were administered a risk and needs assessment. Of the youth who were administered a risk and needs assessment, 91% of youth were identified as moderate or high risk and 88% were assessed moderate or high needs. A considerable proportion of youth assessed (44%) were moderate risk and moderate needs.

RISK & NEEDS

NOT ADMINISTERED = 2 (6%)*		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)
	Moderate	0 (0%)	14 (44%)	7 (22%)	21 (66%)
	High	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	6 (19%)	7 (22%)
TOTAL		1 (3%)	16 (50%)	13 (41%)	30 (94%)

* The PACT assessment is not required to be administered to Contract Placement youth.

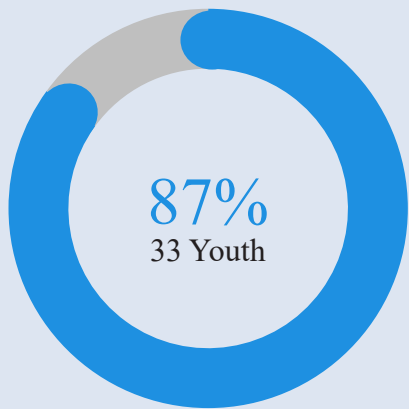
DALLAS COUNTY - RDT



The Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center (HWJJC), operated by the Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD), provides a Residential Drug Treatment (RDT) program for up to 40 male youth aged 13 to 17 years. The program aims to assist participants who have been identified as needing residential substance use treatment by teaching them to recognize cognitive triggers, manage criminal thinking, and identify faulty thinking patterns associated with substance use. It also prioritizes educating youth and their families about addiction progression, abstinence, recovery, and the impact of drug use on the brain and body, including the relationship between trauma and substance abuse. The program is intended to last 180 to 270 days and is designed specifically for youth identified as needing residential substance abuse treatment based on the results of a substance abuse evaluation. The program offers clinical and therapeutic services while teaching life and social skills. It combines academic instruction, drug treatment, and individual, group, and family counseling with individualized treatment planning. Upon completion of the program, an extensive discharge plan is developed, which includes comprehensive relapse prevention and step-down substance use treatment services.

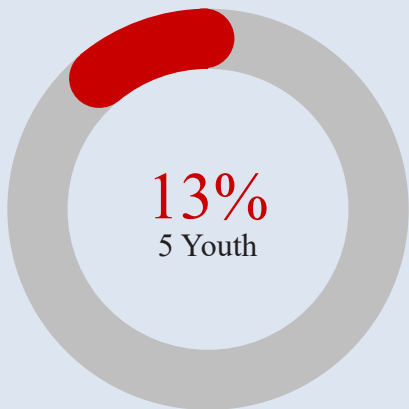
Dallas County RDT admitted 25 youth in 2025. The program discharged 38 youth, 33 (87%) of them successfully.

DISCHARGES



Successful

	ALOS (Days)
Max	339
Average	267
Min	97

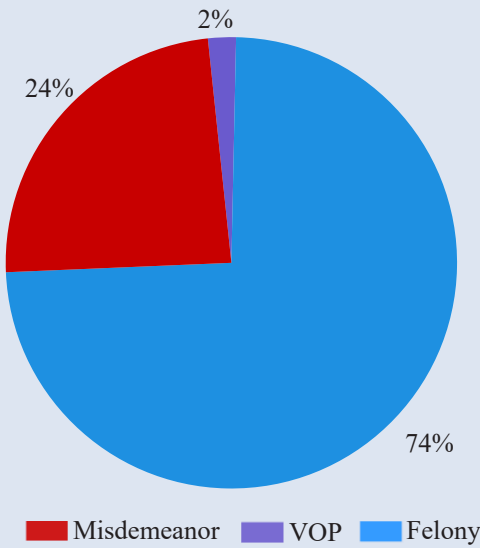


Unsuccessful

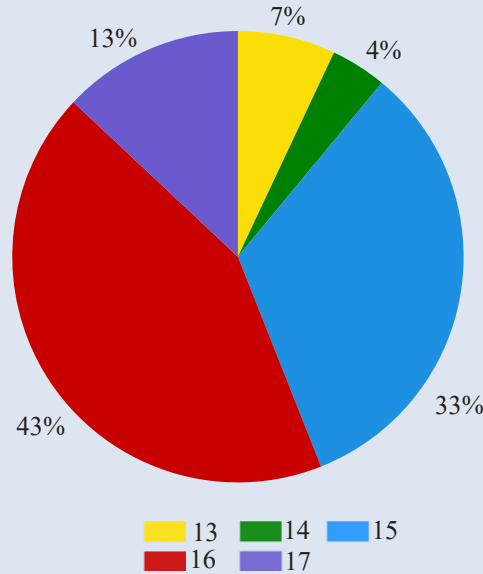
	ALOS (Days)
Max	247
Average	95
Min	37

YOUTH SERVED

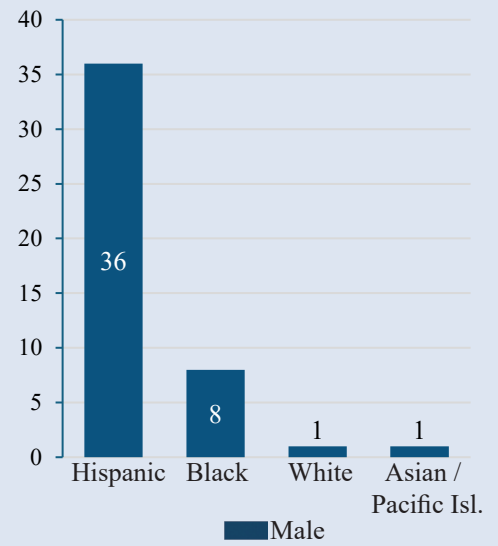
OFFENSE LEVEL



AGE AT ADMISSION



RACE & GENDER



The Dallas County Juvenile Department RDT program served 47 male youth (46 unique youth) in 2025. The program averaged 18 youth per day. The average length of stay was 247 days, but ranged from 37 to 339 days. Youth who were discharged from the program successfully have a higher average length of stay in the program, with youth discharged successfully averaging 267 days and youth discharged unsuccessfully averaged 95 days.

Nearly three-fourths of youth served had a felony offense (74%), and nearly one-fourth had a misdemeanor offense (24%). Over three-fourths of youth served (76%) were either 15 or 16 years of age. The majority of participants were Hispanic (n=36, 78%). Black youth comprised 17% of the population. White and Asian / Pacific Islanders each comprised 2% of the population.

Dallas County - RDT administered risk and needs assessments to all youth served. The majority of youth served were assessed as moderate or high risk and moderate or high needs. Roughly one-third (34%) of youth were assessed as moderate risk and moderate needs, and 30% of youth were assessed as high risk and high needs.

RISK & NEEDS

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	2 (4%)	6 (13%)	0 (0%)	8 (17%)
	Moderate	0 (0%)	16 (34%)	9 (19%)	25 (53%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	14 (30%)	14 (30%)
TOTAL		2 (4%)	22 (47%)	23 (49%)	47 (100%)

DALLAS COUNTY - STARS

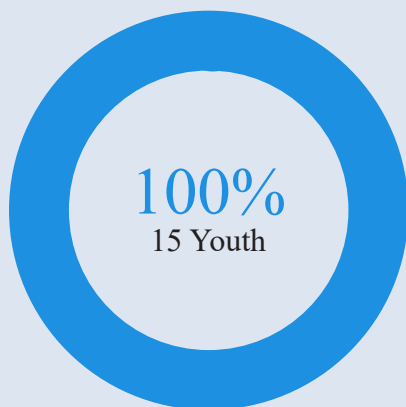


The Successful Thinking and Responsible Sexuality (STARS) program at the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center (HWJJC) is a specialized program designed to treat, supervise, and provide services to male youths aged 10 to 17 years who have been adjudicated for a sexual offense. The program was developed to support these youth by facilitating the processing of their offense and sexual history while educating them about relevant laws, helping them understand the nature and definition of consent, recognizing thinking errors, and addressing underlying unmet needs that are potentially contributing to their problematic sexual behaviors. Aside from treatment, interventions, and supervision, the program also provides youth with opportunities to learn valuable skills that will translate to a successful reintegration into the community and home environments with their families.

The program uses a clinical, therapeutic approach consisting of weekly group sessions that target participants' thoughts and feelings. The idea is to promote healthy decision-making regarding sexual behavior and the development of positive coping skills in youth. The STARS program is highly structured and intensive, requiring specially trained personnel, from clinical staff to probation officers and third-party contract providers, such as polygraph examiners. Family intervention and involvement, community recognition, and education play critical roles in the success of the program.

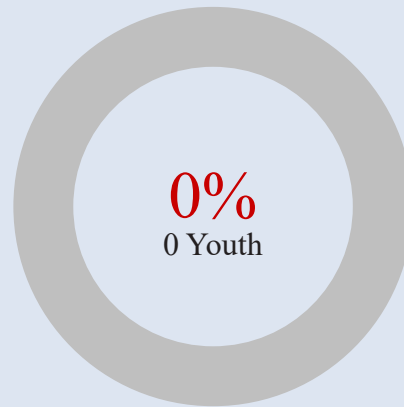
In 2025, 10 youth were admitted to Dallas County - STARS, and 15 were discharged, all successfully.

DISCHARGES



Successful

	ALOS (Days)
Max	468
Average	227
Min	97

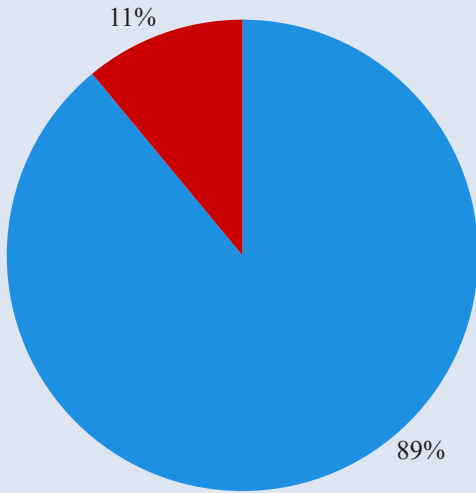


Unsuccessful

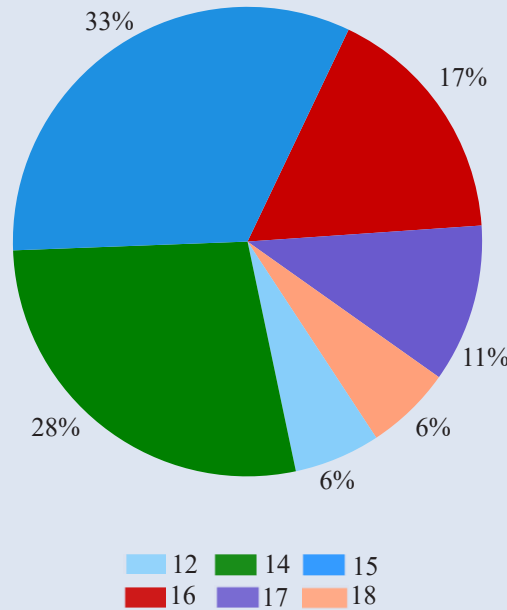
	ALOS (Days)
Max	-
Average	-
Min	-

YOUTH SERVED

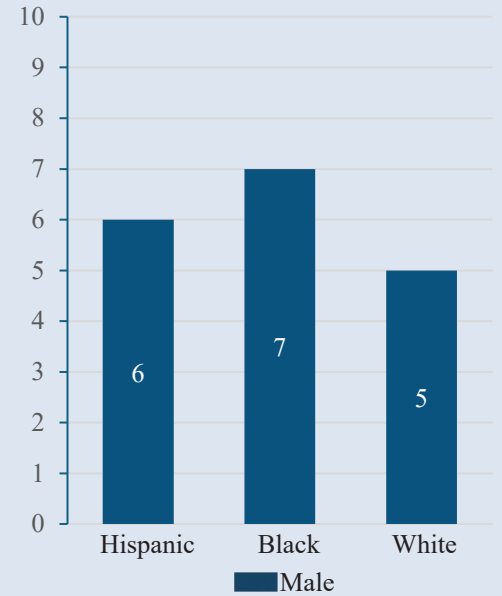
OFFENSE LEVEL



AGE AT ADMISSION



RACE & GENDER



Dallas County - STARS served 18 youth (all youth served were unique) in 2025. The average daily population for Dallas County - STARS was 9 youth. The average length of stay in the program was 227 days, but ranged from 97 to 468 days.

Of the youth participating in the Dallas County - STARS program, 89% were on supervision for a felony offense, and the remaining 11% were on supervision for a misdemeanor. Participants ranged from 12 to 18 years of age, with the majority (78%) being from the middle adolescent age band (14, 15, and 16 years). The racial/ethnic distribution of youth in the program was 33% Hispanic, 39% Black, and 28% White.

All youth were assessed for risk and needs, as displayed in the matrix below. The majority of youth were assessed as low or moderate risk and low needs (67%), and 28% of youth were assessed as high risk and moderate needs. One youth (6%) was assessed as high risk and high needs.

RISK & NEEDS

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	6 (33%)	6 (33%)	0 (0%)	12 (67%)
	Moderate	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (28%)	5 (28%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)
TOTAL		6 (33%)	6 (33%)	6 (33%)	18 (100%)

DALLAS COUNTY - HOPE



The Healing by Opportunities & Positive Experiences (HOPE) program is a specialized program administered by the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center, which aims to assist adolescent girls with their persistent and acute mental health needs. Eligible female youth are between 13 and 17 years of age and have a history of psychiatric hospital placements, foster care placements, and/or failed residential placements. One of the main program objectives is to stabilize youth’s mental health symptoms, supporting their successful transition to a non-secure environment, and fostering their overall well-being. The HOPE program seeks to support girls and their families in fortifying, reinforcing, and strengthening protective factors to promote resilience and result in optimal outcomes.

The program provides therapeutic services such as Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). Moreover, the program offers various services such as tutoring, educational services, and counseling. The estimated length of stay is 3 to 9 months, and the program provides a transitional plan for youth to continue receiving aftercare treatment and services following discharge.

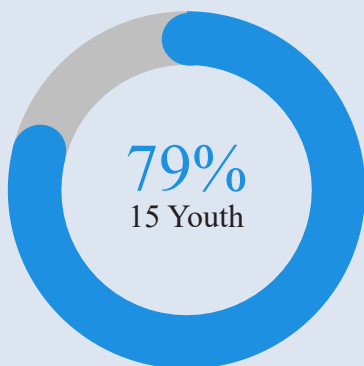
The HOPE program admitted 16 youth in 2025 and discharged 19 youth, 15 youth (79%) were discharged successfully.

DISCHARGES

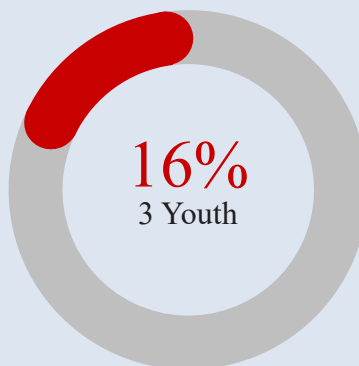
	ALOS (Days)
Max	231
Average	178
Min	37

	ALOS (Days)
Max	139
Average	75
Min	21

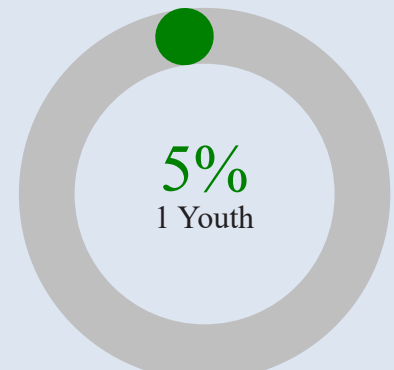
	ALOS (Days)
Max	45
Average	45
Min	45



Successful



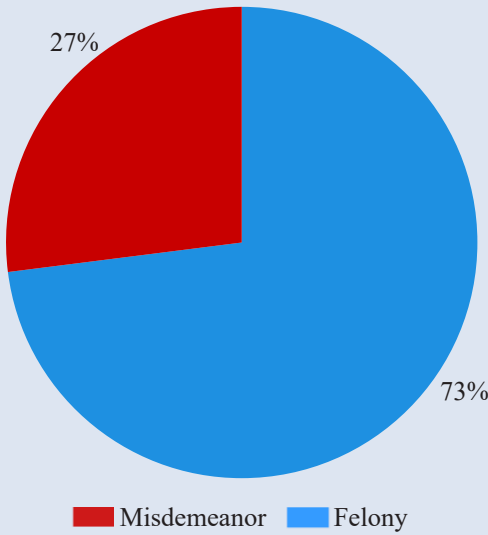
Unsuccessful



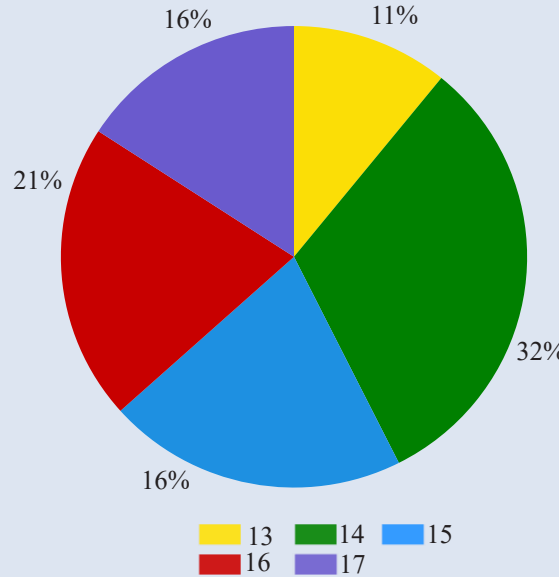
Other

YOUTH SERVED

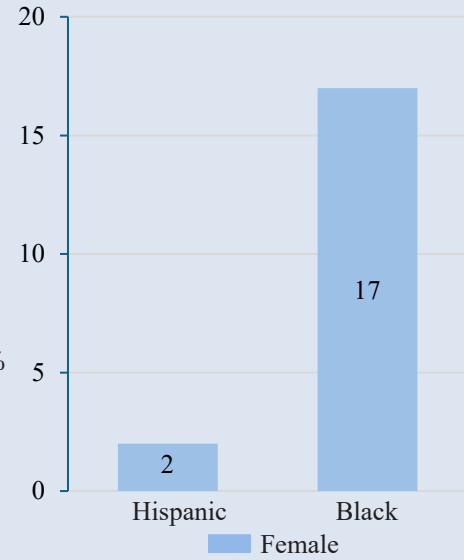
OFFENSE LEVEL



AGE AT ADMISSION



RACE & GENDER



The Dallas County Juvenile Department HOPE program served 22 youth and 19 unique youth in 2025. The program had an average daily population of 7 female youth. The average length of stay for the program was 153 days, but ranged from 21 to 231 days. On average, youth who completed the program successfully stayed in the program longer (178 days) than those who were discharged unsuccessfully (75 days) or who had a discharge categorized as other (45 days).

The majority of participants had a felony offense (73%). Participating youth ranged from 13 to 17 years of age, with 69% of youth being from the middle adolescent age band (14, 15, and 16 years). A majority of the youth served were Black females (89%), and the remaining 11% were Hispanic females.

Youth who are eligible and begin the program are assessed using the Positive Achievement Change Tool. All youth were identified as moderate or high risk, with 45% of youth assessed as high risk and moderate needs, and 41% were assessed as high risk and high needs.

RISK & NEEDS

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	0 (0%)	2 (9%)	0 (0%)	2 (9%)
	Moderate	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	10 (45%)	11 (50%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (41%)	9 (41%)
TOTAL		0 (0%)	3 (14%)	19 (86%)	22 (100%)

MEDLOCK

121

Youth Served

119

Unique Youth Served

192

ALOS (Days)

86

Admissions

85

Unique Youth Admitted

46

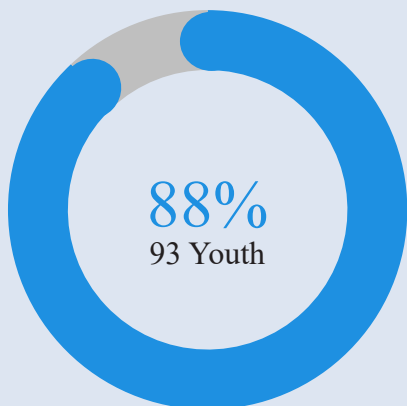
ADP

The Lyle B. Medlock Residential Treatment Center, located in South Dallas County, is a secure juvenile residential placement facility designed for male youth who need a highly structured environment and an escalated level of supervision. Youth must be court-ordered to participate in the Medlock Treatment Center and be between the ages of 13 and 18 years. The program aims to support youth in developing and promoting positive thinking and behavior by teaching them appropriate rules and behavioral expectations, enabling them to meet their needs while respecting the rights of others. Youth placed at Medlock require a systematized schedule with access to supportive services where they participate in group, individual, and life-skills counseling, attend drug education classes, and engage in recreational, therapeutic, and well-being activities. The facility also offers various programs that emphasize the development of fundamental skills related to health, hygiene, independent living, and employment. With the capacity to accommodate 72 youth, the Medlock Treatment Center provides a supportive, controlled environment that meets the needs of male youth as they develop and mature toward positive change and growth. The estimated length of the program is 6 to 9 months.

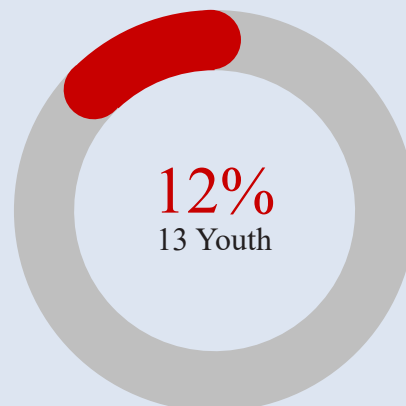
Of particular note is that the Medlock residential facility was identified by DCJD executive leadership as an initial implementation site for the implementation of Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT). DBT is a research-informed, evidence-based practice that promotes healthy approaches to coping with stress, emotion regulation, and the improvement of relationships with others. Medlock began the implementation of DBT in July of 2024 and will continue to be a model for DBT well into the future.

The Medlock Center admitted 86 youth in 2025, 85 were unique youth. The Center also discharged 106 youth, 93 (88%) successfully and 13 (12%) were discharged unsuccessfully.

DISCHARGES



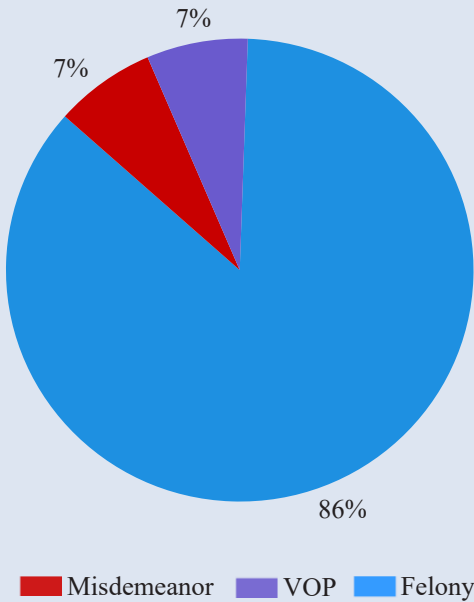
	ALOS (Days)
Max	422
Average	205
Min	98



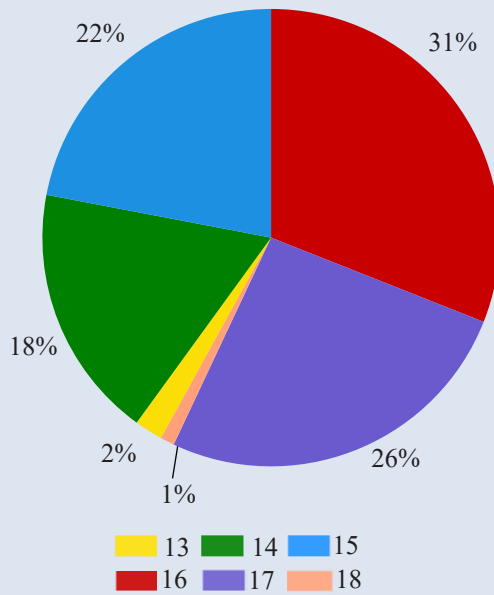
	ALOS (Days)
Max	197
Average	88
Min	18

YOUTH SERVED

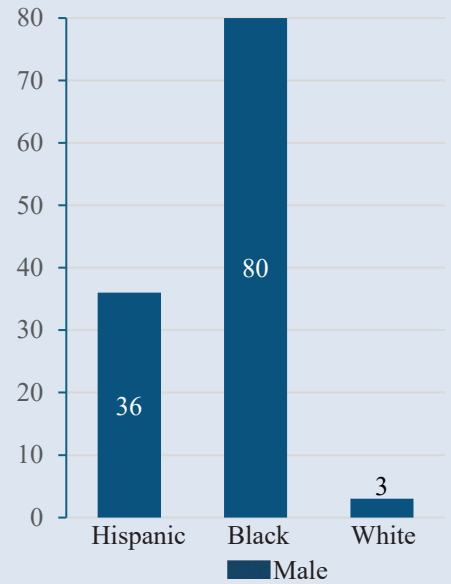
OFFENSE LEVEL



AGE AT ADMISSION



RACE & GENDER



The Medlock RTC served 121 youth and 119 unique youth in 2025. The average number of youth served per day was 46. The average time in the program was 192 days, but ranged from 18 to 422 days. Youth who were discharged successfully had a higher average length of stay (205 days) than those who were discharged unsuccessfully (88 days).

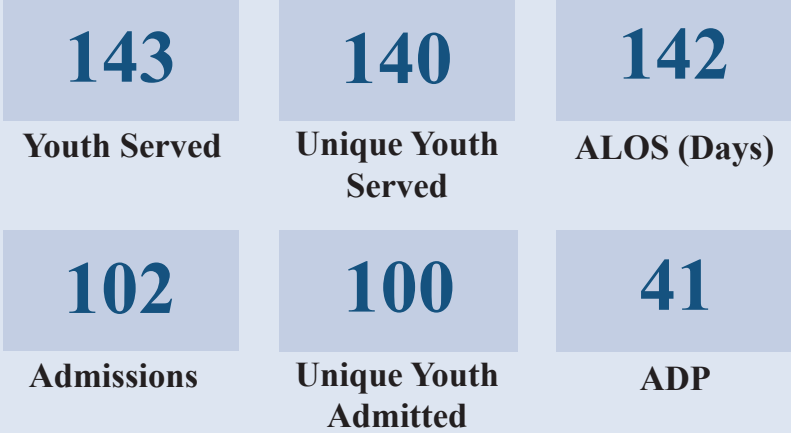
The majority of participants (86%) had a felony offense, and 97% were between 14 and 17 years of age. Over two-thirds of the youth were Black males (67%), 30% were Hispanic, and 3% were White.

All participants were assessed for risk and needs. The distribution of risk and need levels is shown in the matrix below. The majority of youth were assessed as moderate or high risk (99%) or moderate or high need (80%). Almost one-fourth of youth (24%) were assessed as high risk and high need and nearly half (48%) of youth were assessed as high risk and moderate needs. While youth placed in Medlock RTC are generally assessed at higher risk bands, the 2025 population had 24 (20%) assessed as low needs.

RISK & NEEDS

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1 (1%)	23 (19%)	0 (0%)	24 (20%)
	Moderate	0 (0%)	10 (8%)	58 (48%)	68 (56%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	29 (24%)	29 (24%)
TOTAL		1 (1%)	33 (27%)	87 (72%)	121 (100%)

YOUTH VILLAGE

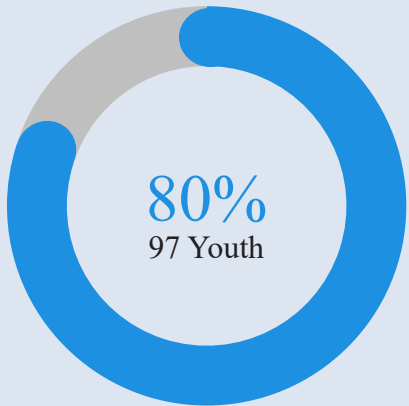


The Dallas County Youth Village is a non-secure placement facility designed to offer residential care for male youth aged 10 to 17 years who require more intensive support and an escalated level of supervision than what community-based programs can provide. Youth Village focuses on helping residents make responsible behavior adjustments through various therapeutic approaches such as Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Cognitive Restructuring, Problem Solving, Behavioral Therapy, and Parent Guidance Training. Similar to the Medlock facility, Youth Village was a pilot site for the initial implementation of the DBT framework in July 2024.

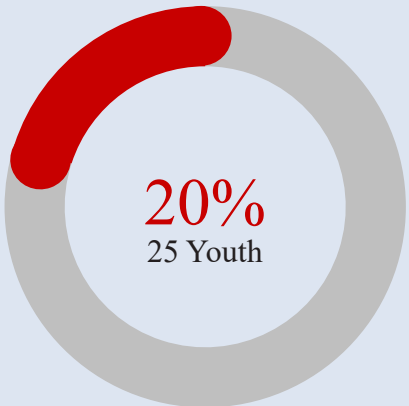
The overarching goal of the Youth Village programming environment is to support residents in developing new ways of thinking and problem-solving, leading to positive behavioral change for all participants. At Youth Village, participants are required to attend counseling and school, aiming to promote the development of positive social skills. Moreover, the program offers diverse vocational training opportunities, including culinary arts, welding, and forklift operation. These vocational opportunities lead to obtaining marketable skills and certifications such as ServSafe, OSHA-10, and welding/forklift operations. Youth who have demonstrated compliance with program rules and motivation to succeed have the opportunity to participate in enrichment events such as attending a Mavericks basketball game or visiting the Perot Museum of Nature and Science. Typically, the program’s duration ranges from 4 to 6 months, allowing participants to complete the program and acquire valuable skills that will translate to their continued development after they are discharged.

Youth Village admitted 102 total youth in 2025, 100 of whom were unique youth. A significant proportion (80%) of youth were discharged successfully.

DISCHARGES



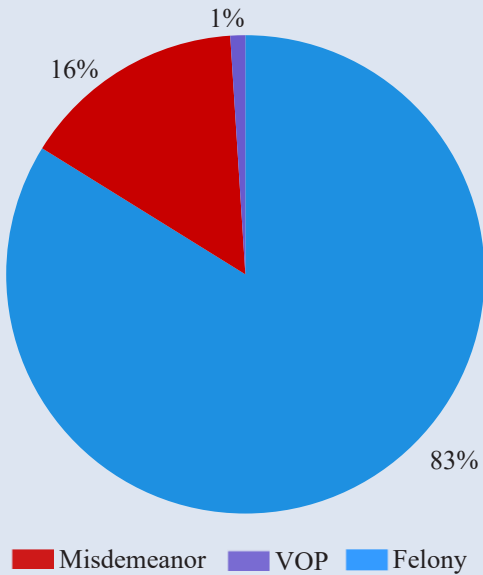
	ALOS (Days)
Max	269
Average	173
Min	71



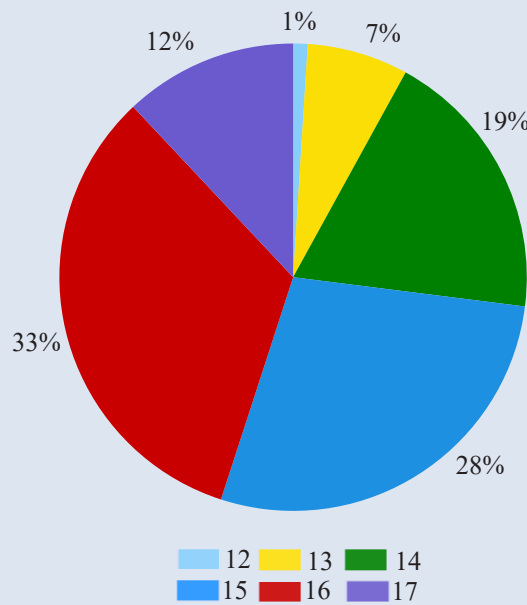
	ALOS (Days)
Max	135
Average	39
Min	2

YOUTH SERVED

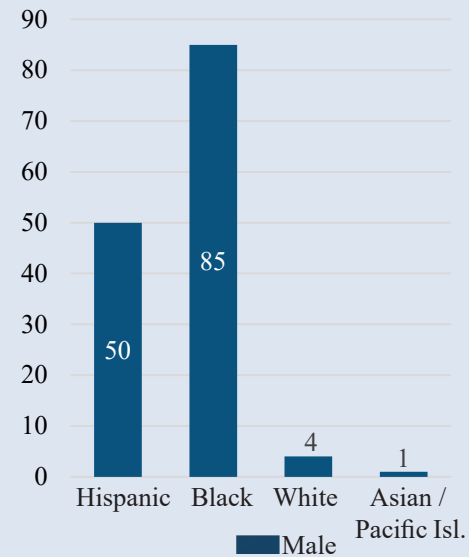
OFFENSE LEVEL



AGE AT ADMISSION



RACE & GENDER



The Youth Village residential program served 143 youth and 140 unique youth in 2025. The average daily population was 41 youth. The average length of stay was 142 days, but ranged from 2 to 269 days. Of the youth who participated in the program, 83% had a felony offense. The majority of participants (80%) were from the middle adolescent age band (14, 15, and 16 years of age). Most youth were Black (n=85, 61%), with Hispanic youth being the next largest racial/ethnic group (n=50, 36%).

All participating youth were assessed for risk and needs. The distribution of risk and need levels is shown in the matrix below. Youth were predominantly assessed as moderate or high risk (94%). More than two-fifths (43%) of youth were assessed as high risk and moderate need.

RISK & NEEDS

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	9 (6%)	32 (22%)	0 (0%)	41 (29%)
	Moderate	0 (0%)	17 (12%)	62 (43%)	79 (55%)
	High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	23 (16%)	23 (16%)
TOTAL		9 (6%)	49 (34%)	85 (59%)	143 (100%)

The New Academy for Academic Excellence at Medlock

A new educational facility focusing on a responsive, student-centered, and therapeutic educational framework



Part of the finished school at Medlock

Dallas County's Lyle B. Medlock Youth Treatment Center opened a new Academy for Academic Excellence in 2025. Medlock provides secure placement and highly structured care and supervision for court-ordered male youth typically between the ages of 13 and 17 years. Medlock's new Academy for Academic Excellence represents a strategic shift from a traditional instructional model to a more responsive, student-centered, and therapeutic educational framework that addresses the individual academic, social-emotional, and personal needs of all students.

The new school provides an environment that is intentionally designed to be more spacious, allowing Medlock staff the ability to better integrate academic instruction, behavioral support, and post-secondary readiness into a cohesive setting.

Compared to the previous school at Medlock, the new school allows staff to prioritize individualized learning pathways aligned to each student's academic level, credit attainment, and transition goals; embed social-emotional learning and behavioral interventions (e.g., Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) Life Skills classes during the instructional day) to support self-regulation and decision-making; and achieve stronger alignment between education and transition outcomes, including workforce readiness and successful reentry. Additionally, the new school has an increased emphasis on data-driven instruction, cross-functional collaboration with facility staff, and structured systems of accountability to ensure consistency of services.



Youth learning in the new math classroom

Since the opening of the new school, staff have observed meaningful gains in both student engagement and staff effectiveness. For students, the new model used by the Academy for Academic Excellence at Medlock has resulted in an increase in participation and investment in learning, improvement in school credit accumulation and academic progress while enrolled in the school. The school has seen significant improvement in the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), a standardized test measuring students' ability to apply the knowledge and skills they have learned in school, and assessment outcomes. Students have shown stronger connections between educational experiences and future goals, as well as a reduction in student altercations.

For staff, the new school has provided greater clarity in instructional expectations and performance standards. Across departments, the school has strengthened collaboration, including education and facility teams. In the past few years, the Dallas County Juvenile Department has shifted to focus on DBT, an evidence-based psychotherapy that focuses on mindfulness, distress tolerance, emotional regulation, and interpersonal effectiveness. The Medlock school has created opportunities for the DBT Treatment Team to collaboratively problem-solve and implement targeted interventions aligned with individual student needs.

The shifts made with the implementation of the new school have fostered a more cohesive culture and climate committed to empowering students to maximize their potential academically, socially, and personally. As staff move forward, they will continue to refine systems, monitor outcomes, and strengthen partnerships to ensure the school remains responsive, effective, and aligned with education standards, facility regulations, and therapeutic goals.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

2025 CALENDAR YEAR

Program Location	Total Served	Successful Exits	Unsuccessful Exits	Other Exits	Total Exits
Letot					
Culinary	102	73	18	0	91
Coding	91	54	3	0	57
Medlock					
Culinary	13	11	0	2	13
Youth Village					
Culinary	36	33	0	1	34
Welding	14	7	0	6	13

Youth who are participating in residential placement at the Letot Center, Medlock, and Youth Village can avail themselves of a vocational program in culinary arts, welding, and computer coding, depending on the specific campus where they reside. Participation can lead to certifications that can be valuable as these young people prepare for entering the workforce or pursuing further education. Most youth who participate in one of the vocational programs successfully complete it, as seen in the table above. At Letot, there is a coding course that can represent a considerable advantage to those youth who actively participate and complete it, especially in the present technology-forward job market. The welding program leads to OSHA-10 certification, and an official OSHA-10 card from the U.S. Department of Labor, a common requirement for entry-level employment in several industries. The culinary program not only demonstrates cooking techniques but also teaches appropriate food handling strategies that can lead to a food handling certification. The Dallas County Juvenile Department has pursued many partnerships to help increase the probability of success for the young people under its authority.



Letot youth making pasta

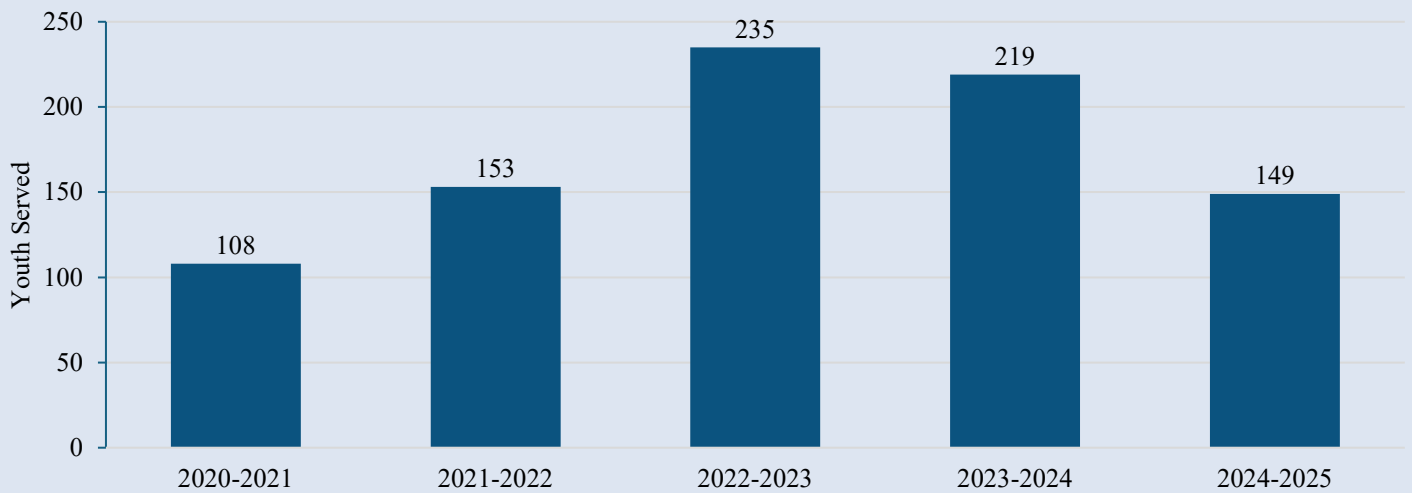


Youth welding at Youth Village



Culinary students cooking

JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

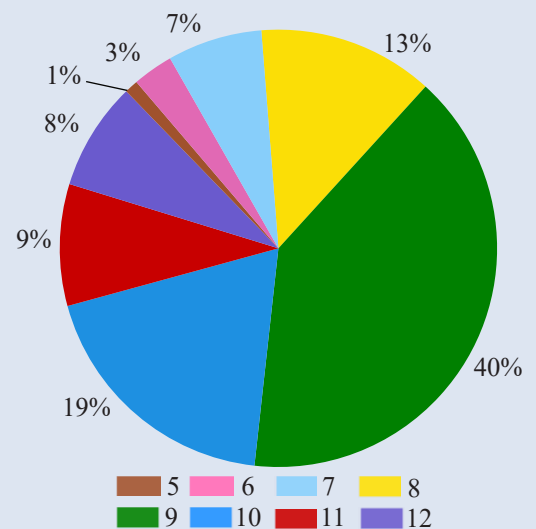


The Texas Legislature mandates that juvenile boards in counties with populations greater than 125,000 operate a Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP). The JJAEP provides education services to youth who have been expelled from their conventional school settings for serious school-related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

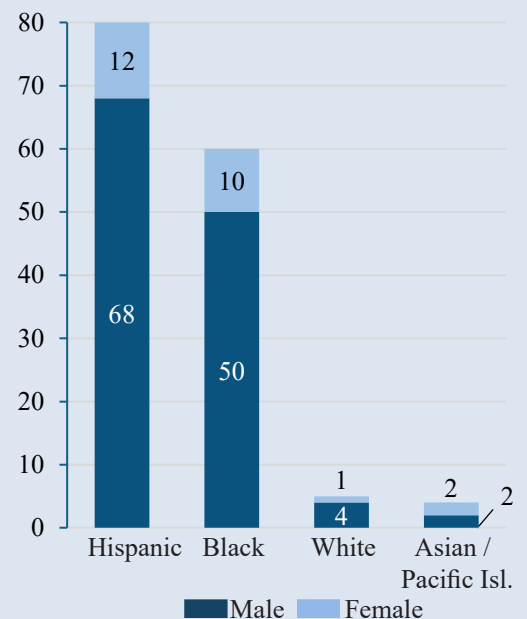
The bar graph above provides the academic year-to-year number of youth served by the JJAEP.

- From the 2023-2024 to the 2024-2025 academic school year there was a 40% decrease in the number of youth served
- Most youth were in the 9th grade (40%) when they entered JJAEP, and the 10th grade comprised 19% of the admitted population for the 2024-2025 school year
- Hispanic youth comprised 53% of the JJAEP population
- Black youth comprised 40% of the JJAEP population
- Female youth represented approximately 17% of the JJAEP population

GRADE AT ENTRY

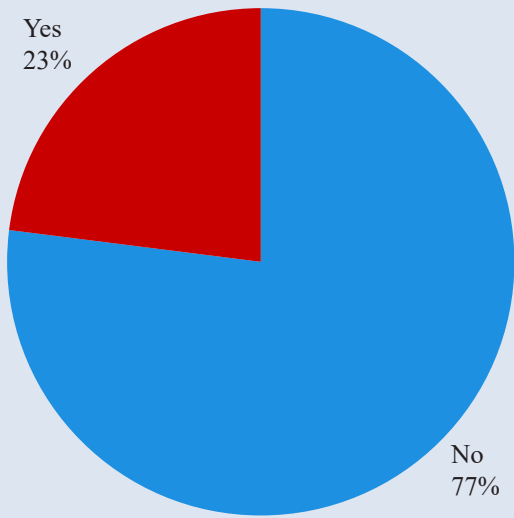


RACE & GENDER

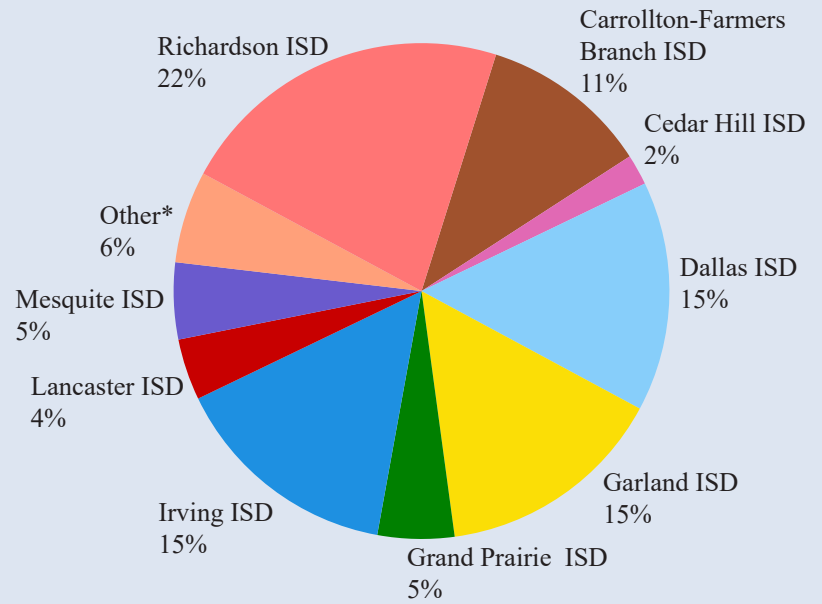


JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

SPECIAL EDUCATION



SCHOOL DISTRICT

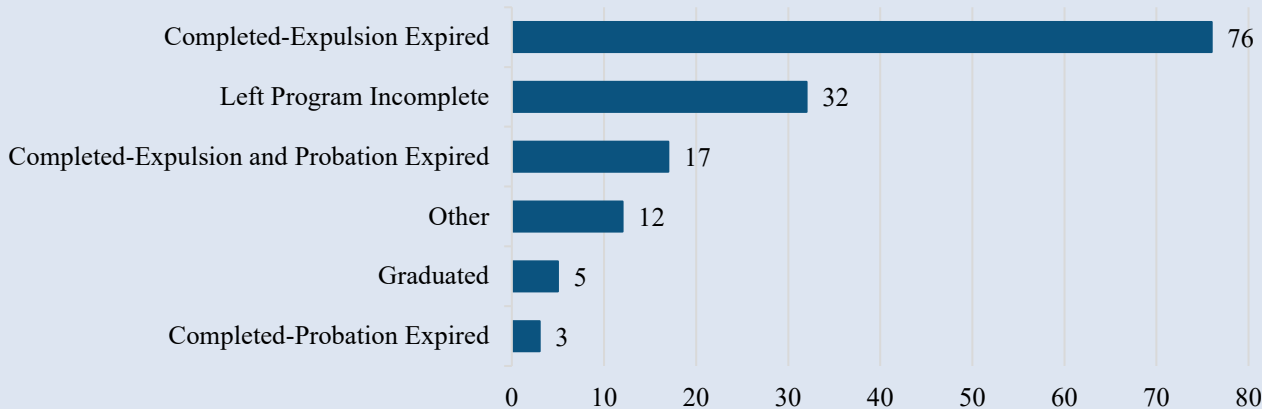


The JJAEP population was comprised of youth from several North Texas independent school districts (ISDs). Richardson, Garland, Dallas, and Irving ISD represented 67% of the JJAEP population. The “Other” category represented 6% of the JJAEP population and was comprised of youth from Coppell and DeSoto ISDs, among others.

- 23% of youth required special education support
- 145 youth were discharged from Dallas County JJAEP
- Most youth completed JJAEP or their expulsion expired (52%)
- 22% of youth left the JJAEP prior to completion
- 3% of youth graduated from JJAEP with a high school diploma
- The majority of youth were placed in JJAEP for a mandatory offense (64%)

	Expulsion Type
Mandatory	95
Discretionary	54

2024-2025 DISCHARGES (n=145)



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

District 4: Serving Their Community

How District 4 youth have served their community throughout 2025.



District 4 Staff

Throughout 2025, the Dallas County Juvenile Department's (DCJD) District 4 Probation Officers and youth actively participated in a variety of community service projects. Community Service Restitution is court ordered as one of the Terms and Conditions of Probation and a component of the Deferred Prosecution Program. District 4 has observed that community service can have a meaningful and positive impact on youth, especially when structured and focused on personal growth within their community. With District 4's understanding of the importance of meaningful community service in 2025, over 50 youth performed 250 hours of community service. Many of these events took place on Saturday mornings, where both youth and Probation Officers volunteered their personal time to serve their community.

At the start of the year, District 4 youth provided cleaning and landscaping services at Mesquite Fellowship Baptist Church. Following this event, District 4 partnered with the Center of Hope in White Rock, an organization that seeks to provide basic needs to those in their community. Through District 4's partnership with the Center of Hope, youth helped distribute groceries to more than 1,500 families.



Youth distributing groceries

In March, District 4 participated in the Mesquite Trash Bash, a city-wide cleanup where everyone in the community can come together to "help keep Mesquite beautiful" by picking up litter throughout the city. To thank the youth for their participation in the event, District 4 staff organized an outing for the youth at CiCi's Pizza.

In November, youth assisted New Hope Baptist Church with additional cleaning and landscaping services.

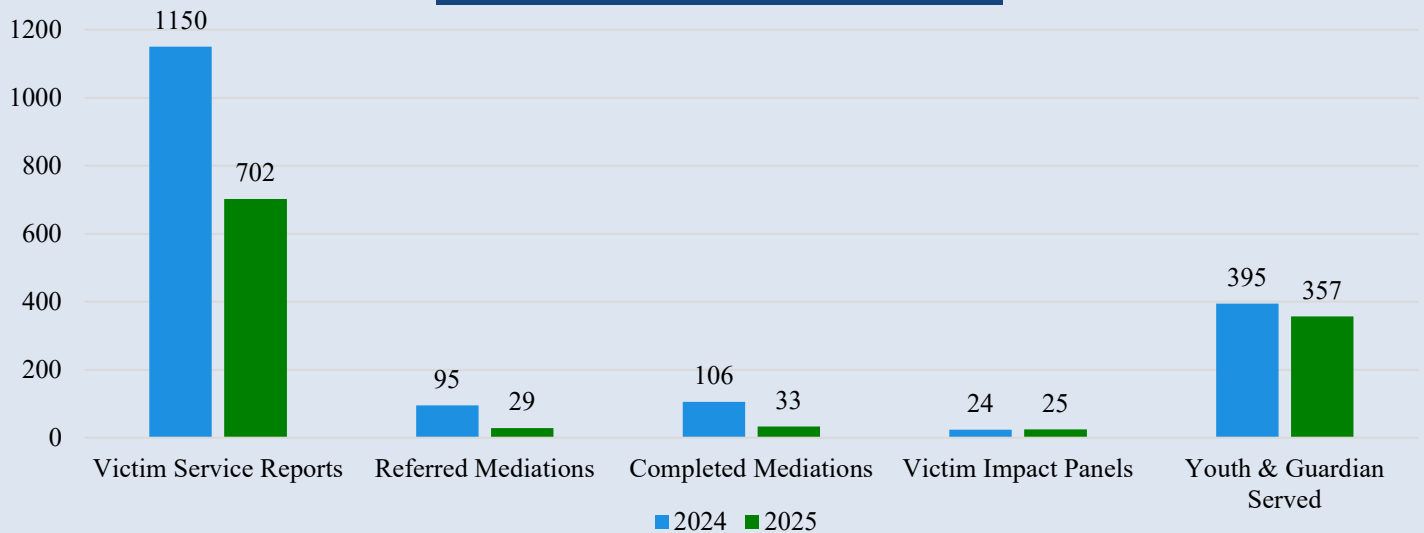
To close out the year, District 4 youth and staff participated in the annual Mesquite Santa Cop Toy Drive. The Unit, including support staff, collected, organized, and boxed toys for the Mesquite ISD students. In the end, District 4 contributed in providing Christmas gifts to over 1,000 families.

During the Christmas event, two (2) parents participated alongside their youth to complete service hours. Following the event, Officers Segoviano and Roberts were informed that the experience fostered guidance, encouragement, and strengthened relationships. The parents shared that the opportunity allowed them to connect with their children on a deeper level and expressed that giving back to the community was both meaningful and rewarding.

The support provided by the DCJD allowed District 4 to make a meaningful impact on its community through a variety of service events. The success of these service activities would not be possible without the efforts of District 4 staff who work with community organizations to provide opportunities for DCJD youth. This is an excellent example of how Dallas County youth are giving back to their community through service.

VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

VICTIM SERVICES UNIT ACTIVITIES



The Victim Services Unit of the Dallas County Juvenile Department (DCJD) is an advocacy measure that was developed for offense victims. Victims are most often defined by having a violent or property offense against them by a juvenile offender under the authority of the DCJD. Victim Services ensures that victims are aware of their rights, and that they also know and understand the proceedings in their corresponding cases, including relevant court dates, and are provided notifications about the status of their cases as necessary.

Youth Service Reports were down by 39% in 2025 from 2024. Referred Mediations decreased by 69% and completed Mediations decreased by 69% from 2024 to 2025. Mediations are a specific advocacy measure that facilitates a face-to-face interaction between the victim(s) and the offender. The interactions are monitored by specially trained staff with the objective of discussing restitution and encouraging offender accountability.

COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION

Community Service Restitution is an accountability measure imposed by the court requiring youth to complete volunteer hours with a government or nonprofit organization that reinforces prosocial behavior. These hours represent a considerable benefit to the juvenile department. The hours also represent a proactive and meaningful way of fortifying the tenets of social responsibility and accountability. In 2025, 22,239 hours of community service were completed by youth under the juvenile department authority.

39,257

Hours Assessed

22,239

Hours Performed

23,684

Hours Waived

The Evening Reporting Center Inaugural Spring Flag Football Tournament

Allowing Dallas County youth to showcase their growth and experience new opportunities



ERC youth at the 2025 flag football tournament

On March 14, 2025, the Evening Reporting Center (ERC), a Dallas County Juvenile Department initiative, successfully hosted its inaugural department-wide Spring Flag Football Tournament at Molina High School. The event brought together approximately 60 attendees, including youth participants, coaches, probation staff, and family members, in a day defined by teamwork, structure, and positive engagement.

The tournament featured teams from multiple probation districts, highlighting the collaborative spirit of the program. In a competitive but respectful environment, District 6 secured third place, District 1 earned second, and the ERC team claimed the championship title. The event concluded without any major issues, reflecting the strong supervision and organization provided by staff.

Beyond the competition, the event reinforced the program’s emphasis on accountability and community involvement. All youth participants contributed to cleaning the football field and the surrounding track area, earning eight community service hours in the process. This hands-on effort emphasized the ERC’s broader mission of fostering responsibility and civic engagement.



ERC youth at the 2025 flag football tournament

The Evening Reporting Center serves as an alternative to detention for post-adjudicated male youth ages 13 to 17. Participants attend the program four days a week—Monday through Thursday, from 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. over a 28-day period. During that time, youth engage in a structured schedule that blends education, recreation, and personal development.

At the core of the ERC’s curriculum is Decision Points, an evidence-based program designed to help youth better understand and manage their decision-making processes. The curriculum introduces participants to the concept of the “Trouble Cycle,” a pattern of behavior involving offending, arrest, punishment, and reoffending, and provides them with practical tools to break that cycle. By encouraging youth to reflect on key questions during everyday situations, the program promotes thoughtful choices and long-term behavioral change.

In addition to Decision Points, the ERC provides a wide range of services aimed at holistic development. These include group mentoring, individual counseling, anger management, leadership training, employment preparation, and drug education. Participants also receive instruction in critical thinking, character building, and independent living skills, alongside specialized support such as gang intervention and community service restitution.

The success of the inaugural flag football tournament reflects the program’s broader impact: creating structured, supportive environments where youth can build skills, strengthen relationships, and envision new possibilities for their futures. As the ERC continues to expand its programming, events like this tournament serve as powerful reminders that positive change is both achievable and sustainable when opportunity meets guidance.

SERVICE PINS & RETIREES

20 YEARS

Torosha Allen	Jose Miranda	Maria Sanchez
John Davenport	Ulisa Mitchell	Elizabeth Sosa
Frederick Faulk	Sharon Murphy	Sisay Tolla
Karla Florence	Chanequa Ned	Ruben Torres
Emily Ivey	Wallace Peel	Shirel Vault
Wavelon Jones	Terry Pierson	Tamara Ware
Tyra Lafrance	Lashanda Richards	Lamonth Wright
Willie Meredith-Hall	Kevin Riggs	

25 YEARS

Patience Anyanna	Melissa Linn	Byron Thompson
Patricia Johnson	Gerrick Miles	Aaron White
Ila Kilgore	Sylvia Politz	

30 YEARS

Mark Thomas

35 YEARS

Vonda Clark	Tracy Hall	Lisa Murad
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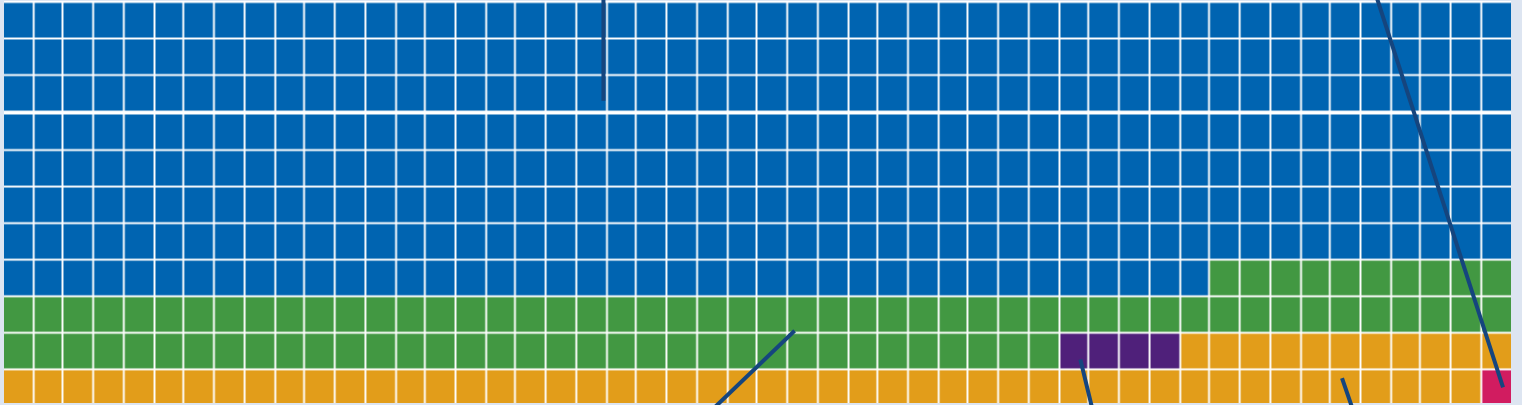
RETIREES

Gyan 'Tony' Alexander	Reondo Haring	Alvin Lovely
Paul Allen	Sarah Henderson	Lydia Owens
Christopher Ambers	Cornelia Henry	Cristina Picaso-Cardona
Shirley Broadway	Marilyn Hopes	Ronald Queen
Tony Burley	Ernestine Ingram	Angelina Rodriguez-Diaz
Blair Cyres	Richard Jackson	Susan Sanders
Marquis Devine Derrough	Bernadette Johnson	Virginia Ward
John Dungo	Curtis Johnson Sr.	Christopher Wilson
Derk Eilert	Tracy Jones	

2025 FISCAL YEAR EXPENDITURES

Dallas County	71.70%
General Fund	\$ 66,438,905

Local Funds	0.21%
Youth Services Advisory Board Fund	\$ 193,685



State Aid	17.30%
Basic Probation Supervision	\$ 7,681,556
Community Programs (Non-Residential)	\$ 1,255,918
Pre & Post Adjudication (Residential)	\$ 1,913,930
Commitment Diversion	\$ 626
Mental Health Services	\$ 1,581,062
Grant M - Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP)	\$ 239,632
Discretionary State Aid	\$ 77,841
Salary Adjustment Grant	\$ 3,508,584

Office of the Governor (OOG)	0.80%
Juvenile Residential Drug Treatment Center	\$ 233,531
Mental Health Court	\$ 104,831
ASAP Grant	\$ 354,813
Girls Who Code	\$ 61,640

Education	10.99%
Academy for Academic Excellence (AAE-Texas Education Agency Funds)	\$ 8,448,144
Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP)	\$ 1,881,469

TOTAL **\$ 93,976,167**

Note: Due to particular reporting requirements, this Annual Report represents the 2025 calendar year; however, the financial data reported on this page is for FY2025, which is represented by the period from October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025.

Adjudicated - Juveniles can be adjudicated delinquent or not delinquent. When a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, the allegations against him/her are found “true” by a judge or jury.

ADP - Average Daily Population is a metric that represents the daily average of the number of youths in a facility. The value of this metric is based on a certain amount of elapsed time.

ALOS - Average Length of Stay is a metric that represents the average amount of time (measured in days) the youth has 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 they can be transferred to their home jurisdiction are coded as “contract detention.” This also applies to bench warrants. “Contract” in this context means there is an agreement between jurisdictions to hold/detain the juvenile.

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 voluntary, limited supervision program made available to youth who have [generally] been referred to a juvenile department for the first time and represent a low to moderate risk to reoffend. Youth who complete the DPP can have their case dismissed 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 - Associated with a specific program or court where participation and a successful completion effectively “diverts” (i.e., reroutes) the youth from the standard juvenile justice proceedings that involve adjudication and probation.

Juvenile Probation - A mechanism used by juvenile justice agencies that serve 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.

PACT (Positive Achievement Change Tool) - The PACT is the actuarial juvenile risk and needs assessment instrument used in the State of Texas.

Probation - A dispositional alternative 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 requirements, typically addressing the needs of the youth and his/her family.

QA - Quality Assurance.

Residential 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.

Risk & Needs - Static and dynamic factors that are identified through the process of actuarial assessment of the youth. Such an assessment is administered to a youth when s/he is 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.

