



# Tarrant County Juvenile Services Annual Report



**2015**

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## Tarrant County Juvenile Board Members<sup>1</sup>

Honorable Elizabeth Beach - Criminal District Court No.1  
Honorable Nancy Berger - 322<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Wade Birdwell - 342<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Robb Catalano - Criminal District Court No. 3  
Honorable John Chupp - 141<sup>st</sup> District Court  
Honorable Don Cosby - 67<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable David Evans - 48<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable George Gallagher - 396<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Ruben Gonzalez, Jr. - 432<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable David Hagermann - 297<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable William Harris - 233<sup>rd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Jerome Hennigan - 324<sup>th</sup> District Court - Juvenile Board Chairman  
Honorable Tom Lowe III - 236<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Susan McCoy - 153<sup>rd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Tim Menikos - 323<sup>rd</sup> District Court - Tarrant County Juvenile Judge  
Honorable Jesus Nevarez, Jr. - 231<sup>st</sup> District Court  
Honorable Mark Pittman - 352<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Wayne Salvant - Criminal District Court No. 2  
Honorable Michael Sinha - 360<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Louis E. Sturns - 213<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Mike Thomas - Criminal District Court No. 4  
Honorable R.H. Wallace - 96<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Judith Wells - 325<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Mollee Westfall - 371<sup>st</sup> District Court  
Honorable Glen Whitley - Tarrant County Judge  
Honorable Melody Wilkinson - 17<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Scott Wisch - 372<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Dana Womack - 348<sup>th</sup> District Court

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<sup>1</sup> Juvenile Board members as of December 31, 2015.

# Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Vision, Mission & Core Values

## VISION

A safe and healthy quality of life for our communities.

## MISSION STATEMENT

To operate a justice organization that supports victim rights and community safety while fostering productive, responsible behavior for youth and families.

## CORE VALUES

**A** **APPLICATION OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE:** We provide fair and responsive treatment for victims of juvenile crime in a manner that affirms victim's experience while addressing offender rehabilitation.

**S** **ERVICE TO THE COURT:** We serve the Court and execute its orders in a partnership involving the youth, family, probation officer, victim, and community.

**P** **ARTNERSHIPS:** We partner with families, communities, and organizations to seek solutions to juvenile crime.

**I** **NDIVIDUAL STRENGTH-FOCUSED APPROACH:** We implement probation strategies which support a youth's successful functioning in the community as well as personal accountability for injury caused; assist youth to recognize their value and identify personal strengths through interventions which build assets and increase capabilities; and help families support their children in overcoming barriers to growth and responsible behavior.

**R** **ESPECT:** We act with sensitivity to racial, ethnic, cultural, familial, and offense diversity; provide services in a professional and ethical manner; and demonstrate appreciation and respect for all employees recognizing that our mission is more important than role.

**E** **XCELLENCE:** We strive for excellence in service delivery by implementing evidence-based practices that are creative, flexible, innovative, technologically refined, and measured.

## Overview of Tarrant County Juvenile Services

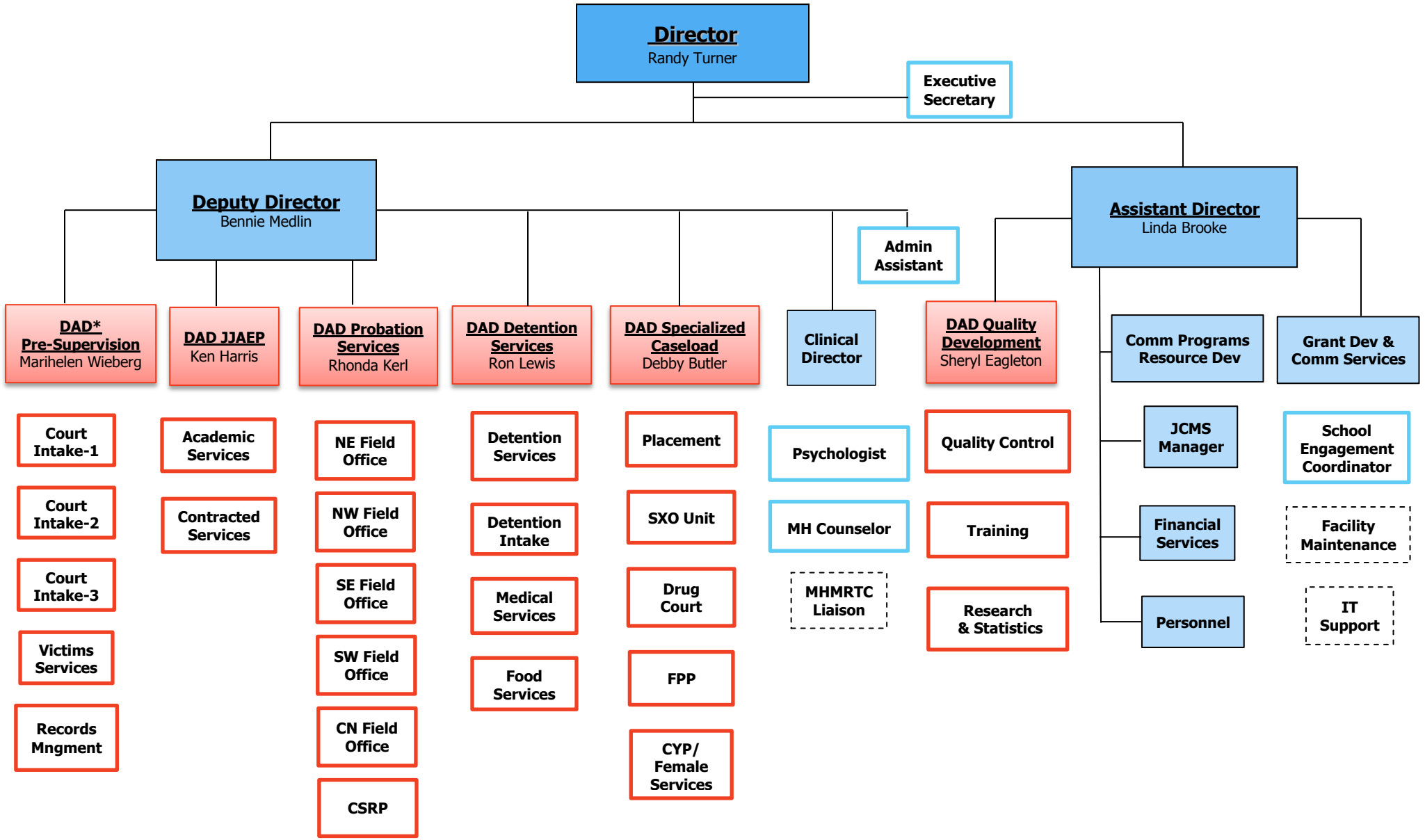
Services are provided to juveniles under the authority of the Tarrant County Juvenile Board, which has designated the 323rd State District Court to serve as the Juvenile Court. The current presiding judge of the Juvenile Court is Judge Tim Menikos. Three associate judges assist Judge Menikos: Judge James Teel, Judge Ellen Smith, and Judge Kim Brown.

By statute, Tarrant County Juvenile Services (TCJS) is the agency designated to receive law enforcement reports of law violations defined either as delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision allegedly committed by juveniles (children ages 10 through 16). Delinquent conduct includes Class A & B misdemeanors as well as felony-grade offenses. Conduct indicating a need for supervision includes Class C misdemeanors transferred from a justice or municipal court and include public intoxication, truancy, running away, inhalant abuse, and violation of school disciplinary codes that result in expulsion.

Services performed by TCJS include screening and diversion of cases to community resources, presenting objective reports to the court for use at disposition, executing court-ordered treatment and supervision, administering community corrections programs, securing alternative placement, and administering collection of court-ordered probation fees. TCJS has developed programs and operations with the goal of diverting youth from the juvenile justice system at the earliest appropriate point. The Juvenile Court endorses this belief by striving to identify the least restrictive environment for the care and rehabilitation of children while assuring community safety. To this end, TCJS has developed a range of community and home-based programs as additional options in solving the problem of juvenile crime. TCJS has the ability to offer a diverse continuum of services to youth and families of Tarrant County.

TCJS operates the Juvenile Detention Center, which is a 24-hour secure facility for the temporary detention of juveniles for serious law violations. The goal of the center is to provide supervision, activities, and counseling that will benefit each child during his stay. Services provided include educational, medical, recreational, and life skills training as well as daily written observations of each child for use by the court.

# Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Organizational Chart



\*DAD = Deputy Assistant Director

## Overview Calendar Year 2015

Total Number of Formal Referrals	3238
Total Number of Youth Referred	2423
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population Aged 10-16 (207,342) <sup>2</sup>	15.6
Total Number of Adjudications	555
Percent of Referrals resulting in Adjudication	17.1%
Total Number of Adjudicated Youth	494
Total Number of Referrals w/ Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	492
Total Number of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation	449
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	88.6
Percent of Referrals resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	15.3%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	506
Total Number of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	481
Percent of Referrals placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	15.6%
Total Number of Modifications	248
Percent of Referrals resulting in Modification	7.4%
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	44
Total Number of Certifications	0

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<sup>2</sup> Population projection based on 0.5 migration scenario as provided by the Texas State Demographer.

## Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

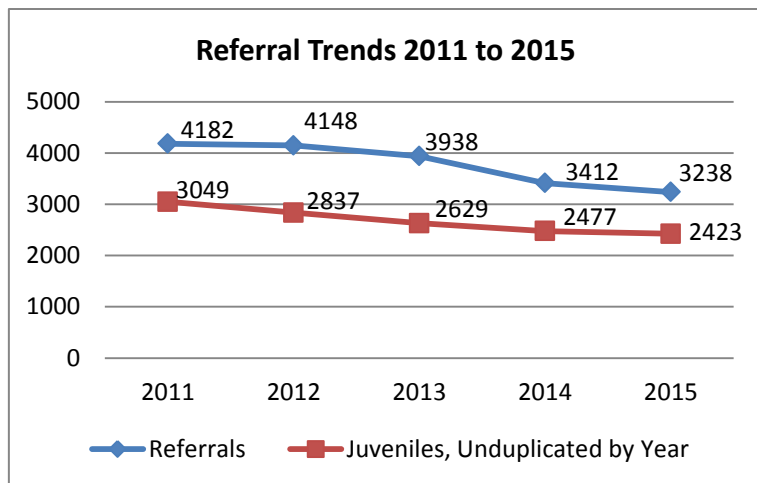
The Texas Family Code defines referral to juvenile court as “the referral of a child or child’s case to the office or official, including intake officer or probation officer, designated by the juvenile board to process children within the juvenile justice system” (p. 199).<sup>3</sup> Juveniles are referred to Tarrant County Juvenile Service (TCJS) for alleged delinquent behavior (including both felony and misdemeanor referrals), violation of probation, or conduct indicating a need for supervision (CINS offense). A juvenile can be referred to TCJS by a law enforcement agency, school, or probation department.

Referral Type	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Formal Referrals</b>		
Formalized	<b>1527</b>	<b>47.2%</b>
Paper Formalized	<b>1711</b>	<b>52.8%</b>
Total Formal Referrals	<b>3238</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Other Referrals</b>		
Interim/Interstate	<b>116</b>	
Contract Detention	<b>65</b>	
Other Administrative	<b>198</b>	
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	<b>224</b>	
Prevention Intervention	<b>410</b>	

### Formal Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

A referral is considered a formal referral when a face-to-face contact occurs between the youth and the probation department. Formal referrals are received in one of two ways, out-of-custody and in-custody. (1) When a youth is referred out-of-custody, the referring agency notifies TCJS of the offense and a letter is sent to the youth’s residence requesting that they appear for intake and processing. Once the youth appears for intake the referral becomes formal. (2) A youth who is referred in-custody is physically brought to the Lynn W. Ross Detention Center by a law enforcement agency for processing and temporary holding/detainment.

The total number of formal referrals has decreased by 22.6% in the last five years (2011-2015). More recently, between 2014 and 2015 there was a 5.1% decrease in formal referrals. Likewise, the number of unduplicated juveniles referred to the department has decreased 20.5% in the last five years and 2.2% between 2014 and 2015.



<sup>3</sup> Sampson, J. & Tindall, H.L. (2013). *Texas Family Code Annotated*. New York, NY: Thomson Reuters.

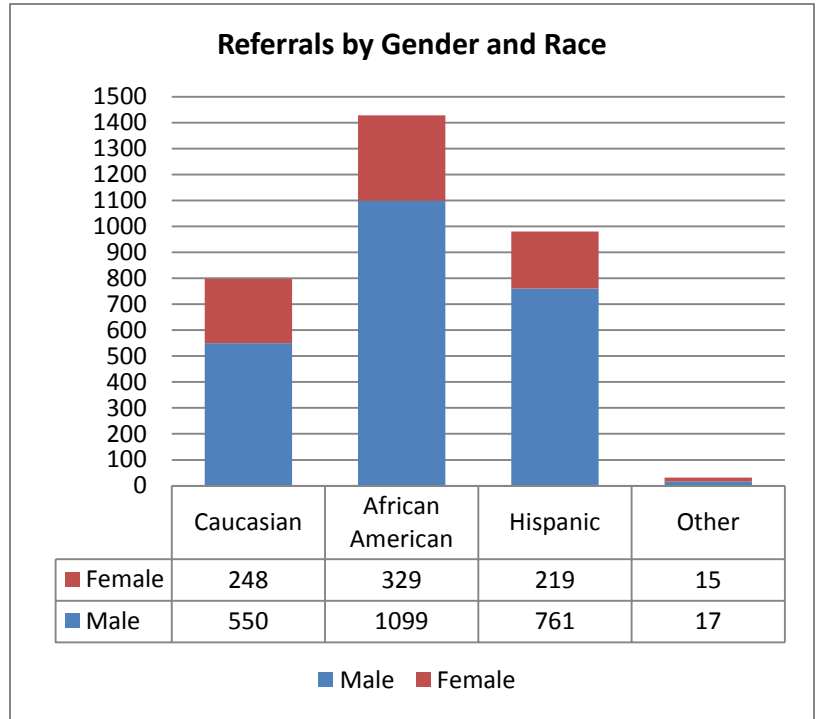
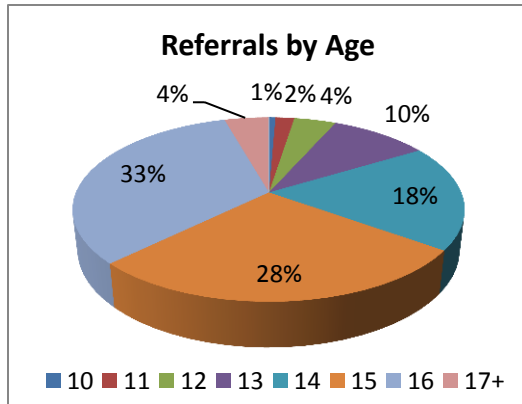


## Formalized Referral Trends 2011 to 2015

Felonies	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1 Year % Change 2014-2015	5 Year % Change 2011-2015
<b>Violent Referrals</b>							
Homicide	9	4	1	4	3	25.0%(-)	66.7%(-)
Attempted Homicide	0	0	1	2	0	100%(-)	-
Sexual Assault, related	82	114	112	112	102	8.9%(-)	24.4%(+)
Robbery	68	68	72	51	90	76.5%(+)	32.4%(+)
Aggravated Assault	261	194	195	219	193	11.9%(-)	26.1%(-)
Other Violent	3	2	3	3	2	33.3%(-)	33.3%(-)
<b>Total Violent Referrals</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>0.3%(-)</b>	<b>7.8%(-)</b>
<b>Non-Violent Referrals</b>							
Burglary	312	249	229	214	187	12.6%(-)	40.1%(-)
Theft	65	59	64	45	65	44.4%(+)	-
Motor Vehicle Theft/UUMV	36	33	39	17	42	>100.0%(+)	16.7%(+)
Drug Offenses	118	84	71	52	45	13.5%(-)	61.9%(-)
Weapons Violations	34	26	40	24	29	20.8%(+)	14.7%(-)
Other Felony	129	116	111	107	108	0.9%(+)	16.3%(-)
<b>Total Non-Violent Referrals</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>3.7%(+)</b>	<b>31.4%(-)</b>
<b>Total Felonies</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1.9%(+)</b>	<b>22.5%(-)</b>
<b>Class A &amp; B Misdemeanors</b>							
Weapons Violations	26	14	15	16	13	18.8%(-)	50.0%(-)
Assault	610	630	570	600	565	5.8%(-)	7.4%(-)
Theft	620	560	662	571	603	5.6%(+)	2.7%(-)
Drug Offenses	480	453	439	401	334	16.7%(-)	30.4%(-)
Other Misdemeanor	655	502	320	316	271	14.2%(-)	58.6%(-)
Contempt of Court	13	8	11	7	6	14.3%(-)	53.8%(-)
<b>Total Class A &amp; B Misdemeanors</b>	<b>2404</b>	<b>2167</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>1911</b>	<b>1792</b>	<b>6.2%(-)</b>	<b>25.5%(-)</b>
<b>Total Delinquent Conduct Referrals</b>	<b>3521</b>	<b>3116</b>	<b>2955</b>	<b>2761</b>	<b>2658</b>	<b>3.7%(-)</b>	<b>24.5%(-)</b>
<b>Violation of Probation</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>7.9%(-)</b>	<b>22.9%(+)</b>
<b>CINS Referrals</b>							
Truancy	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Runaway	209	199	144	109	88	19.3%(-)	57.9%(-)
Theft	0	2	2	1	0	100.0%(-)	-
Disorderly Conduct	2	1	0	0	0	-	100%(-)
Inhalant Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
DUI	0	2	0	0	0	-	-
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Expulsions	26	26	18	8	1	87.5%(-)	96.2%(-)
Other	27	3	1	3	3	-	88.9%(-)
<b>Total CINS Referrals</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>24.0%(-)</b>	<b>65.2%(-)</b>
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>4182</b>	<b>4148</b>	<b>3938</b>	<b>3412</b>	<b>3238</b>	<b>5.1%(-)</b>	<b>22.6%(-)</b>
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	<b>3049</b>	<b>2837</b>	<b>2629</b>	<b>2477</b>	<b>2423</b>	<b>2.2%(-)</b>	<b>20.5%(-)</b>

## Referral Demographic Information

In 2015, 75.0% of juveniles referred were male (n=2427). African American youth accounted for 44.1% of the referrals to the department, followed by Hispanic (30.3%) and Caucasian youth (24.6%). The average age at time of referral was 14.8 years.



## Risk and Need of Referred Clients

All clients formally referred to the department receive a risk and need assessment prior to disposition of the referral.<sup>4</sup> The Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) is the risk and need assessment utilized by TCJS. This assessment is used to determine the juvenile's risk to reoffend and identify each client's criminogenic needs that are contributing to their delinquent behavior. A little over half (53.9%) of the youth receiving a PACT in 2015 were identified as low risk to reoffend. Similarly, over half (54.4%) were identified as low need.

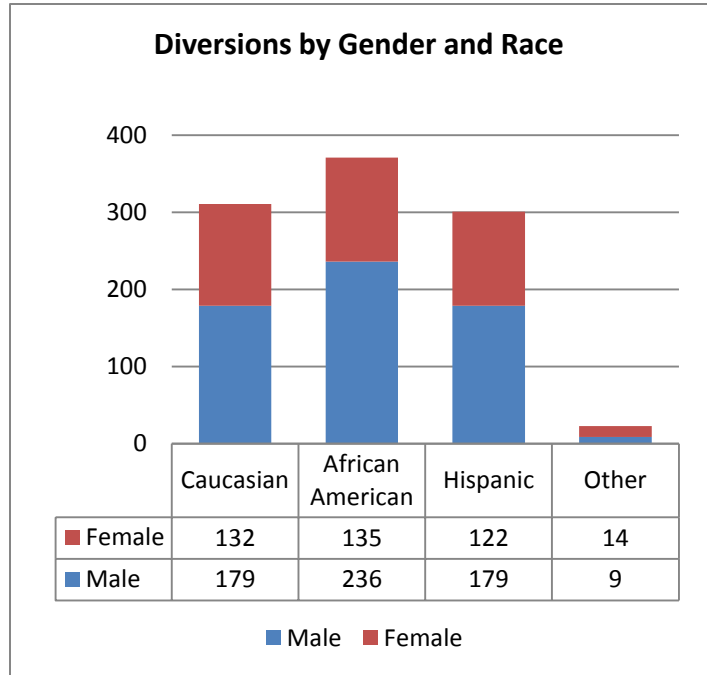
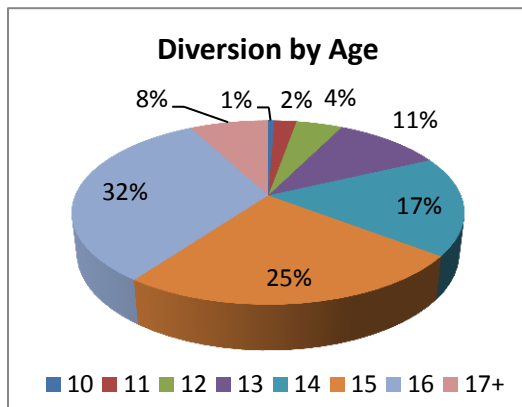
### Referrals by Risk and Need Level

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1406 (48.5%)	171 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1577 (54.4%)
	Moderate	157 (5.4%)	453 (15.6%)	319 (11.0%)	929 (32.1%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	31 (1.1%)	361 (12.5%)	392 (13.5%)
TOTAL		1563 (53.9%)	655 (22.6%)	680 (23.5%)	2898 (100.0%)

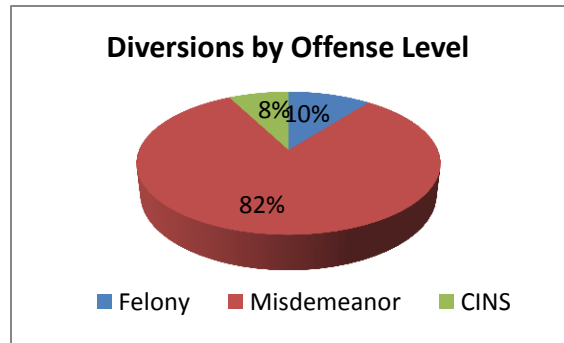
<sup>4</sup> In 2015, there were 340 referrals without an associated PACT.

## Profile of Diverted Youth

In 2015, 31.1% (n=1006) of referrals were diverted from the Tarrant County Juvenile Justice System. Diversion is defined as (1) a youth who is formally referred to the department and subsequently disposed of as supervisory caution without having any other pending referrals or supervision, or (2) a youth who is successfully discharged from the Tarrant County Juvenile Drug Court.



The gender distribution of diverted referrals is 40.1% female and 59.9% male. Slightly more than one-third of the diversions involved African American youth (36.9%), followed by Caucasian youth (30.9%), and Hispanic youth (29.9%). The majority of diverted referrals (89.5%) were for either a misdemeanor (81.8%; n=823) or CINS offense (7.7%; n=77).



### Diversion by Risk and Need Level

The vast majority (87.0%; n=804) of diverted youth were identified as low risk to reoffend and more than three-quarters (79.7%; n=736) were identified as low need.<sup>5</sup>

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	719 (77.8%)	17 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)	736 (79.7%)
	Moderate	85 (9.2%)	72 (7.8%)	5 (0.5%)	162 (17.5%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	12 (1.3%)	14 (1.5%)	26 (2.8%)
TOTAL		804 (87.0%)	101 (10.9%)	19 (2.1%)	924 (100.0%)

<sup>5</sup> In 2015, there were 82 diverted referrals that did not have an associated PACT.

## Court Services

The 323<sup>rd</sup> Family District Court is comprised of four courts that hear Child Welfare and Juvenile Delinquency cases. The most common hearings heard by the Court include detention, adjudication, modification, and disposition hearings. (1) All youth who are detained at the Lynn W. Ross Detention Center are scheduled for a detention hearing the next business day after admission. At this hearing, the judge decides whether to continue detaining the youth or whether the law violation can be safely and effectively resolved if the youth goes home. Youth who continue to be detained receive subsequent detention hearings every ten days and have the opportunity to request additional detention hearings at any time. (2) During the adjudication hearing the Court renders a decision that a delinquent act was or was not committed by the youth as alleged. If the youth is adjudicated delinquent a disposition hearing occurs. (3) At the disposition hearing the Court reviews the social history report and may order probation supervision, placement out of the home, or commitment of the youth to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD). (4) Modification hearings are held for youth who have allegedly violated the conditions of their court-ordered probation. Youth who are found to have violated can have their probation term extended or conditions modified as a result of a modification hearing.

In addition to these more common hearings, the Court also hears determinate sentence and certification hearings. Determinate sentence hearings are reserved for more serious felonies and provide the Court with the option of giving the youth a disposition (probation or commitment) that extends beyond their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. A certification hearing is held as the result of the District Attorney filing a motion to waive jurisdiction of the youth’s felony case to criminal court for criminal proceedings. Youth are eligible for certification based on their age at the time of the alleged felony offense and degree of that offense.

Hearing Type	Number of Hearings Convened	Percent of Convened Hearings
<b>Adjudication Hearings</b>	1012	22.0%
<b>Disposition Hearings</b>	553	12.0%
<b>Motion to Modify Hearings</b>	381	8.3%
<b>Detention Hearings</b>	2070	45.0%
<b>Determinate Sentence Hearings</b>	24 (15 Granted)	0.5%
<b>Certifications filed by D.A.</b>	2 (0 Granted)	0.0%
<b>Miscellaneous Hearings</b>	558	12.1%
<b>Total Hearings</b>	<b>4600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

During 2015, detention hearings accounted for 45.0% of the total hearings heard by the 323<sup>rd</sup> Family District Court. Adjudication (22.0%), disposition (12.0%), and modification (8.3%) hearings accounted for 42.3% of the hearings convened. Of the 24 determinate sentence hearings held, 62.5% (n=15) resulted in the youth receiving a determinate sentence probation or commitment to TJJD. None of the certifications filed by the District Attorney’s Office resulted in the youth being waived to stand trial as an adult for the alleged offense.

## Supervision Average Daily Population

The Tarrant County Juvenile Probation Department (JPD) provides three types of supervision: pre-adjudication, deferred prosecution (DPP), and court-ordered probation. (1) Pre-adjudication supervision is reserved for youth who are pending a court decision and have been placed in a pre-adjudication program or have been released from detention with conditions of release. These supervisions are assigned to a court intake officer who is responsible for ensuring the youth complies with the conditions of the pre-adjudication supervision. Clients participating in the Drug Court program are also supervised at this level. (2) DPP is front-end, post-arrest, pre-adjudication supervision primarily reserved for juveniles charged with a Class A or B misdemeanor or for a singular, first time felony property offense. DPP supervision is short-term, lasting a maximum of six months, with the option of terminating at three months based on the client’s compliance with the conditions of his/her supervision. (3) Juveniles with lengthy or serious referral histories may be placed on court-ordered probation supervision for unlawful behavior for a period not exceeding their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. Probation supervision allows for public safety and teaches juveniles accountability for delinquent conduct. Probation supervision is implemented in partnership with the families to ensure success and promote long-term positive behavioral change.

Supervision Type	ADP
<b>All Supervisions</b>	1017
<b>Court-Ordered Probation</b>	576
<b>Deferred Prosecution Probation</b>	237
<b>Pre-Adjudication Supervision</b>	203

## Average Caseload by Unit

The Tarrant County JPD operates three court intake units, five traditional field probation units, and five specialized caseloads. The annual average caseload by unit is presented below.

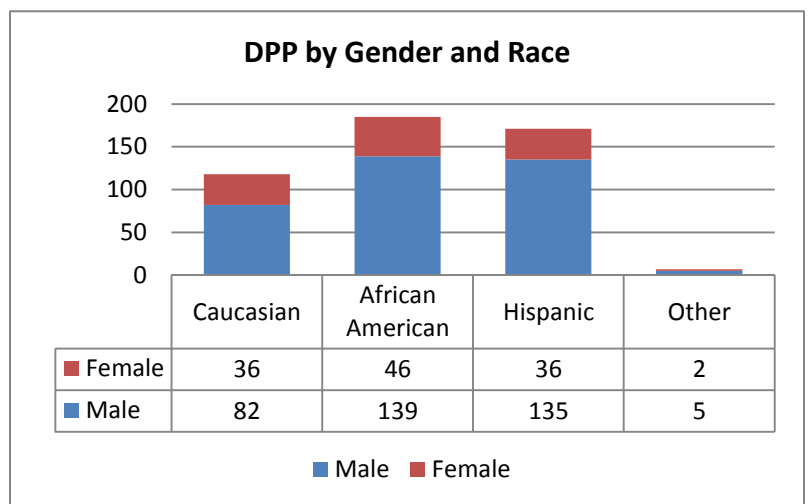
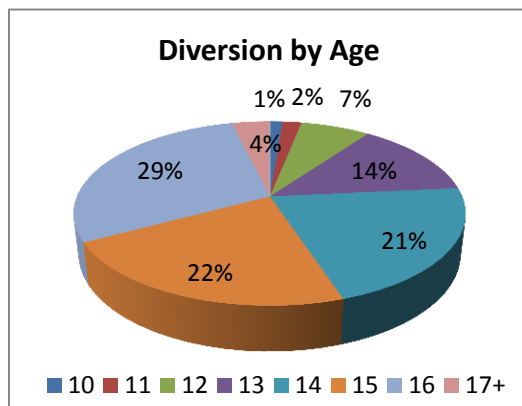
Unit	Average Caseload
<b>Court Intake</b>	37.0
<b>Traditional Probation</b>	17.8
<b>Placement</b>	10.1
<b>Family Partnership Program (FPP)-SNDP</b>	14.5
<b>Family Partnership Program (FPP)-Specialized</b>	7.7
<b>Sex Offending &amp; Project SAFeR</b>	15.3
<b>Drug Court</b>	13.2

## Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)

In 2015, 481 youth were placed on deferred prosecution probation (DPP) with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (60.1%) of youth placed on DPP had been referred for a misdemeanor offense (n=289). The remaining 192 youth had been referred for a felony offense. The most common offense category for a youth on DPP was crime against property (41.6%; n=200), followed by person (39.5%; n=190).

### Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on DPP

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
<b>FELONY</b>	Property	102 (21.2%)
	Violent Against Person	64 (13.3%)
	Drug	10 (2.1%)
	Weapon	8 (1.7%)
	Public Order	7 (1.5%)
	Against Person	1 (0.2%)
<b>MISDEMEANOR</b>	Against Person	125 (26.0%)
	Property	98 (20.4%)
	Drug	37 (7.7%)
	Public Order	26 (5.4%)
	Weapon	3 (0.6%)



The gender distribution of youth placed on DPP is 24.9% female and 75.1% male.

African American youth accounted for 38.5% of youth beginning DPP in 2015, followed by Hispanic (35.6%) and Caucasian youth (24.5%). The average age of youth beginning DPP was 14 ½ years.

### DPP by Risk and Need Level

Slightly more than half (58.8%) of youth placed on DPP were identified as low risk to reoffend and 56.4% were identified as low need.<sup>6</sup>

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	247 (52.2%)	20 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)	267 (56.4%)
	Moderate	31 (6.6%)	112 (23.7%)	15 (3.2%)	158 (33.4%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	12 (2.5%)	36 (7.6%)	48 (10.1%)
TOTAL		278 (58.8%)	144 (30.4%)	51 (10.8%)	473 (100.0%)

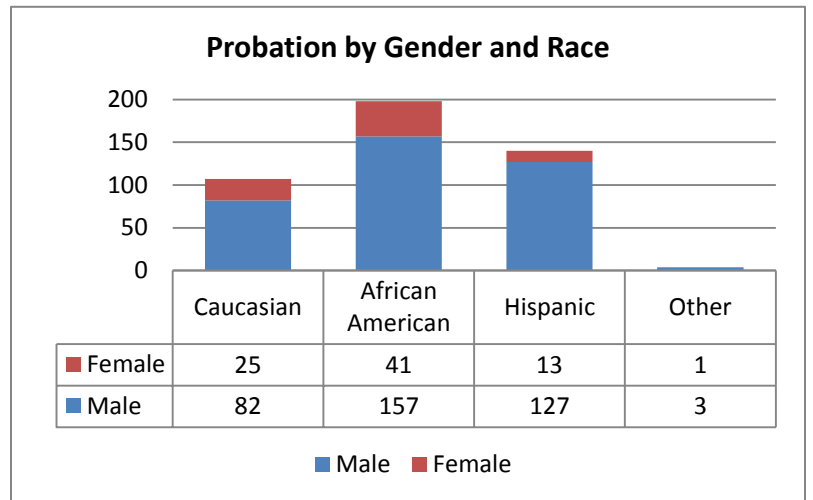
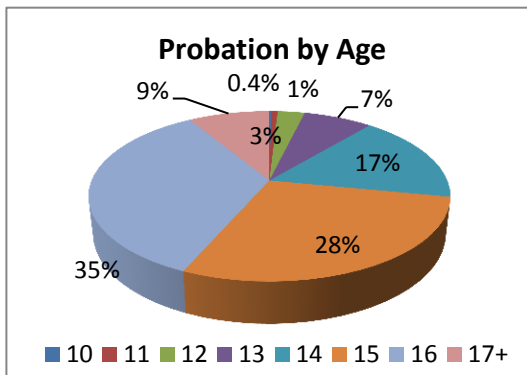
<sup>6</sup> In 2015, eight youth beginning DPP did not have an associated PACT.

## Demographics of Youth Placed on Court Ordered Probation

In 2015, 449 youth were placed on court-ordered probation with the Tarrant County JPD. Slightly more than half of the youth placed on probation were adjudicated delinquent for a felony offense (n=237) and slightly less than half for a misdemeanor (n=212). The most common offense category for a youth on probation was crime against person (41.2%; n=185), followed by property (38.3%; n=172).

### Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on Probation

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
<b>FELONY</b>	Violent Against Person	108 (24.1%)
	Property	104 (23.2%)
	Drug	12 (2.7%)
	Public Order	8 (1.8%)
	Weapon	5 (1.1%)
<b>MISDEMEANOR</b>	Against Person	77 (17.1%)
	Property	68 (15.1%)
	Drug	38 (8.5%)
	Public Order	26 (5.8%)
	Weapon	3 (0.7%)



The gender distribution of youth placed on probation is 17.8% female and 82.2% male.

African American (44.1%) and Hispanic (31.2%) youth accounted for the majority of youth placed on probation, followed by Caucasian youth (23.8%) and those falling into other racial categories (0.9%). The average age of youth beginning probation in 2015 was 15.1 years.

### Probation by Risk and Need Level

Slightly more than two-thirds of the youth placed on probation were identified as high (35.2%; n=148) or moderate risk to reoffend (34.8%; n=146). Similarly, almost two-thirds of youth placed on probation were identified as having moderate (42.4%; n=178) or high (20.2%; n=85) criminogenic needs.<sup>7</sup>

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	117 (27.9%)	40 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	157 (37.4%)
	Moderate	9 (2.1%)	102 (24.3%)	67 (16.0%)	178 (42.4%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	4 (1.0%)	81 (19.3%)	85 (20.2%)
TOTAL		126 (30.0%)	146 (34.8%)	148 (35.2%)	420 (100.0%)

<sup>7</sup> In 2015, 29 youth beginning probation did not have an associated PACT.

## Specialized Probation Services

TCJS operates five specialized probation caseload programs.

**Juvenile Drug Court** targets juvenile offenders referred for drug offenses. The program offers eligible youth a voluntary opportunity to receive substance abuse treatment as an alternative to being placed on formal probation. A wraparound service treatment model is utilized to provide the services that youth and their families need to be successful, such as counseling/therapy, drug treatment, drug education, and family preservation services.

The **Sex Offending Caseload** provides specialized probation supervision for juveniles adjudicated for sex offenses. Juveniles on this caseload are expected to participate in a nine-to-12 month program of mandatory treatment that includes individual, family, and group therapy. Attendance at treatment sessions is closely monitored by specialized probation officers and by a licensed sex offender treatment provider. **Project SAFeR** is a pre-disposition program designed to prevent future problematic sexual behavior for first time juvenile offenders ages 10-12 who are referred for sex offenses. Juveniles on this caseload receive individual and family outpatient therapy to address sexual behavior, boundary setting, sex education, self-regulation, social skills, and how to acknowledge and apologize for inappropriate sexual behavior.

The **Placement Unit** oversees the supervision of all youth placed in residential placement as a

condition of their court-ordered probation. Residential placement of youth is utilized when less restrictive efforts to achieve law abiding behaviors have been ineffective.

The **Family Partnership Program (FPP)** is a collaborative partnership between Mental Health Mental Retardation of Tarrant County (MHMR) and TCJS to provide intensive, home-based services for juveniles on probation with mental health needs. FPP operates from a team-focused, strength-based platform, employing a team that consists of a juvenile probation officer, a therapist, and family members. The FPP unit has two caseloads: Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP) and Specialized. SNDP caseload primarily serves youth who display externalizing disorders (e.g. conduct disorder), while the Specialized caseload primarily serves youth who exhibit internalizing disorders (e.g. depression).

**Shared Visions for Success (SVS)** is a partnership between TCJS and Child Protective Services (CPS) to increase coordination and service delivery for youth who are dually engaged in juvenile justice and the Department of Family and Protective Services. The program emphasizes joint assessment, case planning and shared communication to remove barriers for families and enhance the well-being and functioning of families and youth at risk for continued and future involvement with these agencies.

### Specialized Services Number Served & Completion Status

Specialized Unit	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
Placement	130	83	1	55 (67.1%)	27 (32.9%)
FPP SNDP	146	93	6	70 (80.5%)	17 (19.5%)
FPP Specialized	66	40	3	25 (67.6%)	12 (32.4%)
Sex Offending	142	76	7	51 (73.9%)	18 (26.1%)
Project SAFeR <sup>8</sup>	9	6	0	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Drug Court	133	104	1	94 (91.3%)	9 (8.7%)
Shared Visions for Success	22	13	4	8 (88.9%)	1 (11.1%)

<sup>8</sup> Project SAFeR began accepting clients May 2015.



## Community Service Restitution (CSR)

Community Service Restitution (CSR) is a program in which juveniles perform a period of community service as a condition of probation for offenses which result in property loss or personal injury. This program constitutes a strategy to help juveniles assume responsibility for their actions while being responsive to community and victim concerns.

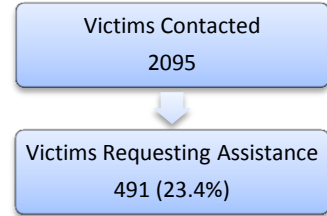
It also provides a positive experience in community involvement and socialization.

### Community Service Statistics

Total Number of Hours Performed	<b>9030</b>
Number Youth Participating	442
Successful Completions	260
Unsuccessful Completions	62
Other Completions	12

## Victim's Assistance Unit (VAU)

The Victim Assistance Unit (VAU) was established for the purpose of implementing statutory rights accorded to victims of juvenile crime. The VAU is responsible for **victim notification and case management**, the collection of restitution and fees, and mediation. In 2015, VAU staff sent 2095 victim impact statements informing victims of their rights. Of these, 23.4% requested services from the VAU.



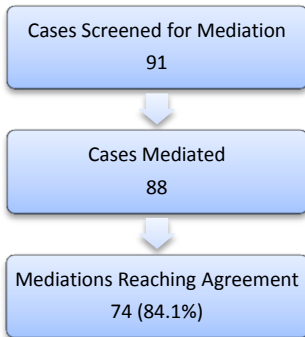
In 2015, the VAU collected \$108,679.38 in **restitution and fees**. Restitution can be either court-ordered or voluntary and is used to compensate the victim for injury or loss. Fees are paid by the client to offset the costs of attorney, court, and supervision. Similar to fees, court-ordered child support is used to offset the cost of placement for youth who are placed by the Court.

### Restitution and Fees

Restitution/Fee Type	Total Active Cases 2015	New Cases Added 2015	Amount Collected
<b>Restitution</b>	990	289	\$67,675.54
<b>Fees</b>	3050	605	\$23,876.09
<b>Court-Ordered Child Support</b>	5	1	\$17,127.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4045</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>\$108,679.38</b>

### Victim Offender Mediation

is a voluntary opportunity for offenders and their victims to have a face-to-face encounter led by a trained mediator. Mediation provides an opportunity for the victim and juvenile offender to resolve conflicts, negotiate reconciliation and attain offender accountability. By contract with a local service provider, some families who participate in mediation for an event involving family conflict or violence may also obtain follow up counseling through *Breaking the Cycle of Violence Services* offered through TCJS.



### Breaking the Cycle of Violence

Number Served	15
Successful Completions	5 (45.5%)
Unsuccessful Completions	6 (54.5%)

## Community Programs

Program	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions *	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
<b>PREVENTION PROGRAMS</b>					
Arlington ISD Truancy Reduction	310	247	17	224 (97.4%)	6 (2.6%)
DAEP-Insights	55	42	0	31 (73.8%)	11 (26.2%)
<b>SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS</b>					
Community Based-Detention (CBD)	24	22	3	15 (78.9%)	4 (21.1%)
Electronic Monitoring (EM)	404	361	1	261 (72.5%)	99 (27.5%)
<b>COMMUNITY PROGRAMS</b>					
Aggression Replacement Training (ART) **	23	23	9	7 (50.0%)	7 (50.0%)
Spanish Language Mental Health Services	13	10	3	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cassata (Educational)	34	28	2	17 (65.4%)	9 (34.6%)
Eckerd-Court Transition (Mentorship)	8	7	0	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)
Eckerd-Traditional (Mentorship)	65	53	10	38 (88.4%)	5 (11.6%)
Families in Transition (Family Preservation)	98	77	10	61 (91.0%)	6 (9.0%)
Functional Family Therapy (Family Preservation)	93	73	18	33 (60.0%)	22 (40.0%)
REACH (Mental Health)	63	43	8	22 (62.9%)	13 (37.1%)
TCAP-Court Transition (Mentorship)	10	9	1	6 (75.0%)	2 (25.0%)
TCAP-Traditional (Mentorship)	119	84	12	49 (68.1%)	23 (31.9%)

\*Youth who are discharged from programs for "other" reasons are not included in the number of completions or in the calculation of percent of successful and unsuccessful completions.

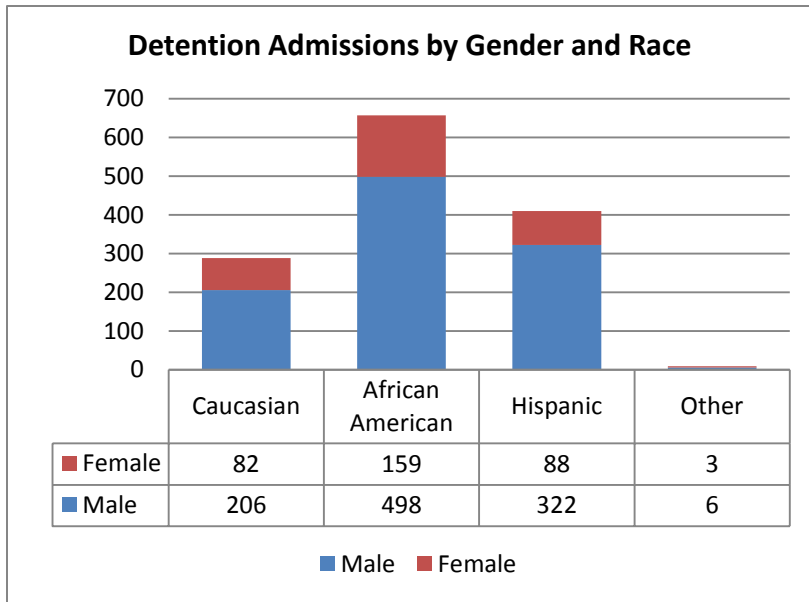
\*\*ART ended on 8/31/2015.

## Lynn W. Ross Juvenile Detention Center

Tarrant County Juvenile Services operates the Lynn W. Ross Juvenile Detention Center, which is a 24-hour secure facility for the temporary detention of juveniles who are pending court disposition for alleged law violations or violation of conditions of probation. The center provides supervision, activities, and individual as well as group counseling that benefit juveniles during their stay. Every juvenile is screened for identification of emotional and mental health concerns and receives a basic health care screening through an on-site medical clinic.

<b>Number of Admissions</b>	<b>1364</b>
<b>Number of Individual Youth Admitted</b>	<b>942</b>
<b>Child Care Days</b>	<b>17673</b>
<b>Average Daily Population</b>	<b>48.42</b>
<b>Average Length of Stay</b>	<b>13.60</b>

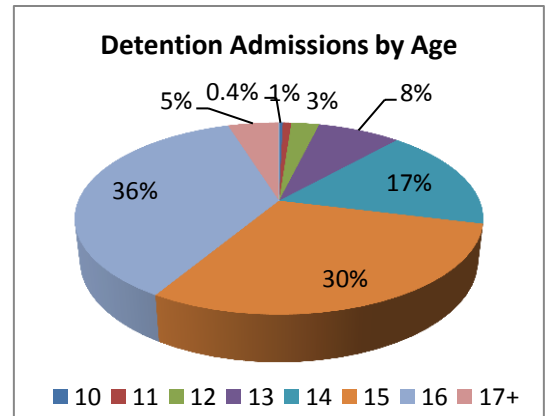
### Demographics of Admitted Youth



The majority of youth admitted into the detention center were male (75.7%). The average age at detention admission was 15 years. African American youth accounted for 48.2% of youth admitted into detention in 2015, followed by Hispanic (30.1%) and Caucasian youth (21.1%). The most frequent reasons for detaining a youth were that the youth had been previously found delinquent (33.9%) or the youth was believed to be a danger to self or others (30.9%).

### Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

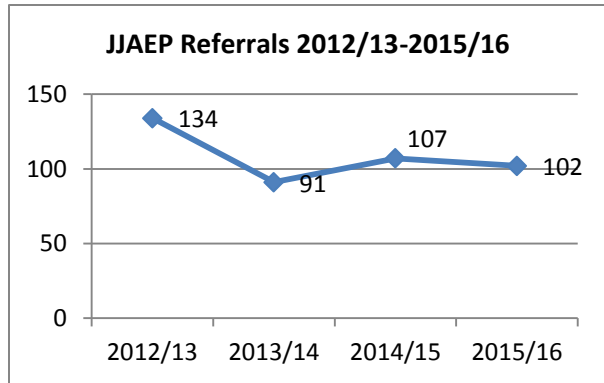
Detention Reason	Frequency
Previously found Delinquent	<b>463 (33.9%)</b>
Dangerous to Self/Others	<b>421 (30.9%)</b>
Inadequate Supervision	<b>168 (12.3%)</b>
No Parent Guardian	<b>150 (11.0%)</b>
Alleged Delinquent Conduct	<b>105 (7.7%)</b>
Court Order	<b>19 (1.4%)</b>
Likely to Abscond	<b>18 (1.3%)</b>
Pending Transport to TJJD	<b>14 (1.0%)</b>
Pending Transport to Placement	<b>6 (0.4%)</b>



## Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program

The Texas Legislature mandates that juvenile boards in counties with populations greater than 125,000 operate Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs (JJAEPs). The JJAEP provides services to youth who were expelled from public schools for serious school-related law violations as well as provides an alternative site for students referred for violations of the Student Code of Conduct while placed in District Alternative Education Programs. JJAEP data is presented for the 2015/2016 school year.

The number of referrals to the JJAEP has decreased by 23.9% (n=32) in the last four years. In the most current school year (2015/16), the majority (78.4%) of referrals to the JJAEP were mandatory. Males represented 89.2% of the referrals to JJAEP. African American (47.1%) and Hispanic (33.3%) youth accounted for the majority of students referred to JJAEP, followed by Caucasian youth (18.6%). The majority of the referrals (65.7%) were for high



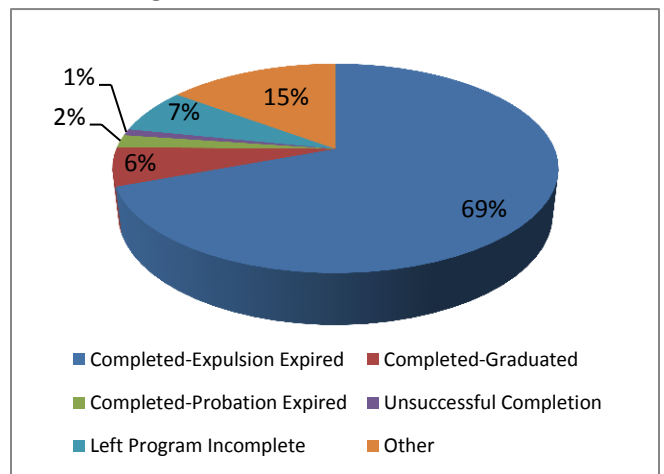
### JJAEP Referrals: 2015/2016

		Frequency (%)
<b>Students Referred</b>		<b>102</b>
<b>Expulsion Offense</b>	Juvenile Court Ordered	0 (0.0%)
	Mandatory	80 (78.4%)
	Discretionary	22 (21.6%)
<b>Gender</b>	Male	91 (89.2%)
	Female	11 (10.8%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>	African American	48 (47.1%)
	Asian	1 (1.0%)
	Caucasian	19 (18.6%)
	Hispanic	34 (33.3%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)
<b>Grade Level</b>	4 <sup>th</sup>	1 (1.0%)
	5 <sup>th</sup>	0 (0.0%)
	6 <sup>th</sup>	8 (7.8%)
	7 <sup>th</sup>	11 (10.8%)
	8 <sup>th</sup>	15 (14.7%)
	9 <sup>th</sup>	33 (32.4%)
	10 <sup>th</sup>	16 (15.7%)
	11 <sup>th</sup>	7 (6.9%)
12 <sup>th</sup>	11 (10.8%)	
<b>Classified Special Education</b>		<b>21 (20.6%)</b>
<b>School District</b>	Fort Worth	43 (42.2%)
	Arlington	20 (19.6%)
	Eagle Mt.-Saginaw	11 (10.8%)
	Mansfield	10 (9.8%)
	Other	18 (17.6%)

school students (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade). Approximately twenty-one percent (n=21) of the students referred were classified as special education. Fort Worth ISD generated the most referrals to the JJAEP (42.2%), followed by Arlington ISD (19.6%), Eagle Mountain-Saginaw ISD (10.8%), and Mansfield ISD (9.8%).

During the 2015/16 school year, 101 students discharged from the JJAEP. The majority (77.2%, n=78) were discharged after having completing the requirements of their expulsion.

### JJAEP Discharges: 2015/2016

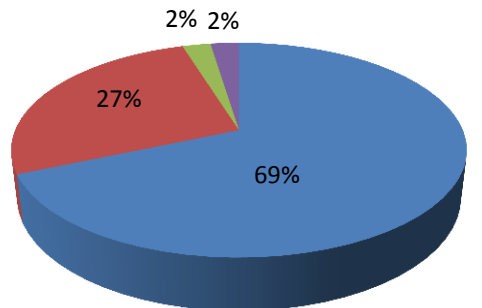


## Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2015

<b>COUNTY GENERAL FUND</b>	<b>\$20,052,407</b>
General Fund - Administration & Probation	\$13,979,591
▪ Includes support funding for JJAEP and Grant Match	
General Fund - Detention	6,038,896
Children's Home Trust	3,559
Probation Fees	20,646
Miscellaneous Donations	8,502
Interest Account	1,213
<b>STATE AID – TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION</b>	<b>\$7,418,092</b>
State Aid	\$5,370,736
Special Needs Diversionary Program	216,800
Commitment Reduction Program	1,009,230
Prevention/Intervention	112,679
Mental Health	486,907
Attendance Improvement Grant	221,740
<b>FEDERAL AID AND GRANTS</b>	<b>\$627,686</b>
Title IV-E Reimbursements (Through TDPLRS)	\$305,005
National School Lunch Program	115,422
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant – Drug Court	57,461
CJD Governor’s Office – Life Skills	78,432
CJD Governor’s Office – 1 <sup>st</sup> Offender	71,366
<b>OTHER SOURCES</b>	<b>\$677,177</b>
JJAEP Mandatory Reimbursement - TJJD	\$402,308
JJAEP Discretionary Reimbursement - ISD's	274,869
<b>GRAND TOTAL – FY 2015 SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>	<b>\$28,775,362</b>

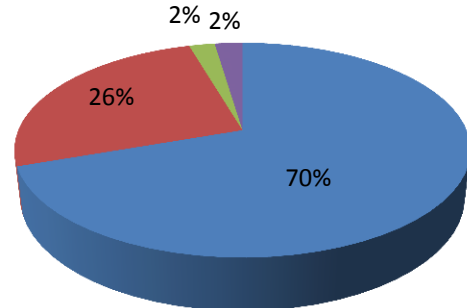
### Source of Funds Comparison: FY 2014-FY 2015

**FY 2014 Total Funds: \$27,744,442**



■ County General Fund    ■ State Aid  
■ Federal Aid and Grants    ■ Other Sources

**FY 2015 Total Funds: \$28,775,362**



■ County General Fund    ■ State Aid  
■ Federal Aid and Grants    ■ Other Sources

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