



Tarrant County Juvenile Services Annual Report



2016

Table of Contents

Tarrant County Juvenile Board Members.....	1
Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Vision, Mission & Core Values	2
Overview of Tarrant County Juvenile Services.....	3
Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Organizational Chart	4
Overview Calendar Year 2016	5
Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services	6
Formal Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services	6
Formalized Referral Trends 2012 to 2016.....	7
Referral Demographic Information	8
Risk and Need of Referred Clients.....	8
Profile of Diverted Youth.....	9
Court Services	10
Supervision Average Daily Population	11
Average Caseload by Unit.....	11
Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP).....	12
Demographics of Youth Placed on Court Ordered Probation	13
Specialized Probation Services	14
Community Service Restitution (CSR).....	15
Victim's Assistance Unit (VAU).....	15
Community Programs.....	16
Lynn W. Ross Juvenile Detention Center	17
Demographics of Admitted Youth	17
Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program	18
Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2016	19

Tarrant County Juvenile Board Members¹

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

¹ Juvenile Board members as of December 31, 2016.

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

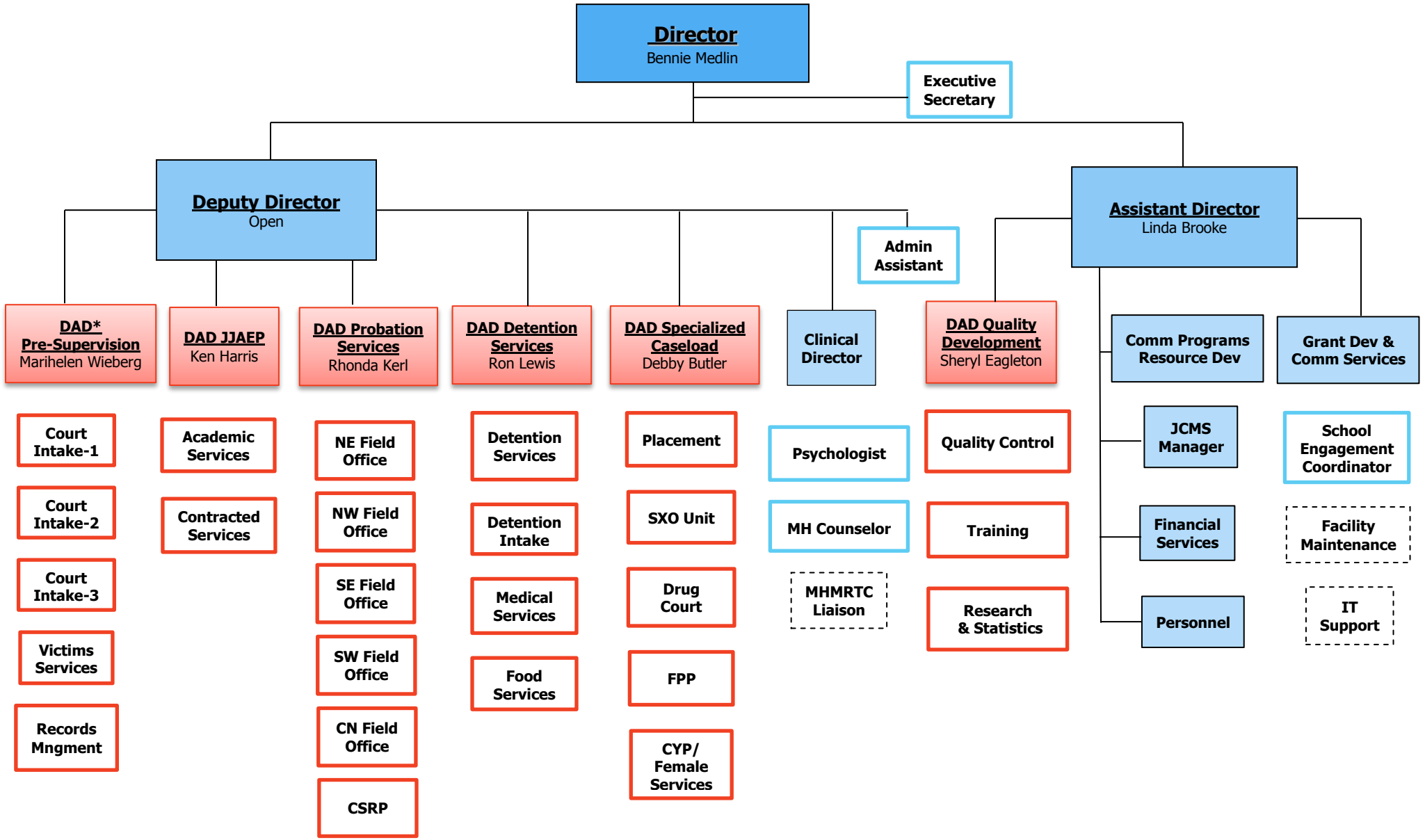
Services are provided to juveniles under the authority of the Tarrant County Juvenile Board, which has designated the 323rd State District Court to serve as the Juvenile Court. The current presiding judge of the Juvenile Court is Judge Tim Menikos. Three associate judges assist Judge Menikos: Judge James 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 2016

Total Number of Formal Referrals	3297
Total Number of Youth Referred	2400
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population Aged 10-16 (209,614) ²	15.7
Total Number of Adjudications	525
Percent of Referrals resulting in Adjudication	15.9%
Total Number of Adjudicated Youth	484
Total Number of Referrals w/ Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	450
Total Number of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation	423
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	85.7
Percent of Referrals resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	13.6%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	496
Total Number of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	469
Percent of Referrals placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	15.0%
Total Number of Modifications	198
Percent of Referrals resulting in Modification	6.0%
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	56
Total Number of Certifications	7

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

Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

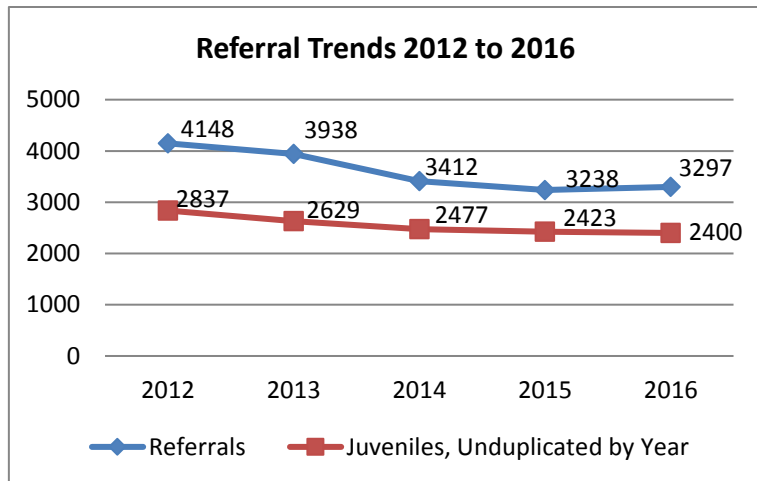
The Texas Family Code defines referral to juvenile court as “the referral of a child or child’s case to the office or official, including intake officer or probation officer, designated by the juvenile board to process children within the juvenile justice system” (p. 199).³ Juveniles are referred to 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
Formal Referrals		
Formalized	1655	50.2%
Paper Formalized	1642	49.8%
Total Formal Referrals	3297	100.0%
Other Referrals		
Interim/Interstate	117	
Contract Detention	54	
Other Administrative	159	
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	267	
Prevention Intervention	389	

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 20.5% in the last five years (2012-2016). More recently, between 2015 and 2016 there was a 1.8% increase in formal referrals. The number of unduplicated juveniles referred to the department has decreased 15.4% in the last five years and 0.9% between 2015 and 2016.



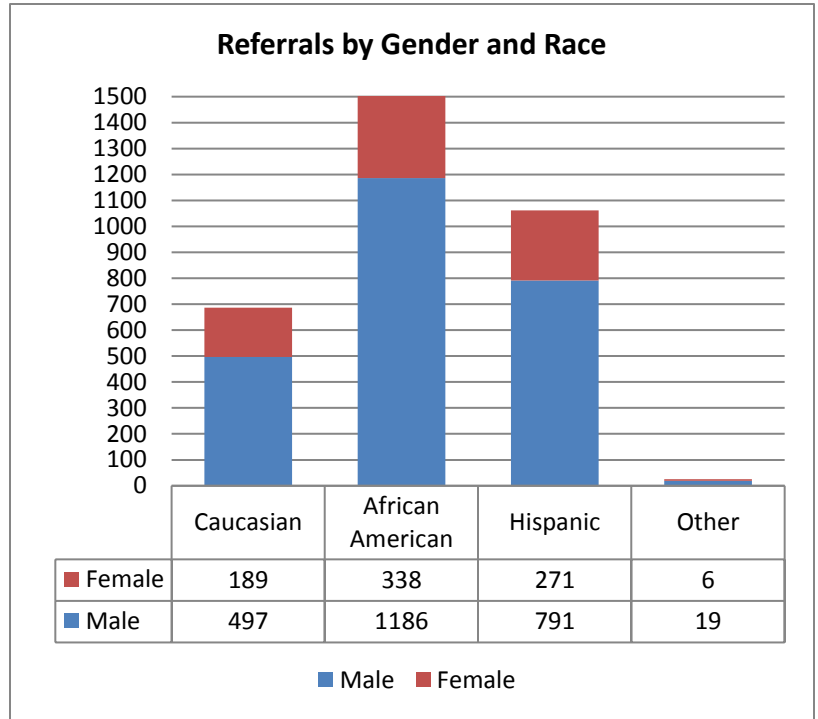
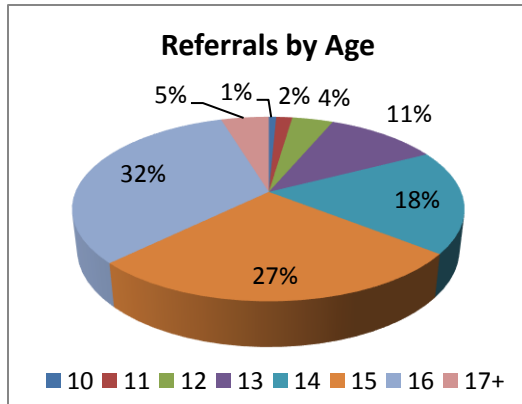
³ Sampson, J. & Tindall, H.L. (2013). *Texas Family Code Annotated*. New York, NY: Thomson Reuters.

Formalized Referral Trends 2012 to 2016

Felonies	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Year % Change 2015-2016	5 Year % Change 2012-2016
Violent Referrals							
Homicide	4	1	4	3	9	>100.0%(+)	>100.0%(+)
Attempted Homicide	0	1	2	0	0	-	-
Sexual Assault, related	114	112	112	102	122	19.6%(+)	7.0%(+)
Robbery	68	72	51	90	102	13.3%(+)	50.0%(+)
Aggravated Assault	194	195	219	193	202	4.7%(+)	4.1%(+)
Other Violent	2	3	3	2	3	50.0%(+)	50.0%(+)
Total Violent Referrals	382	384	391	390	438	12.3%(+)	14.7%(+)
Non-Violent Referrals							
Burglary	249	229	214	187	209	11.8%(+)	16.1%(-)
Theft	59	64	45	65	62	4.6%(-)	5.1%(+)
Motor Vehicle Theft/UUMV	33	39	17	42	65	54.8%(+)	97.0%(+)
Drug Offenses	84	71	52	45	66	46.7%(+)	21.4%(-)
Weapons Violations	26	40	24	29	40	37.9%(+)	53.8%(+)
Other Felony	116	111	107	108	157	45.4%(+)	35.3%(+)
Total Non-Violent Referrals	567	554	459	476	599	25.8%(+)	5.6%(+)
Total Felonies	949	938	850	866	1037	19.7%(+)	9.3%(+)
Class A & B Misdemeanors							
Weapons Violations	14	15	16	13	33	>100.0%(+)	>100.0%(+)
Assault	630	570	600	565	577	2.1%(+)	8.4%(-)
Theft	560	662	571	603	418	30.7%(-)	25.4%(-)
Drug Offenses	453	439	401	334	357	6.9%(+)	21.2%(-)
Other Misdemeanor	502	320	316	271	338	24.7%(+)	32.7%(-)
Contempt of Court	8	11	7	6	1	83.3%(-)	87.5%(-)
Total Class A & B Misdemeanors	2167	2017	1911	1792	1724	3.8%(-)	20.4%(-)
Total Delinquent Conduct Referrals	3116	2955	2761	2658	2761	3.9%(+)	11.4%(-)
Violation of Probation	799	818	530	488	454	7.0%(-)	43.2%(-)
CINS Referrals							
Truancy	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Runaway	199	144	109	88	82	6.8%(-)	58.8%(-)
Theft	2	2	1	0	0	-	100.0%(-)
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	0	0	0	-	100.0%(-)
Inhalant Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
DUI	2	0	0	0	0	-	100.0%(-)
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Expulsions	26	18	8	1	0	100.0%(-)	100.0%(-)
Other	3	1	3	3	0	100.0%(-)	100.0%(-)
Total CINS Referrals	233	165	121	92	82	10.9%(-)	64.8%(-)
Total Referrals	4148	3938	3412	3238	3297	1.8%(+)	20.5%(-)
Total Juveniles	2837	2629	2477	2423	2400	0.9%(-)	15.4%(-)

Referral Demographic Information

In 2016, 75.6% of juveniles referred were male (n=2493). African American youth accounted for 46.2% of the referrals to the department, followed by Hispanic (32.2%) and Caucasian youth (20.8%). 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.⁴ 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 less than half (47.7%) of the youth receiving a PACT in 2016 were identified as low risk to reoffend. Approximately half (50.4%) were identified as low need.

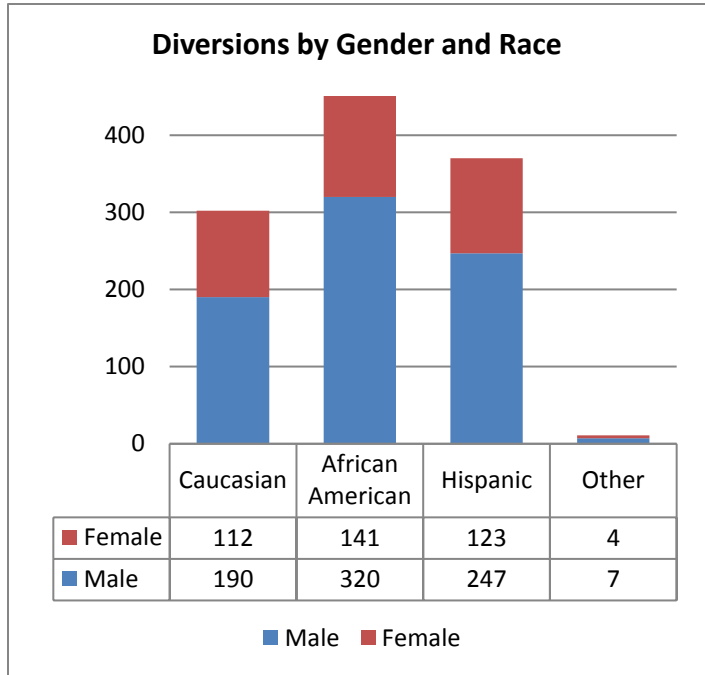
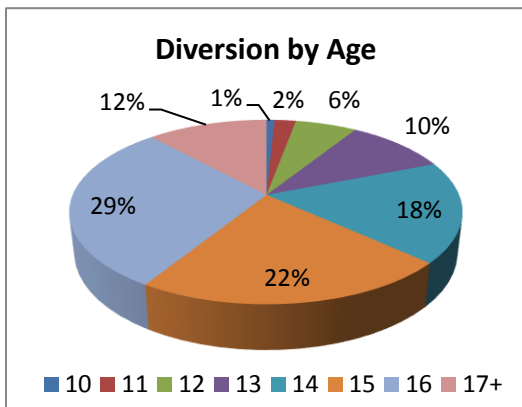
Referrals by Risk and Need Level

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1318 (42.9%)	231 (7.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1549 (50.4%)
	Moderate	148 (4.8%)	532 (17.3%)	380 (12.4%)	1060 (34.5%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	44 (1.4%)	419 (13.6%)	463 (15.1%)
TOTAL		1466 (47.7%)	807 (26.3%)	799 (26.0%)	3072 (100.0%)

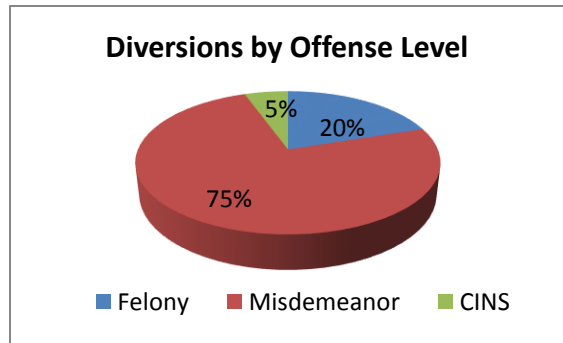
⁴ In 2016, there were 225 referrals without an associated PACT.

Profile of Diverted Youth

In 2016, 34.7% (n=1144) 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 66.8% male and 33.2% female. Forty percent of the diversions involved African American youth (40.3%), followed by Hispanic youth (32.3%), and Caucasian youth (26.4%). The majority of diverted referrals (80.1%) were for either a misdemeanor (74.6%; n=853) or CINS offense (5.5%; n=63).



Diversions by Risk and Need Level

The vast majority (80.2%; n=890) of diverted youth were identified as low risk to reoffend and three-quarters (74.9%; n=831) were identified as low need.⁵

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	800 (72.1%)	31 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	831 (74.9%)
	Moderate	90 (8.1%)	100 (9.0%)	28 (2.5%)	218 (19.6%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	23 (2.1%)	38 (3.4%)	61 (5.5%)
TOTAL		890 (80.2%)	154 (13.9%)	66 (5.9%)	1110 (100.0%)

⁵ In 2016, there were 34 diverted referrals that did not have an associated PACT.

Court Services

The 323rd 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 18th 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
Adjudication Hearings	1022	21.3%
Disposition Hearings	546	11.4%
Motion to Modify Hearings	287	6.0%
Detention Hearings	2415	50.3%
Determinate Sentence Hearings	37 (24 Granted)	0.8%
Certifications filed by D.A.	12 (7 Granted)	0.2%
Miscellaneous Hearings	483	10.1%
Total Hearings	4802	100.0%

During 2016, detention hearings accounted for 50.3% of the total hearings heard by the 323rd Family District Court. Adjudication (21.3%), disposition (11.4%), and modification (6.0%) hearings accounted for 38.6% of the hearings convened. Of the 37 determinate sentence hearings held, 64.9% (n=24) resulted in the youth receiving a determinate sentence probation or commitment to TJJD. Of the 12 certifications filed by the District Attorney’s Office, 58.3% (n=7) 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 18th 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
All Supervisions	989
Court-Ordered Probation	504
Deferred Prosecution Probation	232
Pre-Adjudication Supervision	253

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.

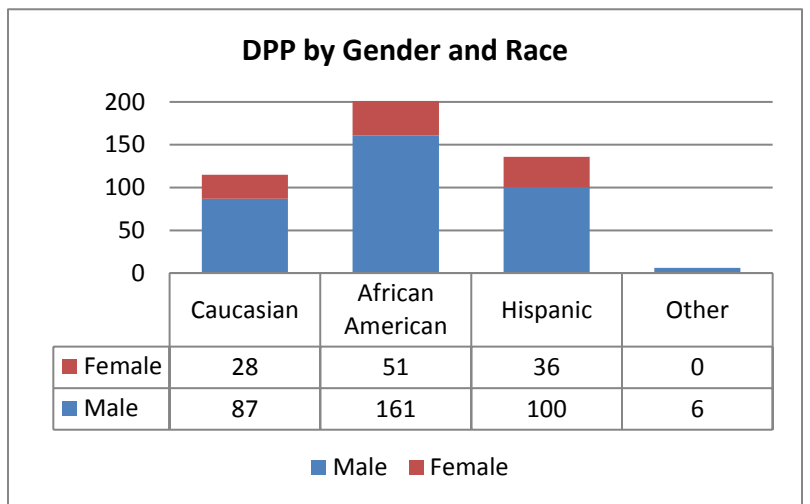
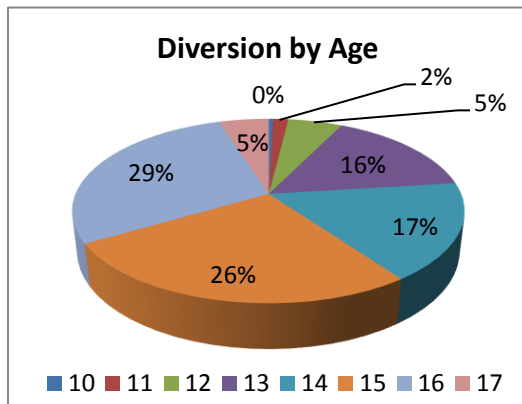
Unit	Average Caseload
Court Intake	47.3
Traditional Probation	16.6
Placement	10.0
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-SNDP	15.3
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-Specialized	6.9
Sex Offending & Project SAFeR	13.0
Drug Court	14.6

Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)

In 2016, 469 youth were placed on deferred prosecution probation (DPP) with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (67.6%) of youth placed on DPP had been referred for a misdemeanor offense (n=317). The remaining 152 youth had been referred for a felony offense. The most common offense category for a youth on DPP was crime against person (45.4%; n=213), followed by property (31.8%; n=149).

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on DPP

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Property	79 (16.8%)
	Violent Against Person	49 (10.4%)
	Public Order	10 (2.1%)
	Drug	9 (1.9%)
	Against Person	3 (0.6%)
	Weapon	2 (0.4%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	161 (34.3%)
	Property	70 (14.9%)
	Drug	51 (10.9%)
	Public Order	31 (6.6%)
	Weapon	4 (0.9%)



The gender distribution of youth placed on DPP is 24.5% female and 75.5% male.

African American youth accounted for 45.2% of youth beginning DPP in 2016, followed by Hispanic (29.0%) and Caucasian youth (24.5%). The average age of youth beginning DPP was 14.7 years.

DPP by Risk and Need Level

Slightly more than half (58.3%) of youth placed on DPP were identified as low risk to reoffend and 53.8% were identified as low need.⁶

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	229 (49.5%)	20 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	249 (53.8%)
	Moderate	41 (8.9%)	109 (23.5%)	14 (3.0%)	164 (35.4%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	6 (1.3%)	44 (9.5%)	50 (10.8%)
TOTAL		270 (58.3%)	135 (29.2%)	58 (12.5%)	463 (100.0%)

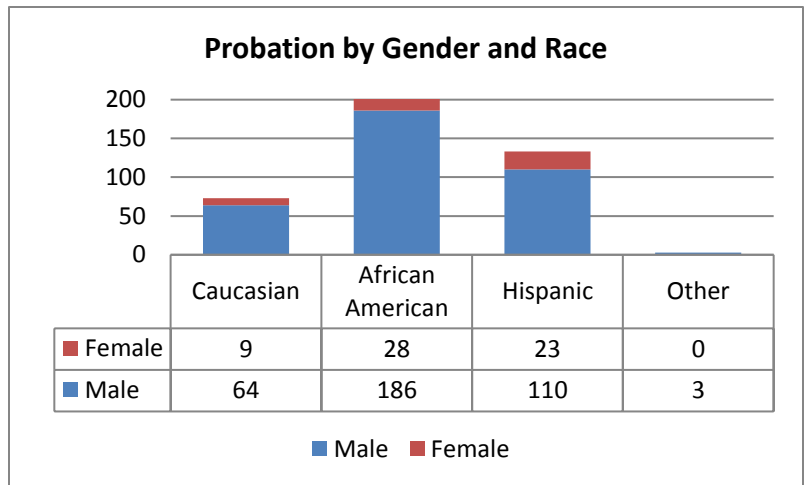
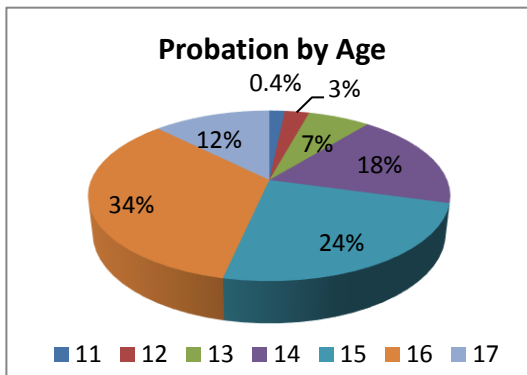
⁶ In 2016, six youth beginning DPP did not have an associated PACT.

Demographics of Youth Placed on Court Ordered Probation

In 2016, 423 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=232) and slightly less than half for a misdemeanor (n=191). The most common offense category for a youth on probation was crime against person (51.3%; n=217), followed by property (29.3%; n=124).

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on Probation

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	122 (28.8%)
	Property	89 (21.0%)
	Public Order	9 (2.1%)
	Against Person	5 (1.2%)
	Drug	4 (0.9%)
	Weapon	3 (0.7%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	90 (21.3%)
	Drug	36 (8.5%)
	Property	35 (8.3%)
	Public Order	24 (5.7%)
	Weapon	6 (1.4%)



The gender distribution of youth placed on probation is 14.2% female and 85.8% male. African American (50.6%) and Hispanic (31.4%) youth accounted for the majority of youth placed on probation, followed by Caucasian youth (17.3%) and those falling into other racial categories (0.7%). The average age of youth beginning probation in 2016 was 15.1 years.

Probation by Risk and Need Level

Almost three-fourths of the youth placed on probation were identified as high (37.1%; n=156) or moderate risk to reoffend (36.0%; n=151). Whereas less than two-thirds of youth placed on probation were identified as having moderate (41.4%; n=174) or high (21.0%; n=88) criminogenic needs.⁷

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	110 (26.2%)	48 (11.4%)	0 (0.0%)	158 (37.6%)
	Moderate	3 (0.7%)	97 (23.1%)	74 (17.6%)	174 (41.4%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	6 (1.4%)	82 (19.5%)	88 (21.0%)
TOTAL		113 (26.9%)	151 (36.0%)	156 (37.1%)	420 (100.0%)

⁷ In 2016, three 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	114	72	2	51 (72.9%)	19 (27.1%)
FPP SNDP	157	106	12	82 (87.2%)	12 (12.8%)
FPP Specialized	79	55	4	39 (76.5%)	12 (23.5%)
Sex Offending	131	51	7	32 (72.7%)	12 (27.3%)
Project SAFeR	7	6	0	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Drug Court	139	83	1	65 (79.3%)	17 (20.7%)
Shared Visions for Success	16	16	1	13 (86.7%)	2 (13.3%)

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.

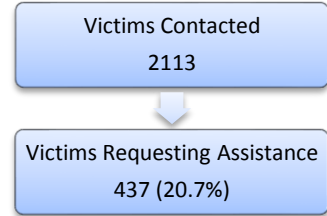
It also provides a positive experience in community involvement and socialization.

Community Service Statistics

Total Number of Hours Performed	8855.5
Number Youth Participating	456
Successful Completions	264
Unsuccessful Completions	62
Other Completions	15

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 2016, VAU staff sent 2113 victim impact statements informing victims of their rights. Of these, 20.7% requested services from the VAU.



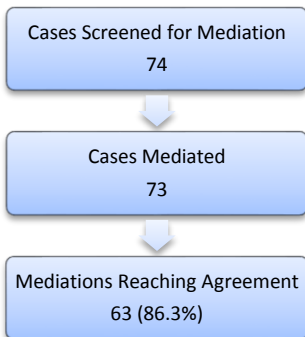
In 2016, the VAU collected \$87,279.07 in **restitution and fees**. Restitution can be either court-ordered or voluntary and is used to compensate the victim for injury or loss. Fees are paid by the client to offset the costs of attorney, court, and supervision. Similar to fees, court-ordered child support 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 2016	New Cases Added 2016	Amount Collected
Restitution	1030	204	\$62,182.89
Fees	3045	548	\$23,896.18
Court-Ordered Child Support	3	1	\$1,200.00
TOTAL	4078	753	\$87,279.07

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	18
Successful Completions	5 (45.5%)
Unsuccessful Completions	6 (54.5%)
Other Completions	2

Community Programs

Program	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
PREVENTION PROGRAMS					
Arlington ISD Truancy Reduction	393	223	23	186 (93.0%)	14 (7.0%)
DAEP-Insights	54	42	0	32 (76.2%)	10 (23.8%)
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS					
Community Based-Detention (CBD)	43	32	3	22 (75.9%)	7 (24.1%)
Electronic Monitoring (EM)	443	399	1	272 (68.3%)	126 (31.7%)
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS					
Spanish Language Mental Health Services	17	12	3	9 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cassata (Educational)	24	18	1	12 (70.6%)	5 (29.4%)
Eckerd-Court Transition (Mentorship)**	3	3	1	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Eckerd-Traditional (Mentorship)**	30	30	8	15 (68.2%)	7 (31.8%)
Families in Transition (Family Preservation)	107	83	10	67 (91.8%)	6 (8.2%)
Functional Family Therapy (Family Preservation)	76	61	17	31 (70.5%)	13 (29.5%)
Ground Zero	53	36	2	24 (70.6%)	10 (29.4%)
REACH (Mental Health)	73	50	3	34 (72.3%)	13 (27.7%)
Safe Date	39	39	0	33 (84.6%)	6 (15.4%)
TCAP-Court Transition (Mentorship)	5	4	0	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
TCAP-Traditional (Mentorship)	169	122	25	60 (61.9%)	37 (38.1%)

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

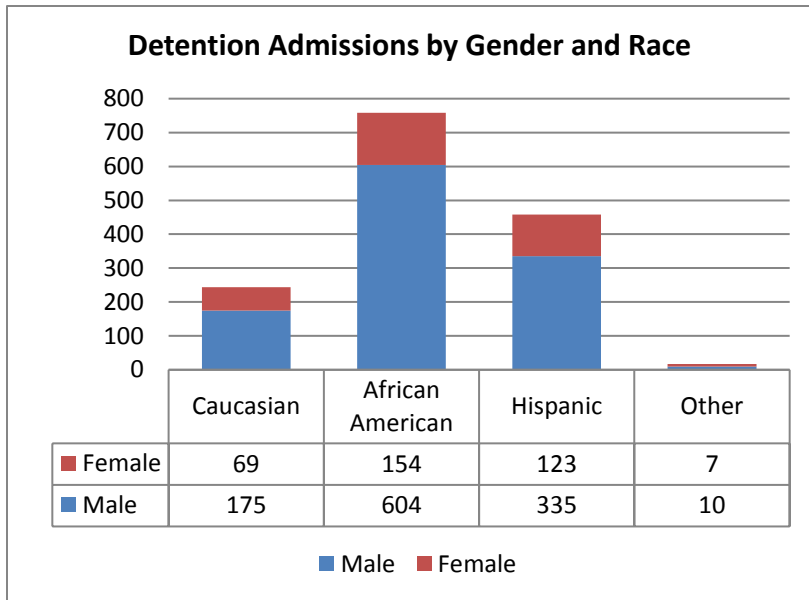
**Eckerd-Court Transition and Eckerd-Traditional ended on 6/30/2016.

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.

Number of Admissions	1477
Number of Individual Youth Admitted	1025
Child Care Days	21534
Average Daily Population	58.84
Average Length of Stay	15.32

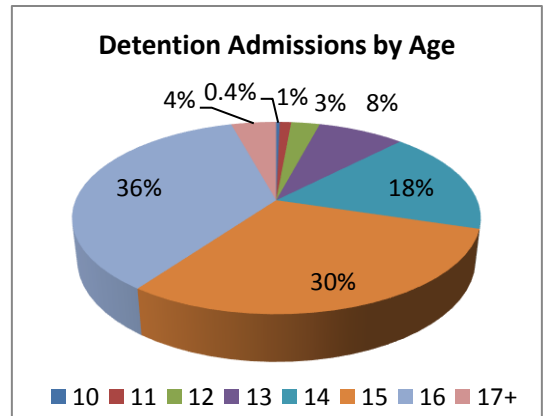
Demographics of Admitted Youth



The majority of youth admitted into the detention center were male (76.1%). The average age at detention admission was 15 years. African American youth accounted for 51.3% of youth admitted into detention in 2016, followed by Hispanic (31.0%) and Caucasian youth (16.5%). The most frequent reasons for detaining a youth were that the youth was believed to be a danger to self or others (34.0%) or the youth had been previously found delinquent (26.4%).

Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

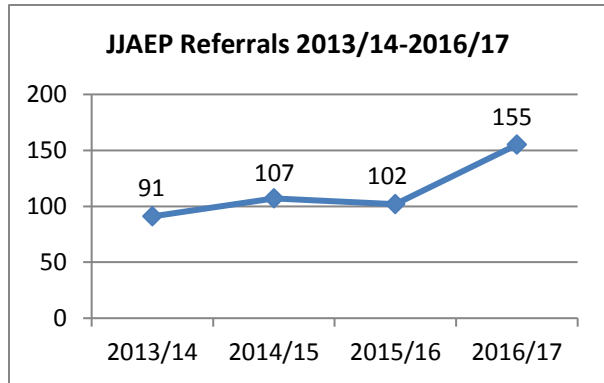
Detention Reason	Frequency
Dangerous to Self/Others	502 (34.0%)
Previously found Delinquent	390 (26.4%)
Inadequate Supervision	225 (15.2%)
No Parent Guardian	191 (12.9%)
Alleged Delinquent Conduct	121 (8.2%)
Likely to Abscond	24 (1.6%)
Court Order	16 (1.1%)
Pending Transport to TJJD	6 (0.4%)
Pending Transport to Placement	2 (0.1%)



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 2016/2017 school year.

The number of referrals to the JJAEP has increased by 70.3% (n=64) in the last four years. In the most current school year (2016/17), the majority (69.0%) of referrals to the JJAEP were mandatory. Males represented 86.5% of the referrals to JJAEP. Hispanic (36.8%) and African American (36.1%) youth accounted for the majority of students referred to JJAEP, followed by Caucasian youth (23.2%). The majority of the referrals (72.9%) were for high



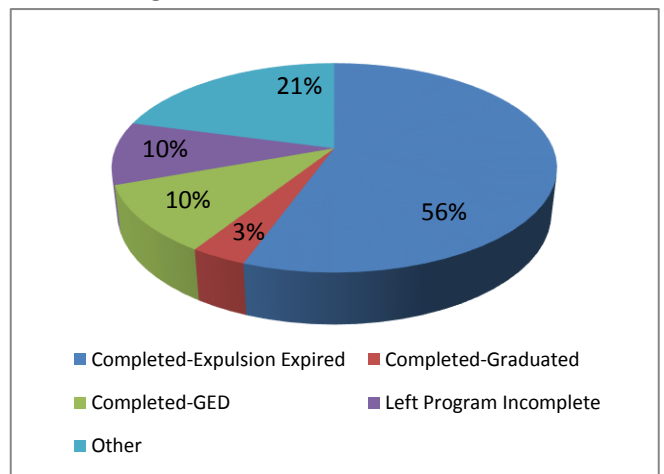
JJAEP Referrals: 2016/2017

		Frequency (%)
Students Referred		155
Expulsion Offense	Juvenile Court Ordered	15 (9.7%)
	Mandatory	107 (69.0%)
	Discretionary	33 (21.3%)
Gender	Male	134 (86.5%)
	Female	21 (13.5%)
Ethnicity	African American	56 (36.1%)
	Asian	5 (3.2%)
	Caucasian	36 (23.2%)
	Hispanic	57 (36.8%)
	Other	1 (0.6%)
Grade Level	4 th	0 (0.0%)
	5 th	3 (1.9%)
	6 th	8 (5.2%)
	7 th	10 (6.5%)
	8 th	21 (13.5%)
	9 th	57 (36.8%)
	10 th	28 (18.1%)
	11 th	21 (13.5%)
12 th	7 (4.5%)	
Classified Special Education		18 (11.6%)
School District	Fort Worth	62 (40.0%)
	Arlington	27 (17.4%)
	Birdville	14 (9.0%)
	Eagle Mt.-Saginaw	13 (8.4%)
	Other	39 (25.2%)

school students (9th-12th grade). Approximately twelve percent (n=18) of the students referred were classified as special education. Fort Worth ISD generated the most referrals to the JJAEP (40.0%), followed by Arlington ISD (17.4%), Birdville ISD (9.0%), and Eagle Mountain-Saginaw ISD (8.4%).

During the 2016/17 school year, 144 students discharged from the JJAEP. The majority (69.4%, n=100) were discharged after having completing the requirements of their expulsion.

JJAEP Discharges: 2016/2017

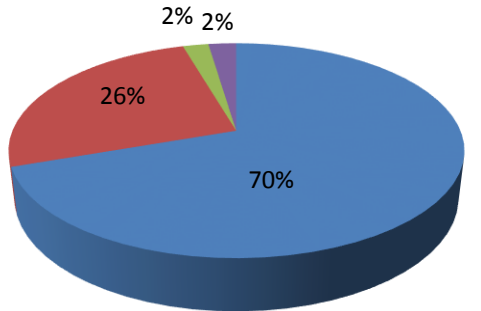


Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2016

COUNTY GENERAL FUND	\$20,771,184
General Fund - Administration & Probation	\$14,464,541
▪ Includes support funding for JJAEP and Grant Match	
General Fund - Detention	6,272,165
Children's Home Trust	1,522
Probation Fees	21,584
Miscellaneous Donations	9,044
Interest Account	2,328
STATE AID – TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION	\$7,092,142
State Aid	\$6,586,944
Special Needs Diversionary Program	216,800
Prevention/Intervention	111,703
Attendance Improvement Grant	176,695
FEDERAL AID AND GRANTS	\$567,670
Title IV-E Reimbursements (Through TDPLRS)	\$247,759
National School Lunch Program	131,267
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant – Drug Court	51,076
CJD Governor’s Office – Life Skills	78,432
CJD Governor’s Office – 1 st Offender	59,136
OTHER SOURCES	\$670,253
JJAEP Mandatory Reimbursement - TJJD	\$425,798
JJAEP Discretionary Reimbursement - ISD's	244,455
GRAND TOTAL – FY 2016 SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$29,101,249

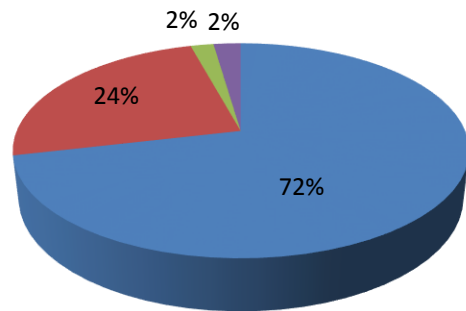
Source of Funds Comparison: FY 2015-FY 2016

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



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

FY 2016 Total Funds: \$29,101,249



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



Credits

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