

Tarrant County Juvenile Services 2023 Annual Report



**Safe Communities
Transformed Youth**

Table of Contents

Overview of Tarrant County Juvenile Services.....	1
Overview Calendar Year 2023	2
Referral Frequency by Zip Code	3
Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services	4
Formalized Referral Trends 2019 to 2023	5
Referral Demographic Information	6
Profile of Diverted Youth.....	7
Court Services	8
Supervision Average Daily Population.....	9
Average Caseload by Unit.....	9
Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP).....	10
Demographics of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation.....	11
Specialized Probation Services	12
Community Service Restitution (CSR)	13
Victim's Assistance Unit (VAU)	13
Community Programs.....	14
Lynn W. Ross Juvenile Detention Center	15
Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program	16
Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2023	17

Overview of Tarrant County Juvenile Services

Tarrant County Juvenile Services (TCJS) operates under the authority of the Tarrant County Juvenile Board, which is comprised of all state District Judges in Tarrant County, as well as the County Judge. The 323rd District Court is the designated Juvenile Court for Tarrant County, and the Tarrant County District Attorney is the prosecuting authority.

TCJS is the agency designated by statute to receive law enforcement reports of delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision alleged to have been committed by children ages 10 through 16. Delinquent conduct is conduct, other than a traffic offense, that violates a criminal law of Texas or the United States and is punishable by imprisonment or by confinement in jail if committed by an adult. This includes Class A & B misdemeanors as well as felony-grade offenses. Conduct indicating a need for supervision (CINS) is conduct, other than a traffic offense, involving fine-only offenses, such as Class C misdemeanors transferred from a justice or municipal court, and includes 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, overseeing and coordinating court-ordered treatment and supervision, administering community corrections programs, securing alternative placements, and assisting victims of crime.

TCJS operates the Lynn W. Ross Juvenile Detention Center, which is a 24-hour secure facility for the temporary detention of juveniles. The Detention Center provides supervision, activities, and counseling that benefit each child during his or her stay. Services provided include educational, medical, recreational, and life skills training as well as daily written observations of each child for use by TCJS staff and the Court.

Also, TCJS operates the Tarrant County Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP), which provides educational services to youth who were expelled from public school or ordered to attend the JJAEP by the Juvenile Court.

Overview Calendar Year 2023

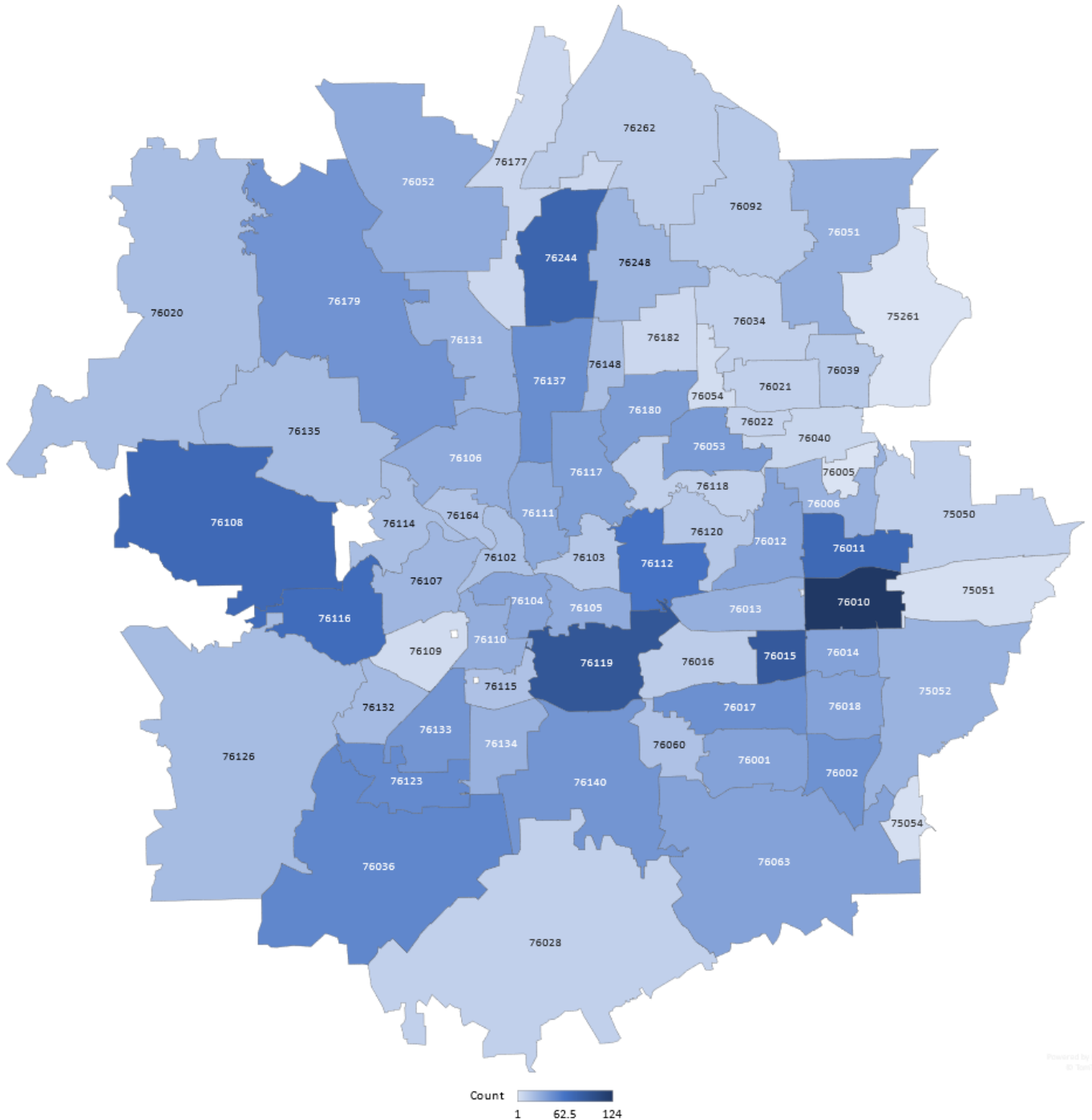
Total Number of Formal Referrals	3,576
Total Number of Youth Referred	2,860
Tarrant County Population ¹	2,186,501
Percent of Tarrant County Population that are Juveniles ²	10.1%
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population	16.28
Percent of Juvenile Population with a Formal Referral	1.30%
Total Number of Detention Admissions	1,593
Total Number of Individual Youth Detained	1,182
Percent of Juvenile Population Detained	0.54%
Total Number of Adjudications	724
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Adjudication ³	19.4%
Total Number of Individual Adjudicated Youth	657
Total Number of Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	514
Total Number of Individual Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation	498
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	77.5
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	15.1%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	473
Total Number of Individual Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	468
Percent of Dispositions placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	12.7%
Total Number of Modifications	219
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Modification	5.9%
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	61
Total Number of Certifications	11

¹ The Texas Demographic Center reported the recorded population for Tarrant County in 2023.

² According to the Texas Demographic Center, Tarrant County has 219,661 youth between the ages of 10-16.

³ Adjudications and Dispositions in this publication are considered an outcome of a referral.

Referral Frequency by Zip Code



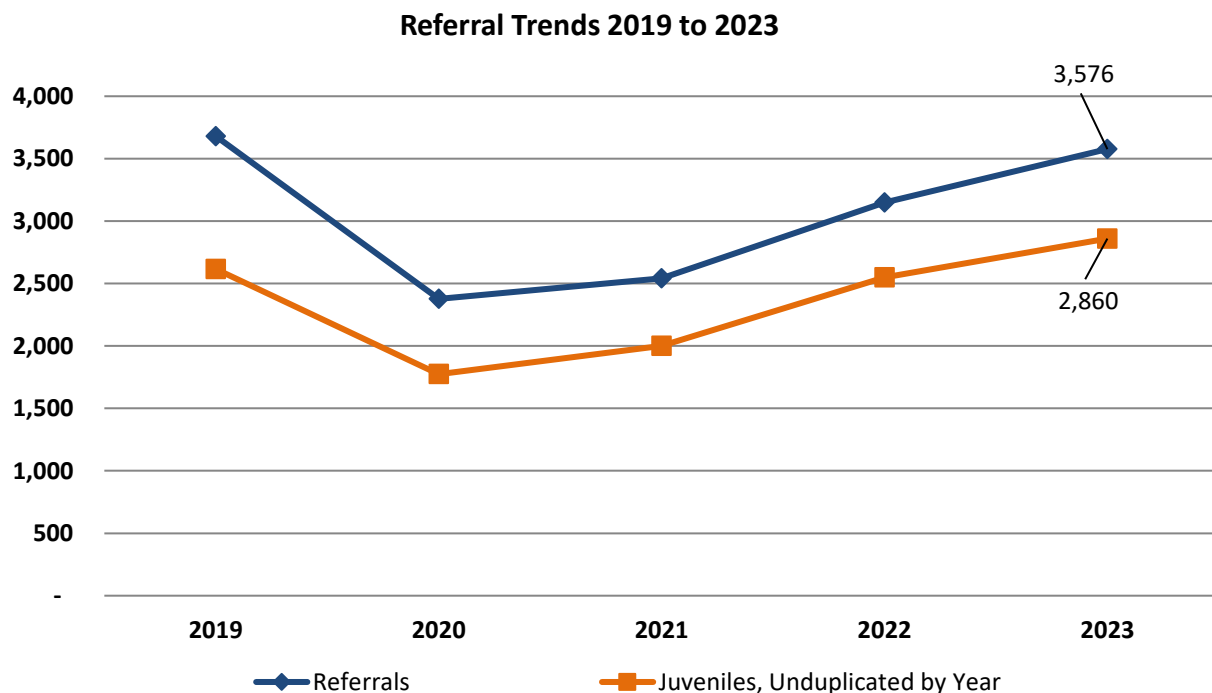
The color scale represents the frequency of referrals reported at each zip code for 2023. The lighter colors represent the least number of referrals received and the darker colors represent a higher number of referrals received.

Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

Juveniles are referred to TCJS for delinquent behavior, violations of probation, or conduct indicating a need for supervision (CINS offense).

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(s), and a letter is sent to the youth's residence requesting they appear for intake and processing. Once the youth has appeared for intake, the referral becomes a "formal" referral. (2) A youth who is referred in-custody is physically transported to the Lynn W. Ross Juvenile Detention Center by a law enforcement officer for processing and temporary holding/detention, this is also a formal referral.

In 2023, TCJS received 3,576 formal referrals, a 13.5% increase from 2022. When comparing the number of individual youth, there was a 12.2% increase compared to 2022.



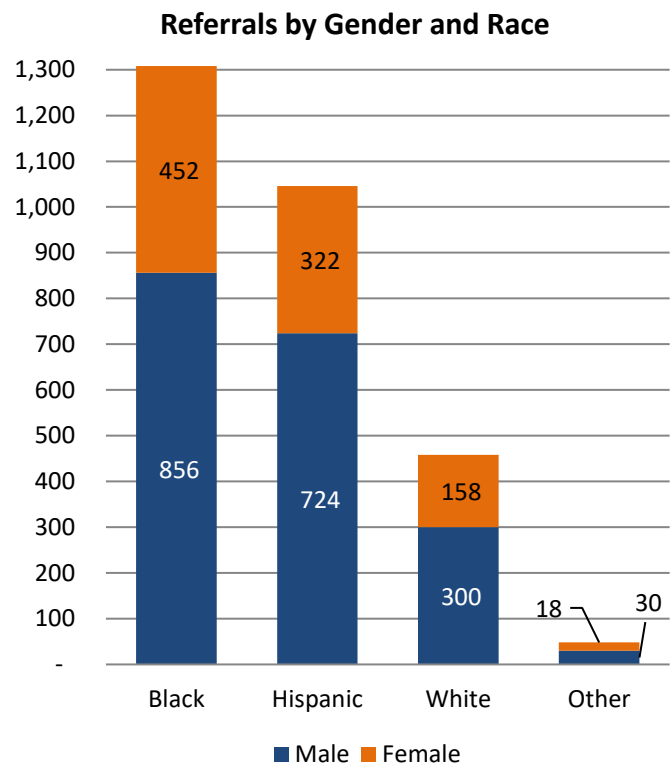
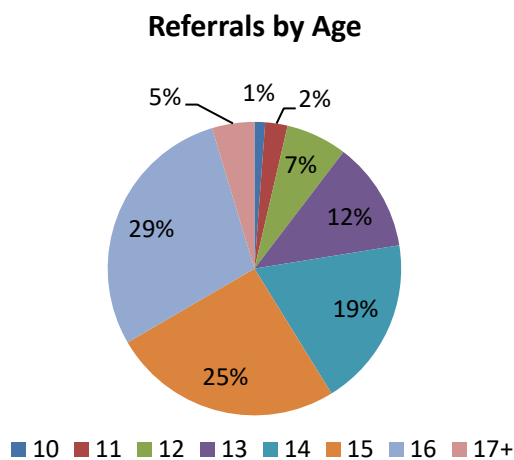
Formalized Referral Trends 2019 to 2023

Referrals	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1 Year Percent Change (%Δ) 2022-2023	5 Year Percent Change (%Δ) 2019-2023
Felonies							
Assaultive	280	234	235	315	346	+ 9.8%	+ 23.6%
Homicide	4	9	18	34	13	- 61.8%	+ 225.0%
Other Violent	3	2	4	2	5	+ 150.0%	+ 66.7%
Robbery	137	86	92	77	64	- 16.9%	- 53.3%
Sexual Assault	106	64	124	73	73	0.0%	- 31.1%
Burglary	130	68	48	48	51	+ 6.3%	- 60.8%
Drug	207	101	104	312	448	+ 43.6%	+ 116.4%
Other Felony	175	136	147	176	199	+ 13.1%	+ 13.7%
Other Property	35	28	38	42	52	+ 23.8%	+ 48.6%
Theft	169	162	108	95	121	+ 27.4%	- 28.4%
Weapon	24	18	24	44	25	- 43.2%	+ 4.2%
Total Felonies	1,270	908	942	1,218	1,397	+ 14.7%	+ 10.0%
Misdemeanor							
Assault	764	441	638	938	1,067	+ 13.8%	+ 39.7%
Contempt of Court	3	1	4	8	15	+ 87.5%	+ 400%
Drug	283	95	99	104	78	- 25.0%	- 72.4%
Other Misdemeanor	361	269	247	283	346	+ 22.3%	- 4.2%
Other Property	118	106	65	76	61	- 19.7%	- 48.3%
Theft	192	123	111	114	176	+ 54.4%	- 8.3%
Weapon	36	42	62	64	57	- 10.9%	+ 58.3%
Total Misdemeanor	1,757	1,077	1,226	1,587	1,800	+ 13.4%	+ 2.4%
CINS & Other Status							
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	0	0	-	-
Drugs	0	0	1	1	0	-	-
Other CINS	0	0	0	1	2	+ 100%	∞~*
Sex Offense	3	0	0	0	2	∞~*	- 33.3%
Runaway	69	44	54	30	24	- 20.0%	- 65.2%
Total CINS	72	44	56	32	28	- 12.5%	- 61.1%
Violation of Probation							
VOCO	581	348	318	313	351	+ 12.1%	- 39.6%
Total Violation	581	348	318	313	351	+ 12.1%	- 39.6%
Grand Total	3,680	2,377	2,542	3,150	3,576	+ 13.5%	- 2.8%
Total Juveniles	2,615	1,774	2,002	2,549	2,860	+ 12.2%	+ 9.4%

*The percent change cannot be calculated and is therefore represented with ∞~

Referral Demographic Information

In 2023, Tarrant County Juvenile Services (TCJS) received 3,576 referrals associated with 2,860 individual youth. 66.8% ($n = 1,910$) of youth referred to TCJS were male and the remaining 33.2% ($n = 950$) were female. Black youth represented 45.7% ($n = 1,308$), followed by Hispanic youth with 36.6% ($n = 1,046$), and White youth with 16.0% ($n = 458$). The average age at the time of referral was 14.6.



Risk and Need level of Referred Youth

All youth formally referred to TCJS receive a risk and needs assessment prior to the disposition of their referral. The Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) is the risk and needs assessment utilized by TCJS. This assessment is used to determine the youth's risk to reoffend and identify the criminogenic needs that are contributing to their delinquent behavior. The percentages in the table below are calculated using the total number of referrals ($n = 3,576$).

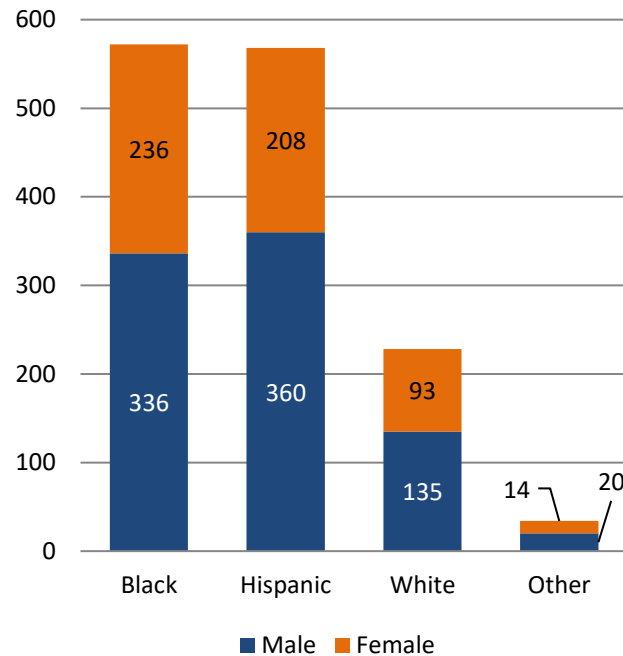
87 (2.4%) Not Administered		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1,992 (55.7%)	362 (10.1%)	0	2,354 (65.8%)
	Moderate	91 (2.5%)	444 (12.4%)	347 (9.7%)	882 (24.7%)
	High	0	11 (0.3%)	242 (6.8%)	253 (7.1%)
TOTAL		2,083 (58.2%)	817 (22.8%)	589 (16.5%)	3,489 (97.6%)

Profile of Diverted Youth

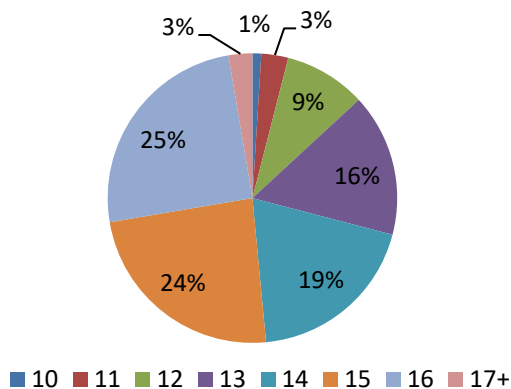
Diversion is defined as (1) a youth who is formally referred to TCJS and subsequently disposed of as supervisory caution by TCJS or the District Attorney or the Court without having any other pending referrals or supervision, or (2) a youth who is successfully discharged from the Tarrant County Juvenile Drug Court.

In 2023, 1,402 individual youth were associated with 1,431 diversions.⁴ Of the 1,402 youth, 60.7% ($n = 851$) were male and 39.3% ($n = 551$) were female. When considering race, 40.8% ($n = 572$) of the youth diverted were Black, 40.5% ($n = 568$) were Hispanic, and 16.3% ($n = 228$) were White.

Diversions by Gender and Race



Diversion by Age



Diversions by Offense Level	Count	Percent
Misdemeanor	988	69.0%
Felony	409	28.6%
CINS	22	1.5%
Contempt of Court	12	0.8%

Diversions by Risk and Needs Level

Low risk youth represented 87.7% ($n = 1,290$) of diversions and 84.2% ($n = 1,240$) were classified as low needs.

29 (2.0%) Not Administered		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1,196 (85.3%)	9 (0.6%)	0	1,205 (85.9%)
	Moderate	59 (4.2%)	119 (8.5%)	4 (0.3%)	182 (13.0%)
	High	0	9 (0.6%)	7 (0.5%)	16 (1.1%)
TOTAL		1,255 (89.5%)	137 (9.8%)	11 (0.8%)	1,403 (98.1%)

⁴ Department discretion is applied regarding a youth diversion with multiple referrals.

Court Services

The 323rd District Court is the court designated to hear juvenile delinquency cases. The Honorable Judge Alex Kim is the elected District Judge. 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 Juvenile Detention Center are scheduled for a detention hearing the next business day after admission. At this hearing, the Court decides whether there is a legal reason to detain the youth. Youth who continue to be detained will receive subsequent detention hearings every ten business days and can request additional detention hearings at any time. (2) During the adjudication hearing, the Court will render 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 will be scheduled. (3) At the disposition hearing the Court reviews a social history report and any witness testimony, and may, among other options, 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 are alleged to have violated the conditions of their court-ordered probation. If a youth is found to have violated the conditions of probation, the youth can have their probation modified, extended, receive an out of home placement, or receive a commitment to TJJD.

In addition to these more common hearings, the Court also hears determinate sentence and certification hearings. Determinate sentence hearings are reserved for certain felonies and provide the Court with the option of giving the youth a disposition (probation or commitment to TJJD) that extends beyond their 18th or 19th birthday. A certification hearing is held when the District Attorney files a motion asking the Court to waive jurisdiction of the youth's (felony) case and transfer jurisdiction to an adult criminal court for criminal proceedings. Youth are eligible for certification based on their age at the time of the alleged offense and the degree level of the offense.

Hearing Type	Number of Hearings Convened	Percent of Convened Hearings
Adjudication/Disposition Hearings	1097	20.70%
Motion to Modify Hearings	219	4.10%
Detention Hearings	3,423	64.70%
Determinate Sentence Hearings	83	1.60%
Certifications Filed by D.A.	35	0.70%
Miscellaneous Hearings	430	8.10%
Total Hearings	5,287	100.00%

Supervision Average Daily Population

TCJS 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. (2) DPP is front-end, post-arrest, pre-adjudication supervision primarily reserved for juveniles charged with a Class A or B misdemeanor or for certain singular, first-time felony offenses. DPP supervision is short-term, lasting a maximum of six months, with the option of terminating at three months based on the youth'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 in most cases, their 18th birthday. Probation supervision enhances public safety and teaches juveniles accountability for delinquent conduct by providing structured supervision, monitoring school attendance and behavior, and providing specialized training and services. Common specialized training and services include those related to life skills, problem-solving, mental health, substance misuse, family counseling, and anger management. Probation supervision is provided in partnership with the child's family to ensure success and promote long-term positive behavioral change.

Supervision Type	ADP ⁵
All Supervisions	1,136.2
Court-Ordered Probation	625.4
Deferred Prosecution Probation	189.2
Pre-Adjudication Supervision	321.6

Average Caseload by Unit

TCJS operates three court intake units, four traditional field probation units, a DPP unit, and five specialized units. The annual average caseload by unit is presented below.

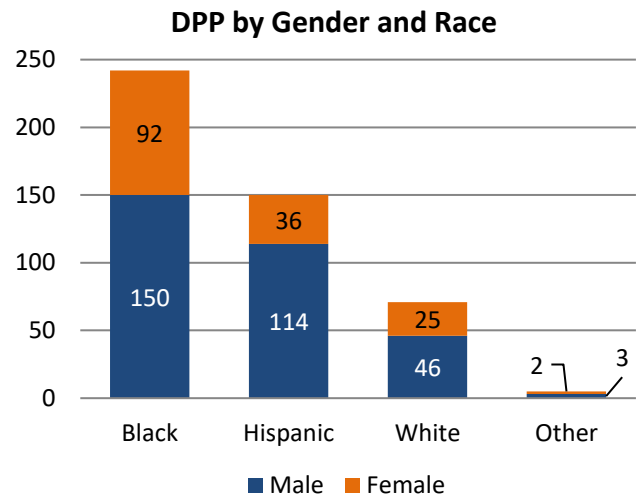
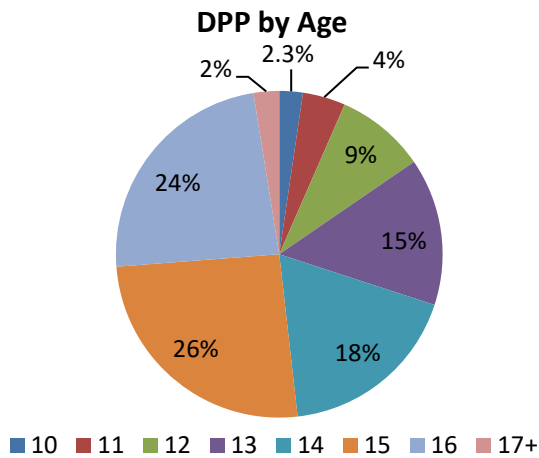
Unit	Average Caseload
Court Intake	50.4
Traditional Probation	21.4
Placement	4.4
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-SNDP	11.6
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-Specialized	4.2
Sex Offending & Project SAFeR	13.5
Drug Court	2.4

⁵ ADP = Average Daily Population

Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)

In 2023, 468 youth were associated with 473 Deferred Prosecution Probations. TCJS was responsible for 75.7% ($n = 358$) of the Deferred Prosecution dispositions, followed by the District Attorney with 21.6% ($n = 102$), and the Juvenile Court with 2.7% ($n = 13$). Half of the youth placed on DPP were for a felony (54.8% $n = 259$), followed by misdemeanor (45.2%, $n = 214$). The two most common offenses were felony assault (22.4%, $n = 106$) and misdemeanor assault (31.7%, $n = 150$). When considering the gender distribution of youth placed on DPP, 66.9% were male ($n = 313$) and 33.1% were female ($n = 155$). Black youth represented the majority (51.7%, $n = 242$) of youth placed on DPP, followed by Hispanic youth (32.1%, $n = 150$), and White youth (15.2%, $n = 71$). The average of youth beginning DPP was 14.3.

Offense Level	Frequency	Percentage
Felony	259	54.8%
Assault	106	22.4%
Burglary	12	2.5%
Drug	37	7.8%
Other Felony	51	10.8%
Other Property	18	3.8%
Robbery	11	2.3%
Sexual Assault	4	0.8%
Theft	16	3.4%
Weapon	4	0.8%
Misdemeanor	214	45.2%
Assault	150	31.7%
Drug	7	1.5%
Other Mis.	36	7.6%
Other Property	6	1.3%
Theft	11	2.3%
Weapon	4	0.8%
Total	473	100.0%



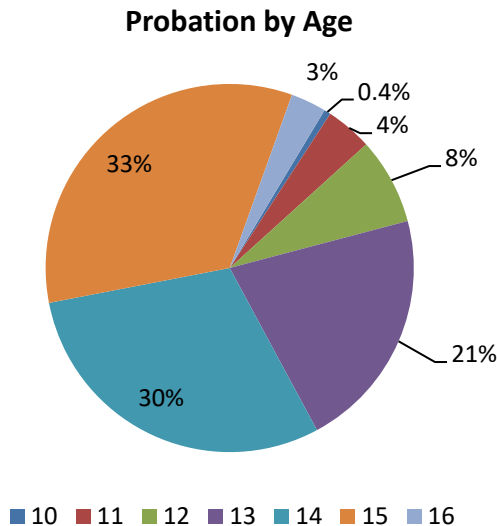
DPP by Risk and Need Level

22 (4.7%) Not Administered		Risk Level			TOTAL
Need Level		Low	Moderate	High	
	Low	283 (59.8%)	58 (12.3%)	0	341 (72.1%)
	Moderate	15 (3.2%)	66 (14.0%)	11 (2.3%)	92 (19.5%)
	High	0	2 (0.4%)	16 (3.4%)	18 (3.8%)
TOTAL		298 (63.0%)	126 (26.6%)	27 (5.7%)	451 (95.3%)

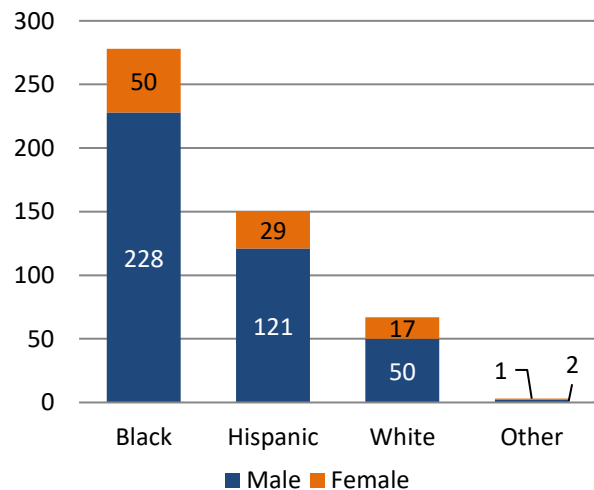
Demographics of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation

In 2023, 498 individual youth were associated with 514 court-ordered probations. Of the youth placed on court-ordered probation 68.3% ($n = 351$) were associated with a felony offense and 31.7% ($n = 163$) were associated with a misdemeanor. When considering gender, 80.5% ($n = 401$) of youth on court ordered probation were male and 19.5% ($n = 97$) were female. Black youth represented 55.8% ($n = 278$), followed by Hispanic youth with 30.1% ($n = 150$), and White youth with 13.5% ($n = 67$). The average age of youth beginning probation in 2023 was 14.9.

Offense Level	Frequency	Percentage
Felony	351	68.3%
Assault	109	21.2%
Burglary	23	4.5%
Drug	32	6.2%
Homicide	6	1.2%
Other Felony	59	11.5%
Other Property	8	1.6%
Other Violent	4	0.8%
Robbery	34	6.6%
Sexual Assault	27	5.3%
Theft	32	6.2%
Weapon	17	3.3%
Misdemeanor	163	31.7%
Assault	94	18.3%
Drug	2	0.4%
Other Mis.	26	5.1%
Other Property	2	0.4%
Theft	3	0.6%
Weapon	36	7.0%
Total	514	100.0%



Probation by Gender and Race



Probation by Risk and Need Level

25 (4.3%) Not Administered		Risk Level			TOTAL
Need Level	Low	Low	Moderate	High	
	Moderate	209 (40.7%)	73 (14.2%)	0	282 (54.9%)
	High	7 (1.4%)	84 (16.3%)	74 (14.4%)	165 (32.1%)
	TOTAL	0	2 (0.4%)	40 (7.8%)	42 (8.2%)
		216 (42.0%)	159 (30.9%)	114 (22.2%)	489 (95.1%)

Specialized Probation Services

TCJS operates several specialized probation caseload programs.

Drug Court targets juvenile offenders referred for drug offenses. The program offers eligible youth a voluntary opportunity to receive substance misuse 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 official end date for Drug Court was March 30, 2023.

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 **Juvenile Offenders Unit (JOU)** provides specialized probation supervision for juveniles adjudicated for sex offenses. Juveniles on this caseload are expected to participate in a 9-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 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 **Family Partnership Program (FPP)** is a collaborative partnership between My Health My Resources 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. The 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).

Specialized Services Number Served & Completion Status

Specialized Unit	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
Placement	65	42	0	35 (83.3%)	7 (16.7%)
FPP SNDP	142	94	6	66 (75.0%)	22 (25.0%)
FPP Specialized	64	56	3	43 (81.1%)	10 (18.9%)
JOU	132	63	4	54 (91.5%)	5 (8.5%)
Project SAFeR	7	5	0	5 (100.0%)	0
Drug Court	17	17	1	14 (87.5%)	2 (12.5%)

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

Community Service Restitution (CSR)

Community Service Restitution (CSR) is a program in which juveniles perform a period of community service as a condition of supervision for offenses that result in property loss or personal injury. This program is designed to help juveniles take responsibility for their actions while being responsive to community and victim concerns. It also provides a positive experience in community involvement and socialization.

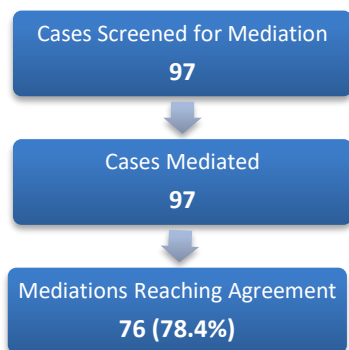
Community Service Statistics	
Total Number of Hours Performed	4,599
Number Youth Participating	474
Successful Completions	125
Unsuccessful Completions	152
Other Completions	28

Victim's Assistance Unit (VAU)

The Victim's Assistance Unit (VAU) was established for the purpose of implementing the 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 2023, VAU staff sent 3,090 victim impact statements informing victims of their rights. In 2023, the VAU collected \$88,720.46 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 juvenile to offset the costs of attorney, court, and supervision.

Restitution and Fees			
Restitution/ Fee Type	Total Active Cases 2023	New Cases Added 2023	Amount Collected
Restitution	1,729	147	\$68,197.76
Fees	3,996	322	\$20,522.70
TOTAL	5,725	469	\$88,720.46

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 negotiate reconciliation, resolve conflict, and attain accountability from the offender. 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 *Victim Family Preservation Services* offered through TCJS.



Victim Family Preservation	
Number Served	12
Successful Completions	4
Unsuccessful Completions	4
Other Completions	1

Community Programs

Program Name	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
Surveillance Programs					
Community Based-Detention (CBD)	17	15	2	11 (84.6%)	2 (15.4%)
Electronic Monitoring Field Services	250	222	0	190 (85.6%)	32 (14.4%)
Electronic Monitoring Home Detention	658	598	0	477 (79.8%)	121 (20.2%)
Community Programs					
BIG THOUGHT - Creative Solutions	28	28	1	18 (66.7%)	9 (33.3%)
Community Navigator	31	28	11	16 (94.1%)	1 (5.9%)
Families in Transition (FIT)	126	100	14	41 (73.2%)	15 (26.8%)
Family Partnership Program (Reach)	44	37	3	28 (82.4%)	6 (17.6%)
Family Support	57	42	11	29 (93.5%)	2 (6.5%)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	84	60	6	41 (73.2%)	15 (26.8%)
Ground Zero	148	114	25	72 (80.9%)	17 (19.1%)
Intensive Supervision Program	4	4	0	4 (100.0%)	0
Recovery Resource Council – Individual Counseling	3	3	2	1 (100.0%)	0
SafeDate	22	22	0	15 (68.2%)	7 (31.8%)
SoberTrack	1	1	0	1 (100.0%)	0
Spanish Language Intensive Mental Health Services	6	6	1	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
TCAP - Court Transition (Mentorship)	216	183	9	150 (86.2%)	24 (13.8%)
TCAP-Traditional (Mentorship)	79	68	15	34 (63.0%)	20 (37.0%)

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

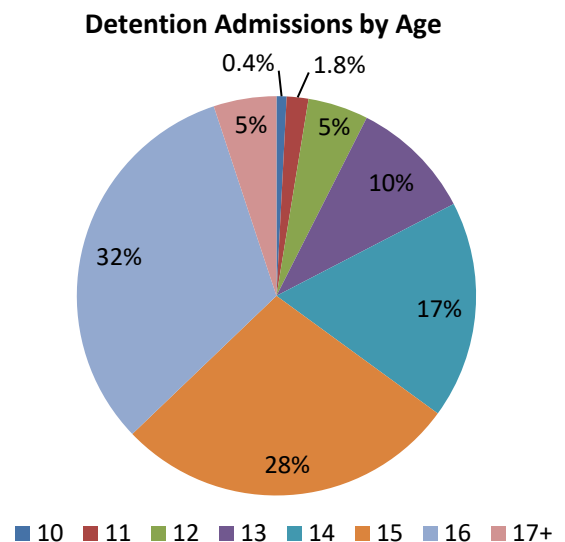
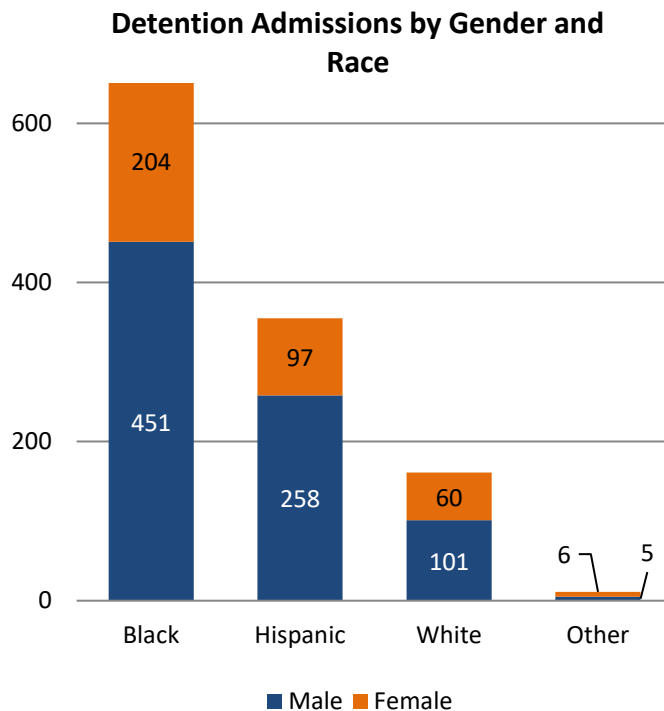
Lynn W. Ross Juvenile Detention Center

TCJS 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 violations of conditions of probation. The Detention Center provides education, supervision, activities, and counseling that benefits juveniles during their stay. Every juvenile attends school inside the Detention Center on school days, 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	1,593
Number of Individual Youth Admitted	1,182
Child Care Days	37,547
Average Daily Population	102.9
Average Length of Stay (Days)	25.0

Demographics of Admitted Youth

In 2023, 69.0% ($n = 815$) of youth admitted to into the detention center were male and 31.0% ($n = 367$) were female. The average age of youth who were admitted to detention in 2023 was 14.8. When considering race, Black youth represented 55.4% ($n = 655$), followed by Hispanic youth with 30.0% ($n = 355$), and White youth with 13.6% ($n = 161$).

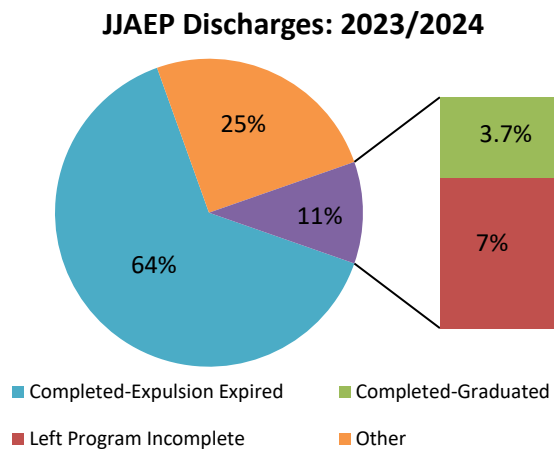
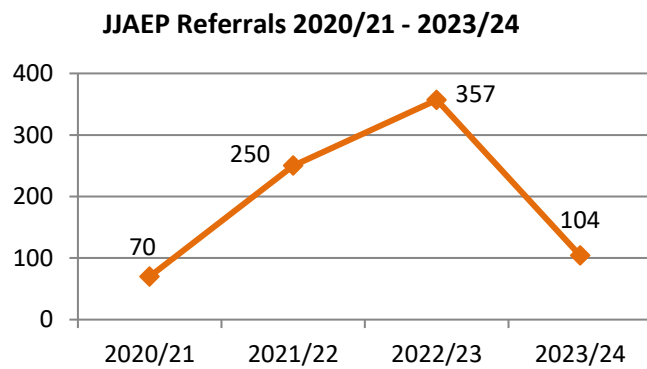


Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program

The Texas Legislature mandates that Juvenile Boards in counties with populations greater than 125,000 operate a Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP). The Tarrant County JJAEP provides educational services to youth who were expelled from public schools and from District Alternative Education Programs, or ordered to attend by the Juvenile Court.

The Tarrant County JJAEP received 104 referrals during the 2023/2024 school year, a 71.0% decrease compared to the previous school year. This decrease was largely a result of a legislative change reclassifying certain drug offenses as a discretionary expulsion rather than a mandatory expulsion.

JJAEP Referrals: 2023/2024		Frequency
Students Referred		104
Expulsion Offense	Mandatory	85 (81.7%)
	Discretionary	15 (14.4%)
	Court Ordered	4 (3.8%)
Gender	Male	87 (83.7%)
	Female	17 (16.3%)
Race	Black	47 (45.2%)
	Hispanic	45 (43.3%)
	White	9 (8.7%)
	Asian/PI	3 (2.9%)
	6 th	1 (1.0%)
Grade Level at Time of Admission	7 th	9 (8.7%)
	8 th	19 (18.3%)
	9 th	38 (36.5%)
	10 th	27 (25.9%)
	11 th	5 (4.8%)
	12 th	5 (4.8%)
School District	Arlington ISD	54 (51.9%)
	Fort Worth ISD	20 (19.2%)
	Crowley ISD	5 (4.8%)
	HEB ISD	4 (3.8%)
	Keller ISD	4 (3.8%)
	Mansfield ISD	4 (3.8%)
	Other ISD	13 (12.5%)

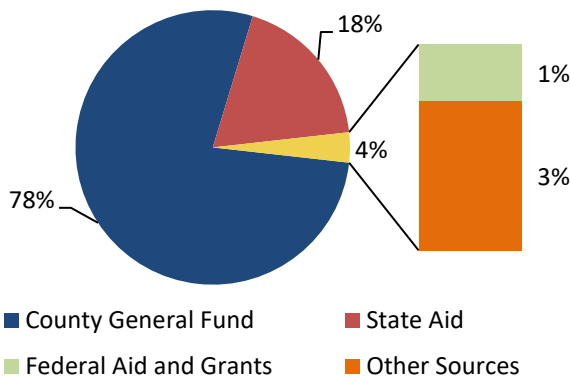


Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2023

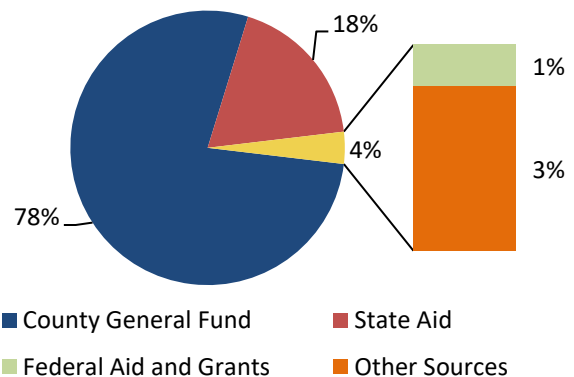
COUNTY GENERAL FUND	\$31,129,720
General Fund - Administration & Probation	\$18,711,801
▪ Includes support funding for JJAEP and Grant Match	
General Fund - Detention	\$12,291,333
Children's Home Trust	\$5,322
Probation Fees	\$26,580
Miscellaneous Donations	\$4,950
Interest Account	\$89,735
STATE AID – TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT	\$7,331,895
State Aid	\$6,791,506
Special Needs Diversionary Program	\$216,800
DSA - Community Projects	\$53,634
DIR - Salary Adjustment Grant	\$241,848
Risk & Needs Assessments	\$28,107
FEDERAL AID AND GRANTS	\$300,216
Title IV-E Reimbursements (Through TDPLRS)	\$709
National School Lunch Program	\$284,228
Commodity Freight Reimbursement	\$1,803
Supply Chain Assistance	\$13,477
OTHER SOURCES	\$1,205,786
JJAEP Mandatory Reimbursement - TJJD	\$1,103,380
JJAEP Discretionary Reimbursement - ISD's	\$14,190
OOG State Criminal Justice Grant - Reconnecting Youth	\$88,216
GRAND TOTAL – FY 2023 SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$39,967,616

Source of Funds Comparison: FY 2022-FY 2023

FY 2022 Total Funds: \$35,415,099



FY 2023 Total Funds: \$39,967,616



Tarrant County Juvenile Services

2701 Kimbo Road Fort Worth, TX 76111

Phone: 817-838-4600

<http://access.tarrantcounty.com/en/juvenile-services.html>



Credits:

Lucas Lima: Research & Statistical Coordinator

Carlos D. Amaro: Assistant Statistical Analyst