



Tarrant County Juvenile Services Annual Report



2018

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Tarrant County Juvenile Board Members¹

Honorable Elizabeth Beach - Criminal District Court No.1
Honorable Patricia Bennett - 360th District Court
Honorable Nancy Berger - 322nd District Court
Honorable Kimberly Fitzpatrick - 342nd District Court
Honorable Josh Burgess - 352nd 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
Honorable Wayne Salvant - Criminal District Court No. 2
Honorable Mike Thomas - Criminal District Court No. 4
Honorable R.H. Wallace - 96th District Court
Honorable Mike Wallach - 348th 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

¹ Juvenile Board members as of December 31, 2018.

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

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

P

PARTNERSHIPS: We partner with families, communities, and organizations to seek solutions to juvenile crime.

I

INDIVIDUAL 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

RESPECT: 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

EXCELLENCE: 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 presiding judge of the Juvenile Court during the reporting period was Judge Tim Menikos. Three associate judges assist Judge Menikos: Judge Ellen Smith, Judge Kim Brown, and Judge James Teal.

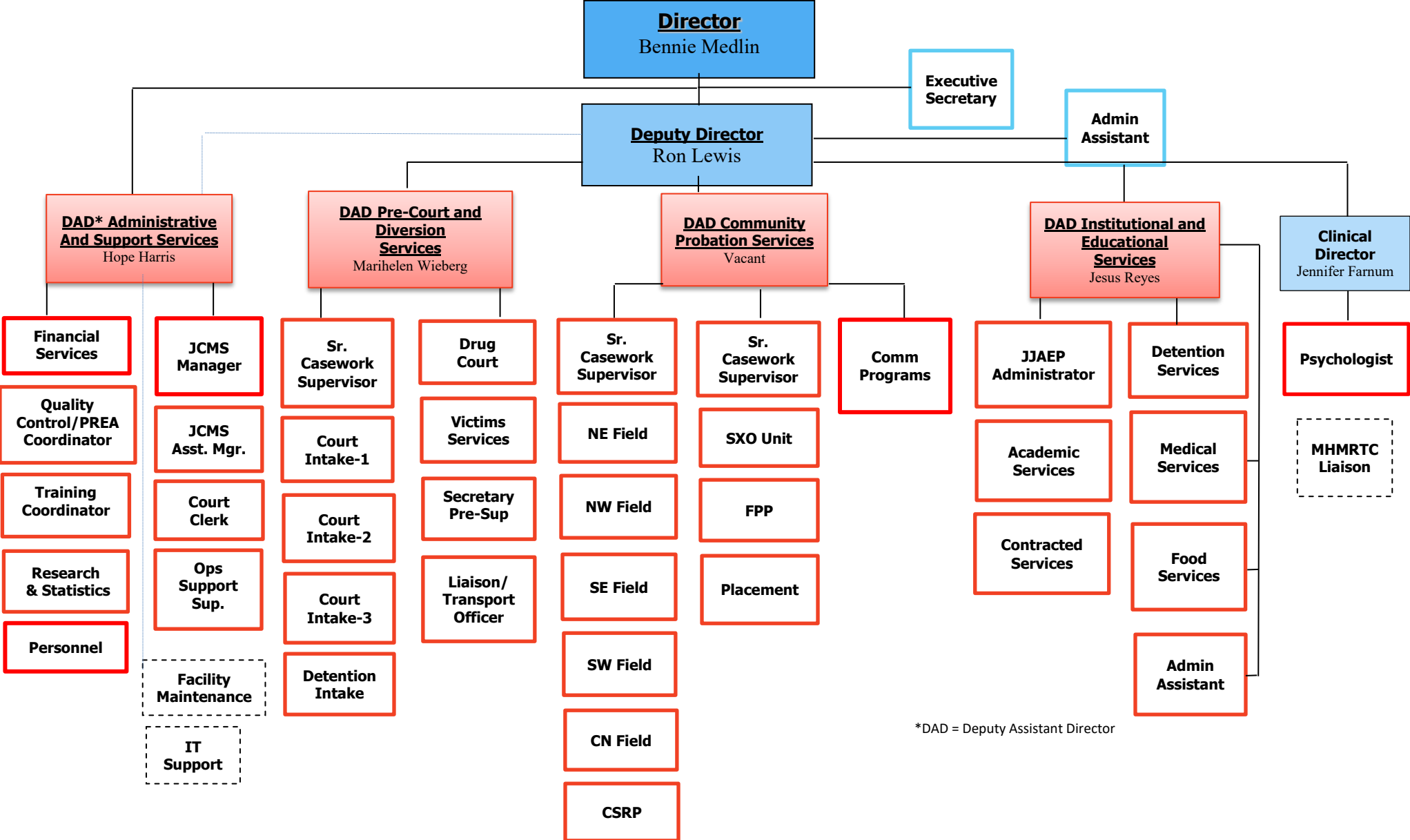
By statute, Tarrant County Juvenile Services (TCJS) is the agency designated to receive law enforcement reports of law violations defined either as delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision allegedly committed by juveniles (children ages 10 through 16). Delinquent conduct is conduct, other than a traffic offense, that violates a criminal law of Texas or of the United State and is punishable by imprisonment or by confinement in jail. 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 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.

TCJS operates the Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP), to provide services to youth who were expelled from public school for serious school-related law violations and as an alternatives site for students referred for serious violations of the Student Code of Conduct while placed in district alternative education programs.

Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Organizational Chart



*DAD = Deputy Assistant Director

Overview Calendar Year 2018

Total Number of Formal Referrals	3500
Total Number of Youth Referred	2527
Tarrant County Population	2,074,442 ²
Percent of Tarrant County Population that are Juveniles	10.4% ³
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population	16.2
Percent of Juvenile Population with a Formal Referral	1.2%
Total Number of Detention Admissions	1564
Total Number of Youth Detained	1108
Percent of Juvenile Population Detained	0.5%
Total Number of Adjudications	844
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Adjudication	21.4%
Total Number of Adjudicated Youth	575
Total Number of Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	735
Total Number of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation	512
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	87.1
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	18.67%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	563
Total Number of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	480
Percent of Dispositions placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	14.3%
Total Number of Modifications	221
Percent of Referrals resulting in Modification	5.6%
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	51
Total Number of Certifications	14

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

³ Aged 10-16 (215,892).

Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

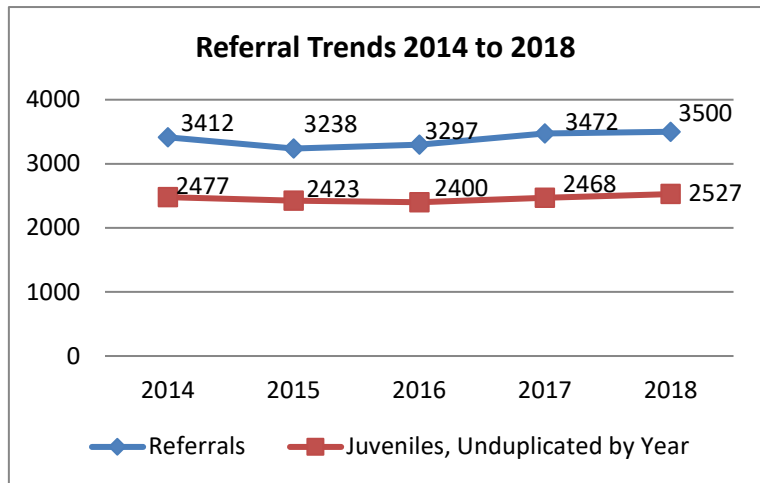
The Texas Family Code defines referral to juvenile court as “the referral of a child or child’s case to the office or official, including intake officer or probation officer, designated by the juvenile board to process children within the juvenile justice system” (p. 199).⁴ Juveniles are referred to 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	1600	45.7%
Paper Formalized	1900	54.3%
Total Formal Referrals	3500	100.0%
Other Referrals		
Interim/Interstate	112	
Contract Detention	50	
Other Administrative	212	
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	313	
Prevention Intervention	246	

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 increased by 2.6% in the last five years (2014-2018). More recently, between 2017 and 2018 there was a 0.8% increase in formal referrals. The number of unduplicated juveniles referred to the department has increased 2.0% in the last five years, and there has been a 2.4% increase between 2017 and 2018.



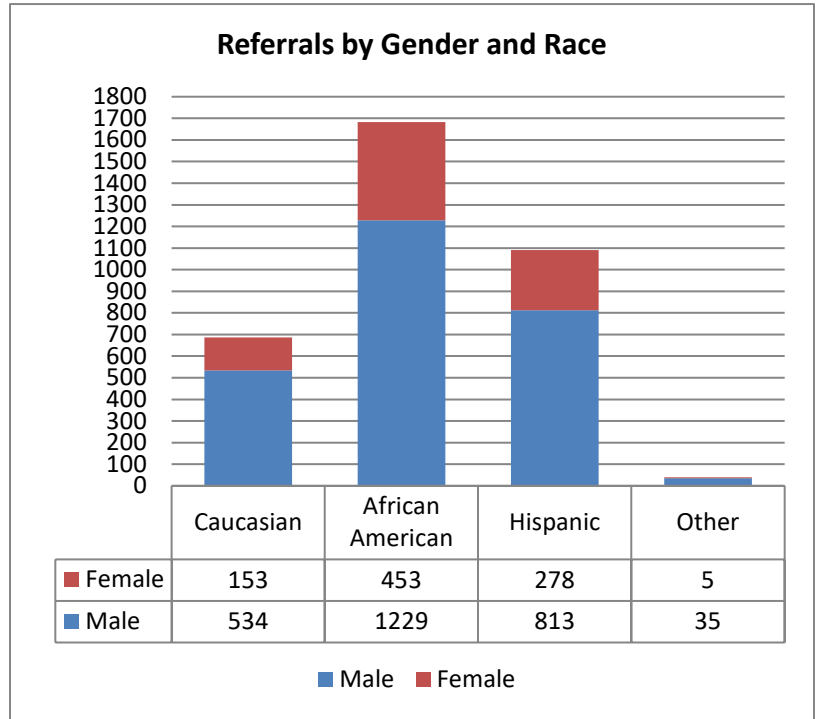
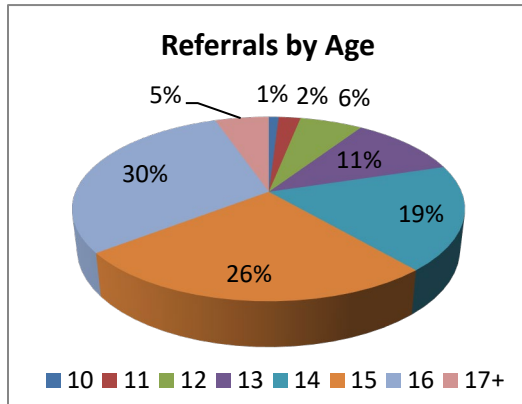
⁴ Sampson, J. & Tindall, H.L. (2013). *Texas Family Code Annotated*. New York, NY: Thomson Reuters.

Formalized Referral Trends 2014 to 2018

Felonies	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 Year % Change 2017-2018	5 Year % Change 2014-2018
<u>Violent Referrals</u>							
Homicide	4	3	9	5	8	60.0%(+)	100.0%(+)
Attempted Homicide	2	0	0	0	0	-	100.0%(-)
Sexual Assault, related	112	102	122	132	109	17.4%(-)	2.7%(-)
Robbery	51	90	102	138	125	9.4%(-)	>100.0%(+)
Aggravated Assault	219	193	202	275	296	7.6%(+)	35.1%(+)
Other Violent	3	2	3	5	2	60.0%(-)	33.3%(-)
Total Violent Referrals	391	390	438	555	540	2.7%(-)	38.1%(+)
<u>Non-Violent Referrals</u>							
Burglary	214	187	209	160	110	31.25%(-)	48.6%(-)
Theft	45	65	62	68	71	4.4%(+)	57.8%(+)
Motor Vehicle Theft/UUMV	17	42	65	59	83	40.7%(+)	>100.0%(+)
Drug Offenses	52	45	66	66	87	31.8%(+)	67.3%(+)
Weapons Violations	24	29	40	33	34	3.0%(+)	41.7%(+)
Other Felony	107	108	157	154	144	6.5%(-)	34.6%(+)
Total Non-Violent Referrals	459	476	599	540	529	2.0%(-)	15.2%(+)
Total Felonies	850	866	1037	1095	1069	2.4%(-)	25.8%(+)
Weapons Violations	16	13	33	37	26	29.7%(-)	62.5%(+)
Assault	600	565	577	646	779	20.6%(+)	29.8%(+)
Theft	571	603	418	433	335	22.6%(-)	41.3%(-)
Drug Offenses	401	334	357	327	359	9.8%(+)	10.5%(-)
Other Misdemeanor	316	271	338	350	327	6.6%(-)	3.4%(+)
Contempt of Court	7	6	1	7	24	>100.0%(+)	>100.0%(+)
Total Class A & B Misdemeanors	1911	1792	1724	1800	1850	2.8%(+)	3.2%(-)
Total Delinquent Conduct Referrals	2761	2658	2761	2895	2919	0.8%(+)	5.7%(+)
Violation of Probation	530	488	454	491	524	6.7%(+)	1.1%(-)
Truancy	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Runaway	109	88	82	86	56	34.9%(-)	48.6%(-)
Theft	1	0	0	0	0	-	100.0%(-)
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Inhalant Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
DUI	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Expulsions	8	1	0	0	0	-	100.0%(-)
Other	3	3	0	0	1	-	66.7%(-)
Total CINS Referrals	121	92	82	86	57	33.7%(-)	52.9%(-)
Total Referrals	3412	3238	3297	3472	3500	0.8%(+)	2.6%(+)
Total Juveniles	2477	2423	2400	2468	2527	2.4%(+)	2.0%(+)

Referral Demographic Information

In 2018, 74.6% of juveniles referred were male (n=2611). African American youth accounted for 48.1% of the referrals to the department, followed by Hispanic (31.2%) and Caucasian youth (19.6%). The average age at time of referral was 14.7 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.⁵ 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 (47.0%) of the youth receiving a PACT in 2018 were identified as low risk to reoffend. Approximately half (52.0%) were identified as low need.

Referrals by Risk and Need Level

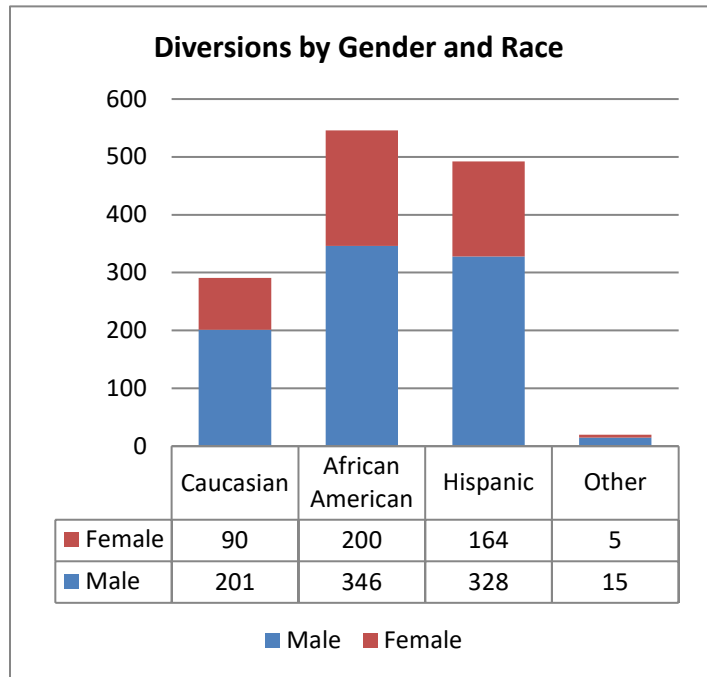
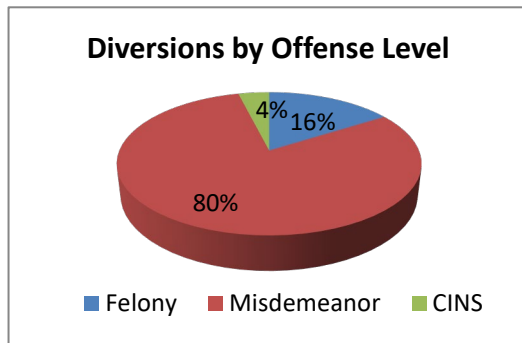
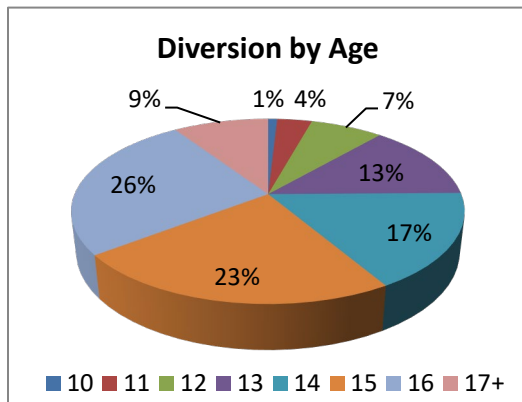
		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1397 (42.9%)	297 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1694 (52.0%)
	Moderate	136 (4.2%)	587 (18.0%)	404 (12.4%)	1127 (34.6%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	47 (1.4%)	391 (12.0%)	438 (13.4%)
TOTAL		1533 (47.0%)	931 (28.6%)	795 (24.4%)	3259 (100.0%)

⁵ In 2018, there were 239 referrals without an associated PACT.

Profile of Diverted Youth

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 66.0% male and 34.0% female. Forty percent



of the diversions involved African American youth (40.5%), followed by Hispanic youth (36.5%), and Caucasian youth (21.6%). The majority of diverted referrals (84.0%) were for either a misdemeanor (80.1%; n=1065) or CINS offense (3.9%; n=52).

Diversion by Risk and Need Level

The vast majority (80.5%; n=1021) of diverted youth receiving a PACT were identified as low risk to reoffend and a little over three-quarters (77.2%; n=979) were identified as low need.⁶

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	941 (74.2%)	38 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	979 (77.2%)
	Moderate	80 (6.3%)	145 (11.4%)	20 (1.6%)	245 (19.3%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	18 (1.4%)	27 (2.1%)	45 (3.5%)
TOTAL		1021 (80.5%)	201 (15.8%)	47 (3.7%)	1269 (100.0%)

⁶ In 2018, there were 79 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	1331	21.9%
Disposition Hearings	765	12.6%
Motion to Modify Hearings	370	6.1%
Detention Hearings	2950	48.6%
Determinate Sentence Hearings	89 (32 Granted)	1.5%
Certifications filed by D.A.	29 (14 Granted)	0.5%
Miscellaneous Hearings	526	8.7%
Total Hearings	6070	100.0%

During 2018, detention hearings accounted for 48.6% of the total hearings heard by the 323rd Family District Court. Adjudication (21.9%), disposition (12.6%), and modification (6.1%) hearings accounted for 40.6% of the hearings convened. Of the 89 determinate sentence hearings held, 36.0% (n=32) resulted in the youth receiving a determinate sentence probation or commitment to TJJD. Of the 29 certifications filed by the District Attorney’s Office, 48.3% (n=14) 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	1018
Court-Ordered Probation	581
Deferred Prosecution Probation	229
Pre-Adjudication Supervision	208

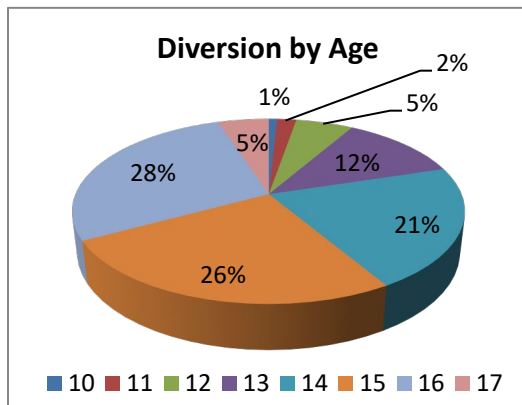
Average Caseload by Unit

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	40.8
Traditional Probation	19.1
Placement	8.7
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-SNDP	14.5
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-Specialized	12.7
Sex Offending & Project SAFeR	16.9
Drug Court	12.7
Drug Court Intake	51.2

Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)

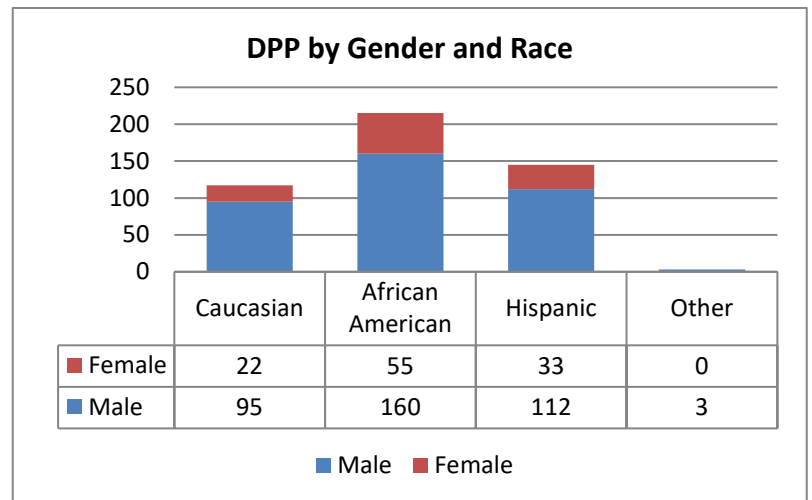
In 2018, 480 youth were placed on deferred prosecution probation (DPP) with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (58.8%) of youth placed on DPP had been referred for a misdemeanor offense (n=282). The remaining 198 youth had been referred for a felony offense. The most common offense category for a youth on DPP was crime against person (52.3%; n=251), followed by property (27.3%; n=131).



The gender distribution of youth placed on DPP is 22.9% female and 77.1% male. African American youth accounted for 44.8% of youth beginning DPP in 2018, followed by Hispanic (30.2%) and Caucasian youth (24.4%). The average age of youth beginning DPP was 14.6 years.

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on DPP

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	102 (21.3%)
	Property	65 (13.5%)
	Drug	8 (1.7%)
	Weapon	7 (1.5%)
	Public Order	11 (2.3%)
	Against Person	3 (0.6%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	146 (30.4%)
	Property	66 (13.8%)
	Drug	36 (7.5%)
	Public Order	28 (5.8%)
	Weapon	8 (1.7%)
	Contempt of Court	0 (0.0%)



DPP by Risk and Need Level

Slightly more than half (51.1%) of youth placed on DPP were identified as low risk to reoffend and 52.6% were identified as low need.⁷

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	213 (45.9%)	31 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	244 (52.6%)
	Moderate	24 (5.2%)	130 (28.0%)	26 (5.6%)	180 (38.8%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	7 (1.5%)	33 (7.1%)	40 (8.6%)
TOTAL		237 (51.1%)	168 (36.2%)	59 (12.7%)	464 (100.0%)

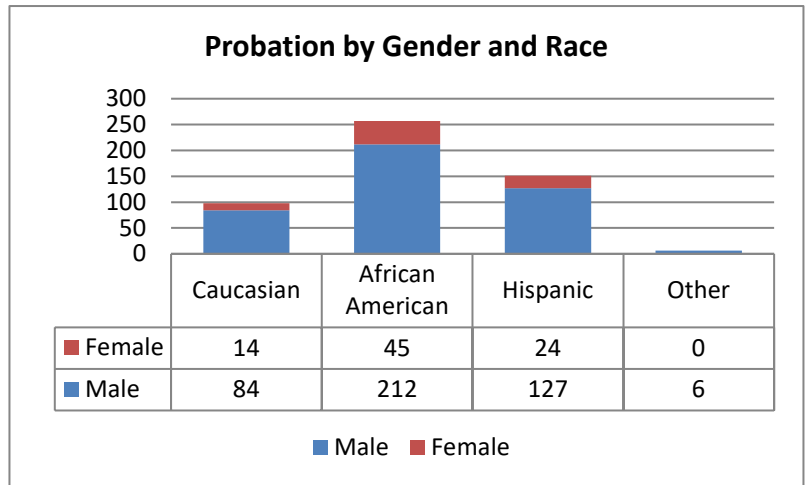
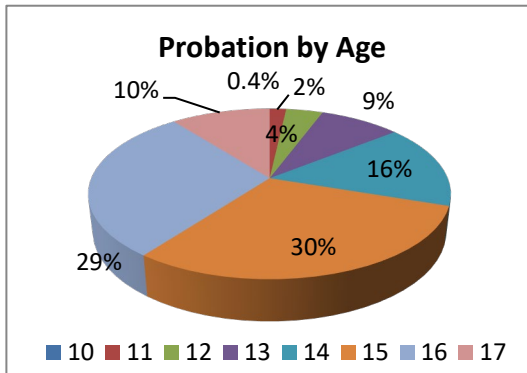
⁷ In 2018, 16 youth beginning DPP did not have an associated PACT.

Demographics of Youth Placed on Court Ordered Probation

In 2018, 512 youth were placed on court-ordered probation with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (62.3%) of the youth placed on probation were adjudicated delinquent for a felony offense (n=319) and the remaining for a misdemeanor (n=193). The most common offense category for a youth on probation was crime against person (4=33.6%; n=172), followed by property (29.3%; n=150).

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on Probation

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	164 (32.0%)
	Property	105 (20.5%)
	Public Order	18 (3.5%)
	Drug	12 (2.3%)
	Weapon	11 (2.1%)
	Against Person	8 (1.6%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	82 (16.0%)
	Drug	40 (7.8%)
	Property	45 (8.8%)
	Public Order	22 (4.3%)
	Weapon	5 (0.9%)



The gender distribution of youth placed on probation is 16.2% female and 83.8% male. African American (50.1%) and Hispanic (29.5%) youth accounted for the majority of youth placed on probation, followed by Caucasian youth (19.1%) and those falling into other racial categories (1.2%). The average age of youth beginning probation in 2018 was 15.0 years.

Probation by Risk and Need Level

Nearly 70% of the youth placed on probation were identified as moderate (38.0%; n=190) or high risk to reoffend (29.0%; n=145). Whereas 55.6% of youth placed on probation were identified as having moderate (38.4%; n=192) or high (17.2%; n=86) criminogenic needs.⁸

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	155 (31.0%)	67 (13.4%)	0 (0.0%)	222 (44.4%)
	Moderate	10 (2.0%)	113 (22.6%)	69 (13.8%)	192 (38.4%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	10 (2.0%)	76 (15.2%)	86 (17.2%)
TOTAL		165 (33.0%)	190 (38.0%)	145 (29.0%)	500 (100.0%)

⁸ In 2018, 12 youth beginning probation did not have an associated PACT.

Specialized Probation Services

TCJS operates several 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 **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 **Sex Offending Caseload** 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.

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).

Specialized Services Number Served & Completion Status

Specialized Unit	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
Placement	72	43	1	32 (76.2%)	10 (23.8%)
FPP SNDP	123	73	6	56 (83.6%)	11 (16.4%)
FPP Specialized	52	33	1	24 (75.0%)	8 (25.0%)
Sex Offending	134	42	5	32 (86.5%)	5 (13.5%)
Project SAFeR	8	5	0	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)
Drug Court	75	40	0	24 (60.0%)	16 (40.0%)

Community Service Restitution (CSR)

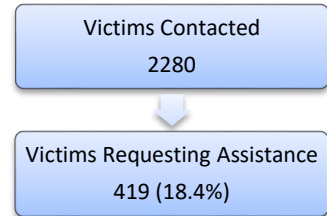
Community Service Restitution (CSR) is a program in which juveniles perform a period of community service as a condition of supervision for offenses which result in property loss or personal injury. This program constitutes a strategy to help juveniles assume responsibility for their actions while being 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	7630
Number Youth Participating	345
Successful Completions	205
Unsuccessful Completions	48
Other Completions	14

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 2018, VAU staff sent 2280 victim impact statements informing victims of their rights. Of these, 18.4% requested services from the VAU.

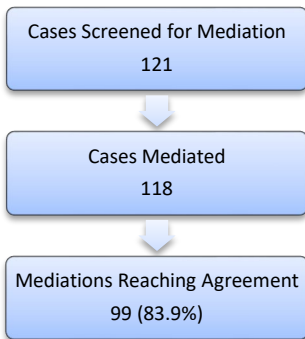


In 2018, the VAU collected \$104,489.66 in **restitution and fees**. Restitution can be either court-ordered or voluntary and is used to compensate the victim for injury or loss. Fees are paid by the client to offset the costs of attorney, court, and supervision. Similar to fees, court-ordered child 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 2017	New Cases Added 2017	Amount Collected
Restitution	1134	244	\$88,634.54
Fees	2247	301	\$13,855.12
Court-Ordered Child Support	5	2	\$2,000
TOTAL	3386	547	\$104,489.66

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 *Victim Family Preservation Services* offered through TCJS.



Victim Family Preservation

Number Served	16
Successful Completions	8
Unsuccessful Completions	5
Other Completions	2

Community Programs

Program	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
PREVENTION PROGRAMS					
Arlington ISD Truancy Reduction	356	243	16	225 (99.1%)	2 (0.9%)
Mentoring and Advocacy for Siblings	35	17	1	13 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS					
Community Based-Detention (CBD)	42	42	3	34 (87.2%)	5 (12.8%)
Electronic Monitoring (EM)	472	472	1	351 (74.5%)	120 (25.5%)
Electronic Monitoring Field Services**	10	10	0	9 (90.0%)	1 (10.0%)
Electronic Monitoring Home Detention	27	37	0	18 (66.7%)	9 (33.3%)
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS					
Spanish Language Mental Health Services	8	8	1	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)
Cassata (Educational)	10	10	3	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DSA	39	24	4	13 (65.0%)	7 (35.0%)
Families in Transition (Family Preservation)	111	108	9	71 (71.7%)	28 (28.3%)
Functional Family Therapy (Family Preservation)	112	110	11	72 (72.7%)	27 (27.3%)
Ground Zero	42	37	7	17 (56.7%)	13 (43.3%)
REACH (Mental Health)	63	56	7	32 (65.3%)	17 (34.7%)
TCAP-Court Transition (Mentorship)	88	88	3	71 (83.5%)	14 (16.5%)
TCAP-Traditional (Mentorship)	164	162	13	109 (73.2%)	40 (26.8%)

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

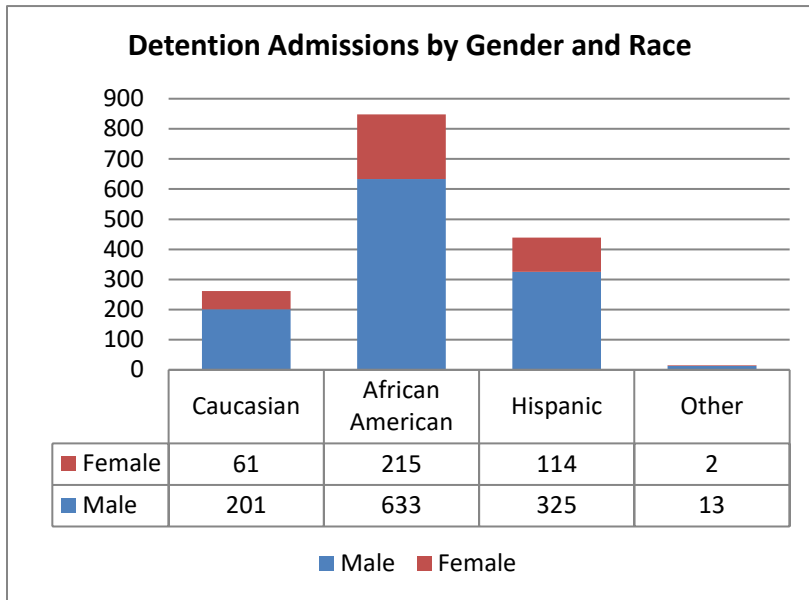
** Electronic Monitoring Home Field Services and Electronic Monitoring Home Detention started in December 2018.

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	1564
Number of Individual Youth Admitted	1108
Child Care Days	24383
Average Daily Population	66.8
Average Length of Stay	16.4

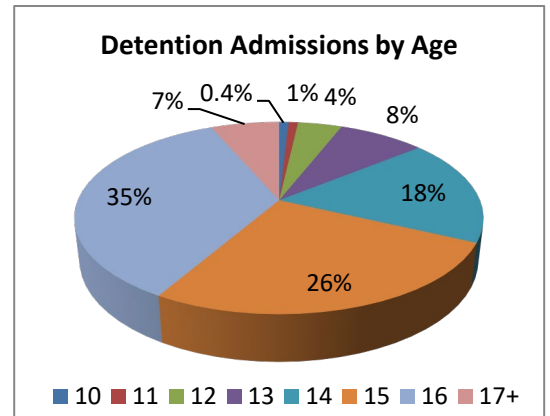
Demographics of Admitted Youth



The majority of youth admitted into the detention center were male (74.9%). The average age at detention admission was 15 years. African American youth accounted for 54.2% of youth admitted into detention in 2018, followed by Hispanic (28.1%) and Caucasian youth (16.8%). The most frequent reasons for detaining a youth were that the youth was believed to be a danger to self or others (34.9%) or the youth had been previously found delinquent (29.7%).

Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

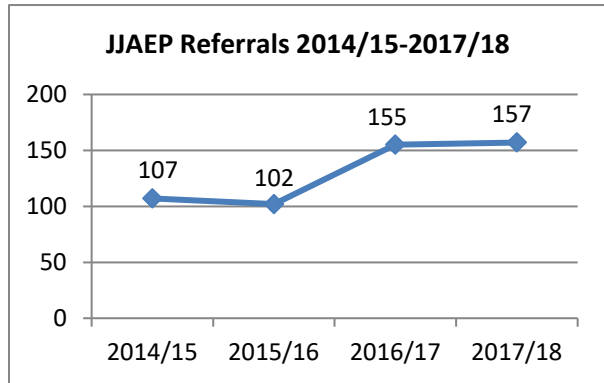
Detention Reason	Frequency
Dangerous to Self/Others	546 (34.9%)
Previously found Delinquent	464 (29.7%)
Inadequate Supervision	181 (11.6%)
No Parent Guardian	154 (9.8%)
Alleged Delinquent Conduct	141 (9.0%)
Court Order	38 (2.4%)
Likely to Abscond	31 (2.0%)
Pending Transport to TJJD	8 (0.5%)
Pending Transport to Placement	1 (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 2018/2019 school year.

The number of referrals to the JJAEP has increased by 84.3% (n=86) in the last four years. In the most recent school year (2018/19), the majority (87.2%) of referrals to the JJAEP were mandatory. Males represented 83.0% of the referrals to JJAEP. Hispanic (46.3%) and African American (30.3%) youth accounted for the majority of students referred to JJAEP, followed by Caucasian youth (19.1%). The majority of the referrals (68.6%) were for high school



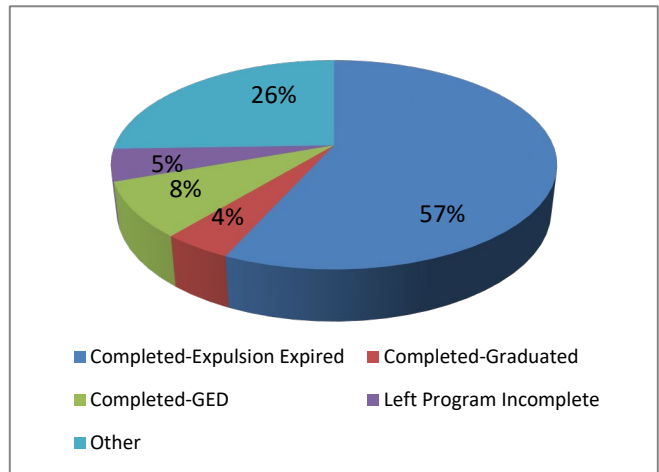
JJAEP Referrals: 2017/2018

		Frequency (%)
Students Referred		
Expulsion Offense	Juvenile Court Ordered	3 (1.6%)
	Mandatory	164 (87.2%)
	Discretionary	21 (11.2%)
Gender	Male	156 (83.0%)
	Female	32 (17.0%)
Ethnicity	African American	57 (30.3%)
	Hispanic	87 (46.3%)
	Caucasian	36 (19.1%)
	Asian	6 (3.2%)
	Other	2 (1.1%)
Grade Level	4 th	1 (0.5%)
	5 th	1 (0.5%)
	6 th	4 (2.1%)
	7 th	15 (8.0%)
	8 th	38 (20.2%)
	9 th	42 (22.3%)
	10 th	36 (19.1%)
	11 th	25 (13.3%)
	12 th	26 (13.8%)
Classified Special Education		
School District	Fort Worth	74 (39.4%)
	Arlington	39 (20.7%)
	White Settlement	20 (10.6%)
	Hurst-Eules-Bedford	10 (5.3%)
	Other	45 (23.8%)

students (9th-12th grade). Approximately seven percent (n=14) of the students referred were classified as special education. Fort Worth ISD generated the most referrals to the JJAEP (39.4%), followed by Arlington ISD (20.7%), White Settlement ISD (10.6%), and Hurst-Eules-Bedford ISD (5.3%).

During the 2018/19 school year, 124 students discharged from the JJAEP. The majority (61.3%, n=76) were discharged after having completing the requirements of their expulsion.

JJAEP Discharges: 2017/2018

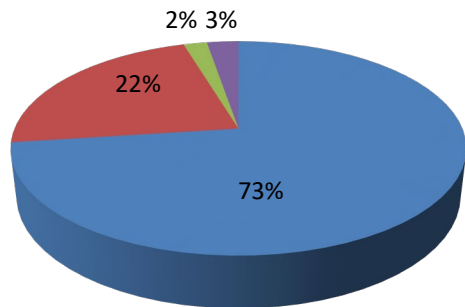


Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2018

COUNTY GENERAL FUND	\$22,312,282
General Fund - Administration & Probation	\$15,383,032
▪ Includes support funding for JJAEP and Grant Match	
General Fund - Detention	6,879,931
Children's Home Trust	3,979
Probation Fees	23,466
Miscellaneous Donations	6,725
Interest Account	15,149
STATE AID – TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION	\$6,495,083
State Aid	\$5,955,615
Special Needs Diversionary Program	216,800
Prevention/Intervention	109,774
Attendance Improvement Grant	212,894
FEDERAL AID AND GRANTS	\$477,473
Title IV-E Reimbursements (Through TDPLRS)	\$122,064
National School Lunch Program	185,643
CJD Governor's Office – Life Skills	79,970
CJD Governor's Office – 1 st Offender	89,796
OTHER SOURCES	\$884,811
JJAEP Mandatory Reimbursement - TJJD	\$591,336
JJAEP Discretionary Reimbursement - ISD's	293,475
GRAND TOTAL – FY 2018 SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$30,169,649

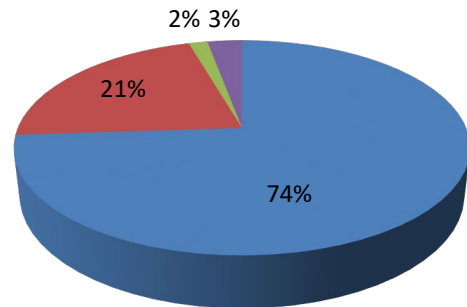
Source of Funds Comparison: FY 2017-FY 2018

FY 2017 Total Funds: \$29,449,134



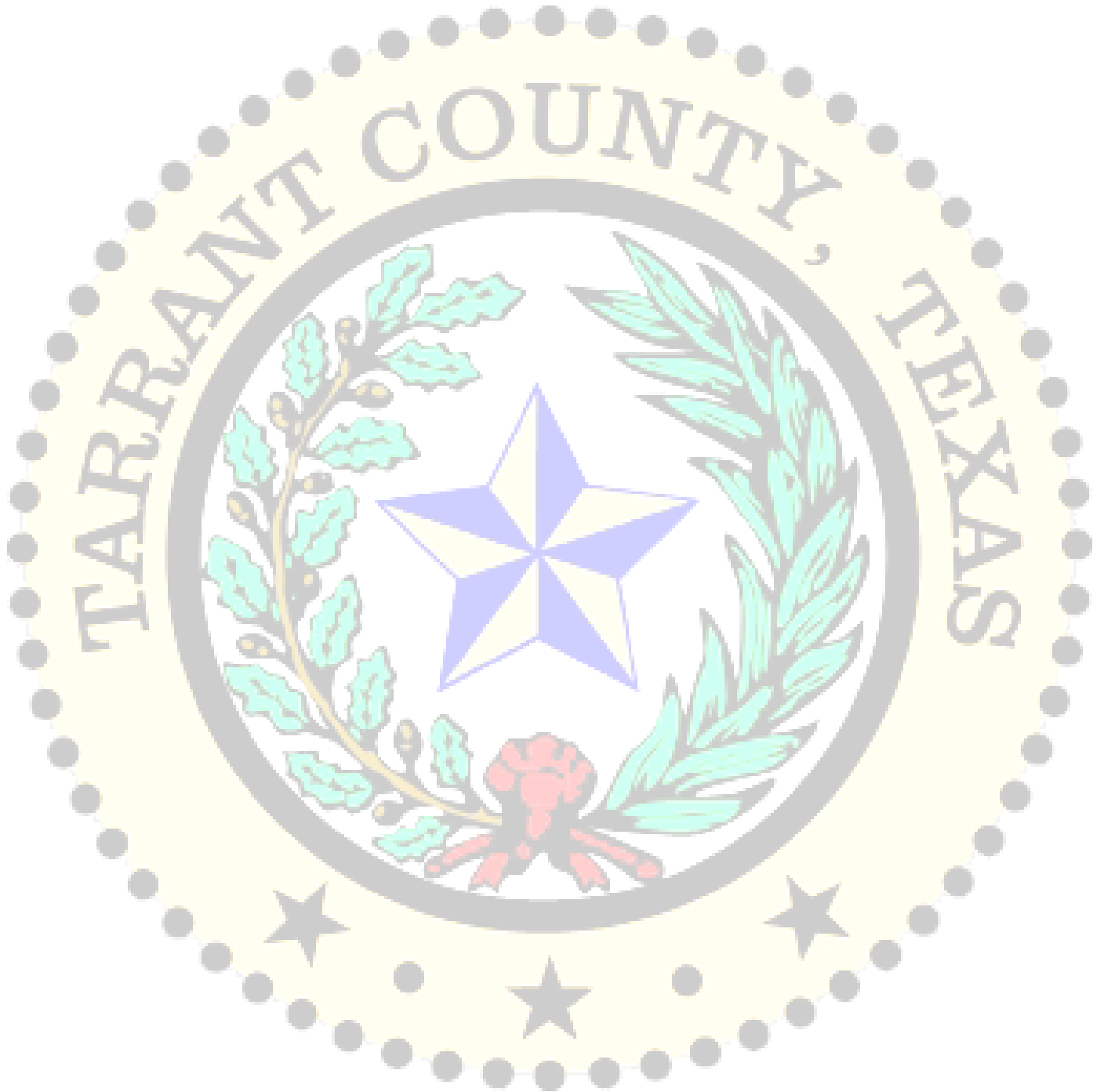
■ County General Fund ■ State Aid
■ Federal Aid and Grants ■ Other Sources

FY 2018 Total Funds: \$30,169,649



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

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