



Transformed Youth • Reduced Juvenile Delinquency • Safe Communities

Tarrant County Juvenile Services Annual Report

2020

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Tarrant County Juvenile Board Members¹

Honorable Elizabeth Beach - Criminal District Court No.1
Honorable Patricia Bennett - 360th District Court
Honorable James Munford - 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 Kenneth Newell - 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 Alex Kim - 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 J. Patrick Gallagher- 96th District Court
Honorable Megan Fahey - 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
Honorable Christopher Wolfe – 213th District Court

¹ Juvenile Board members as of December 31, 2020.

Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Vision, Mission & Core Values

Vision

Transformed Youth
Reduced Juvenile Delinquency
Safe Communities

Mission

To practice developmentally oriented probation strategies, commit to principles of restorative justice, support public safety and provide services that promote positive youth development.

Core Values

RESPECT: We honor and act with sensitivity to racial, ethnic, and cultural life experiences, cultivating a professional and connected work environment that values everyone.

EXCELLENCE: We model professional excellence with the intentional pursuit of achieving the highest degree of quality.

INNOVATION: We implement strategies to reduce recidivism which are evidence based, data driven or research supported. We believe that change is constant and to remain relevant we must constantly improve to meet the changing needs of our youth. We are open to ideas that challenge conventional views and drive innovation.

PARTNERSHIPS: We prioritize engagement with families and collaboration with service providers and other stakeholders to provide resources and services that promote positive youth development.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: We use restorative practices as a framework for building community, responding to victims of juvenile crime, while addressing challenging behavior through developmentally appropriate offender rehabilitation.

SERVICE TO THE COURT: We serve the Court and execute its orders with the highest degree of ethical and professional standards while fostering a collaborative and dynamic working relationship with youth, families, victims, and our community.

DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH: We embrace an approach to juvenile justice that recognizes the unique needs, capacities and contexts of adolescents and responds to delinquent behavior in ways that promote healthy, pro-social development and long-term success.

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 Alex Kim. Five associate judges assisted Judge Kim: Judge Ellen Smith, Judge Kim Brown, Judge William Shane Nolen, Judge Cynthia Terry, and Judge William Porter.

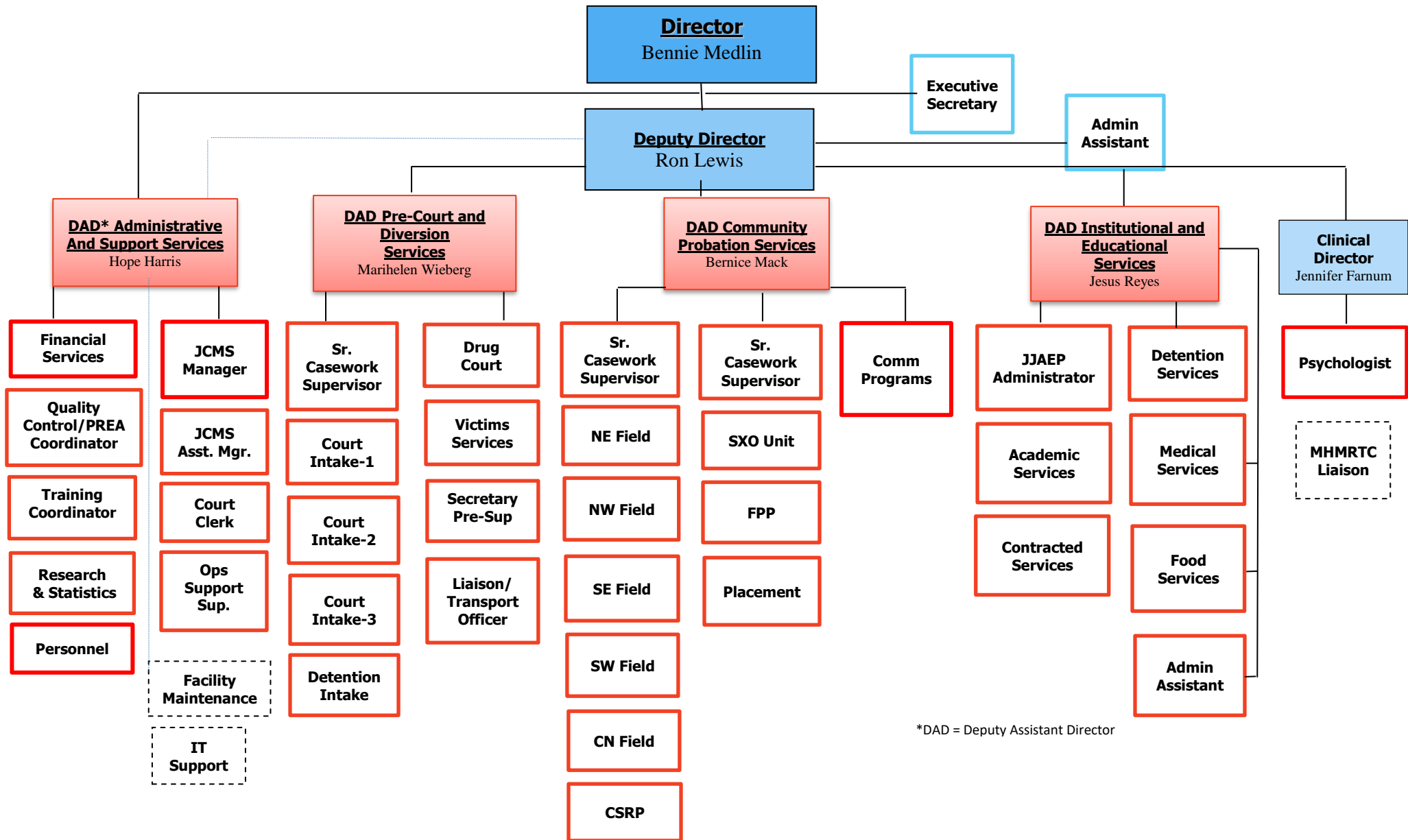
By statute, Tarrant County Juvenile Services (TCJS) is the agency designated to receive law enforcement reports of law violations defined either as delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision allegedly committed by juveniles (children ages 10 through 16). Delinquent conduct is conduct, 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 2020

Total Number of Formal Referrals	2368
Total Number of Youth Referred	1773
Tarrant County Population	2,060,239 ²
Percent of Tarrant County Population that are Juveniles	10.3% ³
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population	11.2
Percent of Juvenile Population with a Formal Referral	0.8%
Total Number of Detention Admissions	1285
Total Number of Youth Detained	890
Percent of Juvenile Population Detained	0.4%
Total Number of Adjudications	590
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Adjudication	22.2%
Total Number of Adjudicated Youth	479
Total Number of Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	538
Total Number of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation	433
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	91.2
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	20.3%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	347
Total Number of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	335
Percent of Dispositions placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	13.1%
Total Number of Modifications	101
Percent of Referrals resulting in Modification	4.3%
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	25
Total Number of Certifications	5

² Population projection based on 0.5 migration scenario as provided by the Texas State Demographer for 2020.

³ Aged 10-16 (211,975).

Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

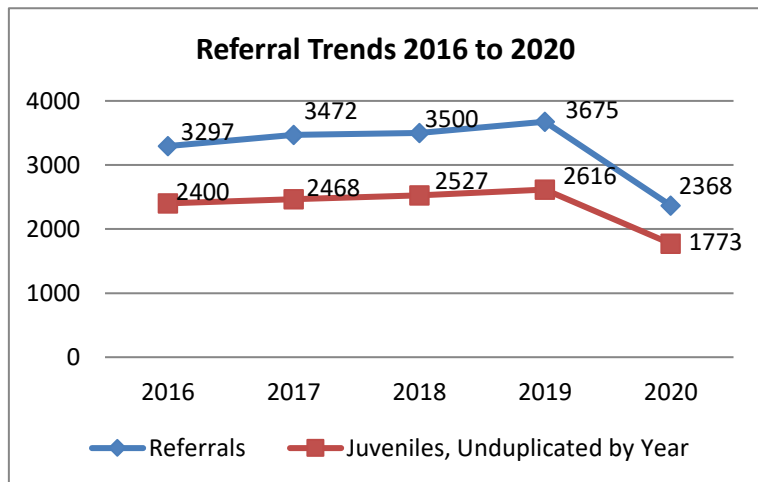
The Texas Family Code defines referral to juvenile court as “the referral of a child or child’s case to the office or official, including intake officer or probation officer, designated by the juvenile board to process children within the juvenile justice system” (p. 199).⁴ Juveniles are referred to 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	1080	45.6%
Paper Formalized	1288	54.4%
Total Formal Referrals	2368	100.0%
Other Referrals		
Interim/Interstate	90	
Contract Detention	60	
Municipal Court/Justice of The Peace	7	
Other Administrative	461	
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	336	
Prevention Intervention	73	

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 28.2% in the last five years (2016-2020). More recently, between 2019 and 2020 there was a 35.6% decrease in formal referrals. The number of unduplicated juveniles referred to the department has decreased 26.1% in the last five years, and there has been a 32.2% increase between 2019 and 2020.



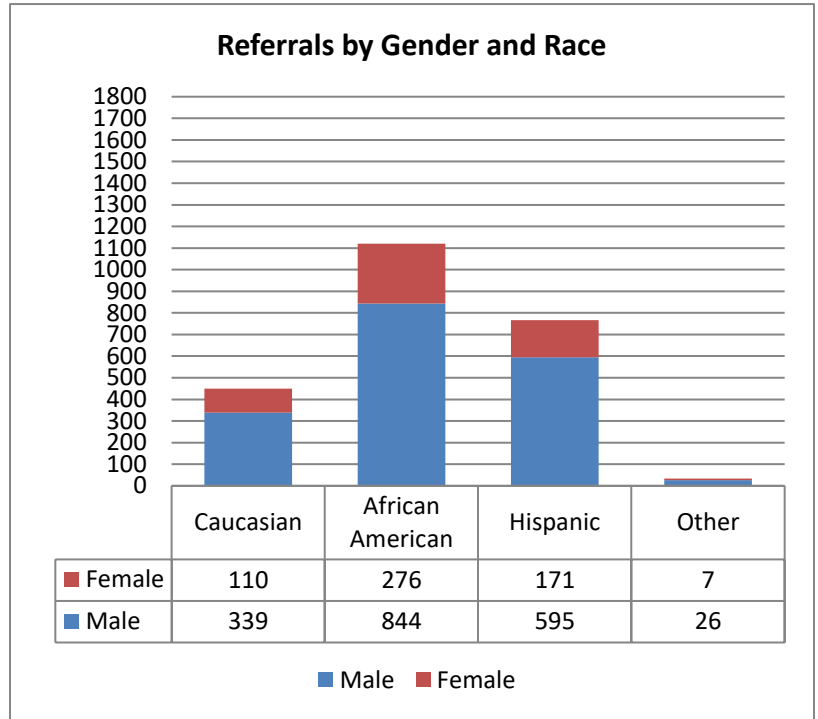
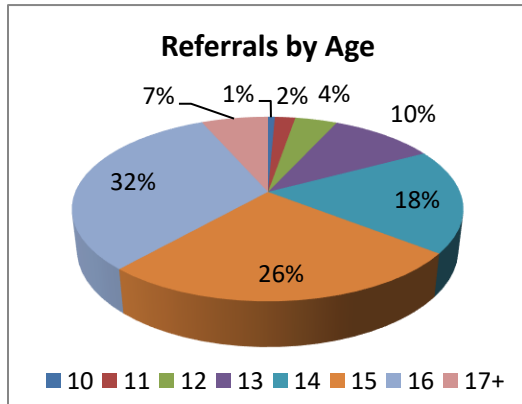
⁴ Sampson, J. & Tindall, H.L. (2013). *Texas Family Code Annotated*. New York, NY: Thomson Reuters.

Formalized Referral Trends 2016 to 2020

Felonies	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1 Year % Change 2019-2020	5 Year % Change 2016-2020
<u>Violent Referrals</u>							
Homicide	9	5	8	4	10	>100.0%(+)	11.1%(+)
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Sexual Assault, related	122	132	109	107	64	40.2%(-)	47.5%(-)
Robbery	102	138	125	137	86	37.2%(-)	15.7%(-)
Aggravated Assault	202	275	296	282	233	17.4%(-)	15.3%(+)
Other Violent	3	5	2	3	2	33.3%(-)	33.3%(-)
Total Violent Referrals	438	555	540	533	395	25.9%(-)	9.8%(-)
<u>Non-Violent Referrals</u>							
Burglary	209	160	110	131	68	48.1%(-)	67.5%(-)
Theft	62	68	71	74	65	12.2%(-)	4.8%(+)
Motor Vehicle Theft/UUMV	65	59	83	97	97	-	49.2%(+)
Drug Offenses	66	66	87	207	101	51.2%(-)	53.0%(+)
Weapons Violations	40	33	34	25	17	32.0%(-)	57.5%(-)
Other Felony	157	154	144	201	163	18.9%(-)	3.8%(+)
Total Non-Violent Referrals	599	540	529	735	511	30.5%(-)	14.7%(-)
Total Felonies	1037	1095	1069	1268	906	28.5%(-)	12.6%(-)
Weapons Violations	33	37	26	36	41	13.9%(+)	24.2%(+)
Assault	577	646	779	767	441	42.5%(-)	23.6%(-)
Theft	418	433	335	312	229	26.6%(-)	45.2%(-)
Drug Offenses	357	327	359	279	95	65.9%(-)	73.4%(-)
Other Misdemeanor	338	350	327	361	269	25.5%(-)	20.4%(-)
Contempt of Court	1	7	24	3	1	66.7%(-)	-
Total Class A & B Misdemeanors	1724	1800	1850	1758	1076	38.8%(-)	37.6%(-)
Total Delinquent Conduct Referrals	2761	2895	2919	3026	1982	34.5%(-)	28.2%(-)
Violation of Probation	454	491	524	577	342	40.7%(-)	24.7%(-)
Truancy	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Runaway	82	86	56	69	44	36.2%(-)	46.3%(-)
Theft	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Other	0	0	1	3	0	-	-
Total CINS Referrals	82	86	57	72	44	38.9%(-)	46.3%(-)
Total Referrals	3297	3472	3500	3675	2368	35.6%(-)	28.2%(-)
Total Juveniles	2400	2468	2527	2616	1773	32.2%(-)	26.1%(-)

Referral Demographic Information

In 2020, 76.2% of juveniles referred were male (n=1804). African American youth accounted for 47.3% of the referrals to the department, followed by Hispanic (32.3%) and Caucasian youth (19.0%). 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.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 (39.1%) of the youth receiving a PACT in 2020 were identified as low risk to reoffend. Approximately half (47.1%) were identified as low need.

Referrals by Risk and Need Level

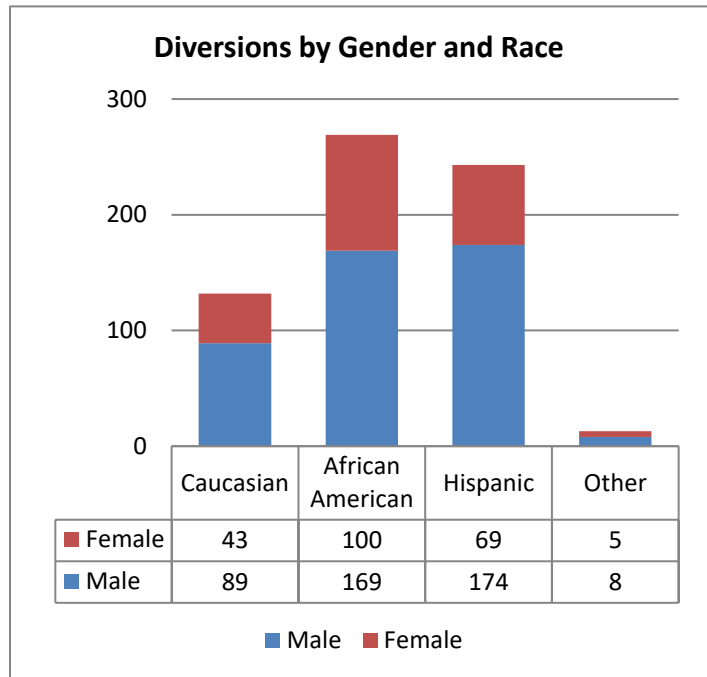
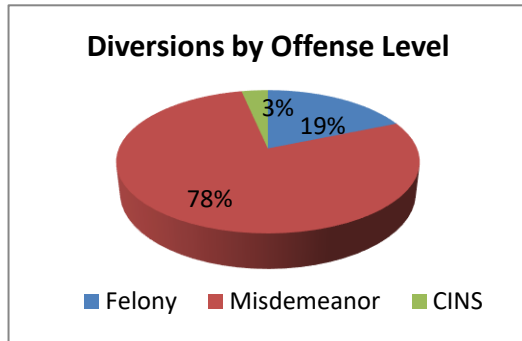
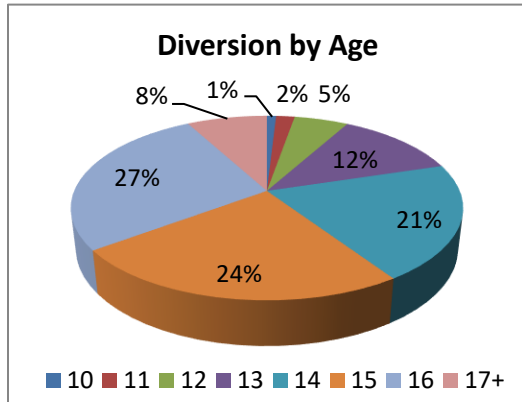
		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	862 (40.0%)	254 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1116 (51.7%)
	Moderate	64 (3.0%)	320 (14.8%)	424 (19.7%)	808 (37.5%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	15 (0.7%)	218 (10.1%)	233 (10.8%)
TOTAL		926 (42.9%)	589 (27.3%)	642 (29.8%)	2157 (100.0%)

⁵ In 2020, there were 211 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 67.0% male and 33.0% female. Forty percent



of the diversions involved African American youth (40.9%), followed by Hispanic youth (37.0%), and Caucasian youth (20.1%). The majority of diverted referrals (96.6%) were for either a misdemeanor (77.9%; n=512) or felony offense (18.7%; n=123).

Diversion by Risk and Need Level

The vast majority (85.0%; n=513) of diverted youth receiving a PACT were identified as low risk to reoffend and approximately three-quarters (79.1%; n=477) were identified as low need.⁶

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	470 (77.9%)	7 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	477 (79.1%)
	Moderate	43 (7.1%)	65 (10.8%)	1 (0.2%)	109 (18.1%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	11 (1.8%)	6 (1.0%)	17 (2.8%)
TOTAL		513 (85.0%)	83 (13.8%)	7 (1.2%)	603 (100.0%)

⁶ In 2020, there were 54 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	41	0.9%
Adjudication/Disposition Hearings	937	20.5%
Disposition Hearings	14	0.3%
Motion to Modify Hearings	230	5.0%
Detention Hearings	2886	63.2%
Determinate Sentence Hearings	50 (28 Granted)	1.1%
Certifications filed by D.A.	15 (7 Granted)	0.3%
Miscellaneous Hearings	390	8.5%
Total Hearings	4563	100.0%

During 2020, detention hearings accounted for 63.2% of the total hearings heard by the 323rd Family District Court. Adjudication (0.9%), adjudication/disposition (20.5%), modification (5.0%), and disposition (0.3%) hearings accounted for 26.7% of the hearings convened. Of the 50 determinate sentence hearings held, 56.0% (n=28) resulted in the youth receiving a determinate sentence probation or commitment to TJJD. Of the 15 certifications filed by the District Attorney’s Office, 46.7% (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	933.5
Court-Ordered Probation	544.3
Deferred Prosecution Probation	147.1
Pre-Adjudication Supervision	242.1

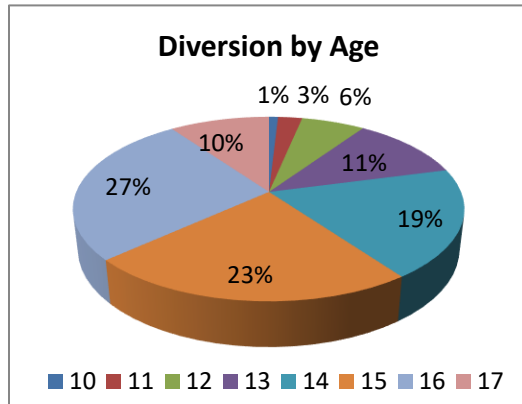
Average Caseload by Unit

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	43.5
Traditional Probation	16.2
Placement	7.1
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-SNDP	13.0
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-Specialized	6.8
Sex Offending & Project SAFeR	11.9
Drug Court	11.8

Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)

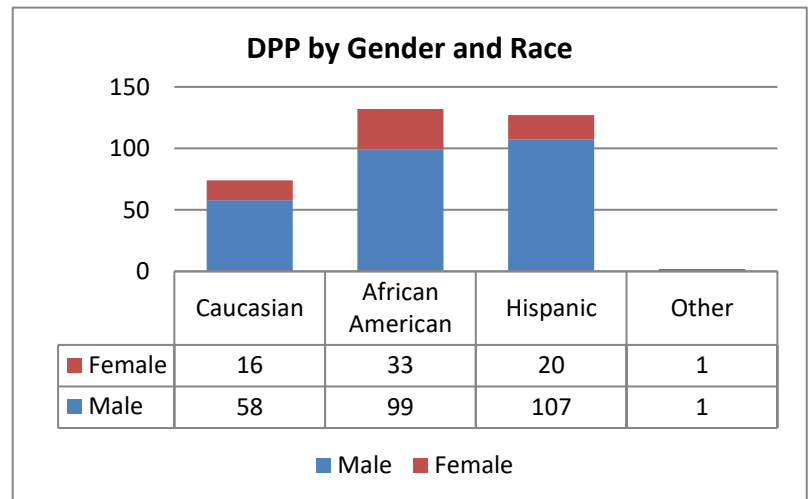
In 2020, 335 youth were placed on deferred prosecution probation (DPP) with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (66.3%) of youth placed on DPP had been referred for a felony offense (n=222). The remaining 113 youth had been referred for a misdemeanor offense. The most common offense category for a youth on DPP was crime against person (49.0%; n=164), followed by property (26.0%; n=87).



The gender distribution of youth placed on DPP is 20.9% female and 79.1% male. African American youth accounted for 39.4% of youth beginning DPP in 2020, followed by Hispanic youth (37.9%) and Caucasian youth (22.1%). The average age of youth beginning DPP was 14.7 years.

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on DPP

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	87 (26.0%)
	Property	63 (18.8%)
	Drug	39 (11.6%)
	Weapon	6 (1.8%)
	Public Order	11 (3.3%)
	Against Person	16 (4.8%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	61 (18.2%)
	Property	24 (7.2%)
	Drug	12 (3.6%)
	Public Order	8 (2.4%)
	Weapon	8 (2.4%)
	Contempt of Court	0 (0.0%)



DPP by Risk and Need Level

Slightly more than half (54.4%) of youth placed on DPP were identified as low risk to reoffend and 64.5% were identified as low need.⁷

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	168 (52.8%)	37 (11.6%)	0 (0.0%)	205 (64.5%)
	Moderate	5 (1.6%)	80 (25.2%)	16 (5.0%)	101 (31.8%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (3.8%)	12 (3.8%)
TOTAL		173 (54.4%)	117 (36.8%)	28 (8.8%)	318 (100.0%)

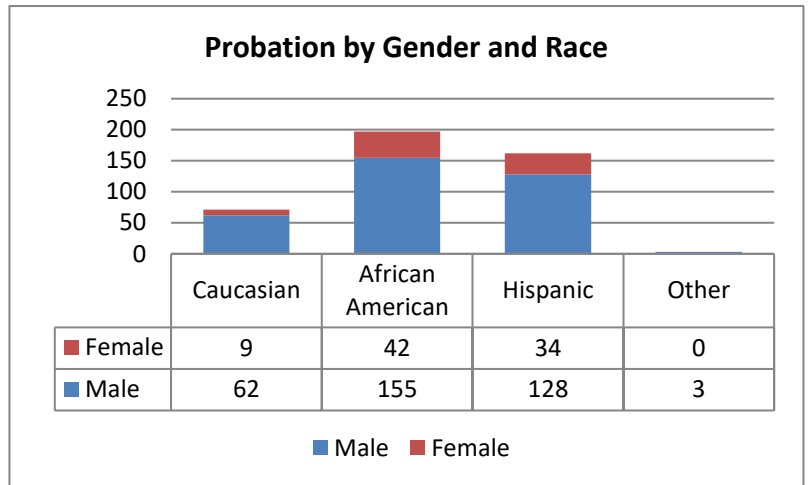
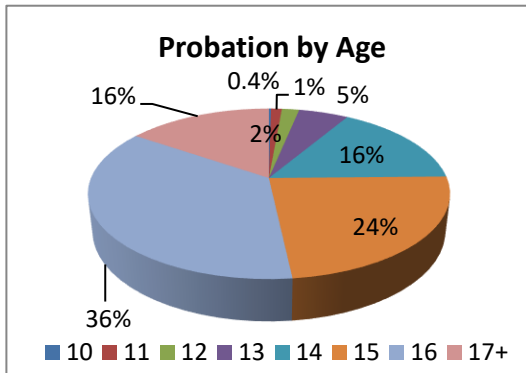
⁷ In 2020, 17 youth beginning DPP did not have an associated PACT.

Demographics of Youth Placed on Court Ordered Probation

In 2020, 433 youth were placed on court-ordered probation with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (65.4%) of the youth placed on probation were adjudicated delinquent for a felony offense (n=283) and the remaining for a misdemeanor (n=150). The most common offense category for a youth on probation was crime against person (47.3%; n=205), followed by property (27.9%; n=121).

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on Probation

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	124 (28.6%)
	Property	92 (21.2%)
	Public Order	29 (6.7%)
	Drug	16 (3.7%)
	Weapon	3 (0.7%)
	Against Person	19 (4.4%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	62 (14.3%)
	Drug	12 (2.8%)
	Property	29 (6.7%)
	Public Order	24 (5.5%)
	Weapon	23 (5.3%)



The gender distribution of youth placed on probation is 19.6% female and 80.4% male. African American (45.5%) and Hispanic (37.4%) youth accounted for the majority of youth placed on probation, followed by Caucasian youth (16.4%) and those falling into other racial categories (0.7%). The average age of youth beginning probation in 2020 was 15.3 years.

Probation by Risk and Need Level

Approximately 76% of the youth placed on probation were identified as moderate (38.8%; n=162) or high risk to reoffend (37.1%; n=155). Whereas 61.2% of youth placed on probation were identified as having moderate (47.1%; n=197) or high (14.1%; n=59) criminogenic needs.⁸

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	99 (23.7%)	63 (15.1%)	0 (0.0%)	162 (38.8%)
	Moderate	2 (0.5%)	98 (23.4%)	97 (23.2%)	197 (47.1%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	58 (13.9%)	59 (14.1%)
TOTAL		101 (24.2%)	162 (38.8%)	155 (37.1%)	418 (100.0%)

⁸ In 2020, 15 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	66	40	1	32 (82.1%)	7 (17.9%)
FPP SNDP	101	64	7	44 (77.2%)	13 (22.8%)
FPP Specialized	56	31	3	21 (75.0%)	7 (25.0%)
Sex Offending	98	38	4	31 (91.2%)	3 (8.8%)
Project SAFeR	6	4	0	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)
Drug Court	73	49	1	43 (89.6%)	5 (10.4%)

Community Service Restitution (CSR)

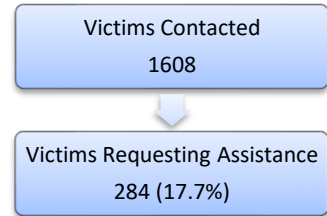
Community Service Restitution (CSR) is a program in which juveniles perform a period of community service as a condition of supervision for offenses which result in property loss or personal injury. This program constitutes a strategy to help juveniles assume responsibility for their actions while being 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	12472
Number Youth Participating	536
Successful Completions	239
Unsuccessful Completions	57
Other Completions	19

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 2020, VAU staff sent 1608 victim impact statements informing victims of their rights. Of these, 17.7% requested services from the VAU.

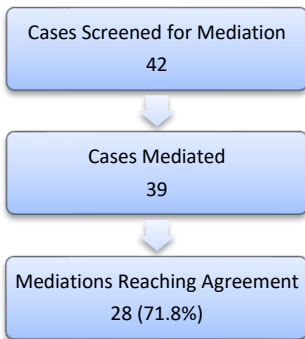


In 2020, the VAU collected \$76,886.82 in **restitution and fees**. Restitution can be either court-ordered or voluntary and is used to compensate the victim for injury or loss. Fees are paid by the client to offset the costs of attorney, court, and supervision. Similar to fees, court-ordered child support 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 2020	New Cases Added 2020	Amount Collected
Restitution	1345	184	\$61,222.66
Fees	2648	239	\$15,664.16
Court-Ordered Child Support	6	0	\$0
TOTAL	3999	423	\$76,886.82

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	10
Successful Completions	8
Unsuccessful Completions	1
Other Completions	0

Community Programs

Program	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
PREVENTION PROGRAMS					
Arlington ISD Truancy Reduction**	241	241	232	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)
Mentoring and Advocacy for Siblings	11	11	0	10 (90.9%)	1 (9.1%)
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS					
Community Based-Detention (CBD)	50	49	7	23 (54.8%)	19 (45.2%)
Electronic Monitoring Field Services	80	71	1	55 (78.6%)	15 (21.4%)
Electronic Monitoring Home Detention	568	502	0	338 (67.3%)	164 (32.7%)
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS					
Spanish Language Mental Health Services	11	10	1	6 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)
Cassata (Educational)	5	1	0	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DSA	38	38	19	14 (73.7%)	5 (26.3%)
Families in Transition (Family Preservation)	99	82	8	57 (77.0%)	17 (23.0%)
Functional Family Therapy (Family Preservation)	106	84	4	53 (75.7%)	17 (24.3%)
Ground Zero	10	10	6	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)
REACH (Mental Health)	54	32	3	19 (65.5%)	10 (34.5%)
TCAP-Court Transition (Mentorship)	180	144	6	115 (83.3%)	23 (16.7%)
TCAP-Traditional (Mentorship)	101	80	5	59 (78.7%)	16 (21.3%)

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

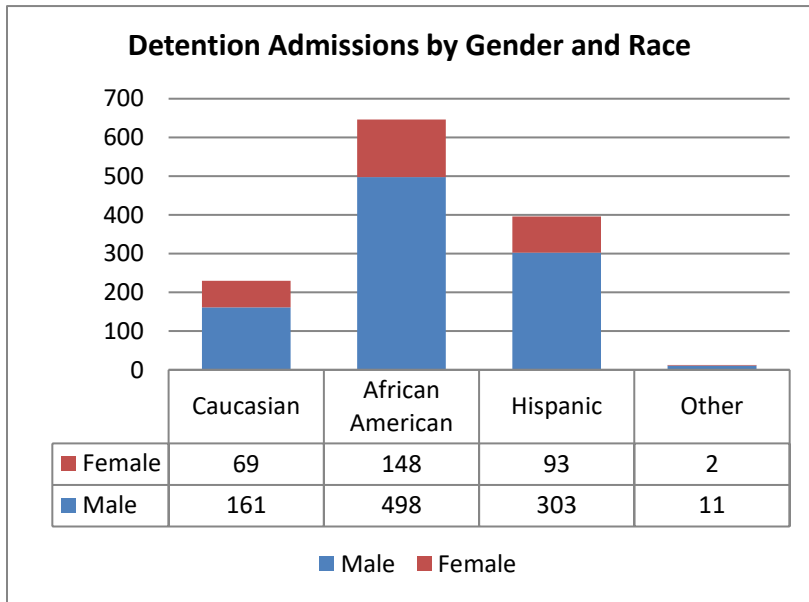
** Arlington ISD Truancy Reduction, Mentoring and Advocacy for Siblings, and DSA stopped receiving funding in 2020.

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	1285
Number of Individual Youth Admitted	890
Child Care Days	27094
Average Daily Population	74.23
Average Length of Stay	22.99

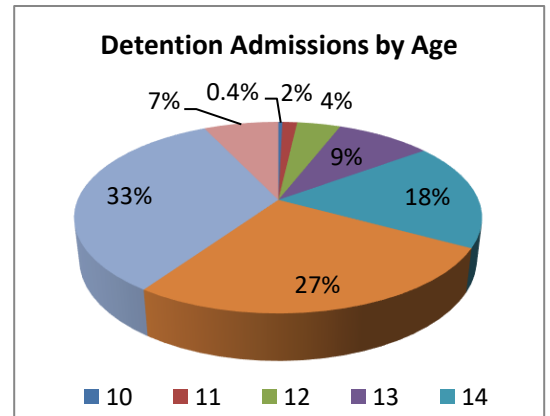
Demographics of Admitted Youth



The majority of youth admitted into the detention center were male (75.7%). The average age at detention admission was 15 years. African American youth accounted for 50.3% of youth admitted into detention in 2020, followed by Hispanic (30.8%) and Caucasian youth (17.9%). The most frequent reasons for detaining a youth were that the youth was believed to be a danger to self or others (31.8%) or the youth had been previously found delinquent (30.1%).

Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

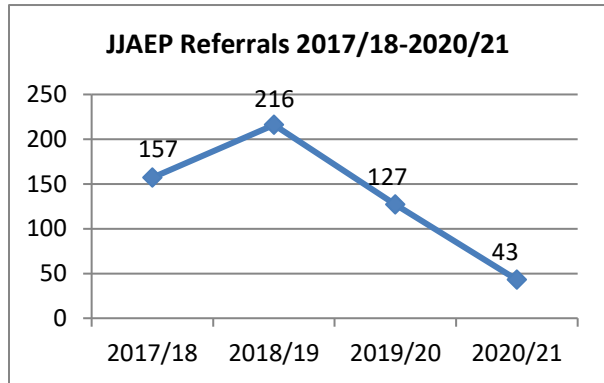
Detention Reason	Frequency
Dangerous to Self/Others	409 (31.8%)
Previously found Delinquent	387 (30.1%)
Inadequate Supervision	123 (9.6%)
No Parent Guardian	128 (10.0%)
Alleged Delinquent Conduct	146 (11.4%)
Court Order	61 (4.7%)
Likely to Abscond	29 (2.3%)
Pending Transport to TJJD	1 (0.1%)
Pending 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 2020/2021 school year.

The number of referrals to the JJAEP has decreased by more than 72.6% (n=114) in the last four years. In the most recent school year (2020/21), the majority (79.1%) of referrals to the JJAEP were mandatory. Males represented 90.7% of the referrals to JJAEP. Hispanic (34.9%) and African American (39.5%) youth accounted for the majority of students referred to JJAEP, followed by Caucasian youth (20.9%). The majority of the referrals (81.4%) were for high school



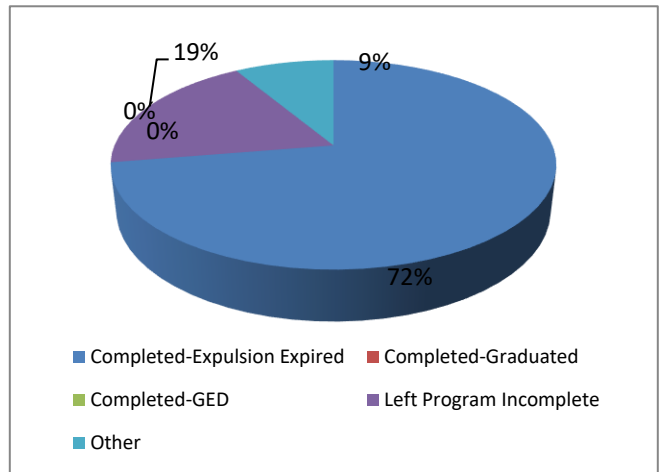
JJAEP Referrals: 2020/2021

		Frequency (%)
Students Referred		43
Expulsion Offense	Mandatory	34 (79.1%)
	Discretionary	9 (20.9%)
Gender	Male	39 (90.7%)
	Female	4 (9.3%)
Ethnicity	African American	17 (39.5%)
	Hispanic	15 (34.9%)
	Caucasian	9 (20.9%)
	Asian	1 (2.3%)
	Other	1 (2.3%)
Grade Level	4 th	0 (0.0%)
	5 th	0 (0.0%)
	6 th	2 (4.7%)
	7 th	4 (9.3%)
	8 th	2 (4.7%)
	9 th	12 (27.9%)
	10 th	10 (23.3%)
	11 th	10 (23.3%)
	12 th	3 (7.0%)
Classified Special Education		3 (7.0%)
School District	Arlington	12 (27.9%)
	Hurst-Euless-Bedford	6 (14.0%)
	Fort Worth	5 (11.6%)
	Grapevine-Colleyville	4 (9.3%)
	Other	16 (37.2%)

students (9th-12th grade). Approximately seven percent (n=3) of the students referred were classified as special education. Arlington ISD generated the most referrals to the JJAEP (27.9%), followed by Hurst-Euless-Bedford ISD (14.0%), Fort Worth ISD (11.6%), and Grapevine-Colleyville ISD (9.3%).

During the 2020/21 school year, 58 students discharged from the JJAEP. The majority (72.4%, n=42) were discharged after having completing the requirements of their expulsion.

JJAEP Discharges: 2020/2021

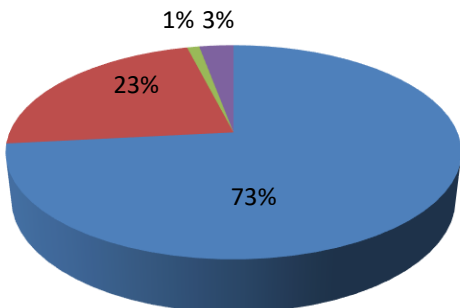


Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2020

COUNTY GENERAL FUND	\$24,239,334
General Fund - Administration & Probation	\$16,147,860
▪ Includes support funding for JJAEP and Grant Match	
General Fund - Detention	8,056,447
Children's Home Trust	3,091
Probation Fees	22,446
Miscellaneous Donations	3,092
Interest Account	6,398
STATE AID – TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION	\$6,969,404
State Aid	\$6,429,936
Special Needs Diversionary Program	216,800
Prevention/Intervention	109,774
Attendance Improvement Grant	212,894
FEDERAL AID AND GRANTS	\$299,917
Title IV-E Reimbursements (Through TDPLRS)	\$101,712
National School Lunch Program	198,205
OTHER SOURCES	\$586,471
JJAEP Mandatory Reimbursement - TJJD	\$492,688
JJAEP Discretionary Reimbursement - ISD's	93,783
GRAND TOTAL – FY 2020 SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$32,095,126

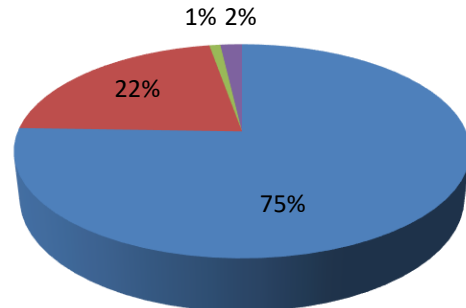
Source of Funds Comparison: FY 2018-FY 2019

FY2019 Total Funds: \$30,478,102



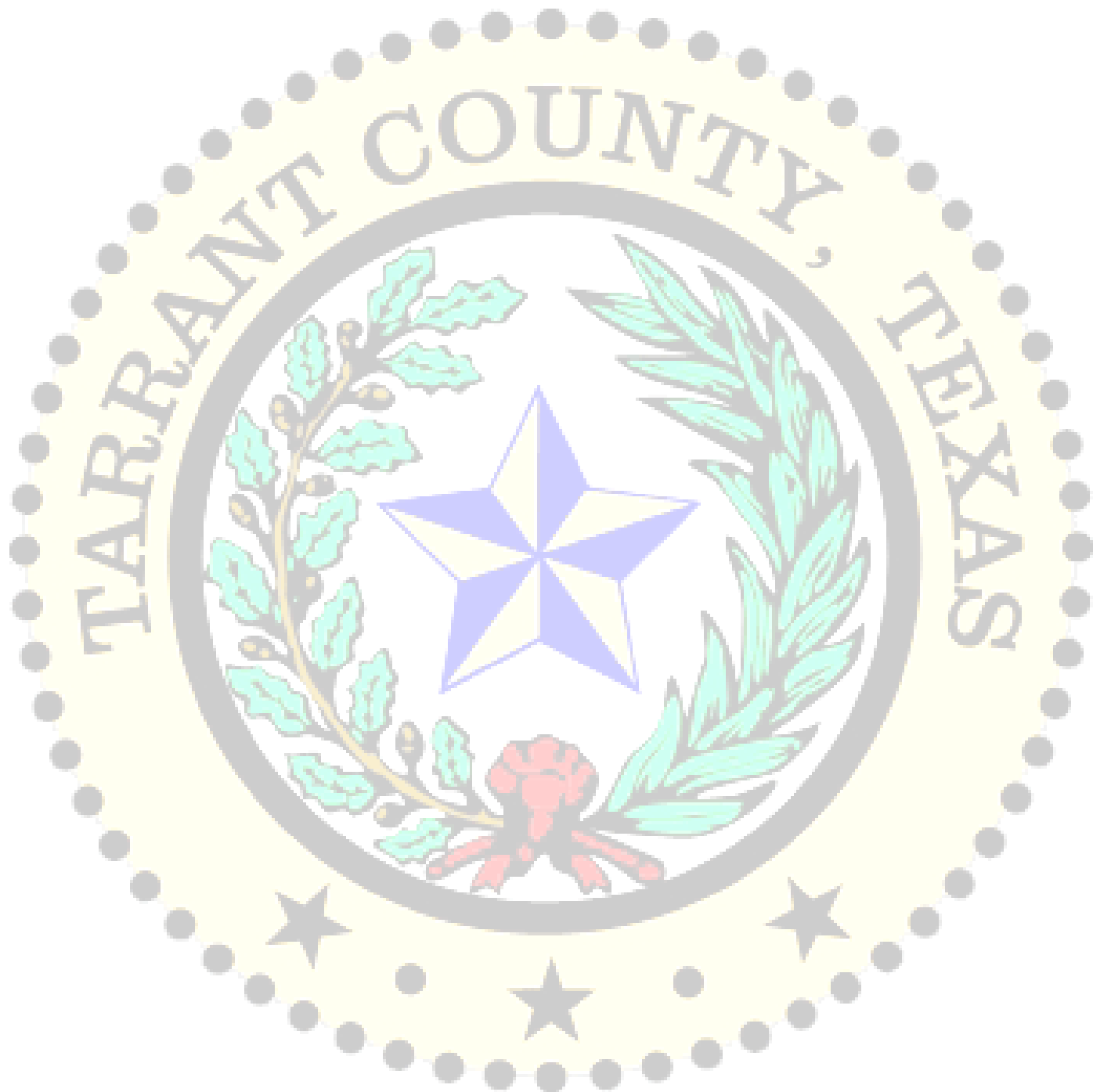
■ County General Fund ■ State Aid
■ Federal Aid and Grants ■ Other Sources

FY 2020 Total Funds: \$32,095,126



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

Tarrant County Juvenile Probation Department
2701 Kimbo Road Fort Worth, TX 76111
Phone: 817-838-4600
<http://access.tarrantcounty.com/en/juvenile-services.html>



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