



Tarrant County Juvenile Services Annual Report



2014

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Tarrant County Juvenile Board Members¹

Honorable Elizabeth Beach - Criminal District Court No.1
Honorable Nancy Berger - 322nd District Court
Honorable Wade Birdwell - 342nd District Court
Honorable Jean Boyd - 323rd District Court - Tarrant County Juvenile Judge
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 - Juvenile Board Chairman
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
Honorable Tom Lowe III - 236th District Court
Honorable Susan McCoy - 153rd District Court
Honorable Jesus Nevarez, Jr. - 231st District Court
Honorable Mark Pittman - 352nd District Court
Honorable Wayne Salvant - Criminal District Court No. 2
Honorable Michael Sinha - 360th District Court
Honorable Louis E. Sturns - 213th District Court
Honorable Mike Thomas - Criminal District Court No. 4
Honorable R.H. Wallace - 96th District Court
Honorable Judith Wells - 325th District Court
Honorable Mollee Westfall - 371st District Court
Honorable Glen Whitley - Tarrant County Judge
Honorable Melody Wilkinson - 17th District Court
Honorable Scott Wisch - 372nd District Court
Honorable Dana Womack - 348th District Court

¹ Juvenile Board members as of December 31, 2014.

Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Vision, Mission & Core Values

VISION

A safe and healthy quality of life for our communities.

MISSION STATEMENT

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

CORE VALUES

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

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

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

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

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

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

2014 Year in Review

Since 2007, the juvenile justice system in Texas has been under-going significant change. Across the entire country, referrals for juvenile crime have been declining. As reflected in this Annual Report, formal referrals in Tarrant County have continued to decline, 32% since 2010. The State's juvenile system has closed eight (8) of its secure facilities due to a reduction in commitments, and more treatment services are being provided by juvenile probation departments across the state. Even though no specific cause can be identified for the decline, the results should be celebrated as fewer youth and families are involved in the juvenile system.

At the same time, youth with more serious issues are entering the system. We are learning more about the impact of trauma and brain development on adolescent behavior. Research is providing more information for juvenile justice practitioners to understand the risk and needs of juvenile offenders, and there is an enhanced requirement for "data-driven decision making". Research- and Evidence-Based Practices are evolving that reflect positive outcomes for both youth and families. This is requiring modification on how we do the "business" of juvenile justice in Tarrant County and across the state.

Due to the work of our Department over the past several years, we are much more prepared to meet the changing demands on the system. For example, a Quality Development Unit including a research team was created (2006); the use of a validated risk and needs assessment (Positive Achievement Change Tool) has been implemented (2009); a new case management system that enhances data collection was developed and implemented, referred to as TechShare.Juvenile/JCMS (2012); and enriched training for personnel has been provided on critical aspects of adolescent behavior, including trauma-informed care, cultural competencies, adolescent brain development, family engagement, and youth resiliency to name a few.

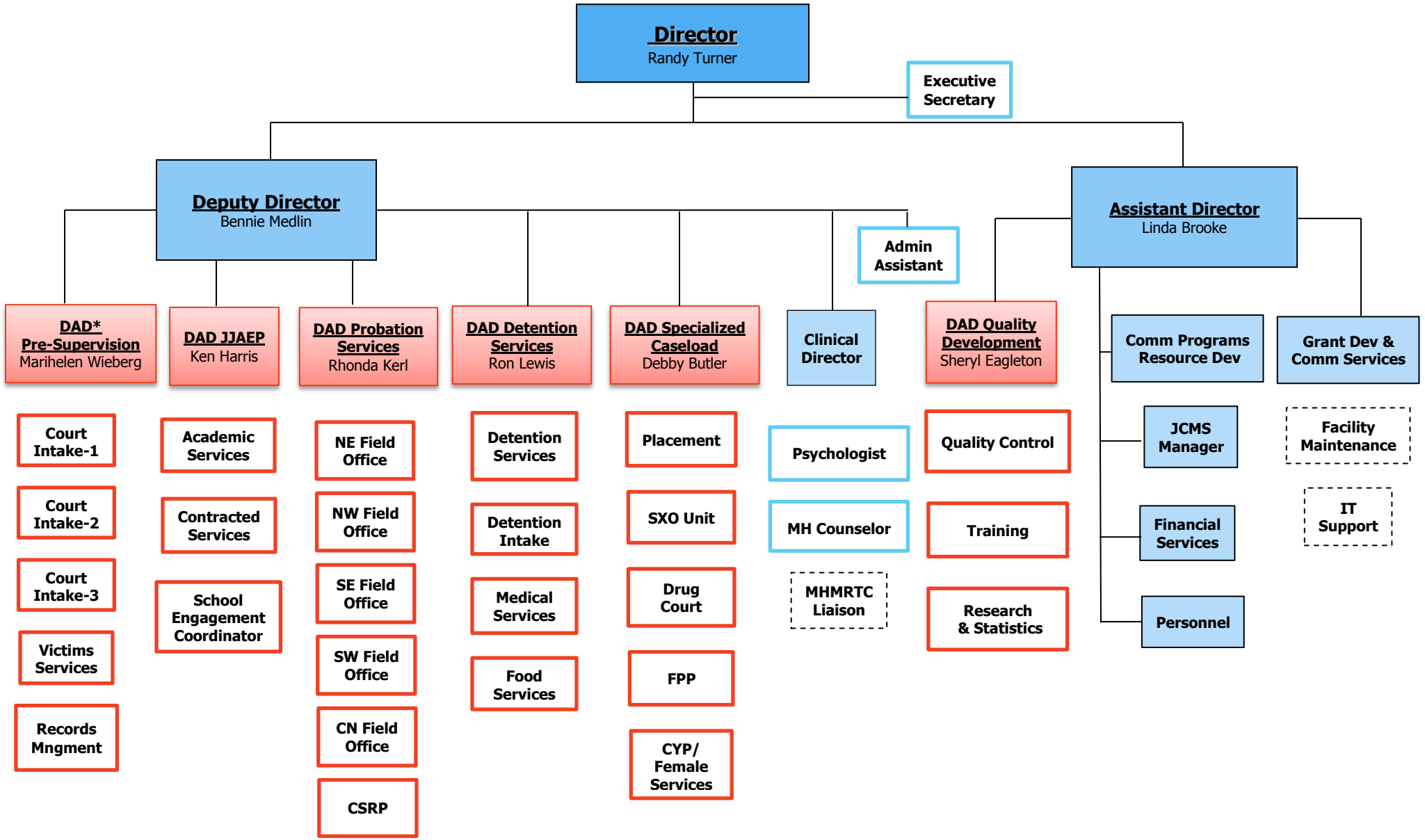
We are fortunate to have community partners who effectively collaborate with us to address the needs of youth and families throughout the community, including the development of two prevention initiatives with Fort Worth and Arlington ISD. We are pleased to have the opportunity to implement services for children prior to the age of juvenile justice jurisdiction, and potentially reduce the number of referrals to the Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP) and our Department for more serious misconduct and delinquent activity. In addition, we are working with the Center for the Elimination of Disproportionality and Disparities, State of Texas, serving on the Advisory Committee for the Center's work in Tarrant County to address the needs of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, the education system, and child welfare.

As the year came to a close, we recognized the contributions of Judge Jean Boyd, 323rd Family District Court, who retired on December 31, 2014. Judge Boyd served Tarrant County children and families for 27 years as an Associate and District Judge. We collectively express our appreciation and gratitude to Judge Boyd!

In closing, I look forward to working for many years to come with our staff, Juvenile Courts, District Attorney's Office, and all other stakeholders to further enhance our systems to ensure community safety and provide effective services for youth and families!

Randy Turner, Director/Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Organizational Chart



*DAD = Deputy Assistant Director

Overview Calendar Year 2014

Total Number of Formal Referrals	3412
Total Number of Youth Referred	2477
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population Aged 10-16 (204,714) ²	16.7
Total Number of Adjudications	693
Percent of Referrals resulting in Adjudication	20.3%
Total Number of Adjudicated Youth	602
Total Number of Referrals w/ Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	581
Total Number of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation	528
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	83.8
Percent of Referrals resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	17.0%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	602
Total Number of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	564
Percent of Referrals placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	17.6%
Total Number of Modifications	324
Percent of Referrals resulting in Modification	9.5%
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	62
Total Number of Certifications	4

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

Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

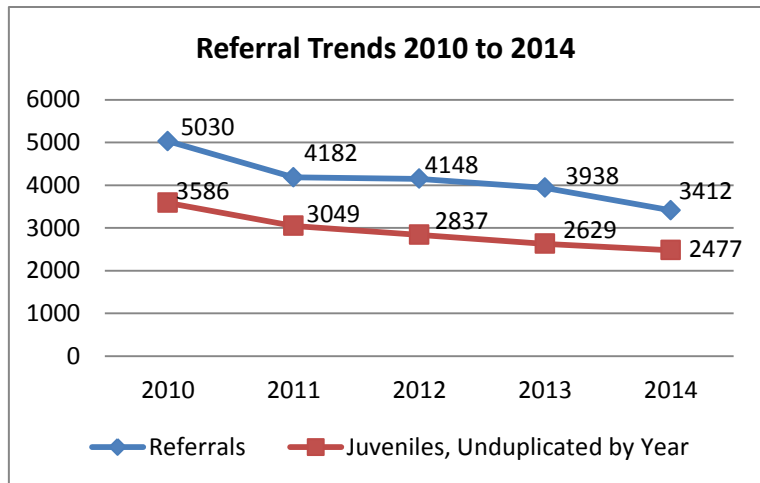
The Texas Family Code defines referral to juvenile court as “the referral of a child or child’s case to the office or official, including intake officer or probation officer, designated by the juvenile board to process children within the juvenile justice system” (p. 199).³ Juveniles are referred to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

Referral Type	Frequency	Percentage
Formal Referrals		
Formalized	1750	51.3%
Paper Formalized	1662	48.7%
Total Formal Referrals	3412	100.0%
Other Referrals		
Interim/Interstate	125	
Contract Detention	44	
Other Administrative	220	
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	235	
Prevention Intervention	342	

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 32.2% in the last five years (2010-2014). More recently, between 2013 and 2014 there was a 13.4% decrease in formal referrals. Likewise, the number of unduplicated juveniles referred to the department has decreased 30.9% in the last five years and 5.8% between 2013 and 2014.



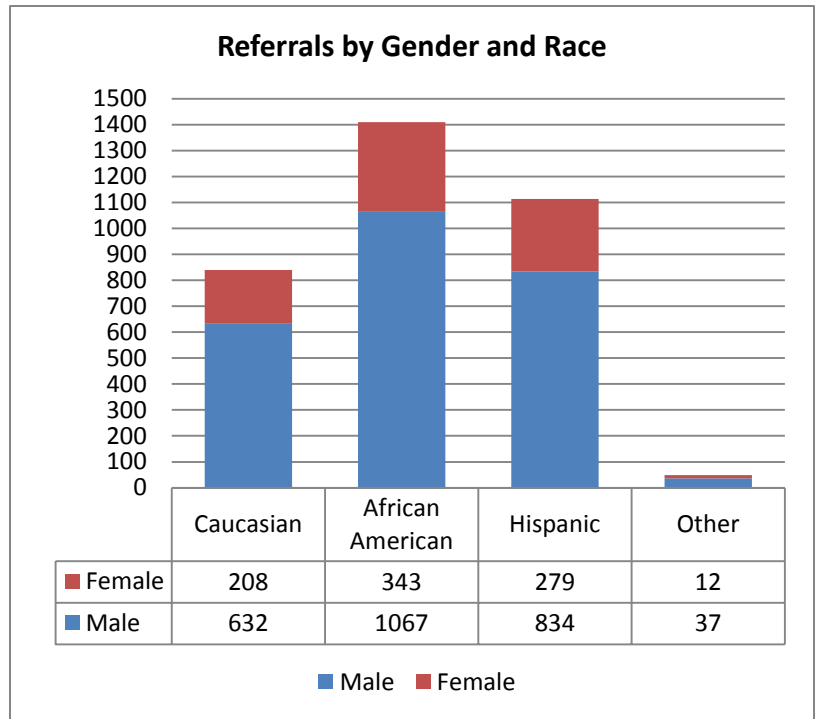
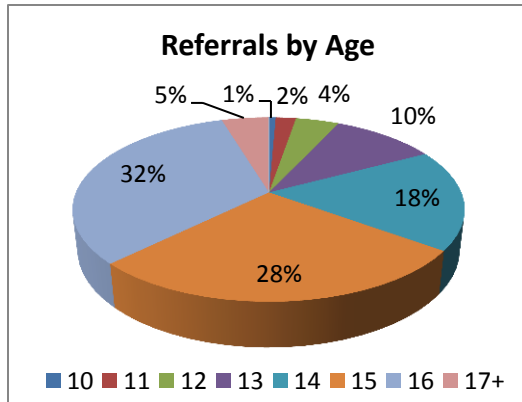
³ Sampson, J. & Tindall, H.L. (2013). *Texas Family Code Annotated*. New York, NY: Thomson Reuters.

Formalized Referral Trends 2010 to 2014

Felonies	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	1 Year % Change 2013-2014	5 Year % Change 2010-2014
Violent Referrals							
Homicide	4	9	4	1	4	>100%(+)	-
Attempted Homicide	1	0	0	1	2	100%(+)	100%(+)
Sexual Assault, related	91	82	114	112	112	-	23.1%(+)
Robbery	101	68	68	72	51	29.2%(-)	49.5%(-)
Aggravated Assault	276	261	194	195	219	12.3%(+)	20.7%(-)
Other Violent	1	3	2	3	3	-	>100%(+)
Total Violent Referrals	474	423	382	384	391	1.8%(+)	17.5%(-)
Non-Violent Referrals							
Burglary	335	312	249	229	214	6.6%(-)	36.1%(-)
Theft	66	65	59	64	45	29.7%(-)	31.8%(-)
Motor Vehicle Theft/UUMV	40	36	33	39	17	56.4%(-)	57.5%(-)
Drug Offenses	135	118	84	71	52	26.8%(-)	61.5%(-)
Weapons Violations	50	34	26	40	24	40.0%(-)	52.0%(-)
Other Felony	168	129	116	111	107	3.6%(-)	36.3%(-)
Total Non-Violent Referrals	794	694	567	554	459	17.1%(-)	42.2%(-)
Total Felonies	1268	1117	949	938	850	9.4%(-)	33.0%(-)
Class A & B Misdemeanors							
Weapons Violations	51	26	14	15	16	6.7%(+)	68.6%(-)
Assault	667	610	630	570	600	5.3%(+)	10.0%(-)
Theft	892	620	560	662	571	13.7%(-)	36.0%(-)
Drug Offenses	567	480	453	439	401	8.7%(-)	29.3%(-)
Other Misdemeanor	856	655	502	320	316	1.3%(-)	63.1%(-)
Contempt of Court	19	13	8	11	7	36.4%(-)	63.2%(-)
Total Class A & B Misdemeanors	3052	2404	2167	2017	1911	5.3%(-)	37.4%(-)
Total Delinquent Conduct Referrals	4320	3521	3116	2955	2761	6.6%(-)	36.1%(-)
Violation of Probation	343	397	799	818	530	35.2%(-)	54.5%(+)
CINS Referrals							
Truancy	10	0	0	0	0	-	100%(-)
Runaway	231	209	199	144	109	24.3%(-)	52.8%(-)
Theft	0	0	2	2	1	50.0%(-)	100%(+)
Disorderly Conduct	1	2	1	0	0	-	100%(-)
Inhalant Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
DUI	0	0	2	0	0	-	-
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Expulsions	122	26	26	18	8	55.6%(-)	93.4%(-)
Other	3	27	3	1	3	>100%(+)	-
Total CINS Referrals	367	264	233	165	121	26.7%(-)	67.0%(-)
Total Referrals	5030	4182	4148	3938	3412	13.4%(-)	32.2%(-)
Total Juveniles	3586	3049	2837	2629	2477	5.8%(-)	30.9%(-)

Referral Demographic Information

In 2014, 75.3% of juveniles referred were male (n=2570). African American youth accounted for 41.3% of the referrals to the department, followed by Hispanic (32.6%) and Caucasian youth (24.6%). The average age at time of referral was 14½ years.



Risk and Need of Referred Clients

All clients formally referred to the department receive a risk and need assessment prior to disposition of the referral.⁴ The Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) is the risk and need assessment utilized by TCJS. This assessment is used to determine the juvenile’s risk to reoffend and identify each client’s criminogenic needs that are contributing to their delinquent behavior. Nearly two-thirds (63.4%) of the youth receiving a PACT in 2014 were identified as low risk to reoffend. Nearly half (49.4%) were identified as low need.

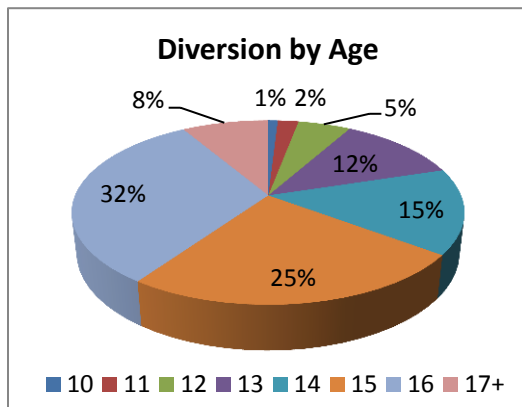
Referrals by Risk and Need Level

		Risk Level				TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	Moderate-High	High	
Need Level	Low	1567 (46.6%)	54 (1.6%)	35 (1.0%)	4 (0.1%)	1660 (49.4%)
	Moderate	542 (16.1%)	282 (8.4%)	139 (4.1%)	105 (3.1%)	1068 (31.8%)
	High	20 (0.6%)	152 (4.5%)	105 (3.1%)	355 (10.6%)	632 (18.8%)
TOTAL		2129 (63.4%)	488 (14.5%)	279 (8.3%)	464 (13.8%)	3360 (100.0%)

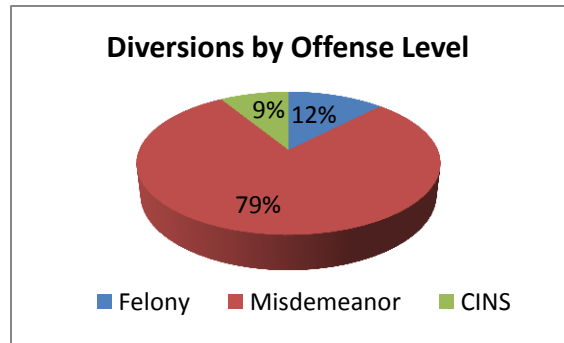
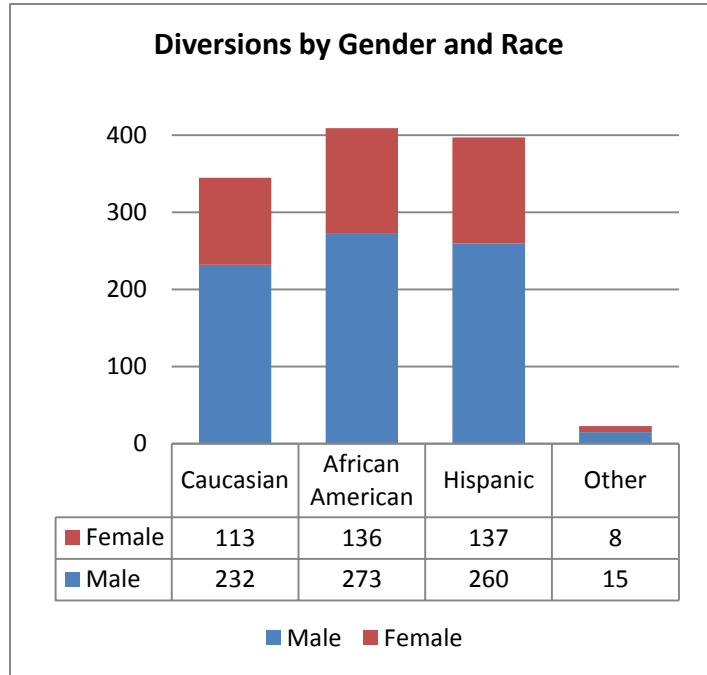
⁴ In 2014, there were 52 referrals without an associated PACT.

Profile of Diverted Youth

In 2014, 34.4% (n=1174) referrals were diverted from the Tarrant County Juvenile Justice System. Diversion is defined as (1) a youth who is formally referred to the department and subsequently disposed of as supervisory caution without having any other pending referrals or supervision, or (2) a youth who is successfully discharged from the Tarrant County Juvenile Drug Court.



The gender distribution of diverted referrals is 33.6% female and 66.4% male. Slightly more than one-third of the diversions involved African American youth (34.8%), followed by Hispanic youth (33.8%), and Caucasian youth (29.4%). The majority of diverted referrals (87.7%) were for either a misdemeanor (79.0%; n=927) or CINS offense (8.8%; n=103).



Diversions by Risk and Need Level

The vast majority (93.5%; n=1086) of diverted youth were identified as low risk to reoffend and nearly three-quarters (74.4%; n=865) were identified as low need.⁵

		Risk Level				TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	Moderate-High	High	
Need Level	Low	857 (73.8%)	8 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	865 (74.4%)
	Moderate	223 (19.2%)	16 (1.4%)	5 (0.4%)	2 (0.2%)	246 (21.2%)
	High	6 (0.5%)	39 (3.4%)	4 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	51 (4.4%)
TOTAL		1086 (93.5%)	63 (5.4%)	9 (0.8%)	4 (0.3%)	1162 (100.0%)

⁵ In 2014, there were 12 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	1199	23.9%
Disposition Hearings	713	14.2%
Motion to Modify Hearings	455	9.1%
Detention Hearings	2010	40.1%
Determinate Sentence Hearings	31 (24 Granted)	0.6%
Certifications filed by D.A.	7 (4 Granted)	0.1%
Miscellaneous Hearings	595	11.9%
Total Hearings	5010	100.0%

During 2014, detention hearings accounted for 40.1% of the total hearings heard by the 323rd Family District Court. Adjudication (23.9%), disposition (14.2%), and modification (9.1%) hearings accounted for 47.2% of the hearings convened. Of the 31 determinate sentence hearings held, 77.4% (n=24) resulted in the youth receiving a determinate sentence probation or commitment to TJJD. Of the seven certifications filed by the District Attorney’s Office, four (57.1%) 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	1088
Court-Ordered Probation	649
Deferred Prosecution Probation	246
Pre-Adjudication Supervision	193

Average Caseload by Unit

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

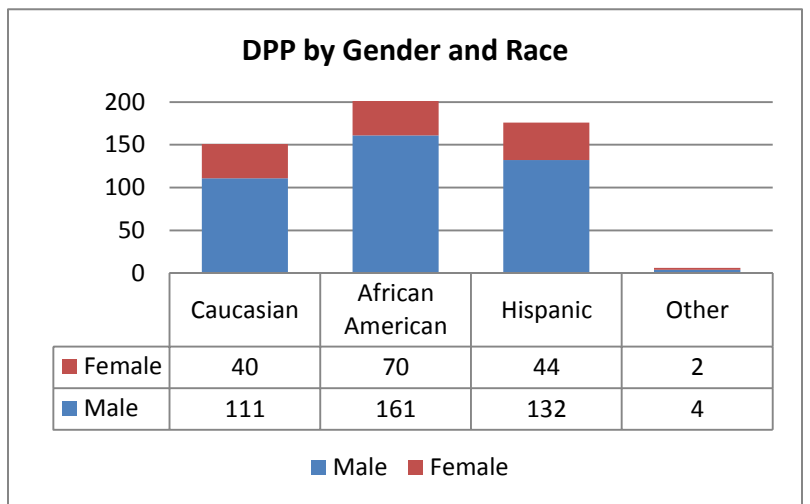
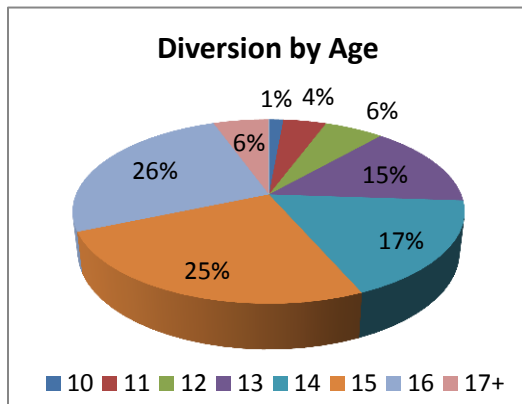
Unit	Average Caseload
Traditional Probation	19.7
Placement	10.6
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-SNDP	14.3
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-Specialized	7.1
Sex Offending	15.0
Drug Court	14.5

Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)

In 2014, 564 youth were placed on deferred prosecution probation (DPP) with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (59.0%) of youth placed on DPP had been referred for a misdemeanor offense (n=333). The remaining 231 youth had been referred for a felony offense. The most common offense category for a youth on DPP was crime against person (44.3%; n=250), followed by property (36.3%; n=205).

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on DPP

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	99 (17.6%)
	Against Person	1 (0.2%)
	Property	102 (18.1%)
	Drug	13 (2.3%)
	Weapon	7 (1.2%)
	Public Order	9 (1.6%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	150 (26.6%)
	Property	103 (18.3%)
	Drug	52 (9.2%)
	Weapon	1 (0.2%)
	Public Order	27 (4.8%)



The gender distribution of youth placed on DPP is 27.7% female and 72.3% male.

African American youth accounted for 41.0% of youth beginning DPP in 2014, followed by Hispanic (31.2%) and Caucasian youth (26.8%). The average age of youth beginning DPP was 14 ½ years.

DPP by Risk and Need Level

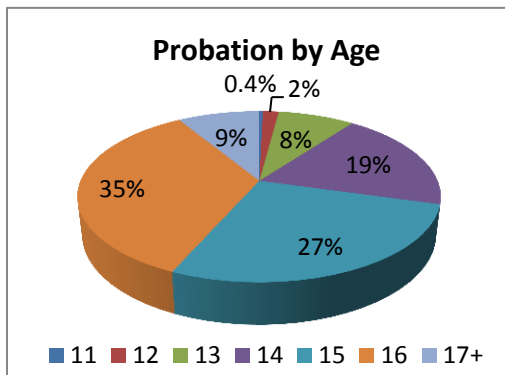
Slightly more than three-quarters (78.7%) of youth placed on DPP were identified as low risk to reoffend and 57.7% were identified as low need.⁶

		Risk Level				TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	Moderate-High	High	
Need Level	Low	313 (55.6%)	9 (1.6%)	2 (0.4%)	1 (0.2%)	325 (57.7%)
	Moderate	126 (22.4%)	44 (7.8%)	12 (2.1%)	3 (0.5%)	185 (32.9%)
	High	4 (0.7%)	34 (6.0%)	12 (2.1%)	3 (0.5%)	53 (9.4%)
TOTAL		443 (78.7%)	87 (15.5%)	26 (4.6%)	7 (1.2%)	563 (100.0%)

⁶ In 2014, one youth beginning did not have an associated PACT.

Demographics of Youth Placed on Court Ordered Probation

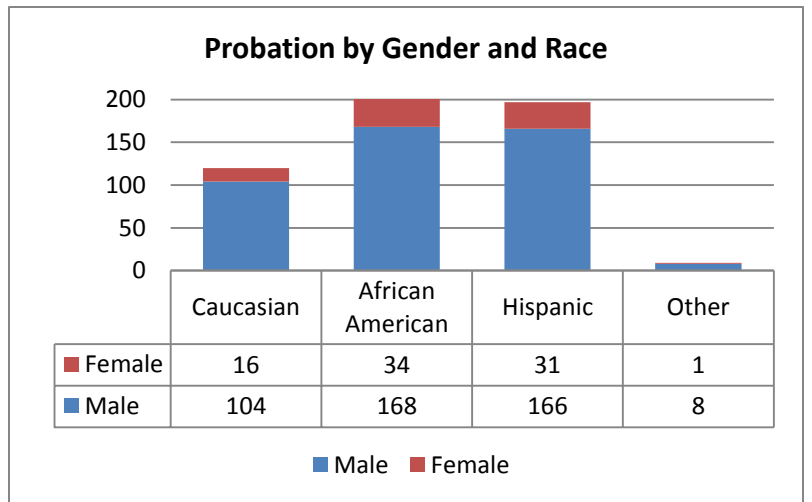
In 2014, 528 youth were placed on court-ordered probation with the Tarrant County JPD. Half of the youth placed on probation were adjudicated delinquent for a felony offense (n=265) and half for a misdemeanor (n=263). The most common offense category for a youth on probation was crime against person (42.2%; n=223), followed by property (33.7%; n=178).



The gender distribution of youth placed on probation is 15.5% female and 84.5% male. African American (38.3%) and Hispanic (37.3%) youth accounted for the majority of youth placed on probation, followed by Caucasian youth (22.7%) and those falling into other racial categories (1.7%). The average age of youth beginning probation in 2014 was 15 years.

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on Probation

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	116 (22.0%)
	Against Person	4 (0.8%)
	Property	113 (21.4%)
	Drug	22 (4.2%)
	Weapon	7 (1.3%)
	Public Order	3 (0.6%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	103 (19.5%)
	Property	65 (12.3%)
	Drug	63 (11.9%)
	Weapon	7 (1.3%)
	Public Order	25 (4.7%)



Probation by Risk and Need Level

Slightly less than half of the youth placed on probation were identified as low risk to reoffend (48.5%; n=256). Two-thirds of the youth placed on probation were identified as having moderate (44.5%, n=235) or high criminogenic needs (22.0%, n=116).

		Risk Level				TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	Moderate-High	High	
Need Level	Low	161 (30.5%)	13 (2.5%)	3 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	177 (33.5%)
	Moderate	89 (16.9%)	88 (16.7%)	43 (8.1%)	15 (2.8%)	235 (44.5%)
	High	6 (1.1%)	34 (6.4%)	28 (5.3%)	48 (9.1%)	116 (22.0%)
TOTAL		256 (48.5%)	135 (25.6%)	74 (14.0%)	63 (11.9%)	528 (100.0%)

Specialized Probation Services

TCJS operates five specialized probation caseload programs.

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

The **Sex Offending Caseload** provides specialized probation supervision for juveniles adjudicated for sex offenses. Juveniles on this caseload are expected to participate in a nine-to-12 month program of mandatory treatment that includes individual, family, and group therapy. Attendance at treatment sessions is closely monitored by specialized probation officers and by a licensed sex offender treatment provider.

The **Placement Unit** oversees the supervision of all youth placed in residential placement as a condition of their court-ordered probation. Residential placement of youth is utilized when less restrictive efforts to achieve law abiding behaviors have been ineffective.

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

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

Specialized Services Number Served & Completion Status

Specialized Unit	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
Placement	128	71	0	51 (71.8%)	20 (28.2%)
FPP SNDP	149	100	11	70 (78.7%)	19 (21.3%)
FPP Specialized	71	47	4	27 (62.8%)	16 (37.2%)
Sex Offending	147	59	0	49 (83.1%)	10 (16.9%)
Drug Court	154	101	0	76 (75.2%)	25 (24.8%)
Shared Visions for Success	14	7	6	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)

Community Service Restitution (CSR)

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

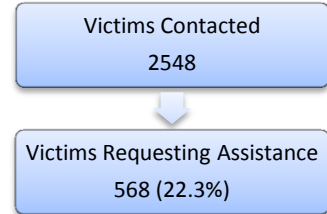
It also provides a positive experience in community involvement and socialization.

Community Service Statistics

Total Number of Hours Performed	8414.3
Number Youth Participating	413
Successful Completions	257
Unsuccessful Completions	54
Other Completions	11

Victim's Assistance Unit

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 2014, VAU staff sent 2548 victim impact statements informing victims of their rights. Of these, 22.3% requested services from the VAU.



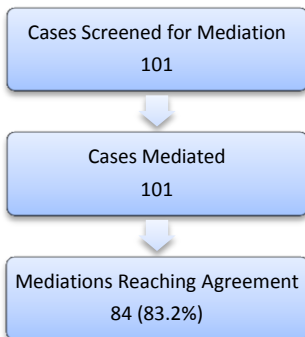
In 2014, the VAU collected \$120,744.03 in **restitution and fees**. Restitution can be either court-ordered or voluntary and is used to compensate the victim for injury or loss. Fees are paid by client to offset the costs of attorney, court, and supervision. Similar to fees, court-ordered child support 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 2014	New Cases Added 2014	Amount Collected
Restitution	701	262	\$79,223.25
Fees	2101	574	\$24,761.56
Court-Ordered Child Support	4	1	\$16,759.22
TOTAL	2806	837	\$120,744.03

Victim Offender Mediation

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



Breaking the Cycle of Violence

Number Served	16
Successful Completions	5 (55.6%)
Unsuccessful Completions	4 (44.4%)

Community Programs

Program	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions *	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
PREVENTION PROGRAMS					
Arlington ISD Truancy Reduction ***	135	61	16	31 (68.9%)	14 (31.1%)
DAEP-Insights	51	41	0	29 (70.7%)	12 (29.3%)
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS					
Community Based-Detention (CBD)	28	24	1	22 (95.7%)	1 (4.3%)
Electronic Monitoring (EM)	299	276	2	213 (77.7%)	61 (22.3%)
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS					
Aggression Replacement Training (ART) ***	19	11	7	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)
Spanish Language Mental Health Services ***	10	6	0	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cassata (Educational)	35	25	3	11 (50.0%)	11 (50.0%)
Eckerd-Court Transition (Mentorship) ***	1	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Eckerd-Traditional (Mentorship) ***	9	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Families in Transition (Family Preservation)	101	69	1	58 (85.3%)	10 (14.7%)
Functional Family Therapy (Family Preservation)	145	111	18	59 (63.4%)	34 (36.6%)
Neighborhood Conferencing Committee (NCC) **	27	30	2	27 (96.4%)	1 (3.6%)
REACH (Mental Health)	60	42	5	23 (62.2%)	14 (37.8%)
TCAP-Court Transition (Mentorship)	51	48	0	41 (85.4%)	7 (14.6%)
TCAP-Traditional (Mentorship)	172	135	16	93 (78.2%)	26 (21.8%)

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

**Neighborhood Conferencing Committee (NCC) ended on 8/31/2014.

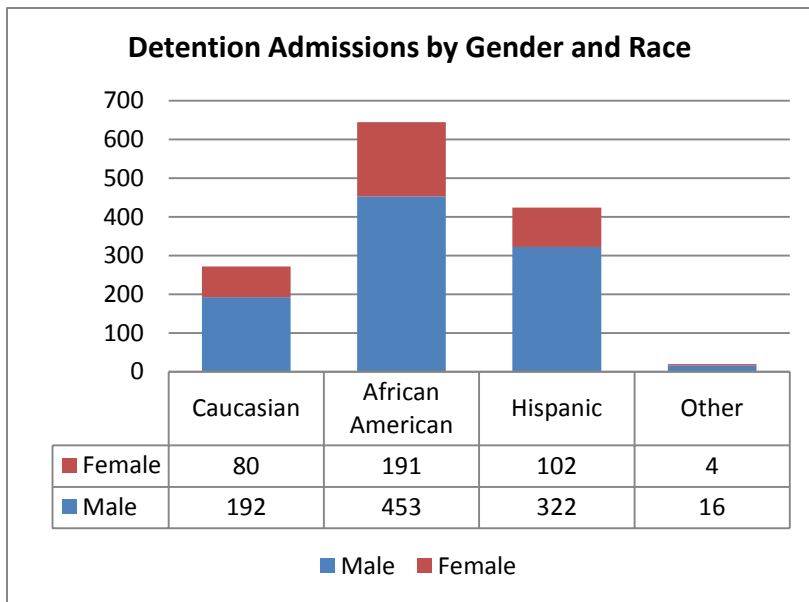
***Arlington ISD Truancy Reduction & ART began in February 2014; Spanish Language Mental Health Services began in April 2014; Eckerd-CT/Traditional began in December 2014.

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	1360
Number of Individual Youth Admitted	994
Child Care Days	18442
Average Daily Population	50.53
Average Length of Stay	13.79

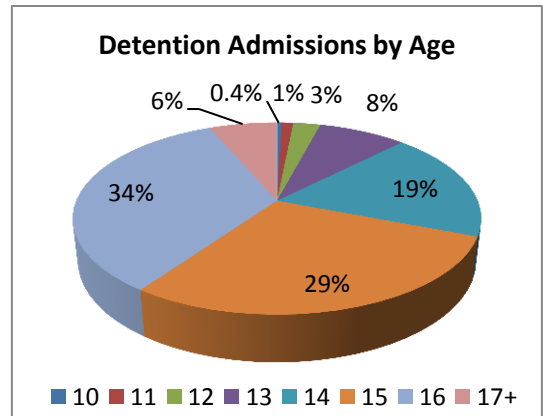
Demographics of Admitted Youth



The majority of youth admitted into the detention center were male (72.3%). The average age at detention admission was 15 years. African American youth accounted for 47.4% of youth admitted into detention in 2014, followed by Hispanic (31.2%) and Caucasian youth (20.0%). The most frequent reasons for detaining a youth were that the youth was believed to be a danger to self or others (33.2%) or the youth had been previously found delinquent (32.5%).

Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

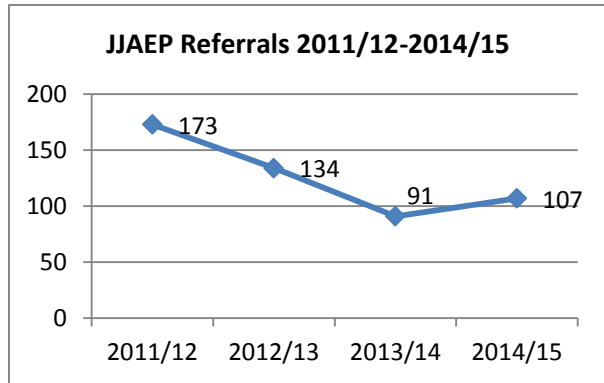
Detention Reason	Frequency
Dangerous to Self/Others	451 (33.2%)
Previously found Delinquent	442 (32.5%)
Inadequate Supervision	213 (15.7%)
No Parent Guardian	165 (12.1%)
Likely to Abscond	32 (2.4%)
Alleged Delinquent Conduct	26 (1.9%)
Court Order	25 (1.8%)
Pending Transport to TJJD	5 (0.4%)
Pending Transport 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 2014/2015 school year.

The number of referrals to the JJAEP has decreased by 38.2% (n=66) in the last four years. In the most current school year (2014/15), the majority (65.4%) of referrals to the JJAEP were mandatory. Males represented 89.7% of the referrals to JJAEP. African American (41.1%) and Hispanic (38.3%) youth accounted for the majority of students referred to JJAEP, followed by Caucasian youth (18.7%). The majority of the referrals (57.9%) were for high



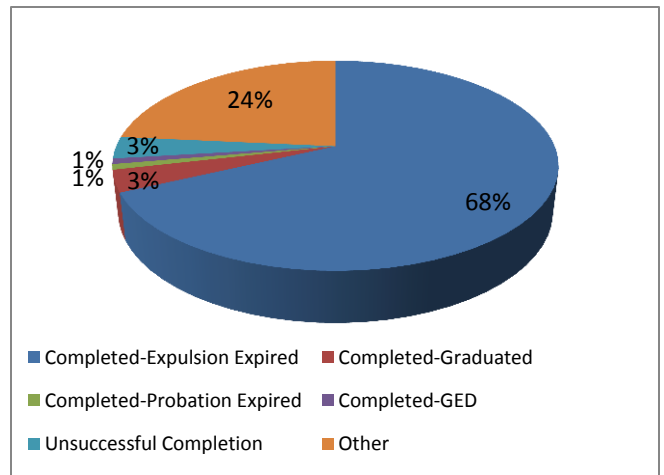
JJAEP Referrals: 2014/2015

		Frequency (%)
Students Referred		107
Expulsion Offense	Juvenile Court Ordered	1 (0.9%)
	Mandatory	70 (65.4%)
	Discretionary	36 (33.6%)
Gender	Male	96 (89.7%)
	Female	11 (10.3%)
Ethnicity	African American	44 (41.1%)
	Asian	1 (0.9%)
	Caucasian	20 (18.7%)
	Hispanic	41 (38.3%)
	Other	1 (0.9%)
Grade Level	4 th	1 (0.9%)
	5 th	1 (0.9%)
	6 th	5 (4.7%)
	7 th	19 (17.8%)
	8 th	19 (17.8%)
	9 th	27 (25.2%)
	10 th	14 (13.1%)
	11 th	13 (12.1%)
	12 th	8 (7.5%)
Classified Special Education		16 (15.0%)
School District	Fort Worth	42 (39.3%)
	Arlington	18 (16.8%)
	Crowley	11 (10.3%)
	Hurst Euleless Bedford	11 (10.3%)
	Other	25 (23.4%)

school students (9th-12th grade). Fifteen percent (n=16) of the students referred were classified as special education. Fort Worth ISD generated the most referrals to the JJAEP (39.3%), followed by Arlington ISD (16.8%), Crowley ISD (10.3%), and Hurst Euleless Bedford ISD (10.3%).

During the 2014/15 school year, 119 students discharged from the JJAEP. The majority (73.1%, n=87) were discharged after having completing the requirements of their expulsion.

JJAEP Discharges: 2014/2015

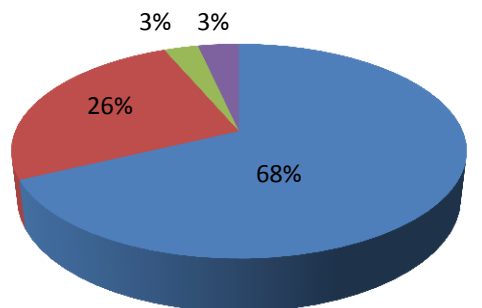


Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2014

COUNTY GENERAL FUND	\$19,014,933
General Fund - Administration & Probation	\$13,009,176
▪ Includes support funding for JJAEP and Grant Match	
General Fund - Detention	5,969,627
Children's Home Trust	3,559
Probation Fees	22,040
Miscellaneous Donations	8,976
Interest Account	1,555
STATE AID – TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION	\$7,394,960
State Aid	\$5,426,240
State Aid – FY2013 Carry Over Funds	55,788
Special Needs Diversionary Program	216,800
Commitment Reduction Program	1,009,230
Prevention/Intervention	105,049
Mental Health	446,332
Attendance Improvement Grant	135,521
FEDERAL AID AND GRANTS	\$664,262
Title IV-E Reimbursements (Through TDPLRS)	\$317,684
National School Lunch Program	115,112
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant – Drug Court	73,066
CJD Governor’s Office – Life Skills	78,400
CJD Governor’s Office – 1 st Offender	80,000
OTHER SOURCES	\$670,287
JJAEP Mandatory Reimbursement - TJJD	\$369,072
JJAEP Discretionary Reimbursement - ISD's	301,215
GRAND TOTAL – FY 2014 SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$27,744,442

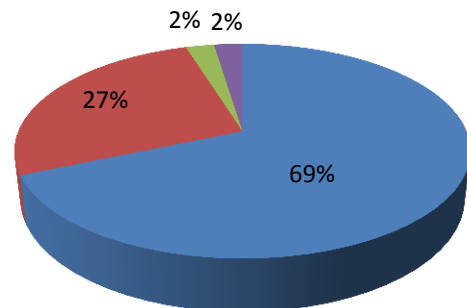
Source of Funds Comparison: FY 2013-FY 2014

FY 2013 Total Funds: \$27,564,506



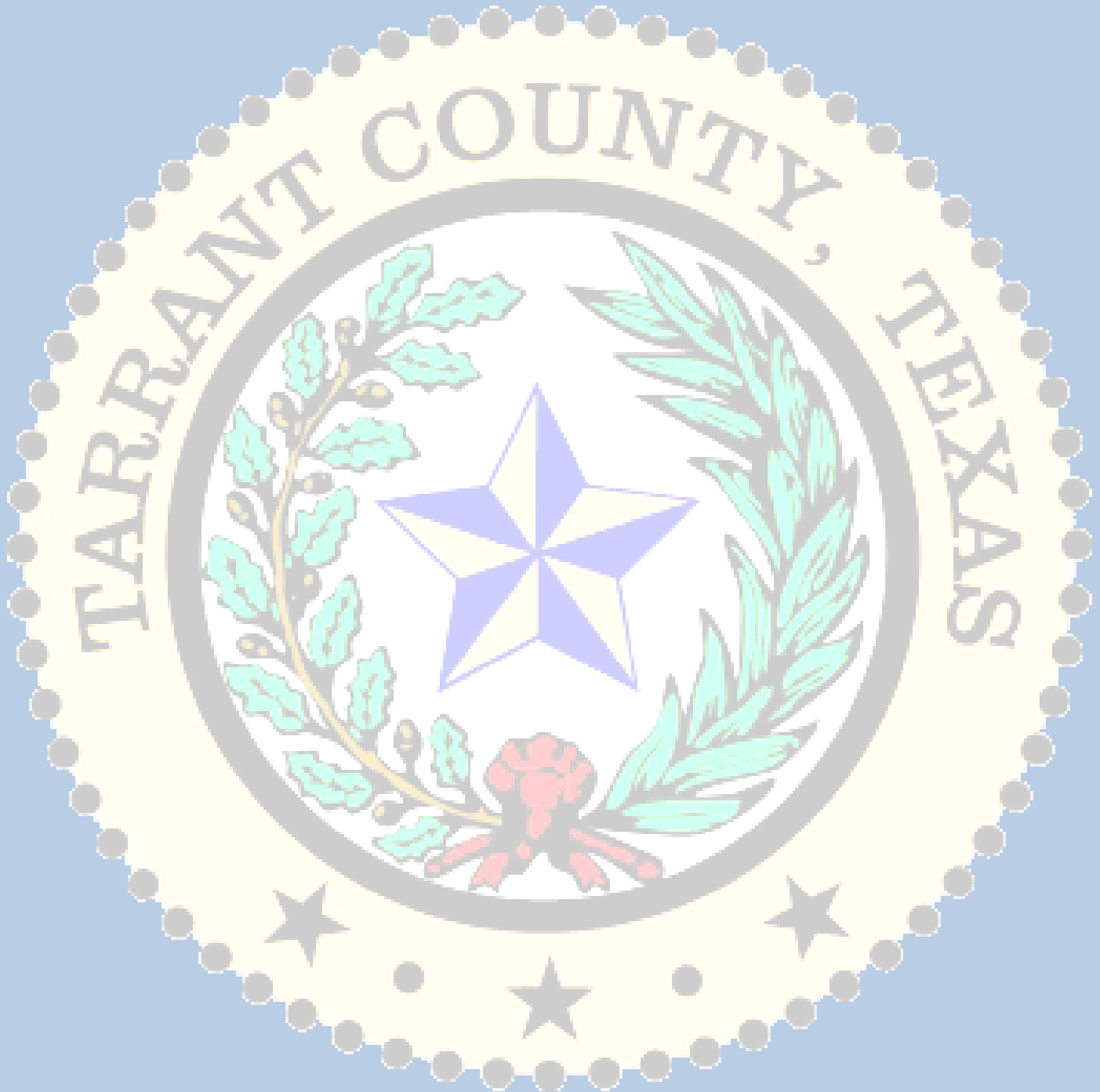
■ County General Fund
 ■ State Aid
■ Federal Aid and Grants
 ■ Other Sources

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



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

Tarrant County Juvenile Probation Department
2701 Kimbo Road Fort Worth, TX 76111
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