



Transformed Youth • Reduced Juvenile Delinquency • Safe Communities

# Tarrant County Juvenile Services Annual Report

## 2021

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## Tarrant County Juvenile Board Members<sup>1</sup>

Honorable Elizabeth Beach - Criminal District Court No.1  
Honorable Patricia Bennett - 360<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable James Munford - 322<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Kimberly Fitzpatrick - 342<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Josh Burgess - 352<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Robb Catalano - Criminal District Court No. 3  
Honorable John Chupp - 141<sup>st</sup> District Court  
Honorable Don Cosby - 67<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable David Chris Taylor - 48<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable George Gallagher - 396<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Ruben Gonzalez, Jr. - 432<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable David Hagermann - 297<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Kenneth Newell - 233<sup>rd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Jerome Hennigan - 324<sup>th</sup> District Court - Juvenile Board Chairman  
Honorable Tom Lowe III - 236<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Susan McCoy - 153<sup>rd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Alex Kim - 323<sup>rd</sup> District Court - Tarrant County Juvenile Judge  
Honorable Jesus Nevarez, Jr. - 231<sup>st</sup> District Court  
Honorable Wayne Salvant - Criminal District Court No. 2  
Honorable Mike Thomas - Criminal District Court No. 4  
Honorable J. Patrick Gallagher- 96<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Megan Fahey - 348<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Judith Wells - 325<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Glen Whitley - Tarrant County Judge  
Honorable Melody Wilkinson - 17<sup>th</sup> District Court  
Honorable Scott Wisch – 372<sup>nd</sup> District Court  
Honorable Christopher Wolfe – 213<sup>th</sup> District Court

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<sup>1</sup> Juvenile Board members as of December 31, 2021.

## Tarrant County Juvenile Services: Vision, Mission & Core Values



## 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. Three associate judges assisted Judge Kim: Judge William Shane Nolen, Judge Cynthia Terry, and Judge William Porter.

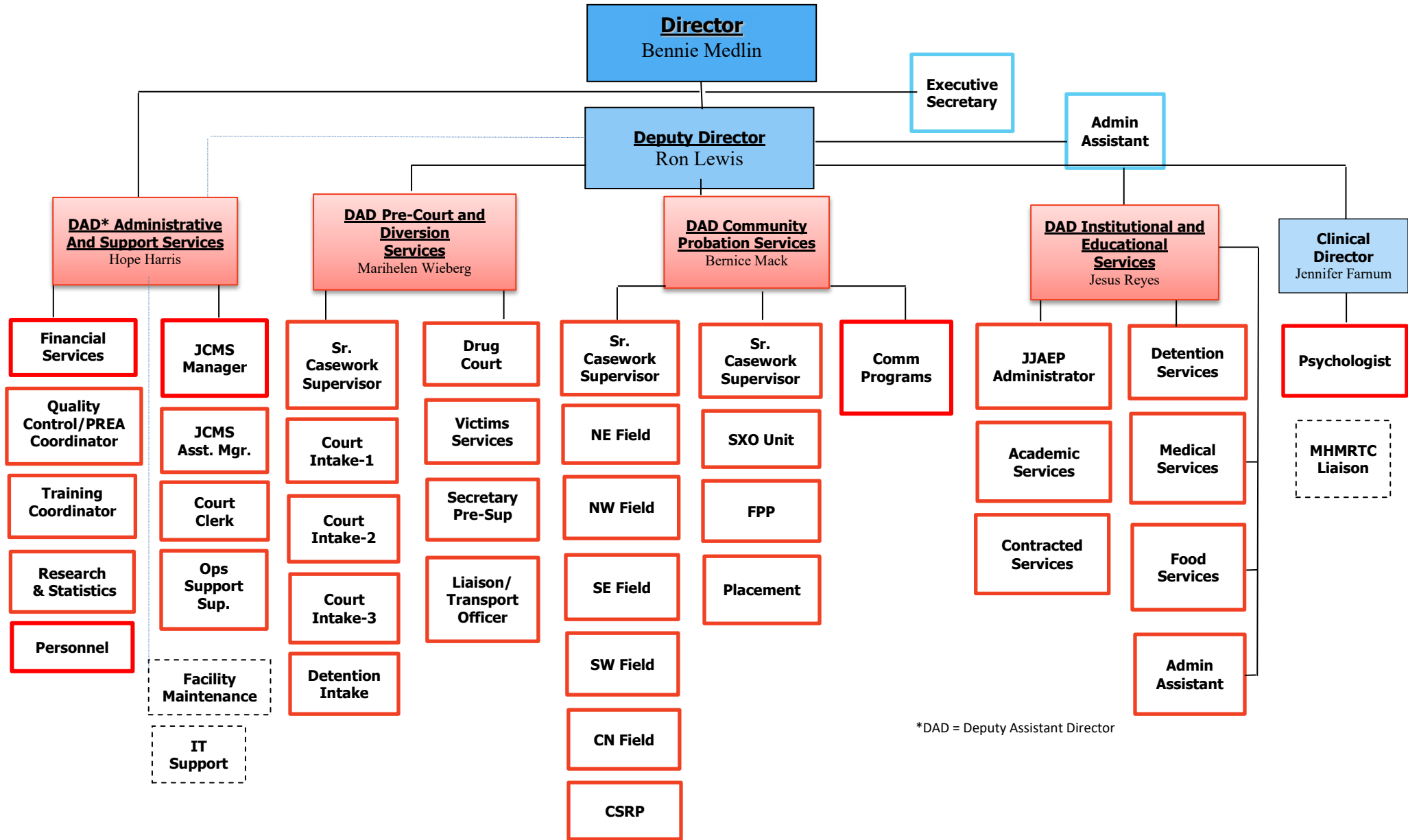
By statute, Tarrant County Juvenile Services (TCJS) is the agency designated to receive law enforcement reports of law violations defined either as delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision allegedly committed by juveniles (children ages 10 through 16). Delinquent conduct is conduct,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



## Overview Calendar Year 2021

Total Number of Formal Referrals	2534
Total Number of Youth Referred	1998
Tarrant County Population	2,178,720 <sup>2</sup>
Percent of Tarrant County Population that are Juveniles	10% <sup>3</sup>
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population	11.7
Percent of Juvenile Population with a Formal Referral	0.9%
Total Number of Detention Admissions	1322
Total Number of Youth Detained	982
Percent of Juvenile Population Detained	0.5%
Total Number of Adjudications	725
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Adjudication	27.7%
Total Number of Adjudicated Youth	581
Total Number of Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	646
Total Number of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation	507
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	89.1
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	24.7%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	331
Total Number of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	303
Percent of Dispositions placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	11.6%
Total Number of Modifications	117
Percent of Referrals resulting in Modification	4.6%
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	64
Total Number of Certifications	12

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<sup>2</sup> Population projection based on 0.5 migration scenario as provided by the Texas State Demographer for 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Aged 10-16 (216,879).



## Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

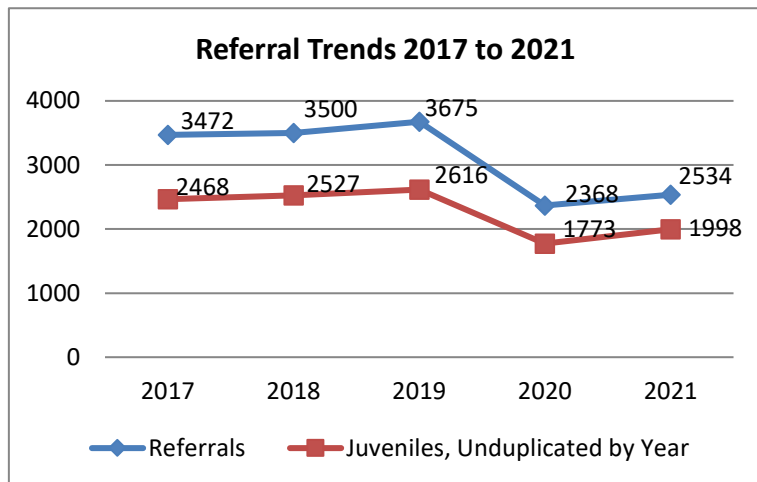
The Texas Family Code defines referral to juvenile court as “the referral of a child or child’s case to the office or official, including intake officer or probation officer, designated by the juvenile board to process children within the juvenile justice system” (p. 199).<sup>4</sup> Juveniles are referred 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
<b>Formal Referrals</b>		
Formalized	<b>1113</b>	<b>43.9%</b>
Paper Formalized	<b>1421</b>	<b>56.1%</b>
Total Formal Referrals	<b>2534</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Other Referrals</b>		
Interim/Interstate	<b>81</b>	
Contract Detention	<b>66</b>	
Municipal Court/Justice of The Peace	<b>0</b>	
Other Administrative	<b>381</b>	
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	<b>257</b>	
Prevention Intervention	<b>0</b>	

### 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 27.0% in the last five years (2017-2021). More recently, between 2020 and 2021 there was a 7.0% increase in formal referrals. The number of unduplicated juveniles referred to the department has decreased 19.0% in the last five years, and there has been a 12.7% increase between 2020 and 2021.



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

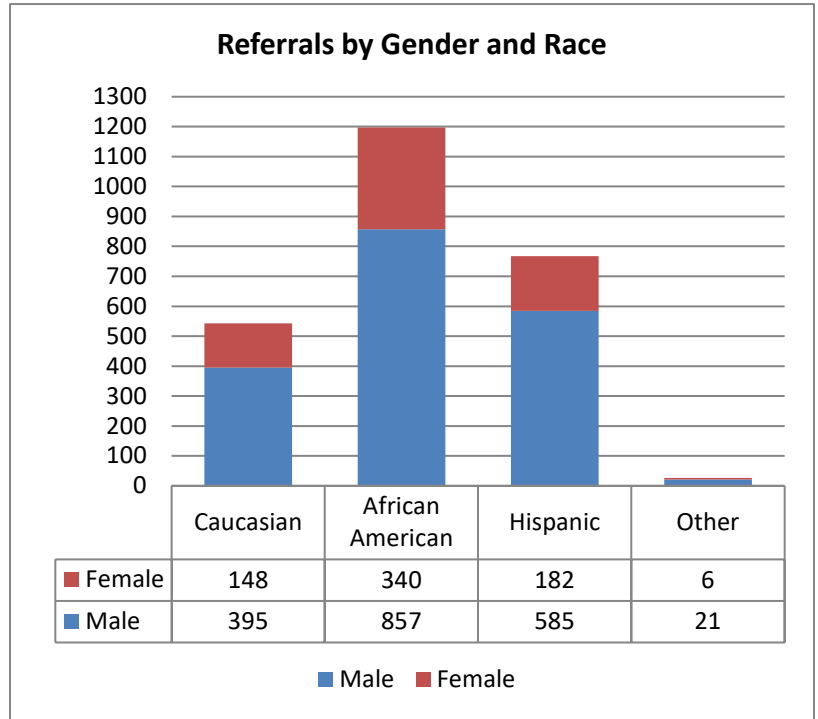
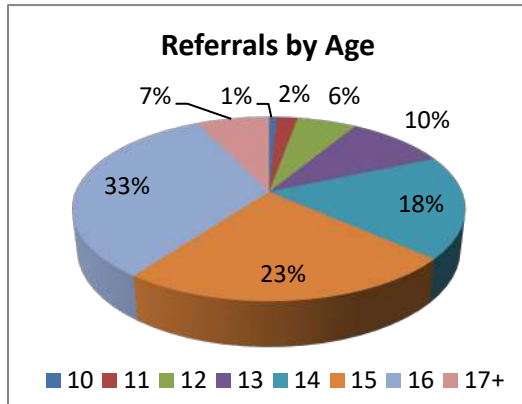


## Formalized Referral Trends 2017 to 2021

Felonies	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	1 Year % Change 2020-2021	5 Year % Change 2017-2021
<b><u>Violent Referrals</u></b>							
Homicide	5	8	4	10	18	80.0% (+)	>100.0% (+)
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Sexual Assault, related	132	109	107	64	124	93.8% (+)	6.1% (-)
Robbery	138	125	137	86	91	5.8% (+)	34.1% (-)
Aggravated Assault	275	296	282	233	236	1.3% (+)	14.2% (-)
Other Violent	5	2	3	2	4	100.0% (+)	20.0% (-)
<b>Total Violent Referrals</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>19.7% (+)</b>	<b>14.8% (-)</b>
<b><u>Non-Violent Referrals</u></b>							
Burglary	160	110	131	68	48	29.4% (-)	70.0% (-)
Theft	68	71	74	65	34	47.7% (-)	50.0% (-)
Motor Vehicle Theft/UUMV	59	83	97	97	73	24.7% (-)	23.7% (+)
Drug Offenses	66	87	207	101	104	3.0% (+)	57.6% (+)
Weapons Violations	33	34	25	17	24	41.2% (+)	27.3% (-)
Other Felony	154	144	201	163	184	12.9% (+)	19.5% (+)
<b>Total Non-Violent Referrals</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>8.6% (-)</b>	<b>13.5% (-)</b>
<b>Total Felonies</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1268</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>3.8% (+)</b>	<b>14.2% (-)</b>
Weapons Violations	37	26	36	41	62	51.2% (+)	67.6% (+)
Assault	646	779	767	441	638	44.9% (+)	1.2% (-)
Theft	433	335	312	229	179	21.8% (-)	58.7% (-)
Drug Offenses	327	359	279	95	98	3.2% (+)	70.0% (-)
Other Misdemeanor	350	327	361	269	243	9.7% (-)	30.6% (-)
Contempt of Court	7	24	3	1	4	>100.0% (+)	42.9% (-)
<b>Total Class A &amp; B Misdemeanors</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>13.8% (+)</b>	<b>32.0% (-)</b>
<b>Total Delinquent Conduct Referrals</b>	<b>2895</b>	<b>2919</b>	<b>3026</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>2164</b>	<b>9.2% (+)</b>	<b>25.3% (-)</b>
<b>Violation of Probation</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>8.2% (-)</b>	<b>36.0% (-)</b>
Truancy	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Runaway	86	56	69	44	54	22.7% (+)	37.2% (-)
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	1	n/a	n/a
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	1	3	0	1	n/a	n/a
<b>Total CINS Referrals</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27.3% (+)</b>	<b>34.9% (-)</b>
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>3472</b>	<b>3500</b>	<b>3675</b>	<b>2368</b>	<b>2534</b>	<b>7.0% (+)</b>	<b>27.0% (-)</b>
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	<b>2468</b>	<b>2527</b>	<b>2616</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>12.7% (+)</b>	<b>19.0%</b>

## Referral Demographic Information

In 2021, 73.3% of juveniles referred were male (n=1858). African American youth accounted for 47.2% of the referrals to the department, followed by Hispanic (30.3%) and Caucasian youth (21.4%). 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.<sup>5</sup> 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. Approximately half (51.7%) of the youth receiving a PACT in 2021 were identified as low risk to reoffend. More than half (61.4%) were identified as low need.

### Referrals by Risk and Need Level

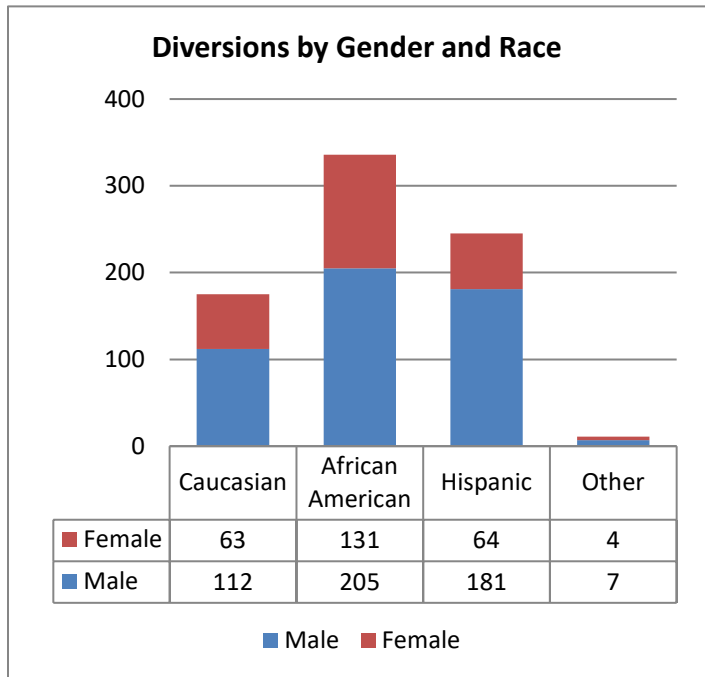
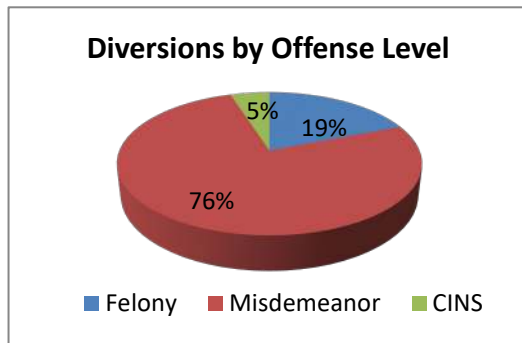
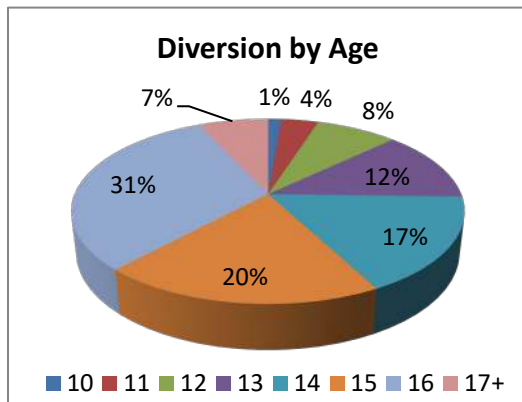
		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1156 (49.6%)	276 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1432 (61.4%)
	Moderate	50 (2.1%)	331 (14.2%)	289 (12.4%)	670 (28.7%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	18 (0.8%)	211 (9.1%)	229 (9.8%)
TOTAL		1206 (51.7%)	625 (26.8%)	500 (21.5%)	2331 (100.0%)

<sup>5</sup> In 2021, there were 203 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 65.8% male and 34.2% female. Forty-three



percent of the diversions involved African American youth (43.8%), followed by Hispanic youth (31.9%), and Caucasian youth (22.8%). The majority of diverted referrals were for either a misdemeanor (76.0%; n=535) or felony offense (19.0%; n=146).

### Diversion by Risk and Need Level

The vast majority (83.7%; n=608) of diverted youth receiving a PACT were identified as low risk to reoffend and approximately three-quarters (79.2%; n=575) were identified as low need.<sup>6</sup>

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	567 (78.1%)	8 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	575 (79.2%)
	Moderate	41 (5.6%)	84 (11.6%)	6 (0.8%)	131 (18.0%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	9 (1.2%)	11 (1.5%)	20 (2.8%)
TOTAL		608 (83.7%)	101 (13.9%)	17 (2.3%)	726 (100.0%)

<sup>6</sup> In 2021, there were 41 diverted referrals that did not have an associated PACT.

## Court Services

The 323<sup>rd</sup> Family District Court is comprised of three courts that hear 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Adjudication Hearings</b>	49	1.0%
<b>Adjudication/Disposition Hearings</b>	994	19.5%
<b>Disposition Hearings</b>	23	0.5%
<b>Motion to Modify Hearings</b>	236	4.6%
<b>Detention Hearings</b>	3218	63.2%
<b>Determinate Sentence Hearings</b>	91 (48 Granted)	1.8%
<b>Certifications filed by D.A.</b>	33 (12 Granted)	0.6%
<b>Miscellaneous Hearings</b>	449	8.8%
<b>Total Hearings</b>	<b>5093</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

During 2021, detention hearings accounted for 63.2% of the total hearings heard by the 323<sup>rd</sup> Family District Court. Adjudication (1.0%), adjudication/disposition (19.5%), modification (4.6%), and disposition (0.5%) hearings accounted for 25.6% of the hearings convened. Of the 91 determinate sentence hearings held, 52.7% (n=48) resulted in the youth receiving a determinate sentence probation or commitment to TJJD. Of the 33 certifications filed by the District Attorney’s Office, 36.4% (n=12) 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>All Supervisions</b>	892.0
<b>Court-Ordered Probation</b>	588.1
<b>Deferred Prosecution Probation</b>	140.8
<b>Pre-Adjudication Supervision</b>	163.3

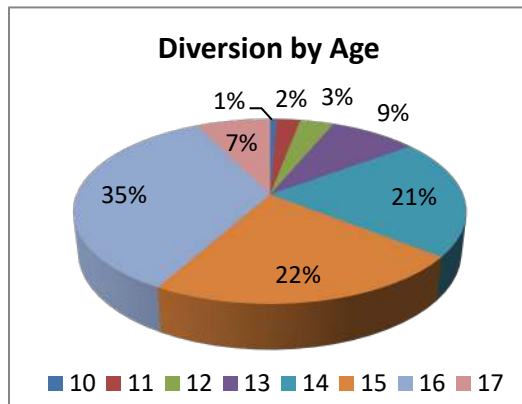
## Average Caseload by Unit

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

Unit	Average Caseload
<b>Court Intake</b>	39.2
<b>Traditional Probation</b>	16.9
<b>Placement</b>	7.8
<b>Family Partnership Program (FPP)-SNDP</b>	15.0
<b>Family Partnership Program (FPP)-Specialized</b>	8.2
<b>Sex Offending &amp; Project SAFeR</b>	13.0
<b>Drug Court</b>	14.6

## Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)

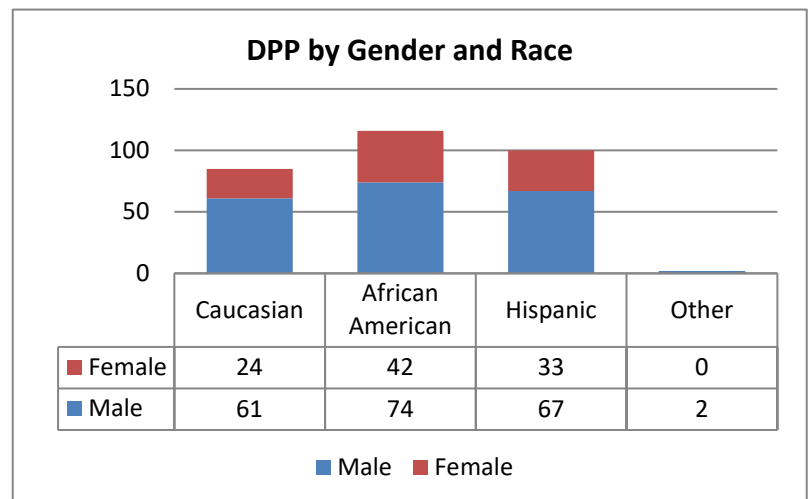
In 2021, 303 youth were placed on deferred prosecution probation (DPP) with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (55.4%) of youth placed on DPP had been referred for a felony offense. The remaining 44.5% of youth had been referred for a misdemeanor offense. The most common offense category for a youth on DPP was crime against person (52.5%; n=159), followed by property (19.8%; n=60).



The gender distribution of youth placed on DPP is 32.7% female and 67.3% male. African American youth accounted for 38.3% of youth beginning DPP in 2021, followed by Hispanic youth (33.0%) and Caucasian youth (28.1%). The average age of youth beginning DPP was 14.9 years.

### Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on DPP

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
<b>FELONY</b>	Violent Against Person	74 (24.4%)
	Property	37 (12.2%)
	Drug	41 (13.5%)
	Weapon	5 (1.7%)
	Public Order	4 (1.3%)
	Against Person	7 (2.3%)
<b>MISDEMEANOR</b>	Against Person	78 (25.7%)
	Property	23 (7.6%)
	Drug	12 (4.0%)
	Public Order	14 (4.6%)
	Weapon	8 (2.6%)
	Contempt of Court	0 (0.0%)



### DPP by Risk and Need Level

More than half (64.5%) of youth placed on DPP were identified as low risk to reoffend and 70.0% were identified as low need.<sup>7</sup>

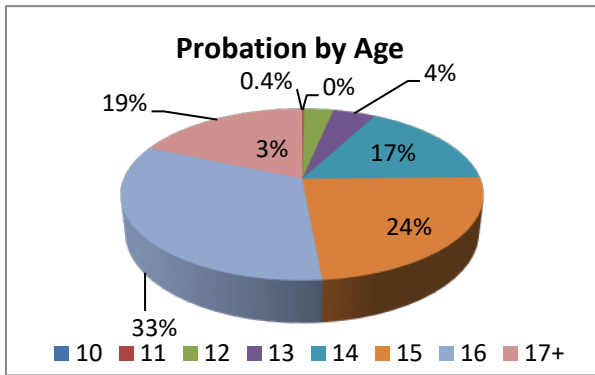
		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	179 (61.2%)	26 (8.9%)	0 (0.0%)	205 (70.0%)
	Moderate	10 (3.4%)	58 (19.8%)	7 (2.4%)	75 (25.6%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.7%)	11 (3.8%)	13 (4.4%)
TOTAL		189 (64.5%)	86 (29.4%)	18 (6.1%)	293 (100.0%)

<sup>7</sup> In 2021, 10 youth beginning DPP did not have an associated PACT.

## Demographics of Youth Placed on Court Ordered Probation

In 2021, 507 youth were placed on court-ordered probation with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority (63.5%) of the youth placed on probation were adjudicated delinquent for a felony offense (n=322) and the remaining for a misdemeanor (n=185). The most common offense category for a youth on probation was crime against person (57.8%; n=293), followed by property (21.9%; n=111).

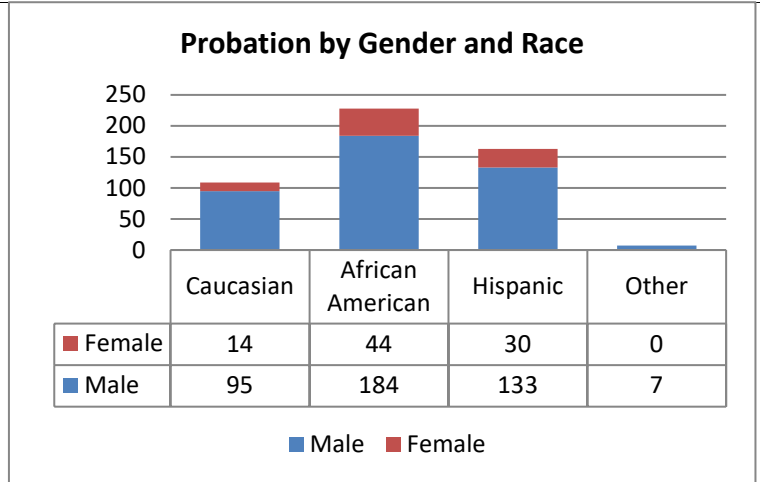
The gender distribution of youth placed on



probation is 17.4% female and 82.6% male. African American (45.0%) and Hispanic (32.1%) youth accounted for the majority of youth placed on probation, followed by Caucasian youth (21.5%) and those falling into other racial categories (1.4%). The average age of youth beginning probation in 2021 was 15.4 years.

### Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on Probation

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
<b>FELONY</b>	Violent Against Person	174 (34.3%)
	Property	79 (15.6%)
	Public Order	22 (4.3%)
	Drug	13 (2.6%)
	Weapon	8 (1.6%)
	Against Person	26 (5.1%)
<b>MISDEMEANOR</b>	Against Person	93 (18.3%)
	Drug	6 (1.2%)
	Property	32 (6.3%)
	Public Order	25 (4.9%)
	Weapon	28 (5.5%)
	Class C Misdemeanor	1 (0.2%)



### Probation by Risk and Need Level

Approximately 64% of the youth placed on probation were identified as moderate (36.4%; n=178) or high risk to reoffend (28%; n=137). Whereas 49.7% of youth placed on probation were identified as having moderate (37.6%; n=184) or high (12.1%; n=59) criminogenic needs.<sup>8</sup>

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	164 (33.5%)	82 (16.8%)	0 (0.0%)	246 (50.3%)
	Moderate	10 (2.0%)	95 (19.4%)	79 (16.2%)	184 (37.6%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	58 (11.9%)	59 (12.1%)
TOTAL		174 (35.6%)	178 (36.4%)	137 (28.0%)	489 (100.0%)

<sup>8</sup> In 2021, 18 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	98	67	2	55 (84.6%)	10 (15.4%)
FPP SNDP	145	95	9	68 (79.1%)	18 (20.9%)
FPP Specialized	88	69	6	34 (54.0%)	29 (46.0%)
Sex Offending	137	52	9	35 (81.4%)	8 (18.6%)
Project SAFeR	12	10	0	10 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Drug Court	132	101	6	76 (80.0%)	19 (20.0%)

## Community Service Restitution (CSR)

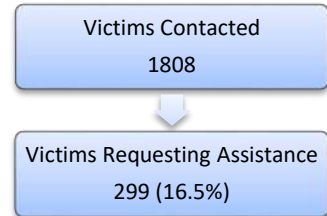
Community Service Restitution (CSR) is a program in which juveniles perform a period of community service as a condition of supervision for offenses which result in property loss or personal injury. This program constitutes a strategy to help juveniles assume responsibility for their actions while being 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	<b>20,777.5</b>
Number Youth Participating	614
Successful Completions	359
Unsuccessful Completions	56
Other Completions	26

## 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 2021, VAU staff sent 1808 victim impact statements informing victims of their rights. Of these, 16.5% requested services from the VAU.

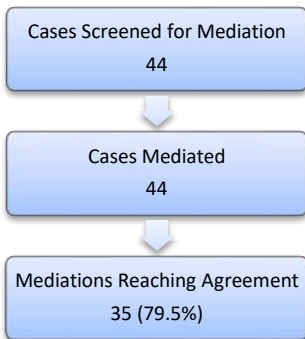


In 2021, the VAU collected \$91,414.65 in **restitution and fees**. Restitution can be either court-ordered or voluntary and is used to compensate the victim for injury or loss. Fees are paid by the client to offset the costs of attorney, court, and supervision. Similar to fees, court-ordered child support 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 2021	New Cases Added 2021	Amount Collected
<b>Restitution</b>	1432	154	\$74,828.07
<b>Fees</b>	2763	79	\$16,586.58
<b>Court-Ordered Child Support</b>	6	0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4201</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>\$91,414.65</b>

**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	9
Successful Completions	8
Unsuccessful Completions	0
Other Completions	0

## Community Programs

Program	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
<b>SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS</b>					
Community Based-Detention (CBD)	7	6	0	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)
Electronic Monitoring Field Services	125	113	0	88 (77.9%)	25 (22.1%)
Electronic Monitoring Home Detention	550	470	1	365 (77.8%)	104 (22.2%)
<b>COMMUNITY PROGRAMS</b>					
Spanish Language Mental Health Services	1	1	0	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cassata (Educational)	9	8	0	4 (50.0%)	4 (50.0%)
Families in Transition (Family Preservation)	94	73	6	53 (79.1%)	14 (20.9%)
Functional Family Therapy (Family Preservation)	86	73	9	51 (79.7%)	13 (20.3%)
Ground Zero	11	2	1	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
REACH (Mental Health)	59	53	9	29 (65.9%)	15 (34.1%)
TCAP-Court Transition (Mentorship)	141	118	5	97 (85.8%)	16 (14.2%)
TCAP-Traditional (Mentorship)	93	76	1	58 (77.3%)	17 (22.7%)

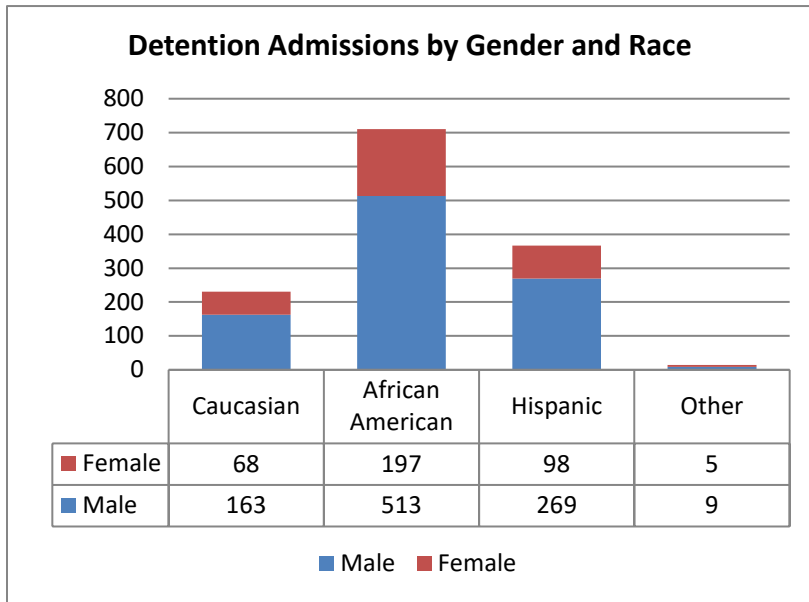
\*Youth who are discharged from programs for "other" reasons are not included in the calculation of percent of successful and unsuccessful completions.

## 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.

<b>Number of Admissions</b>	<b>1322</b>
<b>Number of Individual Youth Admitted</b>	<b>982</b>
<b>Child Care Days</b>	<b>31481</b>
<b>Average Daily Population</b>	<b>86.25</b>
<b>Average Length of Stay</b>	<b>26.46</b>

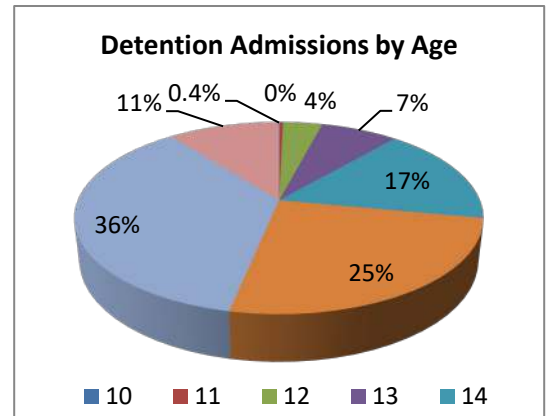
### Demographics of Admitted Youth



The majority of youth admitted into the detention center were male (72.2%). The average age at detention admission was 15 years. African American youth accounted for 53.7% of youth admitted into detention in 2021, followed by Hispanic (27.8%) and Caucasian youth (17.5%). The most frequent reasons for detaining a youth were that the youth was believed to be a danger to self or others (39.6%) or the youth had been previously found delinquent (26.7%).

### Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

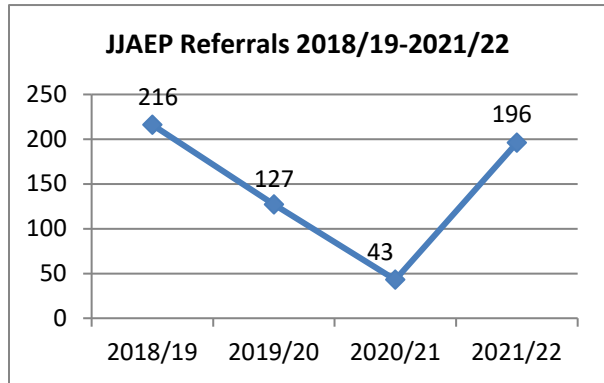
Detention Reason	Frequency
Dangerous to Self/Others	<b>524 (39.6%)</b>
Previously found Delinquent	<b>353 (26.7%)</b>
No Parent Guardian	<b>137 (10.4%)</b>
Inadequate Supervision	<b>95 (7.2%)</b>
Alleged Delinquent Conduct	<b>83 (6.3%)</b>
Court Order	<b>76 (5.7%)</b>
Likely to Abscond	<b>48 (3.6%)</b>
Pending Transport to TJJD	<b>4 (0.3%)</b>
Pending Transport to Placement	<b>2 (0.2%)</b>



## 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 2021/2022 school year.

The number of referrals to the JJAEP has decreased by 9.3% (n=20) in the last four years. In the most recent school year (2021/22), the majority (88.3%) of referrals to the JJAEP were mandatory. Males represented 79.6% of the referrals to JJAEP. Hispanic (50.5%) and African American (30.6%) youth accounted for the majority of students referred to JJAEP, followed by Caucasian youth (15.8%). The majority of the referrals (69.9%) were for high school



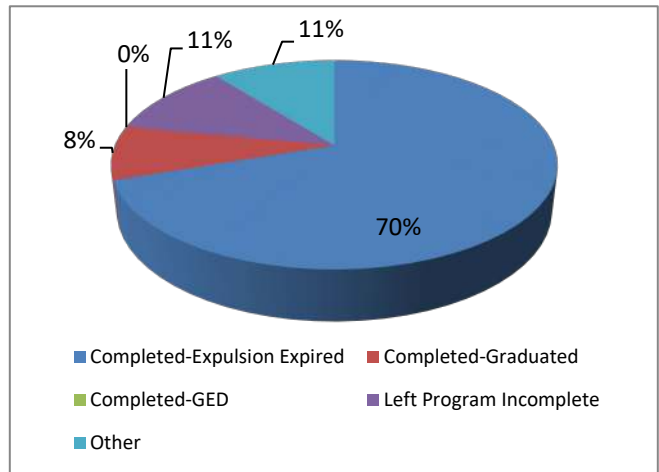
### JJAEP Referrals: 2021/2022

		Frequency (%)
<b>Students Referred</b>		<b>196</b>
<b>Expulsion Offense</b>	Mandatory	173 (88.3%)
	Discretionary	23 (11.7%)
<b>Gender</b>	Male	156 (79.6%)
	Female	40 (20.4%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>	African American	60 (30.6%)
	Hispanic	99 (50.5%)
	Caucasian	31 (15.8%)
	Asian	6 (3.1%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)
<b>Grade Level</b>	4 <sup>th</sup>	0 (0.0%)
	5 <sup>th</sup>	0 (0.0%)
	6 <sup>th</sup>	4 (2.0%)
	7 <sup>th</sup>	21 (10.7%)
	8 <sup>th</sup>	34 (17.3%)
	9 <sup>th</sup>	48 (24.5%)
	10 <sup>th</sup>	39 (19.9%)
	11 <sup>th</sup>	32 (16.3%)
12 <sup>th</sup>	18 (9.2%)	
<b>Classified Special Education</b>		
<b>School District</b>	Arlington	88 (44.9%)
	Fort Worth	47 (24.0%)
	Hurst-Euless-Bedford	11 (5.6%)
	White Settlement	11 (5.6%)
	Other	39 (19.9%)

students (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade). Approximately eight percent (n=16) of the students referred were classified as special education. Arlington ISD generated the most referrals to the JJAEP (44.9%), Fort Worth ISD (24.0%), Hurst-Euless-Bedford ISD (5.6%), and White Settlement ISD (5.6%).

During the 2021/22 school year, 132 students discharged from the JJAEP. The majority (69.7%, n=92) were discharged after having completing the requirements of their expulsion.

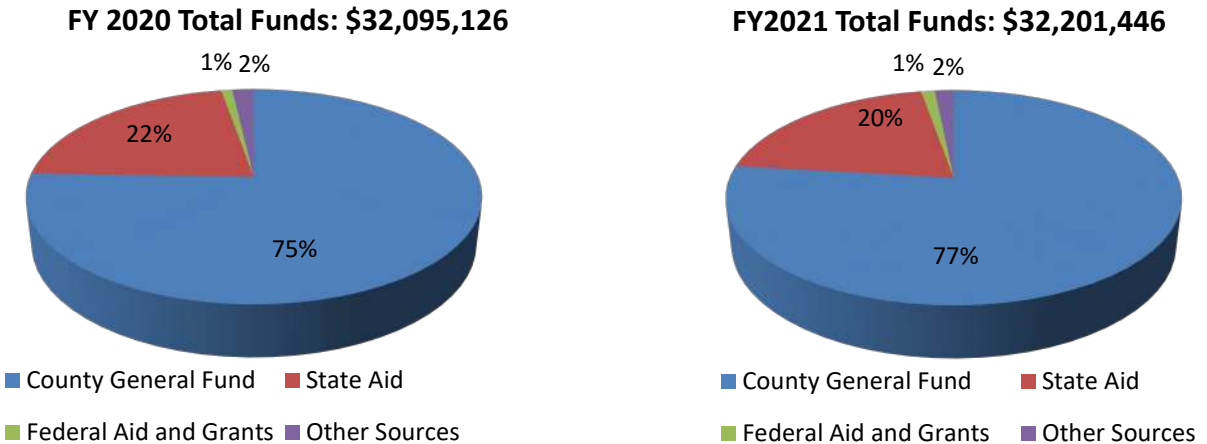
### JJAEP Discharges: 2021/2022



## Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2021

<b>COUNTY GENERAL FUND</b>	<b>\$24,753,39</b>
General Fund - Administration & Probation	\$15,922,139
▪ Includes support funding for JJAEP and Grant Match	
General Fund - Detention	8,807,350
Children's Home Trust	1,153
Probation Fees	21,072
Miscellaneous Donations	1,028
Interest Account	897
<b>STATE AID – TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION</b>	<b>\$6,555,837</b>
State Aid	\$6,339,037
Special Needs Diversionary Program	216,800
<b>FEDERAL AID AND GRANTS</b>	<b>\$374,638</b>
Title IV-E Reimbursements (Through TDPLRS)	\$149,669
National School Lunch Program	224,969
<b>OTHER SOURCES</b>	<b>\$517,332</b>
JJAEP Mandatory Reimbursement - TJJD	\$428,064
JJAEP Discretionary Reimbursement - ISD's	89,268
<b>GRAND TOTAL – FY 2021 SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>	<b>\$32,201,446</b>

### Source of Funds Comparison: FY 2020-FY 2021



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



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