



Transformed Youth • Reduced Juvenile Delinquency • Safe Communities

Tarrant County Juvenile Services Annual Report

2022

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Tarrant County Juvenile Board Members¹

Honorable Glen Whitley - Tarrant County Judge
Honorable Elizabeth Beach - Criminal District Court No. 1
Honorable Wayne Salvant - Criminal District Court No. 2
Honorable Robb Catalano - Criminal District Court No. 3 – Juvenile Board Chairman
Honorable Mike Thomas - Criminal District Court No. 4
Honorable Melody Wilkinson - 17th District Court
Honorable David Chris Taylor - 48th District Court
Honorable Don Cosby - 67th District Court
Honorable J. Patrick Gallagher - 96th District Court
Honorable John Chupp - 141st District Court
Honorable Susan McCoy - 153rd District Court
Honorable Christopher Wolfe - 213th District Court
Honorable Jesus Nevarez JR - 231st District Court
Honorable Kenneth Newell - 233rd District Court
Honorable Tom Lowe III - 236th District Court
Honorable David Hagerman - 297th District Court
Honorable James Munford - 322nd District Court
Honorable Alex Kim - 323rd District Court – Tarrant County Juvenile Judge
Honorable Jerome Hennigan - 324th District Court
Honorable Judith Wells - 325th District Court
Honorable Kimberly Fitzpatrick - 342nd District Court
Honorable Megan Fahey - 348th District Court
Honorable Josh Burgess - 352nd District Court
Honorable Patricia Bennett - 360th District Court
Honorable Ryan Hill - 371st District Court
Honorable Scott Wisch - 372nd District Court
Honorable George Gallagher - 396th District Court
Honorable Ruben Gonzalez - 432nd District Court
Honorable Steven Jumes - 485th District Court

¹ Juvenile Board members as of December 31, 2022.

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. Two associate judges assisted Judge Kim: Judge, Judge Cynthia Terry, and Judge William Porter.

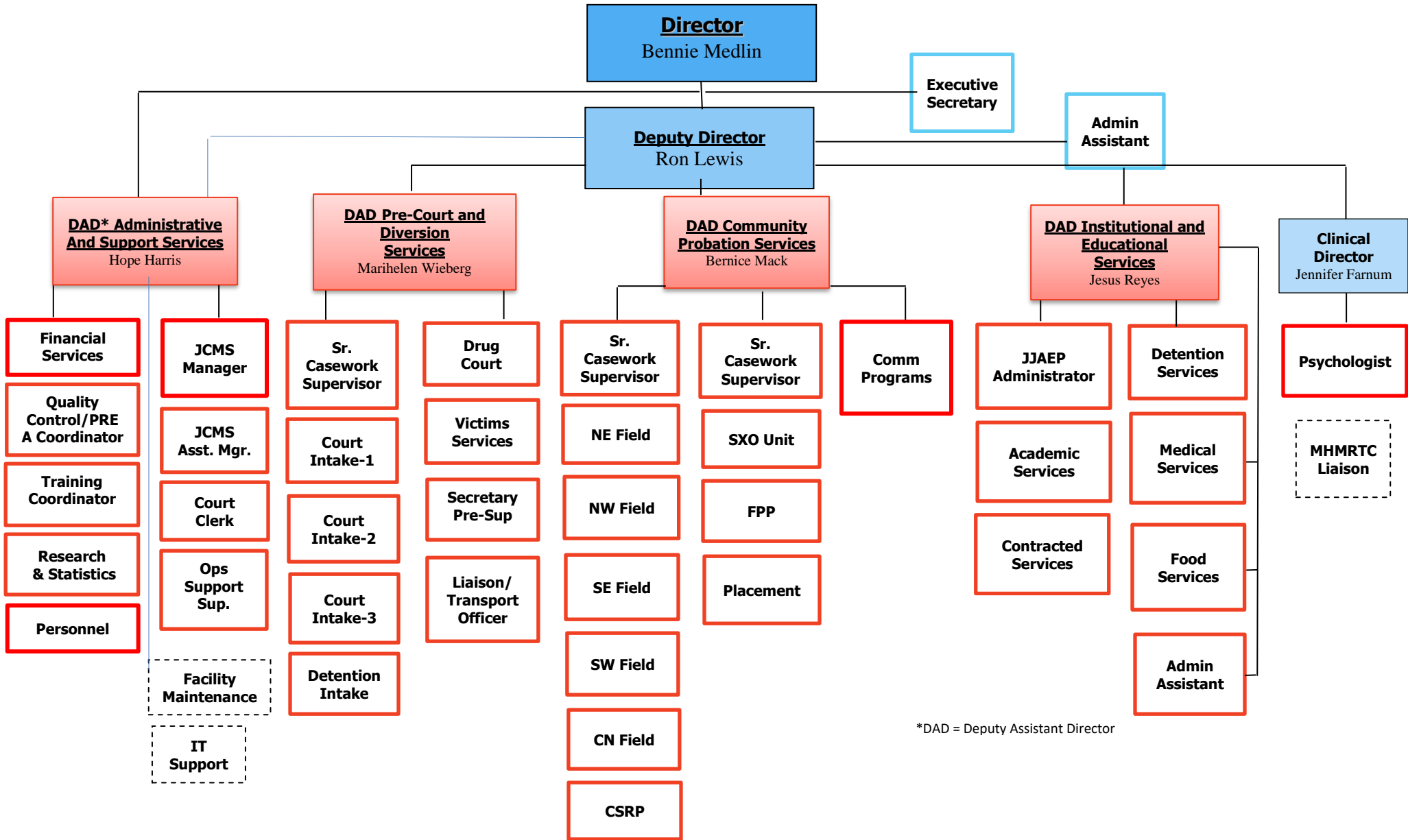
By statute, Tarrant County Juvenile Services (TCJS) is the agency designated to receive law enforcement reports of law violations defined either as delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision allegedly committed by juveniles (children ages 10 through 16). Delinquent conduct is conduct, 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 for 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. It also serves 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 2022

Total Number of Formal Referrals	3,143
Total Number of Youth Referred	2,547
Tarrant County Population ²	2,151,395
Percent of Tarrant County Population that are Juveniles ³	10.1%
Referral Rate per 1,000 Juvenile Population	14.4
Percent of Juvenile Population with a Formal Referral	1.17%
Total Number of Detention Admissions	1,473
Total Number of Youth Detained	1,101
Percent of Juvenile Population Detained	0.68%
Total Number of Adjudications	864
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Adjudication	26.6%
Total Number of Adjudicated Youth	650
Total Number of Court-Ordered Probation Dispositions	685
Total Number of Youth Placed on Court-Ordered Probation	574
Probation Rate per 100 Adjudications	79.2
Percent of Dispositions resulting in Court-Ordered Probation	21.1%
Total Number of Deferred Prosecution Probation Dispositions	423
Total Number of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	364
Percent of Dispositions placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation	13.0%
Total Number of Modifications	109
Percent of Referrals resulting in Modification	3.4%
Total Number of Texas Juvenile Justice Department Commitments	61
Total Number of Certifications	22

² The Texas Demographic Center reported the recorded population for Tarrant Count in 2022.

³ According to the Texas Demographic Center, Tarrant County has 217,570 youth between the ages of 10-16.

Referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services

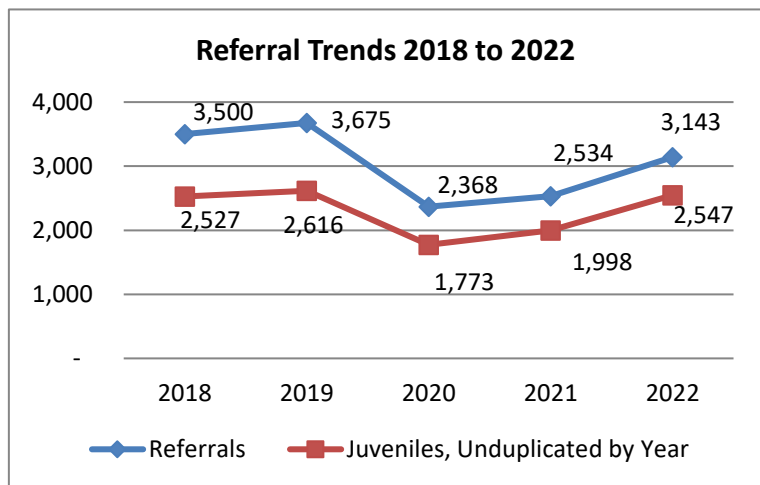
The Texas Family Code defines referral to juvenile court as “the referral of a child or child’s case to the office or official, including intake officer or probation officer, designated by the juvenile board to process children within the juvenile justice system” (p. 199).⁴ Juveniles are referred to 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	1568	49.9%
Paper Formalized	1575	50.1%
Total Formal Referrals	3143	100.0%
Other Referrals		
Interim/Interstate	104	
Contract Detention	41	
Municipal Court/Justice of The Peace	1	
Other Administrative	449	
Paper Referrals Disposed as Paper	312	

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 10.2% in the last five years (2018-2022). More recently, between 2021 and 2022 there was a 24.0% increase in formal referrals. The number of unduplicated juveniles referred to the department has increased 0.8% in the last five years, and there has been a 27.5% increase between 2021 and 2022.



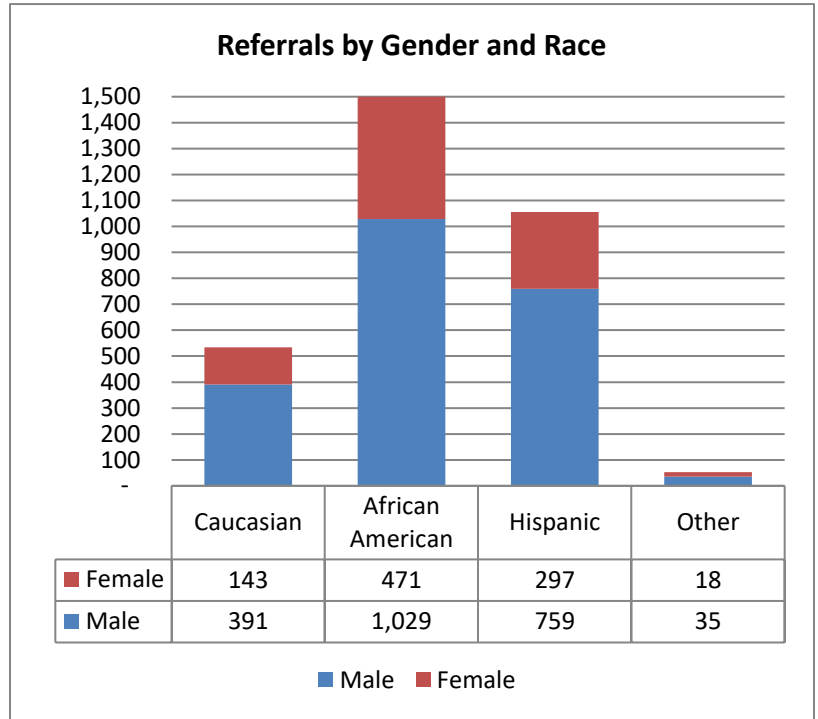
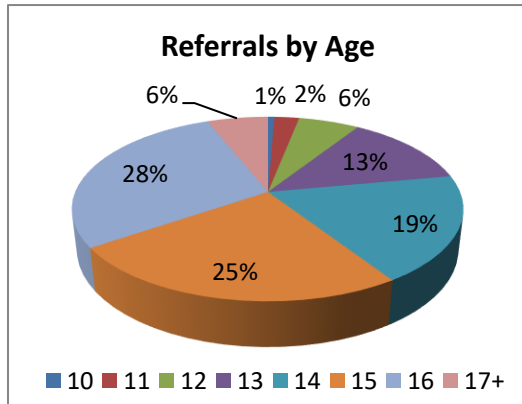
⁴ Sampson, J. & Tindall, H.L. (2013). *Texas Family Code Annotated*. New York, NY: Thomson Reuters.

Formalized Referral Trends 2018 to 2022

Referrals	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	1 Year Percent Change (%Δ) 2021-2022	2018 & 2022 Percent Change (%Δ)
Felonies							
<u>Violent Referrals</u>							
Homicide	8	4	10	18	34	88.9% (+)	325% (+)
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Sexual Assault, related	109	107	64	124	73	41.1% (-)	33% (-)
Robbery	125	137	86	91	77	15.4% (-)	38.4% (-)
Aggravated Assault	296	282	233	236	315	33.5% (+)	6.4% (+)
Other Violent	2	3	2	4	2	50% (-)	0% (+)
Total Violent Referrals	540	533	395	473	501	5.9% (+)	7.2% (-)
<u>Non-Violent Referrals</u>							
Burglary	110	131	68	48	48	0% (+)	56.4% (-)
Theft	71	74	65	34	38	11.8% (+)	46.5% (-)
Motor Vehicle Theft/UUMV	83	97	97	73	56	23.3% (-)	32.5% (-)
Drug Offenses	87	207	101	104	312	200% (+)	258.6% (+)
Weapons Violations	34	25	17	24	45	87.5% (+)	32.3% (+)
Other Felony	144	201	163	184	218	18.5% (+)	51.3% (+)
Total Non-Violent Referrals	529	735	511	467	717	53.5% (+)	35.5% (+)
Total Felonies	1069	1268	906	940	1218	29.6% (+)	13.9% (+)
Weapons Violations	26	36	41	62	64	3.2% (+)	146.1% (+)
Assault	779	767	441	638	935	46.6% (+)	20% (+)
Theft	335	312	229	179	186	3.9% (+)	44.4% (-)
Drug Offenses	359	279	95	98	104	6.1% (+)	71% (-)
Other Misdemeanor	327	361	269	243	285	17.3% (+)	12.8% (-)
Contempt of Court	24	3	1	4	8	100% (+)	66.7% (-)
Total Class A & B Misdemeanors	1850	1758	1076	1224	1582	29.2% (+)	14.5% (-)
Total Delinquent Conduct Referrals	2919	3026	1982	2164	2800	29.4% (+)	4.1% (-)
<u>Violation of Probation</u>	524	577	342	314	311	1.0% (-)	40.6% (-)
Truancy	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Runaway	56	69	44	54	30	44.4% (-)	46.4% (-)
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	1	0	100% (-)	-
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	1	3	0	1	2	100% (+)	100% (+)
Total CINS Referrals	57	72	44	56	32	42.9% (-)	43.9% (-)
Total Referrals	3500	3675	2368	2534	3143	24% (+)	10.2% (-)
Total Juveniles	2527	2616	1773	1998	2547	27.5% (+)	.8% (+)

Referral Demographic Information

In 2022, 70.4% of juveniles referred were male ($n = 2,214$). African American youth accounted for 47.7% of the referrals to the department, followed by Hispanic (33.6%), Caucasian youth (17%), and 'Other' accounting for 1.7%⁵. The average age at time of referral was 14.7 years.



Risk and Need of Referred Clients

All clients formally referred to the department receive a risk and need assessment prior to disposition of the referral.⁶ 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. More than half (57.9%) of the youth receiving a PACT in 2022 were identified as 'Low Risk' to reoffend. Additionally, two-thirds (66.5%) were identified as 'Low Need'. The table below describes the Risk and Need levels for all categories. The percentages are calculated using the total number of referrals (2,869).

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	1,601 (55.8%)	307 (10.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1,908 (66.5%)
	Moderate	61 (2.1%)	346 (12.1%)	328 (11.4%)	735 (25.6%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	221 (7.7%)	226 (7.9%)
TOTAL		1,662 (57.9%)	658 (22.9%)	549 (19.1%)	2,869 (100%)

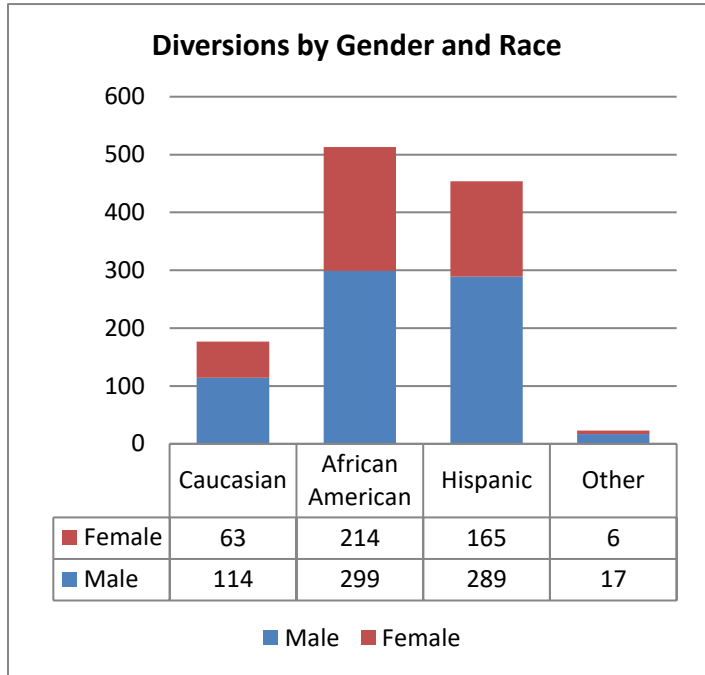
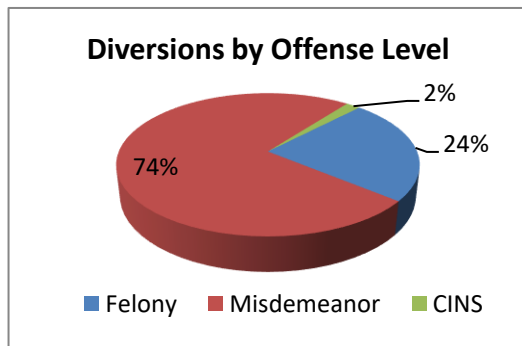
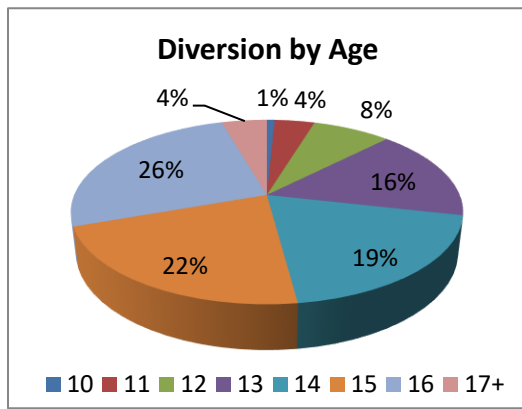
⁵ 'Other' includes multiple races such as Asian or Pacific Islanders, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and "unknown" if the race could not be determined.

⁶ In 2022, there were 274 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 61.6% male and 38.4% female.



Forty-four percent of the diversions involved African American youth (44%; $n = 513$), followed by Hispanic youth (38.9%; $n = 454$), and Caucasian youth (15.2%; $n = 177$). The majority of diverted referrals were for either a misdemeanor (74%; $n = 866$) or felony offense (24%; $n = 276$).

Diversion by Risk and Need Level

The vast majority (90%; $n = 980$) of diverted youth receiving a PACT were identified as low risk to reoffend and approximately three-quarters (87.9%; $n = 957$) were identified as low need.⁷

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	945 (86.8%)	12 (1.1%)	0 (0%)	957 (87.9%)
	Moderate	35 (3.2%)	76 (7.0%)	4 (0.4%)	115 (10.6%)
	High	0 (0%)	6 (0.6%)	11 (1.0%)	17 (1.6%)
TOTAL		980 (90.0%)	94 (8.6%)	15 (1.4%)	1,089 (100%)

⁷ In 2022, there were 78 diverted referrals that did not have an associated PACT.

Court Services

The 323rd 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 returns to the community. Youth who continue to be detained receive subsequent detention hearings every ten days and can 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. Youths are eligible for certification based on their age at the time of the alleged felony offense and the degree of that offense.

Hearing Type	Number of Hearings Convened	Percent of Convened Hearings
Adjudication Hearings	40	0.7%
Adjudication/Disposition Hearings	1,151	21.0%
Disposition Hearings	18	0.3%
Motion to Modify Hearings	236	4.3%
Detention Hearings	3393	61.9%
Determinate Sentence Hearings	63 (34 Granted)	1.1%
Certifications filed by D.A.	37 (25 Granted)	0.7%
Miscellaneous Hearings	543	9.9%
Total Hearings	5,481	100%

During 2022, detention hearings accounted for 61.9% of the total hearings heard by the 323rd Family District Court. Adjudication (0.7%), adjudication/disposition (21%), motions to modify (4.3%), and Disposition Hearings accounted for (0.3%) of the total hearings convened. Of the 63 determinate sentence hearings held, 54% ($n = 34$) resulted in the youth receiving determinate sentence probation or commitment to TJJD. Of the 37 certifications filed by the District Attorney’s Office, 67.6% ($n = 25$) 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	1180.6
Court-Ordered Probation	684.8
Deferred Prosecution Probation	147.8
Pre-Adjudication Supervision	348.0

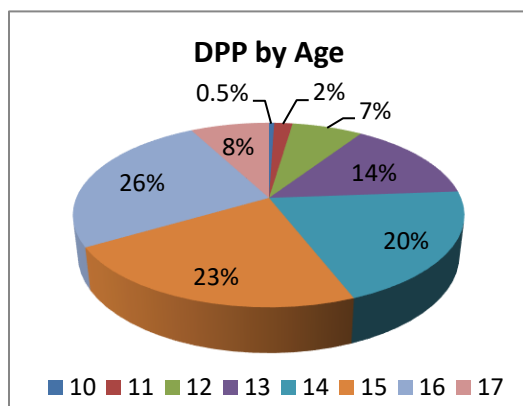
Average Caseload by Unit

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
Court Intake	21.1
Traditional Probation	21.6
Placement	8.5
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-SNDP	14.5
Family Partnership Program (FPP)-Specialized	6.5
Sex Offending & Project SAFeR	15.0
Drug Court	11.9

Demographics of Youth Placed on Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)

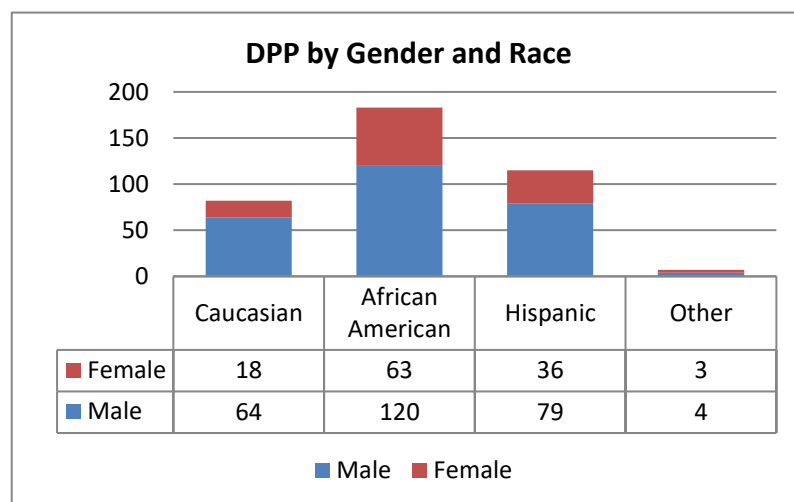
In 2022, 387 youth were placed on deferred prosecution probation (DPP) with the Tarrant County JPD. Over half (53.7%) of the youth placed on DPP had been referred for a felony offense. The remaining 46.3% of youth had been referred for a misdemeanor offense. The most common offense category for youth on DPP was a crime against a person (60.5%; $n = 234$), followed by property (18.9%; $n = 73$).



The gender distribution of youth placed on DPP is 31% female and 69% male. African American youth accounted for 47.3% of youth beginning DPP in 2022, followed by Hispanic youth (29.7%) and Caucasian youth (21.2%). The average age of youth beginning DPP was 14.6 years.

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on DPP

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	7 (1.8%)
	Property	44 (11.3%)
	Drug	29 (7.5%)
	Weapon	6 (1.5%)
	Public Order	10 (2.6%)
	Against Person	112 (28.9%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	122 (31.4%)
	Property	29 (7.5%)
	Drug	9 (2.3%)
	Public Order	11 (2.8%)
	Weapon	8 (2.1%)
	Contempt of Court	0 (N/A)



DPP by Risk and Need Level

More than half (65.7%) of youth placed on DPP were identified as low risk to reoffend and 74.5% were identified as low need.⁸

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	239 (64.1%)	40 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	279 (74.5%)
	Moderate	6 (1.6%)	63 (16.9%)	14 (3.8%)	83 (22.3%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (3.2%)	11 (3.2%)
TOTAL		245 (65.7%)	103 (27.6%)	25 (6.7%)	373 (100.0%)

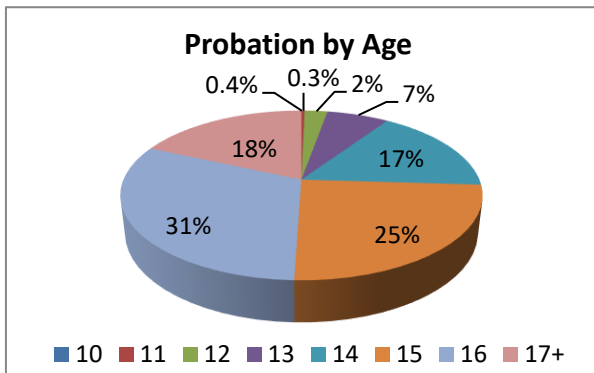
⁸ In 2022, 14 youth beginning DPP did not have an associated PACT.

Demographics of Youth Placed on Court Ordered Probation

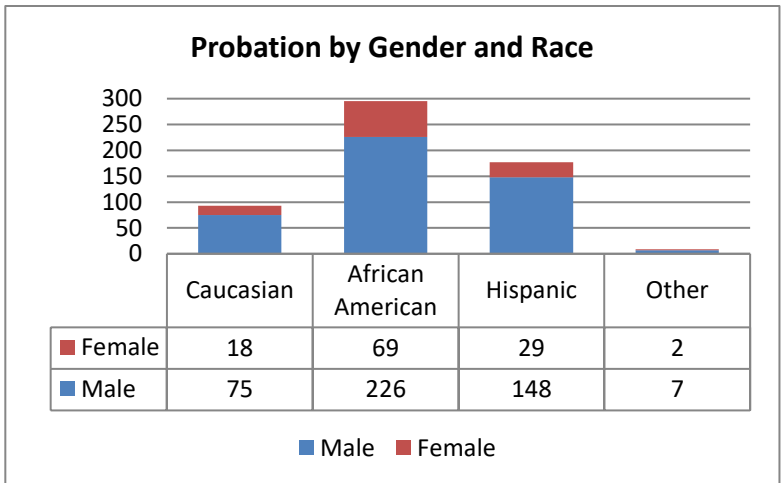
In 2022, 574 youth were placed on court-ordered probation with the Tarrant County JPD. The majority of the youth placed on probation were adjudicated delinquent for a felony offense (59.8%; $n = 343$) and the remaining for a misdemeanor (40.2%; $n = 231$). The most common offense type for youth on probation was a crime against a person (52.8%; $n = 303$), followed by property (17.9%; $n = 103$).

Offense Category of Juveniles Placed on Probation

Offense Level	Offense Type	Frequency (%)
FELONY	Violent Against Person	19 (3.3%)
	Property	79 (13.8%)
	Public Order	37 (6.4%)
	Drug	24 (4.2%)
	Weapon	22 (3.8%)
	Against Person	162 (28.2%)
MISDEMEANOR	Against Person	141 (24.6%)
	Drug	8 (1.4%)
	Property	24 (4.2%)
	Public Order	20 (3.5%)
	Weapon	38 (6.6%)
	Class C Misdemeanor	0 (0.0%)



The gender distribution of youth placed on probation is 20.6% female and 79.4% male. African American (51.4%) and Hispanic (30.8%) youth accounted for most of the youth placed on probation, followed by Caucasian youth (16.2%) and those falling into other racial categories (1.6%). The average age of youth beginning probation in 2022 was 15.3 years.



Probation by Risk and Need Level

Approximately 58% of the youth placed on probation were identified as moderate (35%; $n = 194$) or high risk to reoffend (23.5%; $n = 130$). Whereas 43% of youth placed on probation were identified as having moderate (34.5%; $n = 191$) or high (8.5%; $n = 47$) criminogenic needs.⁹

		Risk Level			TOTAL
		Low	Moderate	High	
Need Level	Low	225 (40.6%)	91 (16.4%)	0 (0.0%)	316 (57.0%)
	Moderate	5 (0.9%)	103 (18.6%)	83 (15.5%)	191 (34.5%)
	High	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (8.5%)	47 (8.5%)
TOTAL		230 (41.5%)	194 (35.0%)	130 (23.5%)	554 (100.0%)

⁹ In 2022, 20 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. This year also marks the end of Drug Court. The official end date for this program was March 30, 2023.

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

The **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.

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).

Specialized Services Number Served & Completion Status

Specialized Unit	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
Placement	129	98	3	70 (73.7%)	25 (26.3%)
FPP SNDP	146	98	7	69 (75.8%)	22 (24.2%)
FPP Specialized	77	59	6	40 (75.5%)	13 (24.5%)
Sex Offending	134	51	5	36 (78.3%)	10 (21.7%)
Project SAFeR	4	1	0	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Drug Court	104	87	5	67 (81.7%)	15 (18.3%)

Community Service Restitution (CSR)

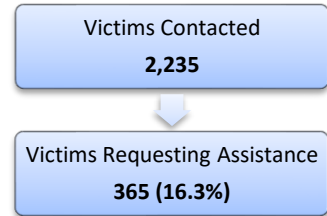
Community Service Restitution (CSR) is a program in which juveniles perform a period of community service as a condition of supervision for offenses that result in property loss or personal injury. This program constitutes a strategy to help juveniles assume responsibility for their actions while being 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	16,258
Number Youth Participating	632
Successful Completions	364
Unsuccessful Completions	163
Other Completions	105

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 2022, VAU staff sent 2,235 victim impact statements informing victims of their rights. Of these, 16.3% requested services from the VAU.

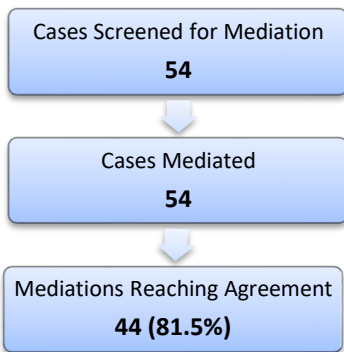


In 2022, the VAU collected \$96,665.75 in **restitution and fees**. Restitution can be either court-ordered or voluntary and is used to compensate the victim for injury or loss. Fees are paid by the client to offset the costs of attorney, court, and supervision. Similar to fees, court-ordered child support 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 2022	New Cases Added 2022	Amount Collected
Restitution	1,576	144	\$79,656.27
Fees	2,986	227	\$17,009.48
Court-Ordered Child Support	0	0	\$0.00
TOTAL	4,562	371	\$96,665.75

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



Victim Family Preservation

Number Served	14
Successful Completions	7
Unsuccessful Completions	1
Other Completions	0

Community Programs

Program	Number Served	Number of Completions	Other Completions*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Completions
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS					
Community Based-Detention (CBD)	51	27	3	27 (71.1%)	11 (28.9%)
Electronic Monitoring Field Services	215	193	0	152 (78.8%)	41 (21.4%)
Electronic Monitoring Home Detention	676	610	2	471 (77.5%)	137 (22.5%)
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS					
Spanish Language Mental Health Services	3	2	0	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cassata (Educational)	1	1	0	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Families in Transition (Family Preservation)	126	92	8	64 (76.2%)	20 (23.8%)
Functional Family Therapy (Family Preservation)	81	63	11	44 (84.6%)	8 (15.4%)
Ground Zero	120	90	8	68 (82.9%)	14 (17.1%)
REACH (Mental Health)	38	27	6	16 (51.6%)	5 (16.2%)
TCAP-Court Transition (Mentorship)	197	162	6	141 (90.4%)	15 (9.6%)
TCAP-Traditional (Mentorship)	89	77	10	49 (73.1%)	18 (26.9%)

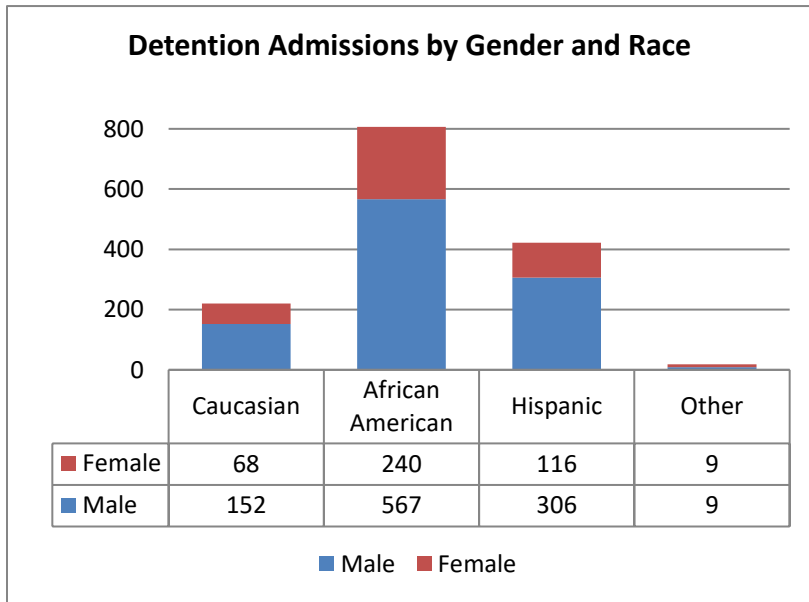
*Youth who are discharged from programs for "other" reasons are not included in the calculation of the percentage of successful and unsuccessful completions.

Lynn W. Ross Juvenile Detention Center

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	1,467
Number of Individual Youth Admitted	1,167
Child Care Days	40,132
Average Daily Population	106
Average Length of Stay	26.08

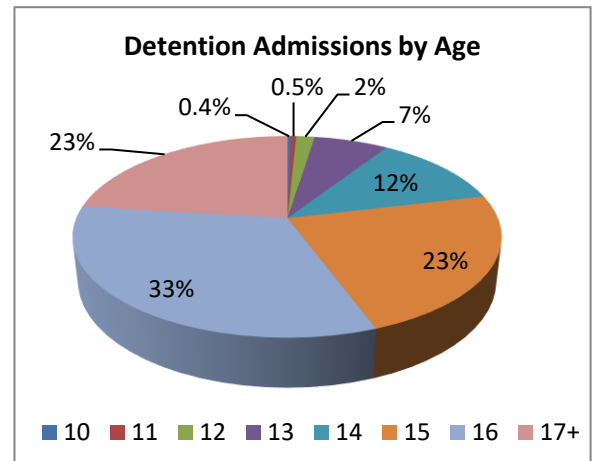
Demographics of Admitted Youth



The majority of youth admitted into the detention center were male (70.5%). The average age at detention admission was 16 years. African American youth accounted for 55% of youth admitted into detention in 2022, followed by Hispanic (28.8%) and Caucasian youth (15%). The most frequent reasons for detaining a youth were that the youth was believed to be a danger to self or others (47.5%) or the youth had been previously found delinquent (23.8%).

Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

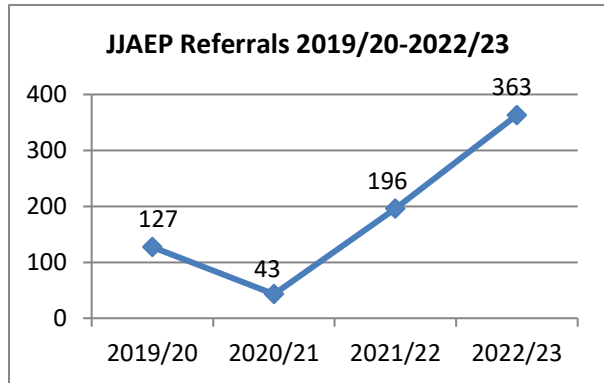
Detention Reason	Frequency
Dangerous to Self/Others	697 (47.5%)
Previously found Delinquent	349 (23.8%)
No Parent Guardian	160 (10.9%)
Inadequate Supervision	37 (2.5%)
Alleged Delinquent Conduct	94 (6.4%)
Court Order	83 (5.7%)
Likely to Abscond	44 (3.0%)
Pending Transport to TJJD	2 (0.1%)
Pending Transport 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 2022/2023 school year.

The number of referrals to the JJAEP has increased by 49.79% in the last year. In the most recent school year (2022/23), the majority (100%) of referrals to the JJAEP were mandatory. Males represented 75.5% of the referrals to JJAEP. Hispanic (55.9%) and African American (29.5%) youth accounted for the majority of students referred to JJAEP, followed by Caucasian youth (13.2%). The majority of the referrals (84.3%) were for high school students (8th-11th grade).

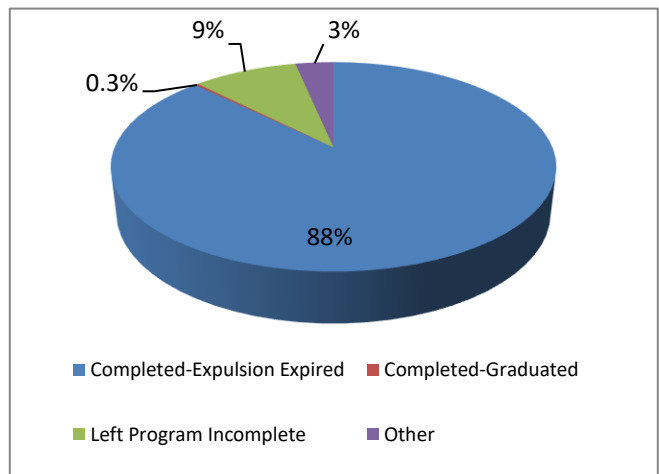


JJAEP Referrals: 2022/2023

		Frequency (%)
Students Referred		363
Expulsion	Mandatory	363 (100%)
	Discretionary	0 (0.0%)
Gender	Male	274 (75.5%)
	Female	89 (24.5%)
Ethnicity	African American	107 (29.5%)
	Hispanic	203 (55.9%)
	Caucasian	48 (13.2%)
	Asian	5 (1.4%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)
Grade Level	4 th	0 (0.0%)
	5 th	0 (0.0%)
	6 th	10 (2.8%)
	7 th	28 (7.7%)
	8 th	69 (19.0%)
	9 th	123 (33.9%)
	10 th	69 (19.0%)
	11 th	45 (12.4%)
12 th	19 (5.2%)	
Classified Special Education		
School District	Arlington	218 (60.1%)
	Fort Worth	64 (17.6%)
	White Settlement	29 (8.0%)
	Burleson ISD	13 (3.6%)
	Other	39 (10.7%)

Approximately eight percent ($n = 26$) of the students referred were classified as special education. Arlington ISD generated the most referrals to the JJAEP (60.1%), Fort Worth ISD (17.6%), White Settlement ISD (8.0%), and Burleson ISD (3.6%). During the 2022/23 school year, 362 students were discharged from the JJAEP. The majority (87.6%, $n = 317$) were discharged after having completed the requirements of their expulsion.

JJAEP Discharges: 2022/2023

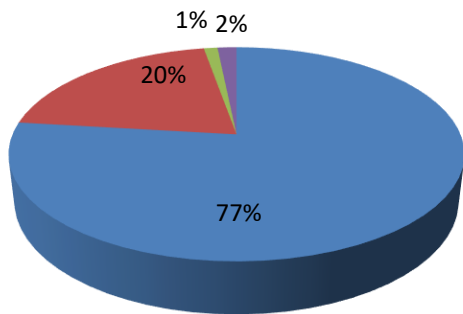


Tarrant County Juvenile Services Source of Funds: Fiscal Year 2022

COUNTY GENERAL FUND	\$27,600,725
General Fund - Administration & Probation	\$17,287,770
▪ Includes support funding for JJAEP and Grant Match	
General Fund - Detention	\$10,247,607
Children's Home Trust	\$3,735
Probation Fees	\$38,232
Miscellaneous Donations	\$18,035
Interest Account	\$5,346
STATE AID – TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION	\$6,557,641
State Aid	\$6,340,841
Special Needs Diversionary Program	\$216,800
FEDERAL AID AND GRANTS	\$344,488
Title IV-E Reimbursements (Through TDPLRS)	\$60,210
National School Lunch Program	\$284,278
OTHER SOURCES	\$912,245
JJAEP Mandatory Reimbursement - TJJD	\$775,892
JJAEP Discretionary Reimbursement - ISD's	\$136,353
GRAND TOTAL – FY 2021 SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$35,415,099

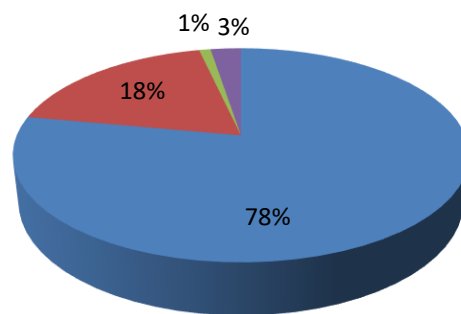
Source of Funds Comparison: FY 2021-FY 2022

FY2021 Total Funds: \$32,201,446



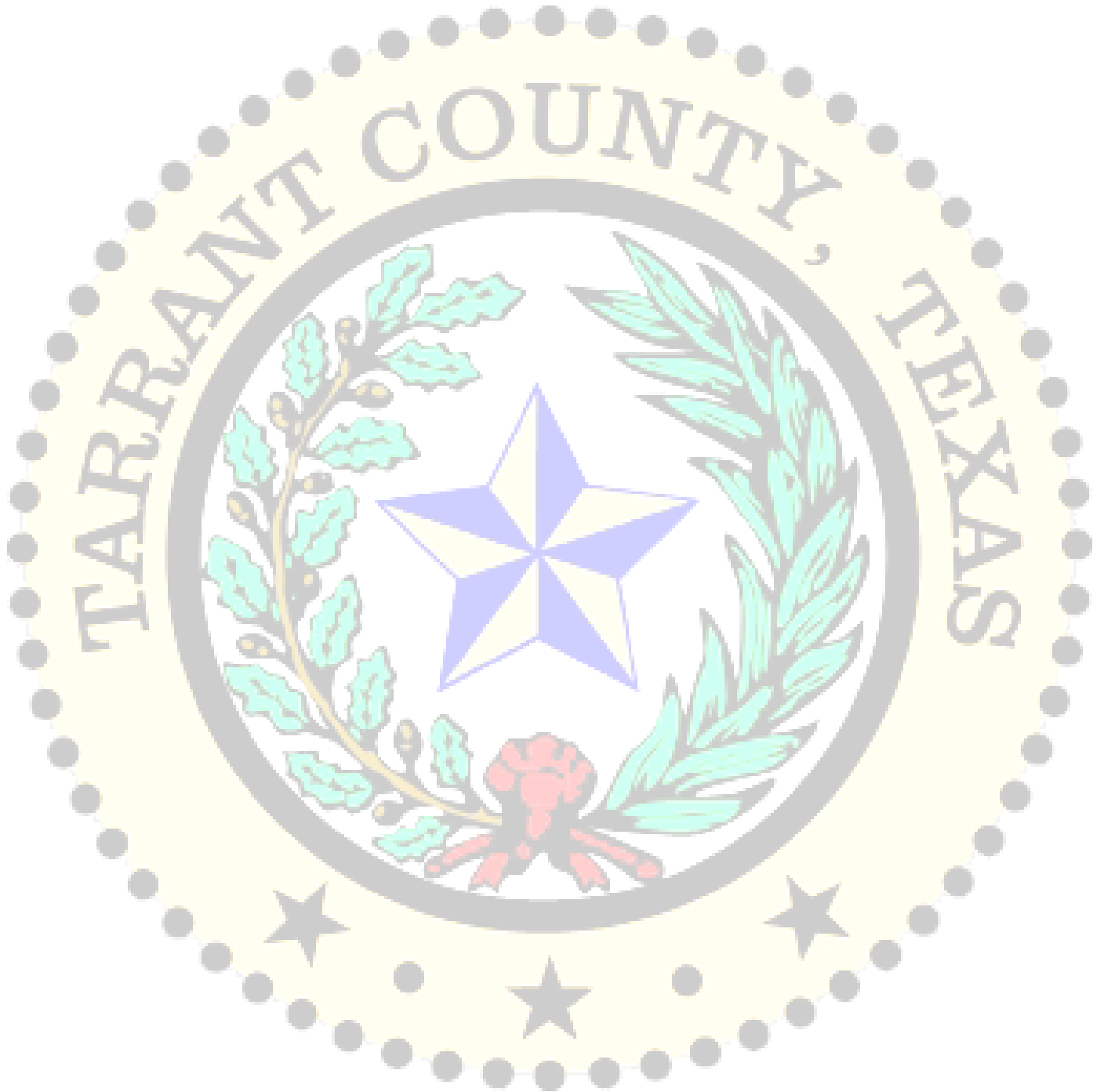
■ County General Fund ■ State Aid
■ Federal Aid and Grants ■ Other Sources

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



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



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