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## A Guide to Sources of Texas Criminal Justice Statistics

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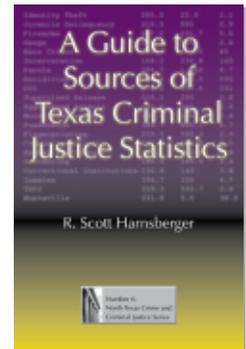
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## **Chapter 6**

# **Juvenile Corrections, Parole, and Probation**

## Family Intervention Programs

**364** *Annual Report and Data Book*. Austin: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services [annual, 2004–date].

<[http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/About/Data\\_Books\\_and\\_Annual\\_Reports/default.asp](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/About/Data_Books_and_Annual_Reports/default.asp)>

The Prevention and Early Intervention chapter contains statistics for the most recent five fiscal years on the number of youth served through the Services to At-Risk Youth (STAR) program (see entry 365).

**Research Note:** Editions are available online back to 1997. The *Annual Report* and the *Data Book* were combined into a single publication beginning with the 2009 edition. Previous editions were published under the title *Legislative Data Book* (1992–1999). The agency was called the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services prior to 2004.

**365** *Services to At-Risk Youth (STAR) Program Evaluation*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2003.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

The Services to At-Risk Youth (STAR) program is administered by the Prevention and Early Intervention Division of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (at the time of this report called the Prevention and Regulatory Services Division of the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services). Youth up to age seventeen who are runaways, delinquent, truant, or involved in family conflict are referred to the program, which contracts with local community agencies to provide family crisis intervention counseling, short-term emergency residential care, and individual and family counseling. The report provides data on program costs and coverage, as well as participant characteristics, referrals, and outcomes.

## Female Juvenile Delinquents

**366** *Female Juvenile Offenders: Services in Texas*. Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, 2002.

<<http://www.tjpc.state.tx.us/publications/Reports/RPTOTH200203.pdf>>

Presents data on the needs (emotional, physical, behavioral, and self-enhancement) of female offenders referred to Texas juvenile probation departments and the services available to meet those needs.

## Juvenile Correctional Education

**367** *Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs: Performance Assessment Report School Year [year–year]*. Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, [annual].

<<http://www.tjpc.state.tx.us/publications/default.htm>>

Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs (JJAEP) are mandated by Tex. Educ. Code Ann. §§ 37.011–.012 (2006). They are designed as separate educational settings to ensure safe and productive classrooms through the removal of dangerous and/or disruptive students while addressing and resolving the issue of expelled youth receiving no educational services during the period of expulsion. This report provides data on JJAEP as follows: student population; entries (by placement type, age, gender, race, grade level, educational classification, and special education primary disability); students identified as at-risk; percentage of students by economic indicator; mandatory/discretionary expulsion student entries by expulsion offense category; students referred to juvenile probation departments; disposition by placement type; supervision at entry for expelled students; average length of stay by county; exit reasons; student capacity by county; student entries by program format; programmatic components; staffing; programs providing services to non-expelled youth; conditions to exit program; transportation method; TAKS results; ITBS/ITED scores; attendance rates by county and placement type; disciplinary referrals; six month/one year re-contact rate by county and offense type; and cost per day by county (by size of program, model type, and operation design). The appendixes provide additional county-level data.

**Research Note:** Reports prior to 2006–2007 were published jointly with the Texas Education Agency.

## Juvenile Correctional Population Projections

**•368** *Adult and Juvenile Correctional Population Projections: Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [annual, online only, 2004–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

Provides correctional population projections for the forthcoming six fiscal years in order to serve as a basis for the biennial legislative appropriations requests of the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and the Texas Youth Commission. It contains data on the Texas crime rate, juvenile arrests and juvenile arrest rate, juvenile residential actual and projected populations, ju-

venile residential projected population, juvenile probation supervision actual and projected populations, and qualitative review findings.

**Research Note:** Projections were previously published by the Criminal Justice Policy Council (under varying titles).

## Juvenile Drug Abusers

**369** *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program/Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Series*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan [annual, online only, 1998–2003].

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00110>>

Contains data from the National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program/Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Series, which was designed to determine the extent and correlates of illicit drug use in the population of booked arrestees in local areas through quarterly data collected in metropolitan areas in the United States. These areas varied by collection period, but included Dallas, Houston, Laredo, and San Antonio. Part 3 presents data for juveniles.

**Research Note:** Data for arrestees in juvenile detention facilities was compiled using the same instrument previously utilized in the NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) system. The NIJ restricts this data from general dissemination and users must secure preapproval from the ICPSR. The collection of juvenile data was discontinued in the second quarter of 2002. The NIJ published annual reports (under varying titles) on the DUF and ADAM programs (1990–2003). Beginning in 2007, the ADAM II program began data collection under the auspices of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President. It continues the original ADAM methodology, but is restricted to adult male arrestees in ten U.S. counties (none in Texas). Data from ADAM and ADAM II is also reported in *National Drug Control Strategy: Data Supplement*. <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS6500>>

## Juvenile Inmate Fatalities

**•370** Mumola, Christopher J., and Margaret E. Noonan. *Deaths in Custody Statistical Tables: State Juvenile Correctional Facility Deaths*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2002–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/dcrp/juvenileindex.cfm>>

In order to implement the mandates of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297, 114 Stat. 1045), the Bureau of Justice Statistics established a nationwide data collection program that includes juvenile death records from state juvenile correctional administrators. This report contains state-level data on the number of deaths in state juvenile correctional facilities.

**Research Note:** Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00225>>

## Juvenile Inmate Statistics

•**371** *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [biennial, online only, 1997–date].

<<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/cjrp/default.asp>>

The Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) is conducted in odd-numbered years by the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. It alternates with the Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC), which is conducted in even-numbered years (see entry 372). The databook allows users to access state-level profiles covering the following: age on census date by sex, age on census date by race/ethnicity, age on census date by sex and race/ethnicity, detailed offense profile; detailed offense profile by sex, detailed offense profile by placement status, detailed offense profile in public and private facilities, offense profile by race/ethnicity, offense profile of committed residents by sex and race/ethnicity, and offense profile of detained residents by sex and race/ethnicity.

**Research Note:** This census replaces the earlier Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facility Census, which had been conducted since midyear 1971 and published under the title *Children in Custody* (1971–1991). Annual surveys were previously conducted by the Children’s Bureau, which later became part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and published under the title *Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children* (1945–1967).

•**372** *Juvenile Residential Facility Census: Selected Findings* [Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Report Series]. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, [biennial, 2000–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS107204>>

The Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) is conducted in even-numbered years by the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. It alternates with the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP), which is conducted in odd-numbered years (see entry 371). State-level data is presented for the number of public and private juvenile facilities, and the number of juvenile offenders held in public and private facilities. In addition,

it contains state-level data on the number of facilities under, at, or over capacity, and the percentage of juvenile offenders in facilities at or over capacity.

**Research Note:** See entry 371 for sources of earlier data.

**373** Sickmund, Melissa. *Juveniles in Corrections* [Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Report Series Bulletin]. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2004. NCJ 202885

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS50569>>

Reports state-level data from the 1999 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, including juvenile offenders in residential placement (number and rate); percentage of juvenile offenders by offense category; racial/ethnic profile of juvenile offenders in residential placement; minority proportion of juveniles in residential placement; juvenile custody rate (per 100,000) by ethnic category; juvenile female custody population (number and proportion); and offenders sentenced to death from 1973 through 2000 for under-18 crimes.

## Juvenile Justice System

**374** *Biennial Report to the Governor and the . . . Texas Legislature*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council [1999–2003].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

This report, subtitled “The Big Picture in Adult and Juvenile Justice Issues,” was legislatively mandated and required the CJPC to submit to the governor and legislature “a plan detailing the actions necessary to promote an effective and cohesive criminal justice system.” It contains statistics on adult and juvenile crime and arrest rates.

**Research Note:** The council disbanded in 2003 after the governor’s line-item veto of its legislative appropriation.

**375** *House Committee on Corrections, Texas House of Representatives Interim Report, [year]: A Report to the House of Representatives . . . Texas Legislature*. Austin: House Committee on Corrections [biennial, 1987–date].

<<http://www.house.state.tx.us/committees/reports/welcome.htm>>

This report summarizes the work undertaken by the Texas House Committee on Corrections regarding the Interim Study Charges it receives from the Speaker of the House of Representatives. These charges involve policy, procedural, regulatory, and budgetary issues relating to agencies and programs under the committee’s jurisdiction, which include adult and juvenile correc-

tions, parole, and probation. The report contains selected statistics as well as recommendations for consideration by the succeeding legislature.

**Research Note:** Published under slightly varying titles. See also the interim reports of the House Juvenile Justice and Family Issues Committee (the committee was eliminated following the 80th Texas Legislature).

**376** *Interim Report to the . . . Legislature*. Austin: Senate Committee on Criminal Justice [biennial, 1996–date].

<<http://www.senate.state.tx.us/75r/senate/commit/c590/c590.htm>>

This report summarizes the work undertaken by the Texas Senate Committee on Criminal Justice regarding the Interim Charges it receives from the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas. These charges involve policy, procedural, regulatory, and budgetary issues relating to agencies and programs under the committee's jurisdiction, which include adult and juvenile corrections, parole, and probation; law enforcement; criminal law and procedure; and victims of crime. The report contains minutes of the committee's public hearings on these charges, selected statistics, and recommendations for consideration by the succeeding legislature.

**Research Note:** Published under slightly varying titles.

**377** *An Overview of Texas Juvenile Justice Population Trends and Dynamics: An Update*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2003.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

Presents statistics (1991–2001) for juvenile arrests, cases disposed to deferred prosecution and adjudicated probation, commitments to the Texas Youth Commission, and juveniles certified to stand trial in adult court.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.

**378** Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa Sickmund. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2006. NCJ 212906

<<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/index.html>>

Chapter 7 provides data on juvenile offenders on correctional facilities as follows: juvenile custody population; offense trends in private and public facilities; offender trends in juvenile facilities; detained and committed populations; state custody rates; offense profiles of the custody population by state; offense profiles of detained and committed offenders by state; gender variations in the custody population; racial variations in the custody population; racial variations in custody rates by state; length of stay for juveniles in

custody; types of facilities; facility security features; security arrangements for juveniles in custody; facility size; crowding in juvenile custody facilities; screening for substance abuse, mental health, and suicide risk; deaths in custody facilities; sexual violence in custody facilities; youth reentry population; recidivism and the youth custody population; juveniles in jails; juveniles in prisons; and the death penalty.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available. Not all subsections contain state-level data. This report incorporates data from some earlier specialized OJJDP reports individually authored by Sickmund and Snyder that are not otherwise included in this book.

•379 *Statistical Briefing Book*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [online only, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS73143>>

This website provides access to a wide array of publications, data analysis tools, and national datasets, covering juvenile population characteristics; juveniles as victims; juveniles as offenders; juvenile justice system structure and process; law enforcement and juvenile crime; juveniles in court; juveniles on probation; juveniles in corrections; and juvenile reentry and aftercare.

## Juvenile Mental Health Services

380 *Overview of the Enhanced Mental Health Services Initiative*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2002.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

The 77th Texas Legislature appropriated funding for a new Enhanced Mental Health Services Initiative, which was designed to provide additional specialized services and supervision to mentally ill adult and juvenile offenders with the goal of reducing recidivism. The funding was earmarked for the Texas Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments (since renamed the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments), the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, and the Community Assistance Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. This report provides data on specialized caseloads and case management for mentally ill offenders eligible for services under this initiative.

**Research Note:** See also the council's three reports published in 2000: *Mentally Ill Offenders and County Jails: Survey Resul Re-offense Rates in FY '05, by Home Contacts per Week & Total Contacts per Week and Policy Issues*; *The Public Mental Health System in Texas and Its Relation to Criminal Justice*; and *Intervention for Mentally Ill Offenders: Planning and Policy Issues to Consider*.

**381** *Overview of the Special Needs Diversionary Program for Mentally Ill Juvenile Offenders, FY 2007* Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, 2008.

<[http://www.criminaljusticecoalition.org/juvenile\\_justice/mental\\_health](http://www.criminaljusticecoalition.org/juvenile_justice/mental_health)>

Provides an overview of mental health treatment and specialized supervision of juvenile offenders in the Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP), as provided under the Enhanced Mental Health Services Initiative (see entry 380). The following data is for FY2007 unless noted: percentage of juvenile offenders under supervision who ever had a recorded mental health contact and the gap in services, FY2001–FY2006 (Table 1); percentage of juvenile offenders under supervision who ever had a recorded mental health contact among juveniles in detention, placement, sent to TYC, or certified as an adult, FY2006 (Table 2); juveniles served in SNDP, FY2002–FY2007 (Table 3); age, ethnicity, and gender of SNDP participants (Table 4); supervision status of SNDP participants at program start (Table 5); primary DSM IV diagnosis of SNDP participants (Table 6); Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scores of SNDP participants (Table 7); average SNDP caseloads (Table 8); number of home visits and total visits per week (Table 9); mental health services provided to juveniles while in SNDP (Table 10); probation services provided to juveniles while in SNDP (Table 11); probation aftercare services provided to juveniles discharged (Table 12); mental health aftercare services provided to juveniles discharged (Table 13); program outcomes of SNDP juveniles discharged (Table 14); juveniles sent to TYC within one and two years of starting SNDP, FY2002–FY2006 (Table 16); re-offense rates for juveniles starting SNDP in FY2005, by DSM IV diagnosis (Table 17); and re-offense rates in FY2005, by home contacts per week and total contacts per week (Table 18).

**Research Note:** See also Jennifer Schwank, Erin Espinosa, and Vonzo Tolbert, *Mental Health and Juvenile Justice in Texas* (Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, 2003), which provides data on the prevalence and types of mental health disorders—including substance abuse—of juvenile offenders in Texas and the treatment programs provided through the SNDP (screenings, enrollments, costs, and outcomes).

<<http://www.tjpc.state.tx.us/publications/Reports/RPTOTH200302.pdf>>

## Juvenile Probation

**382** *An Audit Report on Monitoring and Enforcement Functions at the Juvenile Probation Commission* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor’s Office, 2007. 07-047

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/07-047.html>>

The objective of this audit was to determine whether the TJPC had taken corrective action on significant issues in monitoring and enforcement identi-

fied in the earlier SAO audit, *An Audit Report on the Juvenile Probation Commission* (2002). Auditors also reviewed and reported findings for employee personnel files, including criminal history checks of employees; juvenile grievances; and investigations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation allegations at the juvenile probation departments in Bexar, Harris, Hays, and McLennan counties.

**383** *Coordinated Strategic Plan: Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission; Texas Youth Commission [biennial, 1995–date].

<<http://www.tjpc.state.tx.us/publications/default.htm>> [current edition]

<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/archive/>> [archived editions]

This plan for juvenile justice in Texas is developed jointly by the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and the Texas Youth Commission in accordance with the provisions of Tex. Hum. Res. Code Ann. §§ 61.0911, 141.0471 (Vernon 2001 & Supp. 2010), and is intended to serve as a guide, but not as a substitute for, the strategic plans developed individually by the two agencies. It contains data on legislative appropriations, juvenile probation referrals, and recidivism.

**Research Note:** Past editions of the *Coordinated Strategic Plan* are available online in the TYC Archives. Current and past editions of the TJPC *Strategic Plan* are available on the commission's website and contain data on personnel, legislative appropriations, supervised populations, key performance measures, and projections for outcomes.

•**384** *Criminal Justice Uniform Cost Report, Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [online only, 2003–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

This report utilizes agency budgets and reported expenditures to calculate uniform costs per day (with certain specified exclusions) for the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

**Research Note:** Earlier data can be found in reports published by the Criminal Justice Policy Council (under varying titles).

•**385** *Current Correctional Population Indicators: Adult and Juvenile Correctional Populations Monthly Report*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [monthly, online only, 2004–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

This continuously updated monthly report presents data on Texas Juvenile Probation Commission populations as follows: adjudicated probation, deferred prosecution, supervision prior to court proceedings, and total supervision.

**386** *Probation and Parole Directory*. Alexandria, Va.: American Correctional Association [biennial, 1981–date].

Provides the following data for Texas county juvenile probation departments: fiscal information, beginning salary ranges, personnel, and client caseload.

**Research Note:** This data is not provided for every listed department.

**387** *The Recycling of Juvenile Offenders: A Pre-Reform Baseline*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2000.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

The Progressive Sanction Guidelines, which became effective in January 1996, comprise a legislatively mandated sentencing policy that provides seven levels of increasingly severe disposition for juvenile offenders referred to local juvenile probation departments based on the individual's offense and prior history (Tex. Fam. Code Ann. §§ 59.001–.015 (Vernon 2008)). This report laid the groundwork for post-reform evaluation of the guidelines through establishing the pre-reform baseline subsequent contact rate for 14,853 juveniles who were disposed in 1994 and then tracked for the following two years. Fourteen juvenile probation departments in twenty counties were included in the study.

**Research Note:** Acts of the 78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003, Ch. 479, § 2 amended the Texas Family Code (Chap. 59) heading by substituting “Model” for “Guidelines.” See also the council's follow-up reports: *The Impact of Progressive Sanction Guidelines: Trends Since 1995*; *An In-Depth Analysis of the Use of Progressive Sanction Guidelines in 1999*; *Profile of Referrals to Selected Juvenile Probation Departments in Texas*; *The Impact of Juvenile Justice Reforms on Recycling of Juvenile Offenders*; *The Recycling of Juvenile Offenders in Selected Texas Counties*; and *Progressive Sanction Guidelines in 2001*.

**388** *Self-evaluation Report: A Report for the Sunset Advisory Commission*. Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, 2007.

<<http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/tjpc/ser.pdf>>

The Texas Sunset Act requires the automatic termination of designated State agencies twelve years after review unless the legislature extends the life of the agency by statute (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. §§ 325.001–.024 (Vernon 2005)). The Sunset Advisory Commission assists the legislature in making these determinations by evaluating the operations of agencies scheduled for termination. As a part of the review process, each agency submits a Self-Evaluation Report (SER) to the commission. This report provides statistics on fiscal matters (appropriations, revenues, expenditures, and federal aid); customer satisfaction; key performance measures; personnel; funding distribution by county (mandatory and discretionary); allegations and investigations

of abuse, neglect, or exploitation involving certified officers and registered facilities; and regulated juvenile probation departments.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available. See also the report of the commission's decisions regarding this review. <[http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/tyc/tyc\\_dec.pdf](http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/tyc/tyc_dec.pdf)>

**389** *Social Factors of Adjudicated Juvenile Offenders in Texas*. Austin: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2002.

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/6\\_Links/Documents\\_Alpha\\_Links.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/6_Links/Documents_Alpha_Links.htm)>

Presents statistics on social factors involved in a sample of 1,595 referrals to juvenile probation departments in nine urban and mid-size counties that resulted in formal dispositions in court during the first six months of 1999. In the report social factors refer to “the social circumstances and risk factors in a juvenile’s life that may relate to juvenile delinquency.”

•**390** *The State of Juvenile Probation Activity in Texas: Statistical and Other Data on the Juvenile Justice System in Texas for Calendar Year [year]*. Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission [2000–date].

<<http://www.tjpc.state.tx.us/publications/default.htm#reports>>

The Texas Juvenile Probation Commission was established in 1981. Its mandate is to ensure access to juvenile probation services statewide by supporting and overseeing the 166 juvenile probation departments that serve all counties in Texas. This report provides county-level statistics on juvenile referral activity, juvenile disposition and supervision activity, and juvenile secure detention and residential placement activity.

**Research Note:** Reports are available online back to 1997. Previously published under the titles *Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Report: Statistical and Other Data on the Juvenile Justice System in Texas for Calendar Years 1980–1981, Abbreviate*; *Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Report: Statistical and Other Data on the Juvenile Justice System in Texas for Calendar Year [year]* (1982–1998); and *Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Activity Report: Statistical and Other Data on the Juvenile Justice System in Texas for Calendar Year 1999*. Earlier data was reported by the Texas Youth Council (1952–1974) and the Texas Judicial Council (1975–1979).

**391** *Victim Offender Mediation Programs in Texas*. Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, 2009.

<<http://www.tjpc.state.tx.us/publications/reports/RPTOTH200901.pdf>>

Provides statistics on victim offender mediation (VOM) programs established within individual Texas juvenile probation departments (Appendix 1).

## Prisoner Sexual Assault

•**392** *Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Facilities Reported by Youth* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 2008–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=321>>

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79, 117 Stat. 972) requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics to conduct a comprehensive annual statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in correctional facilities. The overall program is called the National Prison Rape Statistics Program (NPRSP) and comprises several data collections. This publication reports the results of the annual National Survey of Youth in Custody (NSYC). It includes state-owned or operated juvenile facilities, and locally or privately operated juvenile facilities, which held adjudicated youths for at least ninety days. Unlike the bureau's Survey of Sexual Violence (SSV), which is based on administrative records (see entry 392), the NSYC is based on self-administered, anonymous surveys completed by the juvenile inmates themselves. Facility-level data is reported as follows: characteristics of the participating juvenile facilities (Appendix Table 1); percentage of youth reporting sexual victimization (Appendix Table 2); percentage of youth reporting sexual victimization by another youth, by type of incident (Appendix Table 3); percentage of youth reporting staff sexual misconduct, by type of incident (Appendix Table 4); and percentage of youth reporting staff sexual misconduct excluding touching, by use of force (Appendix Table 5).

•**393** *Sexual Violence Reported by Juvenile Correctional Authorities* [Special Report]. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 2005–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=406>>

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79, 117 Stat. 972) requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics to conduct a comprehensive annual statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in correctional facilities. The overall program is called the National Prison Rape Statistics Program (NPRSP) and comprises several data collections. The publication reports the results of the annual Survey of Sexual Violence (SSV), which is based on administrative records from all state-operated juvenile systems and a representative sample drawn from locally and privately operated facilities. Facility-level data is reported as follows: allegations of youth-on-youth sexual violence reported by state juvenile systems, by type (Appendix Table 1a); allegations of youth-on-youth sexual violence reported by locally operated juvenile facilities, by type (Appendix Table 2a); allegations of staff sexual

misconduct with youth reported in locally operated juvenile facilities, by type (Appendix Table 2b); allegations of youth-on-youth sexual violence reported in privately operated juvenile facilities, by type (Appendix Table 3a); allegations of staff sexual misconduct with youth reported in privately operated juvenile facilities, by type (Appendix Table 3b); locally operated juvenile facilities with no reported allegations of youth-on-youth sexual violence, by jurisdiction (Appendix Tables 4a–b); locally operated juvenile facilities with no reported allegations of staff sexual misconduct with youth, by jurisdiction (Appendix Tables 4c–d); privately operated juvenile facilities with no reported allegations of youth-on-youth sexual violence, by jurisdiction (Appendix Tables 5a–b); and privately operated juvenile facilities with no reported allegations of staff sexual misconduct with youth, by jurisdiction (Appendix Tables 5c–d).

## Recidivism

•**394** *Statewide Criminal Justice Recidivism and Revocation Rates*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [biennial, online only, 2005–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

Provides recidivism rates as computed by the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and by the Texas Youth Commission.

## Texas Youth Commission

**395** *Agency Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Texas Youth Commission [biennial].

<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/about/index.html>> [current edition]

<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/archive/>> [archived editions]

Contains statistics for either the last nine calendar years or last ten fiscal years for referrals to juvenile probation for delinquent acts; homicide referrals to juvenile probation; delinquent referrals to juvenile probation by type; new commitments; commitments as a percentage of referrals; new violent offender commitments; percentage of new commitments with violent classifying offense; new commitment percentages by ethnicity; percentage of new female commitments; correctional programs and parole daily population (ADP), federal funds, and appropriations. Projections for the forthcoming six fiscal years are provided for new commitments and average daily population (ADP). Data is also reported for TYC workforce by gender, age, and tenure; employment utilization by minorities and females; job categories; and turnover, turnover by tenure, and projected turnover.

•**396** *Annual Report*. Austin: Texas Youth Commission [online only].  
<[http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/about/annual\\_index.html](http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/about/annual_index.html)> [current edition]  
<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/archive/>> [archived editions]

Beginning in 2005, the TYC *Annual Report* is disseminated through a continuously updated web page that provides links to other sections of the agency's website. It includes commitment profiles for new commitments; reasons for commitment to TYC as a percentage of total new commitments by gender; commitments by county; average length of stay, residential end of year population, and bed capacity; reviews of agency treatment effectiveness; average cost per day per youth; agency funding; expenditures by county for TYC; and contracts greater than \$100,000.

**Research Note:** The agency was previously called the Texas State Youth Development Council (1949–1957) and the Texas Youth Council (1957–1983).

**397** *Commitment Profile for New Commitments*. Austin: Texas Youth Commission [annual, online only].  
<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/research/profile.html>> [current edition]  
<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/archive/>> [archived editions]

Provides a demographic profile of new commitments for the past five fiscal years as follows: TYC classification; felony vs. misdemeanor commitments; prior felony adjudications/referrals; TYC classifying offense; prior placement outside home; ethnicity, gender, and citizenship; age at commitment; committing state region; committing county (top fifteen with remainder grouped together as “other”); gang membership; parent marital status; prior runaway status; IQ and education; and median (50th percentile) IQ, age, last grade completed, and reading and math grade level at time of commitment.

**398** *Coordinated Strategic Plan: Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission; Texas Youth Commission [biennial, 1995–date].  
<<http://www.tjpc.state.tx.us/publications/default.htm>> [current edition]  
<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/archive/>> [archived editions]

This plan for juvenile justice in Texas is developed jointly by TYC and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (see entry 383).

•**399** *Criminal Justice Uniform Cost Report, Fiscal Years [year–year]*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board, [online only, 2003–date].  
<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

This report utilizes agency budgets and reported expenditures to calculate uniform costs per day (with certain specified exclusions) for the Texas Youth Commission.

**Research Note:** Earlier data can be found in reports published by the Criminal Justice Policy Council (under varying titles).

•**400** *Current Correctional Population Indicators: Adult and Juvenile Correctional Populations Monthly Report*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [monthly, online only, 2004–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

This continuously updated monthly report presents data on the TYC as follows: residential populations (institutions, halfway houses, contract care, and total residential); parole supervision populations (TYC, interstate compact (transfer-ins), and total parole); and monthly commitment activity (sentenced offenders, type A violent offenders, type B violent offenders, chronic serious offenders, controlled substances dealers, firearms offenders, general offenders, and total new monthly commitments).

**401** *Directory: Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies, and Probation and Parole Authorities* [cover title]. Alexandria, Va.: American Correctional Association [annual, 2001–date].

Provides profiles of juvenile institutions, juvenile community corrections, and juvenile contract facilities in Texas including the year opened, security level, capacity, average daily population, inmate gender, age limit, cost of care per day, and total staff.

**Research Note:** Published under slightly varying titles prior to 2001.

**402** *Historical Criminal Justice Statistics: Juvenile Offender Characteristics*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [online only, 2004–date].

<[http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice/PubSafety\\_CrimJustice.htm](http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/PubSafety_CrimJustice/PubSafety_CrimJustice.htm)>

Provides historical fiscal year statistics on TYC juvenile offender characteristics (on-hand population, admissions, and releases) by age, gender, race, citizenship, offense type, and commitment type.

**403** *An Investigative Report on the Texas Youth Commission* [SAO Report]. Austin: State Auditor's Office, 2007. 07-022

<<http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/main/07-022.html>>

Reports the results of an investigation of physical security and the grievance process at youth facilities, the TYC organizational structure, the alloca-

tion of TYC resources, and the workloads, qualifications, and training of TYC facility staff. The report utilized survey responses from 3,279 youths in TYC and contract facilities and 1,672 TYC employees.

**Research Note:** An evaluation by the SAO of the TYC's compliance with the recommendations of this report can be found in *A Follow-up Audit Report on the Texas Youth Commission* (2009).

**404** Kelly, William R. *Process Evaluation of the Texas Youth Commission's Chemical Dependency Treatment Program—Final Report*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2000. NCJ 182367

<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/182367.pdf>>

Presents data from a process evaluation of the TYC's Chemical Dependency Treatment Program (CDTP), which was based on an analysis of 406 juveniles who entered the CDTP at five sites (Giddings State School, Evins Juvenile Facility, Jefferson County, Gainesville, and McFadden Ranch) from January through October 1998, and who were discharged by April 1, 1999.

**Research Note:** See also William R. Kelly, *Outcome Evaluation of the Texas Youth Commission's Chemical Dependency Treatment Program—Final Report* (NCJ 189032), which presents data from a follow-up outcome evaluation of the CDTP. <<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/189032.pdf>> Datasets are available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR03141>>

**405** *Report on Customer Service*. Austin: Texas Youth Commission [biennial, 2004–date].

<[http://austin.tyc.state.tx.us/cfinternet/customer\\_service/index.html](http://austin.tyc.state.tx.us/cfinternet/customer_service/index.html)>

Reports the results of customer service assessments regarding general measures, facilities, staff, communications, complaint-handling process, internet site, service timeliness, and printed information. The mail surveys are sent to Juvenile Court Judges and Chief Juvenile Probation Officers (the JPO Survey), TYC volunteers (the Volunteer Survey), and parents/guardians of youth in TYC custody (the Family Survey). Results are compared with previous surveys with percent changes noted. Statistics are also provided for allegations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation per 1,000 ADP (allegations confirmed, dismissed, and pending).

**406** *Review of Agency Treatment Effectiveness*. Austin: Research and Planning Department, Texas Youth Commission [annual, 1999–date].

<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/research/>> [current edition]

<<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/archive/>> [archived editions]

Provides fiscal year data on recidivism rates (rearrest and reincarceration) for offenders (capital and serious violent offenders, sex offenders, chemically dependent offenders, and mental health impaired offenders) who were amenable/not amenable to treatment in TYC programs.

**407** *Self-Evaluation Report Provided to Sunset Advisory Commission*. Austin: Texas Youth Commission, 2007.

<<http://www.state.tx.us/81streports/tyc/ser.pdf>>

The Texas Sunset Act requires the automatic termination of designated State agencies twelve years after review unless the legislature extends the life of the agency by statute (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. §§ 325.001–.024 (Vernon 2005)). The Sunset Advisory Commission assists the legislature in making these determinations by evaluating the operations of agencies scheduled for termination. As a part of the review process, each agency submits a Self-Evaluation Report (SER) to the commission. This report provides statistics on fiscal matters (appropriations, revenues, expenditures, and federal aid); personnel; key performance measures; TYC programs and services (educational, mental health, aggression management, sex offender, and substance abuse treatment); and parole supervision.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available. See also the report of the commission's decisions regarding this review and their review of the TYC Office of Independent Ombudsman. <[http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/tyc/tyc\\_dec.pdf](http://www.sunset.state.tx.us/81streports/tyc/tyc_dec.pdf)>

**408** Wallisch, Lynn S., and Lisa Kerber. *Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youths Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities: 2000–2001*. Austin: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001.

<[http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/youth\\_delinquency00-01.pdf](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/criminaljustice/youth_delinquency00-01.pdf)>

Reports random sample data collected between February 2000 and February 2001 on 1,026 youths entering the TYC intake facility at Marlin, Texas. Statistics are presented on the prevalence of substance use (alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin and other opiates, uppers, downers, and psychedelics), and criminal behavior (violent crimes and property crimes). The appendixes contain statistics on the prevalence and recency of substance use and crime among TYC youths by age in the following categories: total, male, female, Anglo, African American, Hispanic.

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.