

The Changing Face of Juvenile Probation in Texas

Nancy Arrigona
Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
October 17, 2008

Overview



- Historical trends (1990 – 2007)
- Projections for the future (2008 – 2020)
- Impact of changing demographics on the juvenile probation system

Historical Trends

1990-2007

The Ups and Downs of the 1990s

UP

- ↑ Juvenile Age Population
- ↑ Juvenile Arrests ('90-'95)
- ↑ Referrals to Juvenile Probation ('90-'95)
- ↑ Juveniles under Supervision

DOWN

- ↓ Juvenile Arrests ('95-'00)
- ↓ Referrals to Juvenile Probation ('95-'00)

Texas Experienced Increasing Juvenile Arrests and Referrals Until 1995



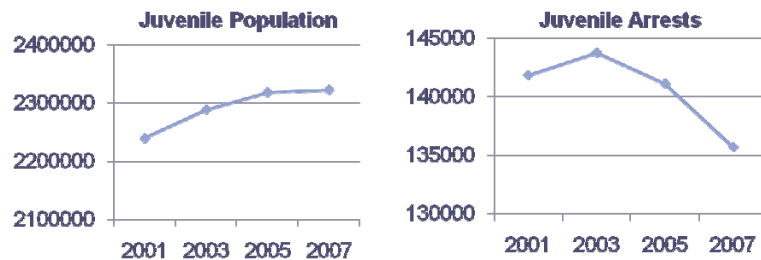
Between 1990 and 2000:

- The juvenile age population increased 22%
- Juvenile arrests increased 16%
- Referrals to juvenile probation departments increased 15%

Between 1990 and 1995:

- Juvenile arrests increased 45%
- Referrals to juvenile probation increased 37%

From 2000 to 2007...



The juvenile age population increased 5% between 2000 and 2007

- In 2007 the juvenile population was 42% White, 44% Hispanic

Juvenile arrests decreased 6% between 2000 and 2007

- Although total juvenile arrests declined, arrests for violent and drug offenses increased during the time period

Juvenile Referrals Also Declined



Percent Change
2000-2007

Total Referrals
-10%

Drug
7%

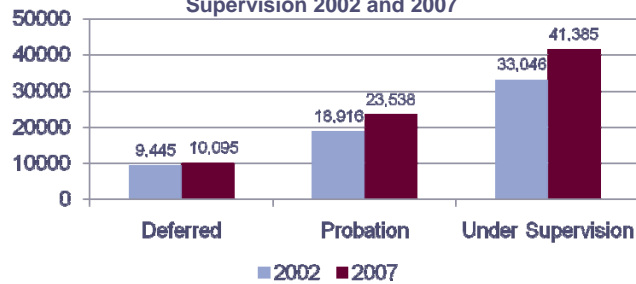
Violent
4%

Property
-25%

- The number of individual juveniles referred decreased 9% from 78,933 in 2000 to 71,657 in 2007

But the Number of Youth Under Supervision Has Increased

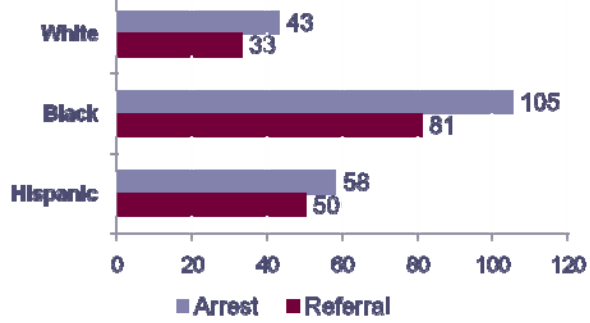
Average Daily Population of Juveniles Under Supervision 2002 and 2007



- Between 2002 and 2007 the ADP increased 7% for juveniles on deferred and 25% for juveniles on probation
 - The ADP for total juveniles under supervision increased 65%
- In 2007, 27% of juveniles placed on probation were Black, 47% were Hispanic and 25% were White

Minority Youth Have Higher Arrest and Referral Rates

Juvenile Arrest and Referral Rates per 1000 Population, 2007



Minority Youth Have Higher Recidivism Rates

Two Year Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Disposed, by Race

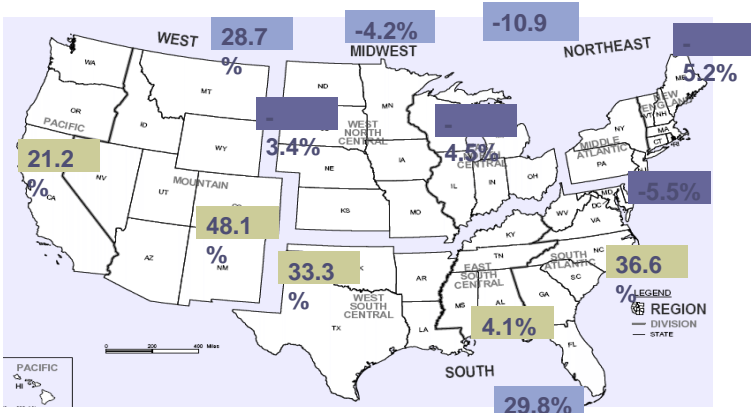
| Race | Re-Referral within two years | Incarceration within two years |
|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| White | 47% | 4% |
| Black | 61% | 8% |
| Hispanic | 55% | 5% |
| Total | 53% | 5% |

Projections

2008 - 2020

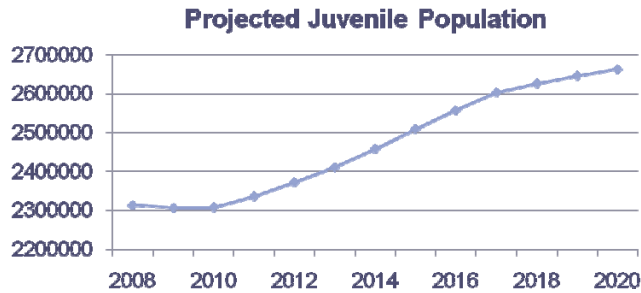
Youth Population Growth Will Mainly Impact Southern and Western States

US Census Projected Growth in Population Age 10-19, 2000 to 2030



Source: US Census Bureau, 2004 "US Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic" at www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/ and <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/regdivpyramid.html>

Texas Juvenile Age Population is Projected to Increase and Become Majority Hispanic



- The juvenile age population is projected to increase 15% between 2008 and 2020
- By 2017 the juvenile age population will be majority Hispanic (51%)
 - It is projected that the percent of total and the actual number of both White and Black youth in the juvenile population will decrease between 2008 and 2020

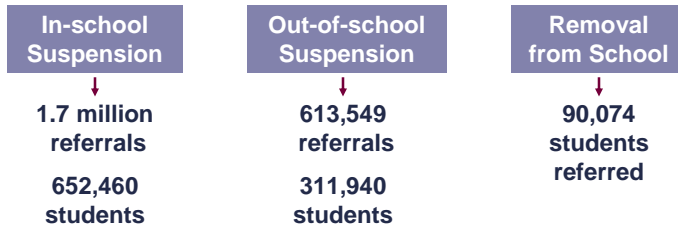
Minority Youth are More Likely to Live In Poverty and Do Poorly in School

Percent of Juveniles Experiencing Risk Factors by Race, 2007

| | Children Living in Poverty | Teens Not Attending School | Teens Dropped Out of School |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| White | 9% | 7% | 4% |
| Black | 33% | 12% | 6% |
| Hispanic | 33% | 11% | 12% |
| Total | 23% | 9% | 7% |

- Approximately 56% of all births in the state were paid through Medicaid
 - 70% of births to Hispanic mothers were paid through Medicaid

A Large Number of Students are Suspended or Removed From School



2006 School Population: 44 million students, 1037 school districts
 ■ Population: 36% White, 14% Black and 46% Hispanic

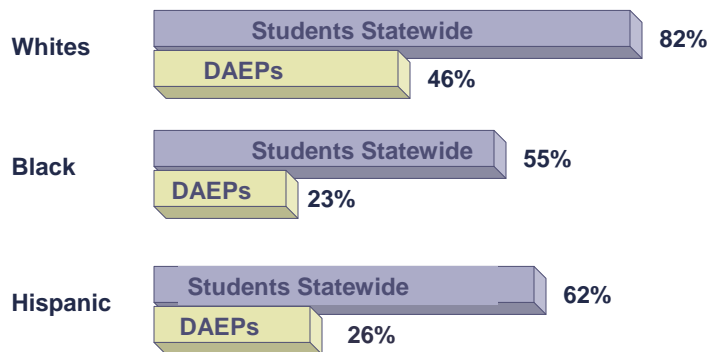
In 2006 17% of youth receiving out-of-school suspensions were White, 36% were Black and 46% were Hispanic

Disciplinary removal rate per 1000 students: White 9, Black 21 and Hispanic 14

Source: Texas Education Agency and Texas Appleseed, "Texas' School-to-Prison Pipeline, Dropout to Incarceration" 2007 in www.texasappleseed.net

School Disciplinary Population is Behind in School Performance

Percent of Students Meeting all Standards, all Subjects, in Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) Test, 2007



Disciplinary Alternative Education Programs (DAEPs)

Few Juveniles Receive State Funded MH or Substance Abuse Services

Estimated Substance Abuse,

| | Total Youth Age 12-17 in Population | 2007 Number with Substance Abuse Problem | Percent with Substance Abuse Problem |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| White | 852,047 | 67,456 | 8% |
| Black | 280,943 | 22,339 | 8% |
| Hispanic | 902,820 | 98,111 | 11% |

- In 2007, 9% of the state 12 to 17 year old population was estimated to have a substance abuse problem. Less than 4% of these juveniles received a state funded substance abuse service.
- In 2007 less than one percent of the state 12 to 17 year old population received a state funded mental health service
 - Of those receiving a service, 44% were Hispanic, 21% were Black and 33% were White

Recent Study Points to Risk Factors Affecting Juvenile Justice Involvement

Relationship between school suspension/disciplinary problems and juvenile justice involvement

“Holding all other risk factors statistically constant, students involved in one or more disciplinary incidents were 23.4% more likely to encounter a referral than those with no school disciplinary contact.”

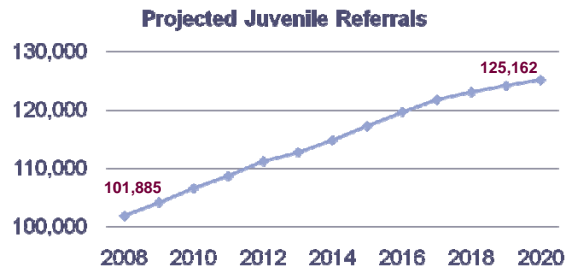
Relationship between mental or emotional disability and juvenile justice involvement

“.....all things being equal, juveniles with a mental or emotional disability are as much as 8.7% more likely to experience justice involvement.”

Relationship between Hispanic and juvenile justice involvement

“.... Hispanics are slightly more likely to enter the system without these preceding risk factors, leaving ethnicity as the only explanation for their justice involvement.”

Referrals to Juvenile Probation Projected to Grow and Be Majority Hispanic



- Referrals to probation departments are projected to increase 23% between 2008 and 2020
 - Referrals decreased 24% between 1995 and 2007
- Referrals are projected to be 54% Hispanic by 2020
 - In 2000 Hispanics accounted for 41% of referrals

School Problems are Prevalent for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

- 67% of juveniles referred for the first time in 2001 had at least one school disciplinary referral in the year prior to referral
- 56% of juveniles referred in 2007 were not at the appropriate grade level in school
 - 49% of White youth referred were behind in school compared to 52% of Black and 63% of Hispanic youth

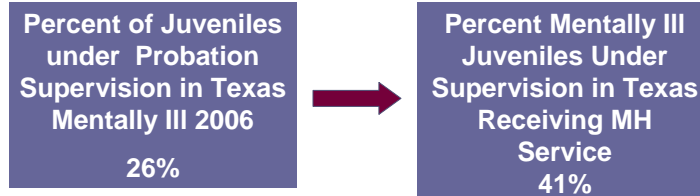
Juveniles in the Justice System Have Multiple Needs

Needs of Juveniles Referred to Probation Departments in 2003

| | Mental Health Need | Frequent Drug User | History of Abuse | Economic Assistance to Family |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| White | 48% | 32% | 39% | 28% |
| Black | 44% | 24% | 40% | 38% |
| Hispanic | 33% | 37% | 36% | 41% |
| Total | 40% | 33% | 38% | 36% |

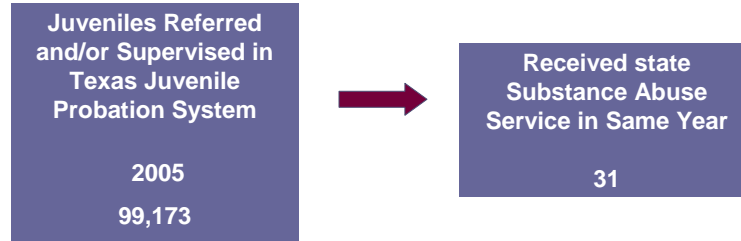
- In 2005, 46% of juveniles referred to or under the supervision of a juvenile probation department received a Medicaid or CHIP service in that same year

Juveniles in the System have Mental Health Needs that Exceed the Services Available



- 6% of juveniles referred to or under the supervision of juvenile probation departments in 2005 received a state funded mental health service in that same year

Juveniles Served by Probation Often have Difficulty Accessing Community Services



- 54% of juveniles referred to juvenile probation departments in 2003 admitted drug use, 35% admitted alcohol use

The Challenges Texas Faces

- Changing demographics will lead to increased referrals to the juvenile system
- Higher proportion of juveniles served by the system will have non-justice related needs like mental health and substance abuse
- Higher proportion of juveniles may have school disciplinary problems and/or have dropped out of school
- Expectation that supervision caseloads will continue to rise
- Possibility of increased resources for community services for at-risk and justice involved youth is low