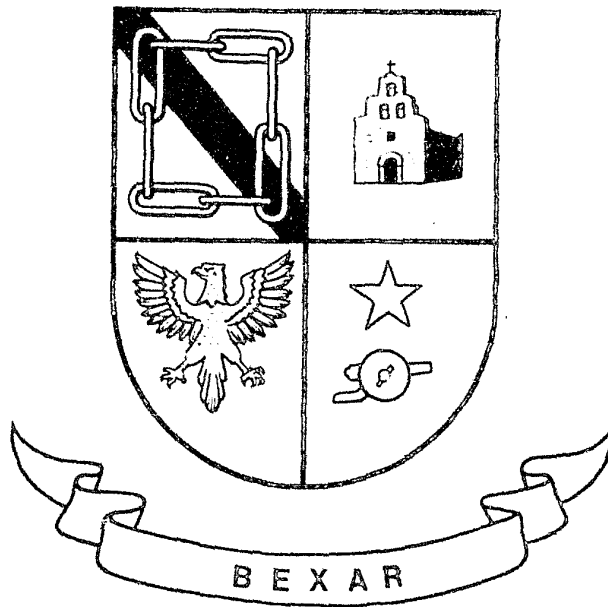
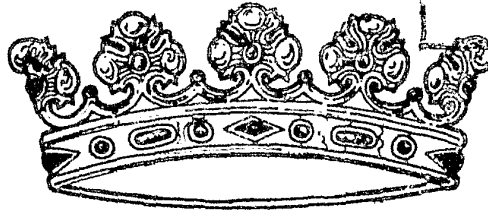
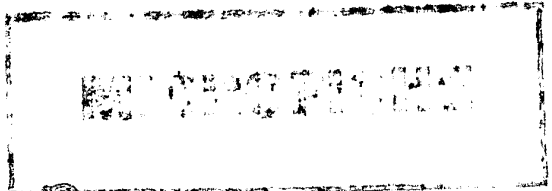


Texas

# Annual Report

1976



58901

Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department

BEXAR COUNTY

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

1976

BEXAR COUNTY JUVENILE BOARD

Richard J. Woods, Judge  
37th District Court

Franklin S. Spears, Judge  
57th District Court

Fred Shannon, Judge  
131st District Court

James A. McKay, Jr., Judge  
150th District Court

Preston H. Dial, Jr., Judge  
175th District Court

John G. Benavides, Judge  
187th District Court

Robert R. Murray, Judge  
45th District Court

James C. Onion, Judge  
73rd District Court

Hipolito F. Garcia, Judge  
144th District Court

Peter M. Curry, Judge  
166th District Court

James E. Barlow, Judge  
186th District Court

Blair Reeves  
County Judge, Bexar County

BEXAR COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Blair Reeves  
County Judge

Albert G. Bustamante  
Precinct #1

Tom Stolhandske  
Precinct #2

Frank B. Vaughan, Jr.  
Precinct #3

A. J. Ploch  
Precinct #4

This report was compiled and written by Johnny Clay Johnson, Research and Training Coordinator and Ethel Turner, of the Research and Training Department, Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department. Special thanks to Lilly Rivas and Maggie Castillo for their help in the compiling of this report.

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## INTRODUCTION:

The Annual Report, 1976, is an attempt to briefly document the significant activities of the past year. The information presented herein, is viewed to be of the greatest potential interest to those taking the time to peruse this material, whether out of curiosity or in an effort to gather data for planning or research. Numerical data is presented in detail, usually being the most reliable and the most meaningful information to the anticipated reader. However, to simply present numbers as representative of a year's progress seems somehow callous and stagnant.

The Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department is more than the number of clients served, the kinds of dispositions made, monies spent, types of referring offenses, etc. Rather, it is a group of individuals who invest their energy in providing the best services available to the clients that come under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice System in Bexar County. Therefore, some written comment on the various facets of the Department is required to point out the many ways the staff contributed to the accomplishment of the Department goal of assisting young people to become more responsible.

The Report is composed of three major divisions: 1) major events and happenings, including brief statements of the activities of various sections of the Department, followed by 2) a statistical summary, giving both descriptive and comparative data for the year, 3) an Appendix consisting of pertinent Tables and Figures.

## P A R T I

### DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENTS

Evaluation - Planning - Change that was 1976. Although all of these processes are an on-going continuous phenomenon, 1976 was particularly notable in the scope of the modifications taking place. One of the most important changes was the development of a more dynamic relationship with the Bexar County Juvenile Board, the governing body of the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department. The Board sought the assistance of an outside consulting firm to produce a master plan as a model for the continued evolution of the Department. The National Council of Crime and Delinquency conducted an in-house study over a period of five months, covering all aspects of the Department from facilities to management. The resultant study did not reveal any unexpected areas needing change. In fact, the actual evaluation process appeared to be the catalytic and focusing element needed to address and modify situations which had already been considered stagnant. The most beneficial aspect of the formal National Council of Crime and Delinquency evaluation was the production of a document that synthesized, in an organized fashion, all facets of Departmental Operation pointing out strengths and deficits with specific recommendations for modification where needed. Although not all of the National Council of Crime and Delinquency recommendations were readily acceptable or implementable, many were accurate and realistic.

Additionally, the Juvenile Board became more actively involved in fiscal matters by assisting the Chief Probation Officer in demonstrating the financial needs of the growing Department to the Commissioner's Court. Utilizing recommendations from the National Council of Crime and Delinquency evaluation, the Board and the Chief Probation Officer pinpointed budget areas that required an increase in the appropriation of funds. The Juvenile Board continued to appoint the Juvenile Court Judge on a rotating six month basis. One innovation, however, was instituted that allowed the assignment of cases to other available Courts when the regular Juvenile Court docket was limited by time. This new process facilitated the disposition of cases more rapidly and also served to maintain involvement of those Juvenile Board members not formally designated as the Juvenile Court.

In response to the development of the Department and to a long growing awareness of the need for change, an administrative restructuring was planned and implemented in 1976. The increase in special departmental programs, the increasing need for planned development including grant proposals, required additional coordination. The Chief Probation Officer's pursuit of the clarification of administrative tasks, and the establishment of the optimum organizational flow of responsibility resulted in the addition of a second Assistant Chief Probation Officer. The newly aligned administrative structure placed all field supervision services under one Assistant Chief Probation Officer, while all special programs, Detention, and Intake, became the responsibility of the second Assistant Chief Probation Officer. (See Organizational Chart, pg. A1)

1976 also saw the development of the Executive Committee, composed of the Administrative personnel of the Department, supervisors and special



program coordinators. Functioning as a trouble-shooting, decision-making body, the Executive Committee began meeting weekly in the summer of 1976. Assisting the Chief in an advisory capacity, the Committee dealt with such items as planning, implementation of new policy or procedure, review of staff criticism or suggestions, and pin-pointing operational areas requiring further attention. The weekly meetings, also, served as a means of communicating important information from staff members to the administration, and the administration to the staff.

General staff involvement in the decision-making and planning of the Department was demonstrated by the establishment of the Intake Revision Committee. Organized in the summer of 1976 and composed of representative supervisory and line personnel, the Committee's task was to review the intake process, to consider other Departments' methods, and finally to draft recommendations for change in our own intake process. The outcome of the Committee's efforts will be reported in a later section. The point of mentioning the Committee here is to indicate that it became a model of how the staff can and did get involved in the on-going operation of the Department.

Not so much a change, but more a re-emphasis occurred during the year regarding utilization and development of community resources. This was in concert with the increased emphasis nationwide on the use of local group care facilities versus statewide institutional settings for children requiring residential care. One way this momentum was felt was in the allocation of Texas Youth Council funds for community assistance in the development or establishment of needed local programs. Originally, the Texas Youth Council allocated set amounts for this purpose to several counties

across the state -- including Bexar County. The program was tenuous with vague operational guidelines. However, in the late summer, the Texas Youth Council established a statewide plan that set commitment quotas for County Probation Departments based on past commitment rates. Modeled after the California Youth Authority's system of subsidizing counties for the local care of youngsters -- the Texas Youth Council plan would allocate funds for counties based on a reduction in commitments. Computed monthly, the funds can then be spent by the Counties in contracting for Community services. Bexar County entered into a contractual agreement with the Texas Youth Council beginning December 1, 1976.

INTAKE SECTION:

The previously mentioned Intake Revision Committee, in making its recommendations for change reviewed the suggested modifications as outlined by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. While helpful as a reference, not all of the suggestions were realistic, considering the limitations of finances and staff.

The committee's final recommendations were fairly comprehensive, but allowed for the final policy and procedural statements to be written and submitted to the Juvenile Board by the anticipated new Intake Staff. Some of the suggested revisions were: 1) increasing the Intake Staff to a minimum of eight; 2) requiring all new or inactive cases to be routed through the regular Intake system; 3) making dispositional recommendations at the Intake level, including all Court cases at least through adjudication and when possible through formal Court disposition; 4) emphasizing the use of diversion and the statutory ability to terminate cases at In-

take (See Flow Chart, pg. A2). Several benefits were anticipated from the suggested revisions, among them being more rapid hearings on the merits of a case, providing more intensive services from the onset of a child's referral, and protecting the client and his or her family's privacy until some jurisdictional determination has been reached. Because of the sweeping nature of the changes, on-going evaluations allowing flexibility and modifications of procedures, was also recommended. Although not to be implemented until 1977, the necessary groundwork was laid during 1976.

#### FIELD SERVICES:

The opening of the Westside Office in April of 1970, followed by the opening of the Southside Office in February of 1973, are examples of the on-going Departmental effort at improving services to our clients. In response to Bexar County's growing population and in consideration of referral rates, the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department continued to decentralize during 1976 with the opening of three branch offices. In the spring, the East End Office, with a staff of two Probation Officers and one secretary opened; in the summer, the Northside Office with a staff of four Probation Officers and one Supervisor and the Valley-Hi/ Northwest Office, with one Probation Officer opened. The latter was in direct response to a statistically demonstrated need for intensive services in the area. A community organization, V.O.I.C.E., concerned with crime and delinquency in the Valley-Hi area, emphasized the need for a community-based office by approaching the Bexar County Commissioner's Court, the Chief Probation Officer, the Juvenile Board, and the news media. The Department's responsiveness to the community is demonstrated by the placement of an office in this area.

By locating offices conveniently throughout the County, the Department has facilitated more intensive contact between the Probation Officer and his or her clients. Also, the modification of the Intake process will enable field staff to have more time available for the provision of client services.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING:

The primary areas of responsibility of the Research and Training Office are the coordination of practicum students placements, staff training and development, compilation and dissemination of information and statistics, coordination of public speaking engagements, scheduling, compiling of agenda items and maintaining a record of Executive Committee and General Staff Meetings.

Staff development and training consisted primarily of maintaining an awareness of workshops, seminars and courses being conducted in areas of interest to the staff. In many cases, registration fees or tuition was paid for by Departmental funds. In-house training consisted of the orientation of new professional staff members, a Communication Skills Workshop conducted by the Research and Training Coordinator and Drug Abuse Central. Also, an intensive workshop was conducted for Detention personnel in basic communication skills and an in-depth look at the scope of the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department and the overall Juvenile Justice System.

Through the efforts of the Texas Judicial Council, basic data regarding the Juvenile Justice System is collected similarly from probation departments across Texas. The mechanism involves each local department sending a monthly report to the Council, who in turn compiles monthly

and yearly data on a statewide basis. Thus, the Council has created a bank of current information that is reflective of statewide trends and developments. The Research and Training Office coordinates the input of information from all areas of the Department. This current information is utilized not only in the compilation of the Texas Judicial Council report, but also in responding to the many other requests for information. An anticipated development in the next twenty-four months which will facilitate data gathering and distribution will be the Department's switching to a computer based records system.

Part of the everyday routine of the Research and Training Office was providing information to the community in the form of statistical information. Public speaking engagements to schools, civic organizations and other social service agencies was also an on-going responsibility of the office. Heightened community awareness of the Juvenile Justice system has produced an increased demand for hard data descriptive of the Juvenile crime situation in Bexar County.

Lastly, the Research and Training Office coordinated the scheduling and gathering of agenda items for discussion, and maintained a record of proceedings of both the monthly General Staff meetings and the weekly Executive Committee meetings.

#### VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION:

For 1976, Volunteers in Probation experienced the most productive year in its four year existence. New volunteers entering into the program averaged more than forty per month, thus enabling the extension of our services to other agencies beyond the Juvenile Probation Department. During this branching out, we provided Volunteers for other youth or-

oriented prevention agencies such as Youth Services Project of San Antonio, Girlsville, Salvation Army Home for Girls, Villa Rosa, Child Welfare, and The Bridge. This expansion made possible the utilization of every Volunteer, not only in one-to-one contacts, but in organizational efforts as well.

The expansion of services spotlighted the need for additional staff on a clerical and administrative level. A grant proposal was initiated which would provide the necessary funds to hire the additional staff and expand the program into the area of Adult Probation. Maintaining quality in screening, orientation, and continuous contacts with the Volunteers became a task no longer feasible with a staff of two. The proposed additional personnel will enable continued planning and expansion of services and programs of the Volunteer effort.

At the year's end, there were 378 Volunteers actively involved in some aspect of the overall program. This is out of the 600 that have been oriented since the program's inception. The main interest continued to be working with a young person in trouble on a one-to-one basis. However, many others contributed their time in organizational ways, i.e., running and stocking the Thrift Shop, planning and running the summer camping program, organizing the Annual V.I.P. fund raising dance, working the booths during Fiesta, just to name a few.

A new addition to the already existent services is a program providing Medical examinations for Bexar County Juvenile Probation clients. This program is the result of the cooperation of the Methodist Hospital and the Bexar County Medical Association and the Volunteer In Probation Office. By having medical examinations available, a child's placement

at a residential facility is less often delayed.

The efforts of the Volunteer program have also been supported in many ways by civic and business organizations: Church Women United, the Lions Clubs, the Daylin Corporation with J.O.E. (Juvenile Opportunity Endeavor), the Handy Dan Corporation and Jim's Coffee Shops. They have all responded when assistance was needed. Their response to the needs of the Volunteer In Probation Program and the Community is laudable.

1977 promises to bring continued expansion of Volunteer services to the young people of Bexar County.

#### BEXAR COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER:

One of the most notable changes taking place in the Bexar County Juvenile Detention Center during 1976 was administrative re-structuring. The role of the Assistant Director of the Center was re-defined, creating a distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the Director and the Assistant Director. The benefits of this distribution were many, the most notable being the clear definition of responsibility for every facet of the operation of the Center.

This clarification seemed to be a catalyst for the implementation of numerous changes. The overall effort during the year was a continued striving for program improvement. Specifically, this took place in both physical concrete ways, and in the philosophy of the operation of the Center.

During the year, the old coverall uniforms were replaced by jeans and T-shirts; an Outdoor Recreation area, furnished and landscaped with funds provided by the San Antonio Junior League was completed; doors were removed from the children's individual rooms with the exception of four

maximum security rooms; the girls' dining room was remodeled into a TV room and part of the girls' day room was refurbished as the beginnings of a library.

More innovative was the complete co-education of the Center's programs from recreation, to meals, to classroom. Male group leaders began working with the girls and female group leaders began working with the boys. Staff training became a reality not only in the form of an initial orientation, but also in on-going training via staff meetings and a workshop conducted by the Department's Research and Training Coordinator.

The most innovative change was the implementation of a groupwork system, resulting in intensive and constant supervision of all detainees. The premise behind the groupwork idea is to place some of the responsibility of day to day living on the child. These responsibilities would include resolving problems in group living, coping with the rules and policies of the Center -- all in hopes of some carry over when the child returns to the community and their family. A child is assigned to a group when he enters the Center and remains with this group until release. The same staff members are assigned to each group facilitating continuity in the approach to each child.

Lastly, the kitchen and meal preparation routine has undergone a radical change. Since the Center opened, all food has been provided by the kitchen at the nearby Bexar County Jail. Now, through the initiative and hard work of the Assistant Director, most meals are prepared in the Center's kitchen and then attractively served.

The Center is anticipating a continued implementation of new ideas in the coming year. Plans are being made to re-classify and to increase



the number of personnel, to develop some mid-level supervisory positions, to develop complete kitchen and food preparation facilities, and to continue exploration of new ways to improve the overall operation and program of the Center.

#### VOLUNTARY FOSTER HOME PROGRAM:

1976 saw the beginning of a new program at the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department: the Voluntary Foster Home Program. Funded through a grant from the Criminal Justice Division, the Voluntary Foster Home Program was created to provide short-term family care (overnight to 30 days) for youth who don't warrant the security and isolation of detention. This represents the first formal attempt by a probation department in Texas to use trained unpaid foster families.

The first half of the year was characterized by frustration and delay over problems relating to certification and licensing. In June, the Licensing Division of the the Department of Public Welfare finally decided that the program and its families are not subject to licensing standards. The resolution of this matter allowed the program to proceed with placement activities.

Major activities of the staff (Coordinator, secretary, part-time bookkeeper) during 1976 included: resolving certification problems; preparing written policies and procedures; creating necessary forms; screening resources materials; acquainting the casework staff with the program; recruiting and training of foster families. The public relations and recruitment activities included: more than 300 letters sent to key agencies and individuals; the production of a professional qua-

lity brochure; newspaper, radio, and television coverage; and many speaking engagements.

By the year's end, six families had been trained and certified, with applications pending on seven additional families. Although room and board are provided voluntarily by the foster family, a "child benefit" fund has provided clothing and other necessary items for the young people served. The average cost per youth has been \$62.26. The first group of foster families provided 241 days of care to 12 youth for an average stay of 20 days. The program was used most often to provide interim care while long-term placement was being arranged by the probation officer.

All program activities will expand during 1977. Second year objectives will be: to recruit more minority families; to certify and train 15 additional families; and to provide 5,400 days of foster care.

#### RESIDENTIAL CARE:

An integral part of expanding community services available to our clients is and has been the increased utilization of group care residential facilities in lieu of commitment to the Texas Youth Council. 1975 was the first year the Department's operational budget included monies for contracting residential care. In 1976, County funds plus Federal funds, via the Metropolitan Youth Agency, were available for purchasing a variety of residential care services. In Table #1 (pg. A4), a month by month breakdown of the various placements, number of clients and expenditures, illustrates the diversity of facilities made available to our clients. Not represented in the table, yet a frequently used resource is The Bridge. Functioning as an emergency shelter care

facility, The Bridge provides short term care for many young people who normally would be held in Detention. From its opening in September, 1976, through the 31st of December, The Bridge housed thirty-three children referred by the Juvenile Department at a cost of \$10,631.80. These services were paid for out of Federal funds, through the Metropolitan Youth Agency. (The figures do not reflect the number nor the cost for the families of youngsters placed with relatives or friends.)

CHILD SUPPORT:

The Child Support Division, is charged with the collection and disbursement of child support payments as ordered by the District Courts of Bexar County. In 1976, the Child Support Section processed \$9,819,050.16 involving approximately 10,000 accounts. In addition to accounts established via Court Orders, Child support also collects payments from fathers whose children are receiving AFDC benefits. These funds are turned over to the State, which in turn issues checks for the appropriate amounts to the respective families.

Another function of the Division is the production of the appropriate payment record for the benefit of the Court in allegations involving the recovery of back child support payments and other related matters. This section operates under the direction of one supervisor and six permanent clerks.

PART II

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF 1976 REFERRALS  
TO BEXAR COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

GENERAL STATISTICS:

In 1976 there were 3,771 alleged offenses charged against juveniles falling within the jurisdiction of the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department. This is a decrease in alleged offenses of 283 or 7% under the 4,054 recorded in 1975.

Charged with these 3,771 alleged offenses were 3,390 individuals; 222 of whom were out of state or out of county residents. A considerable number of young people! However, considering that there are approximately 130,000 individuals in Bexar County from the age of 10 through the age of 16<sup>1</sup>--the rate of referral to the Department is only 3% of the total possible. Even when placed in perspective, this figure is too high.

Table No. 2  
Breakdown on Referrals by Ethnicity, Age, and Sex

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total Individuals referred in 1976:	2708	682	3390
Anglo American	705	292	997
Mexican American	1680	333	2013
Blacks	323	57	380
Age 10	38	3	41
Age 11	87	28	115
Age 12	150	48	198
Age 13	273	86	359
Age 14	467	150	617

Table No. 2 - Cont'd

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Age 15	744	179	923
Age 16	924	182	1106
Over Age	25	6	31

NOTE: The above figures are based on total number of individuals.

Table No. 3  
Rank Order of Delinquent Conduct Offenses

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Reason for Referral in 1976, in order of frequency:			
Burglary	824	24	848
Theft U/\$200	427	329	756
Marijuana	288	40	328
Theft O/\$200	186	12	198
Criminal Mischief U/\$200	92	9	101
Robbery	85	2	87
Weapons	65	4	69
Criminal Mischief O/\$200	44	1	45
Assault	31	2	33
Aggravated Assault	21	2	23
Arson	18	4	22
Narcotics	15	7	22
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	14	1	15
Other Sex	15	-	15
Rape	11	-	11
Murder	10	-	10
Criminal Neg. Homicide	7	1	8
Forgery	5	2	7

Table No. 4  
Rank Order of Child In Need of Supervision Offenses

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Reason for Referral in 1976, in order of frequency:			
*Other	283	76	359
Inhaling Intoxicants	125	7	132
Liquor Violation	112	8	120
Runaway (Local)	48	57	105
Theft U/\$5	67	16	83
Runaway (Out of County)	46	35	81
Runaway (Out of State)	15	39	54
Truancy	18	12	30

\*Other offenses includes ungovernable and any other offense which did not fall into any of the above categories.

NOTE: All figures in Table No. 2 and Table No. 3 are based on total number of referrals.

The primary source of these referrals was Law Enforcement Agencies with 3,455 (2,809 boys, 646 girls); Parents or Relatives with 10 (5 boys, 5 girls); School Department with 16 (10 boys, 6 girls); Social Agencies with 13 (6 boys, 7 girls); and other sources 68 (42 boys, 26 girls).

The previous tables clearly reflect certain facts: more boys, 80% of referrals, were referred than girls, 20%, when undoubtedly the distribution would be closer to half and half of the total population; children of different ethnic backgrounds were referred disproportionately to the ethnic population distribution of the County; fifteen and sixteen year olds made up approximately 60% of the total number of individuals handled by the department; the alleged offenses of burglary and thefts comprised half of the total alleged law violations by juveniles.

Table No. 2 reflects offenses which could result in the child's being adjudicated and found to have engaged in delinquent conduct. All of these offenses are of a Class B. Misdemeanor nature or greater. In other words if these types of offenses were committed by an adult the minimum consequence could be a jail sentence.

Table No. 3 indicates offenses that children were referred for which could result in their being found a Child In Need of Supervision. These are Class C. Misdemeanors, for an adult punishable by fine only, or status offenses. A status offense is a law violation that applies only to those individuals below the age of seventeen. Thus, adults have no comparable category of offense -- these are the crimes of childhood.

Considering Runaway and Truancy as true status offenses, the referral

rate shows that 240 or 7% of the total referrals to the Department were status offenses. A closer examination of this information demonstrates that 73% of the offenses were of a delinquent conduct nature, while the remaining 26% of the offenses were CINS offenses. Crimes against property, 58% of the total referrals, decreased from 2,347 in 1975 to 2,075 in 1976. Violent allegations, 4% of the total referrals, also decreased in 1976 -- 187 in 1975 to 139 in 1976 -- a decrease of 26%.

The ethnic breakdown of Bexar County is 48% Mexican American, 44% Anglo, and 8% Non-White, which includes Blacks, Orientals, etc.<sup>2</sup> In Table No. 2 however, the referral rate by ethnicity shows that 29% were Anglo, 60% Mexican American and 11% Black -- a disproportionate distribution. Interestingly, this distribution is unchanged from the ethnic breakdown reported in 1975. Of note, when these figures were examined considering the sex and ethnic distribution, was that 42% of the female referrals were Anglo, 8% Black, and 48% Mexican American -- not in line with overall referral distribution by ethnicity.

Of the referred children, 57% had never previously been referred to our Department; 80% had not previously been adjudicated; 97% were referred by a law enforcement agency; 41% lived with both parents; and 60% were enrolled in school at the time of their referral.

When the trend in monthly referrals in 1976 was compared with the years 1971-75, (See Figure #1, pg. A5) a noticeable similarity was evident. While the 1976 monthly totals were lower, a pattern of monthly referrals increasing in the spring, dropping abruptly in early summer, then increasing toward the end of the summer and fall was consistent with those established in previous years. Table No. 5 (pg. A6) illustrates this

point in a different fashion.

Table No. 6  
Detention Breakdown by Sex

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Not Detained	1599	353	1951
Detained	1274	337	1611

NOTE: These figures reflect the total referrals to the department.

In addition to this number 225 children who were clients of other agencies and 178 children who were held for various reasons which did not necessarily constitute a referral to the department were detained, bringing the total number of children held in the Detention Center to 2,014.

Table No. 6 reflects the breakdown by sex of referrals detained in 1976, 52% of the detained children were referred for delinquent offenses and 48% for CINS type of offenses, This suggests that the type of offense was not a primary determining factor in who was or was not detained. The ethnic breakdown of detained children was 29% Anglo; 10% Black and 61% Mexican American -- figures consistent with the departmental referral ethnic distribution. The length of detention did not appear to differ significantly between children referred for delinquent offenses and children referred for CINS offenses.

Table No. 8 (pg. A7) and Table No. 9 (pg. A8) reflect the dispositions of 1976, Table No. 10 (pg. A9) shows that in the period from 1972 through 1976 there was an increase in the percentage of total referrals that had a dispositional determination. Also, of note was the increased use of Informal Adjustment over this period. Figure No. 2 (pg. A10) illustrates the trends in Commitments to the Texas Youth Council over the last four years, May and August appear to be the peak commitment months in each



of the compared years.

Tables No. 11 thru 18 (pgs. A11-18) reflect personal characteristics of the the client/family in different sections of the County, considering school, living situation and family income.

On page A19 a Census Tract Map shows rates of referrals per Census Tract within Bexar County.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Of the 3,028 cases 80% of the total referrals submitted to the District Attorney for Certification, 2,376 or 78% were accepted, 473, 21% were rejected and 179 -- 8% were first accepted and then rejected.

All individuals appearing before the referee for a detention hearing if the child is to be held, and all individuals appearing before the Juvenile Court, must be represented by Counsel. In some situations Guardian Ad Litem's have to be appointed to protect the interests of the child. In 1976, 577 attorneys were appointed as counsel for children whose parents could not afford to retain their own attorney and 150 attorneys were appointed as Guardian Ad Litem for children whose situations warranted special attention.

Table No. 7  
 1976 Referrals to  
 Youth Services Project 3

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Reason for Referral:			
Affray	5	5	10
Theft U/\$5	513	370	883
Inhaling Intoxicants	195	19	194
Liquor Violation	157	21	178
Runaway	65	185	250
Ungovernable	134	131	265
Disorderly Conduct	78	19	97
Truancy	100	44	144
Loitering	15	2	17
Other	162	80	242
TOTAL	1424	876	2300

(82 Miscellaneous Referrals not included)

TOTAL REFERRALS TO YSP:

From all law enforcement agencies:	507
From Juvenile Probation:	120
From Night/YSP:	1,282
From the community:	<u>477</u>
TOTAL:	2,386

In order to arrive at the number of total delinquency referrals in Bexar County for 1976, the referrals to Juvenile Probation and YSP are combined, with the exception of their community referrals (477) which are not official referrals. This gives a total of 5,471 referrals.

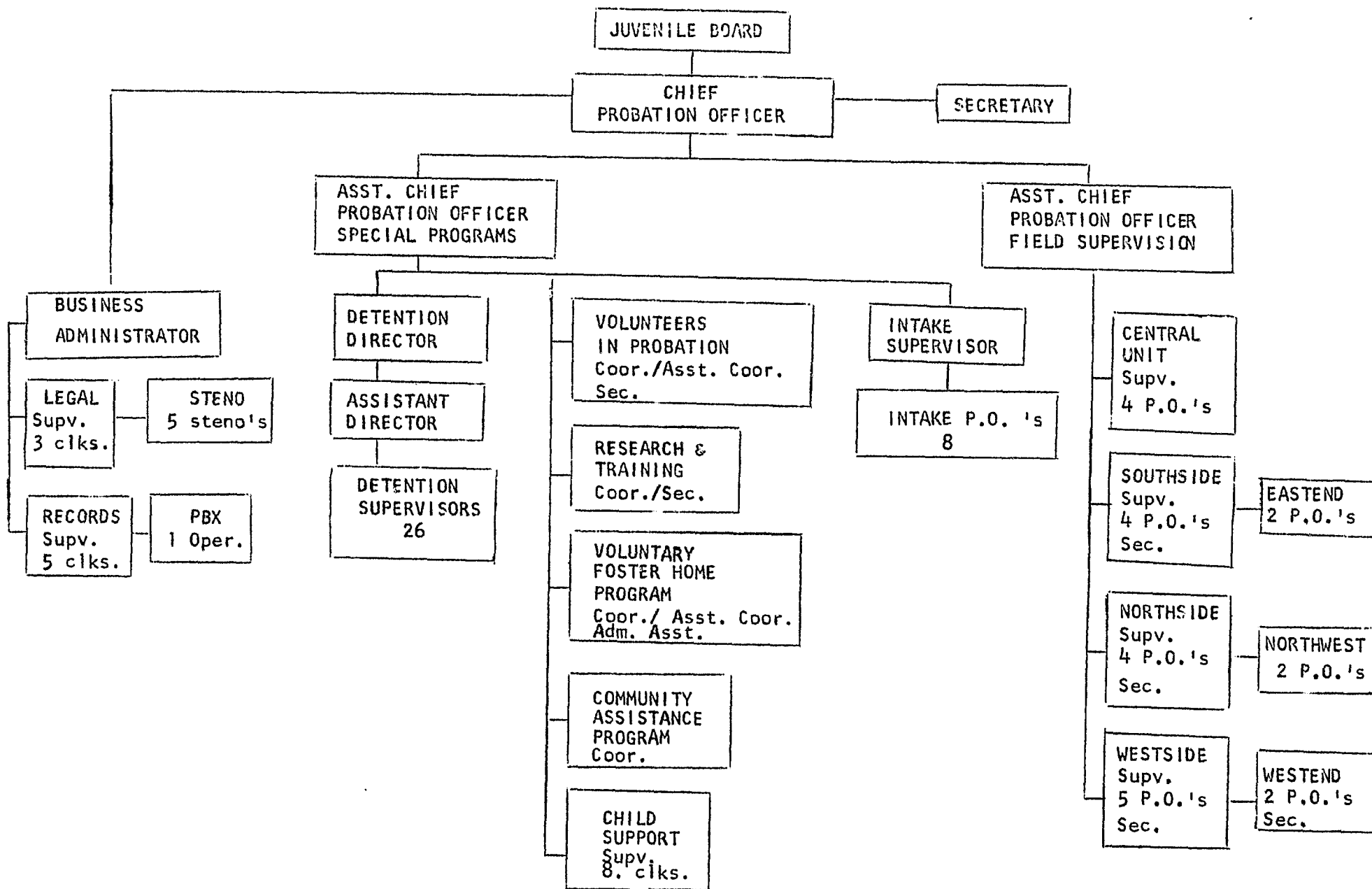
PART II  
FOOTNOTES

1. A Report on Population: San Antonio and Bexar County update Sept. 1975. Comprehensive Planning Division, Planning and Community Development Dept., City of San Antonio.
2. Ibid.
3. Report on the 1976 Yearly Intake Status, Youth Services Project, Human Resources & Services, City of San Antonio.

PART III

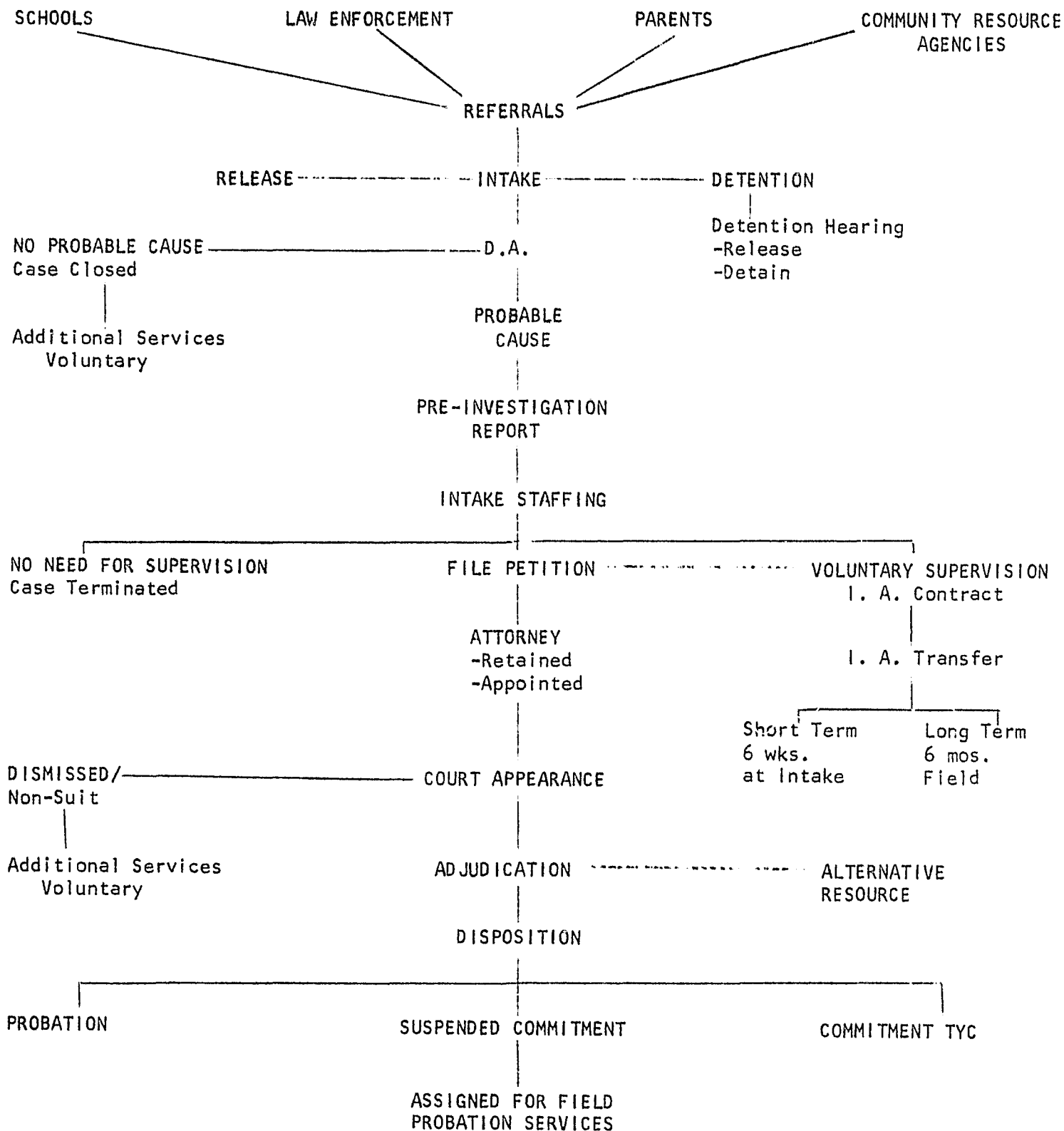
APPENDIX

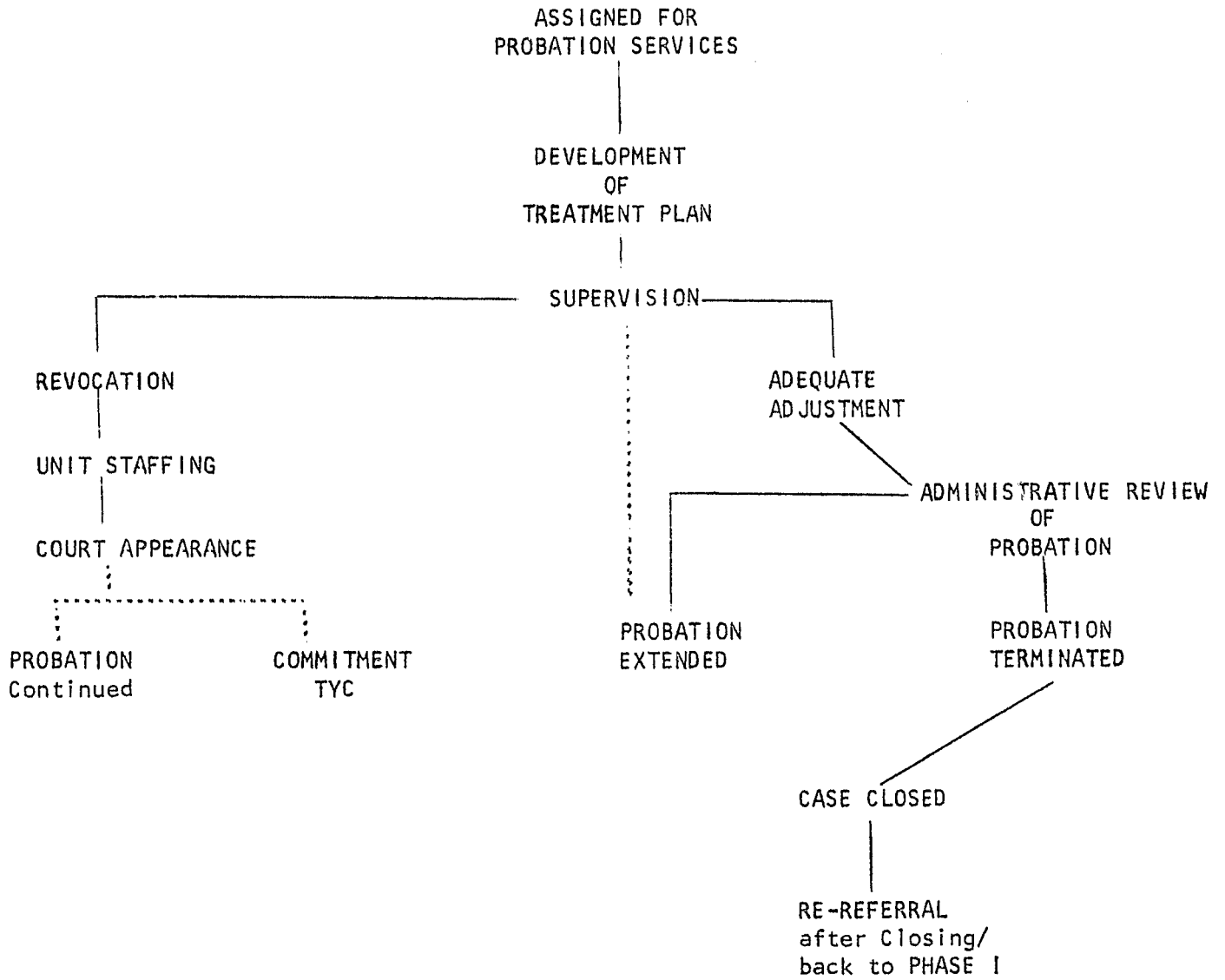
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



JUVENILE FLOW CHART

PHASE I





Mandatory \_\_\_\_\_

Flexible - - - - -

Table No. 1  
Monthly Expenditures Per Number of Children  
for Residential Facilities

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Annual Expenditures	Monthly Avgs.
Alamo Boys Ranch	# 10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	11	11	9	10	26,541	2,212
	\$ 2,015	1,885	2,015	1,950	1,976	2,150	1,910	1,245	2,100	2,880	2,700	2,440		
Boys Inc.	# 13	18	17	11	11	13	9	9	5	5	5	5	18,083	1,507
	\$ 2,067	2,724	2,613	1,645	1,638	2,477	1,326	1,086	800	527	793	390		
Boysville	# 1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	6,870	573
	\$ 50	50	50	50	50	450	1,140	900	1,130	1,200	900	900		
Foster Homes	#			1									72	72
	\$			72										
Friends School	# 3	3	3	3	3								2,964	593
	\$ 605	565	605	585	605									
Girlsville	#						1	1		1	2	4	2,002	400
	\$						92	92		310	270	1,240		
Meadowbriar	#					1				1			306	153
	\$					145				161				
St. Francis	# 1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1	1	1	1,928	161
	\$ 75	75	75	75	88	390	310	30		310	300	300		
Settlement Club	#							1		1	1	1	750	150
	\$							150		150	150	150		
St. Michael's	# 1	1											75	38
	\$ 50	25												
St. Paul's	# 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,200	100
	\$ 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Faith Ranch	#	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	825	75
	\$	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75		
Teen Challenge	# 3	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,132	178
	\$ 235	291	326	210	217	210	109	109	105	109	105	109		
Villa Bethany	#										1	1	293	147
	\$										91	202		
West TX Boys Ranch	# 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,820	228
	\$ 100	100	100	100	100	100	620		600					
Wolverines	# 10	11	14	13	13	13	19	24	26	28	30	19	26,530	2,210
	\$ 1,175	1,205	1,530	1,560	1,750	1,875	2,540	2,780	2,660	3,530	3,485	2,440		
Salvation Army	# 4	4	5	4	5	2	4	6	7	6	7	7	11,970	998
	\$ 620	700	505	510	555	600	850	1,526	1,526	1,526	1,526	1,526		
TOTAL	# 50	58	60	50	52	50	52	59	54	62	63	55	104,350	8,697
TOTAL	\$ 7,091	7,794	7,993	6,932	7,154	8,572	9,071	9,297	9,316	10,777	10,495	9,871		

#Number of Children paid for at each facility.  
\$Amount of money paid to each facility per month.



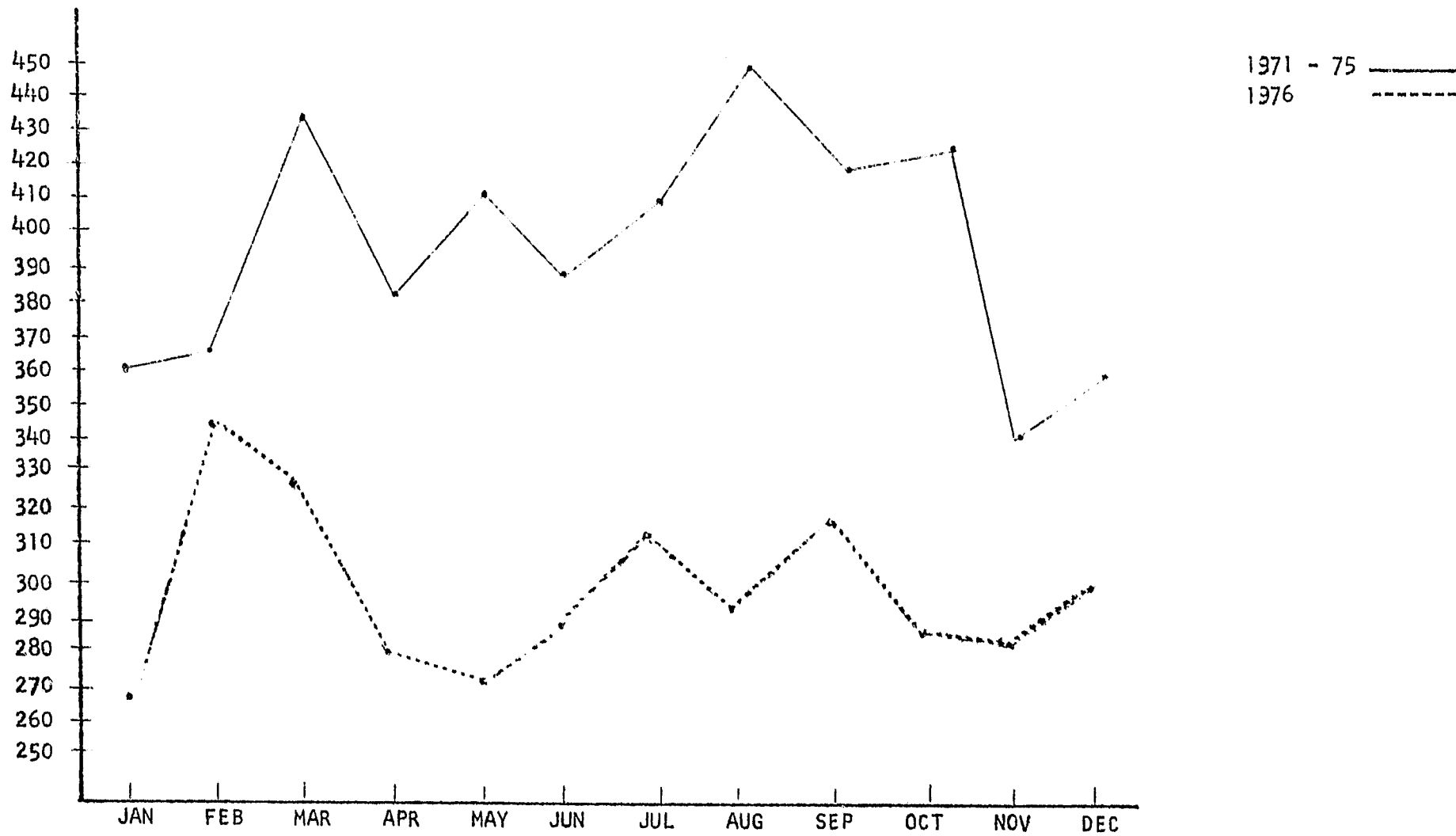


Figure No. 1  
 1971-1975 Average Monthly Referrals Compared to 1976 Monthly Referrals

$$\text{Average Monthly Rate } \frac{23,642}{72} \frac{\text{total referrals}}{\text{months}} = 328.36$$

Table No. 5

## Number of Monthly Referrals - 1971 - 1976

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	MONTHLY AVG. BY YEAR
1976	267	342	326	277	272	287	313	289	315	285	281	308	3562	297
1975	312	330	338	350	346	318	358	338	380	360	246	378	4054	336
1974	317	240	298	301	332	286	314	327	278	431	293	323	3740	312
1973	244	252	336	273	303	272	303	342	312	278	254	221	3390	283
1972	333	344	354	312	332	349	337	375	320	322	211	211	2800	233
1971	321	363	506	399	482	454	425	540	470	407	378	351	5096	425

Table No. 8

COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISPOSITION OF CASES IN 1976

<u>DISPOSITIONS:</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Committed to Texas Youth Council	89	18	107
Placed on Probation	302	47	349
Continued on Probation	32	6	38
Total Probation	334	53	387
In Need of Supervision	17	26	43
Not Delinquent	18	1	19
Non-Suits	152	26	178
Custody Change	3	1	4
Transferred to Criminal Court	3	0	3
Committed to Austin State School	3	0	3
Released from Probation	196	33	229
Records Sealed	97	32	129
Placed on Informal Adjustment	856	251	1,107
Released from Informal Adjustment	684	240	924
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS IN 1976:	2,754	728	3,482

Table No. 9  
Dispositions By Sex and Offense

REASON	Probation		Cont'd. Probation		Commitment T.Y.C.		In Need of Supervision		Not Delinquent		Transferred to Criminal Court		TOTALS
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
<u>HOMICIDE</u>													
A. Murder	3				3						3		9
B. Criminal Neg. Homicide	1												1
<u>ROBBERY</u>	30	4	2		9				2				17
<u>ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES</u>													
A. Aggravated Assault	5				1	2							8
B. Assault	3		1		2								6
<u>BURGLARY</u>	125	8	8		33		1	10					186
<u>THEFT</u>													
A. \$200.00 and Over	16	1	2		1								20
B. Under \$200.00	10	27	4	3	6	5							85
<u>UNAUTHORIZED USE OF VEHICLE</u>	11	1			1								16
<u>WEAPONS</u>	11	1			2								14
<u>ARSON</u>	8				2								10
<u>SEX OFFENSE</u>													
A. Rape	3				1				1				5
B. Other	4								1				5
<u>DRUGS</u>													
A. Narcotics	3									1			4
B. Marijuana	22	1	5		6	1			1				36
<u>VANDALISM</u>													
A. Criminal Misch. \$200 & Over	1												1
B. Criminal Misch. U/\$200	7	1			3				2				13
<u>FORGERY</u>	2				1	1							4
<u>VIOLATION OF PROBATION</u>			1		11	7		1					20
<u>OTHER</u>	6	3	9	3	4	2	17	24	1				69
 SUB TOTALS	 302	 47	 32	 6	 89	 18	 17	 26	 18	 1	 3	 -	 559
 TOTALS	 349		 38		 107		 43		 19		 3		 559

Table No. 10

Number of Dispositions and Averages  
1972 - 1976

Year	1972			1973			1974			1975			1976		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
No. of Yearly Referrals	3800			3390			3740			4054			3562		
Dispositions	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Placed On Informal Adjustment	297	33.44	7.8	354	35.43	10.44	453	39.98	12.11	874	54.48	21.55	1107	60.13	31.07
Probation and Probation Continued	331	32.27	8.7	352	35.23	10.38	378	33.36	10.10	413	25.74	10.18	387	21.02	10.86
Committed Texas Youth Council	83	9.34	2.18	69	6.9	2.03	95	8.38	2.5	119	7.4	2.9	107	5.8	3.0
Not Delinquent	17	1.9	.44	9	.9	.27	10	.888	.26	13	.81	.32	13	1.0	.53
Non-Suits	160	18.0	4.2	215	21.5	6.3	193	17.0	5.16	175	10.9	4.3	178	9.7	5.0
CINS							4	.35	.10	10	.62	.25	43	2.3	1.2
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS	888			999			1143			1604			1841		
	23.37			29.47			30.29			39.57			51.67		

\*\*Legend:

1. Total number of this type of disposition for the year out of the total number of referrals.
2. % that #1 is of total dispositions.
3. % that #1 is of total referrals.

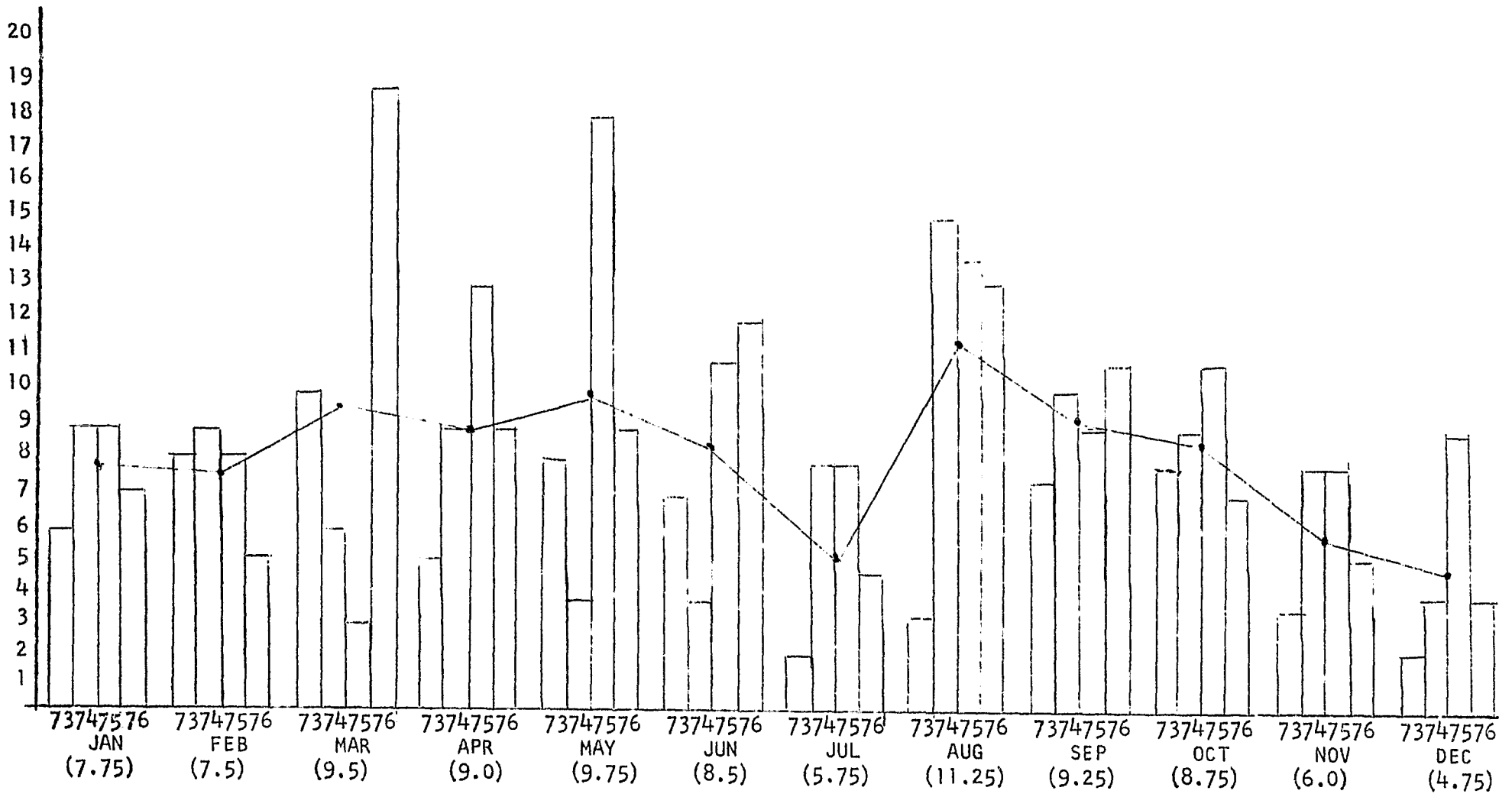


Figure No. 2

Average No. of Commitments Per Month, 1973-1976 8.125

Year	Total Commitments Per Year
1973	69
1974	95
1975	119
1976	107

Table No. 11  
 Personal Data On Juveniles  
NORTHSIDE

SCHOOL STATUS

Grade Completed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
IN SCHOOL	55	78	147	209	176	85	12	762	80%
DROPPED OUT	9	66	31	34	26	2		168	17%
SUSP./EXPELLED	1	5	9	14	2			31	3%
TOTAL	65	149	187	257	204	87	12	961	27%

LIVING SITUATION

Parents	One Parent	Natural & Step	Adopted Parents	Foster Family	Relative	Other	TOTAL
419 44%	358 37%	97 10%	8 .8%	-	29 3%	50 5%	961

FAMILY INCOME

Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Over \$10,000	TOTAL
73 8%	199 20%	280 29%	409 43%	961

Table No. 12  
Personal Data On Juveniles  
SOUTHSIDE

SCHOOL STATUS

Grade Completed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
IN SCHOOL	58	49	79	114	73	19	2	394	70%
DROPPED OUT	18	57	41	23	9	1		149	26%
SUSP./EXPELLED	1	2	6	7	3	2		21	4%
TOTAL	77	108	126	144	85	22	2	564	16%

LIVING SITUATION

Parents	One Parent	Natural & Step	Adopted Parents	Foster Family	Relative	Other	TOTAL
223 39%	224 40%	60 10%	5 .8%	1 .1%	25 4%	26 5%	564

FAMILY INCOME

Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Over \$10,000	TOTAL
106 19%	166 29%	198 35%	94 17%	564



Table No. 13  
 Personal Data On Juveniles  
EASTSIDE

SCHOOL STATUS

Grade Completed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
IN SCHOOL	54	59	62	96	63	19	8	361	67%
DROPPED OUT	15	93	26	28	8			170	32%
SUSP./EXPELLED		4	1	2	1			8	1%
TOTAL	69	156	89	126	72	19	8	539	15%

LIVING SITUATION

Parents	One Parent	Natural & Step	Adopted Parents	Foster Family	Relative	Other	TOTAL							
156	29%	284	53%	45	8%	3	.5%	2	.3%	20	3%	29	5%	539

FAMILY INCOME

Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Over \$10,000	TOTAL				
133	25%	230	43%	109	20%	67	12%	539

Table No. 14  
 Personal Data On Juveniles  
WESTSIDE

SCHOOL STATUS

Grade Completed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
IN SCHOOL	108	124	145	237	136	41	2	790	67%
DROPPED OUT	48	176	83	37	14	1		359	30%
SUSP./EXPELLED	5	16	3	2				29	2%
TOTAL	161	316	231	276	153	42	2	1,181	33%

LIVING SITUATION

Parents	One Parent	Natural & Step	Adopted Parents	Foster Family	Relative	Other	TOTAL
380 32%	584 49%	77 7%	9 .7%	-	81 7%	50 4%	1,181

FAMILY INCOME

Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Over \$10,000	TOTAL
448 38%	384 3.3%	234 19%	115 10%	1,181

Table No. 15  
 Personal Data On Juveniles  
VALLEY-HI/NORTHWEST

SCHOOL STATUS

Grade Completed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
IN SCHOOL		4	11	28	19	6	1	69	73%
DROPPED OUT	4	6	5	9				24	25%
SUSP./EXPELLED	1			1				2	2%
TOTAL	5	10	16	38	19	6	1	95	3%

LIVING SITUATION

Parents	One Parent	Natural & Step	Adopted Parents	Foster Family	Relative	Other	TOTAL
46 48%	31 33%	11 11%	-	-	2 2%	5 5%	95

FAMILY INCOME

Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Over \$10,000	TOTAL
10 11%	16 17%	34 36%	35 36%	95

Table 16  
Personal Data On Juveniles  
OUT COUNTY

SCHOOL STATUS

Grade Completed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
IN SCHOOL	3	9	10	20	19	7	2	70	44%
DROPPED OUT	3	73	7	3	2			88	55%
SUSP./EXPELLED			1	1				2	1%
TOTAL	6	82	18	24	21	7	2	160	4%

LIVING SITUATION

Parents	One Parent	Natural & Step	Adopted Parents	Foster Family	Relative	Other	TOTAL
66 41%	55 34%	13 8%	1 .6%	-	4 3%	21 13%	160

FAMILY INCOME

Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Over \$10,000	TOTAL
42 26%	45 28%	30 19%	43 27%	160

Table No. 17  
 Personal Data On Juveniles  
OUT STATE

SCHOOL STATUS

Grade Completed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
IN SCHOOL			3	2	1	3		9	15%
DROPPED OUT		34	5	8	5	1		53	85%
SUSP./EXPELLED								-	-
TOTAL		34	8	10	6	4		62	2%

LIVING SITUATION

Parents	One Parent	Natural & Step	Adopted Parents	Foster Family	Relative	Other	TOTAL
30 48%	24 39%	2 3%	-	-	2 3%	4 6%	62

FAMILY INCOME

Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Over \$10,000	TOTAL
10 16%	23 37%	13 21%	16 26%	62

Table No. 18  
 Personal Data On Juveniles  
COMBINED SECTIONS

SCHOOL STATUS

Grade Completed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
IN SCHOOL	278	319	458	710	487	180	26	2458	69%
DROPPED OUT	96	500	203	144	63	5		1011	28%
SUSP./EXPELLED	8	27	20	27	9	2		93	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3562</b>	

LIVING SITUATION

Parents	One Parent	Natural & Step	Adopted Parents	Foster Family	Relative	Other	TOTAL
1321 37%	1560 44%	305 9%	26 .7%	3 .08%	163 5%	184 5%	3562

FAMILY INCOME

Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Over \$10,000	TOTAL
822 23%	1063 30%	898 25%	779 22%	3562

1976  
 Rates of Referrals to  
 Bexar County Juvenile Probation  
 by Census Tract

□	--	0 - 20
○	--	21 - 40
△	--	41 - 60
■	--	61 - 80
◆	--	81 - 100
◇	--	101 or more

