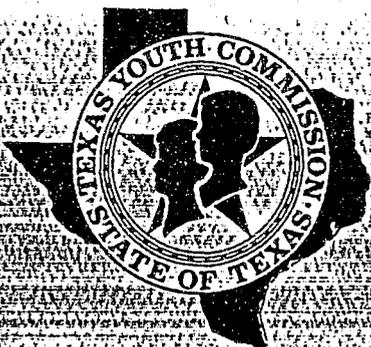


TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION

RESEARCH & PLANNING



147D64

147064

TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION

**Overrepresentation
of
Minorities
in the
Juvenile Justice System**

June 1993

147064

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
Texas Youth Commission

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Prepared by:

Department of Research and Planning

**Charles Jeffords, Ph.D., Director of Research and Planning
Jan Lindsey, M.P.A., Policy Analyst
Scott McNitt, M.S., Research Specialist**

Table of Contents

Page

List of Tables and Charts	ii-iii
Executive Summary	iv-x
I. Minority Overrepresentation: A National Problem	1
Minority Overinvolvement in Delinquency	2
Juvenile Justice System Factors	2
II. Minority Overrepresentation: A Texas Problem	6
Minority Overinvolvement in Delinquency	7
Juvenile Justice System Factors	7
Juvenile Delinquency Statistics	9
III. Minority Overrepresentation: A TYC Problem	24
TYC's Population	24
TYC's Response to Minority Issues	24
Minority Assessment	27
Minority Placement	29
IV. Conclusions and Recommendations	42-45
Appendices:	
A - Recommendations of the Subcommittee on Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System of the Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board	46
B - Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 Through June by Probation Department	47
C - TYC Initial Placement Form Instructions	59
D - TYC Initial Placement Form	60
E - Tests of Statistical Significance	61
F - Previous Residential Placements by Ethnicity New Non-Violent Commitments - FY 1992	62
Bibliography	73

List of Tables and Charts

	Page
Table 1	1992 Commitment Rates Per Population for Texas 10
Chart 1	Delinquent Referral Rate per 100 Population by Fiscal Year 11
Table 2	1992 Commitment Rates for the State and Major Metropolitan vs. Non-Metropolitan Counties 13
Table 3	1992 Commitment Rates by Major Metropolitan Counties 15
Table 4	1992 Certification Rates for the State and Major Metropolitan vs. Non-Metropolitan Counties 16
Table 5	1992 Certification Rates by Major Metropolitan Counties 17
Table 6	1992 Combined Certification and Commitment Rates for the State and Major Metropolitan vs. Non- Metropolitan Counties 19
Table 7	1992 Combined Certification and Commitment Rates by Major Metropolitan Counties 20
Table 8	Delinquency Information of FY 1992 New Commitments: by Ethnicity 22
Table 9	Prior Placements of FY 1992 New Commitments: By Ethnicity 23
Chart 2	Ethnicity of Texas Juvenile Population and TYC Population . 25
Chart 3	Commitments by Calendar Year 26
Table 10	Security Level of Initial Placements of FY 1992 Commitments/Recommitments by Risk and Ethnicity . . . 31
Table 11	Placement Type of Initial Placements of FY 1992 Non-High Risk Commitments/Recommitments by Ethnicity and Security of Placement 33

Table 12	Of Youth Released in FY 1992, Number and Percent Identified at Reception with Treatment Needs: by Ethnicity	35
Table 13	Of Youth Released in FY 1992 who Had Been Identified at Reception with Specialized Treatment Needs, Number and Percent who Entered and Completed 90 Days of Treatment: By Ethnicity	37
Table 14	Capital Offender Treatment Rates by Fiscal Year Released	39
Table 15	Sex Offender Treatment Rates by Fiscal Year Released	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION - A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Nationwide, Black youth account for approximately 15% of the total youth population (Fagen, Slaughter, and Hartstone, 1987, p. 225) but represent 42% of all youth in correctional custody (U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1990, p. 3). The issue then becomes whether minority overrepresentation is caused by differences in delinquency rates among ethnic groups or by factors within the juvenile justice system. The evidence suggests that both are contributing factors.

Minority Overinvolvement in Delinquency. There is considerable evidence that minorities suffer disproportionately from many of the socio-economic ills often linked with crime such as poverty, unemployment, poor housing, and inadequate education (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1990, p. 44).

Juvenile Justice System Factors. Numerous studies have looked at possible juvenile justice system factors contributing to minority overrepresentation in juvenile correctional facilities. A study funded by the U.S. Department of Justice analyzed the results of 46 independent research efforts. Two-thirds of the studies found evidence of "disproportionate treatment of minorities", even after statistical controls were introduced (Pope and Feyerherm, 1990, p. 333). This disproportionate treatment could be caused by conscious or unconscious factors.

II. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION - A TEXAS PROBLEM

Initial research on minority overrepresentation in Texas revealed that there was indeed a problem in Texas. Fifty-nine percent of all Texas youth arrested in 1989 were minority, while 73% of all youth detained and 74% of all youth committed were minority (Office of the Governor, 1992, p. 3). TYC analysis of 1992 data reveals that the commitment rate per population for Black youth is eight times greater than for Anglo youth and the commitment rate per population for Hispanic youth is three times that of Anglo youth (see Table 1, p. 10).

Minority Overinvolvement in Delinquency. Higher levels of delinquent activity by minorities account for some, but not all, of this disparity. The referral rate for Black youth is three and a half times greater than for Anglo youth and the referral rate for Hispanic youth is twice that of Anglo youth (see Chart 1, p. 11).

Juvenile Justice System Factors. Even after taking into account higher referral rates for minorities, differences in commitment rates still exist. For example, commitments for violent offenses per referrals for violent offenses continue to show ethnic disparity in that the rate of violent offender commitments per violent felony referrals is 9.3 for Black youth, compared to 8.9 for Hispanic youth, and 4.8 for Anglo youth (see Table 2, p. 13).

When juveniles certified to stand trial as an adult are also considered and combined with commitments to TYC in order to get a complete picture of the rate at which juvenile offenders are removed from the community for delinquent acts, the pattern remains the same. Black juveniles have the highest combined certification/commitment rate per 100 felony delinquent referrals (8.2), with Hispanic youth somewhat lower (6.0), and Anglo youth the lowest rate of all (3.2) (see Table 6, p. 19).

An analysis to determine whether there are geographical differences in certification/commitment rates reveals, with few exceptions, this same pattern of differential rates based on ethnicity from most individual major metropolitan areas and from non-metropolitan areas as a whole (see Table 7, p. 20).

Finally, an analysis was conducted to determine if there were significant differences among ethnic groups committed to TYC for the first time. The data showed that while both minority and Anglo youth committed to TYC for the first time have about the same number of felony referrals and felony adjudications, there is a substantial difference in the number of prior placements to community residential treatment programs. A minority youth was twice as likely to have been committed to TYC without benefit of any prior community residential placement. For non-violent offenders committed to TYC, 61% of Black youth, 55% of Hispanic youth and only 28% of Anglo youth were committed without previously having had a prior residential placement (see Table 9, p. 23).

An analysis of Texas' juvenile justice statistics leads to the inescapable conclusion that Texas, like the nation at large, is dealing with a serious problem of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. While the extent to which socio-economic ills are contributing to this problem is unknown, public servants within the juvenile justice system itself are susceptible to exacerbating the problem if they do not take conscious efforts to avoid it.

III. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION - A TYC PROBLEM

Minorities account for 80% of TYC's current population as compared to 49% of Texas' juvenile population age 10-16 (see Chart 2, p. 25). While TYC has no control over the number and types of juveniles placed in its custody, the agency does make placement and treatment decisions that affect minority youth.

Placement. By policy, the level of restrictiveness of a TYC juvenile's placement is determined primarily by an objective measure of the juvenile's level of risk. The most recent analysis of placement by ethnicity shows that, once risk level is accounted for, Anglo youth are more likely to be placed in a secure facility than are minority youth (see Table 10, p. 31). However, further analysis indicates that this disproportionate placement of Anglo youth in secure facilities may be due to a disproportionate advantage in terms of access to specialized treatment, which is more likely to be provided in secure facilities (see Table 11, p. 33).

Treatment. Recently, TYC developed a tracking mechanism to determine the percentage of TYC juveniles with high specialized treatment needs who receive specialized treatment services. Due to limited resources, not all TYC youth needing specialized treatment are able to receive it.

Analysis of TYC's specialized treatment programs for youth who are capital offenders, sex offenders, chemically dependent or emotionally disturbed, indicates that while there is no ethnic difference in the provision of specialized treatment for youth who are sex offenders or chemically dependent, there are differences for capital offenders and youth who are emotionally disturbed. Specifically, of TYC youth who are emotionally disturbed, Anglos are much more likely to receive specialized treatment (39% of youth released in 1992) than are Black (13%) or Hispanic youth (15%) (see Table 13, p. 37); since the inception of the capital offender treatment program in 1989, Hispanic capital offenders have been more likely to receive specialized capital offender treatment (73%) than have either Black (53%) or Anglo youth (42%) (see Table 14, p. 39).

Further study of those programs with differential participation among the ethnicities is being conducted to determine causes for these disparities and to propose corrective action.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In Texas, as well as the nation, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system is cause for great concern. Available statistics suggest that our efforts to remedy this problem must address both the socio-economic conditions which may be the driving force behind minority overinvolvement in delinquency, as well as any structural factors within the juvenile justice system itself which may result in differential treatment of minority youth.

To reduce these problems, the following actions are recommended (pp. 42-45):

Issue 1: Prevention. Attention statewide should be directed toward identifying cost-effective prevention measures for all health and human services agencies and organizations involved with youth in order to address the state's at-risk population of juveniles, particularly minority children, likely to become involved in delinquency.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC develop a comprehensive library of materials and research studies on successful prevention initiatives, to be made available to communities and individuals interested in addressing at-risk juveniles, by 9-1-93.
- ▶ TYC develop a mechanism, such as a periodic newsletter, for informing communities and agencies involved with juveniles about recent developments in the area of prevention, by 1-1-94.
- ▶ TYC undertake a pilot project whereby TYC will provide technical assistance to a community to develop a full-scale delinquency prevention initiative targeted to those high-risk juvenile populations, by 1-1-95.

Issue 2: Guidelines. As proposed by both the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the Texas Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board's Subcommittee on Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, uniform criteria and guidelines for discretionary decision points in the juvenile justice system should be developed. (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1990, pp. 16, 17, 21, and 24 and Office of the Governor, 1992, pp. 16-17). Guidelines should address such decision points as arrest, detention intake, court petition, transfer, pre-placement assessment, and disposition: Local guidelines should be consistent

statewide in order to minimize the potential for differential treatment. Based on TYC's research, it is further recommended that prior residential placements be included as a consideration at the disposition decision point.

While TYC is limited in its authority and ability to address this issue, TYC can provide statistical analyses of selected decision points such as commitments in order to assist individual counties and courts evaluate the consistency of their decisions with established criteria.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC review admission guidelines for its specialized treatment programs and modify them as necessary to ensure that they are ethnically neutral.

Issue 3: Monitoring. Progress in addressing the system-wide issues raised in this report should be monitored and evaluated at regular intervals.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC annually update the major conclusions of this report to determine the extent to which progress is being made to correct the overrepresentation of minorities in the juvenile justice system.
- ▶ TYC submit reports quarterly to all designated juvenile court judges and chief juvenile probation officers, detailing, at a minimum, the ethnic breakdown of juveniles committed to TYC, and prior residential placements for these juveniles.

Issue 4: Juvenile Justice Data Collection. Efforts should be made to upgrade juvenile justice data to permit more effective monitoring and evaluation of the juvenile justice system's progress in addressing minority overrepresentation issues.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that..

- ▶ TYC encourage the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission to use data from its new Casework computerized information system to analyze the state's performance regarding minority overrepresentation at those disposition decision points for which they collect statewide data. It is anticipated that by 1-94, TJPC's

Casework system will be collecting data on approximately 70% of the state's juvenile population.

- ▶ TYC modify its record-keeping forms in order to identify reasons for program selection and completion, based on recommendations resulting from the evaluation of TYC specialized treatment programs (See Issue 5).

Issue 5: Evaluation of TYC Specialized Treatment. A program evaluation of all TYC specialized services that have disproportionate treatment of minority youth should be conducted.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ A TYC process improvement team evaluate TYC's specialized treatment programs, and recommend corrective action, where appropriate, by 7-15-93.

Issue 6: Encourage Self-Evaluation of All Juvenile Justice Agencies. Each agency involved in the juvenile justice system, whether state or local, should be encouraged to examine its policies and practices for evidence of differential treatment.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC distribute executive summaries of this report, individual probation department data, and subsequent annual updates to all state and local agencies involved in the juvenile justice system, encouraging them to examine their own policies and practices in this area. State and local agencies choosing to conduct self-evaluations will be identified in TYC's annual updates to serve as contacts for other agencies interested in pursuing a similar course of action. Copies of the entire report will be available to all interested parties upon request.

Issue 7: Encourage Community Treatment and Placement Inventory. Each community should be encouraged to conduct an inventory of its community treatment and placement options for juvenile offenders, both residential and non-residential, to determine whether the court has a sufficient number of community programs for placement of minority youth as an alternative to TYC commitment. In those communities with an insufficient number of community

placements available for and accessible to minority youth, a plan should be prepared to develop potential resources.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC develop the necessary resources by 12-31-93 to serve as a statewide clearinghouse for all communities interested in obtaining information on successful strategies used by communities which have already conducted an inventory of their own local community treatment and placement options.

OVERREPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

I. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION: A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Overrepresentation of minorities in the nation's criminal justice system has long been an acknowledged phenomenon. A 1990 study reported that,

"nearly one in four (23%) Black males (age 20 through 29) were either in prison or under correctional supervision in mid-1989. The comparable figure for young White males was 6.2%. Thus, young Black males are at nearly four times greater risk of coming under correctional supervision than are young White males" (Mauer, 1990, cited in Pope and Feyerherm, 1990, p. 327).

An examination of the juvenile population reveals the same disproportionate representation of minorities in the juvenile system. When compared to their representation in the population at large, a disproportionately larger percentage of minority youth are arrested as well as placed in correctional custody. Nationwide, Black youth account for about 15 percent of the total youth population but represent 50 percent of the arrests for property crime and approximately 33% of all juvenile offenses involving violence (Fagen, Slaughter, and Hartstone, 1987, p. 225). At the deep end of the juvenile justice system, 42% of all juveniles in custody were Black according to the 1989 Children in Custody census conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice (1990, p. 3). Clearly then, the facts lead to the inescapable conclusion that minorities are overrepresented in our nation's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

To respond effectively, it is critical to determine the reasons for such overrepresentation of minorities. Two global explanations have been advanced. Some argue that minorities are overrepresented because they are disproportionately involved in delinquency. Others claim that the justice system itself contributes to minority overrepresentation, either intentionally or unintentionally. Those arguing that minority youth are more "prone" to delinquent behavior point to the higher arrest rate for minority youth, which is five times that for Anglo youth (U.S. Department of Justice, 1992, p. 279). Others, relying on self-report data, particularly the results of the National Youth Survey, conclude that "there are few, if any, substantial and consistent differences between the delinquency involvement of different racial groups" (Huizinga and Elliot, 1987, p. 215).

A review of the literature on this issue provides convincing evidence that both higher delinquency participation rates by minorities, as well as factors within the juvenile justice system contribute to the overrepresentation of minority youth in our nation's juvenile justice system.

Minority Overinvolvement in Delinquency. Those arguing that minorities are overinvolved in delinquency often point to socio-economic factors, such as poverty, unemployment, poor housing and inadequate education as the ultimate root cause. And, in fact, these factors do impact minorities to a much greater degree than they do the majority population. "Approximately 73 to 75% of minority youth are in the lower social classes as measured by Hollingshead Index of Social Position" (Huizinga and Elliot, 1987, p. 221). More specifically, "a Black child's father is twice as likely as a White child's father to be unemployed...a Black child is 40% more likely than a White child to be behind in grade level and 15% more likely to drop out of school, and a Black youth is twice as likely as a White youth to be unemployed" (Edelman, 1989, cited in National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1990, p. 44). Similarly, "Hispanics under the age of 18 have a greater chance of being in need of welfare services than do Whites of the same age group" (Hogan and Siu, 1988, cited in National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1990, p. 44). In addition, Native American children live in families with an average family income of less than \$12,000, and Native American communities are plagued with high unemployment, poor housing, and high substance abuse rates (ibid). The evidence is persuasive that minorities suffer disproportionately from many socio-economic ills often linked to delinquency. While this evidence suggests that minorities may be participating in delinquency at a higher rate, it does not provide a complete explanation of minority overrepresentation. Krisberg et al. (1987) analyzed both juvenile arrest data from the Uniform Crime Reports and self-report data from the National Youth Survey and concluded that while Black youth have a higher arrest rate than Anglo youth, the magnitude is not sufficient enough to account for the even higher incarceration rates. They stated: "Rather the data on arrests and self-reported crime raise further questions about juvenile justice decision-making processes that may be consciously or unwittingly exacerbating minority youth incarceration" (p. 200).

Juvenile Justice System Factors. The question still remains as to whether the juvenile justice system itself may be partially responsible for this minority overrepresentation. This argument suggests that intentional or unintentional structural biases may exist in the system, which lead to differential treatment of minorities.

Numerous studies across the country have been conducted to determine whether the juvenile justice system is structured in such a way that operates to the disadvantage of minority youth, regardless of whether that disadvantage

is intended or not. Pope and Feyerherm (1990) hypothesized that,

"the structure of justice decision making acts to the disadvantage of minority citizens. By 'structure' we mean to include at least three themes. First is the jurisdictional fragmentation which characterizes the justice system. Second, is the fragmentation of decision making even within jurisdictions, with decisions about youths being made separately by social workers, attorneys and judges, to name a few. And third is the myriad of variables which may be examined by decision makers in justifying their decisions" (p. 328).

A wide range of studies have been undertaken over the last several decades employing different research methodologies and sample sizes, focusing on different geographic locations, covering different time spans, and analyzing data at different decision points in the juvenile justice system. Not surprisingly, the results and conclusions have also varied. Some studies have shown ethnicity effects, some have not, and some have produced mixed results.

One difficulty in determining to what extent ethnicity may be a factor in juvenile justice decision-making is the multitude of variables which may be considered by the decision-makers. Many of the research studies deal with only a few of these variables. Often the variables are divided into offense-related or processing factors which one would expect to be considered, such as seriousness of offense, use of a weapon, prior record, prior disposition, etc. A second category often labelled non-offense variables focuses on offender characteristics such as ethnicity, age, sex, economic class, treatment needs, or behavior. By controlling for select variables, researchers have attempted to discover whether ethnicity or other offender traits impact the outcome or severity of the juvenile justice decision.

A review of the research literature reveals that many studies have found evidence of differential outcomes based on ethnicity. For example, results of a national study by Krisberg et al. (1987) found that "minority youth tend to be confined in secure facilities, whereas Anglo-American youth represent the majority of those confined in private facilities" (p. 200). In a study of 50,000 juveniles processed through multiple decision-making stages in a large southern state, Bishop and Frazier (1988), found that ethnicity had a direct effect on decisions made when offense-related or processing variables such as seriousness of offense, prior record, and prior disposition were taken into account. They reported that, "Blacks are more likely to be recommended for formal processing, referred to court, adjudicated delinquent, and given harsher dispositions than comparable white offenders" (p. 258). Being Black increased a juvenile's chances of being referred for formal processing by 11% and being

institutionalized or transferred to criminal court by 9% (ibid). Similar results were found by Fagen et al. (1987), who examined decision-making at six different decision points from apprehension through disposition. Racial disparities appeared at each point with minorities consistently receiving harsher dispositions. McCarthy and Smith (1986) concluded that ethnicity and class have a greater influence on the later stages of the juvenile court process than do legal factors. In 1971, Arnold analyzed the nature of the bias that was found in a mid-size city's juvenile court, and found that two-thirds of the differential handling of juveniles was the result of ethnic bias. Further analysis revealed that the bias was "one of not applying the law to the 'privileged' race rather than one of applying it with excessive severity to the minority groups" (p. 226). Examining the California juvenile justice system, Krisberg and Austin (1993) found "a picture of persistent, differential treatment for some minority groups after having accounted for pre-referral factors such as offense and prior record" (p. 127). They indicated that juvenile justice officials interviewed for their study cited the following reasons for minority overrepresentation: institutional racism within the juvenile justice system; staffing within law enforcement agencies, probation departments, and juvenile courts; poverty and joblessness; different family and cultural values; minority youth's understanding of the juvenile justice system; lack of resources; failure of schools; and drug involvement (ibid, pp. 129-132).

On the other hand, a number of studies have reported little evidence of ethnic bias in juvenile justice decisions. Both Cohen and Klugel (1978) and Phillips and Dinitz (1982) suggest that seriousness of offense and prior record, not ethnicity, are the major determinants of the severity of disposition. Of those studies that found no evidence of ethnic bias, some reported that decisions were often influenced by other factors unrelated to the seriousness of the offense. For example, Horwitz and Wasserman (1980), point to the presence of family and school problems and Carter (1979), identifies social class as the key determinants affecting disposition. Pope and Feyerherm (1990) state the following:

"One of the frequently-used control variables reflects some variation on the family composition/stability theme. Typically, controlling for such variables appears to reduce the difference in treatment accorded to white and minority youths. However, logically, what has occurred in these studies is the identification of the mechanism by which differences between white and minority youths are created. Whether these types of variables ought to be used in justice system decision making, and whether they ought to produce the degree of difference between white and minority youths that they appear to produce, are issues that

must be addressed. It is not sufficient to find a statistical method of reducing the difference between majority and minority youths; we must address the appropriateness of using those variables" (pp. 334-335).

Various explanations have been offered for these widely varying research conclusions. Some claim that contradictory findings are due to differences in research setting or time periods studied. Cohan and Klugel (1979) argue that studies producing evidence of bias use less sophisticated analytical tools than those studies finding no bias.

In an effort to make sense of these apparently contradictory research results, an exhaustive study funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice analyzed the methodology and results of 46 independent research efforts designed to assess the impact of ethnicity on juvenile justice decisions. As a result of their analysis, the researchers determined that "there appears to be no relationship between the methodological rigor of the studies and the existence of the findings of discrimination... Likewise the use of random sampling as opposed to total populations, and the use of larger aggregations of jurisdictions (e.g. statewide) did not appear to explain the differences in findings" (Pope and Feyerherm, 1990, p. 334).

Perhaps the most critical finding of this meta-analysis was that,

"the preponderance of findings from the research literature suggests both direct and indirect race effects or a mixed pattern (being present at some stages and not at others). Roughly one-third of the studies reviewed found no evidence of discrimination. The remaining two-thirds found evidence of disproportionate treatment of minorities, even after statistical controls were introduced. However, these were approximately evenly divided between those finding an overall pattern of discrimination and those we have labelled as mixed" (p. 333).

Other findings included "when selection bias does exist, it can occur at any stage of juvenile processing and...In some instances, small racial differences may accumulate and become more pronounced as minority youths are processed further into the juvenile justice system" (p. 334). Based on the results of these 46 research efforts, the study concludes that "there is substantial support for the statement that there are race effects in operation within the juvenile justice system, both direct and indirect in nature" (p. 335).

Available research appears to offer ample evidence that the juvenile justice system itself is a contributing factor to the problem of minority overrepresentation.

II. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION: A TEXAS PROBLEM

Given the evidence of ethnic disparity in the nation as a whole, it is the responsibility of Texas policy makers to determine whether this is a problem in Texas, and if so, to take steps to reduce it.

Research on minority overrepresentation in Texas' juvenile justice system is scarce. Recently, however, the federal government required each state receiving Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds to determine whether or not there is overrepresentation of minority youth in its juvenile justice system, and, if so, to propose corrective measures. In response to this federal mandate, the Texas Governor's Criminal Justice Division (CJD) formed a Subcommittee on Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System in 1990. Participating on the Subcommittee were representatives of juvenile court, juvenile probation, law enforcement, education and training, private organizations working with juveniles, the Governor's Office, and state agencies providing juvenile services, including the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC).

This subcommittee recently completed its work and reported that, "initial research into the question of overrepresentation of minority youth in the Texas juvenile justice system showed that there is indeed a problem" (Office of the Governor, 1992, p. 3). While only 49% of the Texas delinquency at-risk population (age 10-16) is minority (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990), 66% of all juveniles referred to court for delinquency offenses are minority youth (Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, 1992). Further into the juvenile justice system, minority youth represent 73% of all youths detained and 74% of all youths committed to TYC. The extent of overrepresentation differs between the two largest minority groups, with Hispanic youth being only slightly overrepresented in Texas, while the percentage of Blacks is much higher (Office of the Governor, 1992, p. 3). From this data, it is clear that Texas is consistent with the national picture of minority overrepresentation.

The Subcommittee also dealt with the question of whether this overrepresentation is due to minority overinvolvement in delinquency or selection bias within the juvenile justice system. The Subcommittee found evidence to support both explanations.

Minority Overinvolvement in Delinquency. The Subcommittee identified a number of socio-economic factors which they felt place Texas minority youth at-risk for overinvolvement in delinquency. The report noted that,

"In the state of Texas, 31% of Blacks and 27% of Hispanics live in poverty. The children of these poor families are about three times more likely to leave school than their wealthier peers. School status is linked to serious crime since 50% of all youths entering the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) are not attending school on a regular basis and the average educational achievement of Texas prison inmates is seventh grade. The living arrangement of a child is also a predictor of criminal involvement. Of all youths entering TYC about 50 percent live with their mother alone. This rate is even higher for Black children" (Office of the Governor, 1992, p. 7).

In response to these findings, the Subcommittee called for strong preventive measures to deal with these socio-economic conditions (see Appendix A).

Juvenile Justice System Factors. The Subcommittee also studied each step of the juvenile justice process to determine whether the juvenile justice system itself contributes to minority overrepresentation. The first problem encountered was the absence of data tracking juveniles throughout the justice system due to a combination of factors, including cost, incomplete automation of data records statewide, and legal constraints concerning confidentiality of juvenile records (such as Texas Family Code 51.14(b)). As a consequence, the Subcommittee was forced to rely on data from different samples with differing sample sizes at different points in the process, thus making it difficult to draw any definitive conclusions. While recognizing the limitations of the data, a rough picture does emerge which suggests that minority juveniles in Texas do tend to represent an increasingly larger percentage of those juveniles in the system the further the penetration. At the front end of the juvenile justice system, minorities accounted for 59% of those arrested, but 73% of those detained after arrest, and 74% of those committed to TYC (Office of the Governor, 1992, p. 3).

Minority overrepresentation appears to be greatest at those points in the process involving the decision of whether or not to place the juvenile in a secure facility. Black juveniles were confined in secure correctional facilities almost 3 times (2.9) their representation in the youth population, whereas Hispanic juveniles were confined only 1.2 times their representation in the youth population, and Anglo juveniles only half (0.5) of their representation in the population (Office of the Governor, 1992, p. 30). Missing from this data is such information as the severity of the offense committed and the availability

of alternative placement options, which would affect the detention decision and therefore impact the interpretation of these data. Nevertheless, the statistics describing the overrepresentation of minority youth in Texas are consistent with the results of the national studies described in Section I of this report.

It has been suggested that the greater discretionary authority within the juvenile justice system may explain why there is clearer evidence of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile system than in the adult system (Pope and Feyerherm, 1990, p. 328). This appears to be the case in Texas.

"Researchers have looked into the rate of youth-police contacts and the conclusion is that most law enforcement officers make decisions without clear guidance and uniformity. The same is true for detention intake personnel. In Texas, the Family Code (Section 53.02) requires the release of a juvenile unless he meets at least one of six criteria. In order for a youth to be detained, he must:

- ▶ be a fugitive;
- ▶ have committed a felony and may be dangerous to himself or others;
- ▶ be likely to abscond;
- ▶ have no parent or guardian able to return him to court;
- ▶ have no suitable supervision; or
- ▶ have been previously adjudicated.

According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), if the reasons stated above were followed objectively, no more than 10% of all arrested youths would be detained. In Texas, 30% of all referrals were detained in 1990" (Office of the Governor, 1992, p. 16).

Given the subjective nature of these criteria and the wide variation in possible interpretation and application, as evidenced by differences in NCCD proposed and actual detention percentages, the Subcommittee concluded that detention intake personnel, like law enforcement officers, have substantial discretionary authority "without clear guidance and uniformity" (Ibid). In addition, the Subcommittee noted, that

"Once a youth has been referred to juvenile court, a decision must be made whether or not to file a petition. This decision is made by an officer of the court or a prosecutor. Once again, these officials have wide discretion, and there are few guidelines for the

use of that discretion. This lack of uniformity in decision-making is documented by the fact that nationally, petitions are filed in 53% of the cases involving non-whites and only 36% of the cases involving whites. This trend is true for all types of offenses" (Office of the Governor, 1992, p. 17).

Other juvenile delinquency statistics corroborate the conclusions of the Subcommittee on Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System. Of particular interest are those data describing statewide juvenile referrals and commitments.

Juvenile Delinquency Statistics. An examination of Texas' juvenile referral and commitment data illustrate the extent to which disparities exist among ethnic groups. For every 10,000 Black juveniles in the population in 1992, 30.2 were committed to TYC; as compared with 11.7 Hispanic commitments per 10,000 Hispanic youth; and 3.8 Anglo commitments per 10,000 Anglo youth (see Table 1). The commitment rate for Hispanic youth is three times greater than the rate for Anglo youth, while the commitment rate for Black juveniles is a staggering eight times greater than the rate for Anglo juveniles. Commitment figures for 1992 are TYC projections based on available data for the first six months of 1992.

The question then becomes how much of this disparity is due to greater involvement in delinquency by minority youth and how much is attributable to factors within the juvenile justice system. One measure of the extent to which juveniles are participating in delinquency is the number of referrals to juvenile court for delinquent acts. Referrals are generally the juvenile justice system's equivalent to arrests. Referrals for 1992 are projected from six-month data collected by the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC, 1992). An analysis of referrals by juvenile population for each ethnic group reveals a substantially higher rate of delinquent activity for minority youth. For every 100 Black juveniles in Texas, there were 9.09 referrals for delinquent acts committed by Blacks; for every 100 Hispanic youth, there were 5.10 referrals for delinquent acts committed by Hispanics; and for every 100 Anglo youth, there were 2.49 referrals for delinquent acts by Anglos (see Chart 1).

While minority youth are much more likely to be referred to juvenile court for delinquent activity, the difference in referrals among ethnic groups is not as great as the difference in commitment rates. The referral rate for Hispanics is twice that of Anglos, and the referral rate for Black juveniles is three and a half times that of Anglos. While these differences are substantial, they are not the same order of magnitude as those differences in commitment rates (three times greater for Hispanics and eight times greater for Black youth). This suggests that only a portion of the disparity among ethnic groups can be accounted for by higher levels of delinquent activity by minorities.

Table 1
1992* Commitment Rates Per Population
for Texas

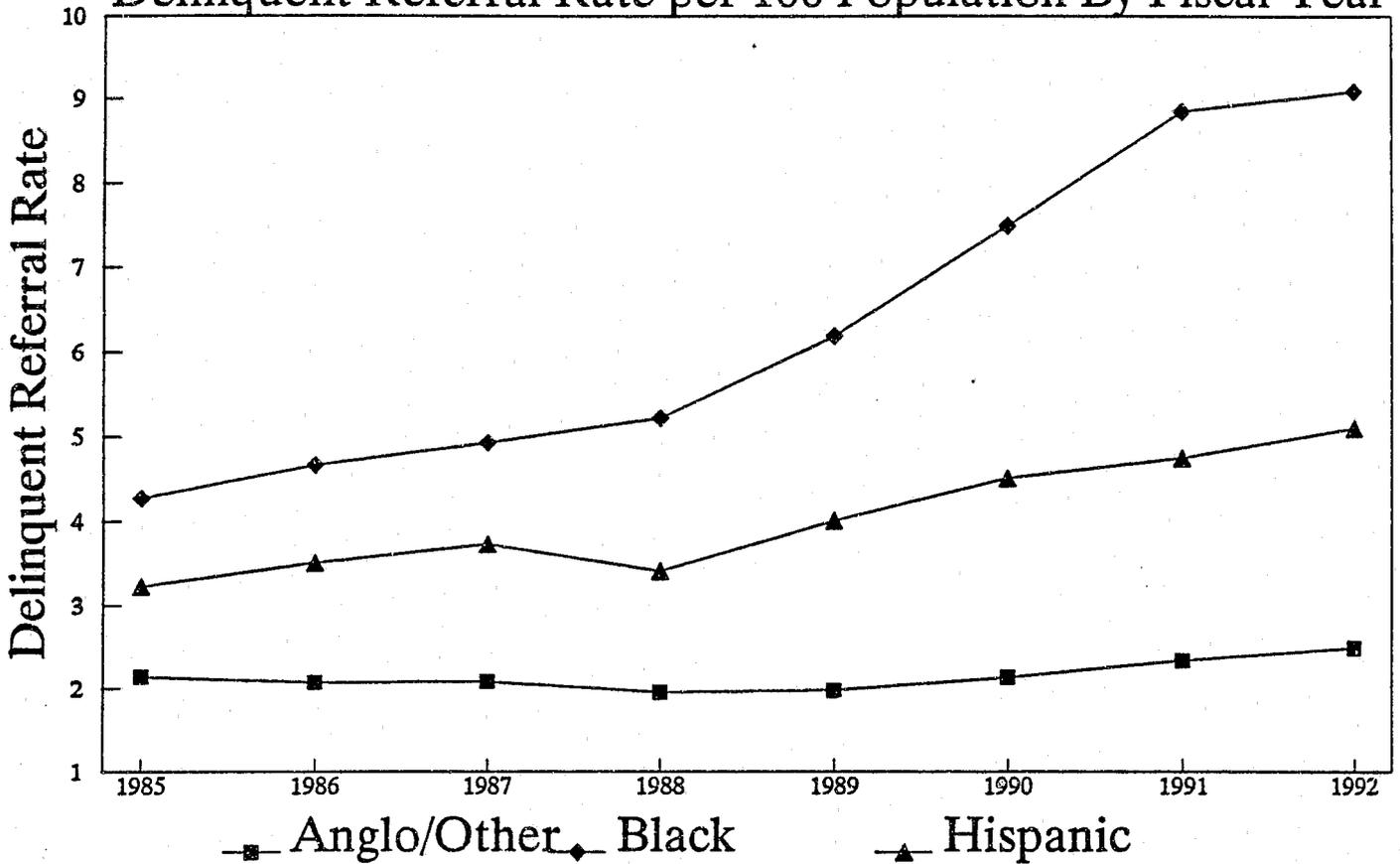
	<u>Commitments Per 10,000</u> <u>Population Ages 10-16</u>
Anglo	3.8
Black	30.2
Hispanic	11.7
Other	8.6
Total	10.0

**Commitments projected from the first 6 months of 1992.*

Conclusion: Black juveniles are 8 times more likely and Hispanic youth are 3 times more likely to be committed to TYC than are Anglo youth given their population in Texas.

Chart 1

Delinquent Referral Rate per 100 Population By Fiscal Year



Delinquent Referral Rate per 100 Population

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Anglo	2.15	2.08	2.08	1.95	1.98	2.14	2.34	2.49
Black	4.27	4.66	4.92	5.22	6.19	7.49	8.85	9.09
Hispanic	3.23	3.50	3.72	3.41	4.00	4.50	4.74	5.10
TOTAL	2.75	2.84	2.94	2.82	3.14	3.55	3.93	4.17

Conclusion: The delinquency referral rate is 3 1/2 time greater for Black youth and 2 times greater for Hispanic youth than for Anglo youth.

An analysis of the commitment rates of those juveniles already in the justice system, i.e. referrals, provides some indication of whether the remaining difference among ethnic groups may be attributable to the juvenile justice system. To determine whether minorities are treated differently in terms of dispositions received, it is necessary to analyze by ethnic group the commitment rates of those juveniles referred for delinquent acts. The average commitment rate for Texas juveniles already in the justice system is 2.4 out of every 100 delinquent referrals (see Table 2). Black youth exceed this average with a commitment rate of 3.4 per Black referrals, while Hispanic youth have an equivalent rate of 2.5 per 100 Hispanic referrals, and Anglo youth have a substantially lower rate of 1.4 per 100 Anglo referrals. This variation in commitment rate per referrals suggests that minorities are more likely than Anglos to receive a commitment disposition.

It is necessary at this point, however, to consider whether minorities might also be more likely to have been referred for more serious offenses than are Anglos. If so, one would expect minority youth to be committed at a higher rate, and in fact the data show that Black juveniles are responsible for a higher percentage of violent felonies than are other ethnic groups. Twelve percent of Black youth referred were for violent felonies, almost double the 7% figure for Hispanic and 6% for Anglo youth (TJPC, 1991, p. 12).

Limiting the focus to an analysis of violent offender commitments per violent delinquent referrals should reduce complications from this variable, and provide a better indication of whether ethnic groups are receiving comparable dispositions for comparable offenses. The data show that even these rates reflect disparity based on ethnicity. The statewide average rate of commitments for violent offenses per 100 violent delinquent felonies is 8.1 (see Table 2). Black youth have a rate of 9.3, Hispanic youth 8.9, and Anglo youth 4.8. As these rates show, minorities are almost twice as likely as Anglo youth to be committed for a violent felony offense. This analysis of available commitment data provides preliminary evidence that the high proportion of minorities committed to TYC is a result both of minority overinvolvement in delinquent activity as well as factors within the juvenile justice system.

Given this pattern of minority overrepresentation, the question arises as to whether this pattern holds true across the State or whether some areas of the State may be contributing more to this situation than others. A comparison of the major metropolitan counties with the remainder of the state (designated as non-metropolitan for this study) reveals a similar pattern of commitments based on ethnicity. In both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, Black youth have the largest commitment rate, followed by a somewhat lower commitment rate for Hispanic youth, and an even lower commitment rate still for Anglo youth (refer to Table 2).

Table 2
1992* Commitment Rates
For the State and Major Metropolitan vs. Non-Metropolitan Counties

		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
METRO	Anglo	82	1.6	82	3.4	23	5.4	59	2.9
	Black	245	3.7	245	7.0	88	8.9	157	6.2
	Hispanic	191	2.5	191	5.3	52	8.8	139	4.6
	Other	17	4.0	17	7.5	8	18.2	9	4.9
	Total	535	2.7	535	5.5	171	8.3	364	4.7
NON-METRO	Anglo	103	1.2	103	2.6	21	4.3	82	2.3
	Black	136	2.9	136	6.8	44	10.0	92	5.9
	Hispanic	182	2.4	182	5.5	42	9.0	140	4.9
	Other	2	0.8	2	1.9	1	7.7	1	1.1
	Total	423	2.0	423	4.5	108	7.7	315	3.9
TOTAL	Anglo	185	1.4	185	2.9	44	4.8	141	2.5
	Black	381	3.4	381	6.9	132	9.3	249	6.1
	Hispanic	373	2.5	373	5.4	94	8.9	279	4.8
	Other	19	2.8	19	5.7	9	15.8	10	3.6
	Total	958	2.4	958	5.0	279	8.1	679	4.3

* - Commitments and referrals from the first 6 months of 1992.

Conclusion: Whether examining commitments per delinquent referral, commitments per felony referral, violent offender commitments per violent felony referral, or non-violent offender commitments per non-violent felony referrals, minority youth are approximately twice as likely as Anglo youth to be committed to TYC.

Conclusion: Both major metropolitan counties and non-metropolitan counties have similar patterns of commitments based on ethnicity, with Black youth having the highest commitment rate per delinquent referral, followed by Hispanic and then Anglo youth.

An examination of the commitment data for each of the six largest counties comprising the metropolitan group, however, discloses a great deal of variation among urban counties (see Table 3). (See Appendix B for an ethnic breakdown of commitments from all probation departments in Texas.) Unfortunately, interpretation and analysis of these differences is complicated by the existence of a number of intervening variables which may have a tremendous impact on a court's decision to commit a juvenile. One important variable is the existence or absence of diversion and sentencing alternatives. The availability of such options in some counties and not in others will, in all probability, affect the extent to which the juvenile court commits adjudicated juveniles to TYC. For example, a secure county-operated juvenile corrections facility in Harris County provides Harris County courts with a disposition option other than TYC, that is not generally available to other counties.

Another variable affecting county commitment rates are county-by-county differences in the processing of juveniles. A notable example is the practice of transferring juveniles to stand trial as an adult in criminal court. If some counties are more likely than others to transfer juveniles to adult court, their commitment rate to TYC may be artificially lower. Moreover, if a significantly larger portion of minorities than Anglos are transferred, this also will affect the interpretation of their commitment rates for minorities.

A recent study of juvenile transfers to criminal court reports that in Texas there is a statistically significant relationship between race/ethnicity and the filing of a motion to transfer juveniles to stand trial as an adult in criminal court. "Blacks/others were filed on at a rate three times greater than whites, and Hispanics were filed on at a rate over twice that of whites. It appears, then, that whites are significantly underrepresented in transfer activity, while Hispanics are somewhat overrepresented and Blacks are even more overrepresented" (Dawson, 1992, pp. 998-999). Of considerable significance to this study is the finding that motions filed for transfer varied significantly from county to county (Ibid, p. 1006).

A review of certifications, projected based on the first six months of 1992, reveals that Black youth are certified to stand trial as an adult at three times the rate of Anglo youth. The rate of certifications per 100 felony delinquent referrals is 0.4 for Anglo youth, 0.6 for Hispanic youth, and 1.2 for Black youth (see Table 4). This pattern, with Anglo youth having the lowest rate, Hispanic youth a somewhat higher rate, and Black youth the highest rate of all three, holds the same whether violent felony certifications or non-violent felony certifications are considered. In all major metropolitan counties except Travis, which had only three certifications, Black youth had the highest certification rates (see Table 5).

Table 3
1992* Commitment Rates
By Major Metropolitan Counties

		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Delinquent Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
BEXAR	Anglo	12	2.5	12	6.0	5	19.2	7	4.0
	Black	26	6.8	26	13.6	11	33.3	15	9.5
	Hispanic	69	3.6	69	8.1	19	21.8	50	6.6
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	—	0	0.0
	Total	107	3.8	107	8.6	35	24.0	72	6.6
DALLAS	Anglo	16	2.0	16	4.1	6	9.2	10	3.0
	Black	60	3.2	60	5.3	24	7.5	36	4.4
	Hispanic	27	2.3	27	4.1	9	7.5	18	3.4
	Other	2	3.1	2	4.4	0	0.0	2	5.3
	Total	105	2.7	105	4.7	39	7.6	66	3.9
EL PASO	Anglo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Hispanic	18	2.8	18	7.0	6	6.5	12	7.3
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	18	2.0	18	5.2	6	5.5	12	5.0
HARRIS	Anglo	37	2.0	37	3.8	11	8.3	26	3.1
	Black	115	4.3	115	8.6	42	10.1	73	7.8
	Hispanic	51	2.2	51	4.7	12	6.2	39	4.4
	Other	12	6.4	12	13.8	7	33.3	5	7.6
	Total	215	3.1	215	6.2	72	9.5	143	5.2
TARRANT	Anglo	12	1.0	12	1.8	0	0.0	12	2.5
	Black	24	3.0	24	5.1	7	4.4	17	5.5
	Hispanic	15	2.7	15	5.0	5	6.8	10	4.4
	Other	3	5.2	3	7.5	1	11.1	2	6.5
	Total	54	2.0	54	3.7	13	3.1	41	3.9
TRAVIS	Anglo	5	1.0	5	2.8	1	4.5	4	2.6
	Black	20	2.5	20	5.6	4	7.4	16	5.3
	Hispanic	11	1.1	11	2.5	1	3.7	10	2.4
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	—	0	0.0
	Total	36	1.5	36	3.7	6	5.8	30	3.4
TOTAL METRO	Anglo	82	1.6	82	3.4	23	5.4	59	2.9
	Black	245	3.7	245	7.0	88	8.9	157	6.2
	Hispanic	191	2.5	191	5.3	52	8.8	139	4.6
	Other	17	4.0	17	7.5	8	18.2	9	4.9
	Total	535	2.7	535	5.5	171	8.3	364	4.7

* — Commitments and referrals from the first 6 months of 1992.

Conclusion: Although there is more variation at the individual county level, and a few exceptions for some counties in some categories, in most cases, Blacks are most likely to be committed, followed by Hispanics, and Anglos least likely.

Table 4
1992* Certification Rates
For the State and Major Metropolitan vs. Non-Metropolitan Counties

		Total Certifications Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Certifications Per 100 Felony Delinquent Referrals		Violent Offender Certifications Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Certifications Per 100 Non- Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
METRO	Anglo	11	0.2	11	0.5	10	2.3	1	0.0
	Black	45	0.7	45	1.3	44	4.5	1	0.0
	Hispanic	25	0.3	25	0.7	20	3.4	5	0.2
	Other	4	0.9	4	1.8	3	6.8	1	0.5
	Total	85	0.4	85	0.9	77	3.8	8	0.1
NON-METRO	Anglo	13	0.2	13	0.3	6	1.2	7	0.2
	Black	22	0.5	22	1.1	12	2.7	10	0.6
	Hispanic	17	0.2	17	0.5	12	2.6	5	0.2
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	52	0.2	52	0.6	30	2.1	22	0.3
TOTAL	Anglo	24	0.2	24	0.4	16	1.8	8	0.1
	Black	67	0.6	67	1.2	56	3.9	11	0.3
	Hispanic	42	0.3	42	0.6	32	3.0	10	0.2
	Other	4	0.6	4	1.2	3	5.3	1	0.4
	Total	137	0.3	137	0.7	107	3.1	30	0.2

* - Certifications and referrals from the first 6 months of 1992.

Conclusion: Whether examining certifications per delinquent referral, certifications per felony referral, violent offender certifications per violent felony referral, or non-violent offender certifications per non-violent felony referrals, minority youth are approximately two to three times as likely as Anglo youth to be certified as adults.

Conclusion: Both major metropolitan counties and non-metropolitan counties have similar patterns of certifications based on ethnicity, with Black youth having the highest certification rate per delinquent referral, followed by Hispanic and then Anglo youth.

Table 5
1992* Certification Rates
By Major Metropolitan Counties

		Total		Total		Violent		Non-Violent	
		Certifications		Certifications		Offender		Offender	
		Per 100		Per 100		Certifications		Certifications	
		Delinquent		Delinquent		Per 100		Per 100	
		Referrals		Referrals		Violent		Non-	
						Felony		Violent	
						Referrals		Felony	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
BEXAR	Anglo	3	0.6	3	1.5	3	11.5	0	0.0
	Black	5	1.3	5	2.6	5	15.2	0	0.0
	Hispanic	11	0.6	11	1.3	11	12.6	0	0.0
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0
	Total	19	0.7	19	1.5	19	13.0	0	0.0
DALLAS	Anglo	3	0.4	3	0.8	3	4.6	0	0.0
	Black	14	0.8	14	1.2	13	4.0	1	0.1
	Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	17	0.4	17	0.8	16	3.1	1	0.1
EL PASO	Anglo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Black	1	2.3	1	12.5	1	20.0	0	0.0
	Hispanic	9	1.4	9	3.5	4	4.3	5	3.0
	Other	1	1.1	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.5
	Total	11	1.3	11	3.2	5	4.6	6	2.5
HARRIS	Anglo	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.8	0	0.0
	Black	17	0.6	17	1.3	17	4.1	0	0.0
	Hispanic	4	0.2	4	0.4	4	2.1	0	0.0
	Other	3	1.6	3	3.4	3	14.3	0	0.0
	Total	25	0.4	25	0.7	25	3.3	0	0.0
TARRANT	Anglo	2	0.2	2	0.3	2	1.1	0	0.0
	Black	7	0.9	7	1.5	7	4.4	0	0.0
	Hispanic	1	0.2	1	0.3	1	1.4	0	0.0
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	10	0.4	10	0.7	10	2.4	0	0.0
TRAVIS	Anglo	2	0.4	2	1.1	1	4.5	1	0.6
	Black	1	0.1	1	0.3	1	1.9	0	0.0
	Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0
	Total	3	0.1	3	0.3	2	1.9	1	0.1
TOTAL METRO	Anglo	11	0.2	11	0.5	10	2.3	1	0.0
	Black	45	0.7	45	1.3	44	4.5	1	0.0
	Hispanic	25	0.3	25	0.7	20	3.4	5	0.2
	Other	4	0.9	4	1.8	3	6.8	1	0.5
	Total	85	0.4	85	0.9	77	3.8	8	0.1

* - Certifications and referrals from the first 6 months of 1992.

Conclusion: While variations do exist among counties, the predominant pattern is that minority youth have higher certification rates than do Anglo youth.

Combining certifications with commitments to TYC gives a more complete picture of the rate at which the disposition for juvenile offenders is at the deepest end of the spectrum. Tables 6 and 7 display this data. The earlier pattern of lowest rates for Anglo youth, higher rates for Hispanic youth, and highest rates of all for Black youth continue to hold statewide even when certifications are added in. Furthermore, differences among counties exist just as they do when commitments only are analyzed by county.

Looking first to Bexar County, it is noteworthy that combined violent offender commitment/ certification rates per 100 violent felony referrals for all ethnic groups are considerably higher than for the other major metropolitan areas (see Table 7). This fact, coupled with the disparity between Black and Anglo youth in violent offender commitment rate per violent felony referral rate, suggests that Bexar County may be an important contributor to the statewide variation in commitment rates by ethnicity.

Dallas County's commitment/certification rate differs from the statewide average in that it is the only major metropolitan area in which the Anglo rate of violent offender commitments/certifications per violent felony referrals is higher than the rate for Black youth.

El Paso County also exhibits some unusual commitment/certification rates, which seems to be the result of an atypical juvenile population comprised primarily of Hispanic youth. El Paso County did not commit or certify any Anglo youth in 1992. While it had a high certification rate for Black youth, this represented the certification of only one Black youth during the period.

Harris County has one of the more balanced rates of commitments for violent offenses per violent felony referrals between Anglo and Black and Anglo and Hispanic youth (see Table 3). However, when certifications are added in, the rate of violent offender certifications/commitments per 100 violent felony referrals for Black youth is somewhat higher than for Anglo or Hispanic youth.

Tarrant County, on the other hand, has lower commitment and certification rates than the state average, but has noticeable disparities in the rates of Anglos as compared to minority youth. In fact, although there were more referrals of Anglo youth for violent offenses (178) than for Black and Hispanic youth (157 and 74 respectively) (TJPC, 1992), no Anglo youth were committed to TYC for a violent offense from Tarrant County during this period, compared to 7 and 5 commitments for Black and Hispanic youth, respectively (see Table 3).

Table 6
1992* Combined Certification and Commitment Rates
For the State and Major Metropolitan vs. Non-Metropolitan Counties

		Total		Total		Violent		Non-Violent	
		Certifications and		Certifications and		Offender		Offender	
		Commitments		Commitments		Certifications and		Certifications and	
		Per 100		Per 100 Felony		Per 100 Violent		Per 100 Non-	
		Delinquent		Delinquent		Felony		Violent Felony	
		Referrals		Referrals		Referrals		Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
METRO	Anglo	93	1.9	93	3.8	33	7.7	60	3.0
	Black	290	4.4	290	8.3	132	13.4	158	6.3
	Hispanic	216	2.9	216	6.0	72	12.1	144	4.8
	Other	21	4.9	21	9.2	11	25.0	10	5.4
	Total	620	3.2	620	6.4	248	12.1	372	4.8
NON-METRO	Anglo	116	1.3	116	2.9	27	5.6	89	2.5
	Black	158	3.4	158	7.9	56	12.7	102	6.6
	Hispanic	199	2.6	199	6.0	54	11.5	145	5.1
	Other	2	0.8	2	1.9	1	7.7	1	1.1
	Total	475	2.3	475	5.0	138	9.8	337	4.2
TOTAL	Anglo	209	1.5	209	3.2	60	5.6	149	2.7
	Black	448	4.0	448	8.2	188	13.2	260	6.4
	Hispanic	415	2.7	415	6.0	126	11.9	289	4.9
	Other	23	3.4	23	6.9	12	21.1	11	4.0
	Total	1095	2.7	1095	5.7	386	11.2	709	4.5

* - Commitments, certifications, and referrals from the first 6 months of 1992.

Conclusion: Whether examining combined commitments and certifications per delinquent referral or felony referral, combined violent offender commitments and certifications per violent felony referral, or non-violent offender commitments and certifications per non-violent felony delinquent referrals, minority youth are approximately twice as likely as Anglo youth to be committed to TYC or certified as adults.

Conclusion: Both major metropolitan counties and non-metropolitan counties have similar patterns of combined commitments and certifications based on ethnicity, with Black youth having the highest combined commitment and certification rate per delinquent referral, followed by Hispanic and then Anglo youth.

Table 7
1992* Combined Certification and Commitment Rates
By Major Metropolitan Counties

		Total		Total		Violent		Non-Violent	
		Certifications and		Certifications and		Offender		Offender	
		Commitments		Commitments		Certifications and		Certifications and	
		Per 100		Per 100 Felony		Per 100 Violent		Per 100 Non-	
		Delinquent		Delinquent		Felony		Violent Felony	
		Referrals		Referrals		Referrals		Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
BEXAR	Anglo	15	3.1	15	7.5	8	30.8	7	4.0
	Black	31	8.1	31	16.2	16	48.5	15	9.5
	Hispanic	80	4.1	80	9.4	30	34.5	50	6.6
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0
	Total	126	4.5	126	10.1	54	37.0	72	6.6
DALLAS	Anglo	19	2.4	19	4.8	9	13.8	10	3.0
	Black	74	4.0	74	6.5	37	11.5	37	4.5
	Hispanic	27	2.3	27	4.1	9	7.5	18	3.4
	Other	2	3.1	2	4.4	0	0.0	2	5.3
	Total	122	3.1	122	5.5	55	10.7	67	3.9
EL PASO	Anglo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Black	1	2.3	1	12.5	1	20.0	0	0.0
	Hispanic	27	4.2	27	10.5	10	10.8	17	10.3
	Other	1	1.1	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.5
	Total	29	3.3	29	8.3	11	10.1	18	7.5
HARRIS	Anglo	38	2.0	38	3.9	12	9.1	26	3.1
	Black	132	5.0	132	9.8	59	14.3	73	7.8
	Hispanic	55	2.4	55	5.1	16	8.3	39	4.4
	Other	15	8.0	15	17.2	10	47.6	5	7.6
	Total	240	8.0	240	6.9	97	12.8	143	5.2
TARRANT	Anglo	14	1.1	14	2.1	2	1.1	12	2.5
	Black	31	3.9	31	6.6	14	8.8	17	5.5
	Hispanic	16	2.9	16	5.3	6	8.1	10	4.4
	Other	3	5.2	3	7.5	1	11.1	2	6.5
	Total	64	2.4	64	4.4	23	5.5	41	3.9
TRAVIS	Anglo	7	1.3	7	4.0	2	9.1	5	3.2
	Black	21	2.6	21	5.9	5	9.3	16	5.3
	Hispanic	11	1.1	11	2.5	1	3.7	10	2.4
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0
	Total	39	1.7	39	4.0	8	7.8	31	3.6
TOTAL METRO	Anglo	93	1.9	93	3.8	33	7.7	60	3.0
	Black	290	4.4	290	8.3	132	13.4	158	6.3
	Hispanic	216	2.9	216	6.0	72	12.1	144	4.8
	Other	21	4.9	21	9.2	11	25.0	10	5.4
	Total	620	3.2	620	6.4	248	12.1	372	4.8

* - Commitments, certifications, and referrals from the first 6 months of 1992.

Conclusion: With the exception of Dallas County violent offenders and El Paso County non-violent offenders, Black youth have higher certification/commitment rates than do Anglo youth. The rate for Hispanic youth generally falls between the other two.

Travis County's overall commitment and certification rates are lower than the state averages. While the data reflect disparities among ethnic groups, Hispanic youth have the lowest rates both for commitments for violent offenses per violent felonies and for commitments for non-violent offenses per non-violent referrals, as well as for certifications.

One final area of investigation suggests that prior community residential placements may figure prominently in explaining differences between minority and Anglo youth commitment rates to TYC. The TYC Initial Placement Form instructions defines a prior placement as any admission to a public or private residential facility for which the mission of the facility is treatment. It does not include placements resulting from youth being declared abused, dependent or neglected. Nor, does it include stop-over placements for the primary purpose of detaining or sheltering the juvenile (see Appendix C). While an analysis of juvenile offenders committed for the first time to TYC during fiscal year 1992 shows little difference among ethnic groups in terms of the number of prior felony referrals or prior felony adjudications (see Table 8), it does reveal a substantial difference based on ethnicity in the number of prior placements to community residential treatment programs (see Table 9). Anglo youth were twice as likely to have received a prior placement to a community residential treatment program as were Hispanic or Black youth. More specifically, 67.0% and 59.5% of Black and Hispanic youth respectively received no prior placement before being sent to TYC as compared to only 32.9% of Anglo youth (see Table 9). On the other hand, only 15.1% and 15.6% of Black and Hispanic youth respectively received two or more prior community residential placements, while 38.9% of Anglo youth did.

This pattern held both for violent and non-violent offenders. Of Black and Hispanic youth committed for a non-violent offense, 61.1% and 54.6% respectively received no prior placement while only 28.0% of Anglo youth received no prior placement (see Appendix F for this breakdown by all Texas probation departments). Similarly, of those youth committed for a violent offense, 79.3% and 78.8% of Black and Hispanic youth respectively received no prior placement while only 50% of Anglo youth received none. One partial explanation for this discrepancy in prior placements may be economic, since Anglo youth are more likely to have resources, such as income and regular insurance, to cover private placement costs.

Given the unavailability of empirical data on the myriad of possible variables causing the ethnic differences of commitments and certifications within and among counties, it is impossible to draw firm conclusions concerning the causality of this situation. Nevertheless, one can conclude that in Texas, as in the nation as a whole, there is strong evidence to suggest that both minority overinvolvement in delinquency and the juvenile justice system itself contribute

Table 8
Delinquency Information of FY 1992
New Commitments: By Ethnicity

	FELONY REFERRALS	FELONY ADJUDICATIONS
	MEAN	MEAN
ANGLO	2.94	1.38
BLACK	3.16	1.45
HISPANIC	3.18	1.38
OTHER	3.13	1.52

Conclusion: Of juveniles committed to TYC for the first time during fiscal year 1992, there was neither a statistically significant* nor practical difference among ethnic groups in the number of felony referrals or felony adjudications received prior to commitment to TYC.

*See Appendix E

Table 9
Prior Placements of FY 1992 New Commitments:
by Ethnicity

	ETHNICITY	PRIOR PLACEMENTS						TOTAL	
		0		1		2 or more		#	%
		#	%	#	%	#	%		
NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS	Anglo	76	28.0	75	27.7	120	44.3	271	100.0
	Black	309	61.2	101	20.0	95	18.8	505	100.0
	Hispanic	300	54.6	155	28.2	94	17.1	549	100.0
	Other	7	50.0	6	42.9	1	7.1	14	100.0
VIOLENT OFFENDERS	Anglo	38	50.0	23	30.3	15	19.7	76	100.0
	Black	188	79.3	32	13.5	17	7.2	237	100.0
	Hispanic	108	78.8	16	11.7	13	9.5	137	100.0
	Other	9	100.0	0	0	0	0	9	100.0
ALL OFFENDERS	Anglo	114	32.9	98	28.2	135	38.9	347	100.0
	Black	497	67.0	133	17.9	112	15.1	742	100.0
	Hispanic	408	59.5	171	24.9	107	15.6	686	100.0
	Other	16	69.6	6	26.1	1	4.3	23	100.0

Conclusion: Of those juveniles committed to TYC for the first time during fiscal year 1992, minority youth were about twice as likely as Anglo youth to have been committed to TYC without benefit of any prior residential placement, and two and one-half times as likely to have had two or more prior residential placements.*

* Statistically significant difference (see Appendix E).

to the problem of disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system.

Clearly, further study of the processing of juveniles through the system is needed using individual data at each decision point. One potential source of future data is the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC), which is expanding their computerized information system, which contains descriptive data on youth in the juvenile justice system at various decision points. It is anticipated that by January 1994, TJPC will be collecting data on approximately 70% of the state's delinquent population. Another source would be for a study to be conducted by a more detached state agency, such as the upcoming Texas Commission on Children or the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office, either through their own staff or by contracting with a research consultant. Each state and local juvenile justice agency should be encouraged to use whatever resources are at their disposal to conduct a thorough and honest examination of the issue as it relates to their jurisdiction.

III. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION: A TYC PROBLEM

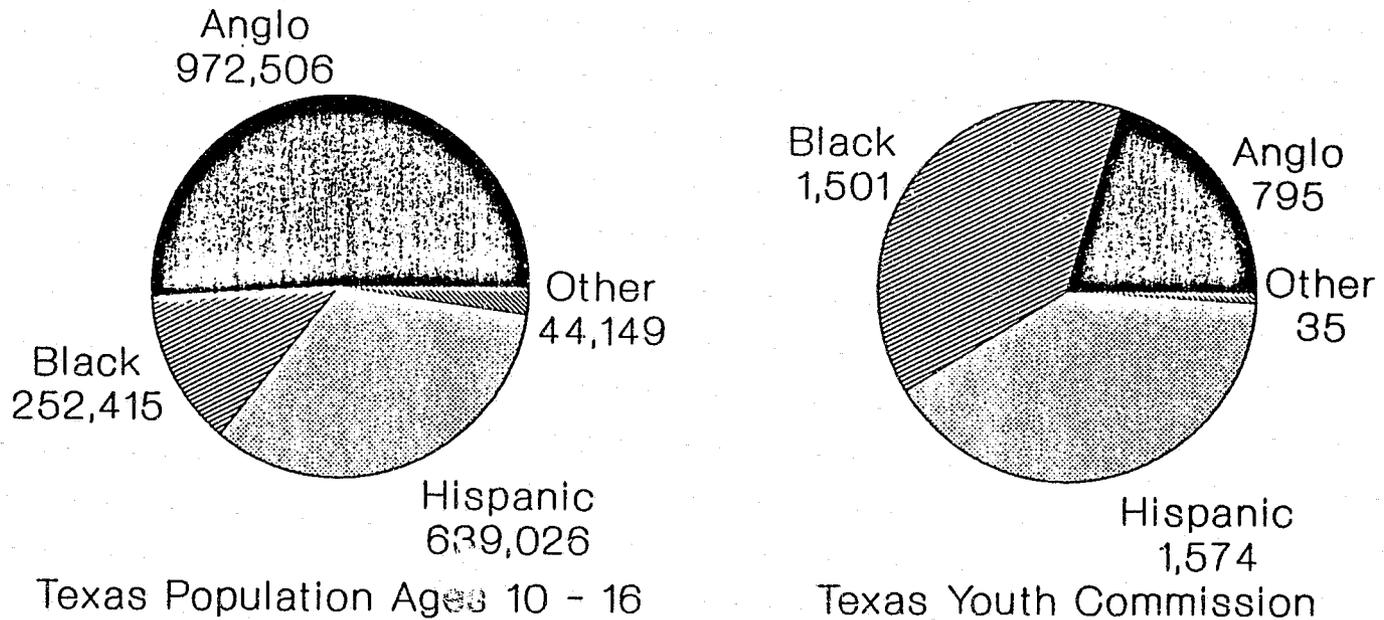
As the last stage in Texas' juvenile justice system, TYC must deal with the cumulative impact of minority overrepresentation. An examination of TYC's population and its response to minority issues reveals how one segment of the system is dealing with this problem.

TYC's Population. Minorities account for four-fifths (80%) of TYC's current juvenile population, as compared to only 49% of Texas' 1992 overall juvenile population age 10-16 (Comptroller of Public Accounts, 1991-1992 Population Forecasts). Specifically, Hispanics comprise 40% of TYC's total population, Blacks 39% and Others 1%, while the remaining 20% are Anglo. In comparison, Hispanics comprise 34% of the total Texas juvenile population, Blacks 13%, Others 2%, and Anglos 51% (Comptroller of Public Accounts, 1991-1992 Population Forecasts) (see Chart 2). This heavy representation of minorities within TYC is the result of an on-going trend whereby Black commitments have been generally increasing, while Anglo commitments have been decreasing, and Hispanic commitments have remained fairly stable but high (see Chart 3).

TYC's Response to Minority Issues. Although TYC has no control over the number and types of juveniles committed to its care, the agency does make decisions that affect the placement and services received by minority juveniles under its authority. Perhaps the most intensive external examination of TYC's responsiveness to minority issues occurred as a result of the *Morales* lawsuit filed in 1971. The *Morales* decision set off a series of wide-ranging reforms within TYC, including measures impacting minorities.

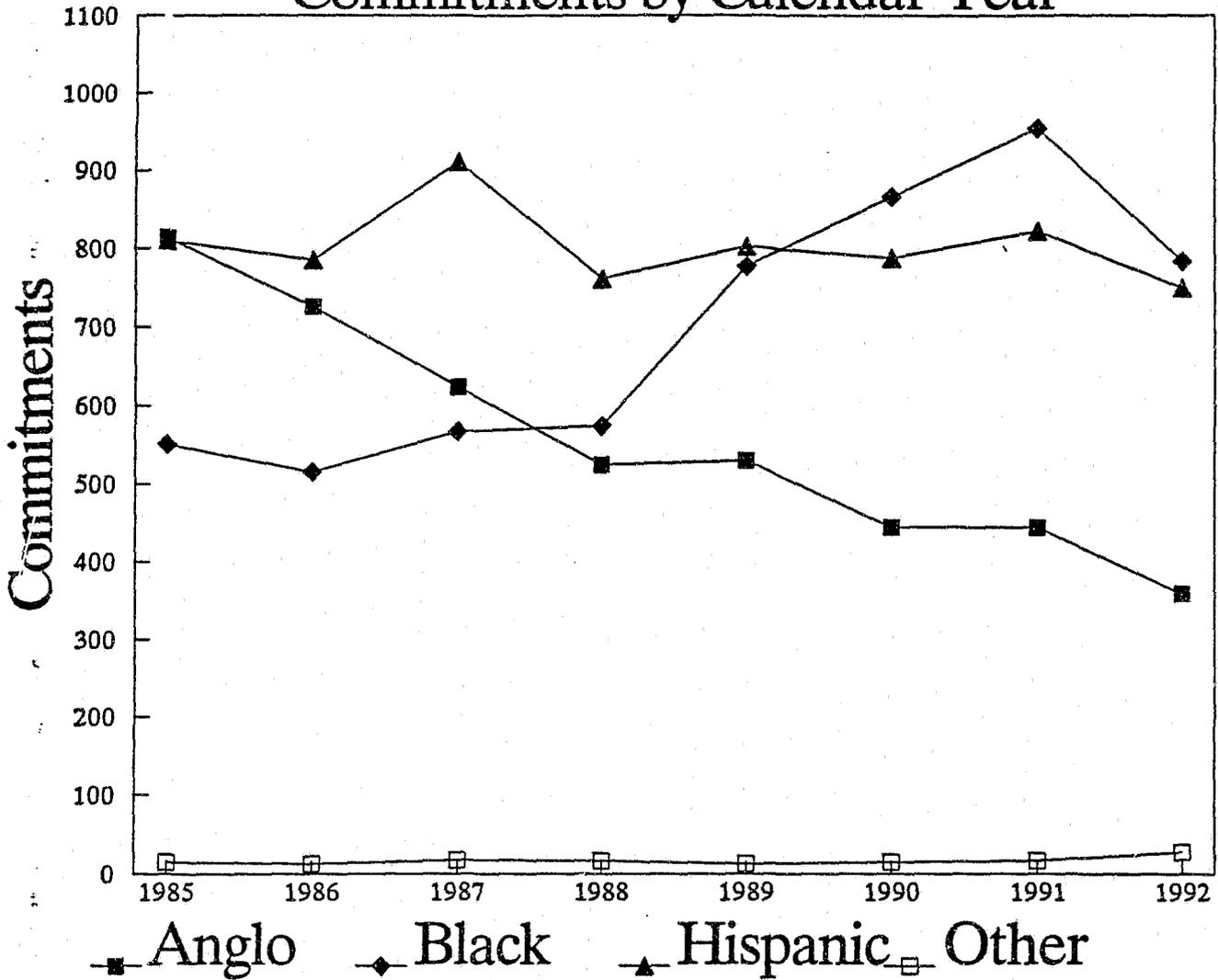
Chart 2 Ethnicity of Texas Juvenile Population and TYC Population

25



Conclusion: Minorities account for 80% of TYC's population
but only 49% of Texas' juvenile population age 10-16.

Chart 3 Commitments by Calendar Year



	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Anglo	814	726	623	525	530	445	444	360
Black	551	515	567	575	778	866	954	784
Hispanic	810	786	911	762	803	788	822	750
Other	15	13	17	16	13	15	16	28
TOTAL	2190	2040	2118	1878	2124	2114	2236	1922

Conclusion: Black juvenile commitments have been steadily increasing since 1985, while Anglo commitments have declined and Hispanic commitments have remained stable but high.

As part of the 1984 *Morales Settlement*, a three-member committee was appointed by the Court to monitor and report back on TYC's progress in complying with the provisions of the Court Settlement. Over a four year period covering 1985-1988, the Morales Consultant Committee monitored and investigated all aspects of TYC's operations related to the Court Settlement. At the end of each year, a comprehensive report was submitted to the Court detailing TYC's progress in responding to court-ordered changes as well as identifying those areas still requiring action. In their role as consultants, the Committee also noted related problems that were not specifically mentioned in the Settlement. A review of these annual monitoring reports reveals that the Committee had two major areas of concern related specifically to minorities; (1) assessment at intake and (2) placement.

Minority Assessment. The bulk of the Committee's comments were directed at the issue of assessment at intake, which they characterized at that time as insensitive to the special needs of minorities (Morales Consultant Committee, 1987, p. 99). Specifically, the Committee was disturbed by the lack of appropriate testing for minorities and the absence of adequate minority staffing to assess minority youth.

In its first report, the Committee expressed concern about the adequacy of the educational and psychological assessments of minorities at intake. The example cited was that "Hispanic children who were not fluent in English were tested using English verbal tests" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1985, p. 70). As a result, they discovered cases in which several Hispanic youth had been identified as mentally retarded based on the results of testing conducted in English, in spite of the fact that their records reflected that their predominant language was Spanish. Although the Committee noted that this did not occur all of the time, they were disturbed by its frequency (Morales Consultant Committee, 1987, p. 97). The Committee contended that "bilingual students should have an option of being tested in either or both languages. Students whose dominant language is Spanish should certainly be assessed and interviewed in that language" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1986, p. 87).

In response to these concerns, TYC undertook a number of corrective steps based on the results of an intensive examination of its assessment procedures and policies by both TYC staff and external consultants. As recommended, TYC incorporated Spanish testing instruments for its assessment of bilingual students. In addition, interviewing at intake is conducted in Spanish for those youth whose predominant language is Spanish (Interviews with SRC staff, C. Harrison and S. Perez, 10-26-92).

TYC's efforts to improve its assessment process were noted by the Committee in its third report. The Committee acknowledged TYC's progress and

compliance with the Court Settlement, and commented that more valid and diagnostically relevant educational tests have been adopted by TYC (Morales Consultant Committee, 1987, p. 105). By its fourth and final review, the Committee pointed out that "TYC has continued to develop and refine its intake procedures at SRC and each of its facilities... Additional psychologists have been added to the staff of the SRC and there has been significant reorganization and restructuring of staff and procedures" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1988, p. 86). The Committee urged TYC to persist in making assessment more sensitive to minority youth.

In a continuing effort to monitor its responsiveness to minority testing needs, TYC, in 1989, commissioned a pilot project, the Minority Classification Research Project, to evaluate TYC's existing educational assessment process for ethnic bias. The study concluded that "it appears that the educational assessment process is free from racial bias" (TYC, M. Ferrara, 4-1-91).

To deal successfully with assessment of minority youth, the Committee also argued that TYC needed to improve the imbalance in racial composition of its intake staff. The Committee stated that "Staff is severely out of balance, given the racial/ethnic composition of the youth who are seen at the Statewide Reception Center (SRC)" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1988, p. 87). The Committee observed many classification meetings in which there were no Black or Hispanic staff. They cited several classification meetings "where the team (staff) interviewed predominantly Spanish speaking students about their placement but without one staff member who could speak Spanish!" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1988, pp. 87-88). The Committee went on to explain that "Having a balanced staff will not necessarily change many of the decisions, but it will certainly effect the process by which those decisions are made. Questions about language, communication, culture, peers, family and other relevant areas are more likely to be asked and discussed and then taken into consideration" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1988, p. 88).

TYC has responded to this staffing issue as well. As of March 1993, SRC's team responsible for educational testing includes one Black, one Hispanic, and two Anglos. Of the five caseworkers involved in interviewing at intake, two are Black and three are Anglos. The four staff psychologists are all Anglo, and the sole chemical dependency counselor is Black. SRC has undertaken an aggressive, but as yet unsuccessful campaign to recruit a bilingual staff person. Meanwhile, Spanish-speaking students arriving at intake are interviewed in Spanish with the assistance of an Hispanic house parent or Hispanic SRC supervisor (Interviews with SRC staff C. Harrison, 10-26-92 and 3-30-93).

Minority Placement. The Committee's second area of concern was the placement of minorities within TYC. Concerns about placement usually center around two basic, although somewhat overlapping issues: (1) level of restrictiveness of the placement and (2) provision of specialized treatment services.

Regarding the first issue of restrictiveness, TYC evaluates each incoming juvenile at the Statewide Reception Center to determine the level of security or degree of restrictiveness needed in placing the juvenile. TYC assigns a risk score to each juvenile based on the seriousness of the committing offense, prior felony adjudications and referrals, prior placements, referrals for runaway, number of escapes from facilities, and observed behavior at the Reception Center (see Appendix D). Juveniles are given a high-risk designation if they are classified as a sentenced offender, violent offender, chronic serious offender, controlled substances dealer, or used a firearm in the commission of the offense. A juvenile may also be designated high-risk if they receive a cumulative risk score that exceeds a specified level, or have a referral for any of the six determinate sentence eligible offenses, or for voluntary manslaughter or for sexual assault. (The form sloppily lists the latter two in a determinate sentence referral category.) A high-risk designation plays a major role in TYC's decision to place the juvenile. By policy, high-risk juveniles are placed in high restriction programs, which include all TYC institutions and other self-contained programs, such as most intensive residential treatment centers, while all other juveniles (non high-risk), by policy, are sent to medium or low restriction programs, which include community-based non-secure residential or day treatment programs. A written waiver must be granted if an exception to this policy is made. By tying the level of restrictiveness in placement to an objective measure of risk, TYC has reduced the possibility of differential treatment based on ethnicity.

Nevertheless, in its 1987 report, the Morales Consultant Committee did express concern that TYC was placing "disproportionately large numbers of Black and Hispanic students in institutions and disproportionately large numbers of Anglo students in state and private treatment centers" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1987, pp. 98-99). In response, TYC provided the following analysis.

"Inspection of the minority youths placed in training schools revealed that Hispanic youths are under-represented in the training school population...Blacks are, however, disproportionately represented in the training school population. This is not necessarily a result of biases in the risk needs scale. Two factors seem to play a determining role. First, Blacks are more likely to have

committed violent crimes than Hispanics or Anglos. By policy, we place these youths in a training school. Second, Blacks show a higher recidivism rate than the other ethnic groups. For example, 39% of Blacks recidivate within a three year period, as compared to 28% for Anglos and 27% for Hispanics. Because of these factors, Blacks are more likely to be placed in an institution" (TYC Response, 1-13-88, p. 32).

After careful study, the Committee acknowledged that the risk assessment scale used by TYC does enable the agency to determine in an objective manner the level of restrictiveness needed in making placement decisions (Morales Consultant Committee, 1988, p. 92). The Committee further concluded that TYC's assessment process satisfies the requirements of the Court Settlement, but urged TYC to go beyond these requirements.

The possibility of disparity in placement has long been a concern of TYC, even before the creation of the Morales Consultant Committee. In fact, in 1984, TYC undertook an evaluation study of placement by ethnicity to determine if Minority and Anglo youth with similar risk scores were in fact receiving similar placements. The results of the data analysis revealed that,

"there is a small difference in the placement of Anglos and Minorities which could not be accounted for by their placement scores... Anglos are somewhat more likely to be placed in alternate care settings than are Minorities given similar offense classification and placement scores, particularly when the placement score is above the recommended cutoff level" (TYC Memo, 11-7-84).

Even though the difference was not great, TYC continues to remain concerned about the issue of disproportionate placement. An analysis was conducted of initial placements of committed and recommitted TYC youth by ethnicity for fiscal year 1992, to determine whether there was any current evidence of disparity among ethnicities in placing youth in secure vs. non-secure facilities (see Table 10). The data revealed that high-risk juveniles, with very few exceptions, receive placements in secure programs regardless of ethnicity. Of those juveniles designated as high-risk on the risk assessment scale, 99.2% of the Black youth, 100.0% of the Anglo youth, and 100.0% of the Hispanic youth were placed in a secure program.

On the other hand, perhaps surprisingly, the statistics revealed that non high-risk minority youth were more likely to receive less restrictive placements than non high-risk Anglo youth. Of these non high-risk juveniles committed or

Table 10
Security Level of Initial Placements
of FY 1992 Commitments/Recommitments
by Risk and Ethnicity

RISK	SECURITY OF PLACEMENT	ETHNICITY								TOTAL	
		ANGLO		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER			
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HIGH	NOT SECURE	0	0.0	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.4
	SECURE	220	100.0	599	99.2	443	100.0	17	100.0	1279	99.6
NOT HIGH	NOT SECURE	77	48.1	206	63.4	230	65.2	7	87.5	520	61.5
	SECURE	83	51.9	119	36.6	123	34.8	1	12.5	326	38.5
TOTAL	NOT SECURE	77	20.3	211	22.7	230	28.9	7	28.0	525	24.6
	SECURE	303	79.7	718	77.3	566	71.1	18	72.0	1605	75.4

Conclusion: With few exceptions, high-risk juveniles are placed in a secure program regardless of ethnicity.

Conclusion: Of those juveniles not receiving a high-risk designation, minority youth were actually more likely than Anglo youth to be placed in a less restrictive program.*

*Statistically significant difference (see Appendix E).

recommitted during FY 1992, 65.2% of the Hispanic, 63.4% of the Black, but only 48.1% of the Anglo youth were placed in the less restrictive, primarily community residential programs.

Further examination of the data indicates that while non high-risk Anglo youth are more likely to be placed in a secure facility, it is more likely to be a facility solely offering specialized treatment. Of those non high-risk juveniles receiving a high restriction placement, 31.9% of the Anglo youth, but only 21.0% of the Hispanic youth and 17.2% of the Black youth were placed in a facility solely offering specialized treatment services (see Table 11). The fact is that many of the specialized treatment programs are located in the high and maximum secure facilities. Therefore, disproportionate placement of Anglo youth in secure facilities may be a disproportionate advantage in terms of access to specialized treatment.

The provision of specialized services is the second placement-related issue mentioned by the Morales Consultant Committee. Specialized services reviewed for this study include specialized treatment for the capital offender, sex offender, as well as the chemically dependent or emotionally disturbed youth.

Most treatment needs are initially identified at the Statewide Reception Center, where each juvenile is tested to determine, among other things, the nature and extent of the juvenile's chemical dependency and emotional disturbance. Sex offender and capital offender treatment needs are identified primarily as a result of the juvenile's committing offense.

The Morales Consultant Committee first mentioned its concern that minority youth were not proportionately placed in specialized treatment programs in its first report. The Committee noted that there were few minority youth at the Corsicana Residential Treatment Center, which is one of several mental health treatment programs providing intensive services to TYC youth designated as severely emotionally disturbed. The Committee found that "the reasons for this were complex and there was no evidence that this was the result of direct or deliberate exclusion...As a result of these discussions and an agency review of the referral process, the minority population at Corsicana has increased substantially" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1985, p. 83). Noting that TYC took immediate corrective action, the Committee reported the following year that "TYC staff are sensitive to these issues (of disproportionate placement) and have made good faith, and usually successful efforts to redress disproportionate balances at Corsicana" (Morales Consultant Committee, 1986, pp. 46-47).

Table 11
Placement Type of Initial Placements of FY 1992
Non-High Risk Commitments/Recommitments
by Ethnicity and Security of Placement

SECURITY OF PLACEMENT	PLACEMENT TYPE	ETHNICITY								TOTAL	
		ANGLO		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER			
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NOT SECURE	Generic	43	26.9	157	48.3	160	45.3	6	75.0	366	43.3
	Specialized	34	21.3	49	15.1	70	19.8	1	12.5	154	18.2
SECURE	Generic	32	20.0	63	19.4	49	13.9	0	0	144	17.0
	Specialized	51	31.9	56	17.2	74	21.0	1	12.5	182	21.5
TOTAL	Generic	75	46.9	220	67.7	209	59.2	6	75.0	510	60.3
	Specialized	85	53.1	105	32.3	144	40.8	2	25.0	336	39.7

Conclusion: Of the non high-risk juveniles, Anglo youth were more likely to be placed in a program solely providing specialized treatment services, which tend to be secure programs.*

*Statistically significant difference (see Appendix E).

This problem of disproportionate provision of specialized treatment services has continued to be one with which TYC has struggled over the years. In 1990, in the course of conducting one of its program evaluations, TYC determined that its Independent Living Program needed to be modified to give greater consideration to placement of Blacks into the program (TYC, 1990, p. 11). TYC discovered that the admission criteria into the program inadvertently had made it more difficult for Blacks to qualify. Originally the program excluded juveniles who had an "approved home" to return to after release. Later analysis revealed that minority youth were actually more likely than Anglo youth to have an approved home. As a result, the admissions criterion was changed to include youth with an approved home but returning to a single-parent family, since these juveniles were often by necessity wage-earners and could especially benefit from the independent living training. Two years later, in 1992, TYC evaluated the program again and discovered that "the percentage of minority youth receiving independent living preparation had increased slightly, from 50.5% to 55.5%" (TYC, 1992, p. 19). Although progress was being made, TYC concluded that "Based on comparisons with overall parole population, independent living is still serving a disproportionate number of Anglo youth" (ibid). The report recommended that current efforts underway to increase the number of minorities receiving independent living preparation should be continued (TYC, 1992, p. 31).

A recently developed TYC tracking mechanism enables the agency to assess it's performance in providing specialized treatment overall and by ethnic group. The tracking mechanism was designed to enable the agency to determine what percentage of juveniles with high treatment needs are actually receiving specialized treatment services for chemical dependency, sex offender, capital offender, or emotionally disturbed behavior. Given limited resources, only a fraction of those juveniles identified as having a high treatment need, currently are able to receive specialized treatment services.

The tracking system enables TYC to determine (1) the extent to which juveniles in its custody have a high treatment need in one of these four areas, (2) the extent to which those high treatment needs are being met, and (3) whether specialized treatment is provided to all ethnic groups equally. After its first year of operation, the tracking system has measured both the percentage entering TYC who qualify as high need for specialized services, and the percentage of juveniles leaving TYC having received specialized treatment for their needs.

Of those juveniles released in fiscal year 1992, only 1.3% were identified as having a high capital offender treatment need, 2.3% were identified as needing sex offender treatment, while more than one out of every four juveniles released had a high chemical dependency or emotionally disturbance treatment need (27% for each) (see Table 12).

Table 12
Of Youth Released in FY 1992, Number and Percent
Identified at Reception with Treatment Needs:
by Ethnicity

TREATMENT NEED	ETHNICITY								TOTAL	
	ANGLO		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Capital Offender	6	1.1%	17	1.5%	14	1.2%	0	0%	37	1.3%
Sex Offender	19	3.4%	24	2.1%	22	1.9%	1	4.8%	66	2.3%
Chemical Dependency*	185	33%	246	22%	344	30%	7	33%	782	27%
Emotional Disturbance*	226	40%	310	27%	247	21%	2	10%	785	27%

Conclusion: Black youth were less likely to be diagnosed as being chemically dependent. Anglo youth were more likely to be diagnosed as being emotionally disturbed.

* Statistically significant difference (see Appendix E).

The ethnic distribution of these juveniles identified as having high treatment needs reveals the following:

- ▶ There was no statistically significant difference among the ethnicities in terms of likelihood of being a capital offender.
- ▶ The 3% of Anglos identified as sex offenders was not statistically different than the 2% of minority youth so identified.
- ▶ Of those juveniles identified with a high need for chemical dependency treatment, approximately one-third of the Anglo and Hispanic youth (33% and 30% respectively) were so identified, while one-fifth (22%) of the Black youth were.
- ▶ Perhaps the greatest difference among juveniles released in FY 1992 was in the area of serious emotional disturbance, where only 27% and 21% of the Black and Hispanic youth were tested as having a high need for emotional disturbance treatment, compared to 40% for Anglo youth.

Due to limited resources, not all the juveniles with a high treatment need were able to receive specialized treatment before being released. For youth released in FY 1992, only 70% of those committed for a capital offense entered specialized treatment before release (see Table 13), as did 36% of sex offenders, 23% of chemically dependent and 21% of emotionally disturbed youth.

Treatment for chemical dependency appears to be the most ethnically balanced of the four treatment areas, with 23% of both Black and Hispanic youth, versus 26% of Anglo youth identified as having a high treatment need for such services entering treatment for them (see Table 13). The analysis for sex offenders released in 1992 revealed that 25% of the Black sex offenders received specialized treatment versus 41% of Hispanics and 47% of Anglos. This seemingly large difference, however, was not statistically significant. Of those needing specialized capital offender treatment, 93% of Hispanic youth entered specialized capital offender treatment before release, compared to 67% of Anglo youth and 53% of Black youth. This difference was statistically significant.

The area with the greatest volume of disparity in treatment is the emotionally disturbed offender. Not only do emotionally disturbed minority youth receive disproportionately fewer specialized services, but this category affects a large portion of TYC's population. Approximately one out of every four juveniles (27%) released in fiscal year 1992 was identified as being a high need emotionally disturbed offender. Of those high need emotionally disturbed

Table 13
Of Youth Released in FY 1992 who had been
Identified at Reception with Specialized Treatment Needs,
Number and Percent who Entered and Completed
90 Days of Treatment: By Ethnicity

TREATMENT NEED	JUVENILES WHO...	ETHNICITY								TOTAL	
		ANGLO		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		#	%
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Capital Offender	Had Treatment Need	6	--	17	--	14	--	0	--	37	--
	Of Need, Entered Treatment*	4	67%	9	53%	13	93%	N/A	N/A	26	70%
	Of Need, Completed 90 Days*	4	67%	9	53%	13	93%	N/A	N/A	26	70%
	<i>Of Entered, Completed 90 days</i>	4	100%	9	100%	13	100%	N/A	N/A	26	100%
Sex Offender	Had Treatment Need	19	--	24	--	22	--	1	--	66	--
	Of Need, Entered Treatment	9	47%	6	25%	9	41%	0	0%	24	36%
	Of Need, Completed 90 Days	8	42%	6	25%	8	36%	0	0%	22	33%
	<i>Of Entered, Completed 90 days</i>	8	89%	6	100%	8	89%	0	0%	22	92%
Chemically Dependent	Had Treatment Need	185	--	246	--	344	--	7	--	782	--
	Of Need, Entered Treatment	48	26%	56	23%	79	23%	0	0%	183	23%
	Of Need, Completed 90 Days	29	16%	39	16%	52	15%	0	0%	120	15%
	<i>Of Entered, Completed 90 days</i>	29	60%	39	70%	52	66%	0	0%	120	66%
Emotionally Disturbed	Had Treatment Need	226	--	310	--	247	--	2	--	785	--
	Of Need, Entered Treatment*	88	39%	42	14%	36	15%	0	0%	166	21%
	Of Need, Completed 90 Days*	63	28%	35	11%	20	8%	0	0%	118	15%
	<i>Of Entered, Completed 90 days*</i>	63	72%	35	83%	20	56%	0	0%	118	71%

*Statistically significant difference (see Appendix E).

Conclusion: Hispanic capital offenders were more likely than other ethnicities to enter and to complete specialized treatment. Emotionally disturbed Anglos were more likely to enter and to complete specialized treatment than were ethnic minorities. The only significant ethnic difference in completing programs once entered was for emotionally disturbed youth, for which the completion rate of Anglo youth was in-between that of Blacks and Hispanics.

offenders who are Anglo, 39% entered specialized treatment, compared to only 14% of the Black and 15% of the Hispanic emotionally disturbed population (see Table 13). The reason for this disparity is uncertain at this time.

Not only do only a portion of youth with specialized needs enter specialized treatment programs, but not all youth entering these programs complete them. Juveniles are considered to have received specialized treatment only if they complete 90 days of treatment, such that program dropouts or dismissals are not defined as having completed specialized treatment. This is not meant to suggest that the actual program lengths are only 90 days. Of youth completing at least 90 days, the average program length for the programs were as follows: capital offenders--116 days, sex offenders--379 days, chemically dependent youth--200 days, and emotionally disturbed youth--348 days.

In the chemically dependent treatment program, Anglo youth had a slightly lower completion rate, but the difference was statistically insignificant. The widest variation in program completion rates was in the emotionally disturbed specialized treatment program, which was statistically significant among ethnicities. While 83% of the Black youth who entered treatment completed it, only 72% of the Anglo youth and 56% of the Hispanic youth did (see Table 13).

Since the number of youth released in 1992 with capital offender or sex offender needs was small, 62 and 66 respectively, additional analysis was done to include the time periods since the inception of the specialized treatment programs for these offenders.

Table 14 shows the number in need and treatment rates for the capital offender treatment program since it was started in FY 1989. This analysis shows that the overall treatment rates for eligible offenders has been approximately 70% for the last two fiscal years, although this rate is expected to drop as more homicide offenders are committed than there are resources to treat. Overall, Hispanic offenders tend to have a higher treatment rate (73%) than do other youth (Anglo--42% and Black--53%).

The sex offender treatment program was started in FY 1986. Table 15 shows the number in need and treatment rates since the inception of that program. Although there has been year-to-year variation, treatment rates for the three ethnic groups have been relatively equal overall.

A number of factors may be influencing these statistics. For example, program selection criteria may inadvertently be more likely to exclude minority than Anglo youth, as the criteria did in the Independent Living Preparation program (TYC, 1992). A second possibility may be differential willingness to participate

Table 14
Capital Offender Treatment Rates
by Fiscal Year Released

YEAR		ETHNICITY				TOTAL
		ANGLO	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	
1989	Number with Need	6	6	8	1	21
	Number Treated	0	3	3	0	6
	Percent Treated	0%	50%	38%	0%	29%
1990	Number with Need	5	7	12	0	24
	Number Treated	2	3	8	N/A	13
	Percent Treated	40%	43%	67%	N/A	54%
1991	Number with Need	7	4	11	0	22
	Number Treated	4	3	9	N/A	16
	Percent Treated	57%	75%	82%	N/A	73%
1992	Number with Need	6	17	14	0	37
	Number Treated	4	9	13	N/A	26
	Percent Treated	67%	53%	93%	N/A	70%
Total	Number with Need	24	34	45	1	104
	Number Treated	10	18	33	0	61
	Percent Treated*	42%	53%	73%	0%	59%

Conclusion: Hispanic capital offenders have historically been more likely to receive capital offender treatment than are other offenders.

* Statistically significant difference (see Appendix E).

Table 15
Sex Offender Treatment Rates
by Fiscal Year Released

YEAR		ETHNICITY				TOTAL
		ANGLO	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	
1986	Number with Need	16	17	13	0	46
	Number Treated	2	0	1	N/A	3
	Percent Treated	12%	0%	8%	N/A	7%
1987	Number with Need	24	15	22	0	61
	Number Treated	6	3	2	N/A	11
	Percent Treated	25%	20%	9%	N/A	18%
1988	Number with Need	9	16	14	0	39
	Number Treated	5	8	7	N/A	20
	Percent Treated	55%	50%	50%	N/A	51%
1989	Number with Need	9	8	7	0	24
	Number Treated	7	6	5	N/A	18
	Percent Treated	78%	75%	71%	N/A	75%
1990	Number with Need	10	10	10	0	30
	Number Treated	3	4	5	N/A	12
	Percent Treated	30%	40%	50%	N/A	40%
1991	Number with Need	21	18	6	0	45
	Number Treated	9	6	4	N/A	19
	Percent Treated	43%	33%	67%	N/A	42%
1992	Number with Need	19	24	22	1	66
	Number Treated	8	6	8	0	22
	Percent Treated	42%	25%	36%	0%	33%
Total	Number with Need	108	108	94	1	311
	Number Treated	40	33	32	0	105
	Percent Treated	37%	31%	34%	0%	34%

Conclusion: There is little difference among ethnicities in the likelihood of sex offenders receiving specialized treatment (see Appendix E).

in the specialized treatment. Both these possibilities and others are being considered in a follow-up study of TYC's specialized treatment programs, which will try to determine the cause of the disparity and to recommend corrective action.

A large number of TYC youth receive specialized treatment services through contract care residential treatment programs. The population in each of these programs was reviewed to determine whether there was evidence of disparities in minority representation. An analysis of the ethnic distribution of each program's population assigned between 9/1/90 and 11/15/92 was compared to same type programs within a region. Currently, there are 116 contract care programs treating TYC juveniles. Of the 52 programs assigned 10 or more TYC youth during the analysis period, only six programs have minority distributions that tested as being significantly different from similar programs within the same region. Since five programs would be expected to be different by chance alone, the finding of six programs is not significantly higher than one would expect by chance. Furthermore, of those six programs, two had predominately Black populations, two predominately Anglo, one predominately Hispanic, and one predominately Black and Anglo with no Hispanic youth. While serving significantly lower percentages of minorities than their regional counterparts, the two programs with predominately Anglo populations do have both Black and Hispanic TYC youth.

An interview with the TYC Placement Specialist who handles all initial placements to contract care indicated that the disparities among ethnic groups in these six programs are not the result of bias on their part. The program populations are determined in large part by the type of juveniles referred to them, and the program can only affect the make-up of their population by refusing to accept certain referrals. TYC's Placement Specialist noted that of the five programs identified (one of the programs no longer contracts with TYC), they all have excellent records for accepting virtually all of the juveniles referred to them by TYC. The Placement Specialist further stated that there is no evidence that any of the contract care providers used by TYC have refused placements due to ethnicity. In fact, many of them are sensitive to the difficulties faced by juveniles who find themselves the only Black, Hispanic, or Anglo in a program. In such cases, contract providers are often quick to request additional TYC referrals from the same ethnic group to correct the imbalance (interview with T. Yanez, 12-10-92).

In conclusion, an examination of TYC's current performance relative to the minority issues identified by the Morales Consultant Committee has produced mixed results. In some areas, TYC has made noteworthy strides in correcting problems involving disparities in treatment of minorities. Specialized treatment for the chemically dependent youth, and for sex or capital offenders are

examples of overall successful efforts by TYC to provide services that are well-balanced among ethnic groups.

On the other hand, there is evidence that minorities are underrepresented in the provision of specialized treatment to the severely emotionally disturbed. While great strides have been made in that area since the initial Morales report, further effort on the part of TYC is needed to identify the cause, and to correct these deficiencies as needed. A Process Improvement Team has already been created and has begun to examine these issues.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In Texas, as well as the nation, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system is cause for great concern. Available statistics suggest that our efforts to remedy this problem must address both the socio-economic conditions which may be the driving force behind minority overinvolvement in delinquency, as well as any structural factors within the juvenile justice system which may result in differential treatment of minority youth.

To reduce these problems, the following actions are recommended:

Issue 1: Prevention. Attention statewide should be directed toward identifying cost-effective prevention measures for all health and human services agencies and organizations involved with youth in order to address the state's at-risk population of juveniles, particularly minority children, likely to become involved in delinquency.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC develop a comprehensive library of materials and research studies on successful prevention initiatives, to be made available to communities and individuals interested in addressing at-risk juveniles, by 9-1-93.
- ▶ TYC develop a mechanism, such as a periodic newsletter, for informing communities and agencies involved with juveniles about recent developments in the area of prevention, by 1-1-94.
- ▶ TYC undertake a pilot project whereby TYC will provide technical assistance to a community to develop a full-scale delinquency prevention initiative targeted to those high-risk juvenile populations, by 1-1-95.

Issue 2: Guidelines. As proposed by both the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the Texas Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board's Subcommittee on Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, uniform criteria and guidelines for discretionary decision points in the juvenile justice system should be developed. (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1990, pp. 16, 17, 21, and 24 and Office of the Governor, 1992, pp. 16-17). Guidelines should address such decision points as arrest, detention intake, court petition, transfer, pre-placement assessment, and disposition. Local guidelines should be consistent statewide in order to minimize the potential for differential treatment. Based on TYC's research, it is further recommended that prior residential placements be included as a consideration at the disposition decision point.

While TYC is limited in its authority and ability to address this issue, TYC can provide statistical analyses of selected decision points such as commitments in order to assist individual counties and courts evaluate the consistency of their decisions with established criteria.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC review admission guidelines for its specialized treatment programs and modify them as necessary to ensure that they are ethnically neutral.

Issue 3: Monitoring. Progress in addressing the system-wide issues raised in this report should be monitored and evaluated at regular intervals.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC annually update the major conclusions of this report to determine the extent to which progress is being made to correct the overrepresentation of minorities in the juvenile justice system.
- ▶ TYC submit reports quarterly to all designated juvenile court judges and chief juvenile probation officers, detailing, at a minimum, the ethnic breakdown of juveniles committed to TYC, and prior residential placements for these juveniles.

Issue 4: Juvenile Justice Data Collection. Efforts should be made to upgrade juvenile justice data to permit more effective monitoring and evaluation of the juvenile justice system's progress in addressing minority overrepresentation issues.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that..

- ▶ TYC encourage the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission to use data from its new Casework computerized information system to analyze the state's performance regarding minority overrepresentation at those disposition decision points for which they collect statewide data. It is anticipated that by 1-94, TJPC's Casework system will be collecting data on approximately 70% of the state's juvenile population.
- ▶ TYC modify its record-keeping forms in order to identify reasons for program selection and completion, based on recommendations resulting from the evaluation of TYC specialized treatment programs (See Issue 5).

Issue 5: Evaluation of TYC Specialized Treatment. A program evaluation of all TYC specialized services that have disproportionate treatment of minority youth should be conducted.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ A TYC process improvement team evaluate TYC's specialized treatment programs, and recommend corrective action, where appropriate, by 7-15-93.

Issue 6: Encourage Self-Evaluation of All Juvenile Justice Agencies. Each agency involved in the juvenile justice system, whether state or local, should be encouraged to examine its policies and practices for evidence of differential treatment.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC distribute executive summaries of this report, individual probation department data, and subsequent annual updates to all state and local agencies involved in the juvenile justice system, encouraging them to examine their own policies and practices in this area. State and local agencies choosing to conduct self-evaluations will be identified in TYC's annual updates to serve as contacts for other agencies interested in pursuing a similar course of action. Copies of the entire report will be available to all interested parties upon request.

Issue 7: Encourage Community Treatment and Placement Inventory. Each community should be encouraged to conduct an inventory of its community treatment and placement options for juvenile offenders, both residential and non-residential, to determine whether the court has a sufficient number of community programs for placement of minority youth as an alternative to TYC commitment. In those communities with an insufficient number of community placements available for and accessible to minority youth, a plan should be prepared to develop potential resources.

For TYC specifically, it is recommended that...

- ▶ TYC develop the necessary resources by 12-31-93 to serve as a statewide clearinghouse for all communities interested in obtaining information on successful strategies used by communities which have already conducted an inventory of their own local community treatment and placement options.

Appendix A

Recommendations of the Subcommittee on Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System of the Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board

PREVENTION

- ▶ To prevent children from becoming involved in gangs and drugs, adult residents must work together to take control of their communities.
- ▶ Children must learn to have a positive image of their own and other cultures.

DIVERSION

- ▶ Every child who is referred to juvenile court but is not adjudicated should go through a diversion or first-offender program.

ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT

- ▶ The state legislature should increase funds for alternative placements so that juvenile court budgets do not dictate commitments of juveniles to state custody.
- ▶ Standard, culturally unbiased decision-making criteria should be used by all juvenile justice agencies that use public funds.
- ▶ Children should not have to come into contact with the juvenile justice system to receive primary care or treatment.

AFTERCARE

- ▶ Civic organizations and residents should be empowered to change community conditions that contribute to continued violations after a juvenile is released from a correctional facility, or other out-of-home placement.

RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION

- ▶ Texas needs a standardized statewide juvenile justice reporting system.

TRAINING

- ▶ An emphasis must be placed on training for all types of juvenile justice personnel to increase multi-cultural awareness.

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
ANDERSON	ANGLO	1	4.0	1	6.3	0	.	1	6.3
	BLACK	1	4.3	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	4.0	2	9.1	0	0.0	2	9.5
ANGELINA	ANGLO	2	1.4	2	3.0	0	0.0	2	3.1
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	0.9	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.2
ARANSAS	ANGLO	2	13.3	2	33.3	0	.	2	33.3
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	10.0	2	22.2	0	.	2	22.2
BAILEY	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	6.7	1	25.0	1	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	5.3	1	25.0	1	.	0	0.0
BASTROP	ANGLO	3	6.0	3	9.1	1	50.0	2	6.5
	BLACK	1	3.2	1	6.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	1	4.5	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	9.1
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	5	4.9	5	8.2	2	25.0	3	5.7
BAYLOR	ANGLO	1	9.1	1	16.7	0	.	1	16.7
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	2.4	1	4.8	0	.	1	4.8
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	3.5	2	7.4	0	.	2	7.4
BELL	ANGLO	3	1.6	3	3.2	2	13.3	1	1.3
	BLACK	6	3.9	6	10.0	0	0.0	6	12.5
	HISPANIC	7	7.9	7	18.4	1	16.7	6	18.8
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	16	3.7	16	8.2	3	9.1	13	8.1
BEXAR	ANGLO	12	2.5	12	6.0	5	19.2	7	4.0
	BLACK	26	6.8	26	13.6	11	33.3	15	9.5
	HISPANIC	69	3.6	69	8.1	19	21.8	50	6.6
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	107	3.8	107	8.6	35	24.0	72	6.6

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
BOSQUE	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	33.3	1	100.0	0	.	1	100.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	5.6	1	11.1	0	.	1	11.1
BOWIE	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	0.8	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	2.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1	0.4	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
BRAZORIA	ANGLO	11	3.1	11	6.5	4	18.2	7	4.8
	BLACK	4	4.4	4	9.3	2	28.6	2	5.6
	HISPANIC	9	5.1	9	7.7	1	12.5	8	7.3
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	24	3.9	24	7.3	7	18.9	17	5.8
BRAZOS	ANGLO	1	1.4	1	2.6	1	14.3	0	0.0
	BLACK	2	2.0	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	6.7
	HISPANIC	1	2.1	1	5.9	0	0.0	1	10.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	4	1.8	4	4.4	1	5.3	3	4.2
BROWN	ANGLO	3	6.3	3	11.1	0	0.0	3	14.3
	BLACK	1	10.0	1	16.7	1	33.3	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	1	6.7	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	11.1
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	5	6.8	5	11.4	1	9.1	4	12.1
BURNET	ANGLO	2	2.4	2	4.3	1	12.5	1	2.6
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	2	5.6	2	7.7	0	0.0	2	9.1
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	4	3.2	4	5.3	1	8.3	3	4.7
CALHOUN	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	1	2.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	4.3
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.3	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.7
CAMERON	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	29	4.4	29	10.0	6	17.1	23	9.1
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	29	4.1	29	9.3	6	15.4	23	8.5

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
CASS	ANGLO	2	7.7	2	16.7	0	.	2	16.7
	BLACK	1	10.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	50.0
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	3	8.3	3	14.3	0	0.0	3	21.4
CHILDRESS	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	2	66.7	2	66.7	2	200.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	1	12.5	1	100.0	0	.	1	100.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	3	13.6	3	33.3	2	200.0	1	12.5
COLLIN	ANGLO	4	1.4	4	3.5	2	18.2	2	1.9
	BLACK	2	2.7	2	6.3	0	0.0	2	10.0
	HISPANIC	2	2.5	2	5.4	1	9.1	1	3.8
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	8	1.8	8	4.3	3	8.8	5	3.3
COMAL	ANGLO	1	0.8	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	0.6	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
COOKE	ANGLO	1	3.7	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.7
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	3.6	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.7
CORYELL	ANGLO	1	2.4	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	4.2
	BLACK	1	10.0	1	14.3	1	100.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	3.5	2	5.3	1	33.3	1	2.9
DALLAS	ANGLO	16	2.0	16	4.1	6	9.2	10	3.0
	BLACK	60	3.2	60	5.3	24	7.5	36	4.4
	HISPANIC	27	2.3	27	4.1	9	7.5	18	3.4
	OTHER	2	3.1	2	4.4	0	0.0	2	5.3
	TOTAL	105	2.7	105	4.7	39	7.6	66	3.9
DAWSON	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	2	6.7	2	25.0	1	100.0	1	14.3
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	6.1	2	22.2	1	50.0	1	14.3

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
DENTON	ANGLO	1	0.4	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1	0.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.7
DUVAL	ANGLO	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	2	1.3	2	3.4	1	11.1	1	2.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	2	1.3	2	3.3	1	11.1	1	2.0
ECTOR	ANGLO	1	0.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.9
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	0.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.0
ELLIS	ANGLO	1	1.8	1	5.6	0	.	1	5.6
	BLACK	1	5.6	1	14.3	1	100.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	2.2	2	6.9	1	50.0	1	3.7
EL PASO	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	18	2.8	18	7.0	6	6.5	12	7.3
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	18	2.0	18	5.2	6	5.5	12	5.0
ERATH	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	9.1	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	2.1	1	5.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
FORT BEND	ANGLO	1	0.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.0
	BLACK	6	3.1	6	5.9	2	11.1	4	4.8
	HISPANIC	4	3.3	4	6.1	0	0.0	4	6.3
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	11	2.0	11	3.7	2	5.4	9	3.5
FRIO	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	2	2.7	2	16.7	0	0.0	2	18.2
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	2.3	2	14.3	0	0.0	2	15.4

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
GALVESTON	ANGLO	2	0.6	2	1.4	1	5.6	1	0.8
	BLACK	13	2.6	13	7.6	4	9.8	9	6.9
	HISPANIC	1	0.8	1	1.8	1	11.1	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	16	1.7	16	4.4	6	8.8	10	3.4
GARZA	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.	1	50.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	.	1	33.3
GONZALES	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	3.7	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	11.1
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.1	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
GRAYSON	ANGLO	2	1.2	2	2.5	1	8.3	1	1.5
	BLACK	1	2.3	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	9.1
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	3	1.3	3	3.1	1	7.1	2	2.4
GREGG	ANGLO	2	1.7	2	4.7	0	.	2	4.7
	BLACK	3	2.9	3	7.3	1	12.5	2	6.1
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	5	2.2	5	5.7	1	12.5	4	5.1
GUADALUPE	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	1	1.1	1	5.6	1	33.3	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	0.6	1	2.3	1	25.0	0	0.0
HALE	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	6.3	1	12.5	1	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	1	1.3	1	4.5	0	0.0	1	5.6
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	1.8	2	5.0	1	20.0	1	2.9
HARDIN	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	5.3	1	11.1	1	25.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.0	1	1.5	1	16.7	0	0.0

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
-----		---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----
HARRIS	ANGLO	37	2.0	37	3.8	11	8.3	26	3.1
	BLACK	115	4.3	115	8.6	42	10.1	73	7.8
	HISPANIC	51	2.2	51	4.7	12	6.2	39	4.4
	OTHER	12	6.4	12	13.8	7	33.3	5	7.6
	TOTAL	215	3.1	215	6.2	72	9.5	143	5.2
HARRISON	ANGLO	1	1.2	1	2.9	1	50.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	9	9.4	9	22.0	0	0.0	9	25.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	10	5.5	10	13.0	1	14.3	9	12.9
HASKELL	ANGLO	1	11.1	1	11.1	0	.	1	11.1
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	9.1	1	10.0	0	.	1	10.0
HAYS	ANGLO	2	3.5	2	6.1	1	50.0	1	3.2
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	1.1	2	2.5	1	5.9	1	1.6
HENDERSON	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	2	9.5	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	66.7
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	2.6	2	4.7	0	0.0	2	5.4
HIDALGO	ANGLO	1	3.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	10.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	25	4.9	25	9.8	7	16.3	18	8.5
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	26	4.7	26	9.7	7	15.2	19	6.5
HOCKLEY	ANGLO	1	8.3	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	33.3
	BLACK	3	300.0	3	.	0	.	3	.
	HISPANIC	4	33.3	4	66.7	0	.	4	66.7
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	8	32.0	8	80.0	0	0.0	8	88.9
HOOD	ANGLO	3	3.9	3	10.0	0	0.0	3	13.0
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	3	3.8	3	9.7	0	0.0	3	12.5

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total		Total		Violent		Non-Violent	
		Commitments		Commitments		Offender		Offender	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
		Per 100	Delinquent	Per 100	Felony	Per 100 Violent	Felony	Per 100 Non-	Violent Felony
		Referrals	Referrals	Referrals	Referrals	Referrals	Referrals	Referrals	Referrals
		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
HOPKINS	ANGLO	1	1.7	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.3	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	2.6
HOUSTON	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	BLACK	3	25.0	3	75.0	1	33.3	2	200.0
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	3	21.4	3	75.0	1	33.3	2	200.0
HUNT	ANGLO	1	0.8	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.2
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	0.6	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.8
JASPER	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	1.7	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	6.3
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	0.8	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.7
JEFFERSON	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	15	2.5	15	5.4	6	8.7	9	4.3
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	15	1.8	15	3.9	6	7.1	9	3.0
JIM WELLS	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	1.1	1	3.1	1	20.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.0	1	2.8	1	16.7	0	0.0
JOHNSON	ANGLO	1	0.4	1	1.0	1	5.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1	0.3	1	0.8	1	4.8	0	0.0
KAUFMAN	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	9.1	1	10.0	1	16.7	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.8	1	2.7	1	14.3	0	0.0

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Delinquent Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
KERR	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	2.2	1	4.5	0	0.0	1	4.8
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.1	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	3.1
LAMAR	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	7.7	1	16.7	1	50.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	2.7	1	5.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
LIBERTY	ANGLO	2	2.6	2	10.5	0	0.0	2	15.4
	BLACK	1	4.5	1	11.1	1	50.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	3	2.9	3	10.7	1	12.5	2	10.0
LUBBOCK	ANGLO	1	0.5	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.5
	BLACK	2	1.2	2	3.6	2	12.5	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	4	1.3	4	4.2	1	5.3	3	3.9
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	7	1.0	7	3.1	3	7.0	4	2.2
MCLENNAN	ANGLO	5	3.1	5	6.3	0	0.0	5	7.9
	BLACK	17	5.5	17	10.9	3	10.0	14	11.1
	HISPANIC	3	2.2	3	4.2	1	12.5	2	3.1
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	25	4.1	25	8.1	4	7.3	21	8.3
MAVERICK	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	7	8.5	7	18.4	1	14.3	6	19.4
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	7	8.3	7	18.4	1	14.3	6	19.4
MEDINA	ANGLO	2	5.1	2	20.0	0	0.0	2	25.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	5	10.2	5	29.4	1	33.3	4	28.6
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	7	7.9	7	25.0	1	20.0	6	26.1
MILAM	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	2	2.3	2	3.5	2	20.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	1.3	2	2.1	2	15.4	0	0.0

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Delinquent Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
MONTAGUE	ANGLO	3	5.0	3	8.1	0	0.0	3	8.6
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	3	5.0	3	8.1	0	0.0	3	8.6
MONTGOMERY	ANGLO	2	0.7	2	1.7	1	3.8	1	1.1
	BLACK	3	7.0	3	14.3	0	0.0	3	20.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	5	1.4	5	3.1	1	2.8	4	3.3
WACOGDOCHES	ANGLO	2	3.0	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	9.5
	BLACK	1	2.3	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	10.0
	HISPANIC	1	25.0	1	50.0	0	.	1	50.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	4	3.5	4	10.8	0	0.0	4	12.1
NOLAN	ANGLO	1	3.2	1	5.9	0	0.0	1	6.3
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	1.5	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	5.9
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	1.8	2	4.8	0	0.0	2	6.1
NUECES	ANGLO	4	1.9	4	5.3	0	0.0	4	5.7
	BLACK	2	2.0	2	4.8	1	10.0	1	3.1
	HISPANIC	27	3.0	27	7.3	4	7.0	23	7.4
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	33	2.7	33	6.8	5	6.8	28	6.7
ORANGE	ANGLO	1	0.8	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	2.0
	BLACK	3	6.4	3	20.0	1	16.7	2	22.2
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	4	2.3	4	5.5	1	9.1	3	4.8
PANOLA	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	6.3	1	50.0	0	.	1	50.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	2.0	1	12.5	0	.	1	12.5
PARKER	ANGLO	4	4.3	4	8.0	1	9.1	3	7.7
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.
	TOTAL	4	4.0	4	7.4	1	7.7	3	7.3

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
POLK	ANGLO	3	3.3	3	5.1	0	0.0	3	5.4
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	.	1	33.3
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	4	2.9	4	4.1	0	0.0	4	4.4
POTTER	ANGLO	1	0.8	1	1.6	1	9.1	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	2.6	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	7.7
	HISPANIC	3	2.8	3	6.0	1	12.5	2	4.8
	OTHER	1	5.9	1	7.7	1	33.3	0	0.0
	TOTAL	6	2.0	6	4.2	3	10.7	3	2.6
RANDALL	ANGLO	2	1.0	2	2.0	1	7.1	1	1.2
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	0.9	2	1.9	1	6.7	1	1.1
RUSK	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	4.8	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.3	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	2.2
SAN PATRICIO	ANGLO	2	8.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	15.4
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	6	3.5	6	6.8	4	80.0	2	2.4
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	8	4.0	8	7.5	4	44.4	4	4.1
SHELBY	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	3	42.9	3	75.0	2	100.0	1	50.0
	HISPANIC	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	3	23.1	3	33.3	2	100.0	1	14.3
SMITH	ANGLO	1	0.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	2.0
	BLACK	4	2.7	4	5.6	3	30.0	1	1.6
	HISPANIC	1	6.3	1	14.3	1	100.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	6	1.9	6	4.3	4	20.0	2	1.7
TARRANT	ANGLO	12	1.0	12	1.8	0	0.0	12	2.5
	BLACK	24	3.0	24	5.1	7	4.4	17	5.5
	HISPANIC	15	2.7	15	5.0	5	6.8	10	4.4
	OTHER	3	5.2	3	7.5	1	11.1	2	6.5
	TOTAL	54	2.0	54	3.7	13	3.1	41	3.9

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Delinquent Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non- Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
		---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----
TAYLOR	ANGLO	3	1.3	3	3.3	1	5.9	2	2.7
	BLACK	1	1.2	1	2.9	1	12.5	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	3	1.8	3	3.9	2	10.5	1	1.7
	OTHER	1	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	.
	TOTAL	8	1.6	8	3.9	4	8.9	4	2.5
TOM GREEN	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	4	1.6	4	4.6	0	0.0	4	5.2
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	4	0.9	4	3.0	0	0.0	4	3.5
TRAVIS	ANGLO	5	1.0	5	2.8	1	4.5	4	2.6
	BLACK	20	2.5	20	5.6	4	7.4	16	5.3
	HISPANIC	11	1.1	11	2.5	1	3.7	10	2.4
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	TOTAL	36	1.5	36	3.7	6	5.8	30	3.4
UVALDE	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	2	3.0	2	9.1	0	.	2	9.1
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	2.5	2	7.1	0	0.0	2	7.4
VAL VERDE	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	0.5	1	0.9	1	16.7	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	0.5	1	0.8	1	16.7	0	0.0
VICTORIA	ANGLO	1	1.2	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	4.2
	BLACK	2	3.1	2	4.7	0	0.0	2	5.1
	HISPANIC	5	1.8	5	2.9	0	0.0	5	3.6
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	8	1.9	8	3.2	0	0.0	8	4.0
WEBB	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	0.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	1.1
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	1	0.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.9
WHARTON	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	4.8	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	10.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	1.5	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	2.4

Commitment Rates for Calendar Year 1992 through June
By Probation Department

Probation Department		Total Commitments Per 100 Delinquent Referrals		Total Commitments Per 100 Felony Delinquent Referrals		Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Violent Felony Referrals		Non-Violent Offender Commitments Per 100 Non-Violent Felony Referrals	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
WICHITA	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	4	6.7	4	22.2	1	16.7	3	25.0
	HISPANIC	1	2.1	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	5.3
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	5	2.1	5	5.6	1	7.1	4	5.3
WILBARGER	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	1	5.6	1	14.3	0	.	1	14.3
	HISPANIC	1	5.9	1	10.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	2	3.4	2	6.1	1	50.0	1	3.2
WILLACY	ANGLO	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	BLACK	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	HISPANIC	1	2.9	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	4.3
	OTHER	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	1	2.9	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	4.3
WILLIAMSON	ANGLO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BLACK	2	5.7	2	11.1	1	25.0	1	7.1
	HISPANIC	1	1.3	1	2.6	1	10.0	0	0.0
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	TOTAL	3	1.0	3	2.0	2	9.1	1	0.8
WOOD	ANGLO	3	7.3	3	12.0	0	0.0	3	13.6
	BLACK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	HISPANIC	0	0.0	0	.	0	.	0	.
	OTHER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	.
	TOTAL	3	5.6	3	8.8	0	0.0	3	10.3
TOTAL	ANGLO	185	1.4	185	2.9	44	4.8	141	2.5
	BLACK	381	3.4	381	6.9	132	9.3	249	6.1
	HISPANIC	373	2.5	373	5.4	94	8.9	279	4.8
	OTHER	19	2.8	19	5.7	9	15.8	10	3.6
	TOTAL	958	2.4	958	5.0	279	8.1	679	4.3

Chapter: Forms and Instructions
Form: Initial Placement

Replaces: CCF-004
Dated: 1/20/87

Delinquency Index

1. Number of Felony Adjudications
- Enter the number of times for which the youth has been found in an adjudication hearing or TYC revocation, reclassification or transfer hearing to have committed a felony, as indicated by the Juvenile Probation Department or TYC records.

No more than one felony should be counted for each adjudication or hearing date, regardless of the number of felony referrals or counts for which the youth was adjudicated on that date.

2. Number of Felony Referrals
- Enter into the count column the number of felony referrals indicated by the Juvenile Probation Department or TYC records, including those leading to an adjudication or TYC hearing or commitment.

For each referral date, no more than one felony should be counted, regardless of the number of felony counts for which the youth was referred on that date.

Enter into the Question Score column the number of felony referrals indicated in the first column, but if the number is greater than 4, enter a "4".

Delinquency Index Score

Add the Question Scores of the two questions in the delinquency index, and enter the sum in the Index Total column.

Behavior Index

1. Number of Prior Placements:
- A placement is defined as any admission to a public or private residential facility for which the mission of the facility is treatment. Do not count placements which occurred as a result of the youth having been declared abused, dependent, or neglected, or for placements in stop-over facilities, such as in detention centers, emergency shelters, temporary admissions or reception centers.

Enter into the count column the number of documented prior placements.

Enter into the Question Score column, the number of prior placements indicated in the count column, but if the number is greater than 2, enter a "2".

2. Ever Referred for Runaway:
- If the youth has ever been referred to a juvenile probation department or detention facility for running away from home or from a foster home, check "yes". Otherwise, check "no".

Enter the corresponding score in the Question Score column.

INITIAL PLACEMENT

Placement Committee Review Date: _____
(MM-DD-YY)

Case Number: _____ Youth's Name: _____
Last First MI

Age at Placement Review: _____

Home Region: _____ Caseworker: _____

Committing Offense: _____
(name and code)

Classifying Offense: _____
(name and code if different than committing offense)

- High Risk Offense: Yes No
- Offense: Sentenced Chronic Serious Nonviolent Other
 Type A Violent Nonviolent Felonious Drug Sale VCP
 Type B Violent Nonviolent Firearms Violation

A. RISK ASSESSMENT INDEX

	Count	Question Score	Index Total
<u>Delinquency Index</u>			
1. Number of Felony Adjudications	_____	_____	
2. Number of Felony Referrals	_____	_____ (max. 4)	
Delinquency Index Score			_____
<u>Behavior Index</u>			
1. Number of Prior Placements	_____	_____ (max. 2)	
2. Ever Referred for Runaway			
A. No	0		
B. Yes	1	_____	
3. Number of Escapes from Facilities	_____	_____ (max. 2)	
4. Reception Center Observed Behavior (select highest)			
A. Acceptable	0		
B. Moderate or Multiple Minor Disruptions	1		
C. Serious Disruption(s)	2	_____	
Behavior Index Score			_____
TOTAL RISK SCORE			_____

Risk Criteria

Any Determinate Sentence Referral: _____ Yes _____ No (If yes, check offense)

_____ Murder (19.02) _____ Aggravated Kidnapping (20.02)
 _____ Capital Murder (19.03) _____ Sexual Assault (22.11 or 22.011)
 _____ Attempt Capital Murder (A19.03) _____ Aggr Sexual Assault (22.21 or 22.021)
 _____ Voluntary Manslaughter (19.04) _____ Deadly Assault (22.03)

Risk Level

_____ High _____ High Risk Offense.
 _____ _____ Behavior Index of 5 or more.
 _____ _____ Total Score of 9 or more.
 _____ _____ Any Referral for a Determinate Sentence Offense.
 _____ Not High

Appendix E
Tests of Statistical Significance

TABLE	TITLE	TEST	DF*	VALUE	PROB.**
8	Delinquency Information of FY 1992 New Commitments: By Ethnicity Felony Referrals Felony Adjudications	F	2,1772	1.57	.208
			2,1772	1.08	.341
9	Prior Placements of FY 1992 New Commitments: by Ethnicity Classification Ethnicity Classification x Ethnicity	F	1,1769	64.15	<.001
			2,1769	60.42	<.001
			2,1769	1.11	.330
10	Security Level of Initial Placements of FY 1992 Commitments/Recommitments by Risk and Ethnicity	X ²	2	14.50	<.001
11	Placement Type of Initial Placements of FY 1992 Non-High Risk Commitments/Recommitments by Ethnicity and Security of Placement Secure Placement Ethnicity Secure Placement x Ethnicity	F	1,832	44.05	<.001
			2,832	5.30	.005
			2,832	0.99	.372
12	Of Youth Released in FY 1992, Number and Percent Identified at Reception with Treatment Needs: by Ethnicity Capital Offender Sex Offender Chemical Dependency Emotionally Disturbed	X ²	2	0.73	.731
			2	3.97	.138
			2	31.61	<.001
			2	67.55	<.001
13	Of Youth Released in FY 1992 who had been Identified at Reception with Specialized Treatment Needs, Number and Percent Who Entered and Completed 90 Days of Treatment: By Ethnicity Capital Offender: Of Need, Entered Treatment Of Need, Completed 90 Days Of Entered, Completed Sex Offender: Of Need, Entered Treatment Of Need, Completed 90 Days Of Entered, Completed Chemical Dependency: Of Need, Entered Treatment Of Need, Completed 90 Days Of Entered, Completed Emotionally Disturbed: Of Need, Entered Treatment Of Need, Completed 90 Days Of Entered, Completed	X ²	2	5.90	.052
			2	5.90	.052
			-	**	1.000
			2	2.51	.286
			2	1.48	.477
			2	0.73	.695
			2	.74	.692
			2	.07	.967
			2	0.98	.613
			2	59.92	<.001
			2	41.80	<.001
			2	7.30	.026
			14	Capital Offender Treatment Rates by Fiscal Year Released Ethnicity Year Ethnicity x Year	F
3,91	3.71	.015			
6,91	1.25	.289			
15	Sex Offender Treatment Rates by Fiscal Year Released Ethnicity Year Ethnicity x Year	F	2,289	.048	.617
			6,289	9.02	<.001
			12,289	0.53	.897

* Due to the extremely small sample size of "other" ethnicity, tests of statistical significance considered only Anglo, Black and Hispanic youth.

** Due to probative nature of study, statistical significance was set at .10 and borderline significance at .15.

*** Although chi-square could not be calculated because three expected frequencies were 0, there was absolutely no difference among groups. Logically, that would make p = 1.000.

Appendix F

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

		PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS							
		0		1		2+		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY								
ANDERSON	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0
	BLACK	1	100.0					1	100.0
ANGELINA	ANGLO	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
	BLACK	3	100.0					3	100.0
ARANSAS	ANGLO	1	50.0	1	50.0			2	100.0
ATASCOSA	HISPANIC	1	100.0					1	100.0
AUSTIN	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
	BLACK					1	100.0	1	100.0
BASTROP	ANGLO			2	100.0			2	100.0
	BLACK	3	100.0					3	100.0
	HISPANIC					1	100.0	1	100.0
BAYLOR	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0
	BLACK	1	100.0					1	100.0
	HISPANIC	2	100.0					2	100.0
BELL	ANGLO	3	37.5	3	37.5	2	25.0	8	100.0
	BLACK	5	35.7	7	50.0	2	14.3	14	100.0
	HISPANIC	3	37.5	5	62.5			8	100.0
BEXAR	ANGLO	3	27.3	3	27.3	5	45.5	11	100.0
	BLACK	21	72.4	4	13.8	4	13.8	29	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

		PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS							
		0		1		2+		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY								
BEXAR	HISPANIC	64	66.7	20	20.8	12	12.5	96	100.0
BOSQUE	HISPANIC	1	100.0					1	100.0
BOWIE	BLACK	2	100.0					2	100.0
BRAZORIA	ANGLO	3	21.4	5	35.7	6	42.9	14	100.0
	BLACK	2	40.0			3	60.0	5	100.0
	HISPANIC	11	73.3	4	26.7			15	100.0
BRAZOS	BLACK			1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100.0
	HISPANIC					2	100.0	2	100.0
BROWN	ANGLO	3	75.0			1	25.0	4	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	100.0					1	100.0
BURNET	ANGLO			1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
CALDWELL	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0
CALHOUN	HISPANIC					1	100.0	1	100.0
CAMERON	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0
	HISPANIC	8	23.5	19	55.9	7	20.6	34	100.0
CASS	ANGLO			3	100.0			3	100.0
	BLACK	1	100.0					1	100.0
CHILDRESS	HISPANIC	1	100.0					1	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

		PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS							
		0		1		2+		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY								
COLLIN	ANGLO			1	33.3	2	66.7	3	100.0
	BLACK	4	80.0			1	20.0	5	100.0
	HISPANIC	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
COMAL	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
COOKE	ANGLO			1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
CORYELL	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
DALLAS	ANGLO	3	16.7	3	16.7	12	66.7	18	100.0
	BLACK	21	38.9	21	38.9	26	38.2	68	100.0
	HISPANIC	9	25.7	17	48.6	9	25.7	35	100.0
	OTHER	2	100.0					2	100.0
DAWSON	HISPANIC			1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
DEAF SMITH	HISPANIC			1	100.0			1	100.0
DENTON	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
DUVAL	HISPANIC	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
ECTOR	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
EL PASO	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
	HISPANIC	27	73.0	6	16.2	4	10.8	37	100.0
ELLIS	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
FLOYD	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY	PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS							
		0		1		2+		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
FORT BEND	ANGLO			1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
	BLACK	3	42.9	2	28.6	2	28.6	7	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	16.7	3	50.0	2	33.3	6	100.0
	OTHER			1	100.0			1	100.0
FRIO	HISPANIC	1	33.3			2	66.7	3	100.0
GALVESTON	ANGLO	2	28.6	3	42.9	2	28.6	7	100.0
	BLACK	15	78.9	4	21.1			19	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	100.0					1	100.0
GARZA	HISPANIC	1	100.0					1	100.0
GOLIAD	BLACK			1	100.0			1	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	100.0					1	100.0
GONZALES	BLACK					1	100.0	1	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	50.0			1	50.0	2	100.0
GRAY	HISPANIC			1	100.0			1	100.0
GRAYSON	ANGLO	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100.0
	BLACK					1	100.0	1	100.0
GREGG	ANGLO					2	100.0	2	100.0
	BLACK	1	50.0			1	50.0	2	100.0
GUADALUPE	HISPANIC					1	100.0	1	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

		PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS							
		0		1		2+		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY								
HALE	HISPANIC	2	100.0					2	100.0
HARDIN	ANGLO			1	100.0			1	100.0
HARRIS	ANGLO	9	20.5	15	34.1	20	45.5	44	100.0
	BLACK	96	64.9	31	20.9	21	14.2	148	100.0
	HISPANIC	46	69.7	15	22.7	5	7.6	66	100.0
	OTHER	3	60.0	2	40.0			5	100.0
HARRISON	BLACK	11	100.0					11	100.0
HASKELL	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
HAYS	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0
	HISPANIC	2	66.7	1	33.3			3	100.0
HENDERSON	ANGLO			1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
	BLACK	2	100.0					2	100.0
HIDALGO	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
	HISPANIC	19	55.9	18	29.4	5	14.7	34	100.0
HOCKLEY	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
	BLACK	2	66.7			1	33.3	3	100.0
	HISPANIC	3	66.9	1	20.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
HOOD	ANGLO	3	75.0	1	25.0			4	100.0
HOPKINS	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY	PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS									
		0		1		2+		TOTAL			
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
HOPKINS	BLACK	1	100.0							1	100.0
HOUSTON	BLACK	3	100.0							3	100.0
HOWARD	BLACK	1	100.0							1	100.0
	OTHER					1	100.0			1	100.0
HUNT	ANGLO			1	100.0					1	100.0
JACKSON	BLACK	2	100.0							2	100.0
JASPER	ANGLO	1	100.0							1	100.0
	BLACK	1	50.0	1	50.0					2	100.0
JEFFERSON	ANGLO			1	50.0	1	50.0			2	100.0
	BLACK	12	57.1	4	19.0	5	23.8			21	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	100.0							1	100.0
KERR	ANGLO	1	50.0			1	50.0			2	100.0
	HISPANIC					1	100.0			1	100.0
	OTHER			1	100.0					1	100.0
KLEBERG	HISPANIC			1	100.0					1	100.0
LAMAR	BLACK	1	100.0							1	100.0
LIBERTY	ANGLO			1	50.0	1	50.0			2	100.0
LUBBOCK	ANGLO			1	100.0					1	100.0
	BLACK					1	100.0			1	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY	PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS						TOTAL	
		0		1		2+			
		#	%	#	%	#	%		
LUBBOCK	HISPANIC	2	28.6	1	14.3	4	57.1	7	100.0
MATAGORDA	BLACK	2	100.0					2	100.0
MAYERICK	HISPANIC	10	76.9	2	15.4	1	7.7	13	100.0
MCCULLOCH	ANGLO			1	100.0			1	100.0
MCLENNAN	ANGLO	6	50.0	3	25.0	3	25.0	12	100.0
	BLACK	22	81.5	3	11.1	2	7.4	27	100.0
	HISPANIC	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
MEDINA	ANGLO					2	100.0	2	100.0
	HISPANIC	4	57.1	3	42.9			7	100.0
MIDLAND	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
	BLACK	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100.0
	HISPANIC					2	100.0	2	100.0
MONTAGUE	ANGLO	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0	5	100.0
MONTGOMERY	ANGLO			2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100.0
	BLACK	3	75.0	1	25.0			4	100.0
NACOGDOCHES	ANGLO	5	100.0					5	100.0
	BLACK	1	50.0	1	50.0			2	100.0
	HISPANIC					1	100.0	1	100.0
NOLAN	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

		PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS							
		0		1		2+		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY								
NOLAN	HISPANIC	3	100.0					3	100.0
MUECES	ANGLO	3	37.5	1	12.5	4	50.0	8	100.0
	BLACK	1	100.0					1	100.0
	HISPANIC	27	60.0	11	24.4	7	15.6	45	100.0
ORANGE	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0
	BLACK	2	66.7			1	33.3	3	100.0
PANOLA	ANGLO					1	100.0	1	100.0
	BLACK	2	100.0					2	100.0
PARKER	ANGLO	2	50.0			2	50.0	4	100.0
POLK	ANGLO			1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	100.0					1	100.0
POTTER	ANGLO			2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100.0
	BLACK	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	50.0			1	50.0	2	100.0
RANDALL	ANGLO			1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
RUSK	BLACK	2	66.7	1	33.3			3	100.0
	HISPANIC			1	100.0			1	100.0
SAN PATRICIO	ANGLO	1	33.3			2	66.7	3	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	16.7	4	66.7	1	16.7	6	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

		PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS							
		0		1		2+		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY								
SHELBY	BLACK	1	100.0					1	100.0
SMITH	ANGLO	1	50.0			1	50.0	2	100.0
	BLACK			1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
STEPHENS	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0
TARRANT	ANGLO	6	24.0	6	24.0	13	52.0	25	100.0
	BLACK	38	71.4	6	14.3	6	14.3	42	100.0
	HISPANIC	15	55.6	9	33.3	3	11.1	27	100.0
	OTHER	2	66.7	1	33.3			3	100.0
TAYLOR	ANGLO	2	50.0			2	50.0	4	100.0
	HISPANIC					2	100.0	2	100.0
	OTHER			1	100.0			1	100.0
TITUS	BLACK	1	100.0					1	100.0
TOM GREEN	BLACK	1	50.0	1	50.0			2	100.0
	HISPANIC	3	30.0	4	40.0	3	30.0	10	100.0
TRAVIS	ANGLO			3	50.0	3	50.0	6	100.0
	BLACK	13	48.1	9	33.3	5	18.5	27	100.0
	HISPANIC	7	41.2	5	29.4	5	29.4	17	100.0
UPSHUR	BLACK	1	100.0					1	100.0
UVALDE	HISPANIC	1	50.0	1	50.0			2	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

		PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS								
		0		1		2+		TOTAL		
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY									
VAL VERDE	HISPANIC			1	100.0				1	100.0
VICTORIA	ANGLO	1	100.0						1	100.0
	BLACK	2	100.0						2	100.0
	HISPANIC	6	66.7	1	11.1	2	22.2		9	100.0
WALKER	ANGLO	1	50.0			1	50.0		2	100.0
	BLACK	2	100.0						2	100.0
WARD	ANGLO			2	100.0				2	100.0
WEBB	HISPANIC	1	100.0						1	100.0
WHARTON	BLACK	3	100.0						3	100.0
	HISPANIC			1	100.0				1	100.0
WICHITA	ANGLO					2	100.0		2	100.0
	BLACK					4	100.0		4	100.0
	HISPANIC					1	100.0		1	100.0
WILBARGER	ANGLO			1	100.0				1	100.0
	BLACK	1	100.0						1	100.0
	HISPANIC	1	100.0						1	100.0
WILLACY	HISPANIC	3	100.0						3	100.0
WILLIAMSON	ANGLO					1	100.0		1	100.0
	BLACK					1	100.0		1	100.0

(CONTINUED)

PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS BY ETHNICITY
NEW NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENTS - FY 1992

		PREVIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS						TOTAL	
		0		1		2+			
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COMMITTING PROBATION DEPARTMENT	ETHNICITY								
WILLIAMSON	HISPANIC			1	33.3	2	66.7	3	100.0
WISE	ANGLO	1	100.0					1	100.0
WOOD	ANGLO	3	100.0					3	100.0
	BLACK	1	100.0					1	100.0
TOTAL	ANGLO	76	28.0	75	27.7	128	44.3	271	100.0
	BLACK	389	61.2	181	28.8	95	18.8	585	100.0
	HISPANIC	388	54.6	155	28.2	94	17.1	549	100.0
	OTHER	7	58.0	6	42.9	1	7.1	14	100.0

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arnold, W., (1971) "Race and Ethnicity Relative to Other Factors in Juvenile Court Dispositions", American Journal of Sociology, 77(2), pp. 211-227.

Bishop, D., and Frazier, C., (1988) "The Influence of Race in Juvenile Justice Processing", Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 25(3), August 1988, pp. 242-263.

Carter, T., (1979) "Juvenile Court Dispositions", Criminology, 17(3), November 1979, pp. 341-359.

Cohn, L., and Klugel, J., (1978) "Determinants of Juvenile Court Dispositions: Ascriptive and Achieved Factors in Two Metropolitan Courts", American Sociological Review, 43, pp. 162-176.

Cohn, L., and Klugel, J., (1979) "Selecting Delinquents for Adjudication: An analysis of Intake Screening Decisions in Two Metropolitan Juvenile Courts", Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, January 1979, pp. 143-163.

Comptroller of Public Accounts, State of Texas, Population Forecasts, Winter 1991-92 Forecast.

Dawson, R., "An Empirical Study of Kent Style Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court", St. Mary's Law Journal, v.23(4), 1992, p. 975-1052.

Edelman, M.W., (1989) "Black Children in America", in J. Dewart's The State of Black America, (ed) The National Urban League, p. 64 as cited in National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, "Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Judicial Response", Juvenile and Family Court Journal, 1990, 41(3A), p. 44.

Fagen, Slaughter, and Hartstone (1987) "Blind Justice? The Impact of Race on the Juvenile Justice Process" Crime and Delinquency, 33(2), April 1987, pp. 224-258.

Hogan, P.T., and Siu, S., (1988) "Minority Children and the Child Welfare System: An Historical Perspective", Social Welfare, Nov/Dec 1988, p. 495 as quoted in National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, "Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Judicial Response", Juvenile and Family Court Journal, 1990, 41(3A), p. 44.

Horwitz, A., and Wasserman, M., (1980) "Formal Rationality, Substantive Justice, and Discrimination", Law and Human Behavior, 4(1/2), pp. 103-115.

Huizinga, D. and Elliot, D.S., (1987) "Juvenile Offenders Prevalence, Offender Incidence, and Arrest Rates by Rate", Crime and Delinquency, 33(2), April 1987, pp. 206-223.

Krisberg, B., and J. Austin, (1993), Reinventing Juvenile Justice, Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications.

Krisberg, B., I. Schwartz, and G. Fishman, (1987) "The Incarceration of Minority Youth", Crime and Delinquency, 33 (no. 2), April 1987.

Mauer, The Sentencing Project, 1990 as quoted in Pope, C. and Feyerherm, W., (1990) "Minority Status and Juvenile Justice Processing: An Assessment of the Research Literature (Part I)", Criminal Justice Abstracts, June 1990, p. 327.

McCarthy, B.R., and B.L. Smith, (1986) "The Conceptualization of Discrimination in the Juvenile Justice Process: The Impact of Administrative Factors and Screening Decisions on Juvenile Court Dispositions", Criminology, 24, pp. 41-64.

Morales Consultant Committee, Report to the Texas Youth Commission - Regarding Compliance of TYC with the Second Amended Settlement Agreement of Morales vs. Turman, Covering the First of Four Years, November 1, 1985.

Morales Consultant Committee, Report to the Texas Youth Commission - Regarding Compliance of TYC with the Second Amended Settlement Agreement of Morales vs. Turman, Covering the Second of Four Years, December 1, 1986.

Morales Consultant Committee, Report to the Texas Youth Commission - Regarding Compliance of TYC with the Second Amended Settlement Agreement of Morales vs. Turman, Covering the Third of Four Years, October 1, 1987.

Morales Consultant Committee, Report to the Texas Youth Commission - Regarding Compliance of TYC with the Second Amended Settlement Agreement of Morales vs. Turman, Covering the Fourth of Four Years, December 1, 1988.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, (1990) "Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Judicial Response", Juvenile and Family Court Journal, 41(3A), 1990, pp. 1-60.

Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division (1992), Balancing the Scales: A Look at the Overrepresentation of Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, 1992.

Phillips, C., and Dinitz, S., (1982) "Labelling and Juvenile Court Dispositions: Official Responses to a Cohort of Violent Juveniles", The Sociological Quarterly, 23, Spring 1982, pp. 267-278.

Pope, C. and Feyerherm, W., (1990) "Minority Status and Juvenile Justice Processing: An Assessment of the Research Literature (Part I)", Criminal Justice Abstracts, June 1990, pp. 327-335.

Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Report, Calendar Year 1991.

Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, unpublished Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Report, First Six Months Calendar Year 1992.

Texas Youth Commission, The Response of the Texas Youth Commission to the Third Year Report of the Morales Consultant Committee, January 13, 1988.

Texas Youth Commission, Memo "Discrimination in Classification Instrument", November 7, 1984, prepared by Department of Research and Planning.

Texas Youth Commission, Independent Living Evaluation, December 10, 1990, prepared by Department of Research and Planning.

Texas Youth Commission, Independent Living Evaluation, July 1992, prepared by Department of Research and Planning.

Texas Youth Commission, M. Ferrara, Minority Classification Research Project, April 1, 1991.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census.

U.S. Department of Justice, 1990, Children In Custody, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Justice, 1992, "Crime in the United States 1991", Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Washington, D.C.