

THE JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTER

FY 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

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Program Summary

The Juvenile Assessment Center of the City of Corpus Christi Park & Recreation Department opened its doors in September 1999 as a new program funded by the Corpus Christi Crime Control and Prevention District and designed to decrease juvenile crime in Corpus Christi by providing assessment and case management services to juveniles at-risk of delinquency and to their families. The center serves as a temporary holding facility for juveniles arrested by law enforcement for violations of the daytime or nighttime curfews or for truancy. While held at the center, juveniles are invited to participate in an intake and assessment process and are given information about services in the community that can help them with their needs. Juveniles are released to their parents, who are also invited to participate in the assessment process and who also receive referrals to community services. Juveniles at-risk of delinquency and their families are offered three months of free and comprehensive case management services to assist them with their problems. If they accept, a case manager from the Juvenile Assessment Center will meet regularly with the family to plan problem-solving strategies and to monitor the family's progress. Case managers help families connect with and follow through with needed services in the community. At the end of three months, the juvenile's family and a case manager from the Juvenile Assessment Center decide if their case can be successfully closed or if there is a need for case management services to continue. The Corpus Christi Police Department provides on-site law enforcement during the center's intake hours in the daytime and at night. The center employs a professional staff of case managers and intake specialists, as well as support staff. Additionally, a wide variety of youth agencies in the Coastal Bend reposition staff at the center. These agencies include: La Raza Runaway Shelter, Corpus Christi Independent School District, Flour Bluff Independent School District, Calallen Independent School District, Tuloso-Midway Independent School District, the Nueces County Juvenile Justice Center, Planned Parenthood, the Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Palmer Drug Abuse Program and the YWCA. The Juvenile Assessment Center also has a program in which college students in related fields do internships working at the center.

History

The Truancy Reduction Impact Program (TRIP) was a project of the Coastal Bend Alliance for Youth (CBAY) aimed at addressing the problems of truancy and juvenile crime in Corpus Christi. The idea of TRIP came about through community concerns expressed in meetings and forums addressing youth-related issues, and through evidence found in school, law enforcement and juvenile justice files and intervention activities. The H.E. Butt Foundation contributed the start-up funds for TRIP, the YMCA donated space in its downtown facilities for the program and the TRIP Center opened its doors in January of 1993. Local youth services professionals agree with the philosophy of early intervention for at-risk children before they become school dropouts and before they enter the juvenile justice system. The consensus of this group is that the investment of our collective energies in addressing truancy and other status offenses such as curfew violation will have a definite impact in our community as it relates to issues such as youth crime, substance abuse and dropout rates. In keeping with this consensus, the Corpus Christi Police Department opened the Corona Curfew Center in 1996 to serve juveniles in violation of the nighttime curfew and thus curb the tide of nighttime juvenile crime as well.

TRIP, because of its interactive process with law enforcement, schools and social services, was well equipped to address youth problems as they were occurring. Data showed that juvenile crime decreased in Corpus Christi after TRIP's inception, and attendance in area schools increased. TRIP became a much-sought-after national model, providing information on replicating the program to communities across the nation. TRIP was the forerunner and model of all other truancy/curfew centers in Texas. It was cited as a model program in the report of the Texas Commission on Children and Youth and in the U. S. Department of Justice Community Policing Information Access Guide. Corpus Christi saw even further decreases in juvenile crime after the opening of the Corona Curfew Center.

TRIP and the Corona Center meant for years to join together into one program so that night-time curfew violators could receive the same services given to day-time curfew violators in a central location. Case management, an important element always needed by both, would be part of this new program if funding could be found. Fortunately, the Corpus Christi Crime Control and Prevention District included funding for the new program in its five-year plan and the Juvenile Assessment Center opened its doors on September 2nd, 1999.

Research Base

The Juvenile Assessment Center program was based upon the TRIP Center model which, after six years of operation, had undergone five years of vigorous, independent evaluation by doctoral student Linda Moffett and by Dr. Philip W. Rhoades of Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi. TRIP had become a national model for truancy and curfew programs, and had been included in numerous reports and articles in the fields of juvenile justice and education. The Juvenile Assessment Center had the funding to strengthen the TRIP model, to expand it to nighttime curfew violators and to implement a comprehensive case management program, the lack of which had seriously hampered the efficacy of both TRIP and the Corona Curfew Center.

The relationships formed between service providers due to TRIP's collaborative process were part of the reason that Corpus Christi/Nueces County was chosen as an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Comprehensive Strategy site by the Governor's Office – Criminal Justice Division. As part of the Comprehensive Strategy, data was collected to determine the main risk factors existing in Corpus Christi/Nueces County that are known to produce serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders. After extensive collection and analysis of local data, it was found by the data collection subgroup of the Comprehensive Strategy coalition, Youth Opportunities United (Y.O.U.), that the main risk factors existing in Corpus Christi/Nueces County are:

1. Family Management Problems and Family Conflict
2. Extreme Economic Deprivation
3. Early Academic Failure and Lack of Commitment to School, and
4. Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior.

As the Juvenile Assessment Center model would address each of these risk factors with youth and families, and provide a needed information flow between organizations serving youth and their families, implementing the Juvenile Assessment Center in a way that preserved TRIP's collaborative ties became one of Y.O.U.'s main recommendations. In order to achieve this goal, at the request of the Juvenile Assessment Center subcommittee of the Corpus Christi Crime Control and Prevention District, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) of the U.S. Department of Justice contracted with Community Research Associates, Inc. of Washington, D.C. to provide the Crime Control and Prevention District with technical assistance in implementing the Juvenile Assessment Center.

The OJJDP contractors were able to suggest a very well researched assessment tool to use at the Juvenile Assessment Center, the Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT). This instrument was available for no cost from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, so it was acquired and integrated into the Juvenile Assessment Center's intake and assessment process. The contractors also emphasized six elements that needed

to be included in implementing the Juvenile Assessment Center if it was to further the Comprehensive Strategy:

1. Single Point of Entry
2. Immediate and Comprehensive Assessments
3. Linkage to Services
4. Management Information System
5. Integrated Case Management, and
6. Policymaking Input.

Immediate and comprehensive assessments were already being addressed through the TRIP assessment process and with the addition of the POSIT tool. The other six elements emphasized by OJJDP contractors, however, required serious attention to what agency umbrella under which the Juvenile Assessment Center would be organized.

It became clear through discussions with community service providers and the OJJDP contractors that, in order to successfully implement the Juvenile Assessment Center, it would be necessary to implement it in an organizationally neutral context such as the city or the county. This was necessary for several reasons. In order for the Juvenile Assessment Center to provide a **single point of entry to** and **linkage to** the multiple community services that might be needed by youth and their families, it was necessary that the community service providers working with the Juvenile Assessment Center feel an equal buy-in to the project. If the Juvenile Assessment Center was implemented as a program of any one of the service provider agencies, the other service provider agencies would be less likely to reposition staff at the center and to participate as full partners in the provision of services. Each of the service providers participating in the Juvenile Assessment Center model uses their own resources and thus incurs expenses in the course of the services that they provide to Juvenile Assessment Center youth. They voluntarily spend these resources without any other compensation beside that which already funds their programs because serving Juvenile Assessment Center youth meets the goals of their agencies' missions for which they receive other sources of funding. Nonetheless, their commitment to youth is expensive and they could not be expected to continue providing their services for free if one of their number got extra payment for their participation.

Plans were in the works to put together a groundbreaking **management information system** for the Juvenile Assessment Center that would link it to police, juvenile justice, court and school computers and allow for maximum efficiency in serving and tracking youth. There exist some legislative barriers to the completion of this system that would be much more manageable between governmental entities than outside of them. Also, such a system is a long and expensive process. Grants have already obtained to fund this process, but could not be used by non-governmental entities. Such a system could likely not be achieved unless the Juvenile Assessment Center was organized under the auspices of a governmental agency.

Integrated case management must also be provided by a neutral party to avoid allegations of inappropriate referrals. If the case management provider is also a provider of direct services, they cannot be expected to be wholly objective as to whether the most appropriate referral for a family is their own direct service or the service of another provider; it is a conflict of interest. Case management needs, therefore, to be provided by an objective party who is not also a direct service provider.

Policymaking input should flow from both process and outcome evaluations. Adequate data, such as that gathered by the **management information system** and through an **integrated case management** system is necessary for this process to occur.

In light of these elements, the city and county seemed the only truly appropriate choices to run the Juvenile Assessment Center. The county had been approached with this matter on previous occasions, as it does operate the Juvenile Justice Center, but had not wished to expand its operation in this direction. Consequently, the city was the only remaining appropriate agency to operate the Juvenile Assessment Center and the Crime Control and Prevention District opted to place the Juvenile Assessment Center under the administration of the Corpus Christi Park and Recreation Department. This was a highly appropriate context because of the reasons discussed, as well as because the department was already home to a number of youth initiatives. Also, the United States has a history of collaboration between social services, juvenile justice and recreation services that dates back to the turn of the century.

Staffing

The Juvenile Assessment Center opened with a program manager, police officers and repositioned staff on September 2, 1999. In October, two intake counselors and one case manager were added to the staff. In December, an office assistant was hired and a second case manager joined the staff at the end of May. The Crime Control and Prevention District had planned to add two more case managers and a third intake counselor to the Juvenile Assessment Center staff at the beginning of the next fiscal year, but budget problems required keeping the staff down to two case managers and two and a half intake counselors, plus the program manager and the office assistant.

Juvenile Processing Office

It is extremely important that the Juvenile Assessment Center meet the criteria to be certified as a juvenile processing office by the Juvenile Courts, and it does. If it did not, staff could not legally prevent children from leaving the facility without their parents, and the children could just walk out, possibly falling prey to injury or victimization. Being a certified juvenile processing office, which requires the presence of a licensed peace officer during all intakes, allows the center a six-hour window of opportunity in which to do everything possible to see to it that a child is released safely to his or her family.

Community Involvement

Juvenile Assessment Center staff are well-educated in their fields and participate in training to maintain their professional licenses and their knowledge base. They are expected to be actively involved in the community, participating in activities in which they can bring their experience to work to enhance services for the target population of juveniles and families that they serve. This is a needed component of the **policymaking input** element that was emphasized by the OJJDP contractors. At this time, the Juvenile Assessment Center staff has members who serve on the Coastal Bend Alliance for Youth Board of Directors, the Youth Opportunities United Data Collection Subgroup, the Texas A&M University -- Kingsville Social Work Advisory Board, the Coastal Bend Gang Tattoo Removal Committee and as mentors through CCISD.

Truancy Summit

In November of 2000, the Juvenile Assessment Center organized the first Truancy Summit ever held in Nueces County. The purpose of the summit was to identify the critical path for truancy cases in Nueces County, identify impediments to the process and to make recommendations for overcoming those impediments. A wide representation of key leaders including judges, educators, attendance officers, law enforcement, juvenile justice and social services attended the event and, working in seven multidisciplinary workgroups, came up with over fifty recommendations for overcoming impediments to the truancy process in Nueces County. Less than a year later, over half of these recommendations are already being implemented.

Case Management Defined

Case management is a term often misapplied by those not familiar with the field. Case management is not the direct provision of services such as counseling, but rather the implementation of a comprehensive plan for a family that includes clearly stated goals, objectives, strategies and outcome measures, the linkage of that family to any community services that would meet the family's particular needs, plus the monitoring of the family's progress toward their goals with their various service providers. A plethora of quality service providers for youth is already in existence in Corpus Christi. The Juvenile Assessment Center provides case management to delinquent youth, which is much scarcer. The case management process utilized by the Juvenile Assessment Center is illustrated by the flow chart on the following page. Case managers must work on a flexible schedule that allows them to make office and school visits, home visits, and stay in touch with families, courts, schools and community service providers, whatever their schedules.

CASE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Letter offering case management services goes out to parent/guardian of juvenile who has been processed through center. If family has a phone, case manager calls family within one week of sending letter and extends offer of case management services again.

A Municipal or JP Court Judge orders a child into case management at JAC.

Files of families who decline case management services will be closed by case manager & filed with inactive files.

When a family accepts case management services, case manager sets up appointment to meet with them.

Initial Appointment

- Juvenile fills out POSIT assessment & parent fills out POSIP assessment if this was not done at intake.
- Case manager collects data needed for a complete psychosocial assessment.
- Case manager fills out Youth/Parent Assessment of Family Strengths and Obstacles with family.
- Case manager and family put together case management plan with clearly stated goals, objectives, strategies and out-come measures for case management.
- Case manager obtains signed Release of Information Form from juvenile & parent in order to communicate with service providers.

Case manager has contact with family at least once every two weeks to monitor progress towards goals. Case manager also has contact with service providers to which family has been referred at least every two weeks to monitor progress towards goals. Changes are made in services as needed.

With assistance from day intake worker & NCJJC, case manager keeps track of juvenile's grades, attendance and offense record.

After 3 months of case management, case manager & family determine if goals have been met, juvenile takes POSIT Follow-Up & parent re-takes POSIP. If goals have been met & juvenile no longer scores high-risk in any POSIT/POSIP category, case manager & family close case. If case is court-ordered, judge is informed that family has met the conditions of the court order

After 3 months of case management, case manager & family determine if goals have been met, juvenile takes POSIT Follow-Up & parent re-takes POSIP. If juvenile still scores high-risk in any category &/or goals have not been met, a new case management plan will be formulated & the process will begin again. If case is court-ordered, judge is informed that family has not met the conditions of the court order.

Caseload

Experts agree that for case management with delinquent, abused or neglected youth to be comprehensive and as effective as it should be, case managers should carry a caseload of no more than fifteen to twenty cases at one time. Without the luxury of a large staff, the Juvenile Assessment Center is running a somewhat less intensive program in order to serve the most families possible while still maintaining the highest possible level of quality in its case management program. The Juvenile Assessment Center standard is planned as twenty-eight to thirty-two cases per caseload at one time (the case management process usually lasts three months per family). A weekly minimum time breakdown of the activities of a case manager with a caseload of twenty-eight cases follows:

Weekly Minimum Time Breakdown for Caseload of 28

*Assessment/case management plan: 2 hours x 2 families per week: 4 hours

*Weekly contact with families: 45 minutes x 14 families per week: 10.5 hours

*Weekly follow-up with referral agencies: 45 minutes x 14 families per week: 10.5 hours

*Weekly documentation of contacts: 1 hour x 14 families per week: 14 hours

*Weekly data entry: (total) 1.5 hours

*Weekly outcomes tracking: (total) 1.5 hours

Total hours per week: 42 hours

Court Partnerships

During the Juvenile Assessment Center's first year of operation, it became evident that few of the families whose children scored most at risk for delinquency when assessed were willing to voluntarily participate in case management. The children most at risk for delinquency were being carefully identified and services were being offered but, because most of the families were not accepting the services, most of those children remained at risk. In the second quarter of the Juvenile Assessment Center's second year of operation, the Juvenile Assessment Center entered into a partnership with the Corpus Christi Municipal Court and several Nueces County Justices of the Peace to correct this problem. Municipal Court Judges and Justices of the Peace began ordering truants and curfew violators into case management at the Juvenile Assessment Center as their sentence or as

a condition of deferred adjudication. It quickly became evident that this was a valuable partnership, as it could make sure that at risk juveniles would receive needed services and could give the Courts a way to monitor compliance with judicial orders. Before this partnership, the court had little way to track cases and compliance. With the forging of this partnership, the case managers could serve as municipal-level probation officers of a sort.

Title V

The only continued difficulty in getting at risk youth connected to needed services was staffing. With only three judges to hear all of the municipal-level cases in the city, the Municipal Court had truancy cases that were over two years old still waiting to go to Court. When such old cases get to Court, they often are dismissed. Because of this, case management numbers at the Juvenile Assessment Center remained lower in its second year of operation than they would have been if the Court had been able to hear current cases. Since the Juvenile Assessment Center had only two case managers, however, it would not have been able to handle the volume of court referrals it would have gotten if there had not been a backlog. The answer to this dilemma was funding for more staff. The Juvenile Assessment Center wrote a grant requesting Title V Delinquency Prevention funding from the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office for the Pre-Delinquency Court and Case Management Project. This would allow the Municipal Court to hire a full-time judge to hear *only juvenile cases*. It would also allow the Juvenile Assessment Center to hire four more case managers, for a total complement of six. Having a Municipal Court Judge devoted to entirely juvenile cases would eliminate the backlog of juvenile cases at Municipal court, and having more case managers would allow the Juvenile Assessment Center to provide services to the youth referred by the Courts. The grant was awarded to the City in July of 2001 and the new positions are being advertised. The Municipal Court has also received a Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant that will allow it to set up an entire Municipal Juvenile Court to be housed next door to the Juvenile Assessment Center.

Management Information System

Through two Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants obtained by the Police Department in the 1998 and 1999 fiscal years, the Juvenile Assessment Center has been able to purchase equipment that now links its computer system to the computer system of Municipal Court. Hardware has also been purchased to connect the Juvenile Assessment Center and the Court to local school districts, which is still being worked on, and software has been purchased to enhance tracking and case management. Connecting to the Nueces County Juvenile Court is a future goal. This sort of information sharing and computer connectivity is far beyond what most communities have accomplished with their youth services and puts Corpus Christi at the cutting edge.

Case Management Activities - 2001

A summary of the Juvenile Assessment Center's case management activities from August 1, 2000 through July, 2001 follows:

Total number of families who have accessed case management services:	111
Municipal Court cases:	34
JP Court cases:	20
Voluntary cases:	57

Case Management Service Events:

Phone contacts:	501
Office Visits:	273
School visits:	195
Home Visits:	265
Psychosocial Assessments:	111
Youth/Family Assessments of Strengths/Obstacles:	111
Case Management Plans:	111

Number of cases closed:	59
Disposition at closure:	
Successful:	19
Client Could Not Be Located:	19*
Client Discontinued Services:	14*
Closed Due To Long-Term Placement of Juvenile For Treatment:	7

*27 of the 33 cases closed because the client could not be located or discontinued services were voluntary cases. The lack of willingness on the part of parents to follow through with services was a significant problem when the case management was voluntary. This problem has been all but eliminated with the advent of court-ordered case management.

Number of active cases as of 7/31/01:	52
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Of youth receiving case management, number of referrals to:

La Raza Counseling Center:	46
NCJJC Prevention Unit:	14
MHMR Youth Services:	12
Palmer Drug Abuse Program:	2
Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse:	4
Spohn Memorial (psych. triage):	3

Anger Insight Resolution:	4
Planned Parenthood:	10
Del Mar College GED Program:	4
TAMUK High School Equivalency Program:	1
Women's Shelter:	5
Family Counseling Services:	24
Texas Commission for the Blind:	1
Residential Placement (out of area):	2
Turning Point Counseling Services:	7
Texas Workforce Commission:	4
Shoreline:	10
Analytical Testing (drug testing):	8
Youth Odyssey:	6
Arlington Heights Food Pantry:	2
WIC:	6
Texas Dept. of Human Services:	6
Boy Scouts of America:	1
Salvation Army:	2
Campfire Council of CC Area:	1
Catholic Social Services:	2
City-County Health Dept.:	3

Of parents participating in case management, number of referrals to:

La Raza Counseling Center:	21
NCJJC Prevention Unit:	3
MHMR Youth Services:	6
Spohn Memorial (psych. triage):	2
Anger Insight Resolution:	1
Planned Parenthood:	2
Spohn Hospice (grief counselor):	1
Women's Shelter:	5
Family Counseling Services:	10
Turning Point Counseling Services:	5
Parenting Classes:	8
Arlington Heights Food Pantry:	1
Salvation Army:	2
Catholic Social Services:	2

Intake and Other JAC Services - 2001

Referrals are provided to not only the families who accept case management, but also to all families processed through the center. The intake counselor on duty refers each family of a juvenile processed through the center to the appropriate school and judicial personnel who will be handling their juvenile's offense, as well as to any other services in the community for which their assessment or just discussions may have indicated a need. Additionally, school attendance and juvenile offenses are tracked for every child brought to the center.

A summary of additional referrals given to children and families as a result of the intake process during the 2001 Fiscal Year follows:

La Raza Counseling Center:	9
NCJJC Prevention Unit:	10
MHMR Youth Services:	8
Palmer Drug Abuse Program:	2
Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse:	9
Spohn Memorial (psych. triage):	1
Probation/Parole Officer:	4
Prenatal Care:	1
School Guidance Counselor:	11
School Attendance Clerk:	1
Army Recruiter:	1
Prosecutor:	2
Alcoholics Anonymous:	1
Family Outreach:	1
Job Corps:	6
Literacy Council:	1
Gang Tattoo Removal Committee:	1
Gang Education:	2
Corpus Christi Pregnancy Center:	1
Parenting Classes:	2
Summer Recreational Programs:	1
Planned Parenthood:	15
Family Counseling Services:	22
Turning Point Counseling Services:	3
Texas Runaway Hotline:	2
Texas Dept. of Human Services:	1
Child Protective Services:	7

A summary of non-case management service event totals from August 2000 through July 2001 follows:

Total # of Intakes	671
Total # of Non-Intake/Non-Case Management Related Phone Service Contacts	73
Total # of Referrals	671+
Total # POSIT Assessments	205
Total # POSIP Assessments	13
Total # of Parent Communications	671+
Total # of School Communications	671+
# of Community Meetings/Presentations	56

The Population

The Juvenile Assessment Center processed 671 intakes during FY 2001, which accounted for a total of 591 actual children when adjusted for repeaters. A summary of the types of offenses committed by these 591 children prior to their contact with the Juvenile Assessment Center follows:

Very delinquent with violent offenses:	47
Very delinquent with non-violent offenses:	76
Status Offenders:	146
No priors:	322

The above summary illustrates that the majority (468) of children being brought to the Juvenile Assessment Center are part of the desired target population, those who are still status offenders or who are committing their first offense, for whom delinquent behavior can be prevented with proper intervention. The 123 other children brought to the center have already begun to engage in highly delinquent behaviors and require intervention to break the cycle of delinquency and prevent further crimes.

Outcomes

- 499 children (551 intakes) were processed through the Juvenile Assessment Center during the part of FY 2001 that coincided with the 2000-2001 school year. Of those children, 250 were returned to school after their violation. (Attendance tracking information was not available for another 249 of the children.)
- 219 of the 671 intakes during this period were truancy (daytime) intakes. The school attendance of these children following JAC intervention equaled a sum of 6,971 ADA-eligible days, saving Corpus Christi school districts approximately \$101,079.50 in ADA funding.
- The Juvenile Assessment Center processed only 65 repeaters out of the 671 intakes (591 children) processed during FY 2001. This is a JAC recidivism rate of less than 10%. This rate is down from the JAC recidivism rate of 13% in FY 2000.
- Of the 591 children processed through the Juvenile Assessment Center, 403 committed no additional offenses of any kind, however minor, after JAC intervention.
- Of the 591 children processed through the Juvenile Assessment Center, **518 committed no delinquent offenses after JAC intervention.** This means that **JAC was successful in preventing delinquency 88% of the time.**

Attached are the detailed Attendance Tracking, Juvenile Offense Tracking and Statistical Reports of the Juvenile Assessment Center for FY 2001.

Juvenile Assessment Center

2000-2001 School Year

School Attendance Tracking Report

Summary of Juvenile Assessment Center
School Attendance Tracking

August, 2000 through May, 2001

Total # intakes:	551
Total # juveniles processed:	499
Total # juveniles JAC returned to school after violation:	250
Total # juveniles for whom JAC was unable to track attendance:	249

Total # ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing:

CCISD:	6,692
CISD:	279
FBISD:	Unavailable.
TMISD:	Unavailable.
WOISD:	Unavailable.

Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts:

CCISD:	\$97,034
CISD:	\$4,045.50
FBISD:	Unavailable
TMISD:	Unavailable.
WOISD:	Unavailable.

Total:	\$101,079.50
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**Juvenile Assessment Center School Attendance Tracking
Corpus Christi Independent School District Schools**

<u>Carroll High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>41</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		34
• # of students that could not be tracked		7
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		926
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$13,427

<u>King High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>28</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		16
• # of students that could not be tracked		12
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		408
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$5,916

<u>Miller High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>29</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		23
• # of students that could not be tracked		6
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		544
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$7,888

<u>Moody High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>64</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		25
• # of students that could not be tracked		39
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		530
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$7,685

<u>Ray High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>56</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		45
• # of students that could not be tracked		11
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		1223
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$17,733.50

<u>Baker Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>9</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		6
• # of students that could not be tracked		3
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		189
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$2,740.50

<u>Browne Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>13</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		13
• # of students that could not be tracked		0
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		481
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$6,974.50

<u>Cullen Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>2</u>
<i>No information provided.</i>		

<u>Cunningham Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>4</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		4
• # of students that could not be tracked		0
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		115
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$1,667.50

<u>Driscoll Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>18</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		15
• # of students that could not be tracked		3
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		582
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$8,439

<u>Grant Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>4</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		4
• # of students that could not be tracked		0
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		214
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$3,103

<u>Hamlin Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>9</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		9
• # of students that could not be tracked		0
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		186
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$2,697

Kaffie Middle School **Total # of Students** **3**
No information provided.

<u>Martin Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>12</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		9
• # of students that could not be tracked		3
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		352
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$5,104

<u>South Park Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>11</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		4
• # of students that could not be tracked		7
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		115
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$1,667.50

<u>Wynn Seale Academy</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>13</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		9
• # of students that could not be tracked		4
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		380
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$5,510

<u>SLGC</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>26</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		13
• # of students that could not be tracked		13
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		403
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$5,843.50

<u>Alternative High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>2</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		2
• # of students that could not be tracked		0
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		44
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$638

TAMS **Total # of Students** **1**
No information provided.

ALC **Total # of Students** **1**
No information provided.

TG Allen Elementary School **Total # of Students** **1**
No information provided.

Zavala Elementary School **Total # of Students** **1**
No information provided.

Total # ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing: **6,692**

Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts:
\$97,034

**Juvenile Assessment Center School Attendance Tracking
Calallen Independent School District Schools**

<u>Calallen High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>9</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		5
• # of students that could not be tracked		4
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		159
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$2,305.50

<u>Calallen Middle School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>4</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		4
• # of students that could not be tracked		0
• # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing		120
• Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts		\$1,740

Annaville Elementary School **Total # of Students** **1**
No information provided.

Total # ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing: 279

**Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts:
\$4,045.50**

**Juvenile Assessment Center School Attendance Tracking
Flour Bluff Independent School District Schools**

<u>Flour Bluff High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>7</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		6
• # of students that could not be tracked		1

<u>Flour Bluff Junior High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>6</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		3
• # of students that could not be tracked		3

Total # ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing: *Not available.*

Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts:

Not available.

**Juvenile Assessment Center School Attendance Tracking
Tuloso Midway Independent School District Schools**

Tuloso Midway High School
No information provided.

Total # of Students **5**

Tuloso Midway Middle School
No information provided.

Total # of Students **1**

Total # ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing: *Not available.*

Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts:

Not available.

**Juvenile Assessment Center School Attendance Tracking
West Oso Independent School District Schools**

<u>West Oso High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>10</u>
<i>No information provided.</i>		

<u>West Oso Junior High School</u>	<u>Total # of Students</u>	<u>2</u>
• # of students JAC returned to school after violation		1
• # of students that could not be tracked		1

Total # ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing: *Not available.*

Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts:

Not available.

**Juvenile Assessment Center School Attendance Tracking
Other Schools**

<u>Out of County ISDs</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>10</u>
<u>Home-Schooled Students</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>9</u>
<u>La Raza Academy</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>21</u>
<u>Richard Milburn Academy</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>3</u>
<u>Robstown ISD Schools</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>10</u>
<u>NCJJAEP</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>2</u>
<u>21st Century Academy</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>2</u>
<u>Incarnate Word Academy</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>1</u>
<u>GED Program</u> <i>No information provided.</i>	<u>Total # of Students</u> <u>2</u>
<u>Unenrolled Students:</u>	<u>46</u>

Juvenile Assessment Center

FY 2001

Juvenile Offense Tracking Report

Juvenile Assessment Center FY 2001 Juvenile Offense Tracking Report

Total Number of JAC Intakes:	671
Total Number of Children Processed:	591

Juveniles By Type of Offenses Committed Prior to JAC Intervention

Very delinquent, with violent offenses:	47
Very delinquent, with non-violent offenses:	76
Status Offenders:	146
No priors:	322

Juveniles By Type of Offenses Committed After JAC Intervention

Very delinquent, with violent offenses:	22
Very delinquent, with non-violent offenses:	51
Status Offenders:	115
No posts:	403

Offenses Committed Post JAC Intervention *

* Some over-lap will exist

Violent

- 21 juveniles committed 1 violent offense post intake.
- 1 juvenile committed 3 violent offenses post intake.

Delinquent, Non-Violent

- 37 juveniles committed 1 delinquent, non-violent offense post intake.
- 11 juveniles committed 2 delinquent, non-violent offenses post intake.
- 3 juveniles committed 3 delinquent, non-violent offenses post intake.
- 1 juvenile committed 4 delinquent, non-violent offenses post intake.
- 1 juvenile committed 5 delinquent, non-violent offenses post intake.

Status Offenses

- 68 juveniles committed 1 status offense post intake.
- 24 juveniles committed 2 status offenses post intake.
- 10 juveniles committed 3 status offenses post intake.
- 4 juveniles committed 4 status offenses post intake.
- 5 juveniles committed 5 status offenses post intake.
- 1 juvenile committed 6 status offenses post intake.
- 1 juvenile committed 7 status offenses post intake.
- 1 juvenile committed 8 status offenses post intake.
- 1 juvenile committed 9 status offenses post intake.
- 1 juvenile committed 10 status offenses post intake.

NUMBER OF JUVENILES WHO COMMITTED NO OFFENSES OF ANY TYPE
POST JAC PROCESSING: 403

NUMBER OF JUVENILES WHO COMMITTED NO DELINQUENT OFFENSES
POST JAC PROCESSING: 518