

Who's Minding the Children?

A Generation at Risk

1989 Harris County Juvenile Probation Department Annual Report



*"What is done to the children,
they will do to society."*

*Pliny the Elder
1st Century Scholar*

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To the Citizens of Harris County

It is with pride that we present the 1989 Annual Report of the Harris County Juvenile Probation Department.

During a year in which nearly all serious offense categories increased, the staff and volunteers of the Department continued to offer an impressive quality of supervision and rehabilitative services to a growing number of troubled and drug-involved youths.

These achievements were recently recognized when the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges named our juvenile probation program in Harris County the best in the nation.

During times of scarce economic resources and growing demands on our justice system, it is vital that all citizens support the efforts of probation workers, police, courts, schools and social agencies working to reduce juvenile crime.

We salute the staff and volunteers of the Juvenile Probation Department for bringing national acclaim to Harris County and for their dedication to protecting the public safety and building a more promising future for all our children.



Jon Lindsay
Harris County Judge
Chairman, Harris County Juvenile Board

Message from the Chief

This year, over 18,000 youths were referred to our agency for a wide variety of juvenile offenses. Although each child is a unique individual, as a population, juvenile offenders share many common problems.

Each year, we continue to work with youths from the same environments that produced the last generation of young offenders. Many of them come from the same neighborhoods and same families.

Today, we are working with the younger brothers and sisters of children who were in trouble last year. And far too often, they are the offspring of the young probationers we supervised years before that.

Although no one can predict which children will grow up to enter the juvenile justice system, we can predict the social and economic environments from which most of our future juvenile offenders will come.

For this reason, we believe our best hope is to target the younger child at greatest risk for delinquency and to focus our efforts at helping that child overcome the odds.



John A. Cocoros
Executive Director
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer



Who's Minding the Children? A Generation at Risk

A newly developed statistical index measuring six basic life conditions of children concludes that the well-being of American children has declined dramatically in the last decade. And predictions for the future show a national catastrophe in the making.

By the year 2000, it is estimated that one in four children will live in poverty, one in six will drop out of high school, one in five will become an unwed teen parent and two-thirds will live in single-parent homes.



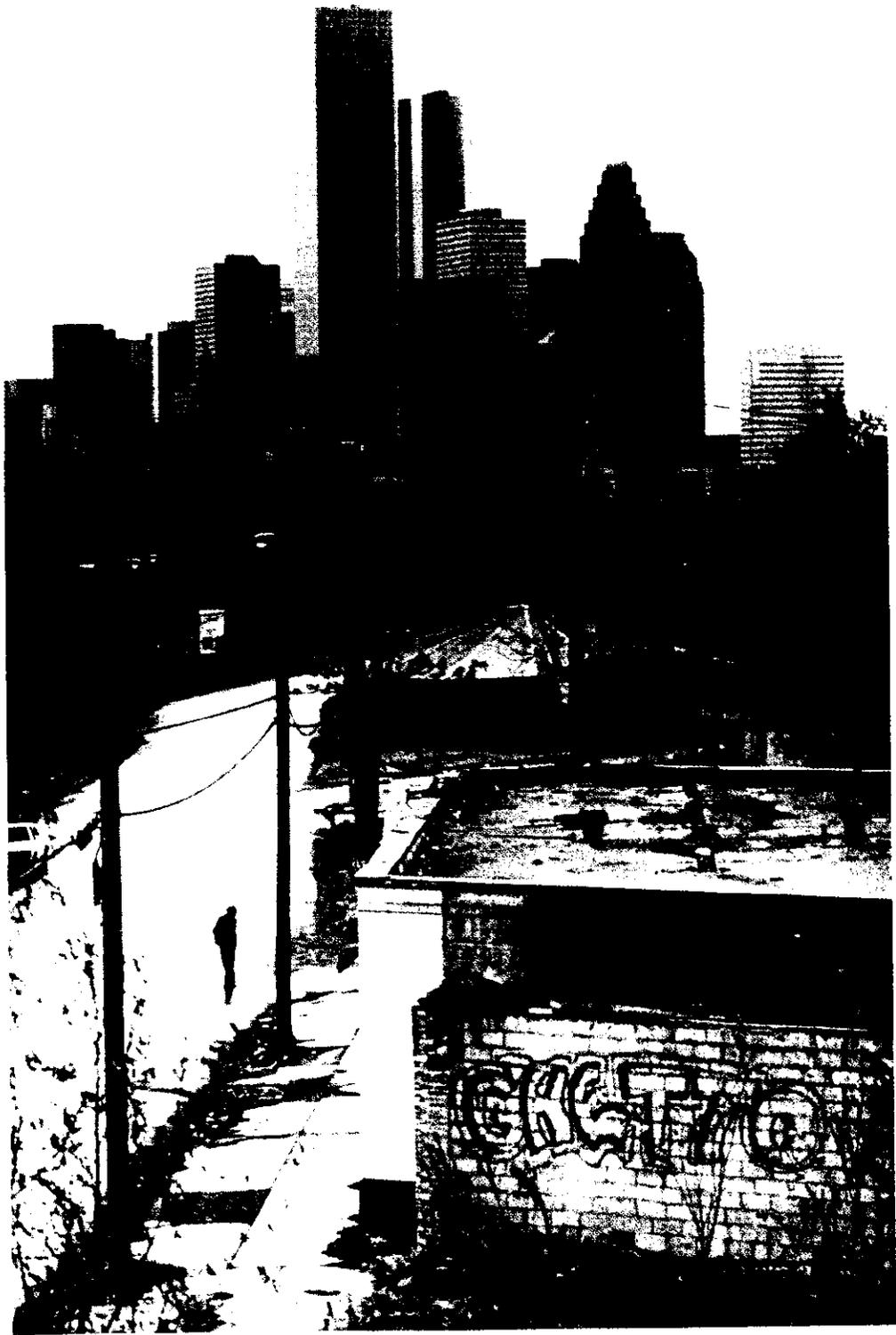
The term "child at risk" has become a national buzzword for the growing number of children who live daily lives under formidable and tragic conditions that place them at high risk for educational, economic and social failure.

Children at risk come from homes where poverty and despair run deep and from neighborhoods where drugs, crime and violence run rampant.

Today, our poorest citizens are children from single-parent homes where the mother works outside the home, leaving an ever increasing number of young children on their own for hours, day and night.

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When families fall apart, children take refuge wherever they can. Today, many join "street families," a conglomeration of runaway and throwaway children living with older teens and unattached adults. Bonding for mutual survival, they live in the most unhealthy and exploitive situations imaginable.

Drug dealers and street violence are common features of the urban landscape in which many children live and from which few will escape.

Indeed, many will continue the downward spiral of job failure and parenting failure, deepening their foothold in poverty and producing the next generation of children at risk and the next generation of juvenile offenders.





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Photography by Ben DeSoto



1989 Highlights

We will remember 1989 for some rewarding agency achievements.

Topping the list was the naming of our probation program as the best in the nation by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. This highly prized award came on the heels of last year's "Best Detention Program" award from the same organization, a real honor in which our staff takes pride.

Thanks to the Houston Independent School District, our Detention Center education program was greatly expanded in September, allowing every child in detention to attend class five days a week. H.I.S.D. provides a curriculum with strong emphasis on remedial skills and educational testing.

Another Detention Center milestone was the completion of an arduous, two-year accreditation process with the American Correctional Association. Winning ACA accreditation certifies that our Center meets or exceeds more than 400 of the highest national standards.

Our sister agency, Juvenile Court Volunteers, Inc., was honored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Labor as an outstanding youth-serving agency in 1989. Our volunteers are part of the H.C.J.P.D. family and we share their pride in this deserved national recognition.

The Art League of Houston expanded its art education program in our Juvenile Detention Center in 1989, receiving widespread acclaim through its traveling "Children of the Mask" exhibition of detention art and poetry. Plans were made to expand this art program to our other facilities in 1990.



Not all events in 1989 were so positive. Felony drug offenses continued to climb, scoring a 368 percent increase in just two years. Robbery, burglary, auto theft and all categories of physical and sexual assault were up also.

The growing numbers and more serious profile of our client population strained an already overloaded system. By year's end, probation officers' caseloads were nearly double those of the last decade, and the backlog time for cases waiting to go to court had nearly tripled! The daily population in detention, which recently averaged 100, was nearly 200.

Another cause for concern in 1989 was the jump in the number of local youth gangs identified by the Houston Police Department. In 1989, that number went from 24 to 75. Consequently, our agency established a small youth gang task force to maintain communications with law enforcement

locally and in other large cities. We hope to benefit from lessons learned in Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., and other cities from which greater gang activity appears to be spreading.

The agency's drug task force continued to explore ways in which probation programs can best impact the increasing drug problems encountered in our system. With a \$69,000 grant from the Criminal Justice Division of the Texas Governor's Office, the agency conducted a pilot drug screening program in our Juvenile Detention Center. The project researched the legal, medical and procedural issues involved in drug screening of juveniles in custody and developed an implementation manual as a guide for other agencies. The project results and manual were presented to the Governor's Office at year's end.

Harris County Commissioners' Court

The Harris County Commissioners' Court is a five-member elected body responsible for the general administration of county business. As a county agency, the Juvenile Probation Department receives most of its annual budget from the Commissioners' Court. In 1989, \$18,159,176 was allocated for staff salaries, direct client services, private placements, residential services and general operating expenses.

The Commissioners' Court also determines county personnel regulations and sets operational guidelines for the Department. Commissioners' Court support enables our agency to provide services to thousands of this community's troubled youths and their families each year.

Harris County Juvenile Board

The Harris County Juvenile Board is the governing body of the Juvenile Probation Department. As mandated by state statute, the Juvenile Board monitors all of the Department's programs, institutional services and residential placement facilities. The Board also sets administrative policies and approves the Department's annual budget prior to submission to the Commissioners' Court.

During 1989, the Board worked with Dr. Joan Raymond, Superintendent of the Houston Independent School District, to provide a greatly expanded education program in the Juvenile Detention Center.

Jon Lindsay
Harris County Judge

El Franco Lee
Commissioner
Precinct One

Jim Fonteno
Commissioner
Precinct Two

Steve Radack
Commissioner
Precinct Three

E.A. "Squatty" Lyons, Jr.
Commissioner

Judge Jon Lindsay
County Judge
Chairman

Judge Robert L. Lowry
313th District Court
Vice Chairman
Program Committee
Personnel Committee
Tri-Board Committee

Judge Robert B. Baum
314th District Court
Board Secretary
Program Committee
Tri-Board Committee
Budget and Finance Committee

The Board also explored avenues for alleviating the parking and office space problems at the Probation Department's West Dallas location, and continued efforts to relieve the growing increase in probation caseloads, court backlogs and detention overcrowding caused by the growth of drug-related youth crime.

The Board continued its support of the Houston Crackdown initiative, with several members serving on committees.

Juvenile Board Advisory Committee

In 1988, a new Advisory Committee to the Juvenile Board was created to provide increasing citizen participation in the Harris County juvenile justice system.

That year, a chairman and three other committee members were appointed. In 1989, a new member, attorney Shirley C. Hunter, joined the committee.

Advisory Committee members attend meetings of the Juvenile Board and offer recommendations, consultation and assistance to assure that the best possible juvenile justice services are offered in Harris County.

Judge Eric Andell
315th District Court
Program Committee

Judge Mary Bacon
338th District Court
Buildings and Grounds Committee

Judge Bill Elliott
311th District Court

Judge Wyatt H. Heard
190th District Court

Joe Bart
Attorney
Chairman

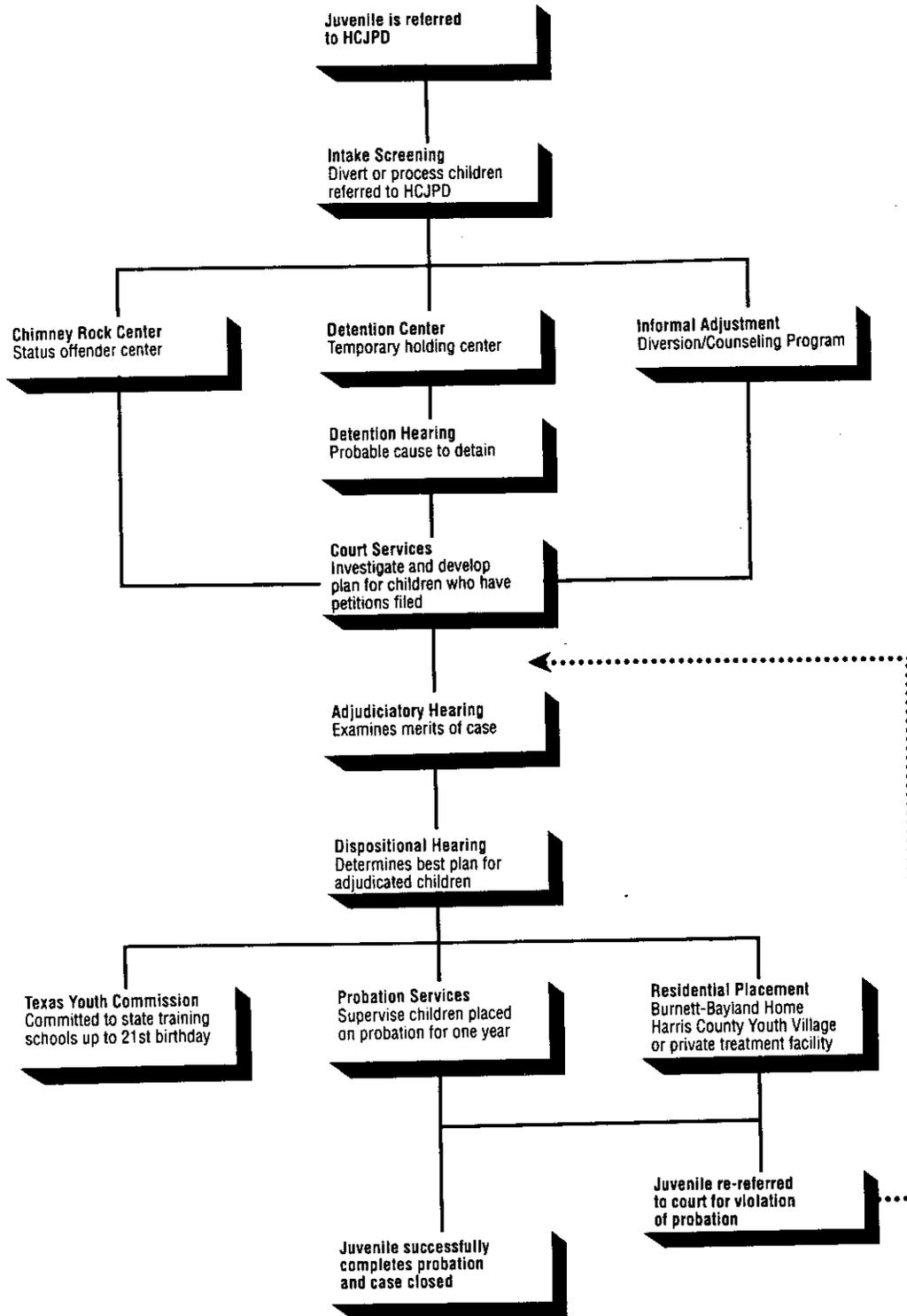
Shirley C. Hunter
Attorney

Ramona John
Attorney

David Longoria
Attorney

Alice O'Neill
Psychotherapist

Case Flow Chart, 1989



Intake Court Services Division

Intake Screening

A child picked up by law enforcement officers in Harris County, may be taken to one of two intake units of the Juvenile Probation Department.

Intake Screening is responsible for assessing the child's immediate circumstances and deciding where the youth will stay prior to a court hearing.

Two 24-hour intake units, one located in the Juvenile Detention Center and the other at Chimney Rock Center, receive and review incoming cases.

Chimney Rock Center, a children's shelter and crisis facility, is jointly operated by the Juvenile Probation Department, Children's Protective Services and Mental Health/Mental Retardation Authority. Several other agencies provide services from the Center.

Last year, probation intake staff at Chimney Rock Center provided screening, assessment, crisis intervention, counseling and referral services to more than 1,000 youths involved in status offenses (such as truancy and runaway) and Class C misdemeanors (such as alcohol violations).

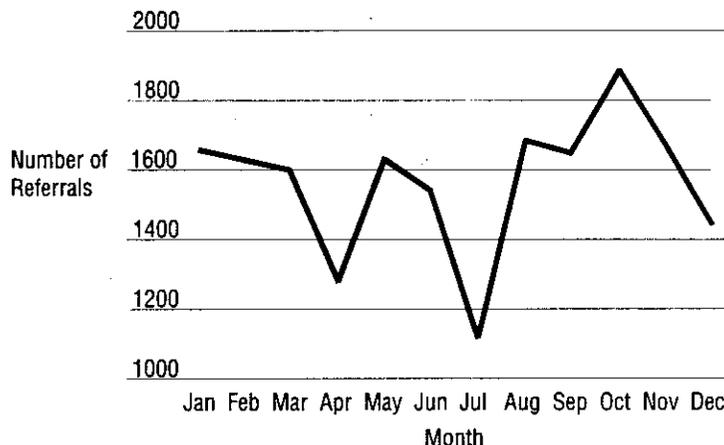
All other cases were reviewed by the intake staff in the Detention Center. When a child presents a threat to the community or himself, or is likely to abscond before trial, he will be held in detention. In an attempt to avoid unnecessary detention, the in-custody diversion program concentrates on sending children home when appropriate and often provides transportation. Last year, this unit diverted 590 children from detention.

Referral Source, 1989

Baytown Police Department	492
Harris County Sheriff's Department	2,635
Houston Police Department	10,350
Pasadena Police Department	1,096
Other	4,288
Total	18,861

Special intake interview procedures are used to detect and screen drug-involved children. If a child or family is involved in drugs, referral sources are discussed. Twelve-step programs are encouraged but more intensive therapy or even hospitalization may be recommended. Intake also provides monthly workshops on drug and alcohol abuse and other topics.

Number of Referrals by Month, 1989

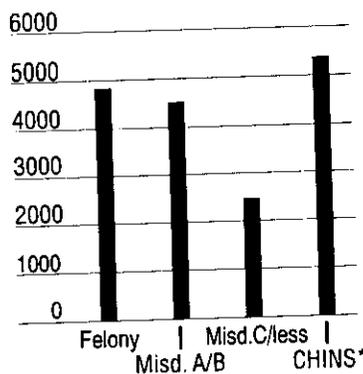


Offense Per Referral, 1986-1989

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Murder	16	18	12	20
Arson	73	98	68	100
Assault				
Felony	190	207	219	247
Misdemeanor A/B	60	82	82	152
Misdemeanor C	677	730	786	1,024
Sexual Assault	115	121	108	126
Robbery	241	223	223	236
Burglary	1,813	1,617	1,474	1,698
Theft				
Felony	187	148	166	162
Misdemeanor A/B	1,671	1,755	1,654	1,627
Misdemeanor C	1,168	1,090	1,050	1,024
Auto Theft	306	247	351	565
Joyriding	243	276	436	677
Drugs				
Felony	89	111	249	519
Misdemeanor A/B	506	419	326	290
Misdemeanor C	732	521	366	384
Inhalants	141	77	51	50
Alcohol Misdemeanor C	37	31	22	15
Other				
Felony	447	439	424	515
Misdemeanor A/B	2,043	1,914	1,977	2,339
Disorderly Conduct	157	126	164	181
City Ordinance	198	118	153	196
Violation of Probation	372	448	369	327
Runaway* (CHINS)	7,182	6,334	6,321	4,678
Other* (CHINS) Offense	1,409	1,025	668	714
TYC Runaways	272	242	283	223
Administrative Actions	701	649	732	772
Total	21,046	19,066	18,734	18,861

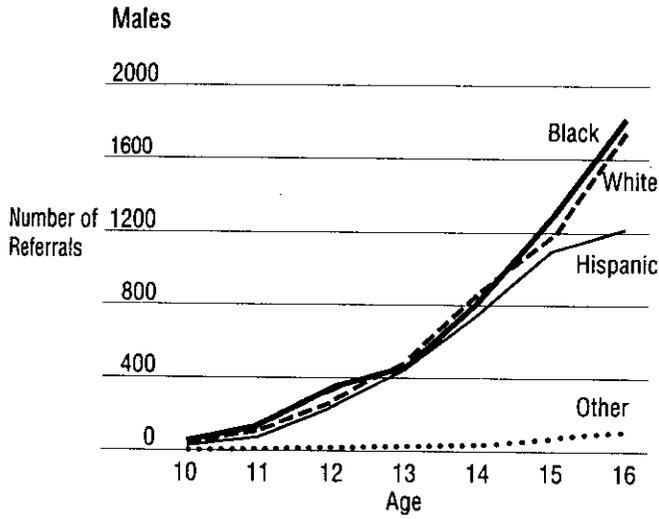
* Children in Need of supervision (status offenses)

Types of Referrals, 1989

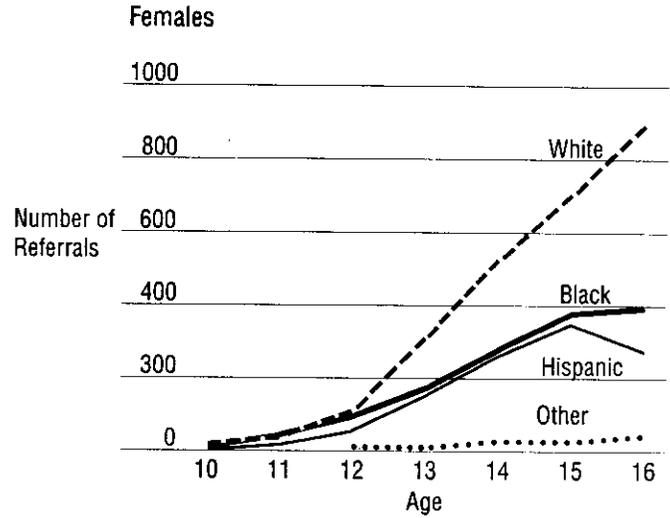


*Children in need of supervision

Referrals by Age and Ethnicity, 1989



Referrals by Age and Ethnicity, 1989



Referrals by School District and Ethnicity, 1989

	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
Aldine	337	234	341	30	942
Alief	260	98	263	45	666
Channelview	5	13	83	1	102
Clear Creek	22	11	179	7	219
Crosby	12	7	33	0	52
Cypress	72	88	496	19	675
Deer Park	3	15	321	0	339
Galena Park	66	116	191	3	376
Goose Creek	132	116	253	4	505
Houston	3,730	2,918	902	80	7,630
Huffman	6	0	49	0	46
Humble	21	22	249	1	293
Katy	20	16	250	5	291
Klein	75	41	355	11	482
La Porte	31	9	168	2	210
North Forest	306	14	35	1	356
Pasadena	101	323	679	19	1,122
Sheldon	16	39	103	1	159
Spring	68	41	262	4	375
Spring Branch	149	224	294	22	689
Tomball	18	16	72	0	106
Stafford	5	6	70	1	82
Waller	37	16	135	0	188
Private/parochial	71	64	128	4	267
Out of county	140	62	223	14	439
Not available	588	552	1,068	42	2,250
Total	6,291	5,061	7,193	316	18,861

Court Services

Once the District Attorney's office has filed a petition, the court services staff prepares a comprehensive profile of the child and the case. The detailed report aids the judge in determining a suitable disposition by including specifics on the offense, the child's physical and emotional status, and school and family circumstances.

Three courts hear delinquency cases in Harris County. They are the 313th, 314th and 315th District Courts, presided over by Judges Robert Lowry, Robert Baum and Eric Andell, respectively. If found delinquent or in need of supervision

Court Activity, 1989

Disposition	
Probation	1,769
Probation/Restitution	313
Informal Adjustment	150
Committed to Texas Youth Commission	501
Certified to Criminal Court	10
Passed - Writ Issued	133
Passed	211
Non - Suit	469
Dismissed	14
Incentive Completed	46
Other	593
Total	4,209

Mental Health Mental Retardation Authority of Harris County Children's Forensic Unit Evaluations for 1989

Total Referrals	764
Psychologicals	541
Psychiatrics	402
Family Evaluations	64
Total Evaluations	1,007

(CHINS), a child may be allowed to live at home under stringent rules of probation or be placed in a residential facility.

As the number of court cases climbed last year, so did the difficulty of making court investigations. Now, when officers make home visits, they often must go in pairs and carry two-way radios for safety.

Placement Services

When it appears a child must be removed from his home, the Placement Services staff prepares a list of suitable residential institutions for the judge's review. From a list of approved facilities, they recommend one which best meets the child's specific needs. More and more, those needs are for drug treatment.

Placement Statistics, 1989

Residential Treatment Centers	
Mary Lee Foundation	13
Tejas Home for Youth	14
Nacogdoches Boys Ranch	7
Odyssey Harbor	1
Houston Achievement Place	1
West Branch Treatment Center	8
Florence Crittendon	1
Child Development Center	5
DePelchin Children's Center	2
Hill Country Youth	1
Jay Boys Home	1
Lone Oak Ranch	1
Youth Enrichment Center	2
Vocational Training	
Gulf Coast Trade Center	43
Drug Abuse Treatment	
Vernon Drug Abuse Center	43
Therapeutic Camps	
Hope Center Wilderness Camp	6
County Institutions	
Harris County Youth Village	179
Burnett-Bayland Home	114
Total	447

Institutions Division

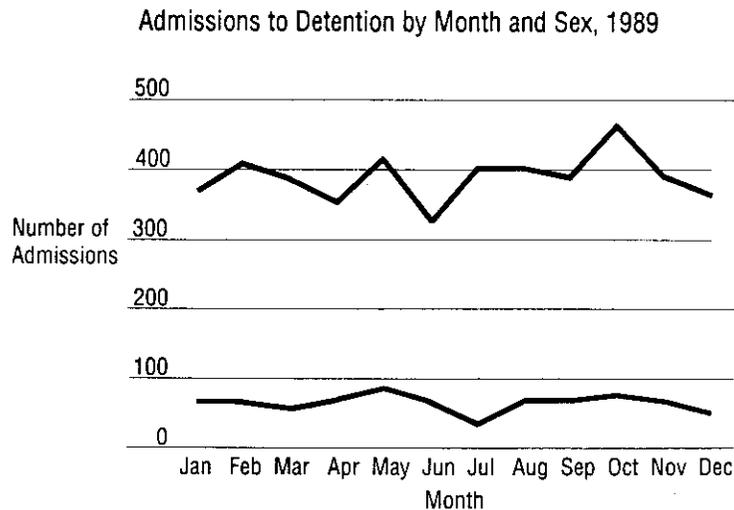
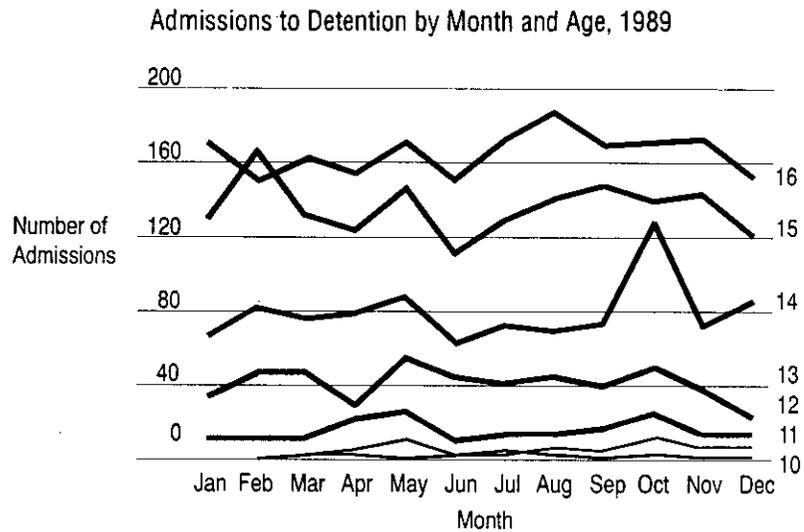
Three institutions are operated by the Probation Department: Burnett-Bayland Home, a residential facility with a community-based program; Harris County Youth Village, with a complete on-campus program and the Juvenile Detention Center where children are held until court hearings.

Juvenile Detention Center

The Juvenile Detention Center is a secure, temporary residential facility for children requiring a restricted environment while awaiting court action. This year, the Detention Center won accreditation

from the American Correctional Association in recognition that it meets the highest national regulatory standards.

The center features 145 private sleeping rooms, 26 multi-purpose activity rooms, three gymnasiums and three outdoor playground areas. There are also visitation and counseling areas, facilities for medical, dental, psychological and social services, a separate intake section and courtroom. Technologically advanced monitoring systems and innovative architectural design provide security and safety without bars.



Offense Per Admission to Detention, 1986-1989

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Murder	17	18	11	18
Arson	20	18	20	41
Felony	130	125	172	157
Misdemeanor A/B	24	36	34	70
Misdemeanor C	186	147	78	77
Sexual Assault	76	60	62	66
Robbery	173	161	150	179
Burglary	974	732	758	871
Theft				
Felony	106	77	67	82
Misdemeanor A/B	531	452	420	478
Misdemeanor C	91	63	45	35
Auto Theft	219	134	212	372
Joyriding	178	174	258	455
Drugs				
Felony	54	59	180	408
Misdemeanor A/B	202	140	100	93
Misdemeanor C	183	96	31	39
Inhalants	70	22	17	10
Alchol Misdemeanor C	13	8	7	0
Other				
Felony	221	161	168	212
Misdemeanor A/B	778	617	696	814
Disorderly Conduct	104	67	72	87
City Ordinance	41	29	17	20
Violation of Probation	185	209	185	177
Runaway* (CHINS)	494	490	378	320
Other* (CHINS) Offense	34	12	13	19
TYC Runaways	186	154	187	167
Administrative Actions	225	165	281	206
Total	5,505	4,426	4,619	5,473

During their stay, children undergo physical and psychological assessments, short-term therapy and crisis intervention. Recreation specialists provide daily physical education activities. Highly trained staff interact with the children, promoting feelings of self-worth, establishing trust and

teaching them to relate to others through structured unit activities.

In September, the Houston Independent School District assigned nine teachers and three aides to the Detention Center so the children now go to school full time. The program focuses on testing, remedial reading, language and math skills in which these children are generally deficient.

Volunteers and other agencies provide additional services including health awareness, self-esteem workshops, tutoring, individual visitation and social activities. In 1989, the Art League of Houston continued to fund a professional artist to teach art classes to the children in detention. A public show of the children's work, "Children of the Mask," traveled from the Detention Center to the Family Law Center, Sam Houston State University and was booked into early 1991.

Last year, 5,473 children were held in detention.

Burnett-Bayland Home

Delinquent boys who do not require secure confinement may be placed at Burnett-Bayland Home by court order for up to one year. The boys live in cottages on the 40-acre park campus. They attend local public schools and may participate in extracurricular activities off campus.

Civic organizations and citizen volunteers enhance the program with tutoring, counseling, education and recreation.

Family involvement is viewed as essential. Parents participate in regular educational meetings and other activities to prepare them for their child's transition back to home life. Family visitation is encouraged and children often enjoy weekends at home.

In 1989, 152 boys lived at Burnett-Bayland. The average length of residency was 7.8 months.

Harris County Youth Village

The Youth Village is a more restricted facility located in the Clear Lake area. The lake-front campus provides a spacious setting for delinquent children in need of a more secure environment. Boys and girls are placed at the Youth Village for up to one year by court order. The program includes therapeutic, recreational, medical and drug counseling services.

The Houston Independent School District operates an accredited school on campus with a full academic and vocational curriculum, including athletics, guidance and remedial education. The pace is accelerated and the teacher-to-student ratio is one to seven. Many children overcome major scholastic deficiencies during their stay at the Youth Village.

In addition to academic and vocational instruction, children are taught "life skills" such as job hunting, responsible budgeting, household management, parenting and coping skills. With the addition of 12 Apple computers, a computer class was recently introduced to the curriculum.

In 1989, of the 276 children who stayed at the Youth Village, 83% were male and 17% female. Their length of residency averaged 7.7 months.

Probation Field Services Division

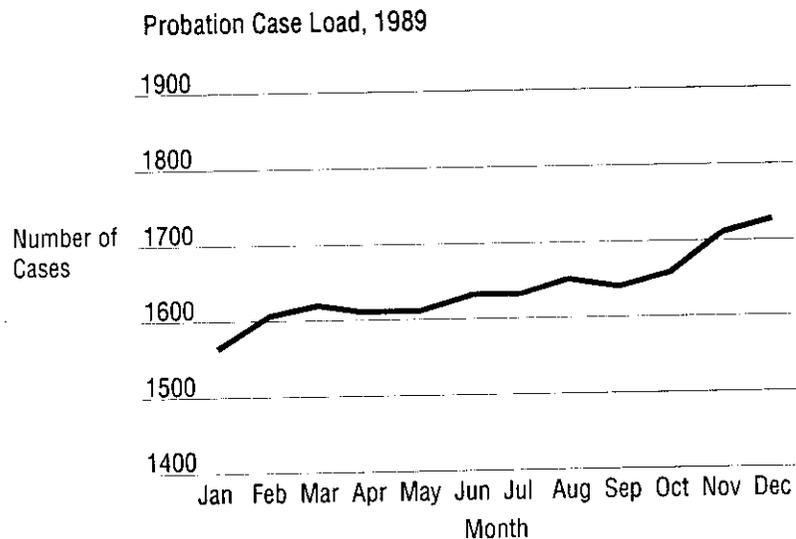
Most children who go through the court system are not placed in a residential facility but remain at home under probation supervision for up to one year. Probation supervision and rehabilitative services for children and their families are provided by the Field Services Division in six offices conveniently located throughout Harris County.

In 1989, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recognized Harris County's juvenile probation program as the best in the nation for providing outstanding services to delinquent children and their families.

When a child has been declared delinquent and is placed on probation, the court sets rules of

probation for the child. General rules include such requirements as reporting change of address, attending school or holding a job, not leaving the county without the probation officer's permission, curfew hours, restrictions on motor vehicle use and submitting to drug testing upon request. In addition, special rules may be imposed requiring the child to attend counseling or special programs, or to pay monetary and/or community service restitution.

In 1989, probation officers faced increasing challenges as more young probationers were involved with drugs and the average probation officer's caseload had risen to 61, nearly double that of a few short years ago. In 1989, 1,619 new probation cases were assigned to Field Services Division officers.



1989 Field Service Programs

Educational Workshop	Workshops for youths and families on various topics.	5,825 participants	30 workshops
Y.E.E.S.	Tutorial, remedial, pre-employment training and G.E.D. preparation.	1,219 participants	5,184 hours
Therapeutic Counseling	By professional service providers with certified therapists.	Individual Group Family	1,445 hours 3,961 hours 2,050 hours
L.A.W.	Legal Awareness Workshops presented by judges and attorneys.	Average 85 - 90 youths and parents	44 sessions
Peer Pressure Workshops	Presented by Houston Police Department on positive and negative effects of peers.	494 youths	6 workshops
Parent Training	Teaching parenting skills.	239 parents	708 hours
R.O.P.E.S.	Problem solving experiences through physical tasks in a group setting	324 youths	1,851 hours
Vision Care	School of Optometry screens and examines youths, providing glasses and treatment	6 screenings 137 exams 89 pairs of glasses	
Restitution	Community Service - American Red Cross	255 youths	8,715 hours
Prohibited Weapons	Houston Police Department workshops teach consequences of possession of illegal weapons.	285 youths	4 workshops
Incentive Program	A voluntary program that may shorten the probationary period.	186 youths	59 completed program
T.D.C. Outreach	Youths visit T.D.C. in Sugar Land and learn harsh realities of prison life.	200 youths	Attended 13 sessions
N.C.T.I.	National Corrections Training Institute. Educational/counseling for youths and family members.	96 youths/parents	Educational
Art Program	Youths learn to express themselves through art, develop artistic skills, by the Art League of Houston	71 youths	Art lessons

Informal Adjustment

In some cases, the court or the Legal Screening Unit defers a child from the court system into the Informal Adjustment program. Generally, this is a younger, non-violent offender who may be offered the option of voluntary participation or may be court-ordered into the program. Informal Adjustment guides children through six months of specialized programs, counseling and supervision aimed at diverting them from the juvenile justice system.

Drug-dependent children may participate in therapy and education for inhalant abusers, AA's alcoholism programs or the Palmer Drug Abuse Program. Other services include parent-training workshops, AIDS education projects and peer pressure programs designed to teach children to act responsibly. Upon successful completion of Informal Adjustment, the child's case is dismissed.

In 1989, 747 children participated in the Informal Adjustment program.

Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division oversees data control, research, computer support, personnel and legal screening services.

Data Control Systems

As children move through the justice system, the Data Control Systems Unit keeps the master file on each case, maintaining the Department's mainframe computer system and entering the initial information about the juvenile's alleged offense. From this point, staff throughout the agency update case information to keep records current and complete.

Research, Planning and Evaluation

The Research, Planning and Evaluation Unit maintains and analyzes data to ensure responsiveness to the needs of juveniles referred to the Department. This information is used to monitor trends, develop special programs and services, and identify staff and funding needs. In addition, this unit reviews and reports on research inquiries from other agencies to ensure a functional coordination of services throughout the community.

Computer Support Services

Computer Support Services is responsible for all personal computers used throughout the Department. Personal computer applications are designed, programmed and maintained by the Computer Support staff.

A personal computer network was installed in 1989 to assist in a variety of tasks and will eventually link all remote units of Juvenile Probation to the main office. The computer support staff also trains users on personal computer applications and various software packages.

Personnel

The Personnel Unit provides staffing for the Department and ensures that county hiring guidelines are followed throughout the agency. This unit posts available positions, processes employment applications and supervises screening and hiring. Personnel also maintains employment records for all Department staff. At the end of 1989, the Department employed 521 persons.

Legal Screening

The attorneys of the Legal Screening unit review all incoming felony and some misdemeanor cases to determine if legal grounds exist to file a delinquency petition. If legal grounds do not exist, the child in custody is released to the parent or guardian.

By law, children who are detained receive a detention hearing within two working days of admission and every 10 days thereafter. Legal Screening attorneys represent the District Attorney's Office in these hearings and must show due cause for detaining the child.

Through periodic training workshops and consultation, Legal Screening provides training to

new agency employees and volunteers, updating them on any changes in juvenile law. This unit also answers inquiries from police officers or complainants and helps to increase community awareness of juvenile issues through public speaking.

Ancillary Services

Several agency units report directly to the Executive Director or Assistant Executive Director and provide services to the family courts or to other areas of the Department.

Family Court Services

Although administered by the Juvenile Probation Department, Family Court Services handles cases of adoption and disputed child custody rather than delinquency cases.

Family Court officers investigate cases and prepare comprehensive social histories through home visits, interviews with relatives, neighbors, employers, law enforcement and school officials and other relevant sources. This history aids the judge in determining whether to grant adoption or where to place custody. In 1989, this unit researched 640 child custody cases and 614 adoption cases for twelve district courts which hear such cases.

A child who cannot stay in his home during the family court investigation is temporarily placed in a residential facility. Such arrangements are made by the Family Court Services staff.

Budget and Supportive Services

The Budget Unit oversees the Department's fiscal operations including preparation and management of the annual budget, and regulating receipts and expenditures.

In 1989, the Department operated with a combined budget of \$20,000,487. The funds were received from four sources: Harris County Commissioners' Court, Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office and the Brown Foundation, Inc.

1989 Budget

Source of Funds	Amount
Harris County Commissioners' Court	\$18,159,176
Texas Juvenile Probation Commission	
State aid to counties	1,324,389
Intensive Supervision Grant	30,000
Diversionsary Placement Grant	45,000
Criminal Justice Division/Governor's Office	
Purchase of Services Grant	342,722
Adolescent Substance Abuse Program Grant	69,200
Brown Foundation, Inc.	
Family/Individual Counseling Grant	30,000
 Total Juvenile Probation Funding	 \$20,000,487

The Supportive Services Unit handles payroll, insurance benefits, staff identification, office inventories, general supplies, mail and courier

services and the print shop. Building and grounds maintenance are also provided by Supportive Services.

Training and Staff Development

The Training and Staff Development Unit provides in-service training to enhance staff skills and meet the state training standards for probation officers. To maintain state certification, probation officers are required to attend 40 hours of accredited training per year.

The Training Unit researches and coordinates training programs for child care workers, secretaries, computer personnel, administrative staff and all probation officers.

Recent training topics included drug intervention techniques, dysfunctional family systems, self-defense, public speaking, management skills, communication, stress management and computer proficiency. In 1989, over 291 workshops provided 1,890 training hours.

Volunteers

In 1989, the Department operated with almost as many volunteers as paid staff. Carefully screened and trained, these volunteers donated invaluable talents and time, enabling us to provide highly specialized, personal attention to children and families.

Two organizations recruit, train and coordinate most of the Department's volunteers:

Juvenile Court Volunteers, Inc., a United Way agency, provides individual counseling, tutoring, educational workshops and recreational activities. Court Volunteers also brings companionship and cheer to detained children through parties, visitation and special events. In 1989, the 223 Juvenile Court Volunteers donated 27,000 hours of service valued at \$10.80 per hour, or nearly \$300,000!

Junior League of Houston volunteers donated 4,661 hours in 1989, working primarily with children and families. Programs and services in the areas of intake counseling, parent education, educational/vocational counseling, tutoring and drug counseling were provided through the skills and support of these volunteers.

Many other private citizens and members of civic and church organizations volunteered countless hours to Harris County children and families in our juvenile justice system.

Student Interns

Fifty-four student interns from 12 Texas colleges and universities participated in the Department's student intern program in 1989. They worked throughout the agency in a variety of positions, receiving on the job training and experience in juvenile corrections. Interns provided 12,221 hours of service to 2,306 children and their families.

Public Information Office

The Public Information Office is responsible for providing meaningful and accurate information to the news media, other agencies, public officials, academic institutions and interested citizens.

The office provides 24-hour, immediate response to media inquiries, maintains video and news clipping reference files, produces the annual report, brochures and other publications; briefs administration on relevant breaking news situations; and works to maximize public and media access to the juvenile justice system within the constraints of the law.

The program's goals are to increase public understanding of juvenile corrections and to build community support for the agency's mission.

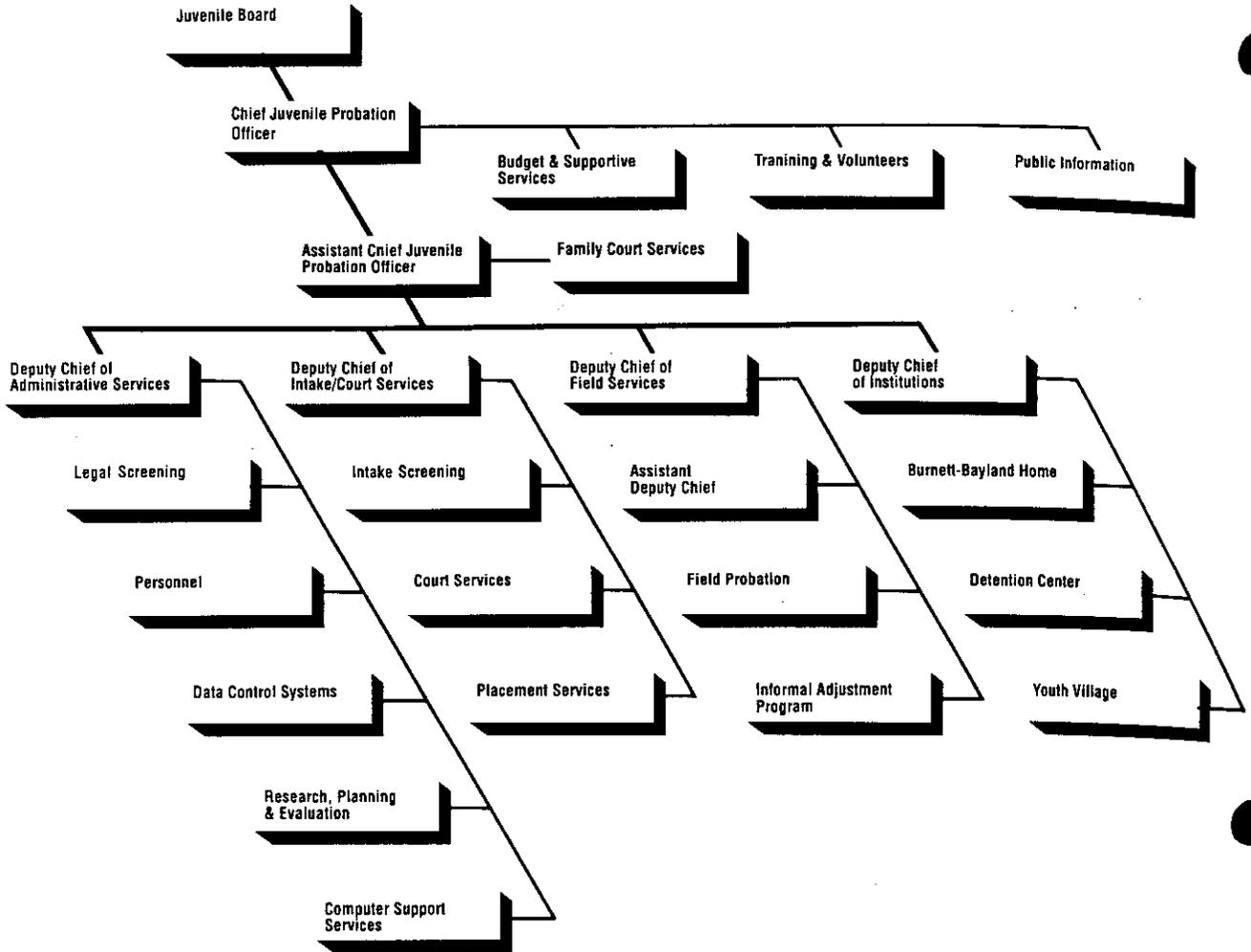
Credits

Design and production supervision: Haapaniemi Design

Printing: Brunswick Press

Photography: Ben DeSoto

Organizational Chart, 1989



Administrative Staff

John A. Cocoros Executive Director, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
 Teresa V. Ramirez Assistant Executive Director, Assistant Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Administrative Services

Harvey Hetzel Deputy Chief, Administrative Services
 Russell Baird Administrator, Data Control Systems
 Frank Dear Administrator, Computer Support Services
 Phyllis Kisor Administrator, Research, Planning & Evaluation
 Charles Phipps Supervisor, Personnel
 Rick Valadez Senior Attorney, Legal Screening

Intake Court Services

Bernard Hunter Deputy Chief, Intake Court Services
 William Thompson Administrator, Placement Services

Field Services

Elmer Bailey, Jr. Deputy Chief, Field Services
 Jack Murray Assistant Deputy Chief

Institutional Services

John A. Peters Deputy Chief, Institutions
 James K. Martins Director, Detention Center
 Ronald Nicksich Director, Youth Village
 Robert Waller Director, Burnett-Bayland Home

Ancillary Services

Mary Craft Juvenile Court Master
 Joseph H. Funches Court Systems Manager
 Ramona John Juvenile Court Master
 JoAnn Jones Administrator, Training & Volunteers
 Dianne Logan Public Information Officer
 Veronica Morgan-Price Juvenile Court Referee/Master
 Sue Suber Director, Family Court Services