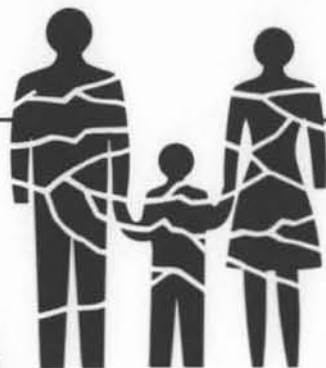


PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1986



Texas Department of Human Services

Texas Department of Human Services

John H. Winters Human Services Center • 701 West 51st Street
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April 1987



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About this Report

I am pleased to introduce the first annual report of the Protective Services for Families and Children program in Texas. We receive many requests for program data each year from a variety of sources—journalists, special interest groups, students, and members of the general public—and trust that this report will serve to answer questions for those wishing to know more about the state Child Protective Services program and the Family Violence and Services to Truants and Runaways programs. Compiling this report gave us an opportunity to view data about these programs in new ways, which will be useful to us in developing methods to improve our service delivery systems.

The recent economic crisis in Texas has contributed to increased workloads for our staff, while dwindling resources have made it difficult to maintain services at needed levels. We are committed to meeting the challenge which has been presented to us and hope that sharing the information in this report will prompt the people of Texas to become involved in efforts to alleviate these pressing social problems.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James C. Marquart".

James C. Marquart, Ph.D.
Assistant Commissioner
Protective Services for Families
and Children Branch
Texas Department of Human Services

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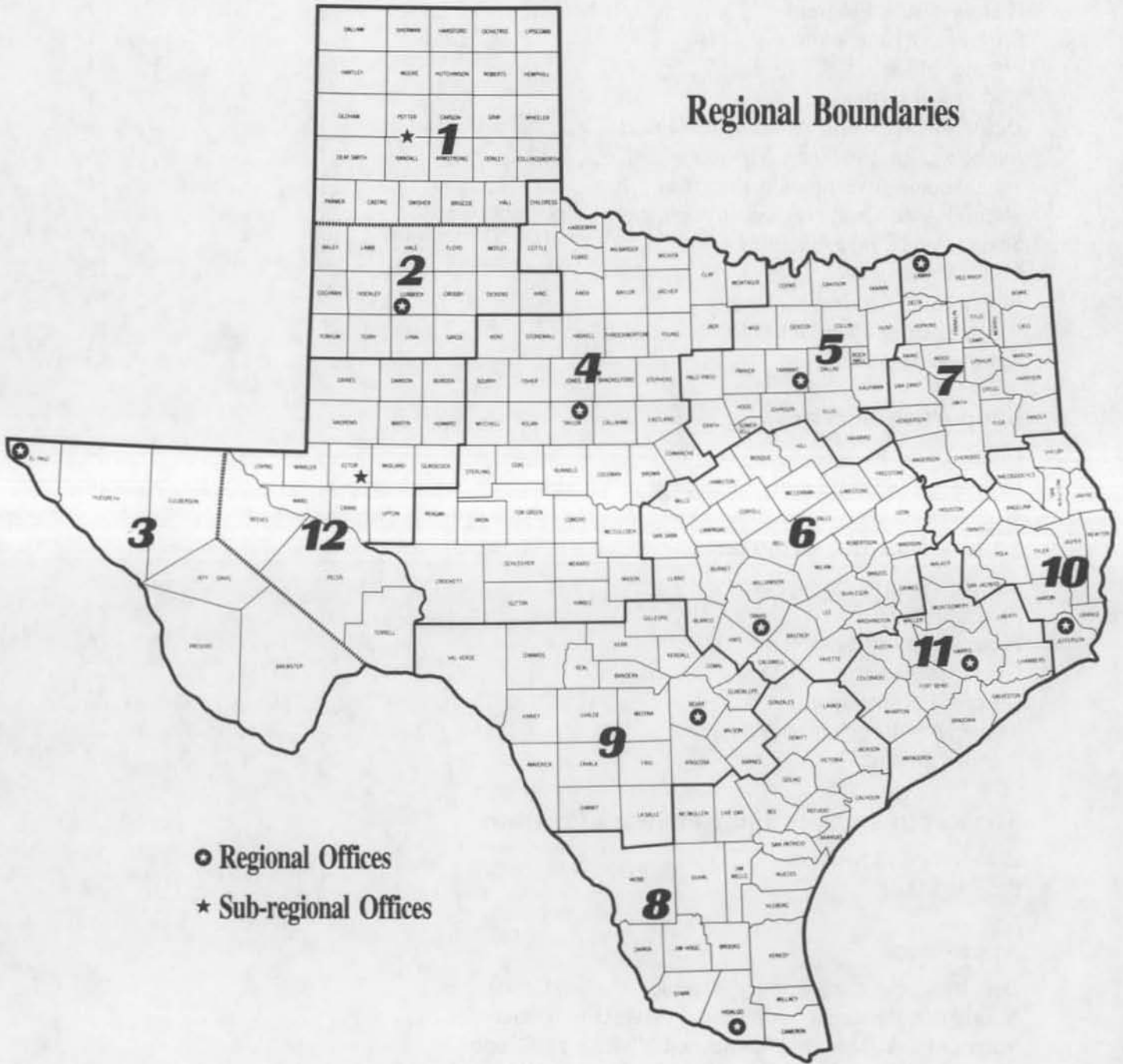
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Regional Boundaries



Child Protective Services Program

Child Protective Services protects children from harm by their parents or others responsible for their care as mandated by Title 2 of the Texas Family Code. Through this program, the Department of Human Services (DHS) encourages parents and other family members to solve problems that may lead to abuse or neglect. The program's main objective is to prevent further harm to children while preserving the family unit. If this is not possible, DHS may petition the court to remove the children from their home and temporarily place them with substitute families or caretakers. If DHS and the family cannot resolve the problems so that the children can return home, DHS may recommend to the court that the parent/child relationship be terminated and the children placed with other permanent families or caretakers.

History of the Program

On March 20, 1848, a law was enacted in Texas designating apprenticeship as a form of guardianship for dependent and neglected children. In 1907, the Texas Legislature enacted the Texas Juvenile Act, which defined dependency and neglect and allowed court-appointed guardians of neglected children. Statewide intervention began with the creation of the Division of Child Welfare under the Board of Control in May 1931. Eight years later, the division was transferred to the newly created Department of Public Welfare.

During the next three decades, federal, state, and county participation in services to abused and neglected chil-

dren increased gradually. The Texas Family Code, created in 1974, gave the Department of Public Welfare more responsibility for services to abused and neglected, truant, and runaway children. Under the code, the failure to report suspected abuse or neglect of children became a misdemeanor offense. Later that year, the department began a public awareness campaign which in 1975 resulted in a two-fold increase in reports of suspected child abuse and neglect received the previous year.

Program Organization

State Office (Austin)

The Protective Services for Families and Children branch of DHS manages the Child Protective Services, Family Violence, and Services to Truants and Runaways programs.

Its two divisions are:

- Policy and Program Development, which develops policies and procedures for program services to ensure the effectiveness and responsiveness of the program, and
- Program Management and Support, which develops, maintains, and evaluates management practices. The division maintains a 24-hour hotline that handles reports of abuse and neglect of children and the elderly and manages the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, an agreement that allows the placement of children across state lines.

Regional Offices

DHS divides the state into 12 regions with 10 administrative headquarters. Regional directors implement and manage the program according to applicable state and federal laws. Each regional administrator and regional director organizes the program delivery system to meet regional needs and ensures that the service delivery system complies with policies.

Regional and state office child protective services employees during fiscal year 1986 included 1,525 direct delivery workers and case aides, 1,038 support and clerical staff, 228 supervisors, 49 program directors, and 10 regional directors.

The Family Violence program purchases services through 46 local shelter centers, and the Services to Truants and Runaways program purchases services through 16 community-based providers. Regional contract managers monitor the programs under the supervision of the regional directors.

Definitions of Child Abuse and Neglect

Definitions for abuse and neglect apply to children under 18 who are not married or have not had the disabilities of minority removed by a court. The definitions apply to actual or threatened abuse or neglect. Threatened abuse or neglect means that there is substantial risk of abuse or neglect, including any reasonably foreseeable harm to the child.

The abuse and neglect situations addressed by child protective services

involve abuse or neglect of children by persons responsible for their health or welfare. This includes a child's parents, guardian, or caretaker to whom the parent or the court has delegated responsibility for providing care to the child.

Abuse is non-accidental infliction or threat of infliction of physical, emotional, or mental harm to a child by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Examples include burns, fractures, bruises, welts, sprains, exploitation, confinement, poisoning, exposure, and starvation.

Exploitation occurs when a person responsible for a child's health or welfare does, or threatens to do, one of

the following:

- involves the child in illegal or immoral activities, or
- forces the child to perform work, in or outside the home, that interferes with the child's health or causes the child to violate state education or child labor laws.

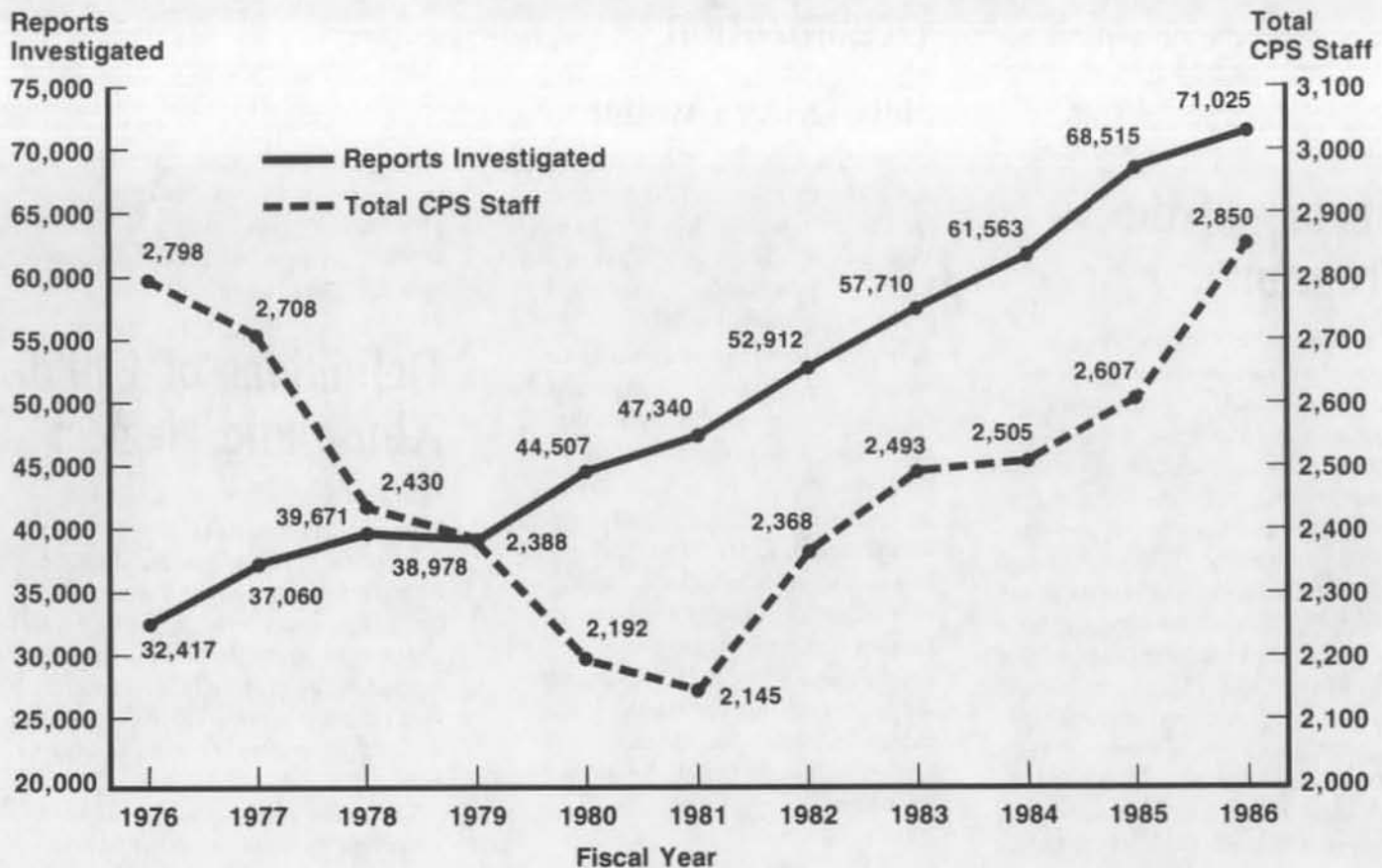
Sexual abuse is any sexually oriented act or practice by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare that threatens or harms the child's physical, emotional, or social development. Examples include fondling, sexual intercourse, sodomy, incestuous family relationships, prostitution, rape, sexual exploitation, and sexual molestation.

Sexual exploitation occurs when a

person responsible for the child's health or welfare allows or encourages a child to engage in prostitution, as defined by state law, or in the obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of the child in illegal acts.

Neglect is non-accidental failure or threatened failure to provide a child with the physical, medical, or emotional requirements for life, growth, and development by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Examples include inadequate food, inadequate housing and clothing, lack of needed medical attention, abandonment, lack of supervision or guidance, unmet educational needs, and inadequate hygiene.

History of Reports and Staffing



NOTE: FY 1985 and FY 1986 staffing levels do not reflect the new program structure included in the Legislative Appropriation Request (LAR) for FY 1988-1989. An additional 34 positions are included in the LAR.

Intake and Investigation Services

The department is mandated by state law to investigate reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. Upon receiving the initial report, workers determine the urgency of the situation using priority groups. Investigations of Priority I reports are begun immediately or within 24 hours after receipt of the report. Investigations of Priority II reports are initiated within 10 days. Priority III reports are investigated only if there is sufficient staff to do so. To comply with provisions of the Texas Family Code, all Priority I and II reports are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency, which determines if a criminal investigation is needed. The law enforcement agency is solely responsible for deciding to conduct a criminal investigation, which may lead to the arrest of persons believed to have harmed the child. DHS conducts a civil investigation to protect children from abuse or neglect.

After a report is assigned a priority, a caseworker contacts the family to determine if abuse or neglect has occurred, to determine if there is further risk to the child, and to initiate action to protect the child if necessary. Before reaching a conclusion about the validity of the report, the caseworker may contact friends, relatives, neighbors, medical and school personnel, and others who may have knowledge of the child and family. The final disposition of each report is reviewed and approved by the worker's supervisor. Workers are required to inform the complainant, if known, of the disposition of the report.

The number of reports of suspected

child abuse or neglect investigated by DHS more than doubled from fiscal year 1976 to fiscal year 1986, while the total number of child protective services staff fluctuated from a high of 2,911 in fiscal year 1976 to a low of 2,145 in fiscal year 1981. Texas' fiscal year is September 1 through August 31. As the chart on page 2 indicates, staffing levels have not kept pace with the steadily increasing number of reports requiring investigation.

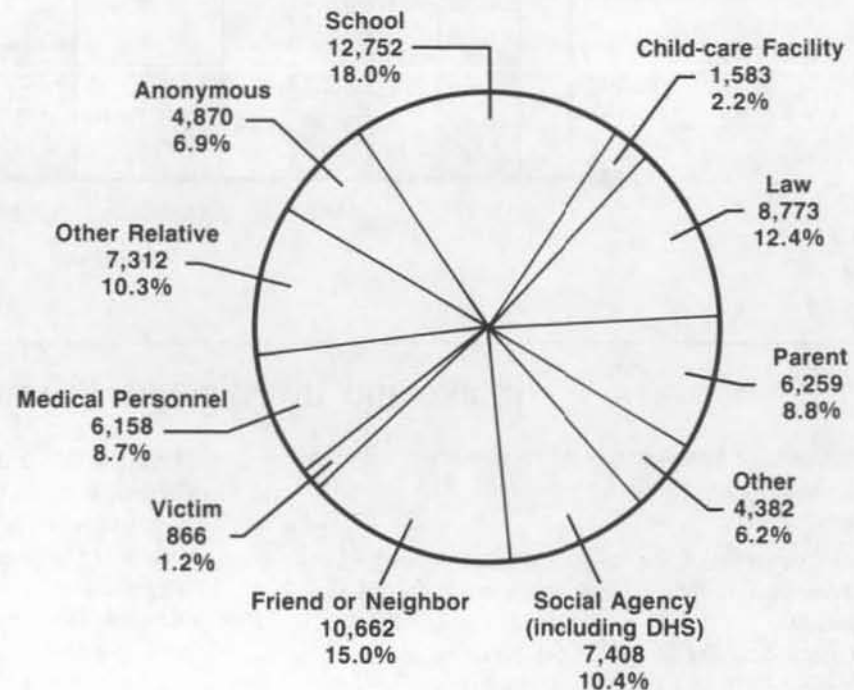
In some states, only certain categories of professionals are required by law to report suspected child abuse or neglect. Texas law requires that any

person who suspects a child has been abused or neglected must report it to DHS and the appropriate law enforcement agency. The varied sources of reports reflected in the chart on this page indicate that professionals and the general public comply with the law and are willing to become involved.

As the chart on page 4 shows, the percentage of Priority I investigations has fluctuated from a low of 32.8 percent in fiscal year 1981 to a high of 40.5 percent in fiscal year 1984, while the percentage of Priority II investigations has increased over the past six years. However, the percentage of Pri-

Number of Investigated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect by Source of Report

FY 1986



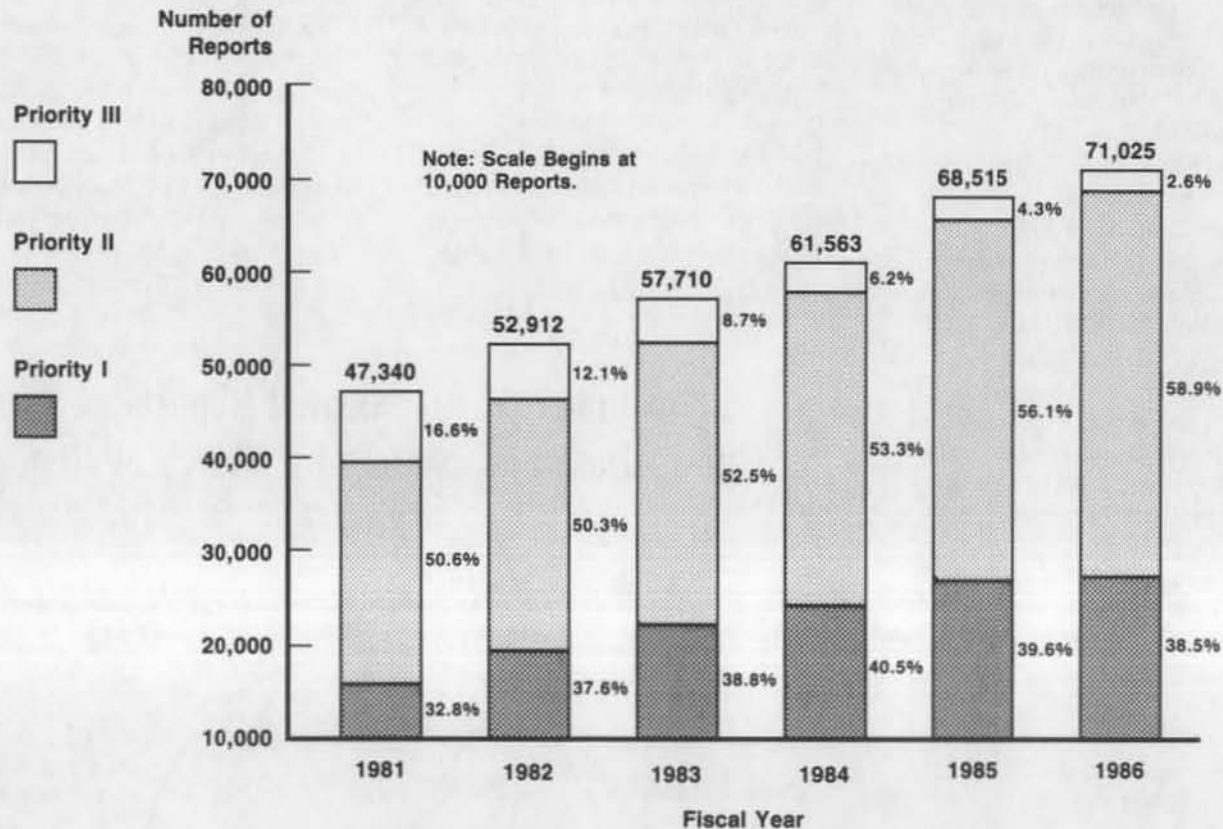
Total Investigated Reports 71,025

riority III investigations has decreased markedly from 16.6 percent in fiscal year 1981 to 2.6 percent in fiscal year 1986. The increase in Priority I and II

investigations and insufficient staffing levels have severely limited the department's ability to investigate Priority III reports. Fortunately, this service con-

straint has been partially allayed in many communities by the establishment of local child abuse and neglect prevention programs.

Investigated Reports of Abuse and Neglect by Priority at Intake



Intake and Investigation Priorities

Priorities have been established to provide protective services to as many children as possible. The priorities are based on:

- staff evaluation of the severity and immediacy of the harm or danger to the child as presented in the referral information;
- the legal base for providing the services; and
- available DHS and community resources.

Priority I intake is for children alleged or found to be abused or neglected to the extent that they are in immediate threat of serious physical harm or death, or for whom court-ordered services must begin immediately.

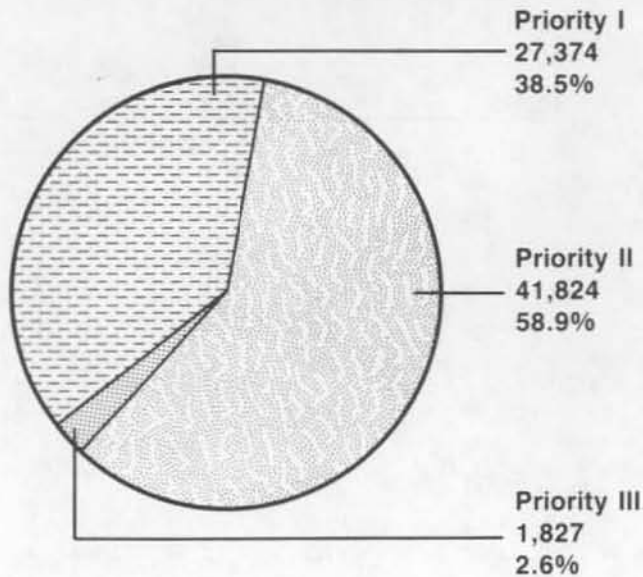
Priority II intake is for other children alleged or found to be abused or neglected or for whom a court orders service.

Priority III intake is for children reported to be at risk of abuse or neglect but have not actually been harmed, for whom services are not court-ordered, or for whom services are ordered by an out-of-state court.

Referrals are assigned a priority based upon the information provided by the complainant. When an investigation is conducted, the caseworker may be unable to confirm that abuse or neglect occurred. Additional facts may indicate that the report is unfounded, or the family may have moved prior to the completion of the investigation. In these instances, the priority upon investigation is changed to Priority III, or the priority is not applicable. Sometimes a Priority I referral may be a Priority II situation when investigation shows that the abuse or neglect is not as serious as originally reported.

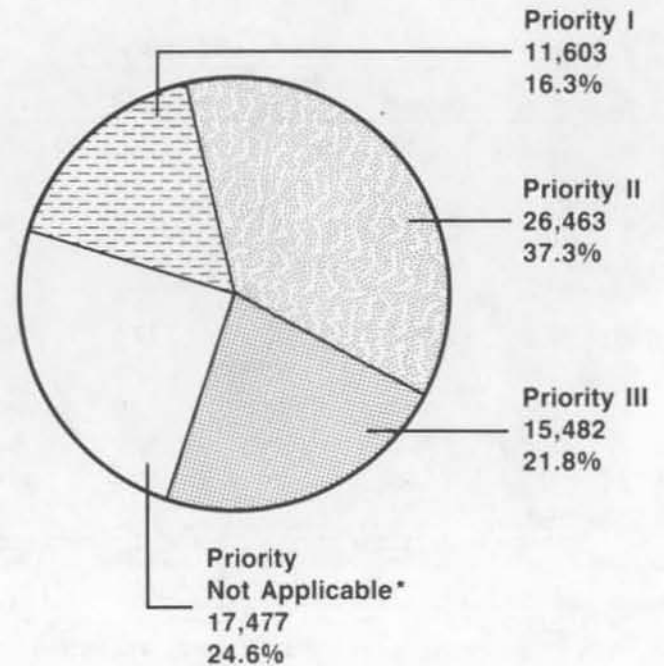
Priority Assigned at Intake to Abuse and Neglect Investigations

FY 1986



Actual Priority Upon Investigation

FY 1986



*Staff could not locate the family or it was an unfounded report in which no potential for risk of future abuse or neglect was identified.

Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation Dispositions

The categories used to record the findings of child abuse or neglect and their definitions are:

Adjudicated. The worker has documented that a civil or criminal court has made an affirmative finding of child abuse or neglect in the reported situation.

Reason to Believe. The worker and supervisor have concluded, by applying logical reasoning to available information, that abuse or neglect has occurred. This does not include situations in which staff are uncertain about

the findings, cannot determine if abuse or neglect occurred, or find no actual abuse or neglect or threat of abuse or neglect.

Unfounded. The worker and supervisor have concluded that abuse or neglect did not occur, or they are unable to conclude that abuse or neglect occurred.

Moved. The individuals involved in the reported situation moved and could not be located before any conclusion could be reached.

Although the total number of investigated reports increased 3.7 percent from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1986, the proportion and the actual num-

ber of confirmed (Adjudicated and Reason to Believe) reports decreased slightly (see the first table below). This decline is in line with recent national trends.

While some regions experienced a decrease in the number of investigated reports, this was outweighed by an increase in other regions.

Investigated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect by Disposition

Region	FY 1985					FY 1986				
	Adjudicated	Reason to Believe	Unfounded	Family Moved	Total	Adjudicated	Reason to Believe	Unfounded	Family Moved	Total
1/2	228	2,366	2,484	205	5,283	216	2,307	2,384	218	5,125
3/12	92	2,129	2,334	392	4,947	42	2,397	2,780	473	5,692
4	151	1,462	1,337	144	3,094	125	1,510	1,319	149	3,103
5	479	8,405	4,575	716	14,175	347	7,237	4,365	634	12,583
6	214	3,548	3,206	518	7,486	157	3,188	3,416	373	7,134
7	168	2,082	1,535	205	3,990	152	2,676	2,564	295	5,687
8	165	2,976	2,733	285	6,159	113	2,978	2,774	280	6,145
9	149	3,642	2,468	181	6,440	149	4,093	2,796	259	7,297
10	97	2,178	1,927	204	4,406	82	1,947	1,987	193	4,209
11	864	7,228	3,726	717	12,535	724	7,618	4,898	787	14,027
State Office*							8	15	0	23
Total	2,607	36,016	26,325	3,567	68,515	2,107	35,959	29,298	3,661	71,025

*In FY 1986, DHS licensing staff began investigating some reports of child abuse and neglect in licensed facilities. Some of these investigations were conducted by State Office licensing staff rather than regional staff.

County tables containing similar data may be found on pages 32-37.

Number of Alleged and Confirmed Victims by Region

Region	FY 1985		FY 1986	
	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims
1/2	9,308	4,662	8,999	4,430
3/12	8,669	3,866	10,320	4,450
4	5,054	2,619	5,169	2,735
5	20,780	13,049	18,202	10,899
6	11,913	5,973	11,230	5,317
7	6,628	3,693	9,526	4,843
8	11,172	5,643	11,231	5,559
9	10,087	6,134	10,862	6,444
10	7,953	4,125	7,415	3,515
11	19,442	12,511	22,092	12,954
State Office*			27	10
State	111,006	62,275	115,073	61,156

*In FY 1986, DHS licensing staff began investigating some reports of child abuse and neglect in licensed child-care facilities. Some of these investigations were conducted by state office licensing staff rather than regional staff.

The second table on page 6 illustrates that although some regions experienced an increase in the number of alleged victims, the number of confirmed victims declined overall. This reflects the tendency of more reports to be unfounded.

The rate of total alleged victims per 1,000 children in Texas increased from 21.4 in fiscal year 1984 to 23.5 in fiscal year 1986 (see the table at right). This is below the national rate of 27.3 for calendar year 1984 and 30.8 for 1985, as cited in *Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1985*, published by the American Association for Protecting Children.

The Texas rate of confirmed victims per 1,000 children fluctuated from 12.6 in fiscal year 1984 to 12.9 in 1985 to 12.5 in 1986. The only national data available was published in 1981 in *The National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Publication No. (OHDA)81-30325). Then, the national rate was estimated to be 7.6.

Although all types of abuse or neglect can be put into one of three major categories (abuse, neglect, and both), the department collects data on 31 specific types of abuse and neglect. Caseworkers may report from one to four different types of harm for each confirmed victim. Because the number of specific types of harm exceeds the number of victims, the data in the pie chart at right is presented in proportion to the total types of harm reported for confirmed victims.

The percentage of confirmed physical neglect reports has been declining over the past several years, but that decrease has been offset by an increase in confirmed reports of physical and sexual abuse. DHS continues to see more cases in which children have been seriously harmed. These cases more frequently involve sexual abuse and physical injuries resulting from abuse.

The "lack of supervision" category is large because it reflects the acts of

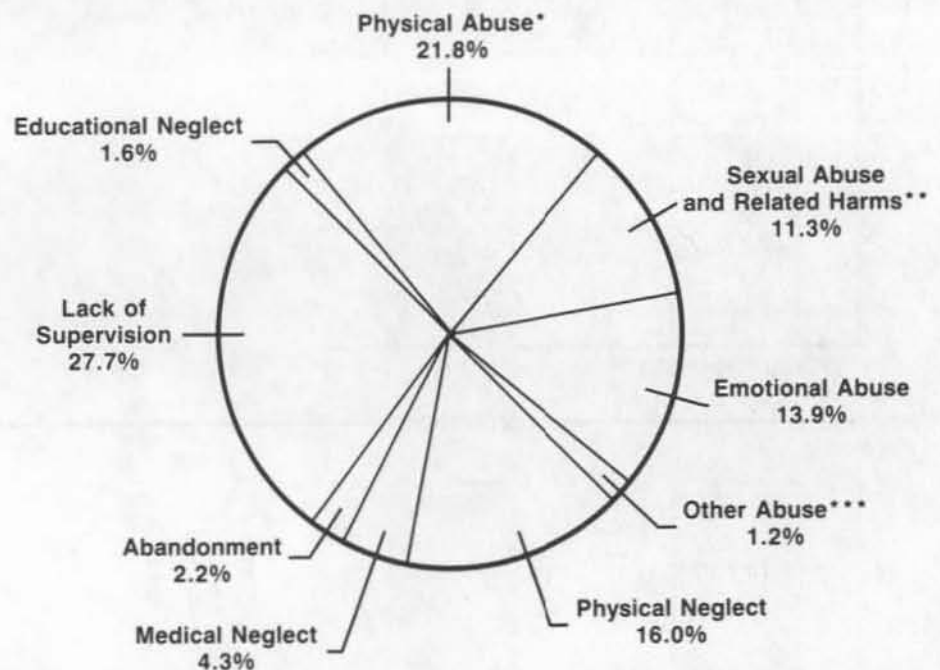
Reported Incidence of Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children

	1984	1985	1986
Texas*	21.4	23.0	23.5
National**	27.3	30.8	NA

*Fiscal Year (Sept. 1-August 31)

**American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., *Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1985*.

Type of Abuse and Neglect Harm Sustained by Confirmed Victims FY 1986

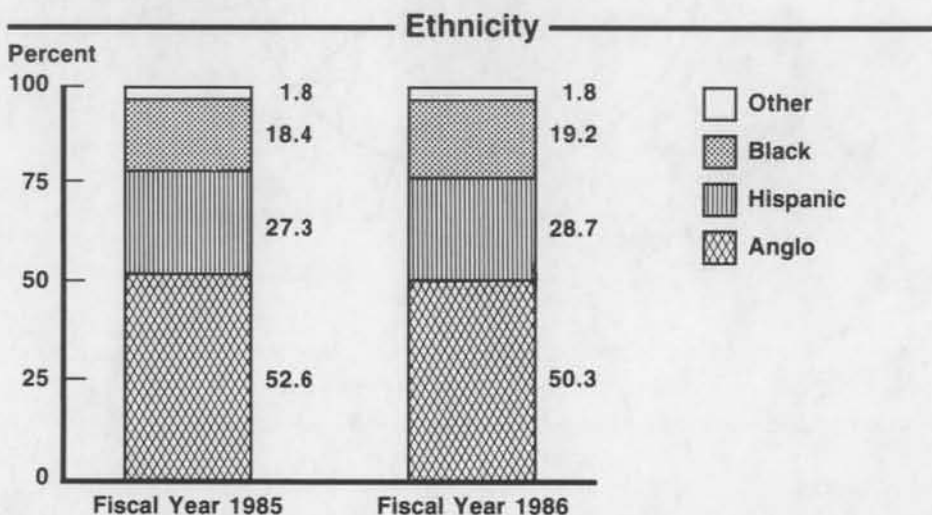
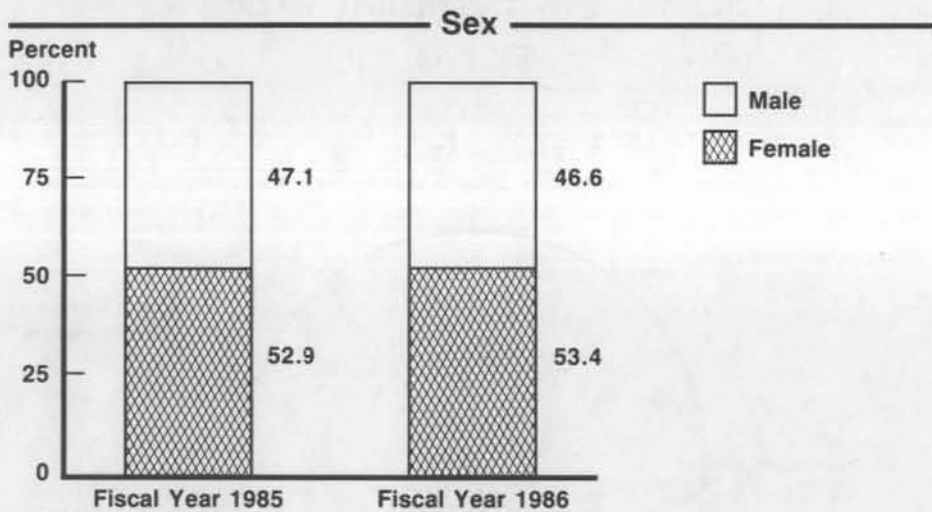
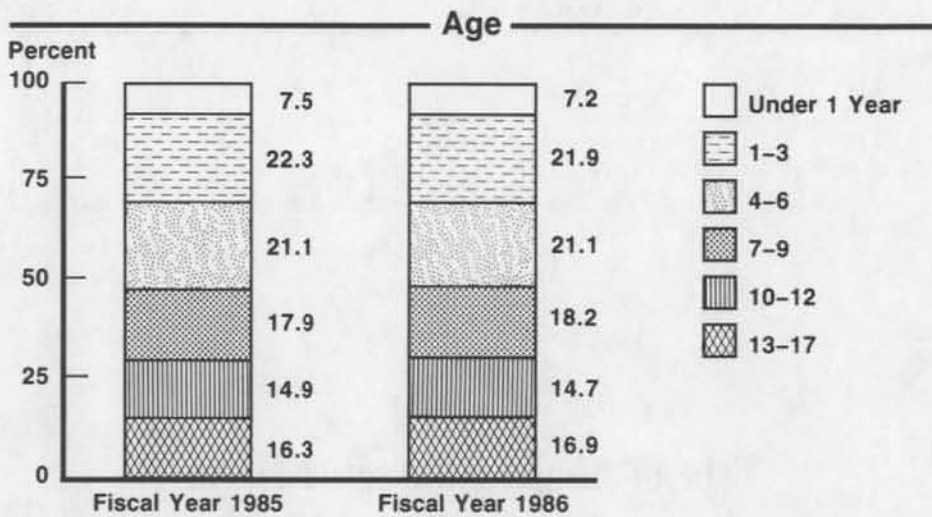


*Under the category of physical abuse, by far the most frequent type of injury is bruises.

**"Related harms" refers to child prostitution and child pornography.

***"Other abuse" includes confinement, exploitation, exposure, and malnutrition.

Characteristics of Confirmed Victims by Age, Sex, and Ethnicity



Total Confirmed Victims: FY 1985—62,275 FY 1986—61,156

omission that did not result in actual harm as well as situations in which children not adequately supervised were harmed, such as drowning or sexual abuse perpetrated by a non-caretaker. In some cases, lack of supervision can result in serious physical injuries or death, so although it is sometimes viewed as a less serious type of neglect, this is not always true.

Educational neglect is a very small category because only the most extreme forms fall within the purview of the department. School districts have the responsibility of dealing with most instances of unexcused or excessive absences and the failure to enroll children in school.

As the table on page 9 indicates, the number of male and female victims is about equal until the ages of 13-17. At that point, the number of female victims is more than double the number of male victims, which is primarily attributable to sexual abuse. Although boys are also victims of sexual abuse, it is much more likely for girls to be reported as victims.

Figures in the ethnicity bar graph at left reflect a disproportionate number of black victims compared with the general child population. Texas Department of Health projections indicate that in 1985 and 1986, black children accounted for an estimated 13.2 percent of the total child population. Hispanic children composed 29.4 percent in 1985 and 29.9 percent in 1986. Anglo, Oriental, and American Indian children accounted for 57.4 percent and 57 percent.

Number of Confirmed Victims by Age, Sex, and Ethnicity FY 1986

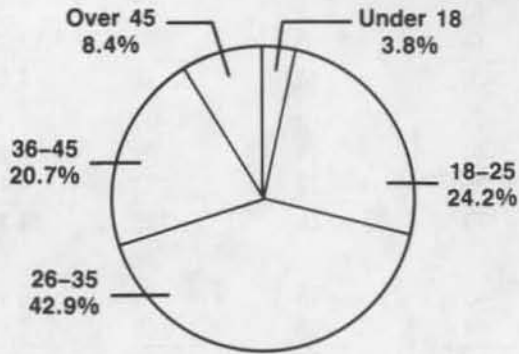
Age	Anglo	Black	Hispanic	Oriental	American Indian	Other	Total
Under 1 year							
Male	1,083	537	717	10	5	37	2,389
Female	928	448	595	16	5	38	2,030
Total	2,011	985	1,312	26	10	75	4,419
1-3							
Male	3,487	1,468	1,791	40	14	89	6,889
Female	3,328	1,210	1,814	39	12	67	6,470
Total	6,815	2,678	3,605	79	26	156	13,359
4-6							
Male	3,142	1,299	1,875	45	18	76	6,455
Female	3,191	1,237	1,878	44	10	48	6,408
Total	6,333	2,536	3,753	89	28	124	12,863
7-9							
Male	2,581	1,115	1,585	32	5	37	5,355
Female	2,803	1,064	1,814	37	12	50	5,780
Total	5,384	2,179	3,399	69	17	87	11,135
10-12							
Male	2,027	729	1,215	31	9	24	4,035
Female	2,445	865	1,543	28	6	36	4,923
Total	4,472	1,594	2,758	59	15	60	8,958
13-17							
Male	1,802	557	895	26	5	27	3,312
Female	3,883	1,185	1,827	47	7	48	6,997
Total	5,685	1,742	2,722	73	12	75	10,309
Age Data Invalid							
Male	22	15	15	0	0	0	52
Female	30	17	14	0	0	0	61
Total	52	32	29	0	0	0	113
Total							
Male	14,144	5,720	8,093	184	56	290	28,487
Female	16,608	6,026	9,485	211	52	287	32,669
Grand Total	30,752	11,746	17,578	395	108	577	61,156

Characteristics of Alleged Perpetrators in Confirmed Reports

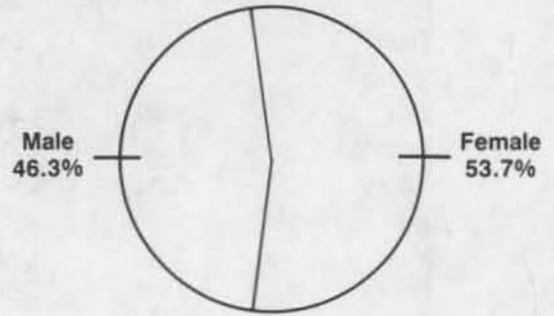
FY 1986

Total Alleged Perpetrators: 48,460

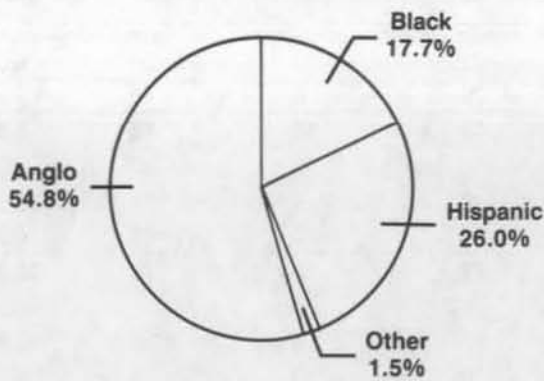
Age Group



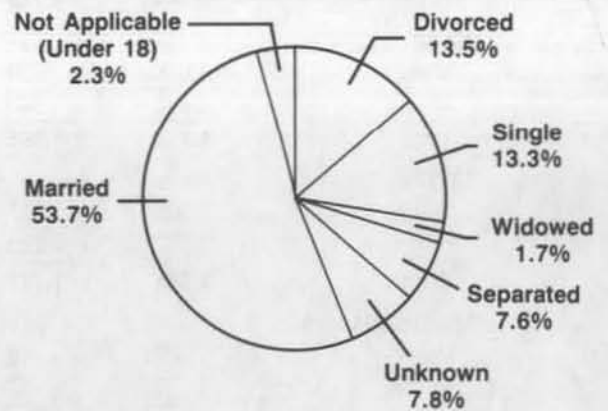
Sex



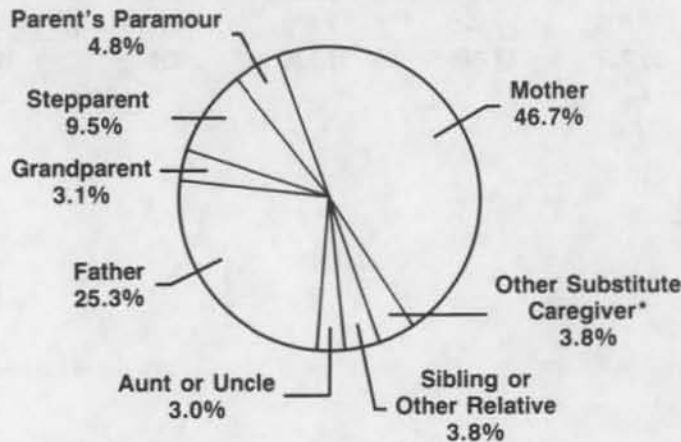
Ethnic Group



Marital Status



Relationship to Oldest Victim



*Includes day-care and school personnel and babysitters, among others.

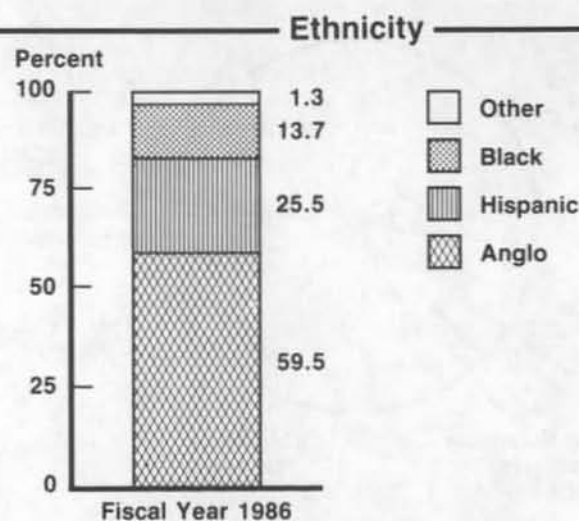
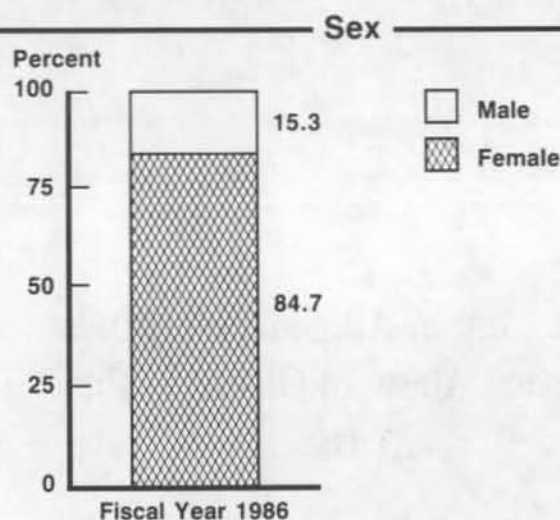
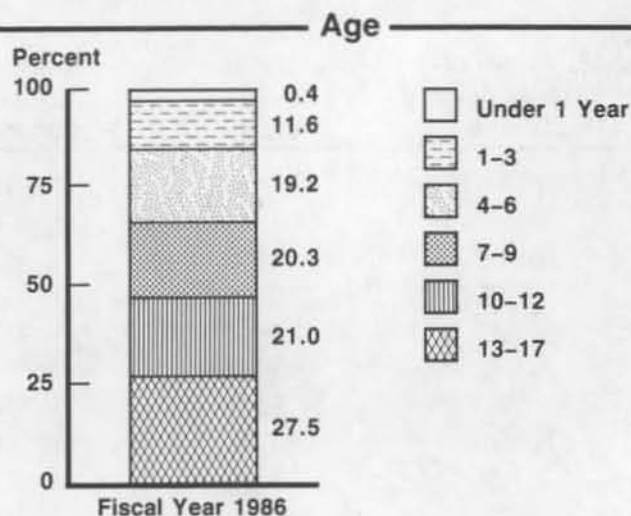
As shown in the last pie chart on page 10, mothers compose the greatest percentage of alleged perpetrators in confirmed reports. This reflects the reality that most single-parent families are headed by women and that, even in two-parent families, women are still the primary caretakers of children in most instances. Therefore, they are more vulnerable to stresses that can lead to child abuse or neglect.

The stepparent category has continued to increase, and in fiscal year 1986, 86 percent of stepparent perpetrators were stepfathers.

Sexual Abuse Investigations

As the first graph on the right illustrates, slightly more than half of the confirmed sexual abuse victims were under 10 years old, while 48.5 percent were ages 10 through 17. More than five times the number of girls than boys were identified as victims of sexual abuse in fiscal year 1986, which suggests that sexual abuse of males is underreported. These figures may also reflect the fact that girls are more likely to be abused by adult family members, while boys are more likely to be abused by individuals outside the home. Abuse by persons not responsible for the child is investigated by law enforcement agencies, rather than child protective services.

Characteristics of Confirmed Victims of Sexual Abuse by Age, Sex, and Ethnicity



Total Confirmed Victims: 8,911

Confirmed Victims of Sexual Abuse Compared With Total Confirmed Victims

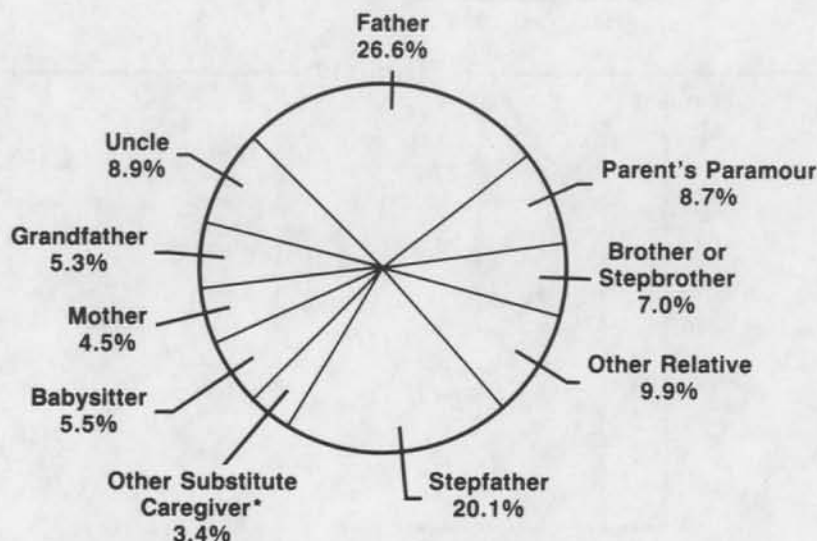
FY 1986

Region	Number of Sexual Abuse Victims	Total Confirmed Victims	Percent of Victims That Were Sexually Abused
1/2	447	4,430	10.1
3/12	392	4,450	8.8
4	427	2,735	15.6
5	2,207	10,899	20.2
6	815	5,317	15.3
7	734	4,843	15.2
8	796	5,559	14.3
9	963	6,444	14.9
10	398	3,515	11.3
11	1,725	12,954	13.3
State Office*	7	10	NA
State	8,911	61,156	14.6

*In FY 1986, DHS licensing staff began investigating some reports of child abuse and neglect in licensed child-care facilities. Some of these investigations were conducted by state office licensing staff rather than regional staff.

Relationship of Alleged Perpetrator of Sexual Abuse to Oldest Victim

FY 1986



*Includes day-care and school personnel, among others.

The table on the left indicates that child victims of sexual abuse account for 14.6 percent of the total number of confirmed victims of all abuse and neglect. It is important to note that victims of sexual abuse may also be victims of other types of abuse or neglect. While the percentage of total victims who were sexually abused varies among regions, most of the regions' data is similar to the statewide proportion.

In the majority of sexual abuse reports confirmed by the department, the alleged perpetrator is a male relative of the child—usually the father or stepfather (see pie chart below). Although the category of "parent's paramour" is almost always male, sexual abuse of children is not exclusively perpetrated by males. More than 5 percent of the alleged perpetrators in confirmed reports of sexual abuse are female.

In-home Services

When the need for continuing protective services has been identified but there is no need to remove a child from the home, a service plan is developed with the family to prevent further abuse or neglect. By providing in-home services, workers try to strengthen the family's ability to meet the child's needs. Workers focus on problems that contributed directly to the abuse or neglect. Often the parents do not employ appropriate and effective discipline methods, have minimal knowledge of child development, and do not know how to handle a crisis. Some may have emotional disturbances or deficiencies and require more intensive services from medical or mental health professionals. Where available, a variety of community resources are used to plan services for the family.

DHS workers often must deal with meeting the concrete needs of the family so parents can focus on their abusive or neglectful behavior. Early in the service delivery phase, caseworkers address such immediate needs as income, employment, and housing by

Confirmed Reports Opened for In-home Services

Region	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Total Confirmed Reports	Total Opened	Percent Opened	Total Confirmed Reports	Total Opened	Percent Opened
1/2	2,594	931	35.9	2,523	882	35.0
3/12	2,221	1,026	46.2	2,439	1,008	41.3
4	1,613	684	42.4	1,635	608	37.2
5	8,884	2,462	27.7	7,584	2,747	36.2
6	3,762	1,067	28.4	3,345	830	24.8
7	2,250	991	44.0	2,828	954	33.7
8	3,141	1,561	49.7	3,091	1,227	39.7
9	3,791	1,224	32.3	4,242	896	21.1
10	2,275	625	27.5	2,029	510	25.1
11	8,092	3,999	49.4	8,342	3,153	37.8
State Office*	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA
State	38,623	14,570	37.7	38,066	12,815	33.7

*In FY 1986, DHS licensing staff began investigating some reports of child abuse and neglect in licensed child-care facilities. Some of these investigations were conducted by state office licensing staff rather than regional staff.

referring the family to department resources, including income assistance and family self-support programs, and other community resources.

The statewide percentage of cases opened for in-home services dropped from 37.7 percent in fiscal year 1985 to 33.7 percent in fiscal year 1986, a continuing trend for the past several years. This decrease is at least partly attributable to the department's need to direct an increasing proportion of staff resources to investigative and substitute care services.

The decrease in the average number of in-home services cases served each month is due in part to fewer cases being opened, as discussed earlier. It is also due to improved case management, which results in cases being closed more quickly.

The decline in the number of in-home services cases is expected to continue unless DHS receives additional funding.

Average Number of In-home Services Cases Served per Month

Region	FY 1985	FY 1986	Percent of Change
1/2	1,318	1,308	- 0.8
3/12	1,153	1,133	- 1.7
4	1,015	962	- 5.2
5	4,007	4,004	-
6	1,806	1,203	-33.4
7	1,280	1,175	- 8.2
8	1,647	1,464	-11.1
9	1,872	1,536	-17.9
10	930	762	-18.1
11	4,567	4,316	- 5.5
State	19,595	17,863	- 8.8

Foster Care Services

When a child's safety is believed to be seriously endangered by remaining in the home, the caseworker and supervisor seek court approval to place the child temporarily in foster care. In the past, foster care was often the only means of protecting children from further harm, and children sometimes remained in substitute care a long time without permanent parental figures. In recent years, child protective services has emphasized permanency planning for children in foster care; that is, returning children home as quickly as possible or, if that is not feasible, making alternate permanent plans for children so they can grow up in a

family with whom they can have a sense of identity. Staff activities and services in this area are supported and reinforced by case reviews required by licensing standards, by six-month court reviews of children in care, and by court-appointed attorneys ad litem, foster parents, and other groups and individuals.

The implementation of the Foster Care, Adoption, and Conservatorship Tracking System (FACTS) in 1980 has increased the amount and improved the quality of information on children for whom DHS is responsible. In addition, FACTS generates reports to various levels of staff to assist them in implementing permanent plans for children.

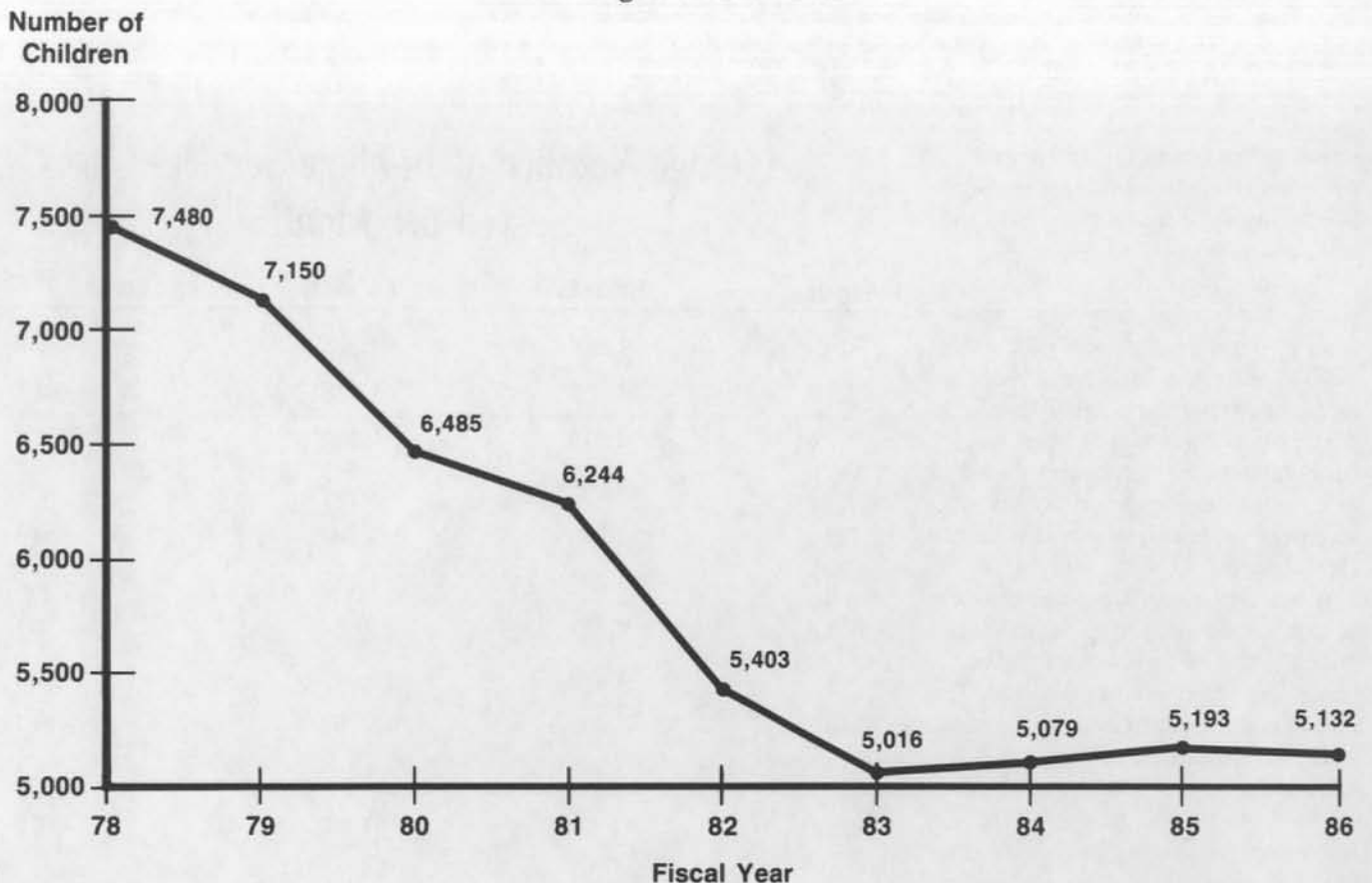
These efforts have significantly

reduced the number of foster children in care each month. Children are staying for shorter periods, and they are returning home or moving to other permanent placements more quickly. The relatively small number of children in foster care is consistent with the view of foster care as a temporary and last resort alternative rather than a means of permanently protecting children.

Foster care depends on the services provided by foster parents and others in the private child-care sector. Rates paid for the care of foster children do not reimburse the actual cost to providers. The low rate structure and the demands of being a foster parent attest to the dedication of those who open their homes to foster children.

Foster Care Population

Number of Children in Care at the End of August of Each Year



Permanency Plan Definitions

Return Home/Dismiss Conservatorship. This plan returns the child from foster care to the home of the biological parents or to other family members. Services are provided to the family so a recommendation can be made to the court to return conservatorship to the family.

Adoption. After termination of parental rights, the child is placed with a selected family with plans for adoption.

Permanent Foster Care. A formal, court-approved agreement is made with a foster family who has an ongoing relationship with a foster child who cannot be placed with his own family or adopted. This agreement helps ensure that the child receives long-term, continuing care.

Transfer of Conservatorship. Under this plan, the court is asked to transfer managing conservatorship of the child to substitute parents, such as relatives or foster parents. This plan is implemented when adoption or a return home is not feasible.

Permanent Custodial Care. This plan is used when a child is so severely handicapped that life in a family setting is impossible. It is then necessary to place the child in a structured setting, such as a state school for the mentally retarded.

Emancipation. A child under this plan remains in foster care until 18 years old, legally married, or until the disabilities of minority are removed by the court.

Despite a continuing increase in the Texas child population and the number of investigated reports, the number of children in foster care has declined from 7,480 in August 1978 to 5,016 in August 1983 (see graph on page 14). It has risen only slightly since then.

In the table below, "children in DHS legal responsibility" includes children in foster care and children who have been discharged from care but are still in the managing conservatorship of the department. The category also includes children who were never placed in care

by DHS but for whom a court designated the department as managing conservator. The number of children in DHS legal responsibility and the number of children in foster care decreased slightly from August 1985 to August 1986.

Children in DHS Legal Responsibility and Children in Foster Care

Region	At the End of FY 1985		At the End of FY 1986	
	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Children in Foster Care	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Children in Foster Care
1/2	544	349	622	404
3/12	459	270	462	258
4	403	227	453	256
5	1,859	1,122	1,986	1,136
6	945	599	735	421
7	682	403	677	381
8	686	414	643	368
9	519	318	576	389
10	396	249	390	241
11	2,320	1,241	2,245	1,278
State	8,813	5,193	8,789	5,132

*Includes children in foster care placement.

A county table containing similar data may be found on pages 38-40.

Legal Status of Children in DHS Legal Responsibility and Children in Foster Care

Legal Status	DHS Legal Responsibility		Foster Care Living Arrangements	
	August 1985 Percent of Total	August 1986 Percent of Total	August 1985 Percent of Total	August 1986 Percent of Total
Managing Conservatorship/ Parental Rights <i>Not</i> Terminated	78.3	76.7	78.5	78.4
Managing Conservatorship/ Parental Rights Terminated	18.1	19.8	18.8	19.5
Voluntary Relinquishment of Parental Rights	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.8
Voluntary Placement Agreement	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6
Other Legal Basis for DHS Responsibility	1.8	2.4	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Children in DHS Legal Responsibility by Type of Placement

Living Arrangement	August 1985 Percent of Total	August 1986 Percent of Total
Own Home	17.9	18.3
Relative's Home	12.3	12.3
Foster Care	59.0	58.5
Adoptive Home	6.1	6.8
Other*	3.1	2.9
Unauthorized Absence	1.6	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0

*Includes detention facilities, hospitals, nursing homes, and independent living, as well as other unspecified living arrangements.

When DHS accepts a voluntary relinquishment of parental rights, a court order must be obtained terminating parental rights and appointing DHS as managing conservator before the child can be placed for adoption. When DHS enters into a voluntary placement agreement with a parent, that agreement can remain in effect for no more than 60 days. If a child needs to remain in placement beyond that time, DHS must petition the court for managing conservatorship.

The figures in the top table at left do not indicate the percentage of children who entered care through either of these ways—only those whose current legal status is “voluntary relinquishment” or “voluntary placement.”

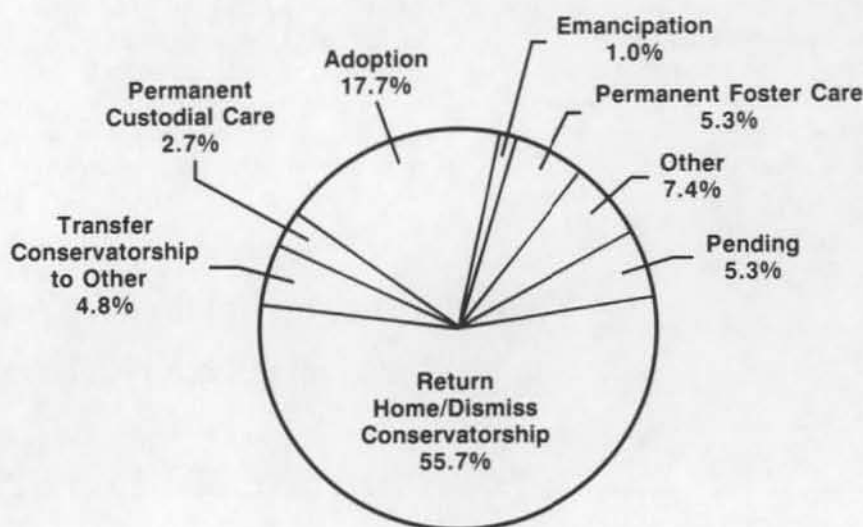
The category “Other Legal Basis” includes children for whom DHS is the possessory conservator and children who have been placed in Texas by public agencies in other states through the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC).

As the bottom table at left indicates, most children in DHS legal responsibility are in some type of foster care, but a significant percentage (30.6 percent in August 1986) is living at home or with relatives. As explained earlier, DHS usually retains legal responsibility for a time after the child leaves foster care and returns home to assure a smooth transition back to the family. In some cases when children cannot be returned home because their safety cannot be assured, other relatives are able and willing to provide an alternative to foster care.

As reflected in the pie charts at right, the permanency plan for the majority of children in foster care and in DHS legal responsibility calls for them to return home and for conservatorship to be dismissed. The department believes the problems that led to the removal of the child from the home usually can be resolved so the child can be with the family. In situations when the child’s family cannot assure protection, adoption is the most frequently selected permanency plan.

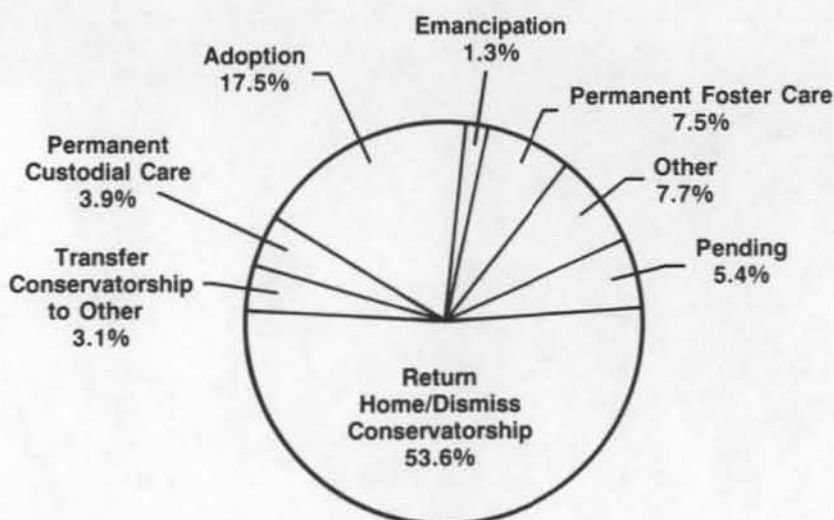
Permanency Plan of Children in DHS Legal Responsibility

August 1986



Permanency Plan of Children in Foster Care Living Arrangements

August 1986



In the past, DHS was able to maintain a child in foster care to age 21 if the child was enrolled in school. Federal regulations now permit federally reimbursed foster care assistance for children to age 19 only, and state-funded foster care assistance eligibility requirements have been changed accordingly. These changes account for the decrease in the "18+" category from fiscal year 1982 through fiscal year 1986 in the table below. There

also has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of children in the 14-17 age category since fiscal year 1983, although this group still represents the largest age category of children in foster care.

As reflected in the top table at right, the number of children placed in residential treatment centers and therapeutic camps continues to increase, while the number of children in public institutions has declined. The increase

in the number of children placed in private facilities for the emotionally disturbed suggests that children removed from their families now require more specialized care than perhaps was true in the past. The slight increase in the proportion of children in foster family homes from August 1985 to August 1986 may be partially due to the department's success in using specialized foster homes for mentally handicapped and emotionally disturbed

Characteristics of Children in Foster Care at the End of Each Fiscal Year

	FY 1982	Percent of Total	FY 1983	Percent of Total	FY 1984	Percent of Total	FY 1985	Percent of Total	FY 1986	Percent of Total
Age										
0-2	980	18.1	879	17.5	944	18.6	997	19.2	941	18.3
3-5	850	15.7	849	16.9	869	17.1	942	18.1	921	17.9
6-9	903	16.7	877	17.5	877	17.3	917	17.7	968	18.9
10-13	1,044	19.3	956	19.1	939	18.5	927	17.9	950	18.5
14-17	1,444	26.7	1,361	27.1	1,367	26.9	1,354	26.1	1,309	25.5
18 +	182	3.4	94	1.9	83	1.6	56	1.1	43	0.8
Sex										
Male	2,531	46.8	2,368	47.2	2,515	49.5	2,560	49.3	2,540	49.5
Female	2,872	53.2	2,648	52.8	2,564	50.5	2,633	50.7	2,592	50.5
Ethnic Group										
Anglo	2,691	49.8	2,514	50.1	2,539	50.0	2,506	48.3	2,485	48.4
Black	1,383	25.6	1,279	25.5	1,359	26.8	1,377	26.5	1,299	25.3
Hispanic	1,113	20.6	1,056	21.1	1,040	20.5	1,187	22.9	1,206	23.5
Oriental	17	0.3	14	0.3	21	0.4	17	0.3	26	0.5
American Indian	38	0.7	30	0.6	21	0.4	23	0.4	18	0.4
Other	161	3.0	123	2.5	99	1.9	83	1.6	98	1.9
Total	5,403		5,016		5,079		5,193		5,132	

Living Arrangements of Children in Foster Care

Type of Facility	August 1985 Percent of Total	August 1986 Percent of Total
Foster Family Homes*	67.3	68.1
Foster Group Homes*	4.0	3.8
Emergency Shelter Facilities**	3.7	3.2
Private Basic Child-care Facilities	6.5	6.2
Public Institutions for Mentally Retarded or Emotionally Disturbed	3.1	2.4
Private Institutions for Mentally Retarded	2.4	2.3
Residential Treatment Centers and Therapeutic Camps	12.4	13.3
Other Living Arrangements	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0

*Includes DHS and non-DHS homes. Also includes homes that offer specialized care for handicapped children.

**Includes emergency-receiving foster family and group homes.

children in lieu of institutional placements.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) Foster Care is a federally matched foster care assistance program for children who meet the categorical requirements for the department's AFDC program. Benefits include Medicaid coverage and foster care payments.

The proportion of children eligible for AFDC foster care increased from August 1985 to August 1986, perhaps due to the worsening economy in Texas.

State-paid foster care is a foster care assistance program fully funded by the state for those children who do not qualify for AFDC Foster Care. It provides the same benefits. State-paid foster care was implemented in September 1979 and has resulted in counties assuming financial responsibility for foster care for fewer and fewer children.

The bar graph on page 20 illustrates the department's progress in lowering

Sources of Foster Care Payments for Children in Care

Source of Payment	August 1985 Percent of Total	August 1986 Percent of Total
AFDC Foster Care	48.6	50.0
County Paid*	2.4	2.0
State Paid Foster Care	37.6	37.2
Client Pays	2.0	2.5
Other**	6.1	5.4
Free Care***	3.3	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0

*Approximately half of these children also receive Medicaid benefits from the state.

**Includes Supplemental Security Income and Social Security.

***No payment made. Most of these children are in state or other public facilities.

Number of Foster Homes Statewide at the End of Each Fiscal Year

FY	Foster Homes*	Therapeutic Foster Homes**	Habilitative Foster Homes***	Total DHS Foster Homes*
1984	2,567	1	3	2,571
1985	2,574	3	3	2,580
1986	2,544	28	8	2,580

*Includes both foster family and foster group homes.

**A facility certified as a foster home for emotionally disturbed children.

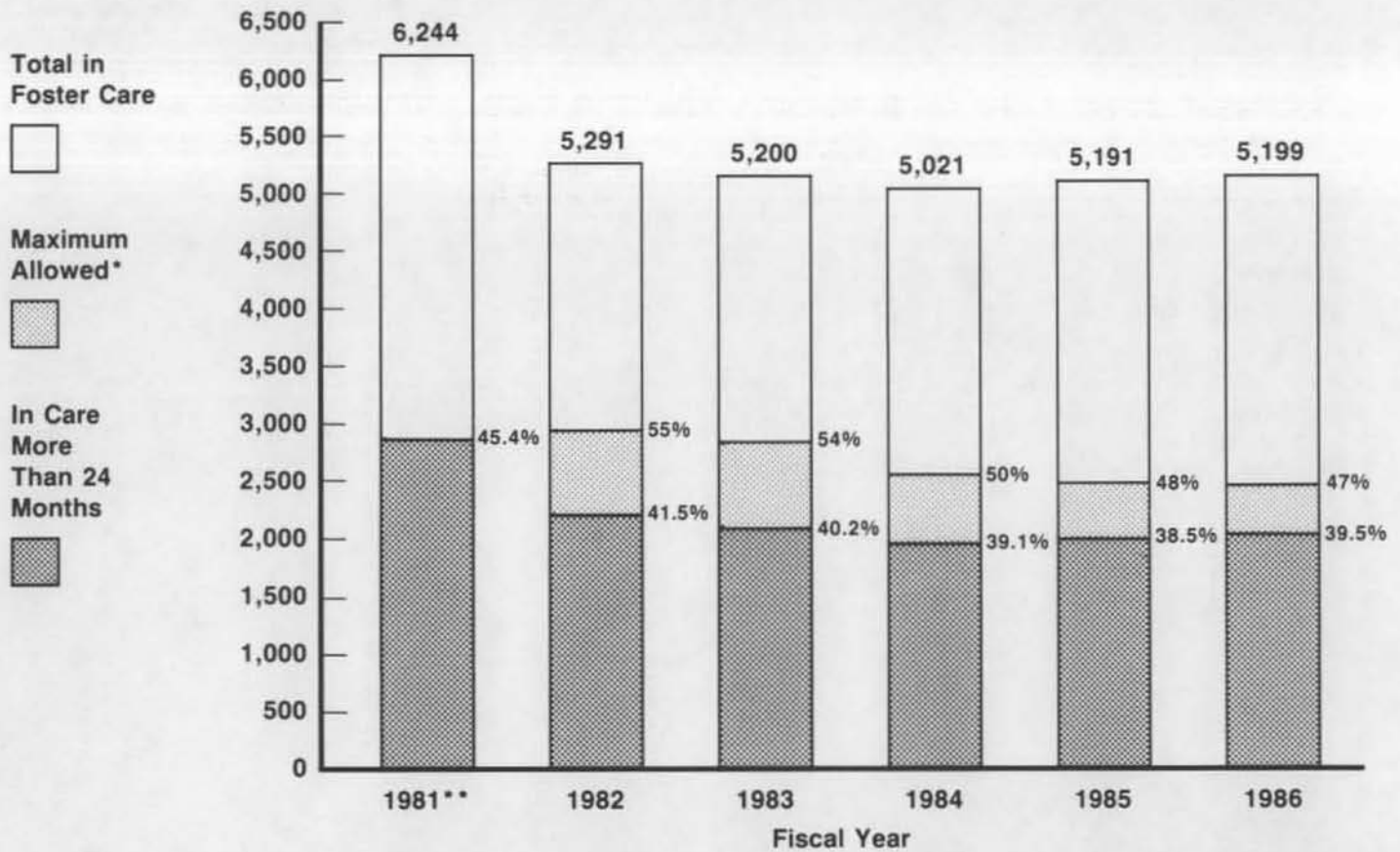
***A facility certified as a foster home for mentally retarded children.

the percentage of children in care more than 24 months from fiscal year 1981 to fiscal year 1985, and the proportion now appears to have stabilized.

However, it is still substantially below the ceiling established in riders to legislative appropriations bills.

As the tables on pages 20 and 21 indicate, the statewide total of DHS foster family and foster group homes has remained stable over the past three years, although the licensed capacity has increased by almost 400. One of the major problems confronting DHS in assuring adequate placement resources is the high exit rate of foster homes

Children in Foster Care More Than 24 Months



* Limits established in riders to legislative appropriations acts.

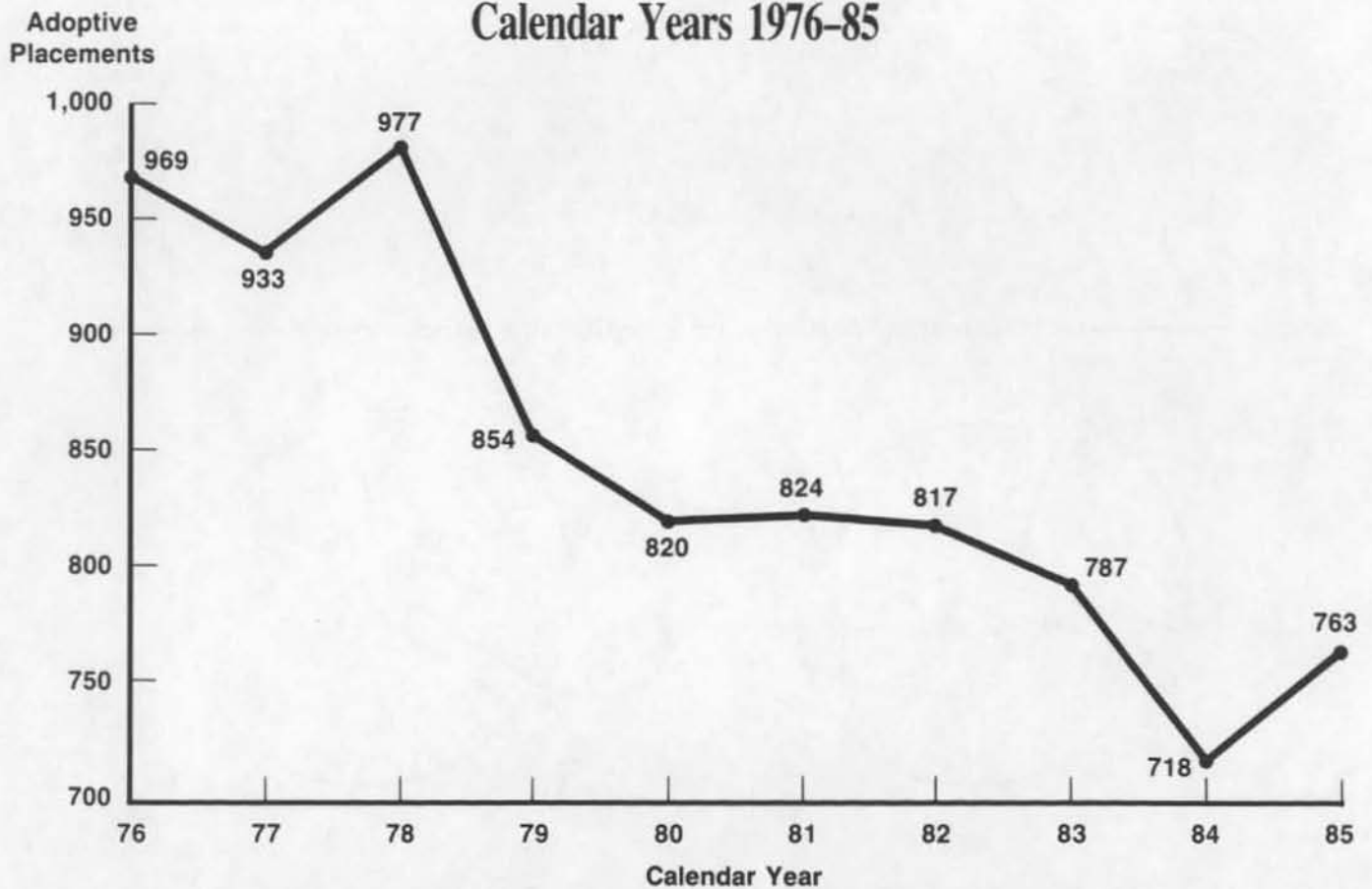
** FY 1981 data is for August only. The remainder are monthly averages. There was no maximum established prior to FY 1982.

Number of Foster Homes and Total Licensed Capacity at the End of Each Fiscal Year

Region	FY 1985		FY 1986	
	DHS Foster Homes*	Licensed Capacity	DHS Foster Homes*	Licensed Capacity
1/2	191	467	229	627
3/12	121	331	133	370
4	155	405	155	422
5	567	1,674	584	1,779
6	348	857	311	792
7	225	715	231	704
8	185	706	177	695
9	152	394	138	382
10	167	499	168	527
11	469	1,624	454	1,577
State	2,580	7,672	2,580	7,875

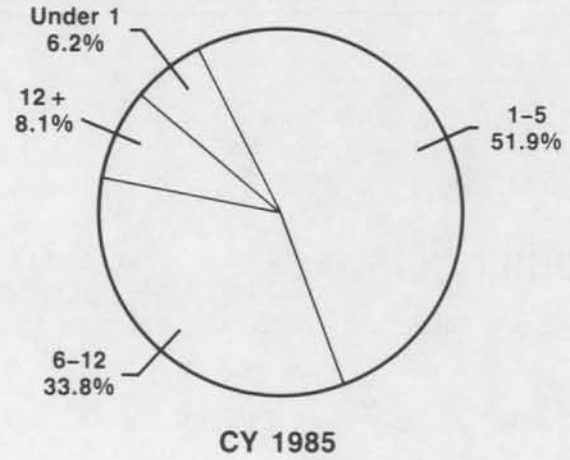
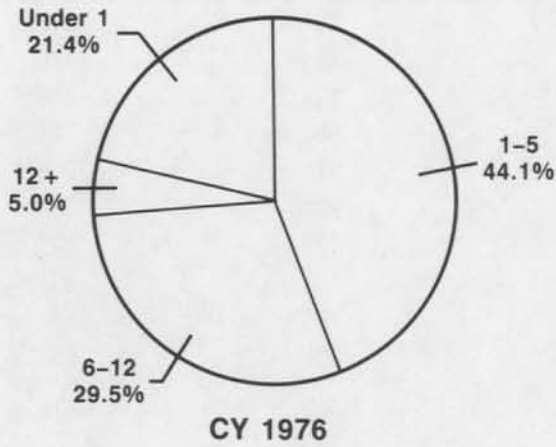
*Includes foster family and foster group homes.

Number Of Adoptive Placements Calendar Years 1976-85



Characteristics of Children Placed in Adoption Calendar Year 1976 Compared With 1985

Age



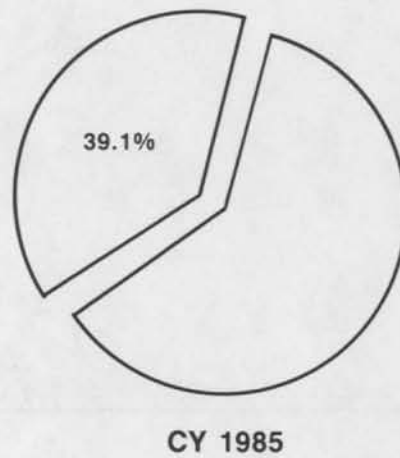
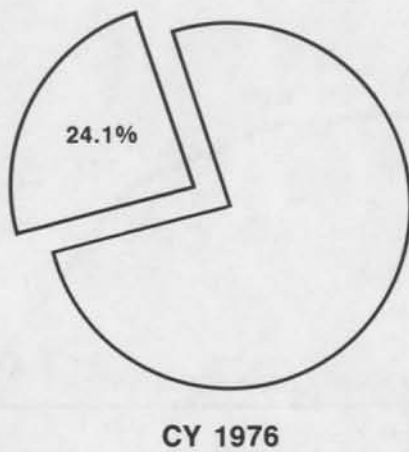
Sex

	Percent of Total	
	CY 1976	CY 1985
Male	51.9	53.6
Female	48.1	46.4

Ethnic Group

	Percent of Total	
	CY 1976	CY 1985
Anglo	54.5	54.9
Black	15.6	15.6
Hispanic	20.9	19.1
Mixed Caucasian	2.8	3.7
Mixed Race	4.7	4.6
Other	1.5	2.1

Physically, Mentally, or Emotionally Handicapped



Total Placed in 1976: 969

Total Placed in 1985: 763

each year. In fiscal year 1985, the exit rate was 25 percent of the total foster homes active during the year, a figure which remained relatively constant in fiscal year 1986.

Developing adequate resources for children with special needs is another challenge. An effort to recruit and certify specialized homes has resulted in a significant increase in the number of therapeutic foster homes and a more modest rise in the number of habilitative foster homes, as shown in the table on page 20.

Adoption Services

Although most children are returned to their parents or relatives from foster care, others cannot be returned for a variety of reasons. The department seeks termination of parental rights for many of those children to place them in adoptive homes. The purpose of the department's adoption services is to provide suitable homes for children in its conservatorship in need of adoption rather than to meet the needs of persons interested in adoption. Fortu-

nately, these needs often coincide.

The abused or neglected child for whom DHS is seeking adoption often:

- is older;
- has emotional, mental, or physical handicaps;
- is of a racial minority group; or
- needs to be placed with one or more siblings.

A child in the department's conservatorship needs an adoptive family who can deal not only with the child's sense of family loss, but also with the physical, emotional, or mental damage sustained as a result of abuse or neglect.

To expand adoption opportunities for these children, DHS has implemented an adoption subsidy program for the special needs child. Subsidy costs are less than maintaining a child in foster care and may be used to assist adoptive parents with placement and maintenance expenses. The department also purchases adoption services from private agencies and operates the Texas Adoption Resource Exchange to increase the pool of prospective adoptive families.

As reflected in the graph on page 21,

the number of children placed for adoption decreased significantly from 1976 to 1985, due in part to the decline in the foster care population since the late 1970s. Also, children in need of adoptive homes are considerably harder to place today than in the past, which is illustrated by the data on the opposite page.

In the past, DHS often accepted infants voluntarily relinquished by their parents for adoption. But in recent years, these families have been increasingly referred to private adoption agencies. Consequently, a much smaller percentage of children under 1 year old were placed for adoption in 1985 than in 1976.

The other major difference in the characteristics of children placed in adoption during the last 10 years is the significant increase in the proportion of children who are physically, mentally, or emotionally handicapped. Because of their special needs, more time and effort are required to recruit suitable homes.

The table below reflects the number of adoptive placements by region for the last two years for which data is available.

Children Placed in Adoptive Homes Compared With Foster Care Population

Region	CY 1984	Children in Foster Care at the End of 1983	Rate Per 100 Children in Foster Care*	CY 1985	Children in Foster Care at the End of 1984	Rate Per 100 Children in Foster Care*
1/2	69	351	19.7	48	340	14.1
3/12	43	298	14.4	35	297	11.8
4	55	235	23.4	29	242	12.0
5	180	1,020	17.6	218	1,098	19.9
6	58	615	9.4	89	639	13.9
7	50	390	12.8	52	408	12.7
8	49	348	14.1	52	363	14.3
9	40	272	14.7	29	298	9.7
10	42	234	17.9	52	283	18.4
11	132	1,112	11.9	159	1,203	13.2
State	718	4,875	14.7	763	5,171	14.8

*This rate cannot be considered a percentage, because all of the children placed for adoption in the following year were not necessarily in care in December of the previous year. Also, adoption is not the plan for most of the children in the Department's legal responsibility. However, the number of children in foster care does provide a frame of reference for comparing the number of adoptive placements over time.

Supportive Services

Child Abuse Hotline

Reports of suspected child abuse or neglect in Texas may be made to local child protective services offices or to the statewide Child Abuse Hotline in Austin. The hotline number is 1-800-252-5400. The hotline was established in 1974 to ensure 24-hour statewide intake coverage for the child protective services program. Also, DHS did not want to exclude anyone

from reporting because of long distance charges. In addition to relaying reports to local offices for investigation, hotline employees provide policy information about child protective services and give information and referral services for a variety of social services programs throughout the state.

The category "resulting reports" in the chart below reflects both the number of child abuse or neglect reports taken by the hotline and the calls in which the complainant agreed to report directly to the local child protective services unit.

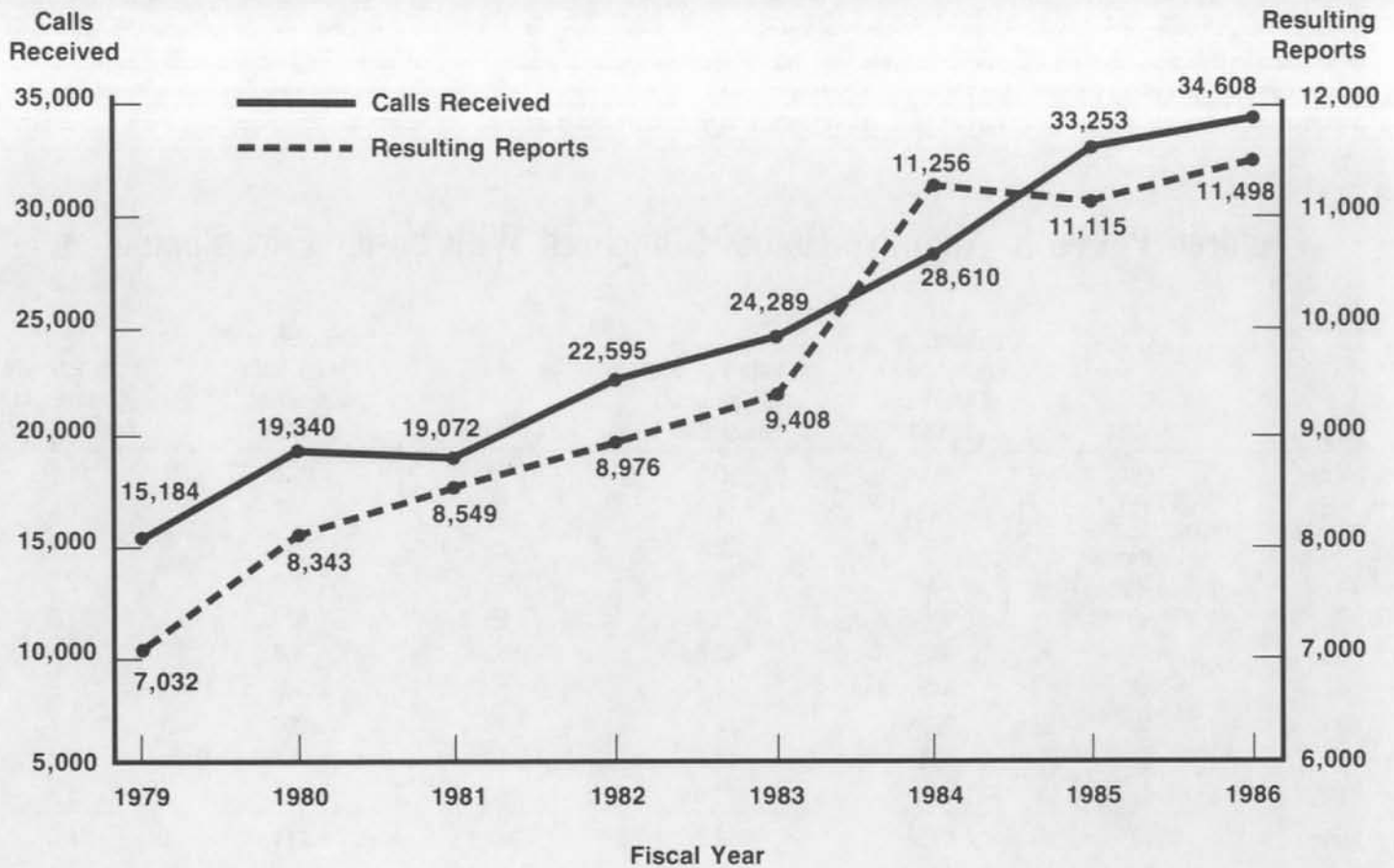
Note: The hotline also receives calls

reporting suspected abuse and neglect of the aged and disabled.

Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children

The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) is administered through the Texas Interstate Placement Section (TIPS) of the Protective Services for Families and Children Branch. In fiscal year 1986, TIPS processed 1,646 requests for approval to place a child in Texas from another

Child Abuse Hotline Calls Received and Resulting Reports



state, and 1,044 requests from Texas to place children in other states. The second table below shows that the majority of placements in Texas are with the child's relatives or are a reunification with parents. Most of the placements from Texas to other states are adoptions.

Texas, which ratified the compact in 1975, is one of 49 states that have enacted the agreement, which promotes cooperation among participating states.

To safeguard the child and the parties involved in the child's placement, the Interstate Compact:

- allows the prospective receiving state to ensure that the placement is not contrary to the interests of the child

and that its applicable laws and policies have been followed before it approves the placement;

- offers the child legal and financial protection by ensuring that these responsibilities continue to be met by the sending agency or individual; and

- ensures that the sending agency or individual does not lose jurisdiction over the child once the child moves to the receiving state.

These safeguards are routinely available when the child, the person or responsible agency, and the placement are all in a single state or jurisdiction. When the placement involves two states or jurisdictions, these safeguards are available only through the compact.

Placements Considered Under the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children FY 1986

	Into Texas	Percent of Total	Out of Texas	Percent of Total
Total Approved*	998	60.6	833	79.8
Total Denied	648	39.4	211	20.2
Total	1,646	100.0	1,044	100.0

Placements Approved by Type of Placement

For adoption	137	13.7	460	55.2
For reunification with parents	407	40.8	100	12.0
For placement with relatives	321	32.2	217	26.1
For foster home care	26	2.6	10	1.2
For other types of care**	107	10.7	46	5.5
Total	998	100.0	833	100.0

*Updated totals; includes placements into and out of New Jersey, the only state which has not adopted the compact.

**Includes group home care, residential treatment, basic child care, and institutional care.

Family Violence Program

Service Description

Through the Family Violence program (Section 51, Human Resources Code), DHS provides financial assistance to local, non-profit shelter centers to offer immediate protection and aid to adult victims of family violence, their children, and other household members. Violent family members may receive crisis telephone counseling, information and referral services, and other assistance as available.

Shelter centers contracting with the department must provide the following services:

- 24-hour shelter;
- 24-hour hotline;
- emergency medical care and transportation;
- counseling;
- children's services;
- information and referral services;
- legal assistance;
- employment services; and
- services to violent family members, and non-residents or former residents.

The pie charts on page 27 depict the percentage of these services used by shelter residents and non-resident clients.

Shelter centers must also provide community education, solicit volunteers, and work with law enforcement and criminal justice officials.

Note: A table containing specific data for individual shelter centers is on Page 31.

Program Objectives

The Family Violence program helps reduce or prevent domestic violence by providing services to battered women and their families with an emphasis on the safety of the victim.

Although most family violence victims served by shelter centers are battered women and their children, the program acknowledges that all family violence victims have a right to services as they are available.

The program:

- helps families create and maintain violence-free lives;
- provides temporary shelter and support services to victims of family violence; and
- increases understanding of the dynamics of family violence.

Program Resources

DHS contracted with 46 centers in fiscal year 1986. Although legislation allows up to 75 percent financial participation, DHS funds accounted for only 28 percent of the operating costs of the average shelter center. Shelter centers

raised the remainder of their budgets from local sources such as United Way, city and county governments, private foundations, and fund-raising activities.

As reflected in the table below, DHS spent \$2.5 million on the Family Violence program in fiscal year 1986. Approximately 92 percent of the money was spent for direct service contracts. State law sets a limit of 6 percent of the program budget for training and research and another 6 percent for administration. DHS has bettered that standard the last two years, allowing the program a high return in client services with minimum spending for other necessary functions.

To spread financial resources as far as possible, shelter centers rely heavily on volunteers. In 1986, volunteers worked 325,296 hours in family violence shelter centers. This is equal to an additional 156 full-time staff. At

Family Violence Program Expenditures FY 1985 and 1986

Category	FY 1985*		FY 1986**	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Service Contracts	\$2,060,333	90.3%	\$2,290,212	91.7%
Administration	\$ 128,972	5.7%	\$ 80,984	3.2%
Research and Training	\$ 91,672	4.0%	\$ 127,534	5.1%
Total	\$2,280,977	100.0%	\$2,498,730	100.0%

*For contracts with 42 centers.

**For contracts with 46 centers.

\$3.35 an hour, these volunteers contributed more than \$1 million in time and service to family violence shelter centers. Shelter centers also welcome and use a wide variety of in-kind contributions.

Client Characteristics

Of the women who resided in a family violence shelter in 1986:

- 42 percent had been battered for one to five years;
- 24 percent had been battered for more than five years;
- 87 percent had children (an average of two); and
- 27 percent said at least one of her children had also been abused.

Alcohol and drug abuse appears to be linked to the incidence of spouse abuse. Sixty-eight percent of batterers abused alcohol or drugs.

Current Performance

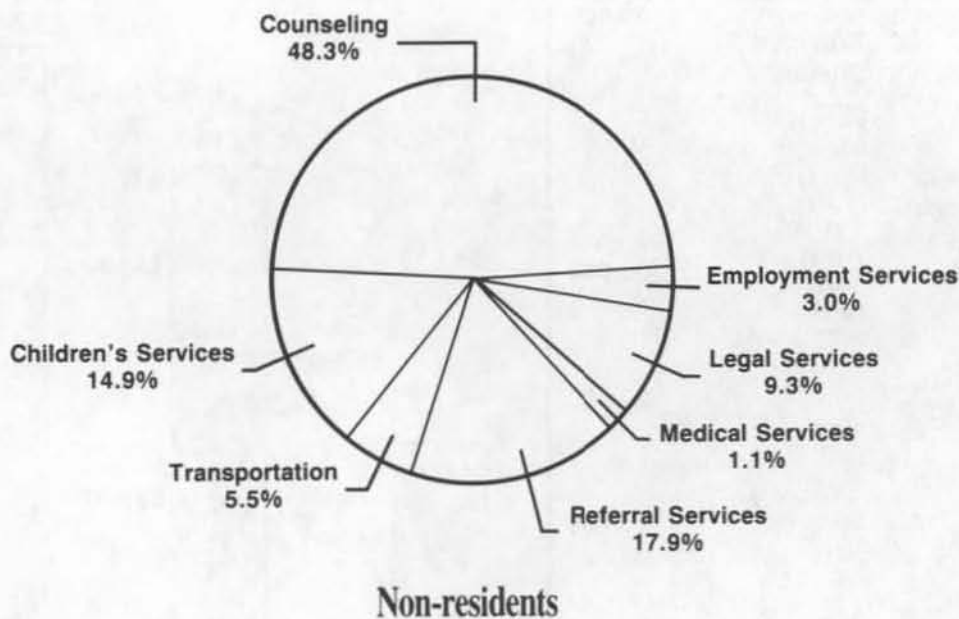
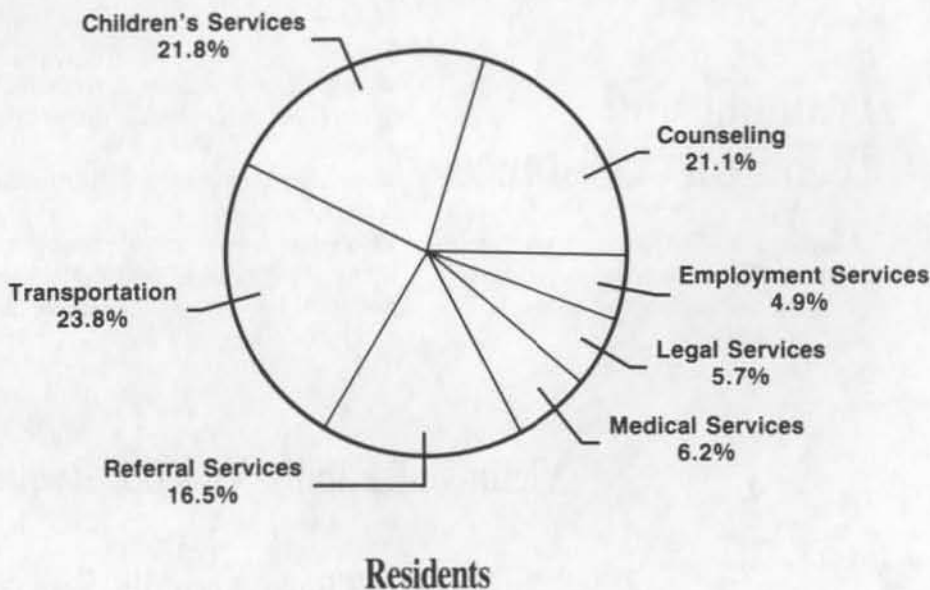
Family Violence shelter centers offer crisis intervention services that allow the victim client to leave a dangerous situation and help families prevent further violence.

In fiscal year 1986, shelter centers in Texas provided shelter to 708 women and 1,053 children each month. However, they denied shelter to approximately 51 percent of the victims requesting services, primarily because of a lack of space.

The need for additional family violence services is documented in a 1983 survey that revealed in Texas:

- 8.5 percent of women over 18 have

Family Violence Support Services Used FY 1986



been physically abused within the last 12 months by men with whom they live; and

- more than 19 percent of abused women are victimized at least once a week.

Training and Technical Assistance

Chapter 51.003 of the Human Resources Code directs the department to contract for training and technical

assistance to family violence shelter centers. The Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV) was the successful bidder for the contract to help providers:

- maintain a clearinghouse on family violence;
- respond to telephone requests for information and immediate technical assistance;
- conduct consultation visits to shelter centers;
- conduct workshops on criminal justice, fund raising, shelter administration, board development, and working

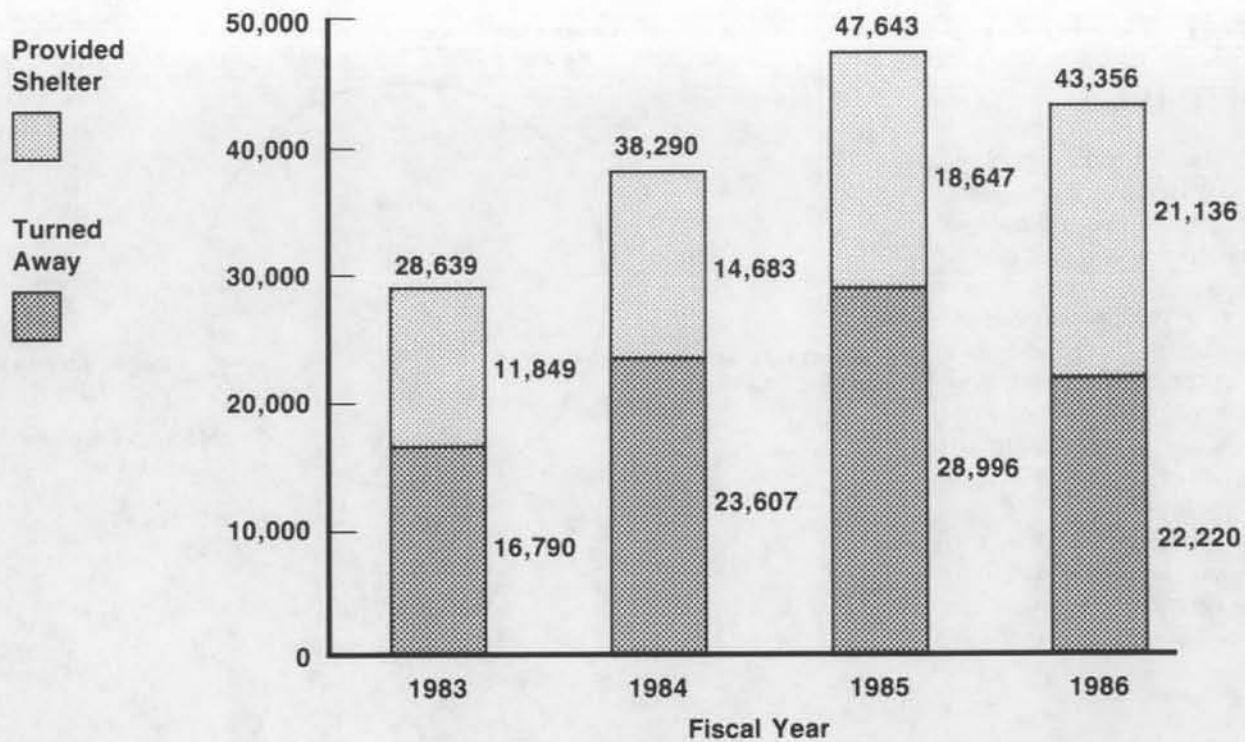
with volunteers;

- produce a quarterly directory of family violence service programs to enhance networking between shelter centers and other social service agencies; and
- produce a bimonthly newsletter.

Biennial Report

The Family Violence program publishes a separate report each biennium listing more detailed information on its services.

Victims of Family Violence Requesting Shelter versus Those Actually Served



Figures for FY 1985 and 1986 include data received after publication of the LAR for FY 1988-1989.

Services to Truants and Runaways Program

Resources and Services

The Services to Truants and Runaways program began in fiscal year 1984 as a \$3.9 million line item in the department's budget. Today, the program:

- addresses the needs of runaway and truant youths and their families and diverts the youths from the juvenile justice and child protective services systems;
- determines the number of runaways and truants statewide and examines the need for services; and
- defines the most effective service model and estimates the cost of providing services statewide.

The program is staffed with a program specialist and a clerk. Services are provided through contracts with public and private community-based programs. During fiscal year 1986, the program contracted with 16 agencies located across the state and serving a varied population. Counseling is the primary service provided to youths and their families by the contractor. Emergency shelter is also available to the youths.

Youths and their families are referred to contractors by juvenile probation departments, child protective services units, schools, and law enforcement agencies, and through self-referral. One of the primary goals of the program is to keep families together by providing crisis intervention counseling. Shelter services are considered a temporary solution and are used only in the most volatile or dangerous situations.

Contractors send statistics on each

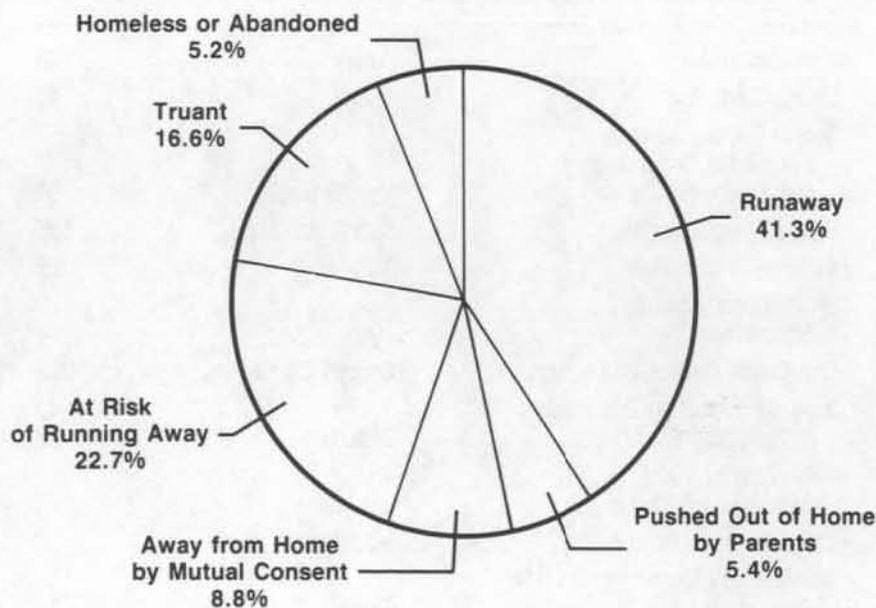
youth to the state office in Austin, where the data is used to study the service delivery system and client population.

Note: See page 30 for the number of youths provided counseling or shelter service by individual providers of Services to Truants and Runaways.

The program's advisory committee gathers information from various

sources around the state, reviews policies, and advises staff on program direction. The committee is composed of private citizens, a youth who has experienced problems with running away, a parent of a runaway child, representatives from advocacy organizations, representatives from other state agencies which serve youth, and three DHS regional employees.

**Reasons Youths Receive
Services to Truants and Runaways
FY 1986**



Program Data

During fiscal year 1986, the youths served were almost equally male and female. Fifty-seven percent were Anglo, 13 percent black, and 28 percent Hispanic. The median age was 14.7 years. Forty-six percent of these youths were provided non-residential counseling services, and the remainder were given emergency shelter. As indicated in the pie chart on page 29,

55 percent were runaways, expelled from their homes, or away by mutual consent of the youths and parents. Twenty-three percent were "at risk," and 17 percent were truants. The juvenile justice system referred 44 percent of the youths served in fiscal year 1986. Fifty-five percent were served in urban areas, 38 percent in mid-sized towns, and the rest at agencies in rural areas.

Studies conducted in Texas over the past three years have estimated that as

many as 100,000 households have experienced problems with a runaway youth. The studies include the University of Texas LBJ School of Public Affairs study which estimated in 1984 that some 90,000 Texas households had at least one youth who had run away from home. The DHS 1985 Special Texas Census indicated that more than 100,000 households had experienced the problem. Research in this area continues.

Counseling or Shelter Services Initiated for Youth By Providers of Services to Truants and Runaways FY 1986

Provider	City	Shelter Services	Counseling Only	Total Served
Catholic Family Services	Amarillo	126	95	221
The Bridge Association	Fort Worth	144	18	162
Promise House	Dallas	198	5	203
Middle Earth Inc.	Austin	142	121	263
Comal County Juvenile Residential Supervision and Treatment Center	New Braunfels	51	46	97
Youth Alternatives Inc.	San Antonio	635	245	880
Abilene Girls' Home	Abilene	29	113	142
Smith County Youth Alternatives	Tyler	144	56	200
Gulf Coast Council of La Raza Juvenile Probation Department of Jefferson County	Corpus Christi	282	10	292
Tyler County Youth Development Center	Beaumont	22	173	195
Chimney Rock Center	Woodville	73	0	73
Montgomery County Youth Services Bureau	Houston	58	402	460
Sabine Valley Mental Health Mental Retardation	Conroe	11	179	190
Youth Services of Brazoria County	Longview	7	19	26
Central Texas Youth Services Bureau	Angleton	37	103	140
	Killeen	6	56	62
Total		1,965	1,641	3,606

Appendices

Data by Contracting Family Violence Shelter Centers FY 1986

	DHS Amount* in Dollars	Residents			Non-resident Services	Hotline Calls
		Women	Children	Total		
Abilene	60,217	285	444	729	558	1,421
Alpine	42,532	58	108	166	711	904
Amarillo	30,000	172	275	447	37	629
Angleton	43,806	170	270	440	273	949
Arlington	93,866	382	548	930	196	2,220
Austin	69,980	280	335	615	1,488	4,962
Baytown	46,934	157	281	438	99	1,542
Beaumont	40,589	125	180	305	33	570
Brownsville	39,896	167	341	508	619	3,931
Bryan	36,737	120	185	305	92	642
Conroe	43,205	100	209	309	491	2,486
Corpus Christi	39,896	331	519	850	728	1,192
Dallas	93,151	166	265	431	3,196	6,736
Denton	86,490	126	176	302	92	1,173
El Paso	65,000	199	346	545	887	1,442
Fort Worth	92,337	487	619	1,106	0	3,001
Galveston	59,722	203	239	442	193	3,603
Greenville	10,806	16	26	42	38	81
Harlingen	39,896	165	336	501	614	2,650
Hondo	35,677	63	91	154	300	396
Houston	164,130	552	641	1,193	1,265	11,048
Huntsville	15,847	13	11	24	34	139
Killeen	48,175	513	639	1,152	249	942
Laredo	39,896	139	289	428	113	233
Longview	39,625	164	219	383	258	751
Lubbock	54,500	345	546	891	253	1,021
McAllen	39,897	145	356	501	923	1,985
Midland	61,842	230	332	562	279	578
Mineral Wells	21,515	33	43	76	0	253
Nacogdoches	40,489	105	156	261	192	445
Pampa	13,000	82	134	216	24	837
Paris	21,905	66	105	171	57	265
Pasadena	70,075	250	318	568	105	1,336
Perryton	11,500	24	31	55	68	564
Richmond	25,152	111	191	302	10	697
Round Rock	16,380	35	55	90	290	321
San Angelo	48,238	143	220	363	51	591
San Antonio	97,000	466	743	1,209	283	2,425
San Marcos	42,752	105	162	267	89	385
Seguin	57,774	121	175	296	98	1,188
Sherman	49,047	163	210	373	222	3,224
Texarkana	28,269	135	209	344	186	1,003
Tyler	62,382	157	245	402	259	678
Victoria	39,896	138	220	358	103	1,026
Waco	55,446	276	360	636	52	631
Wichita Falls	48,972	213	237	450	46	1,043

*The DHS amount is based on contract budgets and varies from actual expenditures.

Number of Reports of Abuse and Neglect by County

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed		Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed
Anderson	148	91	61.5	205	78	38.0	Dallam	54	26	48.1	64	43	67.2
Andrews	58	31	53.4	53	27	50.9	Dallas	6,504	4,445	68.3	5,267	3,620	68.7
Angelina	303	98	32.3	316	127	40.2	Dawson	80	52	65.0	72	29	40.3
Aransas	70	36	51.4	56	28	50.0	Deaf Smith	147	69	46.9	114	48	42.1
Archer	15	9	60.0	44	24	54.5	Delta	37	24	64.9	57	26	45.6
Armstrong	3	1	33.3	4	2	50.0	Denton	915	442	48.3	673	339	50.4
Atascosa	146	72	49.3	157	82	52.2	DeWitt	80	48	60.0	66	31	47.0
Austin	57	38	66.7	70	36	51.4	Dickens	14	8	57.1	16	6	37.5
Bailey	29	13	44.8	35	17	48.6	Dimmit	116	85	73.3	80	58	72.5
Bandera	13	7	53.8	26	15	57.7	Donley	12	6	50.0	11	7	63.6
Bastrop	156	86	55.1	189	79	41.8	Duval	68	21	30.9	65	21	32.3
Baylor	23	9	39.1	36	22	61.1	Eastland	135	54	40.0	150	74	49.3
Bee	146	79	54.1	117	51	43.6	Ector	1,043	454	43.5	1,142	465	40.7
Bell	1,483	653	44.0	1,633	673	41.2	Edwards	6	4	66.7	11	6	54.5
Bexar	4,426	2,603	58.8	5,281	3,110	58.9	Ellis	236	196	83.1	287	157	54.7
Blanco	10	8	80.0	21	13	61.9	El Paso	2,444	1,153	47.2	2,896	1,376	47.5
Borden	0	0	—	3	2	66.7	Erath	34	20	58.8	18	9	50.0
Bosque	49	28	57.1	64	27	42.2	Falls	42	12	28.6	68	43	63.2
Bowie	399	248	62.2	563	315	56.0	Fannin	146	71	48.6	141	59	41.8
Brazoria	780	399	51.2	798	397	49.7	Fayette	49	36	73.5	50	32	64.0
Brazos	559	249	44.5	403	187	46.4	Fisher	12	10	83.3	13	7	53.8
Brewster	20	11	55.0	16	4	25.0	Floyd	64	46	71.9	61	28	45.9
Briscoe	8	4	50.0	8	3	37.5	Foard	5	3	60.0	10	7	70.0
Brooks	23	18	78.3	17	8	47.1	Fort Bend	488	298	61.1	571	340	59.5
Brown	250	126	50.4	257	141	54.9	Franklin	57	28	49.1	78	32	41.0
Burleson	39	29	74.4	43	32	74.4	Freestone	32	13	40.6	27	10	37.0
Burnet	116	65	56.0	118	67	56.8	Frio	76	44	57.9	97	48	49.5
Caldwell	57	27	47.4	85	34	40.0	Games	47	22	46.8	35	16	45.7
Calhoun	85	39	45.9	57	39	68.4	Galveston	1,282	867	67.6	1,238	720	58.2
Callahan	73	23	31.5	78	38	48.7	Garza	35	23	65.7	31	19	61.3
Cameron	1,138	564	49.6	1,055	557	52.8	Gillespie	59	29	49.2	31	17	54.8
Camp	72	20	27.8	168	74	44.0	Glasscock	2	1	50.0	7	5	71.4
Carson	18	11	61.1	18	11	61.1	Goliad	16	6	37.5	9	1	11.1
Cass	107	59	55.1	183	89	48.6	Gonzales	78	38	48.7	58	28	48.3
Castro	43	24	55.8	23	10	43.5	Gray	204	112	54.9	195	117	60.0
Chambers	58	39	67.2	50	29	58.0	Grayson	447	276	61.7	365	202	55.3
Cherokee	196	116	59.2	280	122	43.6	Gregg	628	303	48.2	737	270	36.6
Childress	34	15	44.1	23	8	34.8	Grimes	82	50	61.0	96	52	54.2
Clay	29	9	31.0	31	18	58.1	Guadalupe	354	211	59.6	367	211	57.5
Cochran	18	13	72.2	32	19	59.4	Hale	150	71	47.3	163	65	39.9
Coke	9	5	55.6	21	14	66.7	Hall	18	10	55.6	30	17	56.7
Coleman	18	9	50.0	56	24	42.9	Hamilton	54	31	57.4	46	17	37.0
Collin	564	381	67.6	596	336	56.4	Hansford	25	7	28.0	14	9	64.3
Collingsworth	26	13	50.0	24	9	37.5	Hardeman	22	13	59.1	31	15	48.4
Colorado	72	43	59.7	52	32	61.5	Hardin	191	100	52.4	212	88	41.5
Comal	180	105	58.9	190	112	58.9	Harris	8,497	5,663	66.6	9,869	6,025	61.0
Comanche	51	25	49.0	55	27	49.1	Harrison	315	146	46.3	408	218	53.4
Concho	12	4	33.3	2	2	100.0	Hartley	4	2	50.0	12	8	66.7
Cooke	192	91	47.4	216	99	45.8	Haskell	12	7	58.3	18	11	61.1
Coryell	352	133	37.8	385	160	41.6	Hays	74	55	74.3	144	84	58.3
Cottle	12	9	75.0	16	11	68.8	Hemphill	41	24	58.5	28	16	57.1
Crane	11	3	27.3	27	8	29.6	Henderson	204	141	69.1	284	127	44.7
Crockett	19	13	68.4	19	11	57.9	Hidalgo	1,366	744	54.5	1,519	806	53.1
Crosby	35	20	57.1	55	24	43.6	Hill	131	77	58.8	95	26	27.4
Culberson	11	3	27.3	9	5	55.6	Hockley	170	87	51.2	223	106	47.5

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed		Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed
Hood	109	59	54.1	95	46	48.4	Milam	66	21	31.8	84	41	48.8
Hopkins	74	48	64.9	185	97	52.4	Mills	19	11	57.9	21	8	38.1
Houston	38	28	73.7	64	39	60.9	Mitchell	30	22	73.3	22	15	68.2
Howard	213	102	47.9	222	90	40.5	Montague	46	20	43.5	82	31	37.8
Hudspeth	4	1	25.0	5	1	20.0	Montgomery	337	155	46.0	438	217	49.5
Hunt	245	209	85.3	275	222	80.7	Moore	90	53	58.9	103	68	66.0
Hutchinson	206	86	41.7	201	86	42.8	Morris	164	83	50.6	187	90	48.1
Irion	8	4	50.0	6	5	83.3	Motley	7	4	57.1	5	4	80.0
Jack	44	26	59.1	44	22	50.0	Nacogdoches	317	195	61.5	246	112	45.5
Jackson	59	34	57.6	54	26	48.1	Navarro	131	81	61.8	127	86	67.7
Jasper	240	54	22.5	169	56	33.1	Newton	80	56	70.0	53	30	56.6
Jeff Davis	1	1	100.0	5	0	0.0	Nolan	71	43	60.6	103	61	59.2
Jefferson	1,897	976	51.4	1,708	853	49.9	Nueces	1,515	880	58.1	1,688	924	54.7
Jim Hogg	8	3	37.5	8	5	62.5	Ochiltree	106	53	50.0	101	42	41.6
Jim Wells	156	85	54.5	124	54	43.5	Oldham	4	2	50.0	13	6	46.2
Johnson	312	180	57.7	318	159	50.0	Orange	765	465	60.8	731	377	51.6
Jones	38	20	52.6	48	33	68.8	Palo Pinto	81	41	50.6	56	33	58.9
Karnes	22	18	81.8	39	19	48.7	Panola	71	39	54.9	127	79	62.2
Kaufman	158	132	83.5	216	167	77.3	Parker	161	83	51.6	111	58	52.3
Kendall	31	13	41.9	22	13	59.1	Parmer	47	25	53.2	43	25	58.1
Kenedy	1	1	100.0	0	0	—	Pecos	102	56	54.9	107	49	45.8
Kent	3	3	100.0	2	1	50.0	Polk	152	87	57.2	169	106	62.7
Kerr	144	70	48.6	91	42	46.2	Potter	1,116	544	48.7	995	512	51.5
Kimble	24	4	16.7	29	21	72.4	Presidio	10	6	60.0	7	4	57.1
King	1	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	Rains	33	24	72.7	23	11	47.8
Kinney	16	8	50.0	16	8	50.0	Randall	347	175	50.4	306	161	52.6
Kleberg	128	57	44.5	157	60	38.2	Reagan	26	12	46.2	13	9	69.2
Knox	19	9	47.4	17	11	64.7	Real	6	5	83.3	12	7	58.3
Lamar	299	198	66.2	509	324	63.7	Red River	80	27	33.8	175	107	61.1
Lamb	99	49	49.5	76	33	43.4	Reeves	64	24	37.5	98	31	31.6
Lampasas	52	20	38.5	68	18	26.5	Refugio	38	19	50.0	27	16	59.3
LaSalle	40	25	62.5	35	25	71.4	Roberts	6	1	16.7	2	1	50.0
Lavaca	39	17	43.6	52	30	57.7	Robertson	80	27	45.0	86	47	54.7
Lee	71	48	67.6	59	43	72.9	Rockwall	43	38	88.4	30	24	80.0
Leon	37	22	59.5	42	23	54.8	Runnels	58	27	46.6	61	37	60.7
Liberty	267	170	63.7	250	145	58.0	Rusk	202	133	65.8	265	121	45.7
Limestone	59	17	28.8	46	14	30.4	Sabine	58	17	29.3	66	34	51.5
Lipscomb	20	10	50.0	11	3	27.3	San Augustine	38	13	34.2	37	11	29.7
Live Oak	31	12	38.7	22	14	63.6	San Jacinto	114	68	59.6	123	74	60.2
Llano	43	26	60.5	23	13	56.5	San Patricio	151	76	50.3	117	57	48.7
Loving	1	0	0.0	0	0	—	San Saba	25	10	40.0	19	6	31.6
Lubbock	1,836	867	47.2	1,843	867	47.0	Schleicher	4	1	25.0	6	4	66.7
Lynn	34	15	44.1	29	11	37.9	Scurry	99	62	62.6	97	53	54.6
Madison	42	25	59.5	36	19	52.8	Shackelford	11	6	54.5	9	5	55.6
Marion	28	17	60.7	37	13	35.1	Shelby	91	54	59.3	135	50	37.0
Martin	13	9	69.2	10	3	30.0	Sherman	2	2	100.0	8	6	75.0
Mason	6	4	66.7	5	5	100.0	Smith	305	192	63.0	440	251	57.0
Matagorda	306	210	68.6	285	189	66.3	Somervell	13	7	53.8	13	5	38.5
Maverick	144	85	59.0	127	64	50.4	Starr	70	44	62.9	102	55	53.9
McCulloch	16	12	75.0	31	24	77.4	Stephens	77	38	49.4	83	30	36.1
McLennan	1,048	492	46.9	1,093	437	40.0	Sterling	7	4	57.1	4	3	75.0
McMullen	2	0	0.0	2	2	100.0	Stonewall	6	3	50.0	8	4	50.0
Medina	41	29	70.7	127	78	61.4	Sutton	13	8	61.5	19	4	21.1
Menard	7	0	0.0	9	7	77.8	Swisher	54	26	48.1	51	27	52.9
Midland	584	195	33.4	767	239	31.2	Tarrant	3,629	2,016	55.6	3,491	1,809	51.8

Number of Reports of Abuse and Neglect by County (Continued)

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed		Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed	Total Investigated	Confirmed	Percent Confirmed
Taylor	590	332	56.3	440	211	48.0	Wharton	197	120	60.9	170	87	51.2
Terrell	9	6	66.7	10	7	70.0	Wheeler	37	21	56.8	48	32	66.7
Terry	91	37	40.7	61	24	39.3	Wichita	502	316	62.9	507	312	61.5
Throckmorton	4	3	75.0	9	6	66.7	Wilbarger	65	37	56.9	67	37	55.2
Titus	200	88	44.0	278	114	41.0	Willacy	104	45	43.3	80	38	47.5
Tom Green	475	198	41.7	460	210	45.7	Williamson	310	179	57.7	375	203	54.1
Travis	2,198	1,230	56.0	1,578	862	54.6	Wilson	44	20	45.5	84	43	51.2
Trinity	60	24	40.0	64	18	28.1	Winkler	49	20	40.8	41	19	46.3
Tyler	50	34	68.0	105	53	50.5	Wise	145	42	29.0	191	80	41.9
Upshur	147	82	55.8	247	116	47.0	Wood	77	51	66.2	84	61	72.6
Upton	30	9	30.0	29	13	44.8	Yoakum	73	38	52.1	93	46	49.5
Uvalde	183	117	63.9	157	105	66.9	Young	113	54	47.8	87	37	42.5
Val Verde	205	136	66.3	214	109	50.9	Zapata	18	8	44.4	22	4	18.2
Van Zandt	114	66	57.9	141	74	52.5	Zavala	169	89	52.7	110	60	54.5
Victoria	372	139	37.4	286	115	40.2	Out-of-state*	214	122	57.0	213	117	54.9
Walker	100	47	47.0	113	53	46.9	TOTAL	68,515	38,623	56.4	71,025	38,006	53.6
Waller	84	45	53.6	80	51	63.8	* These reports were about individuals who were not residents of Texas but who were in Texas at the time of the incident.						
Ward	151	64	42.4	102	36	35.3							
Washington	145	84	57.9	129	74	57.4							
Webb	383	118	30.8	381	116	30.4							

Number of Alleged and Confirmed Victims by County

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand		Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand
Anderson	258	158	11.7	363	148	10.6	Dallam	86	44	19.9	129	94	42.2
Andrews	90	39	7.2	69	36	6.5	Dallas	9,215	6,261	13.3	7,389	5,121	10.8
Angelina	481	146	6.5	542	211	9.3	Dawson	141	93	17.6	178	68	12.9
Aransas	120	59	11.8	98	48	9.4	Deaf Smith	235	107	14.4	170	70	9.5
Archer	29	20	9.0	63	33	14.6	Delta	68	42	34.6	109	49	40.2
Armstrong	4	2	3.5	6	2	3.4	Denton	1,334	629	12.1	968	485	9.1
Atascosa	249	115	12.3	298	152	16.1	DeWitt	147	90	16.5	90	40	7.3
Austin	97	64	11.0	137	71	12.0	Dickens	25	16	17.4	31	8	8.8
Bailey	68	41	14.8	62	24	8.6	Dimmit	231	177	38.2	154	109	23.4
Bandera	14	8	4.0	45	26	12.9	Donley	34	25	33.1	17	12	11.0
Bastrop	267	165	18.2	279	125	13.4	Duval	131	39	8.4	134	44	9.5
Baylor	47	21	18.2	74	48	41.6	Eastland	228	85	16.1	245	140	26.1
Bee	255	139	14.6	211	102	10.6	Ector	1,873	815	18.7	2,105	859	19.3
Bell	2,251	953	18.2	2,578	1,071	20.2	Edwards	9	6	8.2	17	10	13.7
Bexar	6,644	4,049	11.7	7,412	4,486	12.9	Ellis	404	340	16.8	471	257	12.5
Blanco	10	8	6.4	40	21	16.6	El Paso	4,140	1,931	10.1	5,230	2,523	13.0
Borden	0	0	0.0	4	2	7.2	Erath	44	25	4.0	21	9	1.4
Bosque	79	49	15.2	105	49	15.0	Falls	70	21	4.5	123	80	17.3
Bowie	687	417	18.1	920	526	22.6	Fannin	235	122	20.4	221	88	14.7
Brazoria	1,372	759	12.7	1,301	634	10.4	Fayette	72	52	10.9	80	53	10.9
Brazos	972	425	13.1	737	351	10.5	Fisher	15	13	8.5	21	12	7.9
Brewster	30	16	7.5	20	4	1.9	Floyd	112	87	29.8	92	49	17.1
Briscoe	20	7	9.6	13	5	6.9	Foard	7	4	7.9	21	15	29.5
Brooks	41	27	9.4	26	9	3.1	Fort Bend	766	435	6.4	864	512	7.3
Brown	405	195	19.0	429	238	22.8	Franklin	86	45	21.0	140	62	28.3
Burleson	56	38	8.9	68	55	12.5	Freestone	55	22	4.3	45	16	3.0
Burnet	172	96	17.9	176	94	17.1	Frio	121	75	13.7	147	73	13.3
Caldwell	94	48	5.8	133	60	7.1	Gaines	83	40	8.2	80	34	6.9
Calhoun	143	63	9.2	101	69	9.9	Galveston	2,160	1,453	23.8	2,056	1,203	19.6
Callahan	116	40	11.2	144	73	19.9	Garza	71	42	22.7	55	31	16.6
Cameron	2,163	1,106	11.8	1,963	998	10.4	Gillespie	89	52	15.2	62	35	10.1
Camp	126	24	8.0	310	148	48.3	Glasscock	2	1	2.0	11	8	16.2
Carson	35	24	11.3	29	17	7.9	Goliad	24	9	5.3	10	1	0.6
Cass	162	91	9.9	302	161	17.4	Gonzales	160	87	15.6	113	49	8.7
Castro	77	41	10.4	43	19	4.9	Gray	328	185	24.5	296	178	23.4
Chambers	90	61	9.0	81	52	7.6	Grayson	712	450	18.8	598	318	13.2
Cherokee	308	176	15.5	470	206	17.9	Gregg	1,103	533	15.9	1,233	440	12.9
Childress	74	38	21.5	37	12	6.8	Grimes	140	92	18.0	172	86	16.3
Clay	58	12	4.8	46	25	9.9	Guadalupe	643	379	24.7	592	354	22.8
Cochran	43	36	22.2	58	36	22.2	Hale	272	123	9.7	312	109	8.6
Coke	13	7	9.4	38	25	33.4	Hall	41	27	19.5	59	31	22.5
Coleman	33	23	8.8	88	37	14.0	Hamilton	87	57	29.7	78	30	15.5
Collin	915	628	9.8	963	549	8.3	Hansford	46	8	4.1	28	19	9.7
Collingsworth	52	31	24.0	51	16	12.5	Hardeman	44	18	10.3	57	24	13.7
Colorado	127	65	12.3	91	58	10.9	Hardin	331	171	12.3	400	173	12.4
Comal	307	183	16.2	313	189	16.5	Harris	12,610	8,349	10.2	15,249	9,106	10.9
Comanche	92	47	14.4	108	48	14.6	Harrison	486	214	12.2	697	385	21.7
Concho	13	5	6.1	3	3	3.6	Hartley	4	2	1.7	24	17	14.3
Cooke	289	148	18.0	369	167	20.2	Haskell	18	12	6.3	34	21	11.0
Coryell	521	181	8.4	554	228	10.3	Hays	138	110	9.1	229	145	11.9
Cottle	37	33	49.0	20	15	22.8	Hemphill	95	62	27.1	55	26	11.0
Crane	21	4	2.2	42	11	5.9	Henderson	379	265	20.7	464	210	16.1
Crockett	27	18	10.4	34	20	11.4	Hidalgo	2,524	1,373	10.2	2,802	1,477	10.7
Crosby	65	41	14.4	108	46	16.4	Hill	240	150	21.9	149	43	6.2
Culberson	17	5	3.7	16	10	7.4	Hockley	307	172	19.6	449	245	27.6

Number of Alleged and Confirmed Victims by County (continued)

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand		Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand
Hood	182	94	13.9	115	56	7.9	Milam	122	33	4.6	137	75	10.4
Hopkins	131	69	8.9	281	156	19.8	Mills	26	16	15.1	30	8	7.4
Houston	50	38	6.4	120	71	11.9	Mitchell	40	29	10.7	37	24	8.8
Howard	394	187	18.7	434	151	15.0	Montague	73	28	6.1	115	43	9.2
Hudspeth	4	1	1.0	8	1	1.0	Montgomery	482	237	3.9	619	321	5.1
Hunt	364	310	19.2	397	323	19.8	Moore	162	109	17.5	176	122	19.4
Hutchinson	346	142	16.2	356	163	18.1	Morris	233	121	25.5	303	136	28.3
Irion	13	7	13.1	9	6	10.9	Motley	8	5	10.4	7	4	8.3
Jack	64	36	17.8	78	33	16.2	Nacogdoches	556	365	27.3	423	180	13.3
Jackson	96	59	14.7	87	39	9.7	Navarro	213	138	13.2	195	132	12.5
Jasper	559	107	10.8	317	120	12.1	Newton	149	110	26.0	75	46	10.9
Jeff Davis	1	1	2.0	6	0	0.0	Nolan	120	63	11.7	180	110	20.3
Jefferson	3,364	1,760	24.4	3,032	1,500	20.8	Nueces	2,614	1,467	15.0	3,059	1,674	18.9
Jim Hogg	8	3	1.6	12	6	3.2	Ochiltree	184	96	27.7	159	69	19.5
Jim Wells	274	148	10.7	222	97	7.0	Oldham	7	5	5.2	23	13	13.5
Johnson	506	292	12.1	526	264	10.7	Orange	1,417	877	31.2	1,294	668	23.7
Jones	64	33	6.2	83	54	10.0	Palo Pinto	125	53	8.1	97	61	9.3
Karnes	71	65	15.7	87	60	14.5	Panola	121	62	9.1	193	129	18.5
Kaufman	233	197	14.8	308	233	17.2	Parker	235	128	8.8	163	92	6.2
Kendall	46	15	4.3	31	20	5.6	Parmer	84	50	12.7	67	38	9.7
Kenedy	1	1	6.5	0	0	0.0	Pecos	191	107	17.4	187	86	13.7
Kent	10	10	42.4	4	1	4.3	Polk	260	153	17.2	275	157	17.1
Kerr	230	103	13.4	137	56	7.2	Potter	1,739	818	25.8	1,550	816	25.4
Kimble	30	5	4.9	41	27	26.8	Presidio	12	8	4.3	10	7	3.7
King	1	1	7.1	1	0	0.0	Rains	60	50	33.0	27	12	7.7
Kinney	21	9	12.3	29	11	15.0	Randall	501	251	10.6	465	241	10.1
Kleberg	184	85	7.6	264	108	9.7	Reagan	37	15	7.3	19	13	6.1
Knox	27	15	11.2	20	12	9.1	Real	12	11	13.9	19	12	15.1
Lamar	513	357	29.1	938	626	50.9	Red River	111	38	8.5	371	249	55.4
Lamb	198	104	18.1	147	68	11.9	Reeves	127	51	8.9	181	58	10.2
Lampasas	92	28	7.1	119	35	8.7	Refugio	75	37	13.7	43	26	9.7
LaSalle	81	53	25.2	64	47	22.1	Roberts	11	1	2.4	4	1	2.4
Lavaca	72	37	7.8	100	58	12.2	Robertson	121	49	10.7	136	81	17.6
Lee	125	89	21.7	92	73	17.2	Rockwall	84	79	13.1	51	42	6.8
Leon	65	31	11.3	76	34	12.2	Runnels	96	40	11.5	115	72	20.6
Liberty	468	287	16.9	406	234	13.5	Rusk	338	208	15.7	431	197	14.6
Limestone	93	24	4.3	70	19	3.3	Sabine	101	26	11.0	96	44	18.4
Lipscomb	38	21	14.9	18	6	4.2	San Augustine	89	28	12.1	65	23	10.0
Live Oak	50	19	6.5	39	21	7.2	San Jacinto	191	109	24.9	217	123	27.4
Llano	69	41	21.8	36	23	12.0	San Patricio	276	144	6.5	190	87	3.9
Loving	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	San Saba	47	23	14.1	25	7	4.3
Lubbock	3,457	1,663	25.5	3,478	1,609	24.6	Schleicher	5	2	2.0	10	8	7.7
Lynn	76	38	14.5	58	24	9.3	Scurry	163	93	14.0	156	74	10.9
Madison	60	32	8.7	63	26	6.9	Shackelford	16	9	6.9	9	5	3.7
Marion	45	24	7.9	49	17	5.6	Shelby	156	91	13.7	237	88	13.2
Martin	30	19	11.6	13	5	3.0	Sherman	2	2	2.3	10	8	9.2
Mason	9	9	5.9	7	7	8.3	Smith	480	306	7.1	665	387	8.9
Matagorda	612	446	39.0	569	396	34.8	Somervell	14	8	5.4	18	8	5.3
Maverick	252	147	9.5	246	126	8.0	Starr	148	94	6.9	221	130	9.3
McCulloch	35	28	12.8	70	58	26.7	Stephens	129	59	19.0	130	55	17.4
McLennan	1,861	894	17.6	1,929	809	15.8	Sterling	15	7	20.0	8	6	14.9
McMullen	2	0	0.0	2	2	14.1	Stonewall	7	3	4.9	10	4	6.4
Medina	55	40	5.3	222	128	16.9	Sutton	26	18	8.5	33	6	2.8
Menard	7	0	0.0	25	23	39.2	Swisher	91	36	12.7	102	49	17.6
Midland	1,058	373	11.7	1,324	418	12.7	Tarrant	5,278	2,976	10.9	4,908	2,465	8.9

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand		Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand	Alleged Victims	Confirmed Victims	Confirmed Victims per Thousand
Taylor	918	506	14.4	669	315	8.8	Wharton	362	224	18.3	314	144	11.8
Terrell	12	9	20.7	26	23	54.0	Wheeler	65	41	17.3	70	50	20.6
Terry	193	83	15.9	117	53	10.1	Wichita	857	551	15.9	893	538	15.5
Throckmorton	6	5	9.9	10	6	11.7	Wilbarger	106	63	14.2	107	60	13.4
Titus	339	142	19.9	432	152	21.0	Willacy	176	82	11.4	158	72	9.9
Tom Green	751	316	11.9	751	342	12.7	Williamson	517	281	8.0	633	337	9.2
Travis	3,227	1,838	14.9	2,121	1,168	9.0	Wilson	65	26	4.6	168	87	15.4
Trinity	111	47	16.2	106	21	7.1	Winkler	83	35	9.5	65	32	8.6
Tyler	111	87	17.2	204	100	19.6	Wise	266	83	9.6	306	127	14.6
Upshur	240	128	12.6	429	195	18.8	Wood	111	75	10.1	129	94	12.4
Upton	50	12	6.6	65	39	21.1	Yoakum	134	72	20.8	143	68	19.2
Uvalde	255	168	19.5	255	180	20.7	Young	183	92	16.6	153	66	11.7
Val Verde	372	258	16.4	337	158	9.8	Zapata	26	11	4.0	39	6	2.1
Van Zandt	196	113	11.4	234	131	13.0	Zavala	294	178	35.7	196	111	22.1
Victoria	629	212	8.9	478	185	7.7	Out-of-state*	284	151	—	295	160	—
Walker	150	68	6.5	196	98	9.1							
Waller	136	63	9.7	140	87	13.2							
Ward	307	123	23.8	210	63	12.0							
Washington	212	121	18.0	184	103	15.0							
Webb	825	243	5.2	762	208	4.3							

*These victims were not residents of Texas but were in Texas at the time of the incident.

Children in DHS Legal Responsibility and Children in Foster Care

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care		Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care
Anderson	24	1.8	20	23	1.6	12	Dallam	5	2.3	2	15	6.7	10
Andrews	3	0.6	2	5	0.9	2	Dallas	979	2.1	606	1,106	2.3	609
Angelina	31	1.4	14	43	1.9	24	Dawson	5	0.9	0	11	2.1	2
Aransas	8	1.6	6	9	1.8	8	Deaf Smith	3	0.4	1	8	1.1	5
Archer	4	1.8	3	2	0.9	2	Delta	7	5.8	6	12	9.8	3
Armstrong	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Denton	40	0.8	18	44	0.8	24
Atascosa	14	1.5	11	20	2.1	16	DeWitt	9	1.7	8	7	1.3	7
Austin	7	1.2	3	10	1.7	3	Dickens	1	1.1	0	2	2.2	1
Bailey	7	2.5	0	5	1.8	0	Dimmit	10	2.2	9	13	2.8	9
Bandera	2	1.0	2	2	1.0	1	Donley	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Bastrop	66	7.3	36	44	4.7	22	Duval	7	1.5	5	2	0.4	0
Baylor	4	3.5	3	6	5.2	3	Eastland	9	1.7	7	5	0.9	3
Bee	8	0.8	3	5	0.5	3	Ector	94	2.2	57	106	2.4	63
Bell	89	1.7	54	74	1.4	49	Edwards	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Bexar	360	1.0	227	387	1.1	266	Ellis	35	1.7	27	28	1.4	20
Blanco	2	1.6	1	1	0.8	1	El Paso	217	1.1	127	200	1.0	130
Borden	0	0.0	0	1	3.6	0	Erath	4	0.6	4	5	0.8	4
Bosque	6	1.9	4	3	0.9	2	Falls	5	1.1	2	13	2.8	8
Bowie	47	2.0	24	39	1.7	24	Fannin	15	2.5	11	14	2.3	14
Brazoria	105	1.8	60	91	1.5	53	Fayette	11	2.3	9	9	1.9	5
Brazos	21	0.6	11	13	0.4	10	Fisher	1	0.7	0	4	2.6	3
Brewster	1	0.5	0	0	0.0	0	Floyd	2	0.7	2	2	0.7	2
Briscoe	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Foard	1	2.0	0	6	11.8	2
Brooks	3	1.0	1	1	0.3	1	Fort Bend	30	0.4	23	39	0.6	23
Brown	24	2.3	16	32	3.1	25	Franklin	6	2.8	3	3	1.4	2
Burleson	10	2.3	5	8	1.8	2	Freestone	1	0.2	1	0	0.0	0
Burnet	16	3.0	6	16	2.9	8	Frio	8	1.5	4	10	1.8	6
Caldwell	10	1.2	5	6	0.7	5	Gaines	4	0.8	3	2	0.4	2
Calhoun	9	1.3	7	12	1.7	9	Galveston	117	1.9	80	109	1.8	72
Callahan	3	0.8	1	3	0.8	1	Garza	2	1.1	2	0	0.0	0
Cameron	159	1.7	91	162	1.7	84	Gillespie	6	1.8	5	5	1.4	2
Camp	6	2.0	4	10	3.3	5	Glasscock	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Carson	0	0.0	0	4	1.9	4	Goliad	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Cass	15	1.6	11	7	0.8	2	Gonzales	25	4.5	16	15	2.7	14
Castro	2	0.5	2	6	1.5	0	Gray	12	1.6	5	15	2.0	4
Chambers	3	0.4	2	5	0.7	4	Grayson	39	1.6	16	32	1.3	26
Cherokee	59	5.2	41	65	5.7	42	Gregg	118	3.5	73	112	3.3	57
Childress	5	2.8	3	5	2.8	1	Grimes	14	2.7	13	11	2.1	9
Clay	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Guadalupe	33	2.1	22	47	3.0	30
Cochran	5	3.1	4	4	2.5	4	Hale	25	2.0	22	28	2.2	17
Coke	6	8.0	0	4	5.3	2	Hall	3	2.2	3	4	2.9	1
Coleman	6	2.3	2	6	2.3	3	Hamilton	4	2.1	2	3	1.5	0
Collin	82	1.3	33	76	1.1	31	Hansford	1	0.5	1	0	0.0	0
Collingsworth	4	3.1	33	4	3.1	3	Hardeman	8	4.6	6	9	5.1	6
Colorado	8	1.5	4	4	0.8	3	Hardin	34	2.5	14	30	2.2	16
Comal	10	0.9	7	14	1.2	11	Harris	1,918	2.3	995	1,818	2.2	1,013
Comanche	4	1.2	3	4	1.2	3	Harrison	70	4.0	30	68	3.8	45
Concho	2	2.4	2	2	2.4	2	Hartley	0	0.0	0	2	1.7	2
Cooke	13	1.6	8	26	3.2	16	Haskell	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Coryell	40	1.9	32	33	1.5	22	Hays	37	3.1	21	18	1.5	12
Cottle	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Hemphill	4	1.7	3	3	1.3	3
Crane	7	3.8	4	4	2.2	2	Henderson	18	1.4	7	12	0.9	8
Crockett	2	1.2	1	6	3.4	2	Hidalgo	70	0.5	45	93	0.7	51
Crosby	8	2.8	6	13	4.6	8	Hill	19	2.8	15	12	1.7	5
Culberson	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Hockley	23	2.6	13	26	2.9	15

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care		Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care
Hood	5	0.7	4	5	0.7	2	Milam	18	2.5	13	10	1.4	6
Hopkins	17	2.2	15	18	2.3	12	Mills	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Houston	16	2.7	13	17	2.8	9	Mitchell	2	0.7	0	3	1.1	0
Howard	24	2.4	12	19	1.9	11	Montague	3	0.7	3	5	1.1	3
Hudspeth	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Montgomery	41	0.7	16	37	0.6	20
Hunt	20	1.2	13	29	1.8	11	Moore	24	3.9	16	24	3.8	16
Hutchinson	10	1.1	6	28	3.1	6	Morris	13	2.7	4	19	3.9	9
Irion	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Motley	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Jack	4	2.0	1	6	3.0	5	Nacogdoches	32	2.4	19	35	2.6	20
Jackson	6	1.5	5	5	1.2	3	Navarro	63	6.0	39	65	6.1	27
Jasper	21	2.1	15	21	2.1	9	Newton	14	3.3	11	17	4.0	12
Jeff Davis	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Nolan	17	3.2	14	14	2.6	9
Jefferson	130	1.8	94	109	1.5	75	Nueces	206	2.1	118	168	1.7	91
Jim Hogg	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Ochiltree	23	6.6	11	18	5.1	14
Jim Wells	5	0.4	2	8	0.6	5	Oldham	1	1.0	0	1	1.0	0
Johnson	51	2.1	31	48	1.9	33	Orange	55	2.0	32	58	2.1	33
Jones	1	0.2	1	1	0.2	1	Palo Pinto	11	1.7	7	12	1.8	11
Karnes	2	0.5	0	2	0.5	1	Panola	11	1.6	5	3	0.4	1
Kaufman	37	2.8	21	33	2.4	27	Parker	13	0.9	11	9	0.6	7
Kendall	1	0.3	0	6	1.7	0	Parmer	8	2.0	6	11	2.8	8
Kenedy	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Pecos	5	0.8	4	5	0.8	3
Kent	1	4.2	1	0	0.0	0	Polk	25	2.8	16	21	2.3	15
Kerr	13	1.7	6	6	0.8	1	Potter	118	3.7	79	142	4.4	107
Kimble	2	2.0	0	2	2.0	1	Presidio	2	1.1	2	1	0.5	1
King	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Rains	11	7.3	3	9	5.8	2
Kinney	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Randall	21	0.9	14	26	1.1	16
Kleberg	11	1.0	4	4	0.4	3	Reagan	3	1.5	1	4	1.9	1
Knox	6	4.5	0	2	1.5	2	Real	2	2.5	0	1	1.3	0
Lamar	49	4.0	27	66	5.4	32	Red River	4	0.9	4	6	1.3	4
Lamb	12	2.1	5	10	1.8	5	Reeves	12	2.1	10	12	2.1	3
Lampasas	2	0.5	1	3	0.7	2	Refugio	1	0.4	1	0	0.0	0
LaSalle	2	0.9	0	3	1.4	3	Roberts	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Lavaca	3	0.6	3	4	0.8	4	Robertson	10	2.2	5	8	1.7	5
Lee	4	1.0	4	4	0.9	2	Rockwall	6	1.0	3	7	1.1	3
Leon	4	1.5	3	6	2.2	5	Runnels	27	7.8	17	28	8.0	9
Liberty	36	2.1	23	44	2.5	28	Rusk	19	1.4	11	17	1.3	14
Limestone	3	0.5	1	1	0.2	0	Sabine	2	0.8	2	7	2.9	6
Lipscomb	3	2.1	2	4	2.8	0	San Augustine	4	1.7	4	3	1.3	3
Live Oak	4	1.4	1	0	0.0	0	San Jacinto	7	1.6	3	11	2.4	9
Llano	9	4.8	5	10	5.2	3	San Patricio	35	1.6	19	40	1.8	17
Loving	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	San Saba	7	4.3	3	3	1.8	1
Lubbock	176	2.7	122	180	2.8	131	Schleicher	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Lynn	3	1.1	3	2	0.8	1	Scurry	23	3.5	12	23	3.4	12
Madison	4	1.1	3	3	0.8	1	Shackelford	2	1.5	0	0	0.0	0
Marion	12	4.0	3	4	1.3	4	Shelby	6	0.9	2	6	0.9	4
Martin	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Sherman	0	0.0	0	3	3.5	1
Mason	2	2.4	0	1	1.2	0	Smith	86	2.0	52	97	2.2	44
Matagorda	28	2.4	22	48	4.2	30	Somervell	3	0.2	1	1	0.7	1
Maverick	5	0.3	2	6	0.4	2	Starr	3	0.2	1	9	0.6	6
McCulloch	1	0.5	1	8	3.7	7	Stephens	2	0.6	1	8	2.5	5
McLennan	185	3.6	120	142	2.8	86	Sterling	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
McMullen	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Stonewall	1	1.6	1	1	1.6	0
Medina	6	0.8	4	12	1.6	7	Sutton	4	1.9	3	5	2.3	3
Menard	1	1.7	0	1	1.7	0	Swisher	3	1.1	2	7	2.5	6
Midland	58	1.8	35	56	1.7	30	Tarrant	425	1.6	261	431	1.6	264

Children in DHS Legal Responsibility and Children in Foster Care (continued)

County	FY 1985			FY 1986			County	FY 1985			FY 1986		
	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care		Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care	Children in Legal Responsibility*	Point-Prevalence Rate**	Children in Foster Care
Taylor	51	1.4	27	41	1.1	17	Wharton	12	1.0	3	12	1.0	8
Terrell	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Wheeler	6	2.5	1	7	2.9	2
Terry	14	2.7	9	11	2.1	6	Wichita	88	2.5	52	111	3.2	72
Throckmorton	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Wilbarger	20	4.5	4	8	1.8	4
Titus	14	2.0	9	13	1.8	4	Willacy	3	0.4	3	5	0.7	5
Tom Green	49	1.8	31	74	2.7	39	Williamson	43	1.2	31	47	1.3	29
Travis	291	2.3	182	224	1.7	114	Wilson	8	1.4	1	10	1.8	6
Trinity	12	4.1	6	6	2.0	4	Winkler	9	2.5	2	19	5.1	4
Tyler	7	1.4	5	6	1.2	3	Wise	21	2.4	9	15	1.7	7
Upshur	30	3.0	19	27	2.6	20	Wood	17	2.3	9	13	1.7	11
Upton	4	2.2	3	4	2.2	3	Yoakum	15	4.3	4	7	2.0	7
Uvalde	9	1.0	7	6	0.7	6	Young	14	2.5	11	13	2.3	9
Val Verde	9	1.0	7	22	1.4	19	Zapata	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Van Zandt	29	2.9	24	34	3.4	25	Zavala	9	1.8	3	4	0.8	4
Victoria	77	3.2	55	65	2.7	41							
Walker	3	0.3	3	13	1.2	12							
Waller	12	1.8	7	15	2.3	10							
Ward	14	2.7	10	17	3.2	3							
Washington	14	2.1	12	10	1.5	8							
Webb	34	0.7	21	29	0.6	17							

*Includes children in foster-care placement.

**Rate of children in DHS conservatorship per 1,000 children in county.

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