

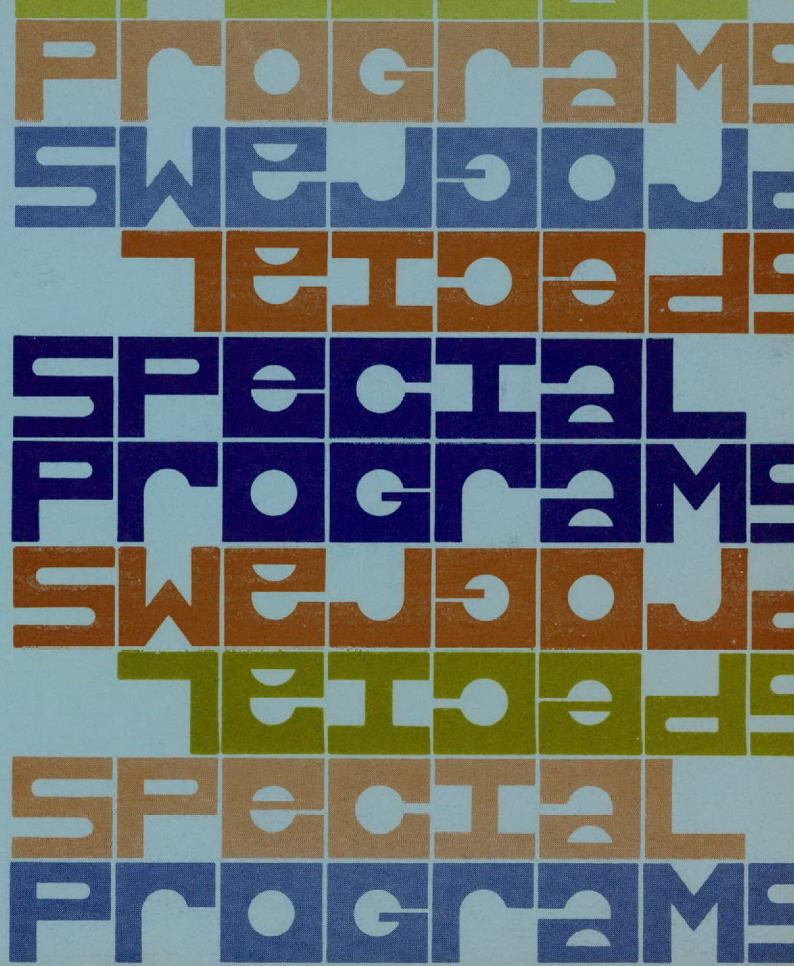
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# A Look at SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Fiscal Year 1974





Texas Rehabilitation Commission



A Look at  
SPECIAL  
PROGRAMS

Fiscal Year 1974



## Texas Rehabilitation Commission

Jess M. Irwin, Jr. Commissioner

W. K. Harvey, Jr. Deputy Commissioner

Vernon M. Arrell Assistant Deputy Commissioner for  
Special Programs

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Texas Rehabilitation Commission is in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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# Introduction

In the organizational structure of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission, Special Programs Administration serves the following disciplines: Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Adult Corrections, Juvenile Corrections, and Welfare. Functioning as Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Special Programs, Vernon M. Arrell has administrative responsibility for these program areas. Nine Program Specialists, housed in the Central Office, are assigned to serve the field staff in the above mentioned programs.

During Fiscal Year 1974, the Texas Rehabilitation Commission employed over 700 professional and supportive personnel to serve Special Program disability groups. These individuals were located in District Offices, State Schools for the Mentally Retarded, State Mental Hospitals, Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers, Juvenile Correctional Institutions, and Outreach Offices of State Institutions.

Financial support of Special Programs has largely come from Interagency Contracts developed between the Texas Rehabilitation Commission and other State Agencies. In this funding arrangement, a third party generally contributes twenty percent of the program budget and the Commission absorbs eighty percent of the budget with Federal funds.

Joint working agreements have been written with all Federal, State, County, and Community Agencies with which the Texas Rehabilitation Commission has working relations. To assure that a good communication system exists, liaison members of the Commission staff have been assigned to work with all of these organizations.

Since the inception of Special Programs, there has been a steady growth in the number of handicapped people served and rehabilitated. To illustrate, during Fiscal Year 1974 there were 21,080 successfully rehabilitated cases in the Special Programs discipline areas.

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## Plans for the Future

Future plans for Special Programs administration call for a continued close working relationship with other Federal, State, and local agencies. Preventive rehabilitation techniques will be implemented at the community level to complement similar programs of the Texas Department of Corrections, Texas Youth Council, Texas Commission on Alcoholism, Texas State Department of Public Welfare, Texas State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, and various Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers.

Special efforts will be made to strengthen the rehabilitation programs for rural residents. Continued emphasis will also be placed on the rehabilitation of the school dropout in metropolitan areas.

In Waco, a new Public Assistance-Vocational Rehabilitation Project is planned which will feature joint housing of Department of Public Welfare and Texas Rehabilitation Commission personnel.

# ADULT CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 1966 the Texas Rehabilitation Commission Corrections Program was established by joint agreement with the Texas Department of Corrections. Initially, counselors were officed at various units of the Department of Corrections and provided rehabilitation services to inmates during their incarceration. It soon became apparent that services during incarceration should be supplemented by continuing services in the free world, where ultimately the greatest challenge to the public offender's adjustment and reintegration to society occurs. Counselors were first assigned to the major metropolitan areas to meet the needs of public offender clients whose cases were transferred from the institution at the time of their discharge or parole. However, counselors soon began receiving referrals from local probation offices in order to serve a broader spectrum of public offender clients. Such referral sources proved to be quite lucrative, and in keeping with current emphasis on community corrections, the program continued to grow as more counselors were assigned to locations identified as "impact" areas with regard to high public offender populations.

In December of 1972, the interagency contract between the Texas Department of Corrections and the Texas Rehabilitation Commission



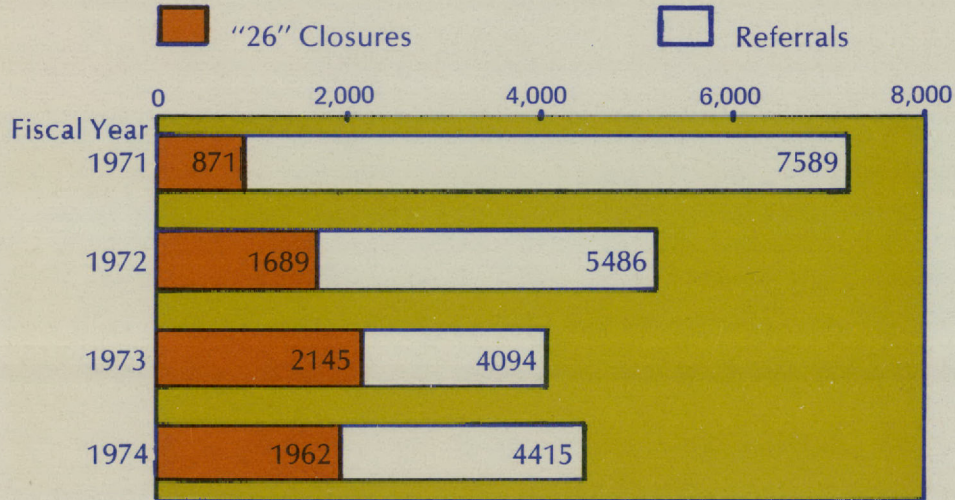
was terminated, and as a result, the Corrections Program was able to devote the major portion of its effort to serving public offenders in the community. New referral sources evolved, including such agencies as the United States Department of Probation, the Texas State Board of Pardons and Paroles, Federal Correctional Institutions and Community Treatment Centers.

Although the major focus of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission Adult Corrections Program is upon community corrections, personnel have been assigned to serve virtually every correctional institution in the State of Texas. The primary function of such personnel is to insure a continuum of services for the client upon parole and discharge by coordinating requests for diagnostic information from existing case records and information relevant to the inmates pending release.

During the past year numerous additional referral sources have evolved, as the value of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission Adult Corrections Program in the Texas Criminal Justice System has been recognized. Institutional community service programs, public offender rehabilitation programs funded by the Criminal Justice Council and state and local governments and halfway houses comprise a few of the programs that seek out the Texas Rehabilitation Commission for supportive services to complement their own programs. With increasing public concern directed toward public offender rehabilitation, it is certain that the Texas Rehabilitation Commission Adult Corrections Program will continue to be a mainstay of the Texas Criminal Justice System.

# ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Since 1971, the year in which juvenile and adult corrections were established as separate programs, the adult program has experienced numerous changes in program philosophy accompanied by an impressive rate of growth. Despite the problems inherent in such growth and change, the program now enjoys stability as revealed by the following tables depicting Status "26" closures, and average closures per counselor.



Fiscal Year	Average "26" Closures Per Counselor
1971	38 (23 counselors)
1972	63 (27 counselors)
1973	65 (33 counselors)
1974	63 (31 counselors)

Vocational rehabilitation services for public offenders are available statewide. The more densely populated urban areas are served by specialty counselors, whereas the rural areas are served by general caseload counselors. The following table represents the distribution of coded Adult Correctional Counselors by region throughout the State.

Distribution of Adult Correctional Counselors		
Region	Community	Institutional
I	4	0
II	3	0
III	4	0
IV	6	0
V	5	0
VI	7	1
VII	1	0

Although the traditional sources such as United States Probation, Parole and Institutions, State Parole and Institutions, and County Probation retain the role of the primary referring agencies, numerous others are looking to vocational rehabilitation for the services they cannot provide. Some of these agencies are: Texas Employment Commission, local public offender rehabilitation projects, county jails, civic clubs, citizen action groups and community mental health, drug and alcoholism treatment programs. It is anticipated that the Texas Rehabilitation Commission will continue to assume more of a role as a resource for the various public offender programs since few, if any, can match the quality and scope of services offered.

# FUTURE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

It is anticipated that the future will see continued maturity and refinement within the Adult Corrections Program. Attention will be given to cultivating referral sources and negotiating cooperative agreements to insure harmonious relationships of the participants. In keeping with current Federal guidelines, focus will be directed to working with more severely disabled public offender clients and rendering high quality rehabilitation services.

To reinforce contemporary stress on community corrections, General caseload-carrying counselors will receive further guidance and support in working with correctional clients as they assume a significant role within the program. Ideally no potential client would be denied services due to an inaccessibility of counselors.

Further assessment and research will continue to determine specific needs and priorities of the public offender population with resultant action designed to better serve the handicapped public offender.

# JUVENILE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Texas Rehabilitation Commission Corrections Program began serving juveniles in 1967 when the first counselor was officed at Gatesville State School for Boys. Since that time, it has grown and developed to the extent that juvenile public offenders are being served on a statewide basis by a total of 38 counselors.

The program philosophy has also experienced growth and change, in that there has been a shift of emphasis from institutional to community programs. This has been necessitated by current trends toward community corrections and the new Juvenile Code. Referral sources have expanded from the traditional institutional and parole clients to include those referred from public schools, law enforcement agencies, family courts and local probation offices.

The Texas Rehabilitation Commission Juvenile Corrections Program is now recognized by the many agencies of the Texas Juvenile Justice System to be a valuable asset and resource for the youth of Texas.

# ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Fiscal Year 1974 has been an extension of the success enjoyed during the past several years. Eight new programs have been added by Criminal Justice Council grants to serve clients in areas previously without counselors specializing in juvenile rehabilitation. The total number of counselors has grown from 26 in Fiscal Year 1973 to 38 at the present time.

An added dimension to the juvenile program has been that of preventative rehabilitation. Juvenile counselors have begun working with family court referrals—those children identified as “children in need of supervision” and school dropout referrals. For these young people, rehabilitation services provide a valuable means of diverting them from future involvement with legal authorities.

Statistically, the past year’s achievements are equally impressive.

Fiscal Year	Clients Referred	Clients Rehabilitated
1971	1,261	275
1972	2,485	1,011
1973	2,808	1,492
1974	3,987	1,629

The creation of new juvenile programs by the Criminal Justice Council grants during the past year has allowed expansion to eight new locations to serve youthful clients. The following table shows the relative distribution of counselors by region for Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974.

Distribution of Counselors

Region	Community		Institutions	
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1973	FY 1974
I	3	4	0	0
II	4	6	1	0
III	2	2	0	1
IV	4	5	0	0
V	4	7	0	0
VI	5	6	1	0
VII	2	5	0	0
Total Juvenile Counselors				
Fiscal Year 1973 26		Fiscal Year 1974 36		



# FUTURE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Community corrections is now the predominant characteristic of the juvenile program and efforts are now underway to refine the delivery of services to youthful public offenders. Pilot projects providing work readiness training for clients have shown much promise for more universal application. The Texas Youth Council and the Texas Rehabilitation Commission are coordinating efforts to devise more viable program alternatives in lieu of institutionalization for the youth of Texas. Increased halfway house usage, more involvement with juvenile and family courts, and work readiness programs should all lend impetus to the preventative aspect of the program.

As the new grant programs mature and the delivery of services is refined, the success of the past years should be realized by a continuation of quality services to juveniles.

# MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

## Program Overview

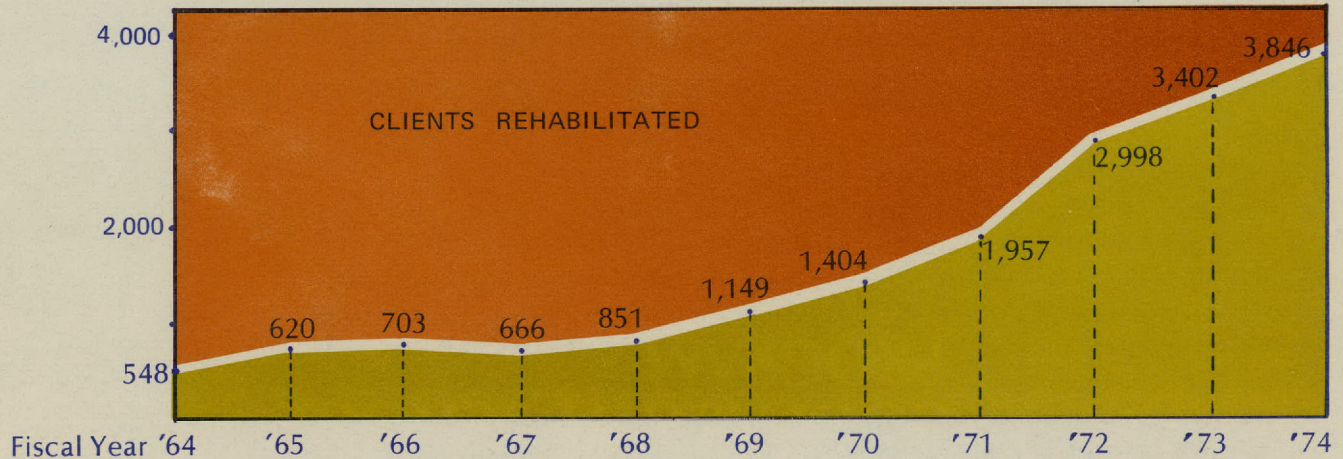
The Mental Health Program still continues to grow. The program was created in Fiscal Year 1962 when six counselors were located in the State Mental Hospitals and two counselors were located in State Clinics. Today the Mental Health Program has a staff of over 115 full-time professional workers who assure that vocational rehabilitation services are available to the mentally ill citizens of Texas.

In 1962 there was one Mental Health Program Specialist; today, there are three Program Specialists serving the Mental Health Program. All major population areas now have counselors assigned to the Mental Health Program. This past fiscal year has seen counselors assigned to Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers, and efforts continue toward building community-based programs designed to serve the mentally ill.

With this new direction of activity in the Mental Health Program, there is a steady increase in the number of mentally ill persons being rehabilitated. Presently, referrals are being received by mental health workers from all identified resources within the community. Growth in the number of referrals from private physicians has been particularly dramatic.

# Accomplishments

During Fiscal Year 1974, 16,633 mentally ill individuals were referred to the Vocational Rehabilitation Division for services; 3,846 mentally ill clients were successfully rehabilitated during Fiscal Year 1974. Since 1964 there has been a steady increase in the number of rehabilitants. The following chart demonstrates this growth.



Today, over 115 professional personnel exist to serve the mentally ill. Many of these mental health workers are located in the Commission's District Offices; several are located in Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers; many are still assigned to offices within the State Hospital Complex.

Referrals to the Mental Health Program are received from many resources. The principal referral sources are the State Mental Hospitals, Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers, private psychiatrists, psychologists, and previous clientele of the Commission.

Formal agreements between the Commission and other treatment and rehabilitation facilities exist in order to create a more comprehensive atmosphere conducive to the rehabilitation of the mentally ill. Special emphasis has been given to the development of comprehensive and unique programs designed to serve the individual within his community. Attention is given to insure that Commission staff utilizes those facilities within the local area which are designed to work with the mentally ill.

## Future Program Development

As the Community Mental Health movement continues to grow, the Mental Health Program of the Commission will continue to be refined. More counselors will be designated to serve the mentally ill. It is anticipated that efforts will continue to take mental health services into the home community of every resident of the State of Texas.

Emphasis will be maintained in the training of mental health workers and the objective will be to provide Commission staff with the best tools possible for serving mentally ill clients.

# MENTAL RETARDATION

## COOPERATIVE SCHOOL PROGRAM

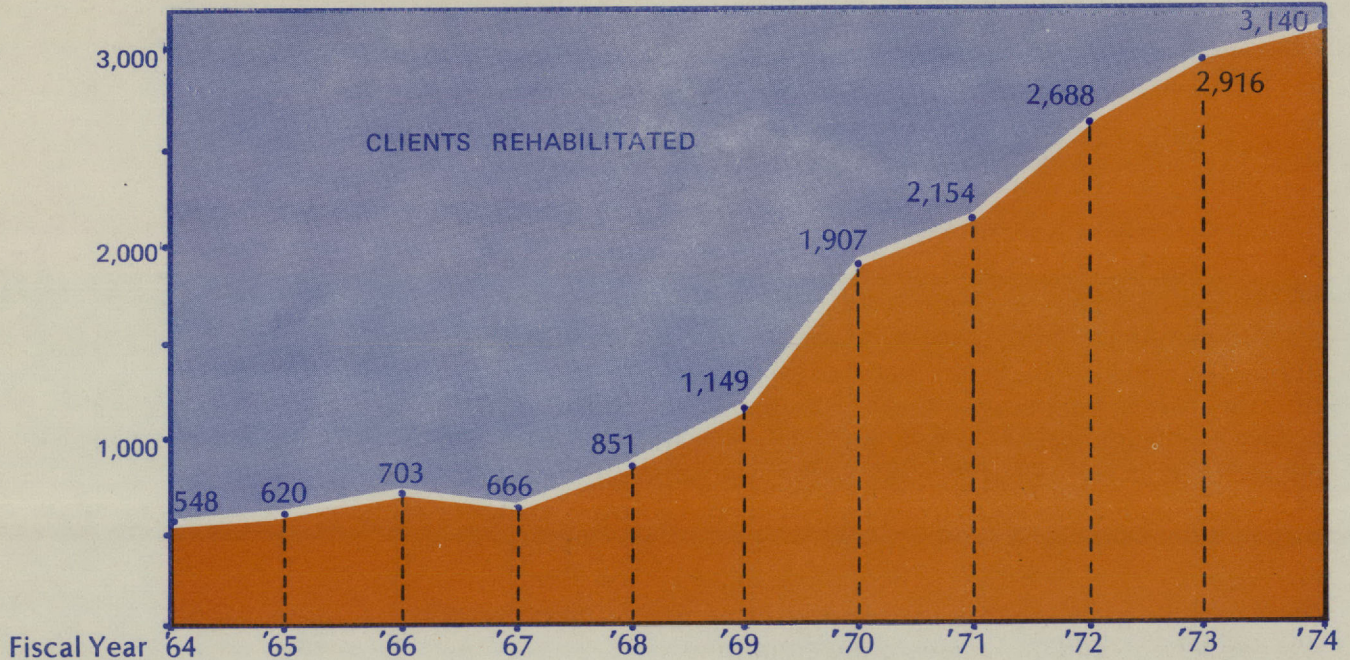
### Program Overview

The Cooperative School Program began in 1962 as a three-way agreement between the Texas Education Agency, Division of Special Education; the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; and Independent School Districts in Texas. Under this agreement, the Independent School Districts furnish teachers, with released time from classes, to function as a Vocational Adjustment Coordinator. The Texas Rehabilitation Commission provides Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors to work with the Vocational Adjustment Coordinators in providing services to handicapped youngsters. This is strictly a "team" approach in working primarily with handicapped students 16 years of age or older, with the exception of the visually and speech handicapped. Students in the Cooperative School Program reveal a wide variety of disabilities including mental retardation, emotional disturbance, language and /or learning disabilities, orthopedic handicaps, differing degrees of deafness, and various combinations of these handicaps.

After a period of twelve years, the Cooperative School Program has grown tremendously. At the present time, the Texas Education Agency and Texas Rehabilitation Commission have signed agreements with over 600 Independent School Districts. Over 200 school districts were signed during Fiscal Year 1974. Referrals come from Vocational Adjustment Coordinators, school counselors, nurses, teachers, and school administrators. There are many county-wide "Co-ops" where schools in a county or counties have joined cooperatively to implement this program. There are hundreds of small Independent School Districts that can only qualify for an agreement by "Co-oping" county-wide. Emphasis in the next year will be to continue to help these small schools form "Co-ops." The Co-op Program services are provided on school campuses and in training schools and businesses in the community.

# Accomplishments

The Cooperative School Program has enjoyed a steady growth since its inception. The following statistics indicate the number of rehabilitants from 1964 to 1974:





Although the majority of students served in this program are still mentally retarded, counselors are working with an increasing number of students with other disabilities including those who are emotionally disturbed, language and/or learning disabled, orthopedically handicapped, and deaf.

There are presently 125 Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors working in the Cooperative School Program (57 are full-time and 68 are part-time) with an estimated 450 Vocational Adjustment Coordinators employed by the schools. Many of the larger schools release their Vocational Adjustment Coordinators from the classroom 100 percent of the time.

The Texas Rehabilitation Commission has developed some new concepts and methods in program delivery during the past year with MH/MR Centers, Independent School Districts, and private agencies, all combining efforts in the delivery of services to handicapped students. These agencies have developed sheltered workshops on the campuses of Independent School Districts and have shared staffs in providing personal and social work adjustment training.

# Future Program Development

By school year 1976 each Independent School District is obligated to begin the implementation of the new Plan "A" concept in Special Education; and since the Cooperative School Program is required of all Plan "A" schools, plans are being made to expand in funding services and in providing personnel to meet these needs. Approximately 550 more school districts will be signed by 1976.

It is anticipated that an increased number of working arrangements with sheltered workshops (both MH/MR and private) will be developed in the upcoming school years. An increased emphasis will be placed on preparing handicapped students for higher level jobs. The Commission will work very closely with all the Independent School Districts to develop improved secondary programs utilizing the efforts of the school districts and related community agencies.

The Texas Rehabilitation Commission is committed to serving every eligible handicapped student in the public schools—in both urban and rural settings. As the Cooperative School Program is implemented in an increasing number of school districts across the state, the Commission's services will reach more and more of these students, providing them with improved opportunities for "living and earning a living."



# MENTAL RETARDATION

## STATE SCHOOL PROGRAM

### Program Overview

As a result of changing population in the State Schools for the mentally retarded, the Rehabilitation Program has had many changes during Fiscal Year 1974.

The number of referrals with rehabilitation potential has declined because of a lower level clientele being admitted to the State Schools. This was a result of the implementation of a Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation policy whereby clients in the State Schools who could be served in the community were transferred from the State Schools to community programs.

# Accomplishments

Even with the decline in potential of State School and Human Development Center admissions, the Texas Rehabilitation Commission staff was able to effect approximately 79 rehabilitated cases in Fiscal Year 1974. Effective rehabilitation services were also provided by the projects located at Vernon and Richmond State Schools. The programs at Vernon and Richmond continue to offer invaluable support to our field Counselors who lack resources in their community.

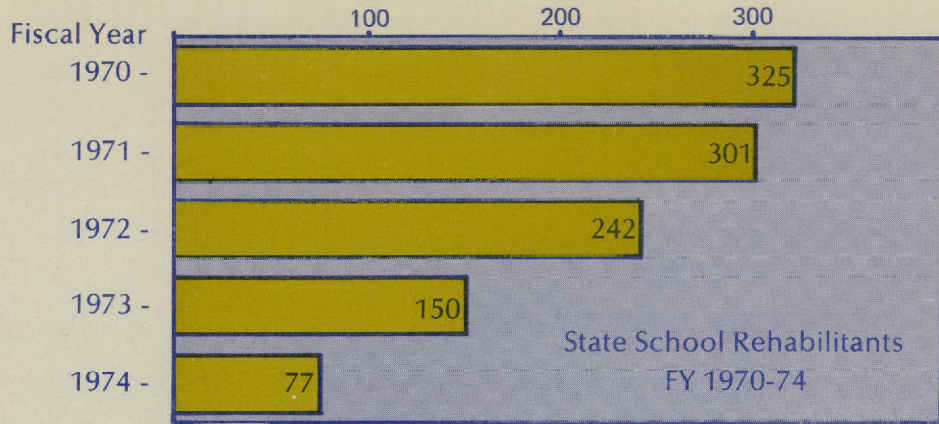
The Texas Rehabilitation Commission has staff in the Beaumont State Center for Human Development, the Vernon State Center, and the State Schools located at Richmond, Austin, and Abilene. In these programs, Counselors and other staff are preparing mentally retarded clients in the areas of personal, social, and work adjustment, with the ultimate goals of moving these clients from these facilities into their home communities.

Due to the continued decline in referrals with rehabilitation potential, no new program innovation was effected during fiscal year 1974. The shift of emphasis in this program is toward community-based services.

# Future Program Development

Plans are being developed whereby Texas Rehabilitation Commission programs in the State Schools will be phased out by September 1, 1976. Counselors will continue to serve these State Schools on an itinerant basis. The Commission has provided grant monies at several locations to assist the State Schools in the continued operation of sheltered workshops on their campuses. The Commission has also been involved in developing Community MH/MR Centers, State School Outreach Programs and our field office staffs with the emphasis of serving as many mentally retarded individuals in their home communities as possible.

The Texas Rehabilitation Commission is utilizing its staff and programs located in the State Schools to most efficiently serve those individuals with rehabilitation potential. It is felt that to most effectively utilize all of the resources available in Texas, it is imperative that programs be developed at the community level involving State School Outreach Programs, Community MH/MR Centers, Independent School Districts and other State agencies having responsibility for the welfare and rehabilitation of our clients.



The Texas Rehabilitation Commission has signed agreements with twenty-four Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers across the State. These Centers are developing sheltered workshops and residential facilities for the mentally retarded which the Commission's counselors will be utilizing for their mentally retarded clients. With the current emphasis being placed on serving the more severely handicapped—including the more severely mentally retarded—these services will greatly enhance the rehabilitation counselors' ability to serve this disability group in community programs. In essence, the Texas Rehabilitation Commission will be able to serve more mentally retarded clients more effectively.

# DRUG ADDICTION PROGRAM

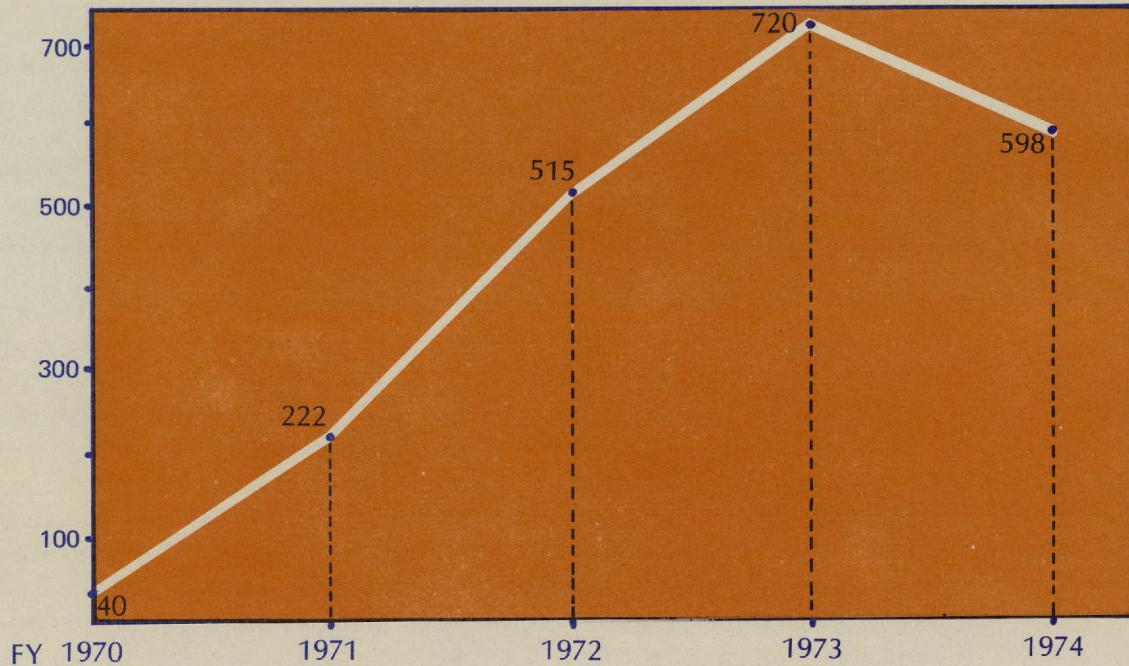
## Program Overview

Few rehabilitation programs have drawn the attention and made the erratic growth that has been incurred by the Drug Addiction Program since its creation in 1970. In 1970 the program was basically an unknown element; today, the program is still proving that the drug addict can be rehabilitated. The Texas Rehabilitation Commission was one of the first rehabilitation agencies in the nation to step forward and initiate a program for serving the drug addict. At this time, services to the drug addict are available to all residents in the State of Texas. The growth in this program has not occurred by utilizing specialty counselors but by depending on all counselors of the Commission to insure that the drug addict receives rehabilitation services. In addition to every counselor who is in a District Office, the Commission's State Hospital Programs, as well as Community MH/MR Center Programs, have been realigned to include the drug addict as a recipient of its services. The referrals are made to the Commission from the various drug treatment programs that exist. These programs are primarily located in the Community MH/MR Centers, State Hospitals, penal institutions, and private facilities that are designed to serve the drug addict.



# Accomplishments

The Drug Addiction Program has had a relatively brief history and its activities are best reflected by the following statistics:



In assessing the progress that is evident in this program, one must acknowledge the cooperative endeavor of the other State agencies and specifically the drug programs that provide treatment services and cooperate closely with the Texas Rehabilitation Commission. Some very outstanding programs exist where the treatment program and the vocational rehabilitation program are so intertwined that the client is supported in a manner which is most conducive to his rehabilitation.

The Texas Rehabilitation Commission is still attempting to identify modalities which will best serve the drug addict. Services to halfway houses are being expanded and programs of Community MH/MR Centers are being built for the drug addict.

## Future Program Development

Activities will continue to refine the program of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission and additional efforts will be given to the identification of the drug person among the citizenry of Texas. All counselors will continue to participate in staff development activities which are designed to provide the best tools available for the rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

In 1970 this program was served by one Program Specialist; today, there are three Program Specialists working to build programs designed for the drug person and consequently this illustrates the emphasis placed on the rehabilitation of the drug addict of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission.

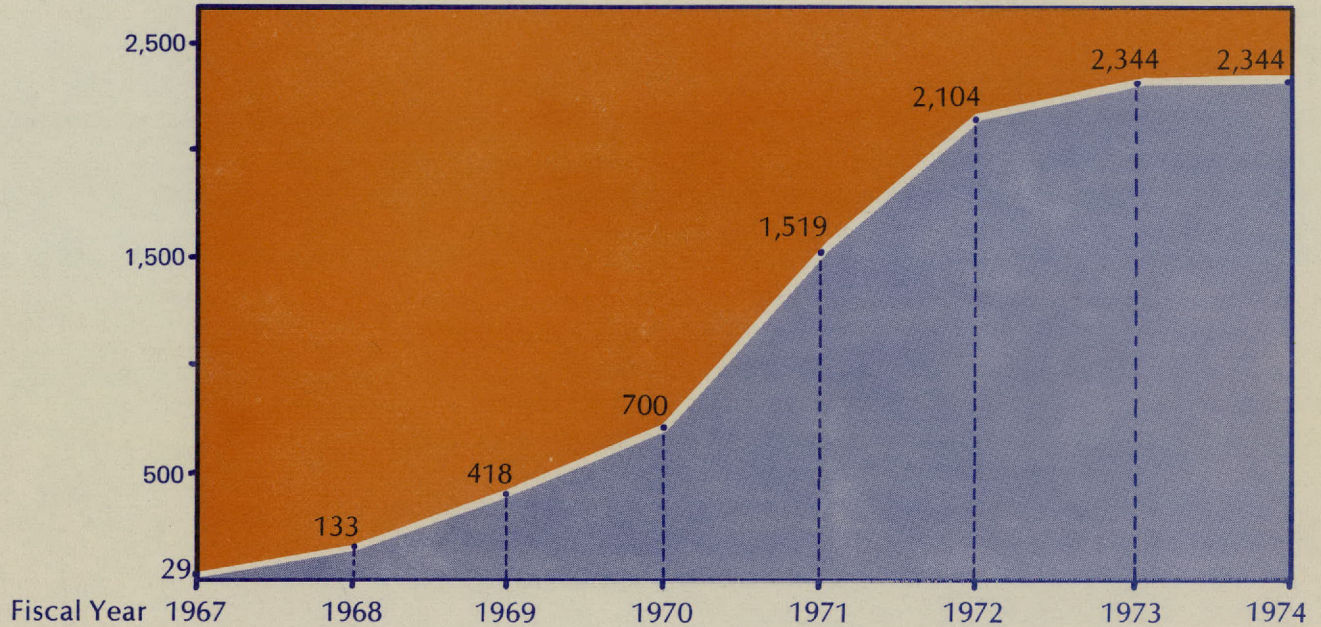
# ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM

## Program Overview

Alcoholism was recognized as a disability by the Texas Rehabilitation Commission in 1967. Since the initial recognition, there has been steady growth in the provision of Vocational Rehabilitation Services to the alcoholic. The program has been expanded to the extent that counselors for the Alcoholism Program now reside in all of the major cities, the major mental health hospitals and several of the Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers. Every counselor of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission is now in a position to extend services of the Commission to the alcoholic client. With this type coverage, rehabilitation services are now available to every referral within the State of Texas. Fiscal Year 1974 saw 8,407 individuals referred to the Alcoholism Program of the Commission, and, of this number, 2,344 alcoholic individuals were rehabilitated. This past year, activities were directed to the creation of alcoholism programs designed to reach the rural inhabitant. With this effort has come the expansion of halfway house services and programs closely related to the Outreach Program Development of State Hospitals and Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers. Referrals are now accepted from many private, public, and community groups.

# Accomplishments

The progress of the Alcoholism Program of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission is best illustrated by the following chart.



The above chart shows the continued growth and stable development that exists in the Alcoholism Program of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission. The Alcoholism Program does continue to have a major impact on the citizens of the State of Texas and alcoholism services will continue to be required. Today, there are 38 professional counselors assigned to serve the alcoholic, and in addition to these designated counselors, every other counselor of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission may provide services to alcoholic clients. Emphasis has been given this past year to furthering cooperative agreements with Outreach Programs of the State Hospitals and programs of the Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center. Attention has also been given to greater identification of the alcoholic client who is hidden in prisons, on welfare rolls, in poverty programs, and other special interest groups.

## Future Program Developments

The Alcoholism Program of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission will continue to maintain services for alcoholic citizens. As community programs grow and develop additional services, the Commission will likewise realign its staff to meet the needs. General refinement of the Alcoholism Program will continue throughout the State.

Staff development needs of all counselors will continue to be identified and these needs will be met in order to provide the best tools possible for serving alcoholic clients.

# WELFARE PROGRAM

## Program Overview

Vocational Rehabilitation services have been provided to disabled individuals receiving public assistance in Texas since the inception of the Vocational Rehabilitation movement. The joint program between Vocational Rehabilitation and the State Department of Public Welfare became more formalized in 1965 when Research and Demonstration projects were initiated jointly in Houston, San Antonio, and Harlingen. These projects featured joint housing of personnel from both agencies, joint caseloads designed to promote and provide timely coordinated rehabilitation, social, financial, and medical services.

In 1967, additional joint projects between these two agencies were established in Dallas, Austin, El Paso, Amarillo and Lubbock.

In 1970, a Rehabilitation Service Administration Expansion Grant gave impetus for the development of nine (9) additional projects in Odessa, San Angelo, Abilene, Wichita Falls, Corpus Christi, Laredo, Beaumont, Fort Worth and Galveston.

During the Fiscal Year of 1973, two (2) additional projects were established in Tyler and McAllen. Additional projects were developed in Fiscal Year 1974 in Harlingen, Brownsville, Port Arthur, Longview and Marshall.



In areas where formal projects have not been initiated, Texas Rehabilitation Commission and Texas State Department of Public Welfare services are being delivered to disabled public assistance recipients in a joint effort on a less formal basis.

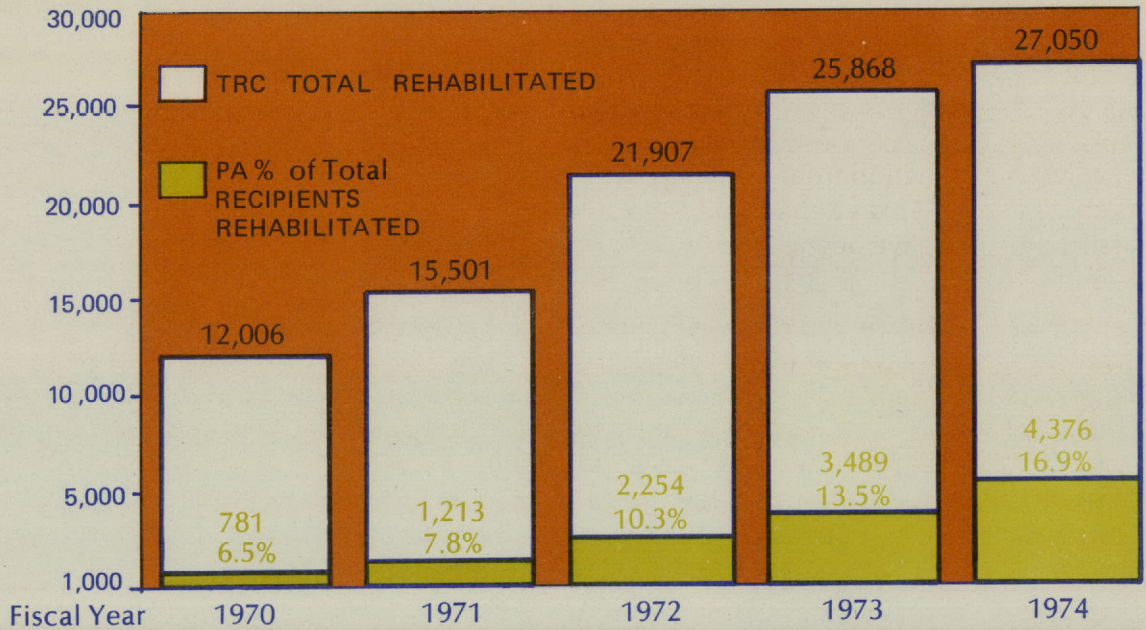
The Texas Rehabilitation Commission also provides vocational rehabilitation services to disabled individuals receiving assistance from city, county, charitable and private welfare agencies.

## Accomplishments

In order to maintain the relationship between the Texas Rehabilitation Commission and the Texas State Department of Public Welfare, a formal agreement has been updated and rewritten outlining responsibilities of both agencies.

A DPW/VR Program Handbook has also been developed and published. The publication outlines the concepts, roles, relationships and responsibilities for personnel of both agencies. This information should enhance the cooperative working relationship and result in improved social and rehabilitation services to disabled welfare recipients.

The TRC, in concert with the TSDPW, jointly rehabilitated 4,376 disabled individuals during the fiscal year (1973-74). This is an increase of 25% from Fiscal Year 1973.



Total Dollars Expended on Public Assistance Recipients	\$1,688,509	1,961,239	1,213,431	1,414,431
Cost Per Rehabilitant	\$1,479	870	348	323

Statistical information from the Texas State Department of Public Welfare and the Texas Rehabilitation Commission indicate the public assistance rolls have been reduced as a result of joint services by the two agencies.

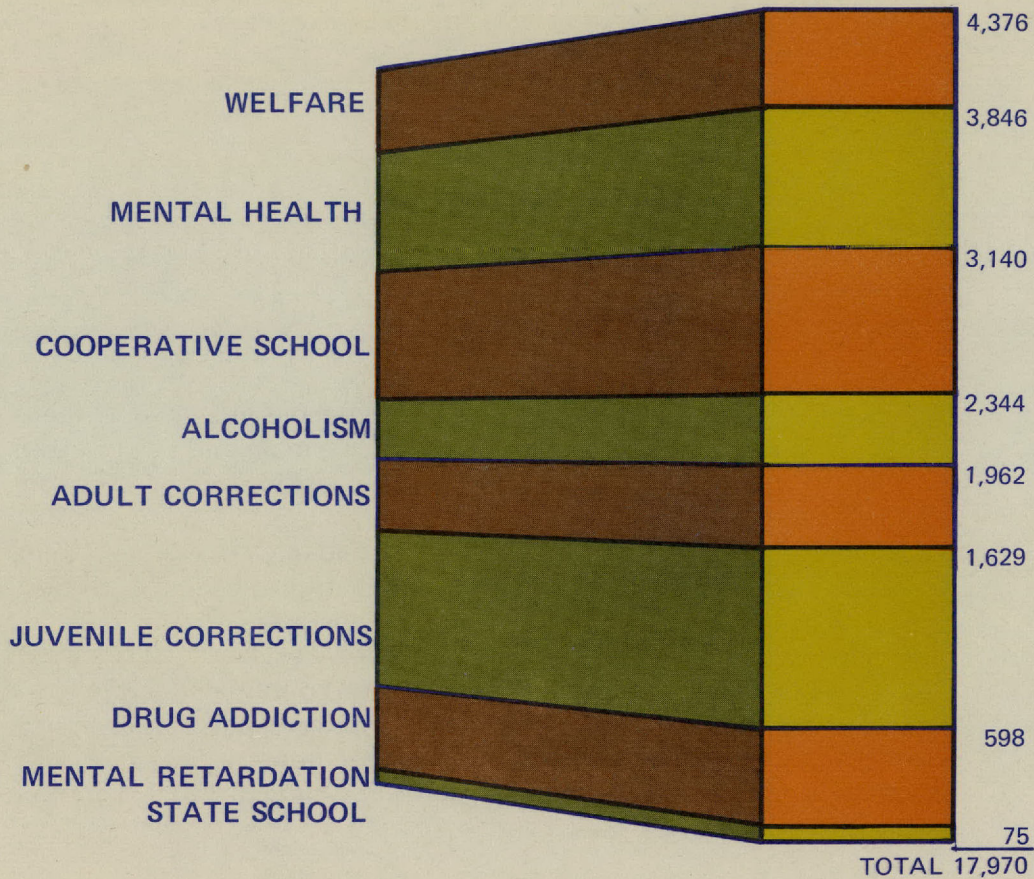
Recipients—Totally Dependent 2,085	Annual Public Assistance Savings \$2,924,964
Recipients—Grants Reduced 491	Annual Public Assistance Savings \$ 487,836
	Total PA Savings    \$3,412,800

# Future Program Development

Joint projects will be developed where the need is indicated. Under study and being given consideration include the mainland of Galveston County, Waco, Midland, Victoria, Texarkana, Del Rio, and the Wharton and Rosenberg area.

The TRC utilizes a computer cross match to identify individuals being served by both agencies. This identification of mutual clients increases the probability of handicapped individuals receiving coordinated rehabilitation, social, financial and medical services.

State, regional and local joint training will be continued in order to improve communication and coordination between personnel of both agencies. Such training will provide the staff of these two agencies with the opportunity to improve the joint delivery system to handicapped public assistance recipients.



**NUMBER  
OF REHABILITANTS  
IN  
SPECIAL PROGRAMS**

**FISCAL YEAR 1974**





1588

2673



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