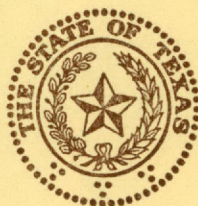


EIGHTH AND FINAL ANNUAL REPORT
of the
TEXAS
STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
to the
GOVERNOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1957



THIS AGENCY WAS SUPERCEDED ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

by the new
TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL
213 West 14th Street
Austin, Texas

The Eighth and Final Annual Report

TEXAS

STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

to

The Governor

Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 1957

This is a brief final report of the program and activities of the Texas State Youth Development Council and the facilities under its administrative direction: Central Office, Austin, the Gatesville State School for Boys, the Gainesville State School for Girls, and the Crockett State School for Negro Girls.

The new TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL, created by the 55th Legislature, Regular Session, assumed all powers, functions, responsibilities, and appropriations held by the State Youth Development Council, the Corsicana State Home, the Waco State Home, and the Texas Blind, Deaf and Orphan School on September 1, 1957.

State Youth Development Council
808 Tribune Building, Austin, Texas

LEWIS NORDYKE
CHAIRMAN-AMARILLO

JOHN H. WINTERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



JAMES A. TURMAN, PH.D.
DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS
AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

EDWIN W. KILLIAN, JR.
CONSULTANT
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
808 TRIBUNE BUILDING
AUSTIN 1, TEXAS
December 8, 1957

Honorable Price Daniel
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Daniel:

Attached is a brief report of the work of the State Youth Development Council for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1957.

We have made every effort to meet the problems of delinquent children committed to our custody with constructive treatment and training. We have utilized all the resources at our command in the retraining and rehabilitation of our wards, offering assistance to courts and agencies, and arousing interest in preventive measures.

We are pleased to submit this eighth annual report of the operations of the State Youth Development Council, and we wish to express our appreciation for the help and interest shown by yourself, the Legislature, and the people of Texas, during the entire period we were privileged to serve.

We would like to wish you and the new TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL every success in your undertakings and to pledge our full support and cooperation toward that end.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

John H. Winters
John H. Winters
Executive Secretary

James A. Turman
James A. Turman
Director of Institutions and
General Administration

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THE TEXAS STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Historical Background, Organization and Purposes of the State Youth Development Council

The Fifty-first Texas Legislature in Regular Session, 1949, enacted the statute which created the State Youth Development Council. It was composed of fourteen members, six of whom were citizens appointed by the Governor, and eight of whom were heads of various state departments. The Director of the State Department of Public Welfare was made the administrative head of the Council and its Executive Secretary under the statute.

The Fifty-fourth Legislature amended the Act creating the State Youth Development Council by eliminating five of the ex-officio members. Beginning on September 6, 1955, the Council had nine members instead of fourteen. There were six lay members appointed by the Governor and three ex-officio members. The ex-officio members were the Executive Director of the State Department of Public Welfare, the Director of the Department of Public Safety, and the Chairman of the Texas Employment Commission. The Executive Director of the Department of Public Welfare was the administrative head of the Council.

The Act creating the State Youth Development Council placed two broad purposes and responsibilities on the Council--one relating to the administration of the State Training Schools for children committed to the State as delinquent--the other relating to effective supervision of parolees from the Training Schools, their successful rehabilitation in society, and work with courts, social agencies and civic organizations on the prevention of delinquency.

The staff of the State Youth Development Council, provided by available appropriated funds, was insufficient for the Council to meet all the mandates of the law. Emphasis necessarily was placed on (1) administering the Training Schools and (2) problems related to the placement and supervision of children released on parole from the Training Schools. These duties were considered primary under the statutes and

every effort has been made to keep the Schools operating smoothly and efficiently as well as providing the best supervision for parolees that could be secured from co-operating city, county and state agencies.

The Council has had no field staff, branch offices or other representatives in the various population centers to help discharge its legal responsibilities to its wards on parole and under supervision. The Council has been dependent upon other agencies, especially the large counties having Juvenile Departments and the State Department of Public Welfare personnel, for voluntary help and cooperation in this respect. In the larger population centers the Council has been completely dependent upon the Probation Departments to supply all personal, educational, medical and social information on children committed to Council custody. The Council has also been dependent upon these agencies for supervision of all children released on parole to the respective counties from the Schools. In counties where there were no probation officers, staff members of the State Department of Public Welfare usually provided this service in addition to their full-time regular jobs.

The Council has attempted to meet all requests for consultation services, etc., from all communities in the state, but services necessarily were limited due to limited staff. Through conferences, correspondence, meetings with committees, distribution of literature and information, the Council has tried to maintain necessary contact with other state agencies and help with local problems with respect to improvement of probation services, establishment of probation services, budgets of probation departments, recruitment of personnel and consultation on unusual cases.

The Council has attempted to maintain contact with the Juvenile Court Judges and others legally and morally responsible for children in trouble. This also has proved to be a very difficult assignment with the limited staff available.

CRITICAL EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The Council, by unanimous agreement, prepared and presented to the Governor and the 55th Legislature a proposal that the State Youth Development Council be abolished and that a new agency for the handling of delinquent children be created. The proposal included certain recommendations for changes in administrative structure, operational policies and functional procedures.

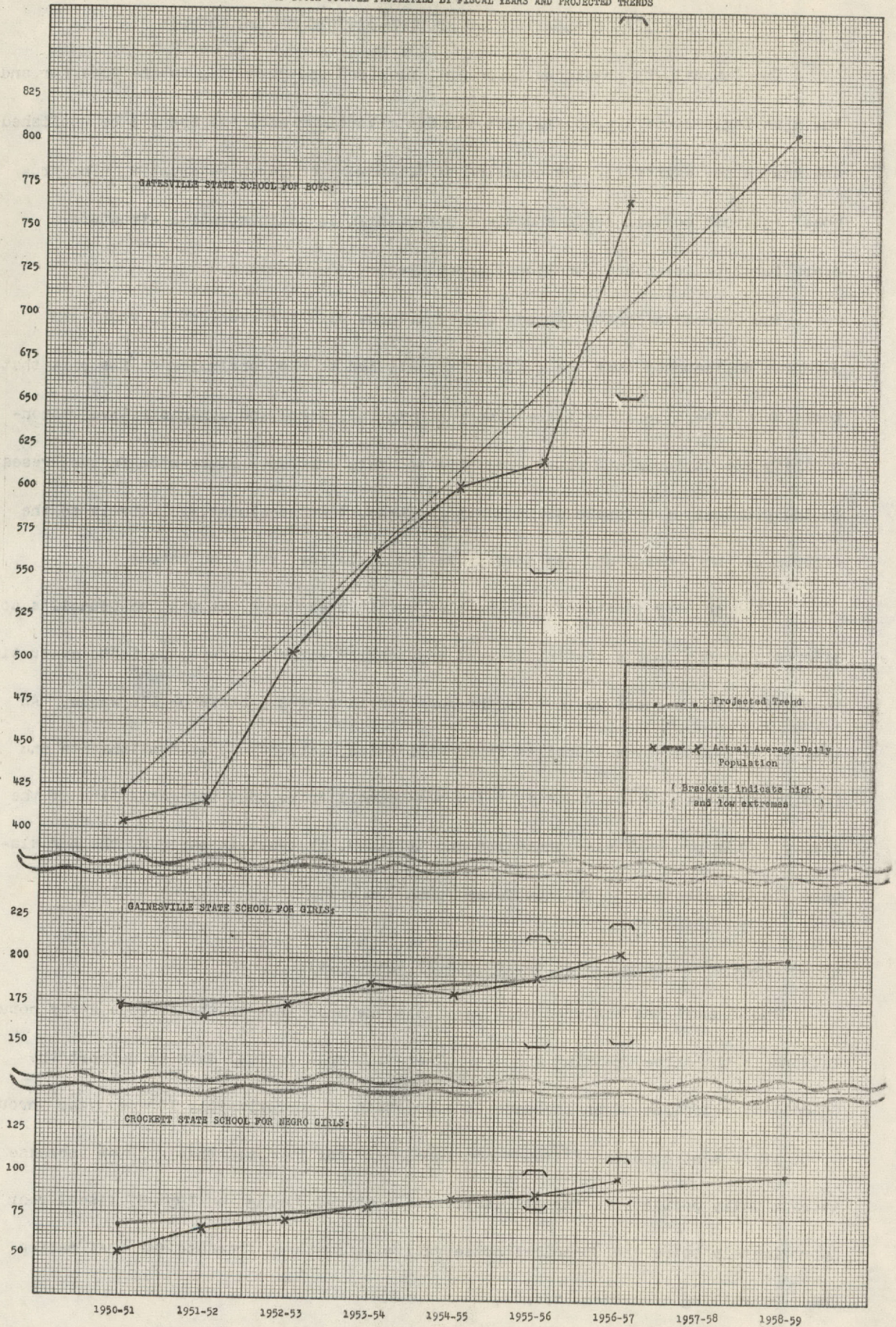
The Council's concern, study and experience with the problems of youth and juvenile delinquency over the past eight years led to the conclusion on its part that there should be a separate state agency having full legal and administrative responsibility for children and youth committed to State custody. State-wide factual research on the problems of juvenile delinquency in Texas, limited almost exclusively to the efforts of the Council and its staff, was the basis for this conclusion.

Although many facets of this problem remain unexplored, it was the Council's considered judgment that a continuation of any program without mature, periodic evaluation in terms of known facts was not in the best interest of the State or its wards. An attempt to evaluate the Council's responsibilities, activities, accomplishments and findings in terms of its objectives led the Council to propose reorganization of the agency. This proposal was considered and utilized, at least in part, by the Legislature in the creation of the new Texas Youth Council.

An Analysis of Average Daily Populations at the Schools

The Council has analyzed most carefully the increases in the average daily populations in the three Training Schools. There is ample factual data to support the Council's prediction of an increase in population of approximately 10% per year through 1960, if present commitment trends continue. It must be noted that a 19.4% increase in average daily populations for all facilities combined during the 1956-57 fiscal year was approximately twice the Council's conservative estimate of increase for that period under prevailing commitment trends.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS
OF YOUTH COUNCIL FACILITIES BY FISCAL YEARS AND PROJECTED TRENDS



Average daily populations at the three Training Schools have shown the following increases in recent years:

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Gatesville	403	416	503	567	602	617	768
Gainesville	171	165	174	186	179	190	203
Crockett	51	66	71	81	84	88	97

Maximum populations handled during the year vary from the average daily populations and are extremely significant in terms of housing facilities for the children. During the 1956-57 fiscal year the population at Gatesville State School ranged from a low of 654 to a high of 872; Gainesville State School from a low of 153 to a high of 223; Crockett State School from a low of 84 to a high of 111. The Gainesville and Crockett Schools are staffed and equipped to handle 180 and 100 children respectively. The Gatesville School, including the three new dormitories constructed and utilized during the year, is staffed and equipped to accommodate approximately 675 children. Excessively high commitments of new children to the Gatesville School, however, have precluded adequate housing, or training, with the facilities available. Most of the year there were approximately 200 more children in the School than the maximum number the facilities could serve effectively.

The Council must accept all juveniles legally committed to it by the Juvenile Courts of the State. Hence, over-crowded conditions at the Gatesville School have reduced the length of time a child may be kept in the training program and have resulted in early or premature releases and placement practices in order that new commitments might be accommodated at the School.

The 55th Legislature recognized the over-crowded conditions at the Gatesville School and appropriated funds for the construction of four dormitories, a school building and a cafeteria to accommodate approximately 160 younger boys in a separate unit to be constructed on State property at Gatesville. This unit, when completed, will be apart from the main campus and will help relieve the present over-crowded conditions but will not be sufficient to accommodate anticipated increases in commitments to the School.

Movements in Populations at the Training Schools

The movement of populations through the State Training Schools is a problem which has demanded careful analysis by the Council. Projected trends in admissions and releases for children in facilities administered by the Council were prepared during the 1955-56 fiscal year. At that time it was estimated that by 1960 there would be 132 children received into the schools each month and 125 children released each month. Average monthly admissions of 113 children were expected during the 1956-57 fiscal year for all the schools, An average of 152 children were actually admitted each month during 1956-57. There was an average of 137 children paroled each month for this period, which resulted in an accumulation of 15 children each month over the expected number for that period.

Since the facilities of the Youth Council are equipped to accommodate between 950 and 1,000 children at present, the serious problem of housing the children committed to the State is perhaps the most imminent one faced by the new Texas Youth Council.

Recidivism at Texas Training Schools

The return of a child to the State Training School for a second, third or fourth time is quite a serious problem to the Council. The Council has found through experience that rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents cannot be completely accomplished within the confines of a State Training School program. Such training must be followed by effective supervision in the community to which the child is released from the School. Constructive progress made while in the Training School is frequently lost within the first few weeks after release on parole, and both the money and effort expended are a total loss to the State as well as to the child.

The Council is concerned about recidivism because of the increasing number of children being returned to the schools on broken paroles. During the 1955-56 fiscal year there were 336 children returned to the Training Schools due to broken parole. During the 1956-57 fiscal year 507 children were returned for broken parole. The Council

considers the high rate of returns to the schools to be a direct result of (1) reduced training periods at the Schools, necessitated by over-crowded conditions, and (2) inadequate and/or lack of supervision for youngsters released on parole.

The number of children returned to the Training Schools for broken paroles during the last four year period are as follows:

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Gatesville	209	241	293	462
Gainesville	34	32	34	38
Crockett	2	8	9	7

Recidivism rates for the Training Schools are computed by comparing the number of children returned to the schools for breaking parole to the number of children released on parole during the same period. Recidivism rates for the last four year period show the following percentages:

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Gatesville	29%	28%	33%	34%
Gainesville	19%	20%	24%	22%
Crockett	3%	14%	14%	10%

Recommendations

In addition to its present program, related to the administration of the Training Schools and the retraining of children for better adjustment in their communities, the Council's evaluation of its stewardship reveals that increased efforts are required in the following areas of responsibility:

- (1) Improve planning for the placement of children released from the Schools.
- (2) Provide more adequate supervision and treatment of all children in custody at the Training Schools.
- (3) Provide adequate supervision of all parolees released from the Training Schools until they have been successfully rehabilitated in the community.
- (4) Offer assistance to courts, county probation departments and police departments on problems of juvenile delinquency control and prevention, detention problems and planning, and other preventive measures.

(5) Set up a minimum service in the collection and dissemination of statistics and information regarding delinquency over the state, movement of population in the institutions, etc.

(6) Maintain a minimum service in the keeping of records and the handling of inquiries and requests regarding juvenile delinquency as prescribed by the statutes.

If the new Texas Youth Council can be provided funds to employ the necessary staff to offer these basic services, it can fulfill its statutory obligations regarding the problems of delinquency in the state. It can fulfill its obligations in terms of the care and training of its wards, rehabilitation in the communities, and meet the requests of courts, counties and communities in providing the leadership which was the purpose and intent of the law.

OUT-OF-STATE PLACEMENTS

By reciprocal agreement all states assist each other in providing courtesy supervision for out-of-state parolees. These agreements are to the mutual benefit of all states and are cleared before a child is placed or received from the state holding legal jurisdiction. The State Youth Development Council has been the state-level agency which handles such matters in Texas.

During this fiscal year the Council gave service to 70 out-of-state referrals from 28 different states. After the initial investigation 51 of these cases were placed in Texas and supervision was arranged, while four were committed to Youth Council facilities. Texas placed 55 children in 24 other states. Forty-five children were placed during the current year and ten were carried over from previous years. During the year only three of these children broke parole and were returned to the Training Schools in Texas.

STATE-WIDE DELINQUENCY REPORT FOR 1956

Through the cooperation of the Juvenile Judges and County Probation Officers of Texas, who provide the necessary data on a voluntary basis, the State Youth Development Council has published an annual state-wide report on delinquency. In 1956 reports were received from 148 counties, representing 75% of the Juvenile Court age children in the state. These reports indicated a total of 22,204 cases of delinquency were handled by the courts during the year. These cases involved approximately 17,000 individual children, and 4,000 of this number were involved in two or more referrals during the year.

A delinquency rate of 20 children out of each 1,000 -- or 1 in each 50 -- was observed for Texas in 1956. Projecting this rate to include the 106 counties which did not report, the Youth Council estimated an additional 5,900 children were referred to the courts for delinquent acts. It seems evident that at least 23,000 individual children throughout the state were committing delinquencies serious enough to be brought to the attention of the Juvenile Courts during 1956.

The Youth Council noted that since 1952 there has been an increase of 13% in child population in the 10-17 year bracket. Based on the above facts, the number of children adjudged delinquent in Texas has increased 51% since 1952. If the present rate of increase continues, it can be predicted that over 30,000 children will be referred to the courts in 1960. It must be remembered that these statistics do not take into account a great number of unreported delinquencies.

A copy of the full report for 1956 will be furnished interested persons upon request.

REPORT ON THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS

Limitation of space will not permit a complete survey and description of each of the State Training Schools administered by the Council. Only the highlights of the program and some of the more significant changes and developments will be treated. A detailed financial statement has been made to the Governor and the Legislature, and a copy of the summary of this report will be found on page 31.

The statistical tables in this report afford a concise, complete and interesting picture of the children committed to the State Training Schools under Council jurisdiction, touching on various aspects of their lives, families, and causes of their troubles. They are also significant for comparisons of juvenile delinquency in the State as a whole with problems in any particular community. The same patterns are observed, the same causes, sources of referrals, status of family and education as has been noted and reported by the Council in past years.

It must be remembered that the State Youth Development Council and its facilities, the State Training Schools, could not control their intake, could not say which children they would accept or reject, but were required by statute to take all children committed within certain broad legal limits. In all cases these children represent the failures of our communities -- the ones for whom all other resources have been exhausted. The new Texas Youth Council faces these same problems with regard to its work with delinquent children.

TABLE I

WARDS OF THE STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
SEPTEMBER 1, 1949 - AUGUST 31, 1957

State Wards	Number of Children			
	Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
State Wards, September 1, 1949	620	400	136	84
Total Commitments to YDC Fiscal Years 1949 - 1957	6745	5139	1179	427
Total State Wards	7365	5539	1315	511
Total Discharges from YDC Fiscal Years 1949 - 1957	4788	3583	885	320
State Wards, August 31, 1957	2577	1956	430	191
Attached to schools	1160	858	213	89
Outside schools on parole	1417	1098	217	102

OVER 2500 CHILDREN ARE YOUTH COUNCIL WARDS AT END OF EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR

At the beginning of the fiscal year September 1, 1949, when the Youth Development Council assumed responsibility for the State Training Schools for delinquent children, there was a total enrollment of 620 children: 400 in the Gatesville School, 136 in the Gainesville School, and 84 in the Crockett School.

Since that time a total of 6745 children have been accepted by the Youth Council, making a total of 7365 state wards during its eight years of existence. Boys have led in numbers of commitments with 5539 boys being under care at the Gatesville School. The Gainesville School has had a total of 1315 white girls while the Crockett School has had a total of 511 negro girls for this eight year period.

There has been a total of 4788 discharges of children from the custody of the Youth Development Council during this period, leaving 2577 children as state wards on August 31, 1957. Of this number 1160 were attached to the three Training Schools while 1417 had been released on parole and placed under supervision throughout the state.

TABLE II

CASE MOVEMENT OF WARDS OF THE STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Case Movement	Number of Children			
	Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
State Wards, September 1, 1956	2181	1559	435	187
Outside of state schools under supervision, September 1, 1956 *	1136	845	195	96
Attached to schools, Sept. 1, 1956	1045	714	240	91
On absences (furlough, escape or transfer)	94	52	38	4
Present in schools, Sept. 1, 1956	951	662	202	87
Total Admissions During Year	1830 ^a	1557	201	72
First Admissions	1323	1095	163	65
Recommitments	19	13	5	1
Returns from Release (Parole)	488	449	33	6
Total Releases During Year	1715 ^b	1413	228	74
Releases under Supervision	1610	1352	190	68
Releases under Supervision while on absence from school	36	18	17	1
Discharged from Absence	69	43	21	5
Attached to schools, Aug. 31, 1957	1160	858	213	89
On absences (furlough, escape, or transfer)	77	40	34	3
Present in schools, Aug. 31, 1957	1083	818	179	86
Outside of state schools under supervision, August 31, 1957	1417	1098	217	102
State Wards, August 31, 1957	2577	1956	430	191

* 877 children who were outside state schools under supervision on September 1, 1956, were discharged from Youth Council custody during the year. Three boys from the Gatesville State School were discharged twice during the year.

^a Includes 1830 admissions of 1769 children. 61 boys from the Gatesville State School were admitted twice during the year.

^b Includes 1715 releases of 1678 children. 36 boys from the Gatesville State School and 1 girl from the Gainesville State School were released twice during the year.

NOTE: A release under supervision is a separation from the school. A discharge terminates jurisdiction from Youth Council custody for a given commitment.

TABLE III

ADMISSIONS BY SIZE OF COUNTY CHILD POPULATION
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Size of Child Population	Number of Counties	Child Population 1956-57*	Children Committed to YDC During Year				
			Total Number of Commitments	Rate per 10,000 Population	Recidivists		
					Number of Recidivists	Per Cent of Total Commitments	Rate per 10,000 Population
State Total	254	1,144,850	1830	16.0	507	28%	4.4
50,000 and more	4	360,971	754	20.9	196	26%	5.4
40,000 - 49,999	-0-						
30,000 - 39,999	2	65,371	166	25.4	64	39%	9.8
20,000 - 29,999	4	100,779	145	14.4	38	26%	3.8
10,000 - 19,999	7	97,259	193	19.8	65	34%	6.7
1,000 - 9,999	162	480,115	528	11.0	136	26%	2.8
Less than 1,000	75	40,355	44	10.9	8	18%	2.0

* Child population figures used here are for Juvenile Court ages (10-17 inclusive) and are based on scholastic population data for 1956-57 obtained from the Texas Education Agency.

TABLE IV

TYPE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Type Admission	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
First admission under first commitment	72.3	1323	1095	163	65
Re-admission	27.7	507	462	38	7
Return from active supervision	26.4	484	447	33	4
Return from inactive supervision	.1	1	0	0	1
Return from supervision--unknown if active or not	.2	3	2	0	1
Recommitment following discharge	1.0	19	13	5	1

TABLE V

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS
 SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Offense	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
Stealing	69.9	1280	1242	30	8
Auto theft	23.2	424	421	3	
Burglary	28.5	522	520	2	
Robbery	2.8	52	51	1	
Forgery	1.4	25	14	10	1
Other theft	14.0	257	236	14	7
Disobedience	10.8	198	70	87	41
School truancy	2.2	41	23	8	10
Running away	4.9	90	19	48	23
Ungovernable	3.7	67	28	31	8
Immoral Conduct	6.1	112	42	60	10
Vagrancy	.5	10	5	3	2
Sex offenses	5.6	102	37	57	8
Violence	4.8	88	80	3	5
Homicide or attempt	1.5	27	23	1	3
Injury to person	3.3	61	57	2	2
Other	7.8	143	118	20	5
Carelessness or mischief	2.7	49	45	2	2
Liquor or drugs	2.7	50	42	7	1
Other delinquent behavior	2.4	44	31	11	2
Not Reported	.5	9	5	1	3

TABLE VI

SOURCE OF REFERRAL OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Source	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
Probation Officer	9.3	171	9	98	64
Other court	.5	9		9	
Law enforcement officer	86.3	1579	1522	56	1
Parents or relatives	2.2	41	14	22	5
Local public welfare agency	.2	3	2	1	
Individual	.3	6	2	4	
State Dept. of Public Welfare	.2	3	1	2	
School	.6	11	5	6	
Other	.2	3	2	1	
Unknown	.2	4		2	2

TABLE VII

COURT HISTORY OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Court History	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
Previous court history	92.2	1688	1473	150	65
No previous court history	7.2	132	79	47	6
Unknown	.5	10	5	4	1

TABLE VIII

RACE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS
 SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Race	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
White	76.6	1401	1200	201	
English-speaking	45.1	825	669	156	
Spanish-speaking	31.5	576	531	45	
Negro	23.4	429	357		72

NOTE: The percentages of total population by race were essentially the same as for last year. However, in comparing the number of admissions by race this year with last year, the Council noted an increase of 229 English-speaking children or 38%; an increase of 168 Spanish-speaking children or 41%; and an increase of 119 negro children, representing a 39% increase.

White children of Juvenile Court age comprised 87.2% of the entire scholastic population, according to the Texas School Census for 1956-57. Negro children of the same age group comprised 12.8% of the total. The rate of admission per 10,000 white children for this age group was 14.0 this year (it was 10.3 last year). The rate per 10,000 negro children of this same age group was 29.2 this year (it was 21.7 last year).

TABLE IX

SEX OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS
 SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Sex	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
Boys	85.1	1557	1557		
Girls	14.9	273		201	72

TABLE X

AGE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Age in Years	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
10 Years	.5	9	9		
11 "	1.6	30	28		2
12 "	3.4	62	54	3	5
13 "	8.3	152	122	22	8
14 "	21.5	392	310	56	26
15 "	29.8	546	477	55	14
16 "	32.0	586	537	36	13
17 "	2.7	49	19	27	3
18 "	.2	4	1	2	1

NOTE: Median age for all schools was 15 years, 6 months. The median age for boys was 15 years, 6 months. The median age was 16 years, 5 months for white girls and 14 years, 10 months for negro girls.

TABLE XI

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Marital Status	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
Unmarried	6.2	113	99	3	11
Married, living together	35.1	642	579	51	12
Marriage intact, not living together	1.1	20	17	1	2
Divorced, separated or deserted	37.5	687	552	108	27
Father dead	12.2	224	193	23	8
Mother dead	5.3	97	78	12	7
Both parents dead	1.2	22	19	2	1
Unknown	1.4	25	20	1	4

TABLE XII

RELATIONSHIPS OF PERSONS WITH WHOM CHILDREN WERE LIVING
PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Child Living With	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
Two Parents	53.8	985	871	82	32
Both natural parents	32.9	603	558	35	10
Mother and stepfather	15.5	284	228	37	19
Father and stepmother	4.5	82	72	8	2
Adoptive parents	.9	16	13	2	1
One Parent	28.5	521	454	41	26
Mother only	24.4	446	389	33	24
Father only	4.1	75	65	8	2
Grandparents or Relatives	12.1	222	186	25	11
Grandparents	4.9	89	77	9	3
Other Relatives	7.2	133	109	16	8
Non-Relatives	5.5	100	46	52	2
Independent arrangement	1.7	32	10	22	
Foster family	1.4	24	15	7	2
Child care institution	1.7	32	20	12	
Elsewhere	.7	12	1	11	
Unknown	.1	2		1	1

TABLE XIII

RECORD OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN
PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

School Attendance	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
Regular Attendance	44.0	806	679	96	31
Irregular Attendance	53.9	985	843	102	40
Occasionally	53.1	971	832	101	38
Never	.8	14	11	1	2
Unknown	2.1	39	35	3	1

TABLE XIV

GRADE IN SCHOOL OF CHILDREN PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Grade	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1830	1557	201	72
No grade completed	.4	7	5	1	1
1st	1.4	26	26		
2nd	1.5	28	25	3	
3rd	4.0	73	70	1	2
4th	6.0	110	101	6	3
5th	10.0	183	168	9	6
6th	19.8	363	317	38	8
7th	20.4	373	307	49	17
8th	19.9	364	294	54	16
9th	9.6	176	146	23	7
10th	4.3	78	57	14	7
11th	.6	11	6	1	4
12th	.4	7	6	1	
Unknown	1.7	31	29	1	1

NOTE: The median grade for boys was 7.3 or the low 7th. Median grade for girls was 7.9, indicating the 7th grade nearly completed.

TABLE XV

CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS BY COUNTY AND TYPE ADMISSION
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

County	Scholastic Population (School Census) 1956-1957	Number of Children								
		Grand Total	Total		Gatesville State School for Boys		Gainesville State School for Girls		Crockett State School for Negro Girls	
			New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns
Total	1,144,850	1830	1323	507	1095	462	163	38	65	7
Per Cent		100%	72%	28%	60%	25%	9%	2%	3%	0.4%
Anderson	3,892									
Andrews	1,543	5	5		3		2			
Angelina	4,968	5	4	1	3	1	1			
Aransas	641	2	1	1	1			1		
Archer	875									
Armstrong	220									
Atascosa	3,146	2		2			2			
Austin	1,670	1		1			1			
Bailey	1,292									
Bandera	455	1	1		1					
Bastrop	2,416									
Baylor	748									
Bee	3,248	3	2	1		1	2			
Bell	9,365	9	6	3	5	3	1			
Bexar	77,060	131	98	33	89	30	7	2	2	1
Blanco	507									
Borden	115	1	1		1					
Bosque	1,340									
Bowie	8,328	2	2		2					
Brazoria	9,604	8	8		8					
Brazos	4,869	4	4		2		2			
Brewster	850	2	2		1		1			
Briscoe	472									
Brooks	1,443	3	3		3					
Brown	2,869	2	2		2					
Burleson	1,742									
Burnet	1,090	1	1		1					
Caldwell	2,661	2	1	1	1	1				
Calhoun	2,074									
Callahan	1,040									
Cameron	21,270	12	8	4	6	3	1	1	1	
Camp	1,141									
Carson	960									
Cass	3,604									
Castro	984									

NOTE: Scholastic population figures include only children of Juvenile Court age, i.e. 10 thru 17 years. Counties of original commitment are charged with returns from parole.

TABLE XV (continued)

County	Scholastic Population (School Census) 1956-1957	Number of Children								
		Grand Total	Total		Gatesville State School for Boys		Gainesville State School for Girls		Crockett State School for Negro Girls	
			New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns
Chambers	1,326									
Cherokee	9,944									
Childress	1,035	1	1		1					
Clay	1,021	1	1		1					
Cochran	968	2	2		1		1			
Coke	526									
Coleman	1,587	1	1		1					
Collin	5,185	3	2	1		1	2			
Collingsworth	1,014	2	2		2					
Colorado	2,491	1	1		1					
Comal	2,540	7	7		7					
Comanche	1,306	1		1		1				
Concho	507									
Cooke	2,976	9	8	1	6	1	2			
Coryell	2,350	3	2	1	1		1	1		
Cottle	593									
Crane	682	4	4		4					
Crockett	610	1		1						1
Crosby	1,480	6	3	3	2	2	1	1		
Culberson	396	1	1		1					
Dallam	931	1	1				1			
Dallas	96,891	329	252	77	231	73	11	3	10	1
Dawson	2,682	6	5	1	5	1				
Deaf Smith	1,666	2	2		2					
Delta	847									
Denton	4,895	3	2	1	2	1				
DeWitt	3,315	3	2	1	2	1				
Dickens	838	1	1		1					
Dimmitt	1,634									
Donley	667									
Duval	2,350									
Eastland	2,339	2	1	1	1	1				
Ector	10,062	28	18	10	16	10	1		1	
Edwards	393									
Ellis	5,541	4	1	3	1	3				
El Paso	34,364	116	72	44	65	42	7	2		
Erath	1,638	2	2		1		1			
Falls	2,950	3	2	1	2	1				
Fannin	3,228	5	3	2	2	2	1			
Fayette	2,561	1	1		1					

TABLE XV (continued)

County	Scholastic Population (School Census) 1956-1957	Number of Children								
		Grand Total	Total		Gatesville State School for Boys		Gainesville State School for Girls		Crockett State School for Negro Girls	
			New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns
Fisher	1,079	2	2		2					
Floyd	1,494	2	1	1	1	1				
Foard	456	1	1		1					
Fort Bend	5,019	5	4	1	3	1	1			
Franklin	525									
Freestone	1,925	1	1		1					
Frio	1,721									
Gaines	1,861	2	2		2					
Galveston	17,141	22	12	10	9	9	2	1	1	
Garza	883									
Gillespie	1,239	3	3		3					
Glasscock	160									
Goliad	824									
Gonzales	2,553	3	3		3					
Gray	3,784	14	11	3	3	3	6		2	
Grayson	8,603	20	14	6	11	4	3	2		
Gregg	9,142	7	5	2	5	2				
Grimes	1,954									
Guadalupe	3,778	2	1	1	1	1				
Hale	5,150	13	12	1	9	1	2		1	
Hall	1,131	3	3		3					
Hamilton	922	2		2		1		1		
Hansford	678									
Hardeman	1,157									
Hardin	3,224									
Harris	129,664	176	130	46	87	40	31	5	12	1
Harrison	6,732	9	8	1	7	1	1			
Hartley	144	1	1		1					
Haskell	1,498	1		1		1				
Hays	3,072	6	6		6					
Hemphill	362	1	1		1					
Henderson	2,923	2	1	1	1	1				
Hidalgo	28,730	2	2		2					
Hill	3,289	7	6	1	5	1	1			
Hockley	3,268	7	6	1	5	1	1			
Hood	645									
Hopkins	2,426	2	2		2					
Houston	2,587	2	2		1				1	
Howard	4,271	18	12	6	9	6	3			
Hudspeth	472									
Hunt	4,507	13	12	1	11	1	1			
Hutchinson	4,821	2	2				2			
Irion	186									
Jack	933									
Jackson	2,258	4	4		4					

TABLE XV (continued)

County	Scholastic Population (School Census) 1956-1957	Number of Children								
		Grand Total	Total		Gatesville State School for Boys		Gainesville State School for Girls		Crockett State School for Negro Girls	
			New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns
Jasper	3,296	4	2	2	2	2				
Jeff Davis	265									
Jefferson	29,610	61	50	11	36	11	5		9	
Jim Hogg	800									
Jim Wells	5,113	7	5	2	5	2				
Johnson	4,236	9	4	5	1	5	3			
Jones	2,569	6	2	4	2	4				
Karnes	2,279									
Kaufman	3,650	2	2		2					
Kendall	731	2	1	1	1	1				
Kenedy	99									
Kent	145									
Kerr	1,665	6	6		6					
Kimble	474									
King	95									
Kinney	315									
Kleberg	3,640	6	5	1	4	1	1			
Knox	1,152									
Lamar	4,603	3	1	2	1	2				
Lamb	3,146									
Lampasas	1,175									
LaSalle	1,067									
Lavaca	2,372									
Lee	1,308									
Leon	1,627	1	1		1					
Liberty	4,375	2		2		1		1		
Limestone	2,584									
Lipscomb	439									
Live Oak	1,191	4	3	1	3	1				
Llano	502	1		1		1				
Loving	17									
Lubbock	16,520	33	23	10	17	10	5		1	
Lynn	1,494									
Madison	866									
Marion	1,297	2	2		1				1	
Martin	720	2	2		2					
Mason	510									
Matagorda	3,474	4	2	2	1	2	1			
Maverick	2,252									
McCulloch	1,190									
McLennan	17,248	41	25	16	22	16	2		1	
McMullin	126									
Medina	2,895	4	1	3	1	3				
Menard	350									
Midland	6,926	21	14	7	14	7				

TABLE XV (continued)

County	Scholastic Population (School Census) 1956-1957	Number of Children								
		Grand Total	Total		Gatesville State School for Boys		Gainesville State School for Girls		Crockett State School for Negro Girls	
			New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns
Milam	3,148	1	1		1					
Mills	556	1	1		1					
Mitchell	1,614									
Montague	1,894									
Montgomery	3,798	11	9	2	6	1	3	1		
Moore	2,384	1		1				1		
Morris	1,758	1	1		1					
Motley	443									
Nacogdoches	3,909									
Navarro	4,928	3	1	2	1	2				
Newton	1,530	1		1		1				
Nolan	2,750	2	1	1					1	1
Nueces	31,007	50	30	20	26	20	3		1	
Ochiltree	789									
Oldham	401									
Orange	7,629	13	12	1	11	1			1	
Palo Pinto	2,434	7	3	4	1	4	2			
Panola	2,565									
Parker	2,791	1		1		1				
Parmer	1,295									
Pecos	1,635	2	2		1		1			
Polk	2,038	2	2		2					
Potter	13,509	46	36	10	30	8	5	2	1	
Presidio	904	1		1		1				
Rains	446									
Randall	831	4	3	1	3	1				
Reagan	645	4	4		3		1			
Real	154									
Red River	2,299	3	1	2	1	2				
Reeves	2,544	3	3		3					
Refugio	1,707	7	5	2	4	2	1			
Roberts	113									
Robertson	2,559									
Rockwall	890									
Runnels	1,983	3	2	1	1	1	1			
Rusk	4,935	3	2	1	2	1				
Sabine	1,104	5	4	1	4	1				
San Augustine	1,143									
San Jacinto	914	4	4		3				1	
San Patricio	7,269	8	6	2	6	2				
San Saba	877									
Schleicher	357									
Scurry	2,891	3	3		3					
Shackelford	499									
Shelby	3,023									

TABLE XV (continued)

County	Scholastic Population (School Census) 1956-1957	Number of Children								
		Grand Total	Total		Gatesville State School for Boys		Gainesville State School for Girls		Crockett State School for Negro Girls	
			New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns	New	Returns
Sherman	365									
Smith	10,648	7	3	4	3	4				
Sommervell	281									
Starr	3,086	1	1		1					
Stephens	1,016	1	1				1			
Sterling	175	3	3		3					
Stonewall	446									
Sutton	501	1	1		1					
Swisher	1,537	1	1		1					
Tarrant	57,356	118	78	40	59	34	9	5	10	1
Taylor	9,637	16	16		10		4		2	
Terrell	375									
Terry	2,107	2	2		2					
Throckmorton	347									
Titus	2,171	1		1		1				
Tom Green	7,780	27	15	12	12	10	3	2		
Travis	21,169	70	47	23	38	18	5	4	4	1
Trinity	1,184									
Tyler	1,708									
Upshur	2,597	1	1				1			
Upton	1,028	2	2				2			
Uvalde	2,811									
Val Verde	2,940	6	3	3	3	3				
Van Zandt	2,617									
Victoria	6,134	1	1		1					
Walker	2,124	2	2		2					
Waller	1,594	5	3	2	3	2				
Ward	1,917	4	4		4					
Washington	2,444	1	1		1					
Webb	9,829	5	3	2	3	2				
Wharton	5,801	14	10	4	9	4			1	
Wheeler	1,208	1		1		1				
Wichita	12,131	16	11	5	7	3	4	2		
Wilbarger	2,261	2	1	1	1	1				
Willacy	3,415	3	2	1	2	1				
Williamson	4,770	1		1		1				
Wilson	2,156	1	1		1					
Winkler	1,587	3	2	1	2	1				
Wise	1,833									
Wood	2,666	1	1		1					
Yoakum	1,082	2	1	1	1	1				
Young	1,998									
Zapata	617									
Zavala	2,079									

TABLE XVI

REASON FOR SEPARATION OF CHILDREN RELEASED FROM STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Reason Separated	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1646	1370	207	69
Satisfactory Adjustment Done all possible with present staff & facilities	96.3	1585	1329	191	65
Released for delivery of child	1.3	22	6	12	4
Placed in other institution in state	.1	1		1	
Placed out of state	.1	1	1		
Feebleminded	.2	3	2	1	
Return of out-of-state ward to court of jurisdiction	.2	3	3		
Released to Immigration authorities	.5	9	8	1	
Request of court	.9	15	15		
	.4	7	6	1	

TABLE XVII

SUPERVISOR TO WHOM CHILDREN RELEASED FROM STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Supervisor	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1646	1370	207	69
Probation Officer	75.6	1245	1014	171	60
Child Welfare Worker	.6	10	8	2	
Public Assistance Worker	16.3	268	244	20	4
Private agency	.1	1	1		
Out-of-state agency	3.5	58	46	9	3
Committing Judge	.5	8	8		
Other	.2	3	3		
None	3.2	53	46	5	2

TABLE XVIII

PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN RELEASED FROM STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Placement	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1646	1370	207	69
Two Parents	52.8	869	763	91	15
Both natural parents	30.7	505	459	42	4
Mother and stepfather	16.0	263	218	39	6
Father and stepmother	5.0	83	71	7	5
Adoptive parents	1.1	18	15	3	
One Parent	27.9	459	366	56	37
Mother only	24.7	407	324	51	32
Father only	3.2	52	42	5	5
Grandparents or Relatives	14.6	240	191	38	11
Grandparents	4.9	80	66	11	3
Other Relatives	9.7	160	125	27	8
Non-Relatives	3.4	56	31	19	6
Independent arrangement	.1	2		2	
Foster family	1.3	21	13	3	5
Child care institution	.1	2	1	1	
Elsewhere	1.9	31	17	13	1
No Plan	1.3	22	19	3	

TABLE XIX

FAMILY OF PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN RELEASED FROM STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Family of Placement	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	1646	1370	207	69
Same family and county	70.8	1166	1028	101	37
Same family, different county	4.3	70	54	12	4
Different family, same county	10.2	168	104	50	14
Different family and county	9.8	162	125	29	8
Same family, different situation in same county	3.2	53	38	9	6
Same family, different situation in different county	.3	5	2	3	
Not applicable	1.3	22	19	3	

TABLE XX

LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE OF CHILDREN RELEASED FROM STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Months in School	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total *	100.0%	1588	1319	201	68
1 - 3 Months	4.9	78	76	2	
4 - 6 "	46.2	734	730	2	2
7 - 9 "	22.3	354	338	15	1
10 - 12 "	13.1	208	104	100	4
13 - 15 "	6.4	101	33	46	22
16 - 18 "	3.2	51	14	20	17
19 - 21 "	1.7	27	8	6	13
22 - 24 "	1.3	20	10	3	7
Over 24 Months	.9	15	6	7	2

* 58 children released prior to normal time of release not included.

NOTE: Average time under care at each school during the year was:

Gatesville State School for Boys	6.2 months
Gainesville State School for Girls	12.5 "
Crockett State School	16.9 "
Average for all schools	6.9 "

TABLE XXI

TIME LAPSE BETWEEN RELEASE AND RETURN OF RECIDIVISTS TO STATE SCHOOLS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Months Out of School	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	507	462	38	7
0 - 4 Months	53.3	270	246	21	3
5 - 8 "	24.9	126	117	9	
9 - 12 "	10.1	51	49	2	
13 - 16 "	4.9	25	19	4	2
17 - 20 "	3.2	16	14	2	
21 - 24 "	2.2	11	9		2
25 - 28 "	1.0	5	5		
Over 28 Months	.6	3	3		

NCTE: Median time out of school between admissions was 4 months, 21 days for boys, and 6 months, 24 days for girls. This median time was one month less time out for boys and one month longer time out for girls than last year.

TABLE XXII

MEDIAN TIME OUT OF SCHOOL BETWEEN RELEASE AND READMISSION OF CHILDREN
RETURNED FOR PAROLE VIOLATIONS BY OFFENSE AND SEX
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Reason of Commitment	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Median (Mo)	Per Cent of Total	Median (Mo)	Per Cent of Total	Median (Mo)	Per Cent of Total
Average--Total	4.7	100%	4.7	100%	6.8	100%
Auto theft	3.9	23%	3.9	25%	9.0	4%
Stealing	5.0	46%	5.0	50%	6.6	13%
Disobedience	5.4	9%	7.0	5%	4.3	49%
Immoral Conduct	6.0	5%	6.0	4%	9.5	16%
Violence	4.5	5%	4.0	6%	6.0	2%
Other	4.8	12%	4.4	12%	6.0	16%

NOTE: Children committing delinquencies involving violations of property rights of others usually return sooner than those involved in behavior problems.

TABLE XXIII

MEDIAN TIME OUT OF SCHOOL BETWEEN RELEASE AND READMISSION OF CHILDREN
RETURNED FOR PAROLE VIOLATIONS BY RACE AND SEX
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

RACE	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Median (Mo)	Per Cent of Total	Median (Mo)	Per Cent of Total	Median (Mo)	Per Cent of Total
Average--Total	4.7	100%	4.7	100%	6.8	100%
English-speaking	4.8	43%	4.8	41%	5.0	64%
Spanish-speaking	4.6	32%	4.7	34%	4.0	20%
Negro	4.9	25%	4.9	25%	11.0	16%

NOTE: Over-all time out between admissions was observed to be shorter for Spanish-speaking children, who comprised 32% of the total recidivists; slightly longer for English-speaking children, who comprised 43% of the total; and longest for negro children, who comprised 25% of the total number of recidivists.

TABLE XXIV

DISCHARGES OF CHILDREN FROM CUSTODY OF YOUTH COUNCIL
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Reason for Discharge	Per Cent of Total	Number of Children			
		Total	Gatesville State School for Boys	Gainesville State School for Girls	Crockett State School for Negro Girls
Total	100.0%	946	711	173	62
Satisfactory Adjustment	56.8	538	398	100	40
Satisfactory Adjustment	48.5	459	320	100	39
Enlisted in military service	8.3	79	78		1
Unsatisfactory Adjustment	15.7	148	133	11	4
Committed to State Pen	3.6	34	34		
Unsatisfactory Adjustment	3.6	34	25	5	4
Released to Federal authorities	1.2	11	11		
Recommitted by court of another county	.2	2	1	1	
Recommitted by court of same county	.5	5	1	4	
Conviction by Criminal Court	6.6	62	61	1	
Adjustment Unknown	16.5	156	110	37	9
Whereabouts unknown	12.6	119	77	34	8
Dismissed by supervising agency	3.9	37	33	3	1
Handicapped	2.0	19	10	4	5
Feebleminded	.7	7	5		2
Mental Illness	1.2	11	5	3	3
Dependent & neglected	.1	1		1	
Miscellaneous	9.0	85	60	21	4
Alien	1.5	14	14		
Request of court	.6	6	4	2	
Ward of another state	2.7	25	20	3	2
Done all possible with staff & facilities	3.7	35	18	15	2
Death	.5	5	4	1	

NOTE: During the current year girls were retained on a supervisory status for approximately 13.5 months before final discharge. Boys were retained 11.4 months.

TABLE XXV

SUMMARY OF OPERATING EXPENSE
 SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 - AUGUST 31, 1957

Facility	Average Number of Children	Net Operating Expense	
		Total	Per Child
TOTAL	1,068	\$1,289,279.10	
Central Office, Austin		47,350.42	
Colored Girls Training School, Crockett	97	112,703.00	1,161.89
Gainesville State School for Girls	203	284,730.41	1,402.61
Gatesville State School for Boys	768	844,495.27	1,099.60



