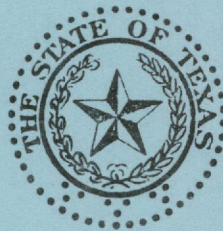


# TEXAS JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS FOR 1971

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A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE  
CASES REFERRED TO PARTICIPATING  
COUNTIES BASED UPON THE  
NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF  
TEXAS JUVENILE COURTS TO THE  
TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL.



## THE 1971 REPORT IN BRIEF

- The Youth Council received voluntary reports from 213 counties containing approximately 92% of all juvenile court age children in the state. In those 213 counties a total of 49,227 individual children were handled in 60,856 cases of juvenile delinquency.
- Local efforts in juvenile work have been more intensive during 1971. Emphasis has been placed on public discussion, educating citizens, and increasing social services for potential delinquents.
- ...the twenty-seven largest counties of the state yielded 77% of the juvenile referrals made in 1971.
- Approximately 80% of the total number of children referred for delinquency during 1971 were between thirteen and sixteen years of age.
- The average age of male delinquent referrals was 14.4 years. The average age of female delinquent referrals was 14.8 years.
- 72% of all referrals were boys, 28% were girls.
- The majority of boys (39%) were referred for stealing. The majority of girls (51%) were referred for disobedience.
- 86% of all referrals were received from law enforcement personnel.
- Between the time of referral and the time of disposition 49% of the children referred for delinquency in 1971 were detained in a place other than their own home....The average detention time was two days.
- Written petitions were filed in one out of four referrals, and a formal (official) court order disposing of each case was issued by the judge. Less formal action--termed unofficial handling--was possible in the remaining three out of four cases....

TEXAS JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS FOR 1971

A Brief Analysis of Juvenile Cases  
Referred to Participating Counties  
Based Upon the Nineteenth Report  
of Texas Juvenile Courts

PRESENTED BY THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL

Sam Houston State Office Building  
201 East 14th Street  
Austin, Texas

December, 1972



This report was printed as a vocational training project by the printing classes of Mountain View School for Boys. Questions concerning its content should be directed to the Texas Youth Council Central Office, 201 East 14th Street in Austin, Texas 78701.



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# **ANALYSIS OF DATA**







## ANALYSIS OF DATA

INTRODUCTION. For the nineteenth consecutive year, the Texas Youth Council is presenting statistics concerning juvenile delinquency in Texas. These statistics, required by Section 34 of the Texas Youth Council Act (Article 5143d, V.T.C.S.), are based on data obtained from juvenile authorities--data reflecting the incidence and disposition of complaints, arrests, informations and petitions.

This year, as in the past, a questionnaire asking for data about juvenile referrals was mailed to each juvenile court and juvenile probation department in Texas. THE COUNCIL RECEIVED VOLUNTARY RESPONSES FROM 213 COUNTIES CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 93% OF ALL JUVENILE COURT AGE CHILDREN IN THE STATE.

A juvenile offender, according to Texas' Juvenile Court Act (Article 2338, V.T.C.S.), is

" . . . any female person over the age of ten (10) years and under the age of eighteen (18) years and any male person over the age of ten (10) years and under the age of seventeen (17) years . . . ."

In 1971, the 213 counties returning reports contained 1,588,536\* young people within these age ranges.

In those 213 counties, a total of 49,227 individual children were handled in 60,856 referrals for juvenile delinquency. Comparing the number of individual children to the juvenile court age population of reporting counties resulted in the 1971 DELINQUENCY REFERRAL RATE OF 31 CHILDREN PER 1,000: a decrease from last year's rate of 32 children per 1,000.

To estimate the total number of delinquent youth within the state, the delinquency rate for reporting counties was applied to the number of juvenile court age children living in the non-reporting counties and the result was added to the reported number of individual youngsters handled. This computation revealed the possibility of an additional 4,098 children referred to juvenile authorities in the 42 non-reporting counties, for an ESTIMATED TOTAL REFERRAL TO TEXAS JUVENILE AUTHORITIES IN 1971 OF 53,225 CHILDREN.

THE LIMITATIONS OF JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS. Certain variable factors have been noted in the collection and preparation of useful and accurate juvenile court statistics. These factors, which may influence the data collected from individual courts, include

- (1) the organization, scope, and policy of an individual court;
- (2) the availability of local agencies (other than the juvenile courts and probation departments) to detect pre-delinquent activities, to receive pre-delinquent referrals, and to treat potential delinquents;

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\* All statewide juvenile population figures in this report are estimated. The second paragraph of THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DELINQUENT YOUTH on Page 4 explains the method of estimation.



- (3) the availability of community services aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency and youth crime;
- (4) differing methods of law enforcement, crime detection, and reporting techniques;
- (5) differing community and parental attitudes toward the behavior (and what constitutes the misbehavior) of a child;
- (6) differing community and parental attitudes toward law enforcement efforts and problems; and
- (7) the size and density of a county's population and its social, cultural, and economic composition.

The key to understanding delinquency is correct measurement and understanding of youthful behavior patterns. By measuring court action taken in delinquency cases, only the magnitude and distribution of the problem can be seen.

It is important to note the increasing number of probation departments and other court-appointed personnel employed by Texas counties to deal with juvenile offenders, because expanded local resources are evidence of a public with more awareness of the behavioral problems presented by delinquent youth. Compared to prior years, local efforts in juvenile work have been more intensive during 1971. Emphasis has been placed on stimulating public discussion, educating citizens, and increasing social services for potential delinquents. Such programs have helped troubled youngsters and focused attention on their problems.

The Texas Youth Council has published a plan outlining the development of a system for juvenile data analysis and use. It proposes the collection of basic data about every individual referred to a Texas court for delinquency. With such data, the in-depth analysis and evaluation of juvenile social development and behavioral patterns is possible. Coupled with up-to-the-minute reporting of court action, these analyses and evaluations can assist local authorities in their decision-making: community rehabilitative and preventive programs can become more effective, and the limitations of these statistics can be minimized.

THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DELINQUENT YOUTH. The Texas Youth Council first attempted to gather state-wide information on juvenile referrals in 1952. Seventeen county juvenile probation departments participated in that initial study. In 1971, responses were received from 85% of TEXAS COUNTIES CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 93% OF THE STATE'S TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION. The Council believes that such coverage represents an adequate sample upon which to base their estimates.

Since scholastic censuses are no longer required annually, the Council's basis for estimating county juvenile populations has changed. Estimates in this report (shown in TABLE 1) are based on 1975-1990 population projections for Texas counties made by the Population Research Center of the University of Texas at Austin. Rates of increase or decrease in total county populations between 1970 and 1975 have been prorated annually and applied to 1970 county juvenile populations (the last year for which scholastic censuses are available). Two assumptions have been made: (1) an equal number of males and females, and (2) a slightly decreasing birth rate.



ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DELINQUENT YOUTH IN TEXAS DURING 1971.  
(Chart 1)

The estimated number of delinquent children and the estimated juvenile population for each year are shown in parentheses below the chart.

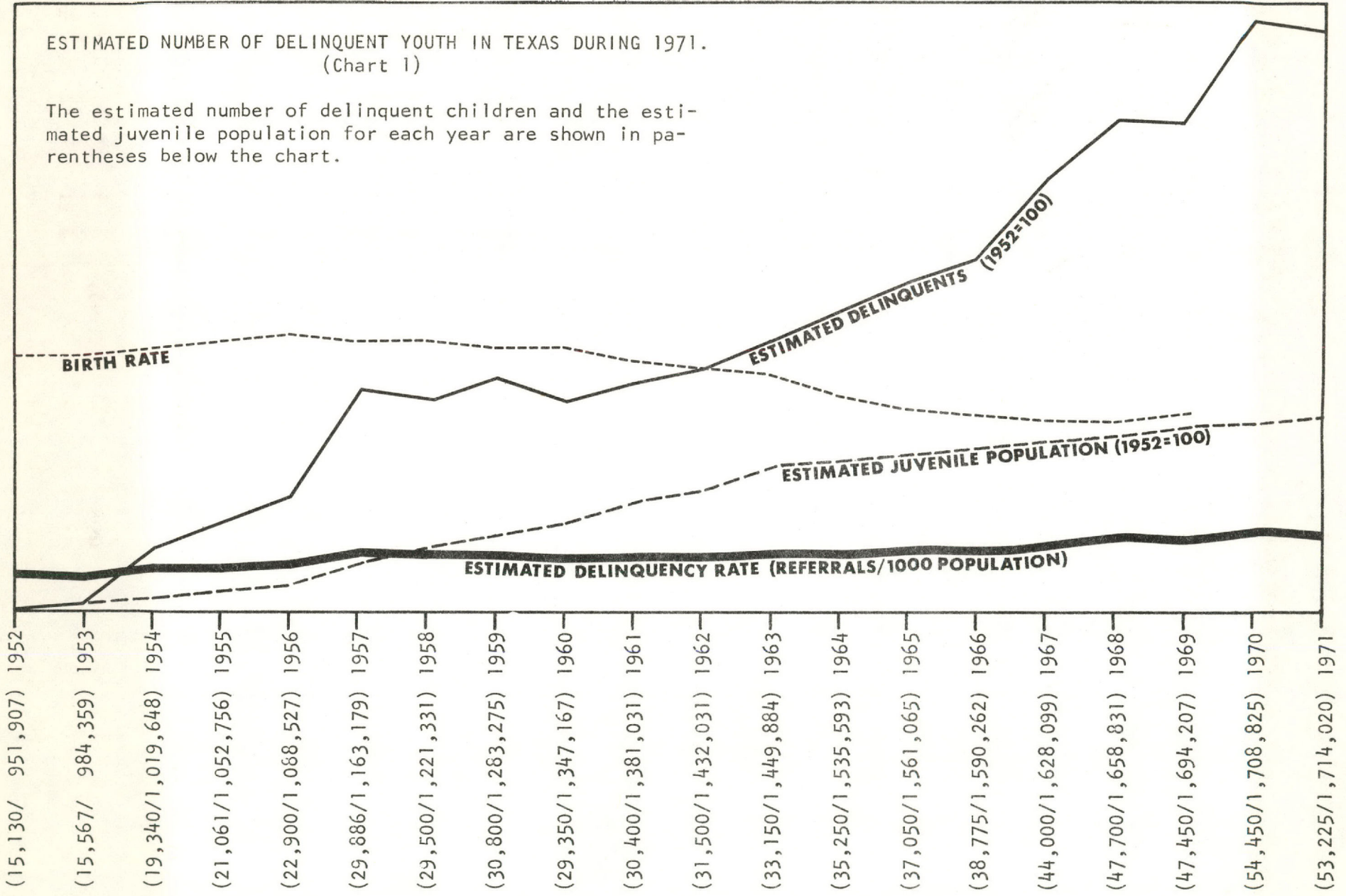




CHART 1 compares the estimated number of delinquent children to the juvenile population of Texas for each year since the reporting of juvenile court statistics began. While the total number of delinquency referrals has increased dramatically since 1952, its rise as a proportion of juvenile population has been more gradual. It is possible that the declining birth rate (influencing juvenile population ten to sixteen years after the rate's calculation) will depress delinquency referrals in the future. Thus, statistically speaking this may now be a peak period for delinquent activity.

As noted in the introduction, the total number of delinquent youth in Texas is estimated by applying the delinquency rate for reporting counties to the number of juvenile court age children living in non-reporting counties, and adding the result to the reported total of children handled. Since reporting counties accounted for more than 90% of Texas' juvenile court age population and because experience has shown a direct relationship between juvenile population and delinquent referrals, the Council feels that its estimate of total delinquency in the state is accurate.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENT POPULATION. In the judgement of the Youth Council, a direct relationship exists between population areas and the incidence of delinquency. That judgement is based upon past and present comparisons of juvenile population with reported data. TABLE 3 (on Page 24) shows that the 27 most-densely populated counties accounted for 74% of the state's juvenile population and 77% of all individual delinquency referrals in the state. All but three of these counties contain a city or metropolitan area of more than 50,000 population, and the three remaining counties are adjacent to metropolitan areas.\*

THE AGE AND SEX OF DELINQUENT REFERRALS. TABLE 5 on Page 26 shows that approximately 80% of the total number of children referred for delinquency during 1971 were between thirteen and sixteen years of age. 50% of all referrals were children aged fifteen and sixteen years. The average age of male delinquent referrals was 14 years and 5 months. The average age of female delinquent referrals was 14 years and 10 months. Aside from those for whom no sex was reported, 72% of all referrals were boys and 28% were girls.

THE REASONS FOR DELINQUENCY REFERRAL. In Texas, a "delinquent child" is defined by the Juvenile Court Act (Article 2338, Section 1, V.T.C.S.) as any female person between the ages of ten and eighteen and any male person between the ages of ten and seventeen

- "(a) who violates any penal law of this State of the grade of felony;
- (b) or who violates any penal law of this State of the grade or misdemeanor where the punishment prescribed for such offense may be by confinement in jail;
- (c) or who habitually violates any penal law of this State of the grade of misdemeanor where the punishment prescribed for such offense is by pecuniary fine only;

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\* Twenty-four of the counties are designated standard metropolitan statistical areas ranging in population from 67,813 to 1,985,031.



- (d) or who habitually violates any penal ordinance or a political subdivision of this State;
- (e) or who habitually violates a compulsory school attendance law of this State;
- (f) or who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others;
- (g) or who habitually associates with vicious and immoral persons."

For convenience in reporting the reasons for referral in delinquency cases, the Texas Youth Council utilizes nine broad headings, with offenses classified as follows:

ALCOHOL-DRUG VIOLATIONS:	use or possession of alcohol or drugs, including glue sniffing.
DISOBEDIENCE:	bad language, incorrigibility, run-away, truancy, ungovernability, other disobedience.
IMMORAL CONDUCT:	all sex offenses, bad associates, curfew violation, late hours, loitering, vagrancy, wandering the streets.
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF:	arson, carrying weapons, destroying property, disturbing the peace, false fire alarms, fighting, gambling, tampering with the mail, throwing rocks, trespassing, vandalism window peeping, other acts of malicious mischief.
STEALING:	auto theft, burglary, forgery, fraud, robbery, shoplifting, swindling, unlawful entry, other thefts.
VIOLENCE:	assault, attempted homicide, attempted suicide, homicide, injury to person, involuntary manslaughter, kidnapping.
OTHER OFFENSES:	lying, resisting arrest, slandering, traffic violations, any other offense.

TABLE 6 on Page 26 indicates, by sex, the distribution of reasons for referring children to juvenile authorities in 1971. Most boys (39%) were referred for stealing. Most girls (51%) were referred for disobedience.

THE SOURCE OF DELINQUENCY REFERRALS. The referral of children to juvenile authorities was made by law enforcement personnel in the vast majority (86%) of instances. TABLE 7 on Page 26 presents the primary sources of referral reported for 61,032 cases during 1971.

THE DETENTION OF DELINQUENCY REFERRALS. Between the time of referral and the time of disposition 49% of the children referred for delinquency in 1971 were detained in a place other than their own home. Detention of from one to forty-five days in facilities provided by the county was reported for 23,877 individuals: 5,005 were housed in the juvenile detention quarters of a jail, 18,684 in a county detention home, 78 in boarding homes paid for by the county, and 110 in other places. The average detention time was two days.



THE DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENCY REFERRALS. Out of a total of 62,929 referrals, juvenile judges and probation officers reported disposition in 97% of the cases. TABLE 8 on Page 27 summarizes those dispositions.

Written petitions were filed in one out of four referrals, and a formal (official) court order disposing of each case was issued by the judge. Less formal action--termed UNOFFICIAL HANDLING--was possible in the remaining three out of four cases. Less serious behavioral problems were adjusted at the time of initial referral.

The proportion of cases handled officially was slightly higher in the courts of smaller counties than in those of urban areas because, theoretically, in a smaller county the juvenile judge is frequently the only person available to counsel with children who come in conflict with the law. Reports submitted for 1971 indicated that 23% of the referrals in counties having a juvenile population of more than 10,000 were handled officially, while 27% of referrals in counties with juvenile populations of less than 10,000 were handled officially.

TABLE 9 on Page 29 compares disposition by method of handling.

THE FINDINGS OF OTHER AGENCIES. Figures on juvenile referrals by Texas Law enforcement personnel during 1971 have been released by the TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY. Reports received by that agency from 176 urban jurisdictions and 105 rural jurisdictions, when projected according to population, showed 80,000 juvenile contacts made between January 1 and December 31, 1971. Comparing the contact figure, adjusted by the ratio of individuals to referrals reported by juvenile courts, with a total juvenile population figure of 1,713,950 indicates A 1971 JUVENILE CONTACT RATE OF 38 CHILDREN PER 1,000. Of children referred to juvenile courts, 86% (or 27 per 1,000) are referred by law enforcement personnel. Thus, approximately 29% of children contacted by law enforcement officers are not referred to juvenile courts.

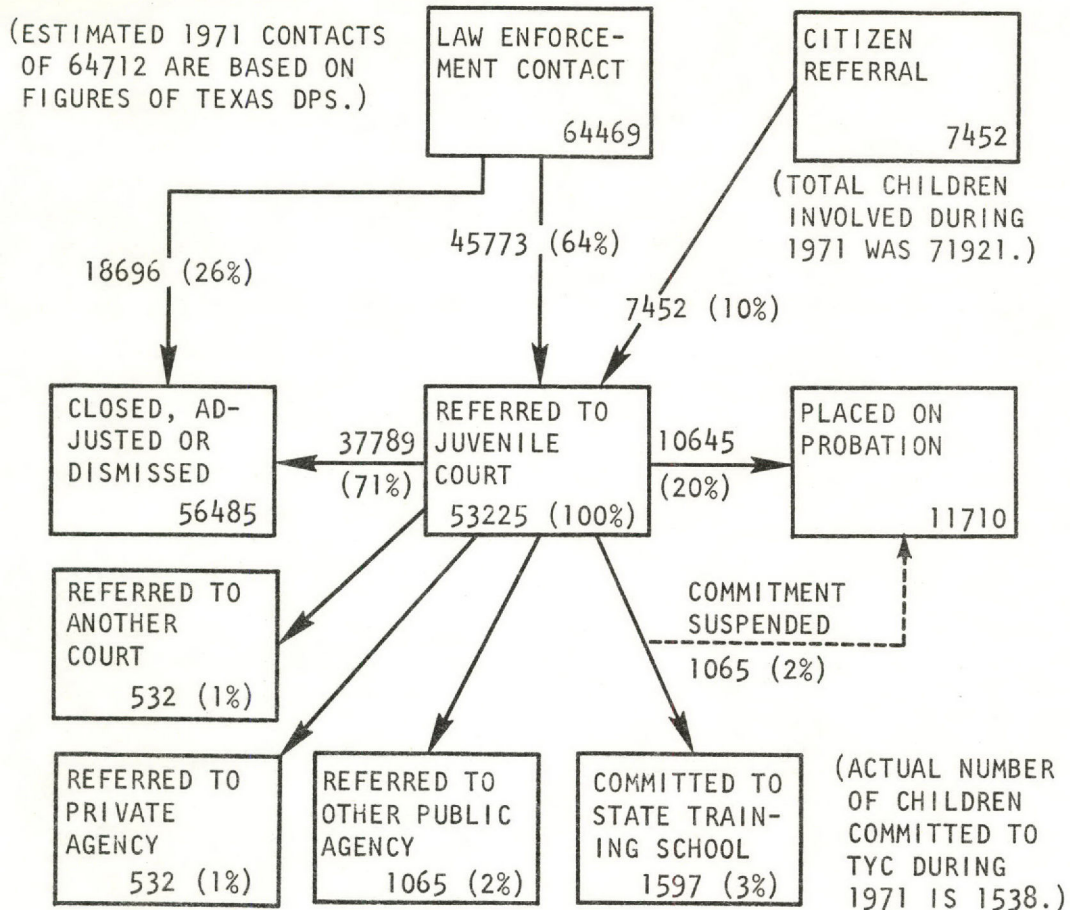
THE UNITED STATES CHILDREN'S BUREAU conducts an annual study of juvenile referrals on a nation-wide basis. Published findings (contained in their latest bulletin, JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS FOR 1970), reveal dispositions of 1,052,000 juvenile delinquency cases. The number of children involved in delinquency matters is estimated at 907,000: 28 children per 1,000 when compared to the national population aged ten through seventeen.

In 1970, the number of delinquency cases rose 6% from the previous year--child population between the ages of ten and seventeen rose only 2%. (The 6% increase during 1970 was slightly lower than a 10% increase during 1969.) The increase in cases of delinquency reported to the Children's Bureau between 1960 and 1970 was 106%, compared to a 28% increase in the number of juvenile court age children. In that same period, the estimated number of Texas delinquents rose by 166% and juvenile population increased 42%.

Urban and semi-urban courts experienced increases of relatively the same proportion (6%), but rural courts experienced a 13% increase in the number of cases. Increases in girls' cases more than doubled increases in boys' cases: girls' cases increased by 10% and boys' cases increased by 5% over those of 1969. Delinquency still remains primarily a boys' problem, with males referred to juvenile court almost three times as often as females.



MOVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.  
(Chart 2)



Approximately 55% of the delinquency cases referred to juvenile courts in 1970 were handled nonjudicially (referred to as "unofficial" in Texas reports). The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 children aged ten through seventeen) was 32.3 in 1970 and 30.9 in 1969. The rate increased from 20.1 in 1960 to 32.3 in 1970. The delinquency rate in 1970 was three times higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The 1970 edition of the Uniform Crime Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that juvenile arrests for all types of offenses have doubled between 1960 and 1969. For a group of offenses, generally accepted as being the most serious crimes and selected for their being most reliably reported (criminal homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery), the increase between 1960 and 1969 was found to be 148%. All groups of offenses (trivial to serious) seem to be increasing--the most serious ones showing substantially greater increases.

THE MOVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. CHART 2 above graphically illustrates the movement of children through Texas' juvenile justice system. All volumes shown are based on the estimated number of delinquent children in the state during 1971, a figure calculated on Page 3.



The volume of children released by law enforcement officials is estimated as a percentage difference between the juvenile contact rate calculated from Department of Public Safety figures and the law enforcement referral rate reported by juvenile courts. The Texas Youth Council is now in the process of seeking a way to collect data at the local level on the number of children released by law enforcement authorities. Hopefully, such data will be available for 1973.

THE CHANGE IN DELINQUENCY DURING 1971. A comparison of the figures reported in 1971 to those reported in 1970 shows the following change in Texas delinquency during 1971:

- NUMBER OF DELINQUENT YOUTH - The estimated number of delinquent youth in Texas decreased by 2% during the current year. The estimated juvenile population increased by 0.3%.
- DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENTS - There were 6% less referrals from counties of 30,000 or more population and 6% more referrals from counties of 19,999 or less population. 5% of the decrease occurred in the seven most populous counties and 4% of the increase occurred in the least populous counties.
- AGE AND SEX OF DELINQUENTS - The average age of delinquent referrals remained the same: 14.4 years for males and 14.8 years for females. There was no change in the sex distribution of referrals, 28% were female.
- REASONS FOR REFERRALS - The major changes in reasons for male referrals were: -5% for stealing, +3% for drug use, and +3% for other offenses. The major changes in reasons for female referrals were: -3% for stealing and +4% for other offenses.
- SOURCE OF REFERRALS - An additional 1% of referrals were made by law enforcement officers. There were 1% fewer referrals from parents.
- DETENTION OF DELINQUENTS - The number of juveniles detained overnight or longer prior to the disposition of their cases increased by 8% (to 49%). The average time of detention (two days) remained the same, but the maximum time increased from twenty-five to forty-five days. Of those detained, 3% less were detained in jail facilities and an additional 3% were detained in detention homes.
- DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENTS - In 1971, 97% of the cases were disposed of, an increase of 9% over 1970. There was no change in the ratio of official to unofficial dispositions: approximately 75% were disposed of unofficially (without written petition).



# **COLLECTION OF DATA**







## COLLECTION OF DATA

The system for handling ANNUAL REPORTS OF TEXAS JUVENILE COURT CASES is made up of four steps: sending REPORTS to juvenile courts, processing responses from them, following-up on those who do not respond, and publishing the results of their responses. Each of these steps is briefly described below.

SENDING REPORTS TO JUVENILE COURTS. Two copies of the ANNUAL REPORT OF TEXAS JUVENILE COURT CASES (TYCJC F01) are sent to the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer OR Juvenile Court Judge of each county in Texas on or about the first day of January. A self-addressed, prestamped envelope is enclosed for their convenience in replying. Replies are to be made on or before March 15. In 1972 the ANNUAL REPORTS OF TEXAS JUVENILE COURT CASES was redesigned, increasing the amount and accuracy of data returned and providing a format easier to complete. A personalized approach to data collection was taken.

PROCESSING RESPONSES FROM JUVENILE COURTS. As each REPORT is returned, it is checked for clerical and logical accuracy according to a set of pre-edit procedures. REPORTS containing discrepancies are checked for the possibility of Council correction. If reasonable correction is impossible, a letter of exception explaining the discrepancy and requesting correction is sent to the reporting county. Operational records are kept on the origination of response by county, the rate of response by day, and the rate of exception by type. Origination of response records for each year are compared to those of the last five years in order to analyze the regularity of reporting by counties and state planning regions (groupings of counties). Exception records and corrections are analyzed to determine the changes necessary in forms and procedures for preventing such exceptions in the future. Changes in reporting court and address are used to update the DIRECTORY OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES and the mailing list.

FOLLOWING-UP ON COUNTIES THAT DO NOT REPORT. Statistical processing of ANNUAL REPORTS for Texas Youth Council reporting to the U.S. Department of Health Education, and Welfare begins on March 16. The data from any REPORTS or exceptions returned between then and the time that such processing is complete are included in HEW's report. On April 1, all counties which have not reported and all counties with exceptions outstanding are listed according to Parole Area and District. Copies of that list are forwarded to the appropriate Parole Division Area Supervisors for follow-up. Parole Officers contact the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer or the Juvenile Court Judge of each county, explain the reporting program and its benefits to him, and request that the current REPORT be filed (with them at that time if possible). They also indicate their confidence in his continued co-operation and offer their, and the Texas Youth Council Central Office staff's assistance with future REPORTS when requested. (This part of the contact is especially important in dealing with counties who reported regularly in the past, but who did not do so in the current year.) Follow-up contacts are completed by May 1 and a BRIEF report of the reasons for non-reporting, with REPORTS filed during the follow-up period attached, is forwarded to the Central Office.



PUBLISHING RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS. Once follow-up is complete, statistical processing of ANNUAL REPORTS for Texas Youth Council reporting to the public begins. After publication, copies of JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS are sent to each Chief Juvenile Probation Officer AND each Juvenile Court Judge in Texas. The copies of that publication to be sent to individuals in counties which did not report after follow-up are PERSONALLY DELIVERED by the contacting Parole Officer.

LEGISLATIVE BASIS. The system for handling ANNUAL REPORTS OF TEXAS JUVENILE COURT CASES is conducted in accordance with, under the authority of and toward the fulfillment of Section 34 of the Texas Youth Council Act (Article 5143d, V.T.S.) which states:

" . . .The Youth Council shall cooperate with courts, private and public agencies in the collection of statistics and information regarding juvenile delinquency, arrests made, complaints, informations, and petitions filed, and the disposition made thereof, and other information useful in determining the amount and causes of juvenile delinquency in [Texas]."

The ANNUAL REPORT is one vehicle for determining the amount and causes of delinquency in Texas.

1971 RESPONSE. County response to the Council's ANNUAL REPORT OF JUVENILE COURT CASES in 1971 far exceeded the response in any other year. 213 (84%) of Texas' 254 counties responded: a 12% increase over the previous high of 184 counties in 1965. The reporting counties contained approximately 92% of all juvenile court age children in the state.

214 (49%) of the counties had reported by the deadline. A sample of those not reporting on time showed the following reasons for late responses: 34% indicated they did not receive the form, 22.5% misplaced the form or failed to report due to an oversight, 15% thought they had sent it, 7.5% kept no records, 7.5% had staff unfamiliar with the procedure, 7.5% lacked adequate staff, 2% had no referrals, 2% had annual reports in preparation, and 2% thought the report inaccurate. Four counties refused to report because of a lack of time and records or a low incidence of delinquency.

25% of the reports received prior to the deadline required exception letters. In 45% of the cases, Item No. 14 (the reporting of non-delinquency cases) had not been completed. 35% were excepted for non-completion of Item Nos. 9 and 10 (reporting the detention circumstances of juveniles), and another 35% had not balanced TOTAL REFERRALS in Item Nos. 7, 8 and 11. Exceptions to other items were minimal.

The number explained below indicates the reporting regularity of a county for the past five years. It is used to forecast response.

- 1 = The county has reported in 80% to 100% of the last five years. It is expected to report this year. (93%)
- 2 = The county has reported in the last two or more consecutive years. It is expected to report this year. (80%)
- 3 = The county has reported irregularly: in 20% to 60% of the last five years. No assessment of its intention to file this year can be made. (78%)



4 = The county has not filed reports in the last two or more consecutive years. It is not expected to report this year. (73%)

5 = The county has not reported in the last five years. It is not expected to report this year. (64%)

The parenthesized percentage following each definition is the response rate of the classification for 1971.







# DATA







TABLE 1. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Anderson	NR		4164				
Andrews	48	72	1925	28	44	0	26
Angelina	300	300	6906	80	220	200	100
Aransas	19	19	1285	7	12	NR	NR
Archer	NR		910				
Armstrong	2	2	242	2	0	0	0
Atascosa	NR		3408				
Austin	NR		1962				
Bailey	40	40	1512	11	29	0	0
Bandera	2	2	576	0	2	0	0
Bastrop	31	31	2519	1	30	0	1
Baylor	28	28	689	28	0	NA	0
Bee	715	715	3762	44	671	NR	NR
Bell	968	1084	15341	43	1041	NR	NR
Bexar	3713	4896	130886	1295	3601	NA	NA
Blanco	0	0	499	0	0	0	0
Borden	0	0	145	0	0	0	0
Bosque	NR		1260				
Bowie	NR		10240				
Brazoria	987	1310	18105	96	1214	NA	NA
Brazos	418	418	7129	59	359	NR	NR
Brewster	44	44	1006		2	NR	NR
Briscoe	4	0	452	0	0	0	0
Brooks	0	0	1561	0	0	NA	NA
Brown	NR		3050				
Burleson	21	21	1497	5	16	4	6
Burnet	31	31	1473	11	20	0	0
Caldwell	12	12	2520	0	12	0	0
Calhoun	26	116	3531	26	90	6	0
Callahan	20	20	1241	0	20	0	0
Cameron	938	1147	24945	151	996	NA	NA
Camp	NR		1302				



TABLE 1. (CONT.) Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Carson	13	13	1155	5	8	0	0
Cass	81	81	3546	7	74	0	0
Castro	20	20	2086	0	20	0	1
Chambers	NR		1933				
Cherokee	29	32	4094	24	8	14	0
Childress	0	0	850	0	0	NR	NR
Clay	8	8	1062	8	0	2	0
Cochran	2	2	1012	1	1	0	0
Coke	4	4	509	1	3	0	0
Coleman	11	11	1272	0	11	0	0
Collin	380	380	8364	71	309	NA	NA
Collingsworth	12	12	713	5	7	0	6
Colorado	34	34	2964	8	26	0	1
Comal	0	0	3811	0	0	NA	NA
Comanche	NR		1371				
Concho	9	9	342	2	7	NR	NR
Cooke	70	70	3667	20	50	1	4
Coryell	NR		4477				
Cottle	6	6	475	0	6	NA	NA
Crane	22	22	697	4	18	0	0
Crockett	19	19	702	0	19	0	6
Crosby	14	14	1607	6	8	2	4
Culberson	10	10	703	8	2	0	4
Dallam	6	6	1110	6	0	0	0
Dallas	6678	8115	192161	1445	6670	4711	0
Dawson	436	507	3157	21	486	NA	NA
Deaf Smith	162	162	3358	5	157	0	0
Delta	NR		723				
Denton	196	196	9368	34	162	NA	NA
De Witt	12	12	3501	12	0	NR	NR
Dickens	0	0	538	0	0	NA	NA
Dimmit	NR		1708				



TABLE 1. (CONT.) Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Donley	0	0	484	0	0	0	0
Duval	NR		2034				
Eastland	NR		1971				
Ector	495	625	16751	158	467	NA	NA
Edwards	0	0	512	0	0	1	0
Ellis	40	40	6789	40	0	0	0
El Paso	2821	2826	63244	12	2814	NA	NA
Erath	12	12	1746	3	9	NA	NA
Falls	21	21	2529	0	21	0	0
Fannin	31	31	2580	21	10	NA	NA
Fayette	12	12	2178	0	12	4	0
Fisher	27	27	929	3	24	NA	1
Floyd	6	6	1844	5	1	0	0
Foard	NR		283				
Fort Bend	276	314	8832	35	279	0	11
Franklin	NR		530				
Freestone	4	4	1566	4	0	14	0
Frio	NR		2199				
Gaines	10	10	2238	5	5	3	14
Galveston	1256	1256	29783	148	1108	NR	NR
Garza	32	32	947	9	23	0	4
Gillespie	9	9	1443	9	0	0	0
Glasscock	0	0	223	0	0	0	0
Goliad	8	8	879	8	0	0	0
Gonzales	20	20	2512	20	0	NR	NR
Gray	64	68	4553	4	64	NA	NA
Grayson	366	551	11323	534	17	NA	NA
Gregg	565	565	12755	51	514	NA	NA
Grimes	22	22	1978	13	9	NR	NR
Guadalupe	525	525	5663	244	281	6	16
Hale	NR		6100				
Hall	2	2	888	0	2	0	0



TABLE 1. (CONT.) Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
				DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				INDIVIDUALS	CASES	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Hamilton	NR		808				
Hansford	11	11	1144	0	11	NR	NR
Hardeman	NR		1018				
*Hardin	152	152	5546	52	100	10	0
Harris	9202	13333	252611	3997	9336	2514	NR
Harrison	64	64	7483	39	25	NA	NA
Hartley	1	1	221	0	1	2	0
Haskell	30	30	1140	12	18	NA	NA
Hays	NR		3900				
Hemphill	0	0	435	0	0	NR	NR
Henderson	194	194	3768	108	86	2	0
Hildago	752	1048	35796	134	914	NR	NR
Hill	26	26	2804	1	25	0	4
Hockley	20	20	3532	3	17	0	0
Hood	0	0	886	0	0	0	0
Hopkins	NR		2686				
Houston	31	31	2632	3	28	0	0
Howard	336	336	5970	329	0	NA	NA
Hudspeth	9	9	465	4	5	0	0
Hunt	181	181	6065	122	59	4	NA
Hutchinson	NR		4110				
Irion	0	0	147	0	0	0	0
Jack	12	12	950	3	9	NA	NA
Jackson	17	17	2353	15	2	NA	NA
Jasper	23	23	4355	22	1	NA	NA
Jeff Davis	0	1	203	1	0	0	5
Jefferson	1016	1016	40032	1016	0	188	0
Jim Hogg	2	2	830	0	2	NA	NA
Jim Wells	173	173	5410	32	141	NA	NA
Johnson	137	137	6547	33	74	NA	NA
Jones	25	25	2188	25	0	1	NR
Karnes	11	11	2337	11	0	NR	NR

\* Data for Hardin County includes Tyler County cases.



TABLE 1. (CONT.) Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Kaufman	652	652	4364	30	622	2	1
Kendall	14	14	1014	6	8	NR	NR
Kenedy	0	0	132	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	232	0	0	NR	NR
Kerr	18	0	2380	0	0	0	0
Kimble	6	6	530	0	6	2	0
King	0	0	53	0	0	0	0
Kinney	2	2	375	0	2	0	0
Kleberg	452	452	4625	13	439	NR	NR
Knox	12	12	875	2	10	NR	NR
Lamar	317	384	4973	69	315	NR	NR
Lamb	29	29	3095	29	0	1	0
Lampasas	11	11	1234	1	10	NA	NA
La Salle	NR		897				
Lavaca	2	2	2011	2	0	NR	NR
Lee	5	5	1235	0	5	0	0
Leon	NR		1464				
Liberty	43	43	5635	25	18	NA	NA
Limestone	40	40	2455	3	37	12	0
Lipscomb	7	7	501	0	7	0	0
Live Oak	0	0	1120	0	0	NR	NR
Llano	4	4	620	0	4	0	0
Loving	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Lubbock	712	1253	28287	195	1058	0	0
Lynn	1	1	1573	0	1	0	0
McCulloch	17	17	1043	7	10	NA	NA
McLennan	567	567	21804	72	495	NA	NA
McMullen	0	0	177	0	0	0	0
Madison	10	10	946	10	0	NR	NR
Marion	NR		1351				
Martin	0	0	696	0	0	NA	NA
Mason	2	1	418	1	0	2	0



TABLE 1. (CONT.) Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Matagorda	143	143	4897	25	118	1	0
Maverick	6	6	3625	0	6	0	0
Medina	29	29	4064	29	0	NR	NR
Menard	0	0	307	0	0	NR	NR
Midland	566	692	11975	48	644	NA	NA
Milam	29	29	2867	14	15	NA	NA
Mills	0	0	483	0	0	NA	NA
Mitchell	53	53	1535	16	37	NA	NA
Montague	15	15	1990	9	6	9	2
Montgomery	346	351	7704	184	167	12	6
Moore	NR		2443				
Morris	87	87	2148	8	79	0	0
Motley	4	4	319	0	4	NA	NA
Nacogdoches	NR		4484				
Navarro	24	24	3921	24	0	24	0
Newton	0	0	1704	0	0	0	0
Nolan	26	26	2622	0	26	NA	NA
Nueces	870	1101	43270	340	761	NA	NA
Ochiltree	NR		1567				
Oldham	2	2	685	1	1	NA	NA
Orange	NR		12446				
Palo Pinto	NR		3795				
Panola	26	26	2204	26	0	NA	NA
Parker	173	173	3963	43	130	28	0
Parmer	23	23	1869	0	23	0	0
Pecos	64	0	2475	0	0	3	67
Polk	81	81	2242	42	39	NA	NA
Potter	NR		20652				
Presidio	8	8	837	8	0	NA	NA
Rains	NR		473				
Randall	78	213	1760	23	190	NA	NA
Reagan	0	0	647	0	0	NA	NA



TABLE 1. (CONT.) Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Real	0	0	137	0	0	0	0
Red River	84	84	2246	5	79	1	5
Reeves	356	356	3234	24	330	0	0
Refugio	6	6	1771	6	0	0	0
Roberts	7	7	137	0	7	NR	NR
Robertson	18	18	2122	1	17	4	0
Rockwall	17	14	1109	6	8	0	0
Runnels	66	66	1835	5	61	NA	NA
Rusk	52	58	4238	57	1	NA	NA
Sabine	0	0	1045	0	0	0	0
San Augustine	12	12	1218	0	12	36	0
San Jacinto	NR		1015				
San Patricio	76	82	9358	9	73	NR	NR
San Saba	5	5	747	0	5	NR	NR
Schleicher	4	4	360	3	1	NA	NA
Scurry	67	67	2650	27	40	10	0
Shackelford	12	12	386	12	0	NA	NA
Shelby	25	30	3001	21	9	NA	NA
Sherman	5	5	602	2	3	NR	NR
Smith	380	380	15306	92	288	NR	NR
Somervell	1	1	360	1	0	NR	NR
Starr	10	10	4381	10	0	NR	NR
Stephens	NR		1005				
Sterling	0	0	148	0	0	0	0
Stonewall	1	1	351	0	1	0	0
Sutton	0	0	569	0	0	0	0
Swisher	52	52	1788	0	52	15	0
Tarrant	1618	2862	103447	655	2207	0	0
Taylor	695	695	14663	93	602	2	0
Terrell	0	0	321	0	0	0	0
Terry	58	58	2438	18	40	NR	NR
Throckmorton	0	0	265	0	0	0	0



TABLE 1. (CONT.) Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by County.

REPORTING COUNTY	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Titus	66	66	2121	10	56	2	0
Tom Green	321	321	10812	51	270	NA	NA
Travis	1659	2535	38669	357	2178	636	0
Trinity	NR		1127				
*Tyler			2049				
Upshur	20	20	2965	1	15	20	0
Upton	38	38	931	0	38	NR	NR
Uvalde	NR		3189				
Val Verde	44	44	4657	35	9	0	0
Van Zandt	80	80	3068	54	26	NA	NA
Victoria	372	499	9289	31	468	NA	NA
Walker	NR		2427				
Waller	30	30	1990	30	0	6	2
Ward	114	114	2116	114	0	NA	NA
Washington	NR		2519				
Webb	774	830	14671	100	730	NA	NA
Wharton	99	99	6302	6	93	NA	NA
Wheeler	7	0	922	0	0	0	0
Wichita	336	359	17598	71	288	182	202
Wilbarger	192	192	2030	2	190	NR	NR
Willacy	10	10	3176	1	9	NA	NA
Williamson	76	76	5384	76	0	NR	NR
Wilson	7	7	2135	7	0	0	0
Winkler	90	122	1807	21	101	5	0
Wise	11	11	2638	0	11	3	7
Wood	NR		2483				
Yoakum	13	13	1340	13	0	NA	NA
Young	6	6	2099	0	6	NA	NA
Zapata	1	1	785	1	0	NA	NA
Zavala	8	8	2622	0	8	NR	NR
Total	49,227	60,856	1,714,020	14,201	46,570	8,707	506

\* Tyler County cases are included in data for Hardin County.



TABLE 2. Annual Report of Texas Juvenile Court Cases by Region.

REPORTING REGION	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS		ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION	CASE DISPOSITION			
	INDIVIDUALS	CASES		DELINQUENCY		NON-DELINQUENCY	
				OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
Panhandle	478	606	53877	53	553	17	7
South Plains	931	1472	54197	290	1182	3	8
North Texas	603	626	29954	121	505	193	204
North Central	10587	13450	373093	3082	10338	4773	12
North East	635	702	31361	99	603	3	5
East Texas	1410	1419	65654	452	963	36	0
West Central	979	979	37746	190	789	13	1
Upper Rio Grande	2892	2898	66458	33	2823	0	9
Permian Basin	2575	2894	54682	752	2133	11	107
Concho Valley	445	445	18168	69	376	0	6
Central Texas	1666	1782	57628	138	1644	26	4
Capital	1830	2706	58997	445	2261	640	1
Brazos Valley	489	489	17655	88	401	8	6
Deep East	624	629	37324	220	409	246	100
South East	1016	1016	52478	1016	0	188	0
Gulf Coast	12416	16913	345145	4554	12359	2533	20
Golden Crescent	437	654	21564	94	560	6	0
Alamo	4416	5580	178950	1657	3923	11	16
South	787	843	20667	111	732	0	0
Coastal Bend	2311	2548	74505	451	2097	0	0
Lower Rio Grande Valley	1700	2205	63917	286	1919	0	0
Total	49227	60856	1714020	14201	46570	8707	506



TABLE 3. Relationship of Individual Delinquency Referrals to Juvenile Court Age Populations of Reporting Counties.

JUVENILE COURT AGE POPULATION GROUPS	TOTAL COUNTIES IN GROUP	COUNTIES IN GROUP FILING REPORT	JUVENILE COURT AGE POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN GROUP*		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REFERRED FROM COUNTIES		INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS PER 1,000 JUVENILES
			POPULATION	%	INDIVIDUALS	%	
40,000 And More	7	7	825,651	52	25,918	52	31
30,000 - 39,999	2	2	74,465	5	2,411	5	32
20,000 - 29,999	5	4	104,819	7	3,473	7	33
10,000 - 19,999	13	11	159,300	10	6,453	13	41
1,000 - 99,999	156	125	391,295	24	10,623	22	27
Less Than 1,000	71	64	33,006	2	349	1	11
Total State	254	213	1,583,536	100	49,227	100	31

\* Only the juvenile court age population of reporting counties is shown. It represents 92% of the total juvenile court age population of Texas for 1971.



TABLE 4. Relationship of Individual Delinquency Referrals to Juvenile Court Age Populations of Reporting Regions.

STATE PLANNING REGION	TOTAL COUNTIES IN GROUP	COUNTIES IN GROUP FILING REPORT	JUVENILE COURT AGE POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN GROUP*		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REFERRED FROM COUNTIES		INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS PER 1,000 JUVENILES
			POPULATION	%	INDIVIDUALS	%	
Panhandle	25	21	25105	2	478	1	19
South Plains	15	14	48097	3	931	2	19
North Texas	12	9	27743	2	603	1	22
North Central Texas	19	18	369298	23	10587	21	27
North East Texas	9	5	17182	1	635	1	37
East Texas	14	9	55881	4	1410	3	25
West Central Texas	18	14	30349	2	979	2	32
Upper Rio Grande	6	6	66458	4	2893	6	44
Permian Basin	17	17	54682	3	2575	5	47
Concho Valley	13	13	18168	1	445	1	24
Central Texas	12	9	51083	3	1666	3	33
Capital	10	9	55097	3	1830	4	33
Brazos Valley	7	5	13672	1	498	1	36
Deep East Texas	13	10	30698	2	624	1	20
South East Texas	2	1	40032	3	1016	2	25
Gulf Coast	13	10	338823	21	12416	25	37
Golden Crescent	6	6	21564	1	437	1	20
Alamo	24	19	167549	11	4416	9	26
South Texas	4	4	20667	1	787	2	38
Coastal Bend	12	11	72471	5	2311	5	32
Lower Rio Grande Valley	3	3	63917	4	1700	4	27
Total	254	213	1588536	100	49227	100	31

\* Only the juvenile court age population of reporting counties in region is shown. It represents 92% of the total juvenile court age population of Texas for 1971.



TABLE 5. Age and Sex of Children in Delinquency Cases.

AGE AT REFERRAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	%
10 Years .....	1030	2	127	1	76	1233	2
11 Years .....	1342	3	193	1	115	1650	3
12 Years .....	2718	7	656	4	231	3605	6
13 Years .....	4482	11	1718	11	475	6675	11
14 Years .....	7626	19	3010	19	831	11467	19
15 Years .....	10199	25	3600	23	1004	14803	24
16 Years .....	11303	27	3447	22	1171	15921	26
17 Years .....	235	1	1989	14	259	2483	4
18 Years .....	20	...	27	...	1	48	
Unknown .....	2028	5	927	6	166	3166	5
Total .....	40983	100	15739	100	4329	61051	100
Median Age .....	15.3		15.6		15.4	15.4	

\* 67% of total referrals were boys. 26% were girls. (Sex unreported for 7%)

TABLE 6. Reasons for Referral of Delinquency Cases.

OFFENSE	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	%
Stealing .....	17423	39	3443	19	266	21132	33
Disobedience .....	8850	20	9031	51	87	17968	28
Immoral Conduct .....	2930	7	999	6	28	3957	6
Violence .....	1252	3	362	2	9	1623	3
Malicious Mischief .....	4085	9	705	4	125	4915	8
Liquor Violations .....	2440	5	527	3	37	3004	5
Drug Violations .....	3788	9	1279	7	13	5080	8
Traffic Violations ...	357	1	81		...	438	1
Other Delinquent Behavior .....	2898	6	1249	7	88	4235	7
Not Reported .....	440	1	137	1	...	557	1
Total .....	44463	100	17813	100	653	62929	100

TABLE 7. Primary Sources of Referral.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	NUMBER OF REFERRALS	%
Law Enforcement Personnel .....	52571	86
Parents or Relatives .....	2755	5
Probation (Court) Officers .....	1760	3
School Authorities .....	2145	3
Social Agencies .....	512	1
All Other Sources .....	1148	2
Unknown .....	141	2
Total .....	61032	100



TABLE 8. Dispositions of Delinquency Referrals by Type of Handling and Sex.

DISPOSITION OF REFERRAL	HANDLED OFFICIALLY			HANDLED UNOFFICIALLY			GRAND TOTAL	%
	MALE	FEMALE	UNREPORTED	MALE	FEMALE	UNREPORTED		
Closed, Adjusted, Or Dismissed .....	3080	677	130	21915	10876	1912	38590	64
Placed On Probation ..	3505	786	720	4039	1398	419	10867	18
Committed To State Training School ....	856	279	92	186	30	...	1443	2
Committed To State Training School, Commitment Suspended	977	215	48	51	43	...	1334	2
Referred To Other Public Agency Or Institution .....	136	34	18	417	259	457	1321	2
Referred To Private Agency Or Institu- tion .....	146	77	7	100	106	...	436	1
Referred To Another Court .....	99	26	...	375	71	...	571	1
Other Disposition ....	1770	501	4	1568	673	1137	5653	9
Unreported .....	8	10	...	454	64	...	536	1
Total .....	10577	2605	1019	29105	13520	3925		
Grand Total .....		14201			46550		60751	100



TABLE 9. Comparison of Delinquency Referral Dispositions According to the Methods of Handling.

DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENCY REFERRAL	% HANDLED OFFICIALLY	% HANDLED UNOFFICIALLY
Closed, Adjusted, Or Dismissed .....	28	75.0
Placed on Probation .....	35	12.0
Committed To State Training School .....	9	0.5
Committed To State Training School - Commit- ment Suspended .....	9	0.2
Referred To Other Public Agency or Institution ....	2	2.5
Referred To Private Agency or Institution .....	1	0.5
Other Disposition .....	16	9.3
Total .....	100	100.0



## THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL

The Texas Youth Council is an agency of the State of Texas, created with the enactment by the 55th Legislature of Article 5143d, V.A.T.S., and charged with the following responsibilities:

- (1) the administration of the State's correctional facilities for delinquent children;
- (2) the provision of a program of constructive care, treatment, education and training aimed at the rehabilitation and reestablishment in society of children adjudged delinquent by the courts and committed to the Council;
- (3) the provision of active parole supervision for delinquent children released from the state training schools; and
- (4) the administration and operation of the state homes for dependent and neglected children.

The Texas Youth Council consists of a three-member policy-making board appointed by the Governor of Texas with consent of the Texas Senate. Members of the Council serve six-year terms, receive no pay for their services, and are influential citizens in their respective communities who are recognized for their interest in youth. The Executive Director, appointed by the Council, is the administrative head of the agency.

### MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL

Mr. Robert W. Kneebone, Houston, Chairman  
Mr. Louis M. Henna, Round Rock, Member  
Mr. W. Forrest Smith, Dallas, Member

Dr. James A. Turman, Executive Director

### FACILITIES OF THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL

Texas Youth Council Central Office, Austin

Reception Center for Delinquent Boys, Gatesville  
Gatesville State Schools for Boys, Gatesville  
Mountain View School for Boys, Gatesville  
Giddings State Home and School for Boys, Giddings

Reception Center for Delinquent Girls, Brownwood  
Gainesville State School for Girls, Gainesville  
Crockett State School for Girls, Crockett  
Brownwood State Home and School for Girls, Brownwood

Houston Residential Placement Project, Houston

Waco State Home, Waco  
Corsicana State Home, Corsicana  
West Texas Childrens Home, Monahans

Parrie Haynes Ranch, Killeen



JCS11-72-18D