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1983 Annual Report

Texas Youth Commission

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1983 ANNUAL REPORT

Table of Contents

Highlights of FY 19833

The Texas Juvenile Corrections System: 1887-1983.....5

TYC Board6

Executive Administration9

 Legal Information

 Interstate Compact

 Planning, Research, Evaluation

 Audit

Programs, Services11

 Education Services

 Counseling

 Vocational Training

 Recreational Services

 Work Programs

 Community Involvement

Location of Facilities.....14

Institutions.....15

 Statewide Reception Center

 Brownwood State School

 Crockett State School

 Gainesville State School

 Giddings State School

 West Texas Childrens Home

Community/Special Services.....23

 Corsicana State Home

 Halfway Houses

 Residential Contracts

 Parole Services

Support Services Division27

 Fiscal Department

 Personnel & Staff Development

 Data Processing

 Maintenance and Construction

Statistics28

 Operating Costs

 Commitment Offenses



The Texas Youth Commission is the state juvenile corrections agency. The law governing Texas Youth Commission activities is Chapter 61, Human Resources Code of the State of Texas.

The Youth Commission provides care, custody and control for youths aged 10 through 17 who have been referred to the courts for engaging in delinquent conduct under Title 3 of the Texas Family Code, and children referred as dependent and neglected under Title 2 of the Texas Family Code.

The Texas Youth Commission also cooperates with existing local, state and national agencies to study the problems of juvenile delinquency.

Highlights of Fiscal Year 1983

In 1983, the Texas Legislature changed the agency name from the Texas Youth Council to the Texas Youth Commission.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Texas Youth Commission served a total of 6,081 youth in five institutions for delinquents, one institution for emotionally disturbed youth, two camping programs, seven halfway houses, nearly 85 privately-operated residential contract programs, and on parole.

The Youth Commission continues to place delinquent youth in the least restrictive setting possible, consistent with youth needs, public safety and budget restrictions. Of the youth committed to the TYC during FY 1983, 41.5 percent were initially placed in alternate programs, rather than in delinquent institutions. In 1983 the average daily population of youths in contract was 372, an increase of 12.4% over FY 1982.

Construction projects completed in FY 1983 include a security fence around the campus of the Brownwood State School and the Statewide Reception Center in Brownwood, and a new 7,285 square-foot halfway house/parole office in Corpus Christi.

Training of all new employees statewide, conducted at the TYC central training facility on the Corsicana State Home campus, continued to reduce turnover of employees. Four hundred thirty-four TYC employees received an intensive 80-hour pre-service workshop and training conducted monthly by the Personnel and Staff Development Department. In addition, 74 TYC supervisors completed a 40-hour course in First Level Management through the Governor's Management Development Center during FY 1983. Twenty-five mid and upper level managers attended an advanced course.

The Texas Legislature appropriated one million dollars to purchase land and begin site work for a 48-bed institution in the South Texas area. Preliminary negotiations regarding financial participation and other assistance by Hidalgo County and the City of Edinburg to purchase a 100-acre site in Hidalgo County began in Fiscal Year 1983.

Also, during the 1983 session of the Texas Legislature, the agency received funds to build two new dormitories at the Crockett State School, received authorization and funding to open two additional halfway houses and two group homes during the 1984-85 biennium.

During Fiscal Year 1983, state attorneys and plaintiffs' attorneys continued negotiations in the Morales v. Turman case, a class action lawsuit filed in 1971, and in February entered a Settlement Agreement. During a hearing April 15, 1983, the U.S. District Court failed to approve the Settlement Agreement, and an Amended Settlement Agreement was submitted in May, 1983. The Court in June 1983 found additional faults with the Amended Agreement, but agreed to rely on updated information provided by the parties, along with information provided by a revisit of TYC facilities conducted by the plaintiffs' experts who last reviewed the facilities in 1981.

At the conclusion of Fiscal Year 1983, TYC anticipated that these visits would begin in early Fiscal Year 1984. The Morales case has had a profound effect on not only the Texas Youth Commission programs, but on juvenile corrections programs throughout the United States.





GATESVILLE REFORM SCHOOL, closed as a training school for youths in 1978, recorded nearly a century of service to delinquent Texas boys. The reform school was funded by the 20th Legislature in 1887 for \$50,000 "to get children out of prisons and into a reformatory situation." The institution was promoted by Captain Ben McCullough, who was convinced that children had no business in a penitentiary. The early skyline included two brick and stone buildings and an iron water tank which supplied water for the Reformatory. (The physical plant at Gatesville was transferred to the Texas Department of Prisons.)



Girls at Gainesville State School in the 1930's.

Glimpses of TYC History



GIRLS SENT TO the Gainesville State School during the early part of the century were taught sewing skills.

CORSICANA STATE HOME, as it appeared at the turn of the century. Originally known as the State Orphans' Home, the Corsicana facility was established by the Legislature in 1887. (See also Page 23)



The Texas Juvenile Corrections System 1887 to 1983

The Texas Youth Commission, as an agency, has been in operation since 1957, but its antecedents lie in the nineteenth century. The state's juvenile corrections agency is legally mandated to care for and rehabilitate delinquent children committed to its care and to provide for the prevention of delinquency through study of the problem and cooperative interaction with other agencies. (Human Resources Code, Chapter 61 Titles 2 and 3)

As early as 1859 the Texas Legislature recognized the need for and authorized separate facilities for child and adult offenders. However, it was nearly three decades later (1887) when funds to build and operate a House of Corrections and Reformatory at Gatesville were approved. That same year, the Legislature established the State Orphans Home in Corsicana.

"Gatesville" opened its doors in January, 1889, to 25 boys, ages 12-15. Prior to that time, beginning in 1850, children found guilty of felonies were sentenced to the State Penitentiary where inmates were not segregated by age or sex. At its inception, Gatesville provided for male youths between the ages of nine and sixteen who were convicted of felonies and sentenced to terms of confinement not to exceed five years. There were no provisions for: 1) children under 16 who were sentenced to more than five years in prison; 2) for girls under 16; or 3) for children convicted of misdemeanors, who were usually punished by a term in the local jail.

It was after the turn of the century before the state authorized any additional youth care facilities. In 1913, the Legislature approved the building of a training school for girls at Gainesville, which became operational in 1916.

In 1947, the Brady State School for Negro Girls was established. This training school was moved to Crockett in 1950, and in 1964 was integrated. (All other juvenile corrections facilities were integrated in 1966.)

When the state was in its infancy (1836), the age of responsibility had been seven. That age was raised to nine in 1856. In 1918, the age of criminal responsibility was raised from nine to seventeen. The Texas Legislature repealed all criminal procedures in juvenile cases in 1943 and replaced them with special civil procedures through the new Juvenile Court Act.

During the period from 1889 until 1920, all facilities were supervised independently and reported directly to the Governor. From 1920 to 1949, they were managed by the Board of Control.

In 1949, the Gilmer Akin Act (HB 705-5143 VATS) created the Texas Youth Development Council. This Council was composed of 14 members, six citizens and representatives of eight state agencies. Two full-time administrative staff were responsible to the Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare, who served as Executive Secretary.

The Texas Youth Development Council became the Texas Youth Council (TYC) in 1957. The 55th Texas Legislature created TYC (5143d, VATS) and added responsibility for two existing institutions for dependent and neglected children—Waco State Home and Corsicana Children's Home.

In the period from 1957 to the present, TYC has moved from a rural, institutional system to a modern treatment-oriented agency with a full range of service alternatives for delinquent youth.

In 1961, the agency initiated a state-financed system of parole, and in 1967 the first two halfway houses were opened in Houston.

In 1969 the Legislature authorized the West Texas Children's Home as the State's third facility for dependent and neglected children. A Reception Center and State School for girls were

opened at Brownwood in 1970. TYC's youngest institution, Giddings State School, was opened in 1972.

By 1974, all TYC institutions were coeducational except Gatesville and the Mountain View Unit.

Meanwhile, in 1971, a class action lawsuit, *Alicia Morales et al v. James A. Turman et al*, was filed. A Memorandum Opinion and Order in 1974 mandated extensive reforms within the Texas Youth Commission.

A residential contract program was initiated by the Texas Youth Commission in 1974 when a federally-funded grant was received. In 1975 the Texas Legislature authorized creation of community-based programs with an appropriated budget for alternate care, which included the residential contract, halfway houses, and Community Assistance programs.

Because of TYC's efforts to deinstitutionalize, because of fewer commitments from the courts, and because the age of majority was lowered from 21 to 18, the institution population at the Gatesville State School dropped drastically during the seventies. As a result, the agency in 1978 completed a phased withdrawal of students at the Gatesville campuses, and transferred all facilities at Gatesville to the Texas Department of Corrections. Those facilities now serve as TDC's prison for women.

During the early 70's, Texas moved toward increased use of foster care and community-based alternatives for dependent and neglected youth. Fewer orphans and "D&N" children were being placed at the large state institutions. Consequently, TYC transferred the Waco State Home to the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation in 1979; and converted the West Texas Children's Home to a delinquent institution in 1981.

The agency's only other "D&N" home, Corsicana State Home, which housed more than 1,000 orphans during the 30's, was changed to a facility for emotionally-disturbed youth in 1982, when its D&N population had fallen to less than 100.

Consistent with the trend toward community care, TYC continued to develop a full range of alternative placements in halfway houses and residential contracts with the private sector. TYC's halfway house program, as we know it today, did not gain momentum until the Legislature authorized community-based care in 1975, although the agency had eight years earlier initiated a halfway house program in Houston with two facilities leased from the YMCA. Since that time, the agency's halfway house program has grown to seven. Two additional houses have been authorized to be built during the 1984-85 biennium.

In 1979, TYC obtained a grant from the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's office to develop programs for deinstitutionalization of status offenders. The agency now has contracts with 85 residential programs.

In 1976, TYC implemented a county juvenile probation subsidy program called the Community Assistance Program (CAP). The objectives of the program were to increase the use of community alternatives and reduce commitments to TYC, improve counties' ability to purchase services, and develop a more complete array of services for delinquent and pre-delinquent youth.

In 1981, the Legislature authorized the creation of a state Juvenile Probation Commission which assumed the responsibilities of TYC's CAP program. During its six years operation (1976-1981), the number of participating counties increased from 33 the first year to 141 when the program ended.

This year (1983) the Texas legislature changed the name of the Texas Youth Council to Texas Youth Commission.

The agency has had only three Executive Directors since the Youth Development Council was created in 1949: Harold J. Matthews, 1949-1957; Dr. James Turman, 1957-1973; and Ron Jackson, 1973 to present.

Texas Youth Commission Board

The Texas Youth Commission Board, which meets quarterly, guides the administration and operation of the agency in the areas of policy, planning and budgetary matters. The six members of the Board, who serve without compensation, are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Texas Senate. The Board appoints the Executive Director of the agency.

All Board meetings are conducted in compliance with the Texas Open Meetings Act. All minutes of the Board are matters of public record.

Two Board members, Dr. George Beto of Huntsville and Dr. William Shamburger of Tyler, were re-appointed to new six-year terms and their appointments were confirmed by the Texas Senate during the 1983 Legislative Session.

Regular Board meetings during Fiscal Year 1983 were held September 9, 1982, at Central Office; November 11, 1982, at the Parrie Haynes Ranch; Jan. 13, 1983, at the Corsicana State Home; March 10, May 12 and July 28, 1983, all at Central Office, 8900 Shoal Creek Blvd., Austin.

Special meetings or emergency meetings were held February 28, 1983; and May 13, 1983, via long distance conference telephone call; and June 20, 1983, at Kerrville.

The agency had a three-member Board until 1975, when the Legislature increased the Board to six members.

There have been sixteen Board Members since the Texas Youth Council was created in 1957: Robert Kneebone, Houston, 1957-1973; Louis M. Henna, Round Rock, 1957-1973; Frank M. Wilson, Waco, 1957-1958; William C. Windsor, Dallas, 1958-1961; Dr. Guy D. Newman, Brownwood, 1962-1974; Robert S. Tate, Austin, 1965-1966; Jerry M. Kolander, Amarillo, 1967-1968; W. Forrest Smith, Dallas, 1969-1975; Pat S. Ayres, San Antonio, 1973-1979; Donald R. Workman, Lubbock, 1973-1983; Ruben Schaeffer, El Paso, 1975-1983; Howard Middleton, Houston, 1975-1979; Dr. George Beto, Huntsville, 1975-1987; Dr. William Shamburger, 1975-1987; Dr. George Willeford, Austin, 1979-1985; and Jim Bowie, Houston, 1980-1985.

DR. GEORGE WILLEFORD, JR., Austin, Chairman

Dr. George Willeford, a child and adolescent psychiatrist in Austin, was appointed to the Texas Youth Commission Board in September 1979.

Dr. Willeford received a Bachelor of Science in Biology and Chemistry from Texas A&M University and an M.D. degree from the University of Texas Medical Branch. He did residencies in pathology and pediatrics, and a fellowship in psychiatry, all with the University of Texas Medical Branch. He is certified by the American Board of Pediatrics.

From 1947-50, he served as an Air Force Flight Surgeon in

the Far East Theatre. He had a private practice in pediatrics for 18 years, and was a senior partner in Children's Clinic in Harlingen, before entering the practice of child development and behavior. He has been in private practice in Austin for ten years.

Dr. Willeford is past president of the Alumni Association for the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston and is currently a member of the National Institutes of Health Council for Child Health and Human Development.

He and his wife, Ann, have three children and three grandchildren.

JIM BOWIE, Houston, Vice Chairman

Jim Bowie was named to the Board of the Texas Youth Commission in January, 1980. A Houston resident, he is owner of Jim Bowie and Associates, an independent insurance agency.

He received his education at Compton Junior College, Los Angeles, and Texas Southern University, from which he holds a degree in accounting.

Bowie is a member of the Board of Texas Southern University Ex-Students Association and served as national treasurer for the group. He served on the national advisory board for Citizens' Choice and on the advisory council for the Riverside General Hospital in Houston.

A member of the Board of deacons of the True Light Baptist Church, Bowie also serves as a member of the educational commission of the Houston-Galveston Area Council. He is a past member of the radio and television committee for the Houston Junior Chamber of Commerce and was vice chairman of the

allocation committee for United Way of Houston.

In 1972, Bowie was named Outstanding Young Man in Houston by the Young Men's Christian Association, and was later honored as Outstanding Young Man in America. In 1973, he was named outstanding alumnus by the Texas Southern University Ex-Students' Association. Bowie also belongs to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

An active member of the Republican Party, Bowie served on the State Republican Executive Committee and was president of the Black Republican Council of Texas. He has served as precinct chairman in Harris County since 1972, and has been active in many local, state and national election campaigns.

Bowie is a member of the American Association of Blacks in Energy. He formerly served as executive vice president of Standard Savings Association and vice president of Heights Savings Association.

DR. GEORGE BETO, Huntsville

Dr. George Beto was appointed to the Texas Youth Commission Board in May, 1975. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Valparaiso University in 1938. In 1944 Dr. Beto was awarded a master of arts in medieval history from the University of Texas, and he received a Ph.D. in education from UT in 1955.

Dr. Beto was an instructor at Concordia College in Austin from 1939 to 1949 and served as the school's president from 1949 to 1959. Beto was named president of Concordia Theological Seminary in Springfield, Illinois, a post he held until 1962.

From 1962 to 1972 Dr. Beto served as director of the Texas Department of Corrections. He has been a member of the Texas Board of Corrections, the Illinois Parole Board and the Texas

Constitutional Revision Commission. He was a member of the National Advisory Council on Correctional Manpower and Training and the American Bar Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services.

Dr. Beto is a past president of the American Correctional Association and was a consultant to the 1971 National Governor's Conference. He served as a consultant to the President's Crime Commission and was a lecturer at the Bates College of Law at the University of Houston.

Dr. Beto is a distinguished Alumnus of the University of Texas. He was a delegate to two United Nations conferences on crime and has been involved in surveys of prisons in several foreign countries.

RUBEN SCHAEFFER, El Paso

Ruben Schaeffer was named to the Board of the Texas Youth Commission in May, 1975. An El Paso resident, Schaeffer has been a Realtor for over 30 years.

He was educated at the University of Texas at El Paso and is a member of the Realtors National Marketing Institute as a Certified Commercial Investment Member, the Institute's highest designation offered in the field of Commercial Investment Real Estate. Schaeffer is past director of the National Association of Realtors, Texas Association of Realtors, and the El Paso Board of Realtors. He is also past president of the Texas Property Exchangers and the El Paso Board of Realtors.

He currently serves as director of Continental National Bank. Schaeffer's civic involvements include past service as mayor protem and administrative alderman for the City of El Paso, and he is past chairman of El Paso Manpower Services. Schaeffer has served on the El Paso Building Code Review Committee, the East Side Area council and Community Relations Commission. He was founder and first president of the El Paso Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and the El Paso Pre-School for the Deaf. He was also founder and first president of the El Paso Center of the Deaf and past president of the El Paso County Services for the Hearing Impaired.

Schaeffer has served as a member of the advisory committee for Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf and as a member of the Diocesan Council of Administration of the Catholic Diocese of El Paso, and he is past president of the El Paso Council of Catholic Men, the Saint Raphael Parish Council, Saint Pius X Parish Council and the Sierra Club of El Paso. He and his wife, Flora, have five children.

DR. WILLIAM SHAMBURGER, Tyler

Dr. William M. Shamburger, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Tyler, joined the Youth Commission Board in September, 1975. Dr. Shamburger attended Baylor University, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree and he received his master's and doctorate in theology from Southwestern Seminary in Fort Worth.

Prior to assuming his current pastorate in 1956, Dr. Shamburger served as pastor of Baptist churches in Corsicana, Winnsboro, Rogers, Eules and Wellborn, Texas and he was an Army chaplain, serving in India from 1945 to 1947.

Dr. Shamburger is a trustee of Southwestern Baptist Seminary and has served as a trustee of Baylor University. He is a member of the Christian Education Coordinating Board and served as a member and chairman of the Executive Board of BGCT.

Dr. Shamburger is a director of the Caldwell Schools, Inc. and the J. E. Health Foundation, and he serves on the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army. He was named Tyler's Outstanding Citizen in 1976. Dr. Shamburger and his wife, Kathryn, have three children and six grandchildren.

DON R. WORKMAN, Lubbock

Don Workman, appointed to the Board of the Texas Youth Commission in October, 1973, is President and General Manager of KRLB Radio of Lubbock.

Workman attended Lubbock Christian College prior to receiving his Bachelor of Science Degree from Texas Tech University in 1960. He received a Master's Degree in Agriculture Economics from Texas A&M University in 1962. Workman is a 1967 graduate of the Southwestern Graduate School of Banking at Southern Methodist University in Dallas and is a 1971 graduate of the Harvard Graduate School of Banking.

Workman has received recognition in "Who's Who in America." In 1972 he was selected "Lubbock Outstanding Young Man of the Year" and was one of five "Outstanding Young Texans." He was one of ten nominees for "Outstanding Young Men in America" in 1973 and was selected as Texas Tech Ex-Student-Outstanding Agriculturist in 1973.

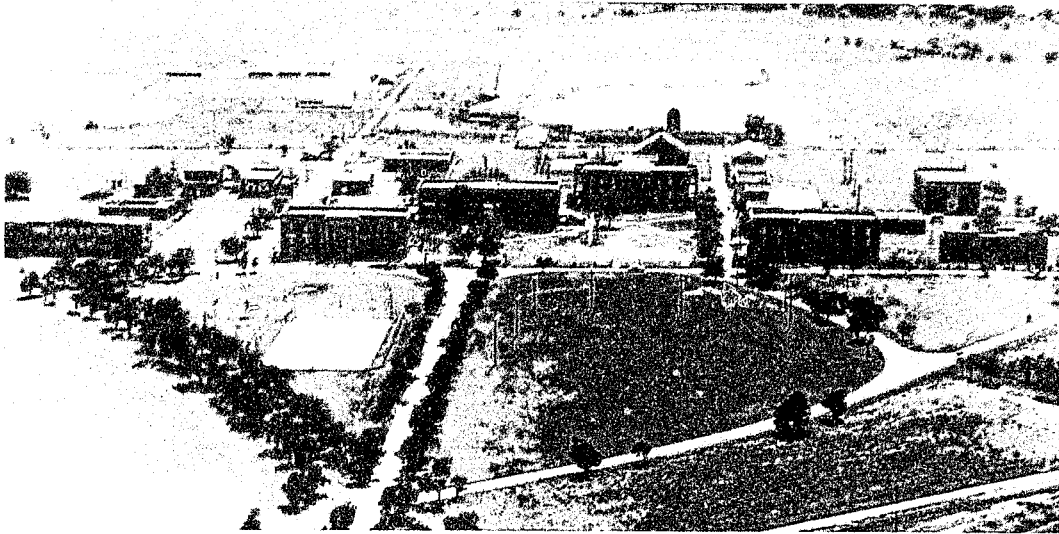
Workman is presently Chairman of the Board of Sunbelt Bancshares, a Bank Holding Company, and a rancher. He is a former member of the Texas Tech Board of Regents. He also serves on the State Juvenile Advisory Board.



BOARD MEMBERS

1983

Dr. George Willeford, seated left, chairman; Mr. Jim Bowie, seated right, vice chairman; Standing left to right, Dr. William Shamburger, Dr. George Beto, Mr. Don Workman, Mr. Ruben Schaeffer.



CORSICANA STATE HOME, formerly known as the Orphans' Asylum, had an imposing skyline in the thirties. Most of the buildings shown here have been razed and replaced with one-story structures.



FEMALE delinquents are shown attending academic school classes in the 1930's at Gainesville State School.

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION



Ron Jackson, Executive Director

TYC's Executive Director, Ron Jackson, is appointed by the TYC Board. The overall development, organization, planning and execution of the various programs of the Texas Youth Commission is under his direction. Mart Hoffman is Deputy Executive Director.

The Executive Administration Division includes the following key program areas: Legal Services, Information Services, Internal Auditing, and Planning, Research and Evaluation.

The Executive Director also serves as Administrator of the Interstate Compact by appointment of the Governor.

The direct care programs of the agency are delivered through the Child Care Division, which is under the direction of Assistant Executive Director Byron Griffin.

The support services are under the direction of Assistant Executive Director Ed White.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

TYC's legal department provides legal representation and advice to the TYC Board, executive administration, and line staff; and assures student due process and other rights through the hearing, grievance, and appeal processes.

Staff attorneys provide expertise in hearings, student appeals, grievance monitoring and personnel matters. Hearing examiners conduct parole revocation and reclassification hearings. The hearings are held where a child is in custody or in a location most convenient for the witnesses and other participants in the hearings. TYC wards are represented by attorneys appointed by the Center for Correctional Services, a program sponsored by the State Bar of Texas. Four hundred and twenty-four hearings (424) were conducted in Fiscal Year 1983 by four hearing examiners, who are all licensed attorneys or law school graduates awaiting admission to the bar.

The grievance coordinator regularly visits each TYC facility to review all grievances filed and to consult with the grievance committee, made up of students and staff, to insure that student grievances are answered appropriately and quickly. During Fiscal Year 1983, 85 monitoring visits were made.

The grievance coordinator also insures that alleged mistreatment of students is investigated and that appropriate action is taken when necessary. The coordinator serves as liaison with the Governor's Office of Youth Care Investigation (OYCI). During Fiscal Year 1983, the coordinator personally conducted seven investigations and supervised 302 other suspected mistreatment investigations.

TYC students have the right to appeal any decision made regarding them to the Executive Director. The legal department is responsible for investigating such appeals and drafting a proposed response for the Executive Director. Two hundred and seventy-five (275) proposed appeal responses were drafted during Fiscal Year 1983.

The legal department continued negotiations with the plaintiff's attorneys in the *Morales v. Turman* case during Fiscal Year 1983. A Settlement Agreement was reached in the 13-year-old class action suit; however, the Court failed to approve the Agreement or an Amended Settlement Agreement submitted in June, 1983.

INFORMATION SERVICES

All agency-wide information pamphlets, newsletters and general information publications are published through the Information Services Department. The department also provides information about the Youth Commission's programs, policies, staff and clients to other agencies, individuals and news media representatives. Interviews and media reports of all agency programs statewide are coordinated through the department, periodic news releases are distributed statewide, and news media inquiries are handled through the department.

Two hundred requests for general information from the public, the news media, and Members of the Legislature concerning juvenile corrections and TYC were received and responded to during FY 1983. The Department issued 21 press releases and completed 19 special projects.

Special projects during Fiscal Year 1983 included publication of the Child Care Pamphlet (1983); 1983 Slide Show for agency-wide use; revision and reprinting of the TYC Student Handbook; Presentation in Edinburg regarding South Texas Project; and coordination of a Legislative tour to the Brownwood State School and Statewide Reception Center.

INTERSTATE COMPACT

The Texas Youth Commission, through the Interstate Compact On Juveniles, serves as the central clearing point for all referrals of youth for interstate placement. This includes youth who are coming into Texas from other states or Texas youth on probation or parole going to other states.

Interstate Compact also assists in returning runaway juveniles who are apprehended in Texas to their state of legal residence, as well as arranging for the return of juvenile escapees and absconders from other states to Texas when Texas is their home state.

The Executive Director of the Texas Youth Commission serves as the Administrator of Interstate Compact by appointment of the Governor. A Deputy Administrator coordinates the functions of the Compact to assure that optimum services are provided without delay and at minimum cost to the states involved.

During the 1983 Fiscal Year, Texas Interstate Compact received five hundred eighty-nine (589) cases from other states: two hundred nineteen (219) of these cases were assigned to TYC parole offices and three hundred seventy (370) were assigned to county probation departments for supervision.

Authorities placed one hundred sixty-nine (169) juveniles on probation in other states and the Texas Youth Commission paroled one hundred twenty-six (126) juveniles to other states.

The Interstate Compact returned seven hundred twelve (712) runaway juveniles, either to Texas or to their state of legal residence. To insure the safe and secure return of these juveniles (who returned unescorted), three hundred fifty-eight (358) requests for surveillance during layovers at airports were made by the Texas Interstate Compact office.

PLANNING, RESEARCH & EVALUATION

The Department of Planning, Research and Evaluation provides agency planning in concert with annual objective-setting and budget planning. The staff also provides standardized population projections and evaluates and assesses program development and special problem areas.

Reports issued by the department include quarterly and annual evaluations of program effectiveness; and annual and semi-annual performance measures reports.

Significant achievements of the Department during FY 1983 include 1) Development of the agency's long range plan; 2) Completion of the Student Placement System for use at the Statewide Reception Center; 3) Submission of a Study of Sentenced TDC Youthful Offenders Reporting Previous Juvenile Reformatory Admissions; 4) Submission of four quarterly program evaluation reports; 5) Completion of the first agency annual program evaluation report; 6) Completion of semi-annual and annual performance and funds management reports.

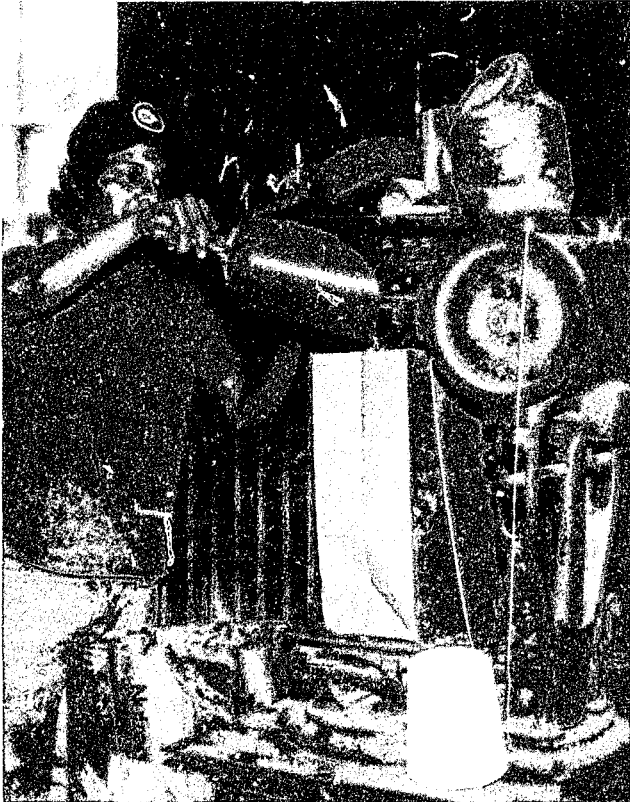
AUDIT

The Internal Audit section assists the Executive Director and all levels of management by providing information about the operations of the Agency.

The Department performed comprehensive audit reviews and appraisals of the diverse operations of TYC during FY 1983. Areas evaluated included administrative functions, direct child care services and support services at Central Office, institutions, parole and halfway houses. The audit staff also conducted reviews of private entities with which TYC contracted for services.

In Fiscal Year 1983, the Audit Division conducted audits of the following programs: Foster Care, Child Care Management Information System, Interstate Compact, all five delinquent institutions, and five halfway houses (Valley, Nueces, Schaeffer, Salado and Ayres).

TREATMENT PROGRAMS, SERVICES



The Texas Youth Commission during Fiscal Year 1983 continued to refine and implement its Skills-Based Treatment Program.

The Skills-Based Program is founded on the belief that people considered successful in society have in common certain academic, career and interpersonal skills that most delinquent youths do not possess. By increasing the students' skills in these areas, motivating the students to use the skills, providing positive role models, and providing the students with the opportunity to apply what they have learned, they are more likely to be successful when they return to the community.

Each student receives training in a variety of interpersonal skills that include simple greeting and politeness skills, as well as more complex skills such as empathy skills, problem solving skills and planning skills.

Students are expected to use these skills during all interactions with staff and other students. Skill development is supported and augmented by a wide range of basic treatment services.

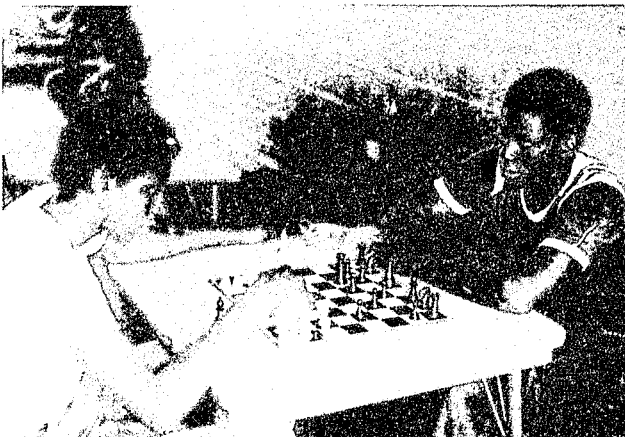
Upon admission to TYC, students' strengths and weaknesses are assessed through a series of tests and diagnostic procedures. Based on this information, an Individual Program Plan is developed which serves as the students' treatment plan while in TYC.

In TYC institutions and halfway houses, students are provided training in academic, career development, and interpersonal related activities that will reinforce strengths and minimize and/or eliminate weaknesses. Prior to leaving a program, students are post tested to assess what has been learned.

Student success in TYC programs is measured by four post release measures that include (1) rearrest, (2) recidivism, (3) school performance, and (4) job performance.

(Contract care alternatives and foster care programs, also available for TYC students, do not use the TYC Skills-Based Treatment Program, since they operate independently of the agency.)

EDUCATION SERVICES



Education Services are provided to all school age students, and are designed to teach basic academic skills. Each of the five TYC delinquent institutions operates an on-campus school. All TYC institutional schools are fully accredited, and all teachers must meet standards set forth by the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

During the 1982-83 school year, the Texas Youth Commission proceeded to convert the Corsicana State Home into a residential treatment facility, and an on-campus school was opened to provide services to the unique needs of emotionally disturbed youth. Students can earn high school credits and receive high school diplomas.

Halfway house residents attend public schools.

Most students committed to the Texas Youth Commission, when placed, are functioning 2 to 5 years below normal grade level. During Fiscal Year 1983, over 50% of the students demonstrated at least one month's growth for every month that they

were in a TYC reading or math class.

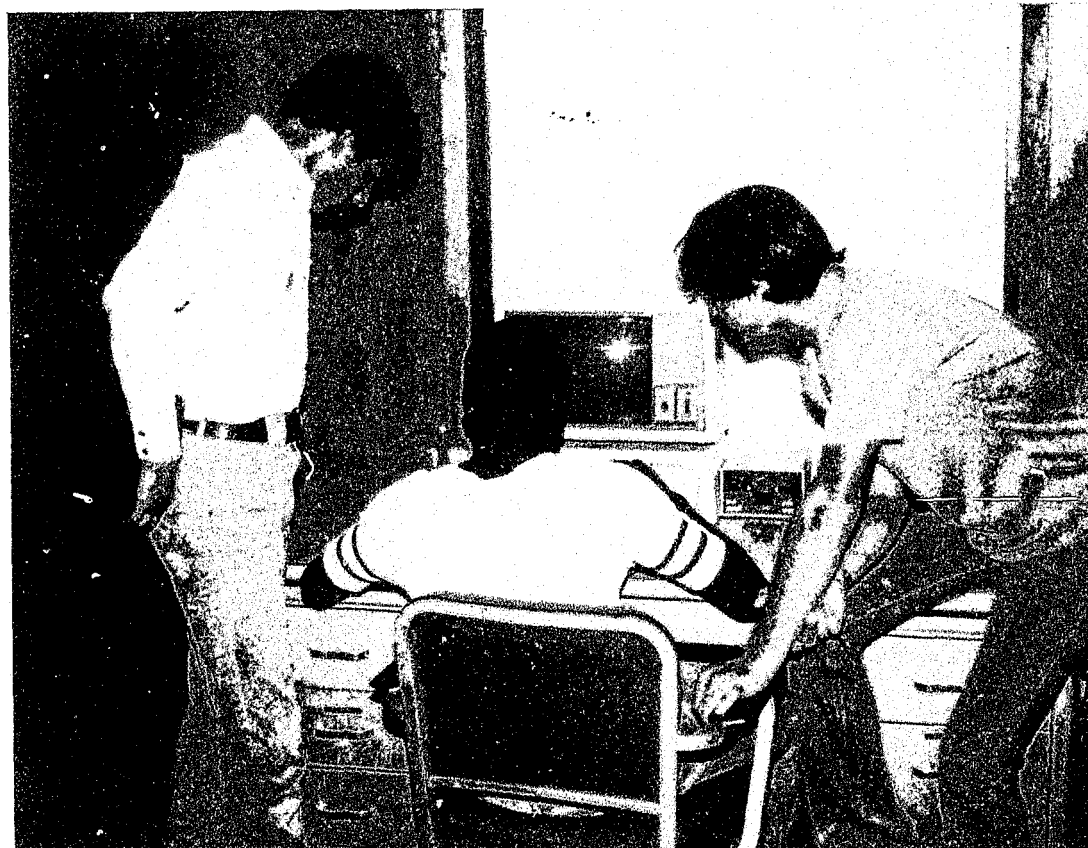
The GED (General Education Development) test is also provided for students who do not choose to return to school and who are 17 years old. During Fiscal Year 1983, 230 students passed their GED test while in the TYC.

CHAPTER 1 PROGRAMS – Remedial reading and math courses are offered through federally funded Chapter 1 programs; Chapter 1 labs supplement the students' basic education program by providing a variety of individualized intensive learning experiences. Over 90% of TYC youth were served with approximately \$700,000 of federal Chapter 1 money during the 1983 School Year.

SPECIAL EDUCATION – Handicapped students attend special education classes designed to minimize the impact of their handicap on their learning potential. Many students, although handicapped, can be served in a regular TYC classroom because of the small class loads, the special training provided each teacher, and the individualized approach to learning used in all TYC schools.

ENGLISH-AS-A-SECOND-LANGUAGE – Students who are identified as being of Limited English Proficiency (LEP), frequently those who speak Spanish primarily, are placed in English-as-a-Second-Language classes. The classes are equipped with special materials, have teachers specifically trained to work with the LEP students, and special teaching techniques are used to meet the unique needs of the LEP student.

SOCIAL SKILLS – All TYC students receive instruction in interpersonal skills, career education, and law-related education in a newly implemented social skills class, designed to help prepare them to return to their homes and communities.



COUNSELING

TYC students are given the opportunity to formally practice and apply their interpersonal skills during group counseling sessions with their peers, under the guidance of a trained group leader.

The 'Group' Program uses peer influence/modeling for managing behavior, changing attitudes, and delivering the necessary skills for the students' return to their communities. One hour per day is scheduled for the structured 'Group' meeting of the 8-12 students in each group.

Students also receive individual counseling from their cottage or halfway house counseling staff, and certain students are identified to receive counseling from a psychologist, medical/psychiatric social worker, or a psychiatrist.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational classes are offered at three TYC institutions (Giddings, Gainesville and Brownwood), and all TYC programs offer career education.

Career education classes teach students skills to expand and explore job options, skills to make job decisions, and skills to choose the job of their choice, as well as job preparation skills such as interviewing and filling out job applications.

Vocational classes include such occupation areas as business machines, building trades, automobile paint and body repair, welding, wood shop, machine shop, and auto mechanics. These classes provide the student with the opportunity to explore their aptitudes and interests in a variety of hands-on experiences, and in some cases, equips them with entry level job skills that will facilitate their transition into the community upon release.

Halfway house residents receive vocational training from community-based programs made available to them in the community private sector and public schools. Several private centers in TYC's Residential Contract Program, such as the Gulf Coast Trades Center, concentrate on vocational training.

Vocational training is also encouraged after a TYC student is released on parole. TYC parole officers counsel with youths in exploring vocational resources in their home communities.

RECREATIONAL SERVICES

TYC institutions provide students the opportunity to participate in organized athletic teams—football, basketball, baseball, track, and boxing teams. The institutions compete with teams from public schools and privately organized leagues, as well as operate extensive intramural programs.

Many other recreational activities are provided for students in institutions. Game rooms, television viewing rooms, arts and crafts, bowling, dances, fishing, and outdoor leisure activities are examples of the options available.

In addition to amusement parks and special events, camp-outs and other outings off campus are available to students (accompanied by staff or volunteers) who have attained a high level of success in other program activities.

TYC students in halfway house programs, depending on their level of success, are allowed to visit shopping centers, attend movies, and participate in school and community activities without staff accompaniment, but under strict time requirements.

WORK PROGRAMS

All TYC students are given the opportunity to apply job skills in a variety of work programs that range from simple daily chores to complex maintenance tasks where the students receive a minimum wage for their efforts.

Institutions and halfway houses have work release opportunities for older students, who are carefully selected based on their skills level, attitude, and demonstrated ability to function in an independent environment.

Twenty-three youth at the Giddings State School participated in off-campus work release programs in Fiscal Year 1983.

About one-fourth of the youth in TYC halfway house programs are employed outside the facility in private businesses.

Youth on parole often have jobs, and are assisted in locating employment by their parole officer in their home community.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The treatment programs in all TYC facilities and parole areas is enhanced and enriched through volunteer activities conducted by individuals from the communities.

Each institution, halfway house and parole area employs staff members to recruit, train, and supervise volunteer efforts. Volunteer coordinators also coordinate special activities for agency programs, such as open houses and public receptions, and supervise fund-raising and donations for youth.

Volunteer involvement by community residents is encouraged through Community Advisory Councils which serve each program operated by the Texas Youth Commission. Members of TYC Community Advisory Councils serve as liaisons between the local program and the community. Each local Council elects its own officers and engages in public information presentations for the local program, raises funds and collects donations for youth, recruits individual volunteers, and assists with public receptions.

During Fiscal Year 1983 two new TYC Community Advisory Councils were organized in Austin (in connection with the opening of a new halfway house) and in Fort Worth.

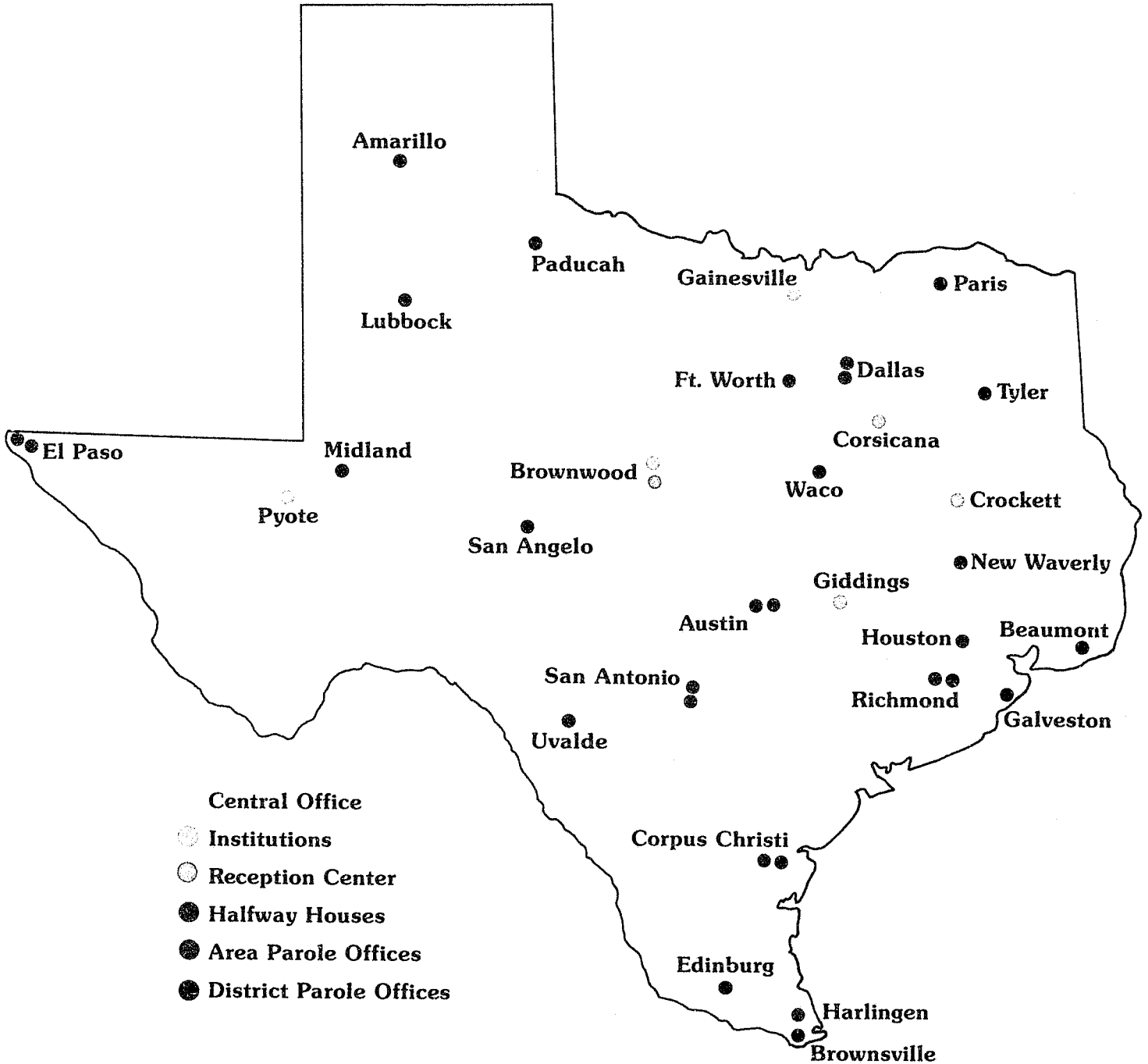
Through the Volunteer Services programs in each area, community volunteers contribute time on a one-to-one basis with youth—counseling with them, serving as unpaid "listeners," and as Big Brothers and Big Sisters. Individuals also serve as parole officer aides in many areas, and volunteer programs for parolees were expanded into several cities during Fiscal Year 1983.

Various community spirited clubs and organizations have "adopted" TYC groups and individual cottages at institutions, assisting students in the program with donations of clothing, building materials and equipment, hosting special event activities such as holiday parties, and birthday parties, and providing tickets and accompanying students on trips outside the facility to special entertainment and sporting events.

Corporate volunteers also provided funds, grants, and special equipment for TYC programs throughout the state.

The Texas Youth Commission received 70,860 hours of volunteer work hours during the year.

Location of Facilities/Programs



INSTITUTIONS

The Institutional Services Department, under the administration of the Division of Child Care, has responsibility for the Texas Youth Commission's five training schools for delinquent youth. The department also administers two alternative programs—a camp at Fairfield and the Wilderness Challenge Program which are under the direct administration of the Crockett State School.

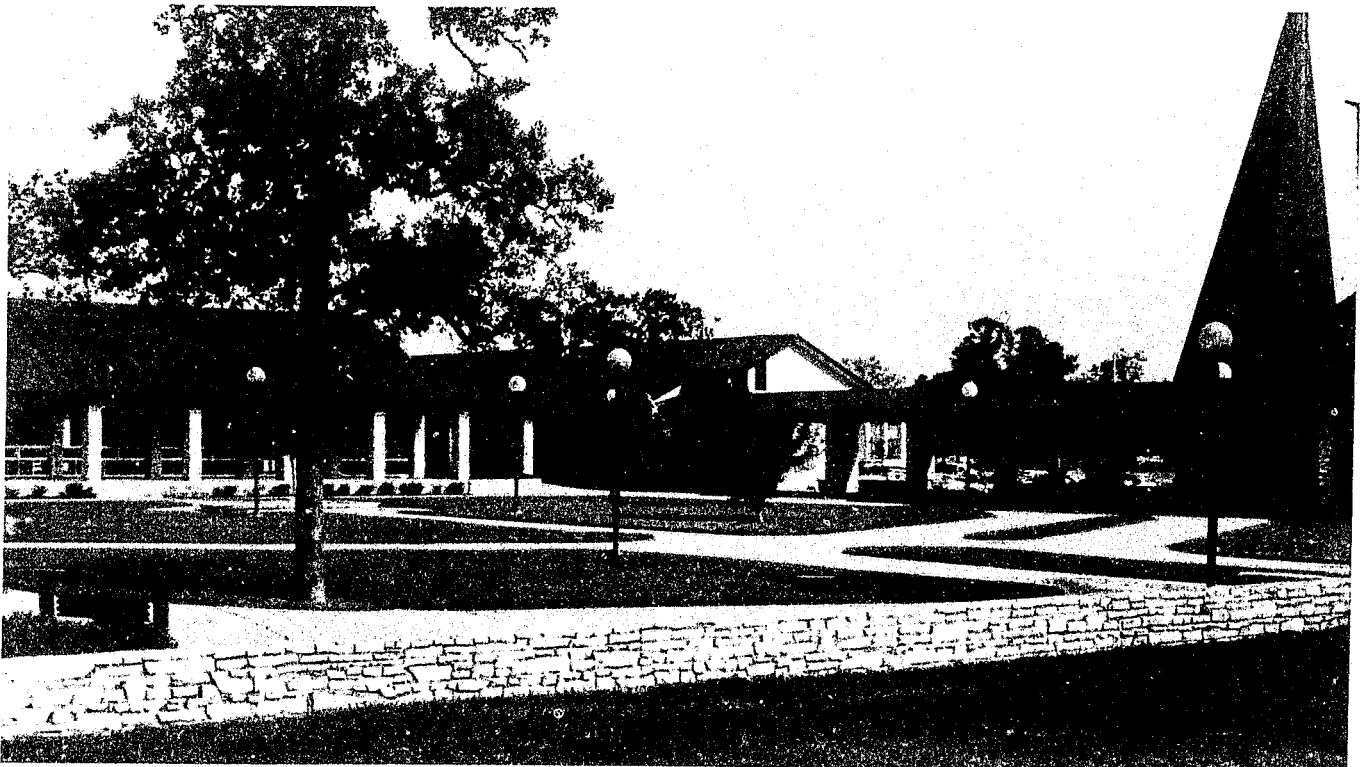
All violent offenders committed to the Texas Youth Commission are placed at the Giddings State School. Status Offenders are not placed in training schools unless they have failed to adjust to an alternative program.

All delinquent training schools operate on-campus academic schools, coordinated treatment programs, and organized recreational programs.

Three training schools provide vocational programs. Chaplains at each training school conduct non-denominational chapel services once a week as well as counsel with students. Volunteers are recruited from nearby communities to provide services that include sponsoring parties during the holidays, one-to-one relationships with students and recreational activities. Each campus has an active Community Advisory Council made up of interested persons in the community. Students also are encouraged to participate in volunteer activities in the community.

A total of 3,392 students were served by TCY's five delinquent institutions, Fairfield Camp, and Wilderness Challenge during FY83. The average daily population was 1,151 and the average cost per student per day was \$54.51. There was an average of 1,044 staff members during FY83.

Jerry Day is TYC's Director of Institutions.



Statewide Reception Center

The function of TYC's Statewide Reception Center is the assessment of all youth committed to the Texas Youth Commission through 1) medical, dental, and laboratory assessments; 2) academic assessment and diagnostics; 3) psychological and psychiatric evaluations in order to assign each child to the most appropriate, least restrictive environment. After assessment, children are transported to placement.

The Texas Youth Commission Reception Center program, initiated in May, 1970, was designed to employ progressive diagnostic and evaluative techniques in the assessment and subsequent placement of girls committed to the care of TYC. At that time it was under the administration of the Brownwood State Home and School for Girls. It had a capacity for 100 girls. Ron Jackson, now Executive Director of the agency, was the first superintendent of the Reception Center.

Earlier, the Statewide Reception Center for delinquent boys opened in 1962 in Gatesville. It, too, was a diagnostic and evaluative facility with a capacity of 120 boys, and was under the administration of the Gatesville State School for Boys.

This function was transferred to the Brownwood Statewide Reception Center and it became coeducational in January, 1974.

The SRC currently has a capacity for 107 students. Currently, TYC has one Reception Center in full operation, with the Waco Diagnostic Team directly serving 43 of the 254 counties. The Waco Diagnostic Team is composed of a psychologist, caseworker and secretary. All new commitments to TYC are now received by these two receiving programs.

The Statewide Reception Center has 89 staff members including a superintendent, medical psychiatric social worker, dentist and physician (consulting), eight nurses, two psychologists, psychologist assistant, community resource specialist/casework supervisor, six caseworkers, an educational director, an educational diagnostician with two aides, the Waco diagnostic team, fifty-three direct child care staff, seven secretaries and a statistical clerk.

Students are committed to TYC from the Judicial Court System. Occasionally SRC accepts students for temporary admission and/or special requests for evaluation and assessment from TYC sources.

The following records are necessary for admission to the Reception Center:

1. Direct commitment from the Judicial Court System with a certified order of commitment.
2. Commitment summary
3. Birth certificate
4. School record
5. Social history
6. Immunization record
7. Psychological evaluation

Students are given 24-hour medical care which includes a complete physical and dental examination. A board-certified psychiatrist is also available for consultation. Each student is given achievements tests in reading, mathematics and spelling. The results of these tests assist the placement committee in making appropriate educational placement.

Personality testing provides information to better assist appropriate needs of each individual student. These assessments



are also utilized in the psychological evaluation.

While at SRC, each student is provided a caseworker who counsels with the child and collects information for the required documentation including a social summary. This may include contact with local authorities and the family. The caseworker presents the student's case to the placement committee and advocates for the most appropriate placement for the student.

If the student does not have a current psychological evaluation, the psychological staff will complete a battery of tests and psychological evaluation will be completed prior to the placement committee. A psychologist is a member of the placement committee and votes on each student reviewed.

Students committed by the juvenile courts to TYC are classified into three groups, as follows: 1) violent offenders, 2) non-violent offenders, 3) violators of CINS probation (Child In Need of Supervision).

Violent offenders have committed, or attempted to commit crimes against persons, and are usually placed at Giddings State School. Violent crimes are murder/capital murder, voluntary manslaughter, aggravated kidnapping, sexual abuse, aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse of a child, aggravated assault, deadly assault on a peace officer, robbery, aggravated robbery, rape, aggravated rape, rape of a child, arson, and assault on a TYC staff member which results in serious bodily injury. Violent offenders are assigned to Giddings State School for a minimum of 12 months. Murder/capital murder, voluntary manslaughter have a minimum length of stay of 24 months.

Nonviolent offenders are committed for property offenses such as burglary and auto theft. These offenders may be assigned to TYC training schools or a community program.

Violators of CINS probation have been placed on probation by the court for conduct indicating a need for supervision and have violated this probation. These offenders are assigned to community programs.

The SRC placement committee assigns students to appropriate programs based on testing and interviews.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the total number of youth served at the Statewide Reception Center was 1,965. The average daily population was 88. The average cost per day per student was \$53.84. In March, 1983, a security fence was completed in order to ensure student confinement during outdoor recreational activities.

Linda Steen was named Superintendent of the Statewide Reception Center in June, 1983, replacing Sandy Burnam.

Brownwood State School

The idea of locating a Texas Youth Commission institution in Brownwood was conceived in the early 1960's when former director Dr. Jack Turman was in Brownwood to speak at a Jaycee banquet. With the assistance of Brownwood representative Ben Barnes, who was Speaker of the House, the Legislature appropriated funds beginning Sept. 1, 1967 to build a State Home and School for Girls.

Two hundred acres of land for the facility was donated by the Brownwood Industrial Foundation Inc. Total cost for construction was \$4.5 million, which included the reception center.

The school began operation in September 1970 with 61 students. It primarily received younger girls and first offender girls. The Brownwood institution soon became regarded as the "model" institution in which new programs and approaches were attempted.

The school became coeducational in January, 1974. The institution experienced a steady growth in student population, and for the past several years the total number of students has ranged from 220 to 240.

Classes began in the new Vocational Trades Building in the fall of 1979 with five basic work areas: woodworking, welding, auto mechanics, agriculture, and small engine repair. The vocational program also offered homemaking and cosmetology in another building.

Brownwood State School's academic program has been a strong one. Nine students have received their high school diplomas and 323 students have passed their GED since the facility opened in 1970.

The Brownwood program was the first TYC institution to have a volunteer services program. A volunteer coordinator was hired through funding of a Hogg Foundation grant in September, 1972 and later the position was funded through the Legislature. The volunteer program initiated formation of the agency's first Community Advisory Council, made up of community citizens. Through the end of FY 1983, 154 citizens from the community had served as regular members of the Council.

During its first year of operation (1970), the Brownwood State School payroll totaled \$142,034, which included the Statewide Reception Center. That payroll had grown to \$3.1 million in Fiscal Year 1983.

The cost per day per student was \$23.02 during the first year of operation. That same cost had increased to \$51.29 in FY 1983.

Bill Doggett served as the first superintendent of the Brownwood State School. Carey Cockerell, the current superintendent, was named to the position in August 1981.

The most obvious change at the Brownwood State School during Fiscal Year 1983 was the security fence and surveillance system around the campus. Implementation of a new fire alarm system connected to the gatehouse central system preceded a campus-wide focus on fire and emergency disaster drills.

Staff training during FY 1983 exceeded the agency goal by fourteen percent.

The academic program continues to utilize competency-based instructional techniques. This program is success-oriented and seeks to improve students' self-concept and motivate students to associate learning in school with real-life situations.

New social skills classes were implemented in school and in the dorm. The school's social skills consists of instruction in interpersonal skills, career development, and legal information. The dorm period class is intended to apply the skills learned in the school's class.

Brownwood was selected during FY 1983 as the TYC distribution site for books received from a publisher's clearinghouse for students' use. As these books are received, they are catalogued, counted, and reboxed for distribution to other TYC facilities by staff, student workers, and volunteers.



A Special Services Committee was established to determine special needs of students; review students who have been on campus for an extended period of time; and interview selected students prior to furlough and release.

Thirty-two students attained their GED this year.

The recreation program continues in preparing students for successful community life through the development of skills in weight training, basketball, jazzercise, learn-to-swim, volleyball, and billiards. These treatment-oriented programs emphasize not only fundamentals, but responsibility, leadership, the importance of a good attitude and the value of following through with a personal commitment. The basketball team conducted a skills exhibition for community church youth.

A variety of off-campus recreational activities included college basketball games, rollerskating, movies, rodeos, and attending video game rooms. Coed activities included movies, dances, swimming, visitation, canteen recreation, and varied gym activities.

The Chapel Council continues to provide liaison functions between dormitory life and the religious program. The "Free Indeed!" outreach of Dallas presents monthly religious programs.

Volunteers from the community worked many hours lending their support and encouragement to students through recreational activities, classroom work, religious programs and dormitory life. Students also worked as volunteers at Head Start Child Development Center, assisting staff in classroom and play activities.

Crockett State School

Crockett State School's origin is very diversified. The idea for the institution began in Dallas in the mid 1920's when a group of influential, concerned Black women decided that something should be done to provide services for young Black girls in trouble with the law.

This prestigious group of women took the problem to the Texas Legislature, which passed a Bill to provide for juvenile delinquent Black females. However, funds were not appropriated at that time.

In 1946 the problem was readdressed with the Legislature. Consequently, a facility, along with funds to operate it, were appropriated. The facility was a Prisoner of War Camp at Brady, Texas. This facility for Black girls was in operation until land was procured in East Texas in 1952.

In January 1953 staff and students at Brady were bused to the current campus site at Crockett. Mrs. Emma Harrell headed this institution as Superintendent. Through her efforts, Crockett State School for Girls was integrated in 1967. In 1968 her husband, Pete Harrell, became Superintendent of the 240-bed facility and served in that capacity until March 1974.

April 1974 brought about a change of services rendered to children at Crockett when the facility became a home for dependent and neglected children until May 1975, at which time the campus was closed and children were placed in foster homes.

The Crockett State School facility next served as a support base for a Wilderness Program, which began with a group of ten students who moved into a campsite in the Davy Crockett National Forest on October 16, 1975. By April 1976, one hundred (100) students were being served, and one hundred twenty-three (123) employees were working in the wilderness program.

In July 1976, Crockett State School became a statewide receiving center for status offenders, both boys and girls, and two additional campsites were located and obtained.

In Fiscal Year 1978, the Wilderness Challenge Program became an extension of the Crockett Wilderness Program.

During 1978, the Crockett Wilderness Program was managing a delinquent boys camp, a boys CHINS camp, and a

delinquent girls camp. The status offender reception process had ceased by this time.

By early 1979, the girls camp ceased operating because of a shortage of girls to fill the camping program on a regular basis.

On July 1, 1979, Crockett State School was opened again as a full-time training school operation. Thirty-five students were moved from one camp (Neches Bluff), into the new program. By the end of August 1979, an additional fifty-four (54) new commitments were placed on campus, raising the population to eighty-nine (89) students.

The last camp moved from the National Forest onto leased private property. In the meantime, plans were made to move this camp from the Crockett area to 644 acres of state land at Fairfield, seventy-two miles northwest of Crockett. Because of public sentiment in the Fairfield area, it was agreed that all students served there would be under fifteen years of age. The Cedar Grove Camp was phased out when students arrived at Fairfield in Fiscal Year 1980.

The 'group' program at Crockett was innovative from the beginning. The experiential education philosophy of the wilderness program fostered the development of a group program for the Crockett State School in which problem-solving skills were brought to bear in group interactions any time a serious problem occurred. This programmatic approach may have contributed to the Crockett State School having one of the lowest escape rates in the agency during the first two years of its operation.

The agency's first Special Services Committee system also began at Crockett. This committee made up of professional staff who were in supervisory control of the majority of the institution's child care staff met weekly to determine placement of students and the management of treatment issues for all students.

Robert Drake is the current superintendent at the Crockett State School.

Fiscal Year 1983 began for Crockett State School with a decreasing staff turnover rate indicative of the stability of the campus program. Vandalism rates by students remained among the lowest in the agency. Academic achievement levels were among the highest in the agency. The rate of use of the security facility was among the lowest in the agency.

During FY 1983, 334 students were served on the Crockett campus by 145 staff at a cost of \$62.92 per student per day.



FAIRFIELD CAMP

The Fairfield Wilderness Camp began in February 1979, moving from the Davy Crockett National Forest area. The camping program was organized as an alternative placement for boys aged 11 to 15.

In January 1980 six boys arrived to start the Timberwolves group; in February a second group, the Eagles, began. Campers and staff members constructed their own housing, school and shower buildings, using wood from the immediate area.

Two additional groups were added in January and February of 1981. All groups consisted of twelve campers, three case-workers, and one groupwork supervisor.

The boys have become more and more involved in Fairfield community activities. Groups help ranchers clear their fences, perform town square clean-ups, and visit nursing homes. The Fairfield Community Advisory Council is active, with members

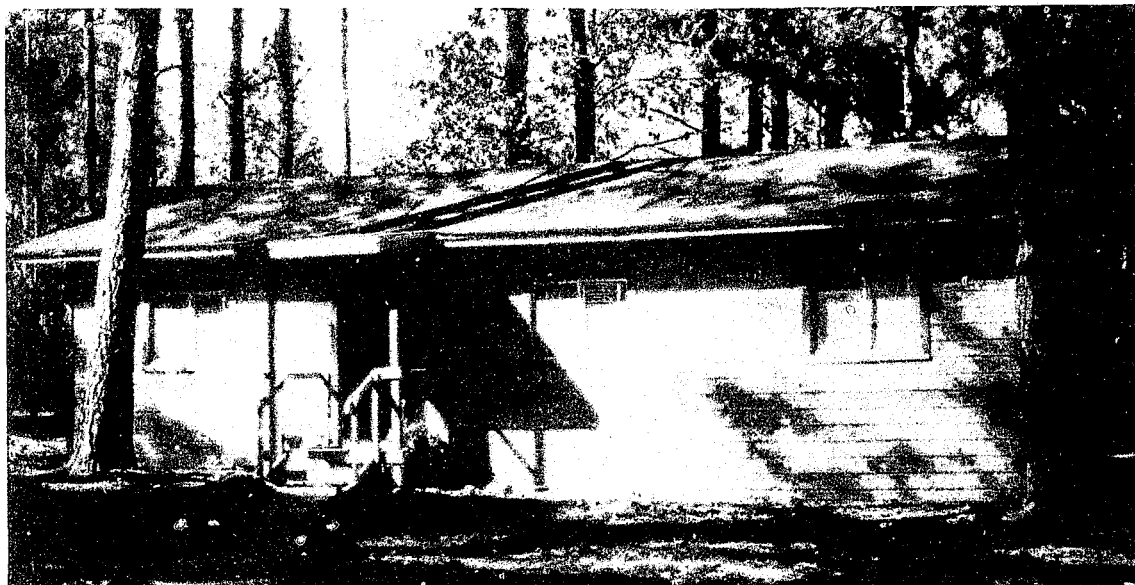
participating in the holiday celebrations and holding fund-raising events.

A trip program was initiated in FY 1983 to encourage use and exploration of wilderness areas and to learn outdoor skills. Groups begin with day and overnight camping trips to nearby spots and graduate to ten days or longer ventures which center around hiking or canoeing. Fairfield groups have visited Palo Duro Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns and Dinosaur Valley State Park.

In June 1983, the camper population of each group was reduced from twelve to ten. All incident rates including runs and assaults were measurably reduced as was the staff turnover rate.

Steve Kershaw was appointed director of both the camp and the Wilderness Challenge Program in August 1983.

The camp served 114 students in Fiscal Year 1983 with an average daily population of 45, and 31 staff members. Cost per day per student was \$42.97.



WILDERNESS CHALLENGE

The Wilderness Challenge Program was established by the Texas Youth Commission through the use of grant funds from the Criminal Justice Division in 1977.

This program is administered under Crockett State School. At the end of a two-year period the Legislature appropriated state funds to continue the program. Steve Kershaw, the current director, was appointed to the position in 1980.

The first expedition took place in February 1979, and has run nine to eleven trips per year with an average participation of eight to ten students per trip. These trips take place in the Big Bend National Park in Texas, the Gila in New Mexico, and the San Juans in Colorado. Course areas are dependent on time of year and temperature.

Students placed in this program (at their own request) learn to overcome the physical challenges of rappelling down rocky cliffs, climbing up sheer mountain faces and hiking long distances. This coupled with peer influence and counselor guidance are the basics for the therapeutic group work that takes place.

This 30-day diversionary program serves as an alternative for long-term institutionalization for select students who are considered a low risk to their communities.



The Wilderness Challenge Program has served 505 students since its inception. Of these, 448 have successfully completed their respective courses and 57 failed to adjust. The resultant number of post graduate placement is 88% and the recidivism rate after placement is approximately 15%.

During FY 1983, 102 students were placed in ten different Wilderness Challenge courses. Sixty-three of these students were paroled home, 27% were placed in an alternate facility after completion of the course, and 10% failed to adjust. The program, which operates with ten staff members, had a cost per student per day of \$82.58 during Fiscal Year 1983.

Gainesville State School

The Gainesville State School for Girls opened its doors in September, 1916, with eighteen students. The original bill passed by the 33rd legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the School's construction with a provision for an additional \$75,000, provided the City of Gainesville contributed \$25,000.

As a result of organized and aggressive community effort, the School was assigned to be constructed on a 193-acre tract of land three miles east of Gainesville. Through public subscription, the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce raised \$6,000 to purchase the land, and \$5,000 for initial construction.

In the early 1900's, schools for delinquent girls were being built across the U.S. Gainesville was constructed in the same general design by building two and one-half story buildings providing single bedrooms for the girls, rather than dormitories, as in boys' schools. The lower floor contained a dining room, kitchen, and recreation room. These first "cottages" were constructed of wood interiors and erected in 1915. Only one of these original buildings is still in use. The original Superintendent's home was constructed in 1915.

The 33rd Legislature provided for the supervision of the School to be administered under the specially appointed Permanent Board of Control until the General Board was created. Under these Boards Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith served as the first superintendent from 1915 to 1924. During the thirties, the academic school building was erected and contracts were let for four new cottages as the population had increased from 70 to nearly 300 students.

In 1949, with the creation of the State Youth Development Council, the training schools at Gainesville, Gatesville, and Crockett were removed from the supervision of the Board of Control. Under the newly created Council, Mrs. Maxine Burlington assumed the duties of superintendent in March, 1949, and became the first of virtually an entire new staff. Within one year Mrs. Burlingham had almost completely revolutionized the policies and program of the School.

The two-story buildings were replaced in the 1950's with one story cottages accommodating a total of forty students living in groups of twenty each. Each student has a private room with dining and a recreational area dividing the two sections of the cottage. A gymnasium with an outdoor swimming pool, an administration-infirmary building, and the Chapel were erected. The chapel was constructed and equipped by the Methodist Foundation utilizing funds provided by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood of Wichita Falls and donated to the State of Texas for use in the religious and spiritual training of the students.

The 55th Legislature placed state training schools in a new agency, the Texas Youth Council. On September 1, 1957, the Texas Youth Council assumed responsibility for the state schools for delinquent youth at Gainesville, Gatesville, and Crockett.

Until 1966 the school housed only White and Hispanic students. The first Black student was received in January of that year.

Thomas G. Riddle, the current superintendent, was appointed in 1968. He had formerly been the academic principal of the institution.

In 1974 the outdoor pool was replaced with an indoor heated swimming pool and recreation area. In 1982 a new cafeteria/warehouse was constructed, and three dormitories were extensively renovated.

The Gainesville State School for Girls became coeducational in April, 1974, and the name was changed to Gainesville State School.

In 1950, when the school was placed under the Youth Development Council, the average daily population was 145, there were 55 employees, and the total budget was \$225,125.

In contrast, this year (Fiscal Year 1983), the Gainesville State School budget was \$5.4 million; there were 215 employees and the average daily population was 290, with a total of 841 youth served during the year.

Implementation of the TYC Child Care Requirements continued in 1983. A Special Services Committee was organized to review special needs of students and develop treatment plans. Training of dormitory staff as group leaders was completed.

Dormitory renovation was completed in 1983. Also extensive grounds work was performed to curtail soil erosion and improve campus appearance.

In the academic program eighty-eight students completed requirements and received GED, one hundred seven students received certificates from Cooke County College vocational program. A work class was established at the school. The students work two hours each morning on projects around the campus.

Chapel activities this year included an active Boy Scout troop and weekly Bible study and choir practice. The Southern Baptists of Texas sponsored a "Super Sunday" this year. A team of men and women came and spent the entire day entertaining students with a variety of music, a magic act and refreshments.

The Word Processing department became operational during 1983.

Volunteer Services included activities by both individuals and groups. Christmas parties were provided for every dorm by community church and civic groups. The Community Advisory Council earned \$1,200 for a student furlough fund, established to provide funds for students whose family cannot provide money for furlough transportation.

Recreation activities on campus were numerous and varied. Movies are shown in the dorms each week. Intramural sports are conducted throughout the year, with the basketball team participating in games with many other TYC schools.

On campus activities include swimming, gym activities (volleyball, etc.), table games at the recreation center (foosball, pool, etc.), and several field days where students and staff participated in many events. Each individual dorm also schedules activities in the dorm and off campus for students who are eligible for off campus privileges. These activities include lake outings, movies, bowling and high school and college ball games in the area.

Giddings State School

The location of a TYC institution in Giddings began in 1969 when several community leaders, with the guidance of banker Monroe Hannes, raised \$100,000 from Giddings businessmen in order to purchase 200 acres on the edge of town. Their intent was to offer the land free of charge to the State of Texas for a new juvenile institution, and they worked with then-Speaker Gus Mutscher and House Appropriations Committee Chairman Bill Heatley to locate the school in their community.

The Giddings State School has evolved from a Texas Youth Commission school with one of the least restricted settings, to the most secure facility of the Commission.

Originally Giddings State School was designed for a "maximum of 480 younger, less sophisticated male offenders." Currently the school has the responsibility of rehabilitating the agency violent offenders.

On October 27, 1972, the school opened its doors to 12 young boys. In 1974, the Giddings State Home and School became co-educational when the arrival of five girls brought the total population to 103.

In 1976 dormitory-like cottages were transformed through the additions of privacy screens in the bathroom and shower areas, snack kitchens were constructed, and washers and dryers installed. The changes afforded students greater privacy and aided them in adapting to responsible community living. One cottage was remodeled to include two-person rooms.

By 1979 the school was well on its way to becoming TYC's facility for violent offender youth.

Also in 1979, the community of Giddings became concerned by an increasing number of escapes, so the agency held several town meetings with citizens, which culminated in the decision to construct a security fence around the campus. Seven thousand feet of 14-foot high fence with an electronic security system was installed in 1980.

Giddings' first payroll in June 1972 totaled \$2,250 compared to the payroll for December 1983 totaling \$345,474.79. The budget for Fiscal Year 1972 totaled \$111,080 which included 15 full time equivalent personnel, compared to the total budget for Fiscal Year 1983 of \$5,426,930 with 243 positions. The average cost per student per day in 1972 was \$17, compared to \$51.27 in 1983.

Jimmy Freeman served as Giddings' first superintendent. Calvin Crenshaw, the current superintendent, was appointed to head the institution in 1979.

Giddings State School during Fiscal Year 1983, continued to provide for the care and custody of violent offenders committed to the Texas Youth Commission. A beneficial innovation during Fiscal Year 1983 was the creation of the Special Services Committee.

The Special Services Committee is made up of key treatment personnel who routinely interview new students and assign them to a cottage. The committee reviews those students who have been in the institution for an extended stay and develop treatment plans for students with special needs. Also, the committee determines if a student should be paroled.

The off-campus work program continues to be beneficial to both students and community. The economic slowdown experienced by the City of Giddings was reflected in a drop of off-campus work opportunities, although 23 students earned a combined total of over \$15,000 during Fiscal Year 1983.

The Chaplaincy Department provides an after-care program called Koinonia for Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin and San Antonio students. This program functions on a monthly basis where students receive visitors from their hometowns for the purpose of developing meaningful relationships that can be continued after they are paroled.

These volunteer visitors are contacted when the students are paroled. The program includes about 45 volunteer visitors and provides services for approximately 150 Giddings students. The Chaplaincy Department devotes the majority of its time to pastoral counseling. The chaplains average approximately 300 counseling sessions per month. The majority of these sessions are by request.

All students receive academic instruction appropriate to their needs. The educational department is an official GED testing center and a large number of students receive GED diplomas each year.

The vocational program had adopted a curriculum developed by Central Texas College. The vocational skills areas include building maintenance/trades, metal work and welding, auto/mechanics, and auto paint and body work. A broad spectrum of special education programs are offered, and students have full access to a library with wide range of reading and reference materials.

Students in the Giddings State School programs are provided with opportunities to participate in a variety of athletic and recreational events.

The Giddings Community Advisory Council continues to provide valuable volunteer service to the school. Council members participated in fundraising activities in cooperation and joint participation with the school's Student Council members. Approximately \$1500 was donated to the Christmas fund through the Community Advisory Council's efforts. The Council also established a special scholarship fund for deserving students who need assistance as they attempt to further their education after they are released.



West Texas Children's Home

Fiscal Year 1983 marked West Texas Children's Home's 17th anniversary of service to the young people of Texas. When the coeducational home opened its doors on September 1, 1966, its first resident was a young girl from Fort Stockton, Texas. Living quarters for children were renovated Air Force barracks.

Through an Act of the 55th Legislature, what had been the famed Rattlesnake Bomber Base during World War II became a home for children between the ages of three and sixteen who were classified as Dependent and Neglected (D&N).

West Texas Children's Home completed its first year of operation with a budget of \$358,478, a population capacity of 116, and 48 staff members. The average daily population the first year was 76, with a total of 123 children being served. Five members of the original staff who were at WTCH during that first year are still working in the agency: three are still at WTCH, John Franks serves as Director of Fiscal Affairs in Central Office, and Ron Jackson is now Executive Director of the Texas Youth Commission.

Community leaders had worked hard to influence the Texas Legislature to select Pyote as the site for the TYC facility, and acts of volunteerism were numerous and significant. The young D&N students attended school in Monahans, Wink, and Grandfalls, and church in Monahans and Pyote. Area residents were very receptive to the children and involved them in many community activities, including frequent invitations into their homes.

Ten years later (1976), the campus bore little resemblance to the old bomber base. The Air Force barracks had been replaced by eleven modern brick cottages, a new administration/infirmary/cafeteria complex, a recreation building to rival any sports complex, and a large maintenance/warehouse/fire station.

The year 1976 also marked the first major program change for WTCH with the admission of Children in Need of Supervision (CINS) or Status Offenders. Since both D&N and CINS were in residence, a diversified program had to be developed. It became apparent that not all CINS students could function in public school. An on-campus school was established with accredited teachers hired to conduct classes for students who needed to remain in a more structured environment.

D&N children attended school off campus, but otherwise followed basically the same schedule as the CINS and Status Offenders. Each student's progress through the program was monitored using a Points System where students earned points and privileges for positive behavior. This was replaced with a Levels System.

In 1977 the transition began to change WTCH from a D&N home to a training school for delinquent youth. Beginning in 1978, D&N students were placed with parents when possible, or in other TYC-operated or contracted placements.

Youth committed as delinquents began arriving at WTCH in mid-1979. By 1980, alternate placements had been arranged for all remaining D&N and CINS, and only a few senior high school students remained at WTCH. The departure of the last of these students was a difficult experience for staff and students alike and ended an era for WTCH.

On July 1, 1980, WTCH officially became an institution for delinquent youth. Most residents of surrounding communities accepted the news of the population change; however, one local group who called themselves "Concerned Citizens" offered more than taken opposition. It required the efforts of many TYC officials to dispel the fears and apprehension of this group, including meetings with WTCH administrators and staff, the Executive Director, and the TYC Board.

Only 46 male students were in residence at the end of August 1980. This was the lowest population (and the first time girls were not in residence) since the home's first year of service. The population was lowered to facilitate an accelerated training program for staff and allow stabilization of the new program. Staff

from other TYC facilities assisted with training during the initial population transition period. Daily group sessions with students had been implemented in Cottage Life providing counseling and interpersonal skills training for each student.

The institution's public image was improved through speaking engagements and slide presentations to civic and church organizations, by students performing volunteer work in the community, and reorganization of the Community Advisory Council. Gradually, community relations and volunteerism were reestablished. The full transition to a delinquent facility was completed, with the full use of a newly constructed academic building and security cottage.

Fred Conrath served as the first superintendent of WTCH. The current superintendent, Allen Spearman, was appointed to that position in December, 1981.

Fiscal Year 1983 continued to be a year of stabilization for West Texas Children's Home, with a budget of \$4.2 million and 168 students.

A total of 472 youth were served.

Beginning the year, WTCH undertook a \$1.2 million dormitory renovation project to remodel and refurbish dormitories which had been originally designed for Dependent and Neglected children. The renovation made dormitories more secure, manageable, and also provided more personal space for each student.

Forty-three students passed the GED exam. WTCH's academic program was audited by the Texas Education Agency and received a favorable report with few exceptions noted. The education program continued to expand its services for all students, as well as to provide specialized services for Mexican-National youth who were placed at WTCH. Mini computers which served as learning aids for several classes were provided by the Community Advisory Council. Members of the Council also served on the Admission Review Dismissal (ARD) Committee as surrogate parents.

The campus again became coeducational with the opening of two girls' dormitories. The arrival of girls at WTCH required program adjustments which included joint activities in recreation, education, student employment, religious programs, as well as other special activities.

An Orientation-Release cottage was opened for the first time, providing individualized services to students entering the program, and preparing those leaving on parole for their return to community life. New students are assigned to cottages and begin school at the end of the fourteen-day orientation phase. Release students are involved in a two-week program which allows time for those eligible to test for the GED and received success-oriented counseling.

Activities provided by Volunteer Services included opportunities for student involvement in the community as well as community involvement on campus. The Student Council participated in a county clean-up project, helped raise flags in the community on national holidays, assisted senior citizens in decorating their center for Christmas, and delivered handmade gifts to residents of the Monahans Nursing Home. The Chapel choir presented programs for many area churches and organizations.

Community volunteers were most active on campus providing religious programs and participating in special activities and holidays. During the year 3,100 hours of volunteer time were provided and gifts totaling \$12,181 were donated.

Lenora Price of Pyote, a long time volunteer at WTCH, was selected as the agency's Volunteer of the Year.

Eighty-seven percent of all minimum training requirements for staff were met during the fiscal year, a significant increase from the previous year.

COMMUNITY/SPECIAL SERVICES

For the past decade, the Texas Youth Commission's major goal has been to divert committed youth from institutions and to provide treatment settings for less serious offenders in community placements, where they can more likely be successful in returning home.

Program activities include seven TYC-operated Halfway Houses, located in metropolitan areas across the state; Residential Contract care in nearly 100 privately-run programs; Parole Services through officers located in cities across the state; and the residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed youth at the Corsicana State Home.

Administration of the Statewide Reception Center at Brownwood and the Interstate Compact also fall under this department. John Arredondo is Director of Community/Special Services.

(Youth are also diverted from institutions through placement in the Fairfield camp and the Wilderness Challenge Program, both of which are administratively managed under the Crockett State School under the Department of Institutions.)

Corsicana State Home

Corsicana State Home became fully operational as a Residential Treatment Center for "hard to place" adolescents in Fiscal Year 1983. A third cottage for boys was opened in September, and student population reached the maximum of 50.

Prior to admission into the program, students began to come on a seven day pre-visit. This admission procedure began in the summer of 1983. Individualized treatment continued to be the cornerstone of the program. The point/level system and star system were used in the early part of Fiscal Year 1983 as the primary means of instigating the treatment program on a day-to-day basis. As the year progressed, the point/level system became the sole program.

Five students attended Corsicana I.S.D. schools throughout Fiscal Year 1983, while the remainder attended the campus school. Summer school included field trips organized by the recreation department. An active recreational program continued for youth both on and off campus. This included routine activities as well as special campus events and off campus trips and activities.

The TYC Board met on the Corsicana campus in January with an open invitation to community people. The Legislative Budget Board had recommended to Texas Legislators that the campus become a facility for delinquents, and many Corsicana citizens were opposed to this change. As a result of the Board Meeting and open discussion, TYC recommended that the Corsicana program remain a treatment center for emotionally disturbed recommended youth. The Legislature later concurred.

A slide show on the treatment program was completed in March and began to be used for programs both in the community and inside TYC. Twelve programs were conducted in the community. The Citizens Advisory Council completed several projects during the fiscal year. Among volunteer activities, Christmas parties by community groups were initiated into the treatment program. A student council was developed in the summer of 1983.

Eighteen students were placed by family service workers from the treatment center. The Family Service Workers worked with the youth for his aftercare, either returning the youth to the conservatorship of DHR for placement or directly placing the youth with their biological families, foster families, or placing them in a less structured group home.

Sandy Burnam was appointed superintendent in June 1983.

FAMILY SERVICES

Texas Youth Commission's Family Services Program of Corsicana Residential Treatment Center began placement of youth in foster care from Corsicana Residential Treatment Center during fiscal year 1983. The continuum of care concept initiated by Texas Youth Commission meets the need for community-based placements of hard-to-place adolescent males.

The Family Services Program became more integrated into the Texas Youth Commission system this fiscal year through con-

version of program forms to the child care information system and implementation of computerized data to facilitate daily operations.

Foster families experienced many changes this fiscal year, including development of a contract with Texas Youth Commission for the first time, being included in the treatment phase of residents at Corsicana Residential Treatment Center by receiving direct training on campus from Texas Youth Commission staff, and increased reimbursement to accommodate the demands of providing community care to both D&N and delinquent youth.

TYC's Family Services Program began in September 1975 when the Legislature appropriated funds for a Foster Care and Adoptive Services program, after a pilot program in that year proved successful. Foster homes were located across the state for children who were "dependent and neglected," many of whom were in the legal custody of the Texas Department of Human Resources (TDHR). Many foster parents later adopted their foster children. The program places only TYC students now.

The Family Services staff provides formal training to foster families, as well as regular, monthly counseling sessions.

A total of 103 youth were served during Fiscal Year 1983. The average daily population was 66 and the cost per day per student was \$15.17. Family Services, located at 516 New Road, Waco, had a staff of six.

CORSICANA HISTORY

The Corsicana State Home, originally known as the State Orphan Asylum, was created by the Twentieth Legislature in 1887. In 1899 the name was changed to State Orphan Home. This name was used until 1957 when the Legislature created the Texas Youth Council and changed the name to Corsicana State Home.

The Home was located in Corsicana after the citizens bought and gave 226 acres of land to the State for the location of the "asylum." James C. Gaither was the first superintendent.

During its first years, the institution reported to the Governor. When the Board of Control was created in 1919, it was given the responsibility of administering the Home. In 1949, the State created the State Board of Hospitals and Special Schools and the Youth Development Council. At that time, the Home was placed under the State Board of Hospitals and Special Schools. When the Youth Development Council was reorganized as the Texas Youth Council, the institution was placed under the Youth Council and its name was changed to Corsicana State Home.

In the late nineteenth century, the Home had an extensive farming operation, and in 1900, the campus included a broom factory, a canning factory and a sorghum mill. There were 400 students at that time.

Later, the Legislature added a steam laundry, a cow barn, dairy, horse barn, brick cottages, and a hospital.

The first administration building was a huge two-story structure with many chimneys, but was razed to build a new building in 1918. There were many other large two and three-story buildings named for those who resided there—Baby Girls' Building, Big Boys' Building, Middle-sized Girls' Dormitory, etc. In 1929

a new modern dining hall was built with a seating capacity of 1,000. This building was originally a one-story building, but later a second story was added. Today this building is one of the few early buildings remaining. In 1934 a residence for the superintendent was rebuilt. The swimming pool in use today was constructed in 1937 by the WPA. A gymnasium was constructed in 1938, and is still in use.

During the depression years, the population of the Home increased rapidly. More than 800 children lived at the Home. Due to the overcrowded conditions, a social worker, Mr. Herbert C. Wilson, was placed on the staff in 1934. During his 29 months there, 308 children were released, most of whom were reunited with their families after the depression.

For many years the Home was considered a "local resource" by Navaro and surrounding counties. In 1963 a study revealed that 53 percent of the children in the Home were from counties within 100 miles of Corsicana.

During the seventies, the population began declining, primarily due to increased foster care services available for younger children. Although State Law permitted the Home to accept children as young as three, it was the policy for many years to accept no pre-school children, and most elementary-age children were placed in foster care.

In 1982 the Home was changed to a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed youth, and the population was reduced to 50.

A detailed history of the Home was prepared by Melba Barger prior to the dedication of a historical marker erected at the Home on June 11, 1977.

Halfway House Programs

The Texas Youth Commission Halfway House Program, established seven years ago, operates community-based correctional facilities which provide a less restrictive alternative to institutionalization and which allow residents to participate in the mainstream of community life.

The agency opened its first halfway house in Houston in 1967 with facilities leased from the YMCA. However, the halfway house program as it is operated today did not get underway until 1975.

The first TYC halfway houses were Travis House in Austin, Nueces House in Corpus Christi, Chelsea Hall in Houston, and Dallas House in Dallas.

Salado House in Austin and El Paso House in El Paso were opened in 1977. In 1978 Valley House was opened in Harlingen. Ayres House, named for former Board Member Mrs. Pat Ayres, was operational by 1980.

In 1982 Chelsea Hall was closed in Houston, and a new facility was opened in nearby Richmond and renamed Middleton House in honor of former Board Member Howard Middleton. Travis House was closed in 1979.

During fiscal year 1983, the Texas Youth Commission operated seven halfway houses which were located in Harlingen, Austin, San Antonio, Richmond, Corpus Christi, El Paso, and Dallas. TYC halfway houses served a total of 699 youth in FY '83, with a total budget of \$2.07 million. The average daily population was 167 youths at a cost of \$33.98/youth/day.

During FY 1983 the Legislature approved two additional halfway houses to be built in the next biennium. Plans were to locate the new facilities in McAllen and Fort Worth.

In keeping with the goal of the Halfway House Program, the halfway house treatment programs maintain a community involvement focus in programming. The residents, after a brief orientation and evaluation period, begin participation in community-based programs including public school, vocational training, and employment.

These involvements are enhanced through the Texas Youth Commission's Skill-Based Treatment Program. Residents involved in the public schools or General Educational Development (GED) programs are assisted through the Chapter 1 tutorial program, in addition to community volunteers and staff tutors. Residents employed in the community are counseled regarding money management. TYC staff maintain a close liaison with employers to ensure satisfactory job adjustment and performance.

Each resident participates in the development of an Individualized Program Plan which reflects his treatment needs and short and long-range goals. The halfway house Level System



provides a structured system within which a resident can demonstrate the acceptance of graduated levels of responsibility and, at the same time, earn privileges commensurate with demonstrated levels of responsibility. Privileges include but are not limited to leaving the facility with family or friends, going to movies or athletic contests, shopping trips, camping trips, and home visits.

Since residents must participate in community life while in the halfway house, staff monitor their activities closely to ensure compliance with laws, halfway house rules, and basic standards of conduct in the community. Youths who cannot function within the guidelines of the Halfway House Program are transferred to a more secure setting for the benefit of both the youth and the community.

In addition to the 85 paid staff members, Community Advisory Council members and volunteers within each program are a tremendous asset in providing for resident needs far beyond that which would otherwise be possible. Volunteer services will continue to grow as community-based programs improve their services to youth in the State of Texas.

Halfway House Programs

Facility	FY'83 Budget	Cost/Stu- dent/Day	Budgeted		
			Employees 3/1/83	Students Served	New Adm's.
Ayres House	\$ 293,697	\$34.05	13	115	86
Dallas House	288,303	32.32	12	89	60
Schaeffer House	296,866	33.69	12	99	74
Middleton House	305,390	32.96	12	99	70
Nueces House	300,833	37.31	12	108	75
Salado House	310,873	33.90	12	93	72
Valley House	281,889	33.87	12	96	67
Total	\$2,077,851	\$33.98	85	699	504

Year	Avg. Daily Population	Youth Served	Average Cost/Student/Day
FY'77	62	259	\$33.57
FY'78	94	479	29.55
FY'79	117	711	30.84
FY'80	127	701	31.74
FY'81	159	821	29.04
FY'82	170	779	31.54
FY'83	167	699	33.98

RESIDENTIAL CONTRACT PROGRAM

The Texas Youth Commission's Residential Contract Program began in 1974. It was developed in response to the interim court order issued in the Morales v. Turman case and was funded through the Criminal Justice Division. Initially, very few youth were considered for placement in the community and few private sector programs would contract with the Texas Youth Commission to provide care and treatment for delinquent youth. Those that did contract were only able to provide basic child care services.

In the nine years since, the Residential Contract Program has been certified by the Department of Human Resources as a child placing agency, developed its own foster care standards, formed an advisory council, received state appropriations, and been fully integrated into the Texas Youth Commission's system of services for youth.

During fiscal year 1983 TYC's Residential Contract Program served a total of 1,282 youth and an average of 414 youth daily. Through 85 contracts, youth were provided alternatives to incarceration in agency-operated institutions. These alternatives ranged from foster care to residential treatment. In addition to providing alternatives, these programs were able to also provide specialized care, such as day treatment, vocational training, and specialized counseling for severely emotionally disturbed youth. The average cost of care per student per day was \$32.87. Total contract payments during fiscal year 1983 were \$4,492,311.55.

Residential programs under contract to provide child care, treatment, and rehabilitation for youth committed to TYC are either licensed according to standards established by the Texas Department of Human Resources Licensing Division or certified according to the standards defined by the Texas Youth Commission or other state-approving agency.

These programs provide basic child care, 24-hour supervision, and special services and counseling in accordance with their contract. They normally utilize public education systems and community resources for medical, dental, and recreation services.

Residential Contract Programs receiving the largest contract payments from the Texas Youth Commission during Fiscal Year 1983 included:

Gulf Coast Trades Center, New Waverly	\$641,390.40
High Frontier, Fort Davis	527,208.50
Associated Marine Institute, League City	293,526.00
Edgemeade of Texas, Mineral Wells	192,459.50
Lena Pope Homes, Fort Worth	177,196.47
Azleway Boys Ranch, Tyler	187,903.50
Matthews Agency Homes, Weatherford	151,334.38
Progressive Adolescent Learning, Houston	140,318.39
Barry Spencer Group Home, New Caney	118,111.19
Abilene Girls Home, Abilene	108,436.78
St. Joseph's Youth Center, Dallas	107,460.00
Bob Henry Group Home, Garland	99,373.60
Girlstown, USA, Austin	96,764.45

PAROLE SERVICES

All youth who are less than 18 when released from placement are under the supervision of TYC parole officers. Parole officers counsel with youth, their families and seek out community resources to meet their needs. They frequently work with local school districts and explore employment opportunities for the youth.

During Fiscal Year 1983, 2,278 youth were served on parole, with an average daily population of 1,986. The cost per day per youth was \$2.57. Total budget for the parole division of the agency was \$1,862,967. The agency in 1983 employed 69 staff members in the parole division. Joseph Martinez is the current Administrator of Parole.

TYC parole officers work out of six area offices—Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio. District offices are located in seventeen other cities throughout the state. TYC also has parole contracts with three county probation departments for parole services to youth in their areas.

The parole function of the Texas Youth Commission was handled by county probation departments prior to 1961.

That year, the Texas Legislature authorized the agency to provide services to youth after they were released from residential programs. In December 1961 the first four TYC parole officers were appointed in the major metropolitan areas of the state: Herb Baldry, Houston; Dallas Clark, San Antonio; Jesus Bonilla, El Paso, and Elton Strother, Fort Worth. The following year Don Preece was appointed parole officer in Dallas.

County probation departments actively supported the transferring of the parole function to the agency, and provided free office space, furniture, postage, and in some cases, transportation expenses for the TYC parole officers. There was no clerical assistance for several more years. (During Fiscal Year 1983 several district offices continue to receive free office space donated by counties.)

A sixth area was staffed in 1964, in Central Texas, with the main office located in Waco. In 1979 that area office was moved to Austin.

The agency's first Administrator of Parole was Clinton Kersey, appointed in September 1961.

Parole officers originally had the authority to simply call and inform the parole administrator by phone in Central Office when they wanted to return a youth to a training school. Later, they were required to send a written memo when a youth was sent back. Recent changes in parole revocations have seen the addition of due process with formal legal hearings in order to revoke parole. Youth are represented by counsel during the hearings, and can appeal a revocation to the Executive Director.

SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

The Support Services Division is directly responsible for the direction, organization and planning of the fiscal operations, business management, and personnel policies of the Texas Youth Commission.

The services provided by the division include development of sound business policies and procedures; planning for personnel and staff development; management of maintenance and construction activities, purchasing and supply operation; staff training, staff services, including mail/copy services, vehicle and motor pool maintenance, and telecommunications; manuals coordination; business management; data processing and word

processing; and all fiscal activities.

The division consists of four departments: Fiscal; Personnel and Staff Development; Maintenance and Construction; and Data Processing.

Primary responsibilities of this division include preparation and implementation of the Texas Youth Commission's biennial budget; establishment of fiscal and personnel policies and procedures; and the insurance that the agency's business activities are conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

PERSONNEL & STAFF DEVELOPMENT

The Personnel and Staff Development Department continued major developments and changes during FY'83. Many were extensions of recommendations resulting from a major audit regarding personnel and compensation matters.

Continued enhancement of the automated personnel and payroll system provided substantial management information. The process by which employees are selected and promoted was revised.

Additional improvements begun included an automated timekeeping system, career ladders for selected positions, a formalized recruitment program, and a new performance appraisal system for non-management positions.

The department continued to deliver the Minimum Training Requirements program to all staff. The agency completion rate rose from 74% in FY '82 to 89%. All new direct child care staff continued to attend the 80 hour pre-service training at the agency's Central Training Facility in Corsicana.

Seventy-four new supervisory staff attended the Governor's Management Development Center program for first-level managers. Twenty-five mid and upper-level managers attended the Manager of Manager's program.

DATA PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

TYC's Data Processing department completed plans to procure and install a midsize mainframe computer in the central office in Austin. The computer is intended to provide support to all thirty-seven TYC offices statewide.

The Texas Legislature appropriated one million dollars for the purchase of hardware to implement this system. Four additional staff members were added to the department.

The major programming tasks completed during the year were revisions to Research and Evaluation's quarterly evaluation report. The project/grant subsystem of general accounting, and reporting required by state fiscal auditors.

FISCAL DEPARTMENT

The Fiscal Department is responsible for the Agency's budgeting, accounting, and payroll functions. Efforts of the department for FY 1983 were directed toward further centralization of these functions for greater efficiency.

Centralization of the payroll preparation function was a major step toward consolidation of seven separate agency payrolls into one. The department's plans called for phasing out the separate employer identities of the institutions and for beginning the 1984 Fiscal Year, operating as a single employer for all federal and state payroll reporting.

At the close of 1983, the payroll staff was well prepared to make this consolidation in anticipation of greater efficiency in paying and reporting employee salaries.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

The fire and smoke detection and alarm systems, designed last year, were installed in all Texas Youth Commission facilities. The installation of fire alarm systems is part of a voluntary effort by the Texas Youth Commission to meet the Life Safety Code requirements of National Fire Protection Association Standard 101.

Phased construction continued throughout the year at West Texas Children's Home on the Dormitories Conversion Project. Construction will necessarily be spread over a period of 18 months because only two dormitories can be closed at a time for remodeling.

As part of a planned series of dormitory renovations at Gainesville State School, another student dorm was remodeled during FY'83.

The construction of a perimeter security fence at Brownwood State School was completed this year. Construction was started in June, 1982.

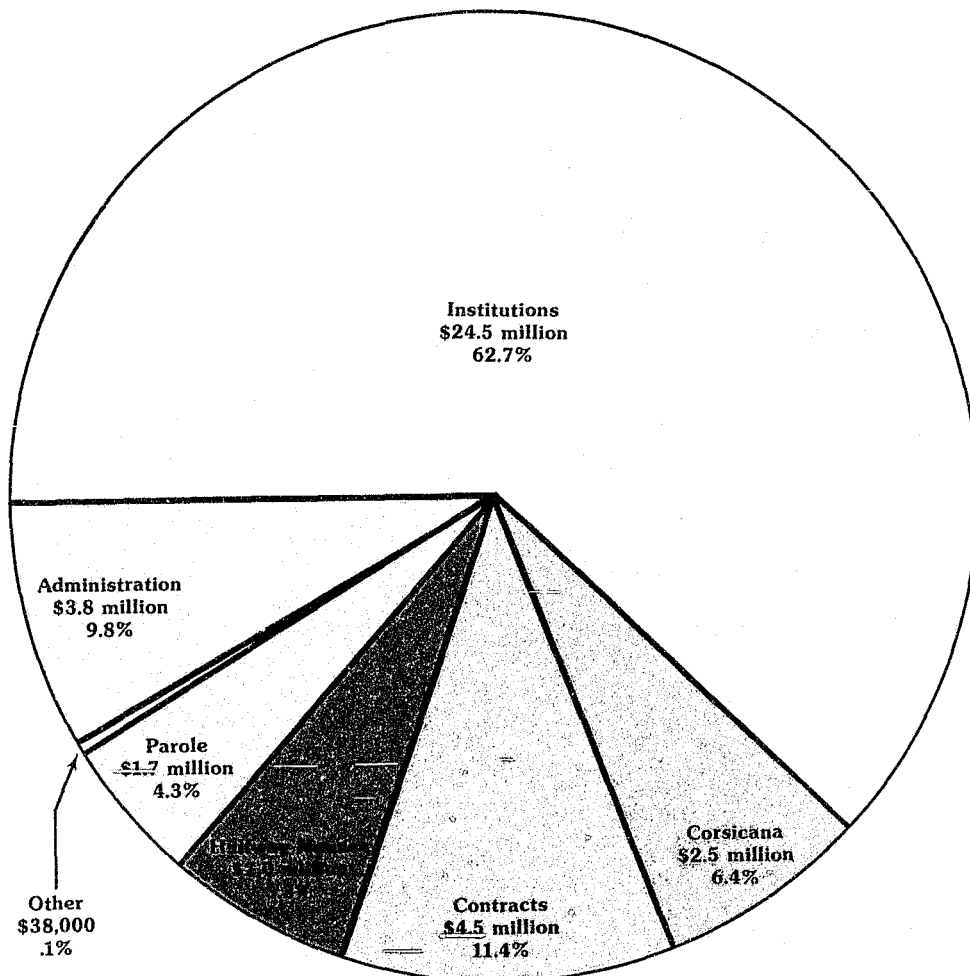
As the result of a severe wind storm which hit Giddings State School in June, 1982, roofs were blown off six buildings. The buildings were reroofed this year. However, in the future, it will be necessary to reroof the remainder of campus buildings to prevent a similar incident from reoccurring.

A Master Plan for the development of Fairfield Wilderness Camp was prepared. The first phase of the plan was initiated by moving manufactured buildings to the camp for uses as student showers and laundry and as an infirmary.

1983 OPERATING COSTS

Program	Annual Operating Cost	Average Daily Population	Cost Per Student Per Day
Brownwood State School	\$ 4,474,283	239	\$ 51.29
Crockett State School	\$ 3,605,631	157	\$ 62.92
Wilderness Challenge	\$ 210,225	7	\$ 82.28
Gainesville State School	\$ 5,243,181	296	\$ 48.53
Giddings State School	\$ 5,485,687	284	\$ 52.92
Brownwood Reception Center	\$ 1,729,341	88	\$ 53.84
West Texas Children's Home	\$ 3,784,670	168	\$ 61.72
Corsicana State Home	\$ 2,158,727	57	\$ 103.76
Foster Care	\$ 365,483	66	\$ 15.17
Residential Contract	\$ 4,463,697	372	\$ 32.87
Halfway Houses	\$ 2,071,469	167	\$ 33.98
Parole Services	\$ 1,691,630	1,881	\$ 2.46
Non-Residential Services	\$ 38,595		
Central Administration	\$ 3,827,663		

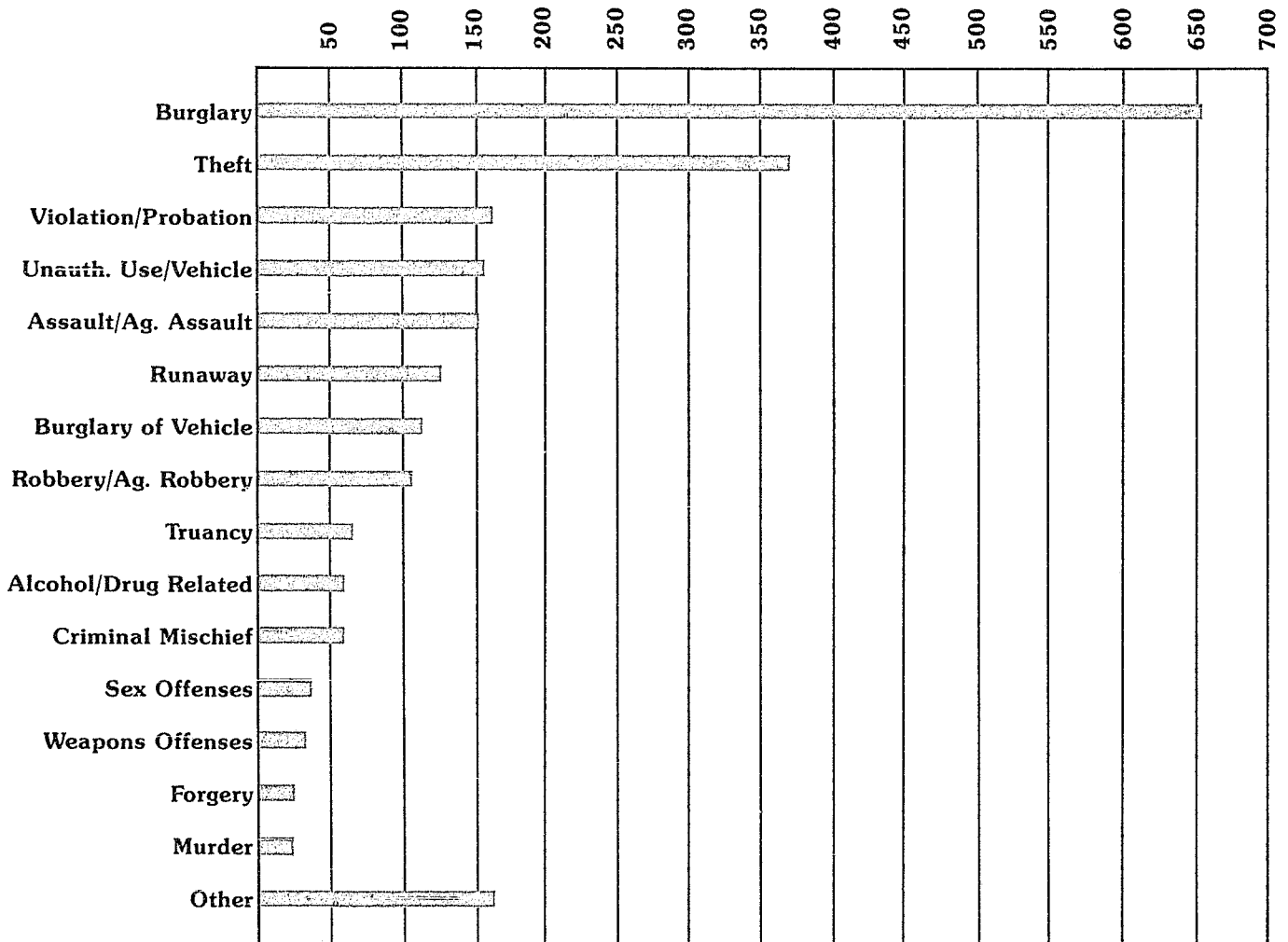
TOTAL **\$39,150,282**



1983 MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES

(of 2292 Commitments, Recommitments, Revocations)

Burglary ¹	652	Truancy	66
Theft ²	367	Alcohol/Drug Related ³	59
Violation/Probation	163	Criminal Mischief	58
Unauth. Use/Vehicle	157	Sex Offenses ⁴	38
Assault/Ag. Assault	153	Weapons Offenses ⁵	34
Runaway	126	Forgery	23
Burglary of Vehicle	110	Murder ⁶	23
Robbery/Agg. Robbery	105	Other	158
			<hr/>
			2,292



¹ Includes Burglary of Coin-Operated Machine

² Includes Theft of Service

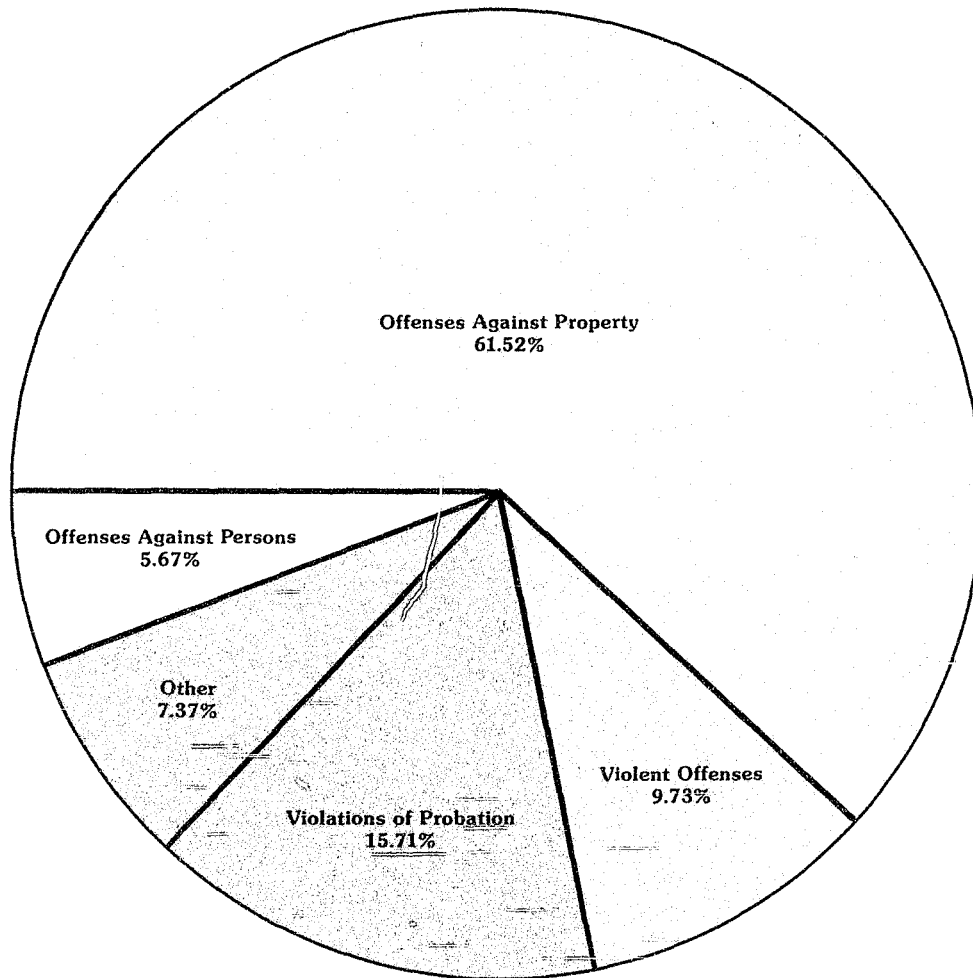
³ Includes Possession/Use of Alcohol, Public Intoxication, Manufacturer and delivery of a controlled substance, Unlawful Possession of a Controlled Substance, Possession and delivery of marijuana, Solvent Inhalant Use, DWI, DUID

⁴ Includes Rape, Aggravated Rape, Sexual Abuse, Aggravated Sexual Abuse, Rape of a Child, Sexual Abuse of a Child, Indecent Exposure, Indecency with a Child, Incest

⁵ Includes Unlawful Carrying Weapons, Places Weapons Prohibited, Prohibited Weapons

⁶ Includes Murder, Capital Murder, Involuntary Manslaughter, Negligent Homicide

1983 Admissions by Offense



ADMISSIONS BY COMMITTING OFFENSE AND DELINQUENCY TYPE

	CMNT		RVKD		Total Admissions
	DEL	VCP	DEL	VCP	
VIOLENT OFFENSES:					
Assault on a TYC Staff Member	0	0	1	0	1
Murder	11	0	0	0	11
Capital Murder	6	0	0	0	6
Aggravated Kidnapping	2	0	0	0	2
Rape	8	0	0	0	8
Aggravated Rape	5	0	0	0	5
Sexual Abuse	4	0	0	0	4
Aggravated Sexual Abuse	2	0	0	0	2
Rape of a Child	2	0	0	0	2
Sexual Abuse of a Child	5	0	0	0	5
Aggravated Assault	50	0	10	0	60
Arson	12	0	0	0	12
Robbery	30	0	7	0	37
Aggravated Robbery	65	0	3	0	68
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	202	0	21	0	223
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	10.72	0.00	6.67	0.00	9.73

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSON:					
Criminal Attempt	2	0	0	0	2
Involuntary Manslaughter	5	0	0	0	5
Negligent Homicide	1	0	0	0	1
Indecent Exposure	3	0	0	0	3
Indecency with a Child	8	0	0	0	8
Assault	68	0	21	4	93
Injury to a Child	5	0	0	0	5
Reckless Conduct	5	0	1	0	6
Terroristic Threat	6	0	0	0	6
Incest	1	0	0	0	1
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	104	0	22	4	130
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	5.52	0.00	6.98	40.00	5.67

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY:					
Criminal Mischief	50	0	8	0	58
Burglary	524	0	117	2	643
Burglary of a Coin-Operated Machine	6	0	3	0	9
Burglary of Vehicles	101	0	9	0	110
Criminal Trespass	29	0	10	0	39
Theft	320	0	45	0	365
Theft of Service	0	0	2	0	2
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle	123	0	34	0	157
Forgery	20	0	3	0	23
Credit Card Abuse	4	0	0	0	4
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	1177	0	231	2	1410
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	62.44	0.00	73.33	20.00	61.52

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:					
Retaliation	3	0	0	0	3
False Report to a Peace Officer	1	0	0	0	1
Tamper with Gov. Record	1	0	0	0	1
Fail to Identify as Wit	0	0	1	0	1
Resist Arrest or Search	6	0	1	0	7
Evading Arrest	6	0	6	0	12
Escape	13	0	3	0	16
Permit or Facilitate Esc.	1	0	0	0	1
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	31	0	11	0	42
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	1.64	0.00	3.49	0.00	1.83

	CMNT		RVKD		Total Admissions
	DEL	VCP	DEL	VCP	
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER:					
Possession/Use Alcohol	0	0	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	5	0	3	0	8
Harrassment	1	0	0	0	1
Public Intoxication	11	0	3	0	14
Prostitution	8	0	0	0	8
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	25	0	7	0	32
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	1.33	0.00	2.22	0.00	1.40
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY:					
Unlawful Carrying Weapons	22	0	4	1	27
Places Weapons Prohibited	1	0	0	0	1
Prohibited Weapons	6	0	0	0	6
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	29	0	4	1	34
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	1.54	0.00	1.27	10.00	1.48

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH AND MORALS:					
Manufacture and Delivery of a Controlled Substance	2	0	0	0	2
Unlawful Possession of a Controlled Substance	6	0	1	0	7
Possession and Delivery of Marijuana	29	0	1	0	30
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	37	0	2	0	39
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	1.96	0.00	0.63	0.00	1.70

VIOLATION OF PROBATION (VCP OFFENSES):					
Truancy	43	23	0	0	66
Runaway	88	37	1	0	126
Solv. Inhalant Use	3	1	0	0	4
Driving Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol	1	0	0	0	1
Violation Probation	142	21	0	0	163
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	277	82	1	0	360
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	14.69	100	0.32	0.00	15.71

VIOLATIONS OF PAROLE:					
Violation Parole Rule 1	0	0	12	2	14
Violation Parole Rule 5	0	0	1	0	1
Violation Parole Rule 6	0	0	3	1	4
Federal Offender	3	0	0	0	3
SUB-TOTAL -- OFFENSE TYPE	3	0	16	3	22
PERCENT OF ADMISSION TYPE	0.16	0.00	5.08	30.00	0.96

***** TOTAL ADMISSIONS *****
PERCENT OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS

**** NOTE **** CMNT = New and Recommitted Students
 RVKD = Paroles Revoked (Violence Classifications are those prior to revocation hearing)
 VCP = Violators of CHINS Probation - (Children In Need of Supervision)

DELINQUENT COMMITMENTS

DEL COMMITMENTS BY ETHNIC, SEX AND AGE GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	10/12		13/14		15/17		SUBTOTAL		ETHNIC TOTAL	% BY GROUP
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
WHITE	16	2	125	22	442	55	583	79	662	35%
BLACK	21	0	96	10	336	45	453	55	508	27%
HISPANIC	30	0	194	13	432	38	656	51	707	38%
AM. INDIAN	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0%
OTHER	0	0	1	0	5	0	6	0	6	0%
AGE SUBTOTAL	67	2	416	45	1217	138	1700	185	1885	100%
% BY AGE	4%	0%	22%	2%	65%	7%	90%	10%		

DEL REVOCATIONS BY ETHNIC, SEX AND AGE GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	10/12		13/14		15/17		SUBTOTAL		ETHNIC TOTAL	% BY GROUP
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
WHITE	0	0	11	0	84	7	95	7	102	32%
BLACK	0	0	10	2	78	2	88	4	92	29%
HISPANIC	2	0	27	1	85	4	114	5	119	38%
AM. INDIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
OTHER	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1%
AGE SUBTOTAL	2	0	49	3	248	13	299	16	315	100%
% BY AGE	1%	0%	16%	1%	79%	4%	95%	5%		

DEL TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY ETHNIC, SEX AND AGE GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	10/12		13/14		15/17		SUBTOTAL		ETHNIC TOTAL	% BY GROUP
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
WHITE	16	2	136	22	526	62	678	86	764	35%
BLACK	21	0	106	12	414	47	541	59	600	27%
HISPANIC	32	0	221	14	517	42	770	56	826	38%
AM. INDIAN	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0%
OTHER	0	0	2	0	6	0	8	0	8	0%
AGE SUBTOTAL	69	2	465	48	1465	151	1999	201	2200	100%
% BY AGE	3%	0%	21%	2%	67%	7%	91%	9%		

DEL SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED PRIOR TO TYC COMMITMENT – BY AGE AND SEX GROUP

SCHOOL GRADE	10/12		13/14		15/17		SUBTOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT BY GRADE		
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
01	1	0	3	1	13	0	17	1	18	1%	1%	1%
02	4	0	2	1	5	0	11	1	12	1%	1%	1%
03	8	0	4	1	3	1	15	2	17	1%	1%	1%
04	20	0	13	1	5	2	38	3	41	2%	2%	2%
05	19	1	51	4	20	1	90	6	96	5%	3%	5%
06	13	1	163	18	126	20	302	39	341	18%	21%	18%
07	2	0	115	12	250	21	367	33	400	22%	18%	21%
08	0	0	60	7	495	56	555	63	618	33%	34%	33%
09	0	0	5	0	242	32	247	32	279	15%	17%	15%
10	0	0	0	0	53	5	53	5	58	3%	3%	3%
11	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	0%	0%	0%
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
>12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
AGE SUBTOTAL	67	2	416	45	1217	138	1700	185	1885			
% BY AGE	4%	0%	22%	2%	65%	7%	90%	10%	100%			

DEL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RECORD PRIOR TO TYC COMMITMENT – PERCENTS BY ETHNIC AND SEX GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	REGULAR		OCCASIONAL		NEVER		SUBTOTAL		GRAND						
	BOYS	% GIRLS	% BOYS	% GIRLS	% BOYS	% GIRLS	% BOYS	% GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL				
WHITE	154	26%	16	20%	274	47%	46	58%	155	27%	17	22%	583	79	662
BLACK	128	28%	9	16%	212	47%	23	42%	113	25%	23	42%	453	55	508
HISPANIC	130	20%	10	20%	340	52%	19	37%	186	28%	22	43%	656	51	707
AM. INDIAN	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0	2
OTHER	2	33%	0	0%	3	50%	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	6	0	6
SUBTOTAL	415	24%	35	19%	830	49%	88	48%	455	27%	62	34%	1700	185	1885

AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT - DEL

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
WHITE	15.20	14.97	15.18
BLACK	15.08	15.18	15.09
HISPANIC	14.89	15.10	14.91
AM. INDIAN	16.50	.00	16.50
OTHER	15.17	.00	15.17
AGE SUBTOTAL	15.05	15.07	15.05

AVERAGE GRADE AT COMMITMENT – DEL

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
WHITE	7.54	7.54	7.54
BLACK	7.61	7.64	7.61
HISPANIC	6.72	6.71	6.72
AM. INDIAN	9.00	.00	9.00
OTHER	7.67	.00	7.67
SUBTOTAL	7.24	7.34	7.25

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED ADMISSIONS

Admissions by Ethnic & Sex Group

Ethnic Group	Boys	Girls	Ethnic Total	% By Group	Average Age at Commitment – D&N			
					Boys	Girls	Total	
White	11	0	11	79%	White	13.64	.00	13.64
Black	3	0	3	21%	Black	14.67	.00	14.67
Hispanic	0	0	0	0%	Hispanic	.00	.00	.00
Age Subtotal	14	0	14	100%	Age Subtotal	13.86	.00	13.86

Violators of CHINS Probation (Children In Need of Supervision)

VCP COMMITMENTS BY ETHNIC, SEX AND AGE GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	10/12		13/14		15/17		SUBTOTAL		ETHNIC TOTAL	% BY GROUP
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
WHITE	0	1	2	14	9	21	11	36	47	57%
BLACK	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	8	11	13%
HISPANIC	0	0	1	10	8	5	9	15	24	29%
AGE SUBTOTAL	0	1	4	27	19	31	23	59	82	100%
% BY AGE	0%	1%	5%	33%	23%	38%	28%	72%		

VCP REVOCATIONS BY ETHNIC, SEX AND AGE GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	10/12		13/14		15/17		SUBTOTAL		ETHNIC TOTAL	% BY GROUP
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
WHITE	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	40%
BLACK	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	10%
HISPANIC	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	0	5	50%
AGE SUBTOTAL	0	0	1	0	7	2	8	2	10	100%
% BY AGE	0%	0%	10%	0%	70%	20%	80%	20%		

VCP TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY ETHNIC, SEX AND AGE GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	10/12		13/14		15/17		SUBTOTAL		ETHNIC TOTAL	% BY GROUP
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
WHITE	0	1	2	14	11	23	13	38	51	55%
BLACK	0	0	1	3	3	5	4	8	12	13%
HISPANIC	0	0	2	10	12	5	14	15	29	32%
AGE SUBTOTAL	0	1	5	27	26	33	31	61	92	100%
% BY AGE	0%	1%	5%	29%	28%	36%	34%	66%		

VCP SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED PRIOR TO TYC COMMITMENT – BY AGE AND SEX GROUP

SCHOOL GRADE	10/12		13/14		15/17		SUBTOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT BY GRADE		
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
05	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0%	3%	2%
06	0	1	3	10	2	1	5	12	17	22%	20%	21%
07	0	0	1	8	4	4	5	12	17	22%	20%	21%
08	0	0	0	6	9	14	9	20	29	39%	34%	35%
09	0	0	0	1	2	8	2	9	11	9%	15%	13%
10	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	6	9%	7%	7%
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
AGE SUBTOTAL	0	1	4	27	19	31	23	59	82			
% BY AGE	0%	1%	5%	33%	23%	38%	28%	72%	100%			

VCP SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RECORD PRIOR TO TYC COMMITMENT – PERCENTS BY ETHNIC AND SEX GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	REGULAR			OCCASIONAL			NEVER			SUBTOTAL			GRAND TOTAL		
	BOYS	%	GIRLS	BOYS	%	GIRLS	BOYS	%	GIRLS	BOYS	%	GIRLS			
WHITE	0	0%	12	33%	7	64%	19	53%	4	36%	5	14%	11	36	47
BLACK	0	0%	1	13%	2	67%	7	88%	1	33%	0	0%	3	8	11
HISPANIC	0	0%	1	7%	8	89%	13	87%	1	11%	1	7%	9	15	24
SUBTOTAL	0	0%	14	24%	17	74%	39	66%	6	26%	6	10%	23	59	82

AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT – VCP

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
WHITE	15.45	14.61	14.81
BLACK	15.67	14.63	14.91
HISPANIC	15.22	14.33	14.67
AGE SUBTOTAL	15.39	14.54	14.78

AVERAGE GRADE AT COMMITMENT – VCP

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
WHITE	7.82	7.75	7.77
BLACK	8.00	6.63	7.00
HISPANIC	7.22	7.13	7.17
SUBTOTAL	7.61	7.44	7.49



1836-1986

Inasmuch as the year 1983 has brought about a change in the name of the agency, this edition of the Texas Youth Commission Annual Report reflects brief historical information concerning juvenile justice in Texas and the institutions and programs which are currently administered by the agency. The inclusion of historical photos and background is a TYC project of the Texas Sesquicentennial celebration.

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State of Texas

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