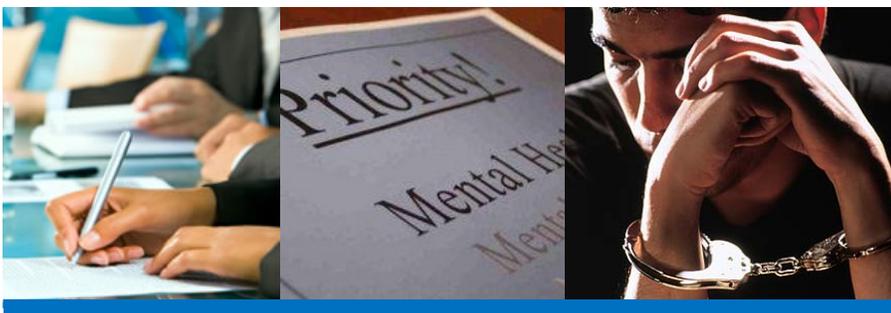


IDENTIFYING THE SHORTAGE OF LICENSED PROFESSIONALS AVAILABLE TO SERVE JUVENILE OFFENDERS



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November 2011

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Executive Summary

Strategy A.2.2 of the 2010 Coordinated Strategic Plan of the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and Texas Youth Commission states that these two agencies should “Jointly pursue opportunities for increasing the availability of licensed and/or certified professionals to serve juvenile offender populations and their families by working with academic institutions and professional associations.” This report is an attempt to discover where in Texas licensed professionals are most needed to serve this population. Additionally, the report attempts to ascertain which types of professionals are most needed. The types of professionals studied in this report are child and adolescent psychiatrists, licensed psychologists, licensed sex offender treatment providers, licensed chemical dependency counselors, licensed clinical social workers, and licensed professional counselors. Findings in this report include the following:



- The need to increase the availability of licensed professionals is most prevalent among counties along the Texas-Mexico border, as well as, many counties in other parts of South Texas, West Texas, and the Panhandle.
- Certain types of licensed professionals are not located in many counties and often are not available in an adjacent county.
- 78% of counties in Texas had no child and adolescent psychiatrist as of September 2010.
- In 42 counties there were 20 or more mentally ill juveniles in the justice system for every child and adolescent psychiatrist.
- In nearly 50 counties there were at least 20 juveniles in the justice system per licensed clinical social worker.
- 148 counties (58%) had zero or one licensed psychologist as of September 2010.
- 177 counties (70%) had no licensed sex offender treatment provider as of September 2010.
- 146 counties (57%) had one or fewer licensed clinical social worker as of November 2010.

- Counties with comparatively large numbers of juveniles per child and adolescent psychiatrist, licensed psychologist, and licensed clinical social worker were mostly found along the Texas Mexico border and in the Panhandle.
- Counties with comparatively large numbers of juveniles per licensed sex offender treatment provider, licensed chemical dependency counselor, and licensed professional counselor tended to be located along the Texas-Mexico border and in South Texas.

Background

In November 2009, the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) and the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) adopted the biennial Coordinated Strategic Plan as required under the Texas Human Resources Code (Sections 61.0911, 141.0471, and 141.0472). Strategy A.2.2. called for the agencies to “jointly pursue opportunities for increasing the availability of licensed and/or certified professionals to serve juvenile offender populations and their families by working with academic institutions and professional associations.”

The committee assigned this task began to meet and decided that increasing the availability of licensed professionals for juvenile offenders needed to be accompanied by an assessment of what type of licensed professionals were most needed and where they were most needed. Since Texas is so large, and since there is a large number of juveniles to serve, the assessment was conducted to assist the two agencies to identify the areas where increasing the availability of professionals is most necessary.



Methodology

To determine the areas with the greatest shortage of licensed professionals, a comparison of the number of juveniles in the juvenile justice system at one time with the number of licensed professionals practicing at the same time was conducted. Since both of these numbers are fluid, a snap shot of each during the same time was taken. Figures on the number of juveniles in the juvenile justice system were available for August 31, 2010, while figures on the number of licensed professionals were available for September 1, 2010.¹ These two numbers were compared for the analysis. Though the dates are different by one day, the assumption is that this difference would have a very minimal effect on the ratios presented in this report.

¹ The exception to this is Licensed Clinical Social Workers, where data was available for November 2010.

In this report “juveniles in the juvenile justice system” refers to the following:

- Juveniles under supervision by a local juvenile probation department on deferred prosecution or probation on August 31, 2010;
- Juveniles in TYC secure facilities, halfway houses, assessment facilities, and residential contract facilities on August 31, 2010; and
- Juveniles on TYC parole (excluding parolees from interstate compact) on August 31, 2010.

Among juveniles in the juvenile justice system three subgroups were identified: mentally ill juveniles, juvenile sex offenders, and juveniles with substance abuse problems. Juveniles in more than one subgroup were included in each of the subgroups. These subgroups are based on estimates, and those estimates are based on the definitions provided below.

Mentally Ill Juveniles

Juveniles under supervision meeting any of the following conditions:

- A registration date with the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) prior to or within 91 days of starting supervision;
- Started the Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP) for mentally ill juvenile offenders prior to or within 91 days of starting supervision;
- Started a mental health program (not including counseling) coordinated through local juvenile probation departments prior to or within 91 days of starting supervision;
- Started a mental health placement coordinated through local juvenile probation departments prior to or within 91 days of starting supervision; or
- Probation officer indicated “Yes” under mental health needs in the monthly data extract provided to TJPC by local juvenile probation departments.

Juveniles in TYC secure facilities, halfway houses, assessment facilities, and residential contract facilities or on TYC parole meeting any of the following conditions based on a comprehensive psychological evaluation:

- High mental health treatment needs; or
- Medium mental health treatment needs

Juvenile Sex Offenders

- Juveniles under supervision for an offense designated as a sex offense; and
- Juveniles in TYC secure facilities, halfway houses, assessment facilities, and residential contract facilities or on TYC parole who have been adjudicated for a sex offense.

Juveniles with Substance Abuse Problems

Juveniles under supervision meeting any of the following conditions:

- On supervision for a substance abuse offense;
- Probation officer indicated a need for substance abuse services in the monthly data extract sent to TJPC by local juvenile probation departments; or
- Indicated substance abuse problems on the TJPC Risk and Needs Assessment

Juveniles in TYC secure facilities, halfway houses, assessment facilities, and residential contract facilities or on TYC parole meeting any of the following conditions based on a comprehensive psychological evaluation:

- High treatment needs for alcohol or other drugs; or
- Medium treatment needs for alcohol or other drugs

Adults in the Justice System

All maps include juveniles in the juvenile justice system but some also include adults in the justice system as well. "Adults in the justice system" refers to the number of adults receiving direct supervision on August 31, 2010. Information about the number of adults in the justice system with mental health needs, substance abuse needs, or sex offenders was not available for this report. The maps that are presented compare the number of licensed clinical social workers and licensed professional counselors to the total number of juvenile and adult offenders.



Licensed Professionals

This assessment looks at six different types of licensed professionals: child and adolescent psychiatrists, licensed psychologists, licensed sex offender treatment providers, licensed chemical dependency counselors, licensed clinical social workers, and licensed professional counselors. The location of professionals is based on the county in which they practice. Most information about these professionals came from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), and some additional information came from the Texas Medical Board.

Table 1: Description of Licensed Professionals

Professional	Description	Requirements
Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist	A physician who specializes in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental illnesses and substance use disorders affecting children and adolescents.	M.D. and Residency
Licensed Psychologist	A professional involved in evaluating, preventing, and remediating psychological, emotional, mental, interpersonal, learning, and behavioral disorders of individuals or groups, as well as the psychological disorders that accompany medical problems, organizational structures, stress, and health.	Ph.D. and two years of supervised experience
Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Provider	A treatment provider licensed by the Council on Sex Offender Treatment who is recognized based on training and experience to provide assessment and treatment to adult sex offenders and/or juveniles with sexual behavioral problems.	Master's degree and 1,000 hours clinical experience
Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor	Provides or offers to provide chemical dependency counseling services involving the application of the principles, methods, and procedures of the chemical dependency counseling profession.	Associate's degree and 4,000 hours supervised experience
Licensed Clinical Social Worker	A professional who uses specialized clinical knowledge and advanced clinical skills to assess, diagnose, and treat mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders, conditions and addictions, including severe mental illness and serious emotional disturbances in adults, adolescents and children.	Master's degree and two years of supervised experience
Licensed Professional Counselor	A professional who uses mental health, psychotherapeutic, and human development principles to facilitate human development and adjustment throughout life; prevent, assess, evaluate, and treat mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders and associated distresses that interfere with mental health; conduct assessments and evaluations to establish treatment goals and objectives; and plan, implement, and evaluate treatment plans using counseling treatment interventions that include counseling, assessment, consulting, and referral.	Master's degree and 3,000 hours supervised experience

Ratio of Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System per Licensed Professional

This section describes what is meant by the ratio of juveniles in the juvenile justice system per licensed professional. In this report for each type of professional at least two maps are presented. One map shows the number of licensed professionals per county as of September 2010, and the other shows the number of juveniles in the juvenile justice system per licensed professional. The first map provides a general overview of where licensed professionals are located while the second provides a better idea of the actual need for professionals. For example, there isn't really a shortage in a county if it has only one professional, but there's only one juvenile to serve.

The ratio is calculated by taking the number of juveniles in a county and dividing that by the number of licensed professionals in a county. The result is the ratio of juveniles to licensed professionals. For example, if a county has 100 juveniles and five licensed professionals, the ratio of juveniles per licensed professionals is $100/5=20$. In the instances where a county has one or more juveniles but no licensed professionals (which would mean dividing by zero), the ratio is set at the number of juveniles in the county. For example, if a county has five juveniles and no professionals, the ratio is set at five.

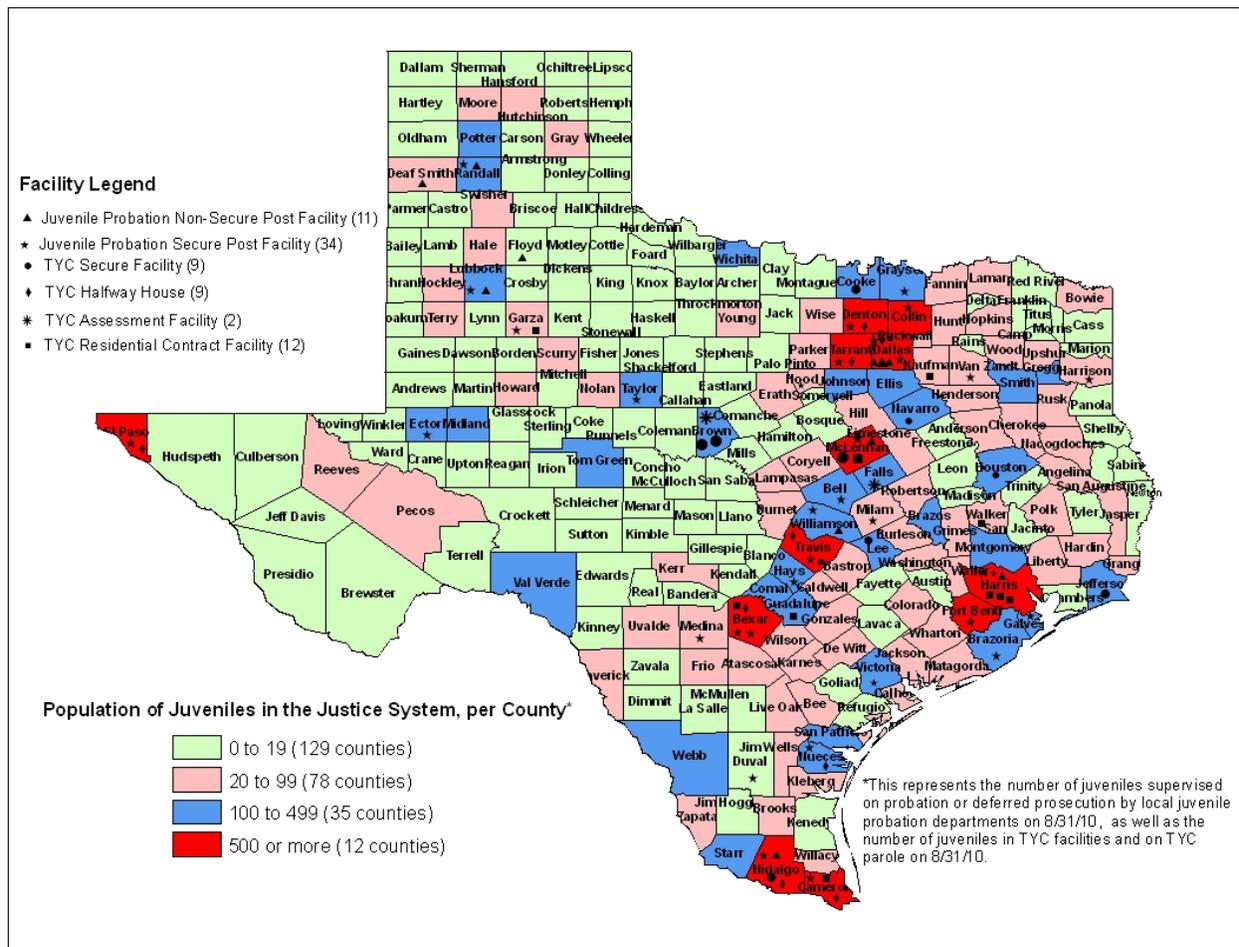
This report does not attempt to present an ideal ratio of juveniles per professional. It does attempt to show where the ratios are highest and therefore where the needs are the greatest. It should also be noted that all of the professionals mentioned in this report serve clients other than juveniles in the juvenile justice system. There is no way of determining, from the data available, how many clients were being served on September 1, 2010, or how many of those clients were juveniles in the juvenile justice system.

Population of Juveniles in the Texas Justice System

Figure 1 shows the population of juveniles in the Texas juvenile justice system by county as of August 31, 2010. It is important to keep in mind that this map represents a snapshot of the number of juveniles being served on one day in each county by both juvenile probation departments and TYC. It does not represent the total number served in a full year.

Most juveniles are located in the urban areas of El Paso, Bexar, Travis, Harris, Dallas, and Tarrant counties, and along the Mexico border in the Rio Grande Valley of South Texas. A total of 12 counties were serving at least 500 juveniles as of August 31, 2010. That represents approximately 60% of the total juvenile justice population at that time. The population of juveniles in the justice system tends to be smaller in West Texas and along the Texas Louisiana border.

Figure 1: Population of Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System*, August 31, 2010



Child and Adolescent Psychiatrists

This section describes the shortage of child and adolescent psychiatrists across Texas. A total of 197 counties (78%) had no child and adolescent psychiatrist as of September 2010, while only 24 counties (less than 10%) had four or more. The lack of child and adolescent psychiatrists can be seen throughout the state, from West Texas, North Texas, Central Texas, and along the Texas Louisiana border.

The counties with four or more child and adolescent psychiatrists are the most populous counties in the state (Harris, Dallas, Bexar, Tarrant, and Travis), and several counties adjacent to those urban areas. Other counties with four or more child and adolescent psychiatrists include El Paso, Hidalgo, Nueces, Lubbock, Tom Green, Wichita, Jefferson, Smith, and Gregg Counties.

Figure 2: Location of Child and Adolescent Psychiatrists, September 2010

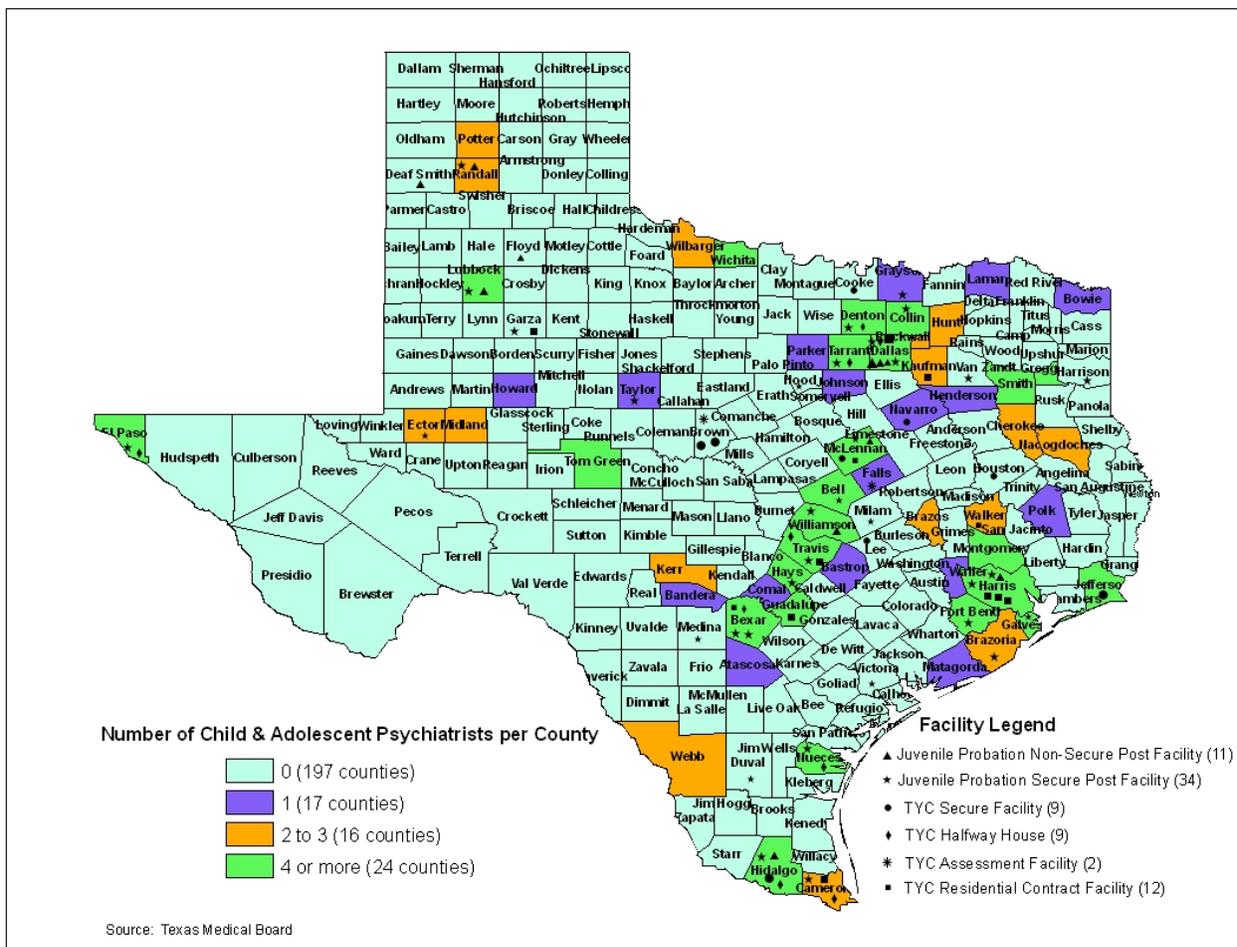
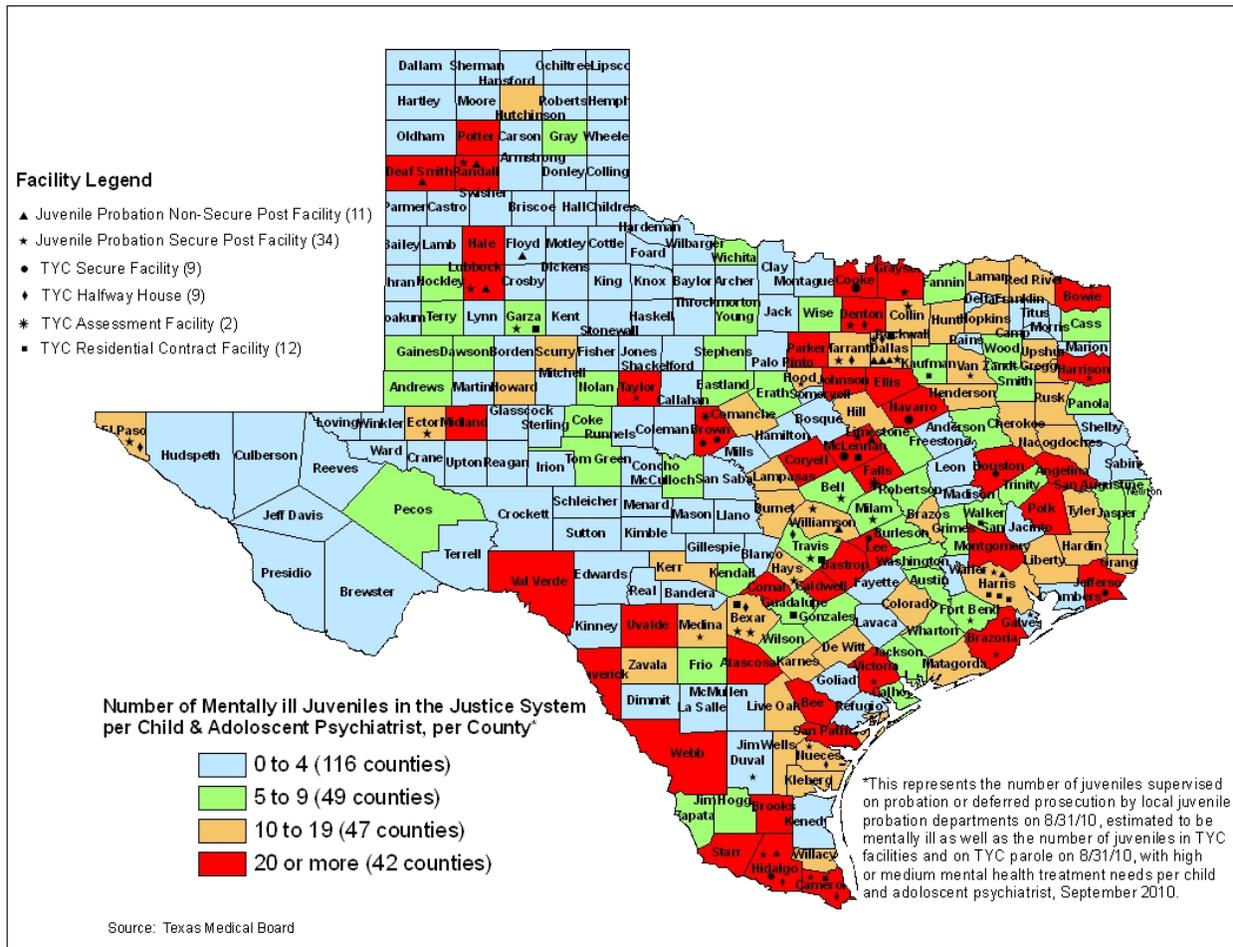


Figure 3 demonstrates that in 42 counties there were 20 or more mentally ill juveniles in the juvenile justice system for every child and adolescent psychiatrist. This ratio was most pronounced along the Texas Mexico border. This suggests that efforts to increase the availability of child and adolescent psychiatrists to serve juvenile offenders should be focused in those areas that have the highest ratios.

A comparison of Figures 2 and 3 shows that a few urban counties such as Hidalgo, Jefferson, and Lubbock, had at least four or more child and adolescent psychiatrists, but still had 20 or more mentally ill juveniles per licensed professional. This means that these counties had a high number of mentally ill juveniles, and the comparatively high number of child and adolescent psychiatrists (four or more) is still small compared to the number of juveniles needing to be served.

Figure 3: Number of Mentally Ill Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System* per Child & Adolescent Psychiatrist, September, 2010

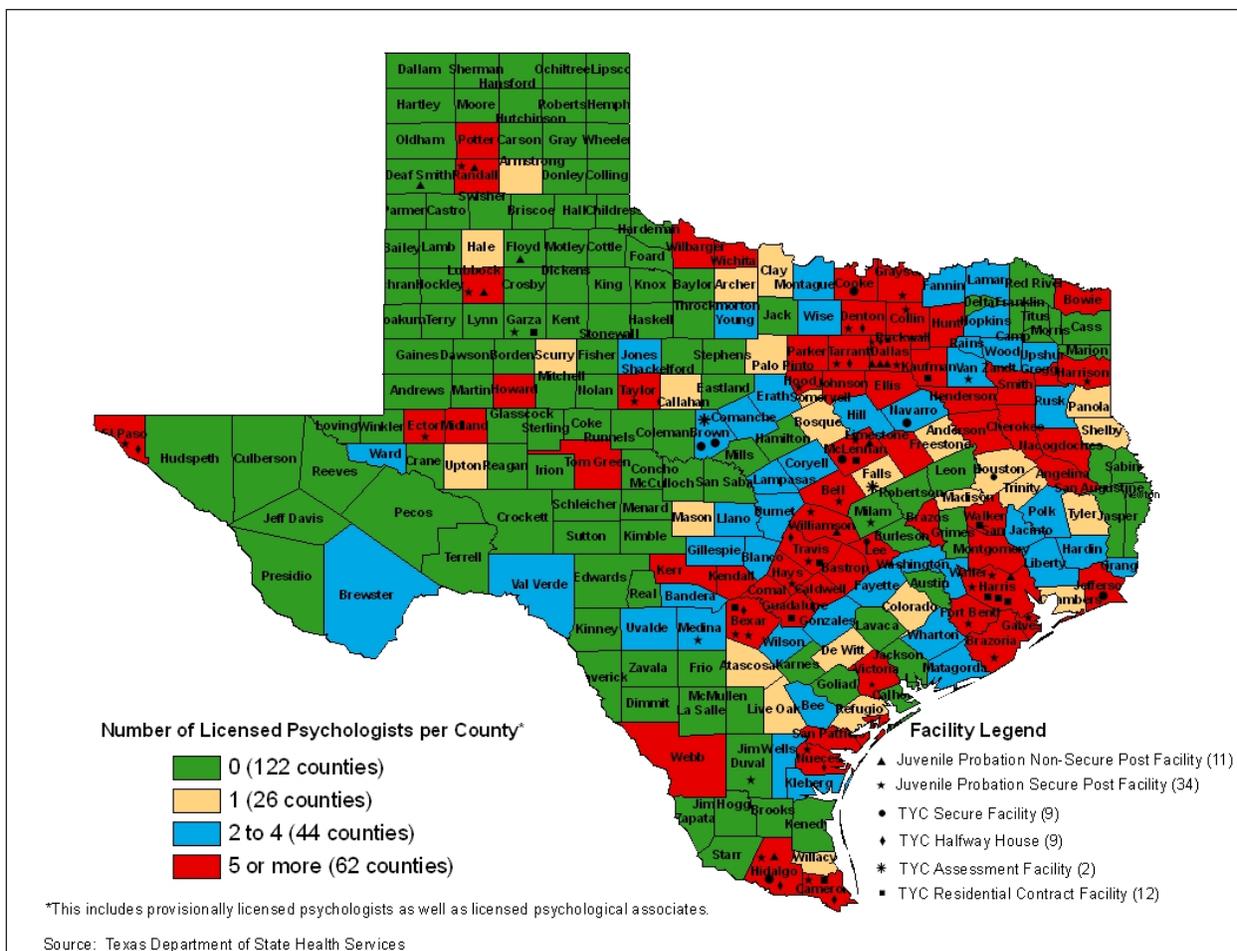


Licensed Psychologists

This section reviews the availability of licensed psychologists available to serve juvenile offenders in the juvenile justice system. Figure 4 shows that almost half of the counties in Texas (122) had no licensed psychologist in September 2010. Another 26 counties only had one licensed psychologist. This means that 148 counties (58%) had zero or one psychologist. This statistic is somewhat remarkable since these professionals serve juveniles and adults in the criminal justice system as well as many juveniles and adults who are not involved with the justice system.

The shortage of psychologists is especially prevalent along the Texas-Mexico border, West Texas, and the Panhandle. Counties with five or more psychologists included those between Bexar and McLennan Counties, those around Dallas and Tarrant Counties, those around Harris county, and a few others scattered in different parts of the state.

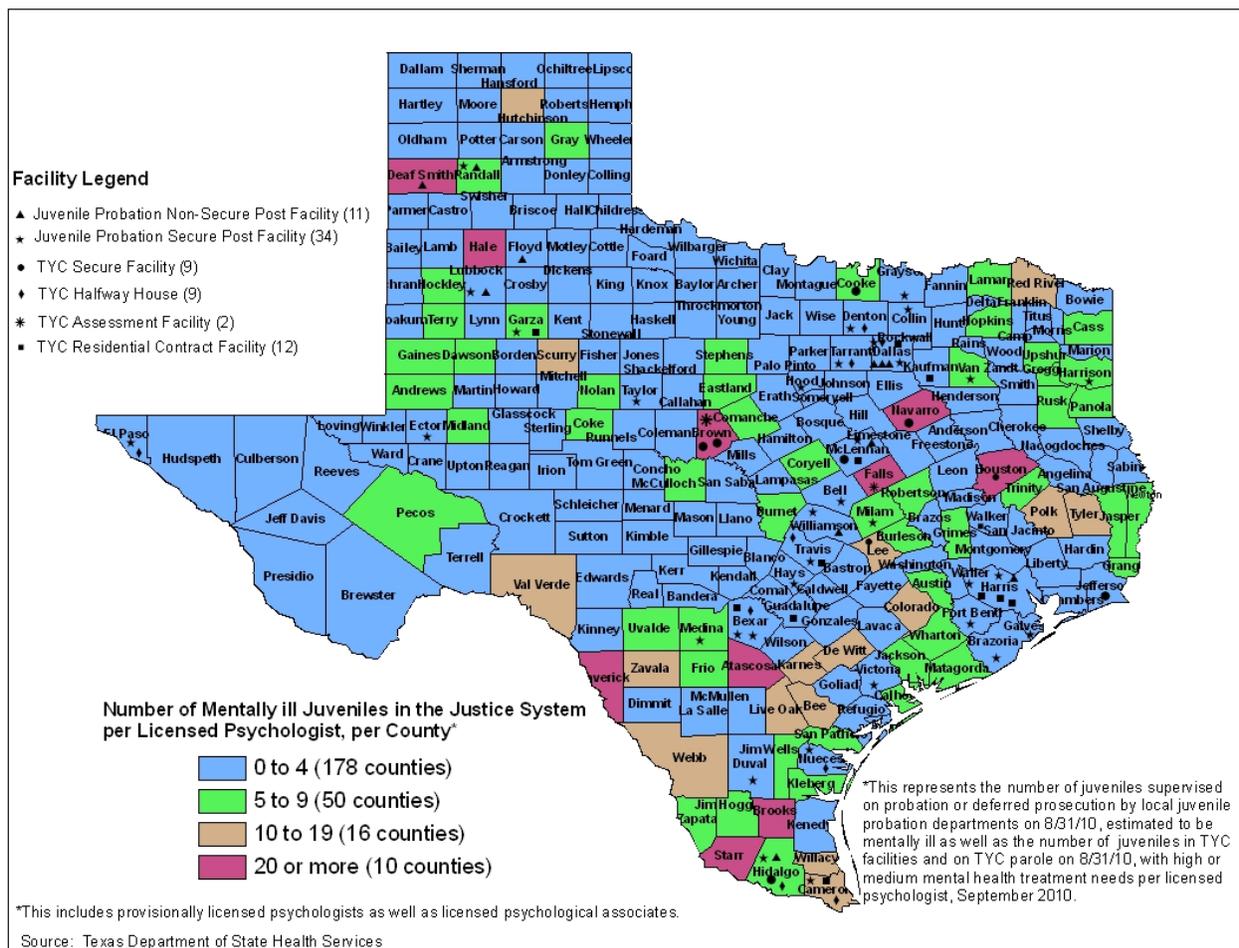
Figure 4: Location of Licensed Psychologists, September 2010



The map below demonstrates that 10 counties had a ratio of at least 20 mentally ill juveniles per licensed psychologist. Three of the 10 counties with the highest ratio (Maverick, Starr, and Brooks) were located near the Texas-Mexico border while two (Deaf Smith and Hale) were located in the Panhandle.

Of the 16 counties with the second highest ratio (10 to 19 juveniles per licensed psychologist), five (Val Verde, Zavala, Webb, Cameron, and Willacy) were located near the Texas-Mexico border and four others (Live Oak, Bee, Karnes, and DeWitt) were located in South Texas. This map below indicates that efforts to increase the availability of licensed psychologists to serve juveniles in the justice system with mental health needs should be focused in these areas of South Texas (especially along the Mexico border), the Panhandle, and a few other counties in East Texas.

Figure 5: Number of Mentally ill Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System* per Licensed Psychologist, September 2010

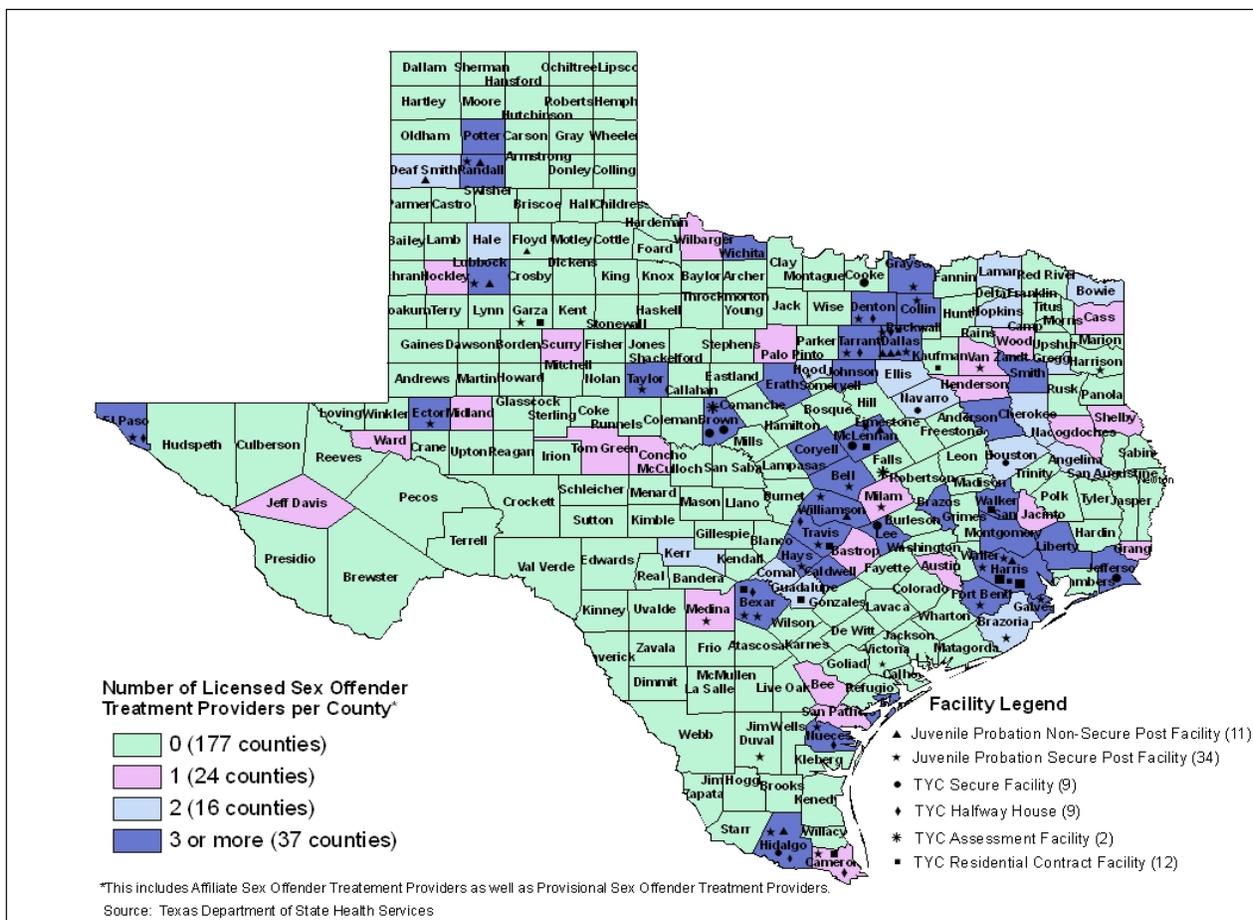


Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers

This section of the report examines the shortage of licensed sex offender treatment providers in Texas. Figure 6 shows the number of licensed sex offender treatment providers by county. Affiliate Sex Offender Treatment Providers (ASOTPs) as well as Provisional Sex Offender Treatment Providers (PSOTPs) are included in this figure along with Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers (LSOTPs). ASOTPs and PSOTPs provide the same services as LSOTPs, but they have fewer clinical hours in the area of assessment and treatment of sex offenders than LSOTPs (LSOTPs have at least 1,000 clinical hours, ASOTPs have at least 250 hours, and PSOTPs have 0-1,000 hours) and they operate under the supervision of an LSOTP. A total of 177 counties (70%) had no licensed sex offender treatment provider as of September 2010, while only 37 counties (15%) had three or more of these professionals. The map below demonstrates that many counties without a sex offender treatment provider also do not have a provider in an adjacent county, meaning that in order to access treatment offenders must travel long distances.

The absence of sex offender treatment providers is especially prevalent along the Texas-Mexico border (except for Hidalgo and El Paso) as well as West Texas and the Panhandle. Most of the counties with three or more providers are found on a line stretching north from Bexar to McLennan Counties, as well as in and near Dallas and Tarrant Counties, the Harris County area, and counties east of Harris.

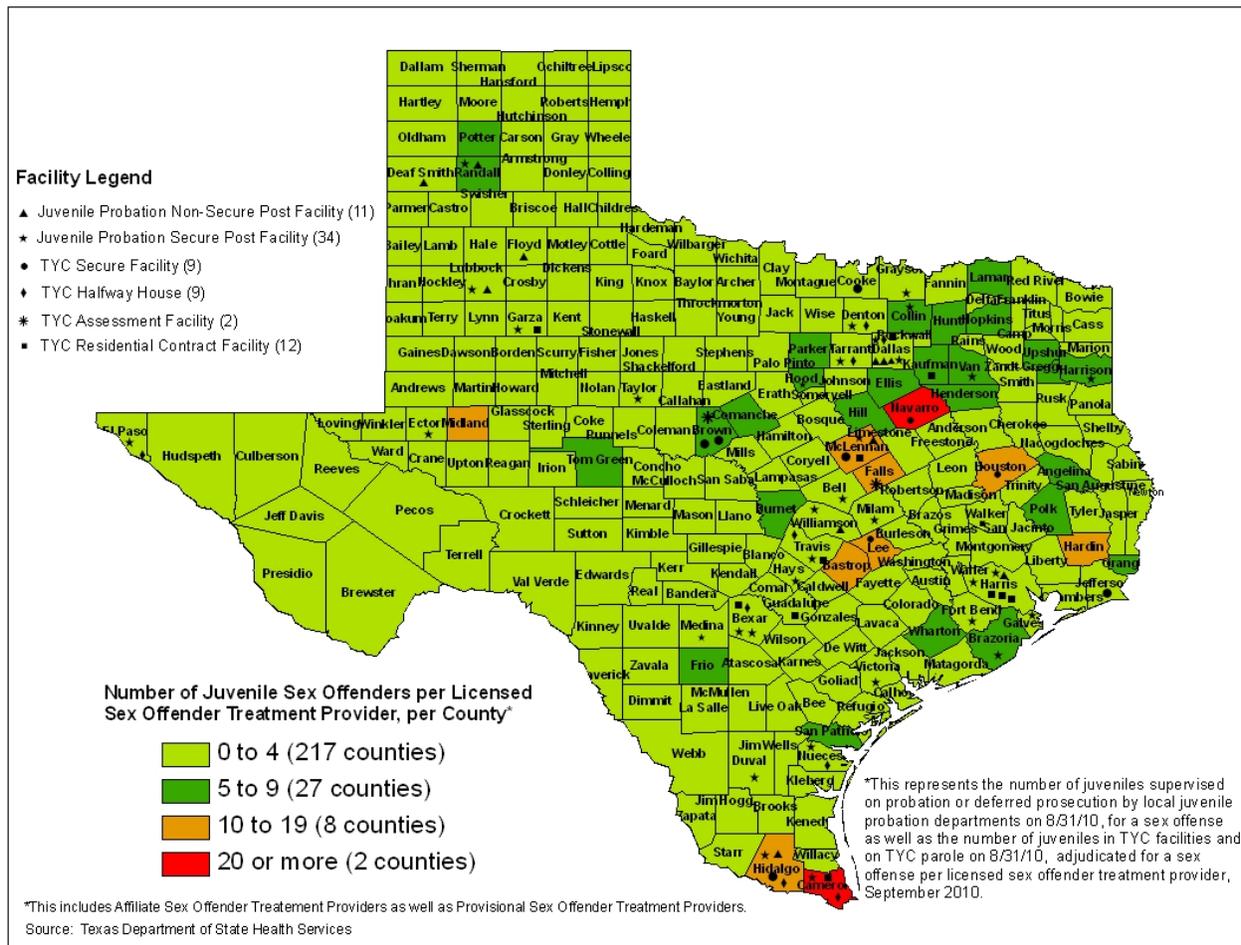
Figure 6: Location of Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers, September 2010



According to Figure 7, two counties had a ratio of 20 or more juvenile sex offenders per licensed sex offender treatment provider, and eight others had a ratio of 10 to 19 juvenile sex offenders per licensed sex offender treatment provider. It is important to keep in mind that these licensed professionals may also serve adult sex offenders, and data on those offenders by county was not available for this report. Statewide in 2009, according to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) there were 5,484 arrests of adults for sexual assault and other sex offenses (excluding prostitution). Therefore, what looks like small ratios may not be so small if the number of adult sex offenders is taken into consideration since some licensed providers serve both populations.

Looking at Figure 7, two of the 10 counties with a ratio of 10 to 19, or 20 or more juvenile sex offenders per licensed sex offender treatment provider are located in the Rio Grande Valley along the Texas-Mexico border. The location of these high ratios is similar to those found for mentally ill juvenile offenders per child and adolescent psychiatrist. This suggests that efforts to increase the availability of licensed sex offender treatment providers to serve juvenile sex offenders should be focused in these counties as well as in Navarro, Midland, and other counties with ratios greater than the rest of the state.

Figure 7: Number of Juvenile Sex Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System* per Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Provider, September 2010

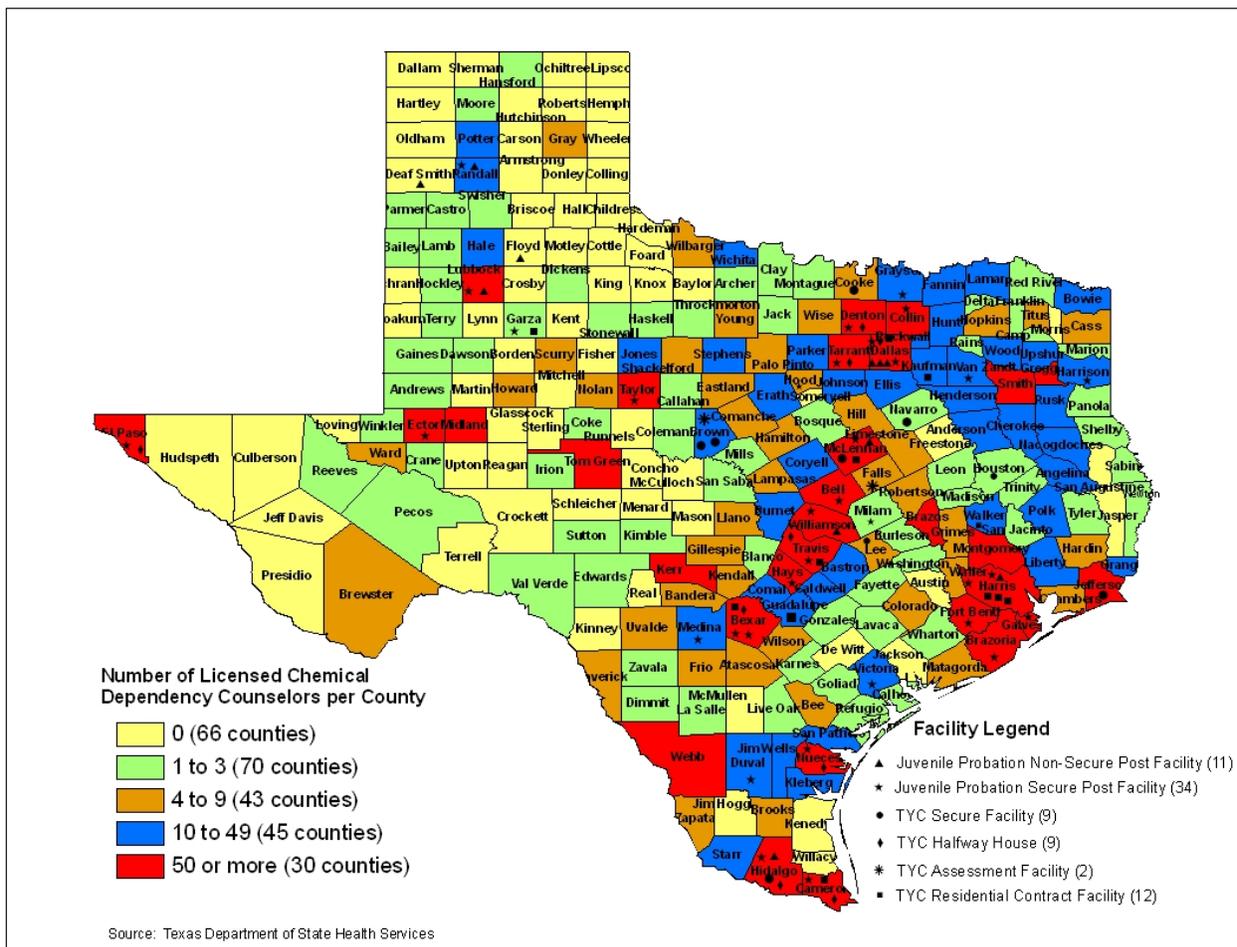


Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors

This section illustrates the availability of licensed chemical dependency counselors (LCDCs) to serve juvenile offenders in the juvenile justice system. Figure 8 shows the number of LCDC's and LCDC interns by county. Only 66 counties (26%) had no LCDCs as of September 2010, while 30 counties (12%) had 50 or more of these professionals. Like some of the other professionals mentioned earlier, LCDCs serve more than just juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems. They also serve adult offenders as well as juveniles and adults who have substance abuse problems but who are not involved with the justice system.

Most of the counties with smaller numbers of LCDCs were located in the Panhandle, West Texas, and along the Texas-Louisiana border. Many of the counties with 50 or more were situated between Bexar and McLennan Counties, as well as around Dallas and Tarrant Counties, the Harris County area, and urban counties on the Texas-Mexico border such as El Paso, Cameron, and Hidalgo.

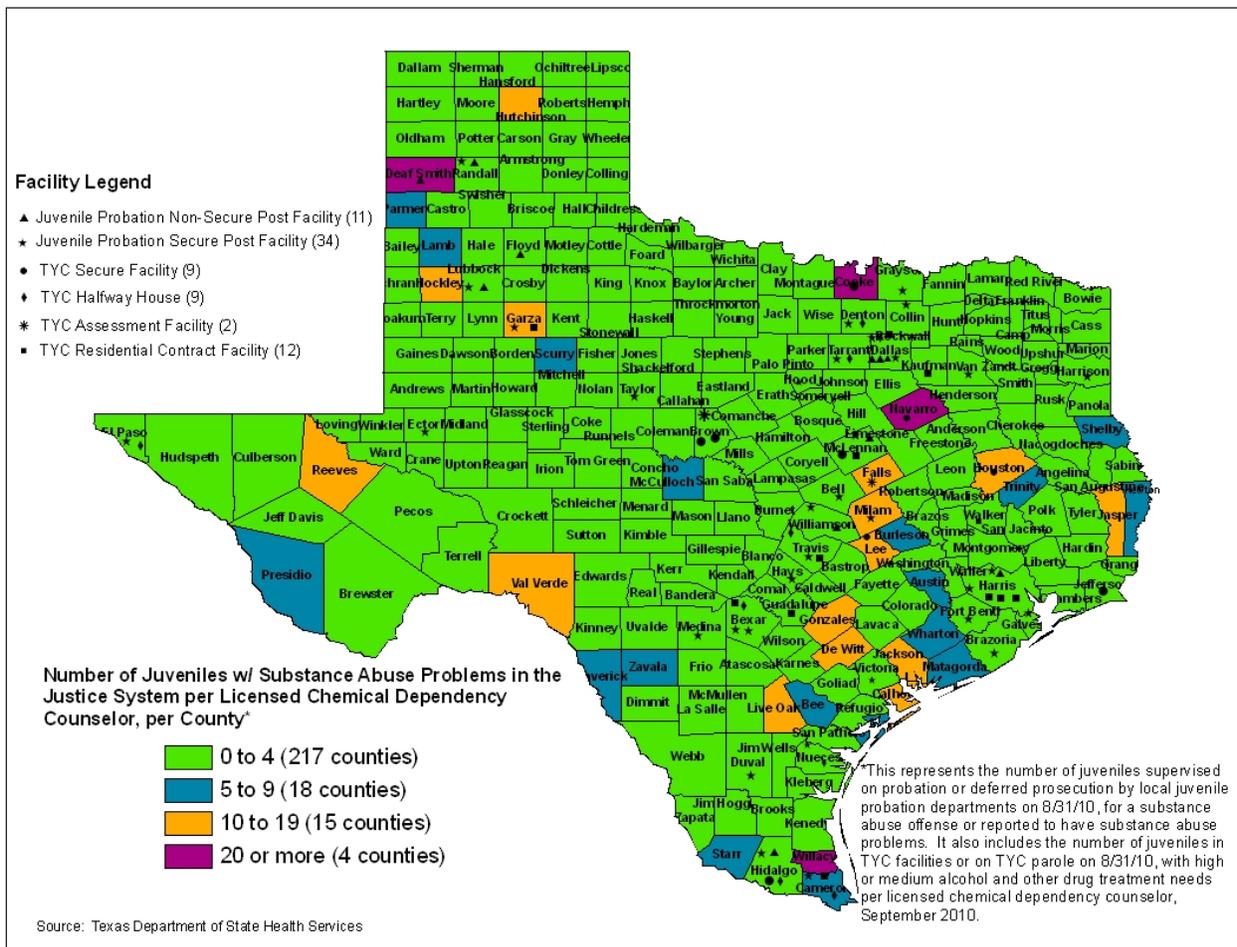
Figure 8: Location of Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors, September 2010



The exact ratios of licensed chemical dependency counselors to juveniles in the justice system are not as important as where the ratios are the largest. The map below indicates that four counties, Cooke, Deaf Smith, Navarro, and Willacy, had a ratio of 20 or more juveniles with substance abuse problems in the justice system per licensed chemical dependency counselor.

Fifteen counties had a ratio of 10 to 19 juveniles with substance abuse problems per LCDC. With the exception of a few counties in West Texas, most of the counties with this ratio were located in east and southeast Texas. Efforts to increase the availability of these professionals should therefore be focused in these counties as well as those with a ratio of 20 or more.

Figure 9: Number of Juveniles with Substance Abuse Problems in the Juvenile Justice System* per Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor, September, 2010

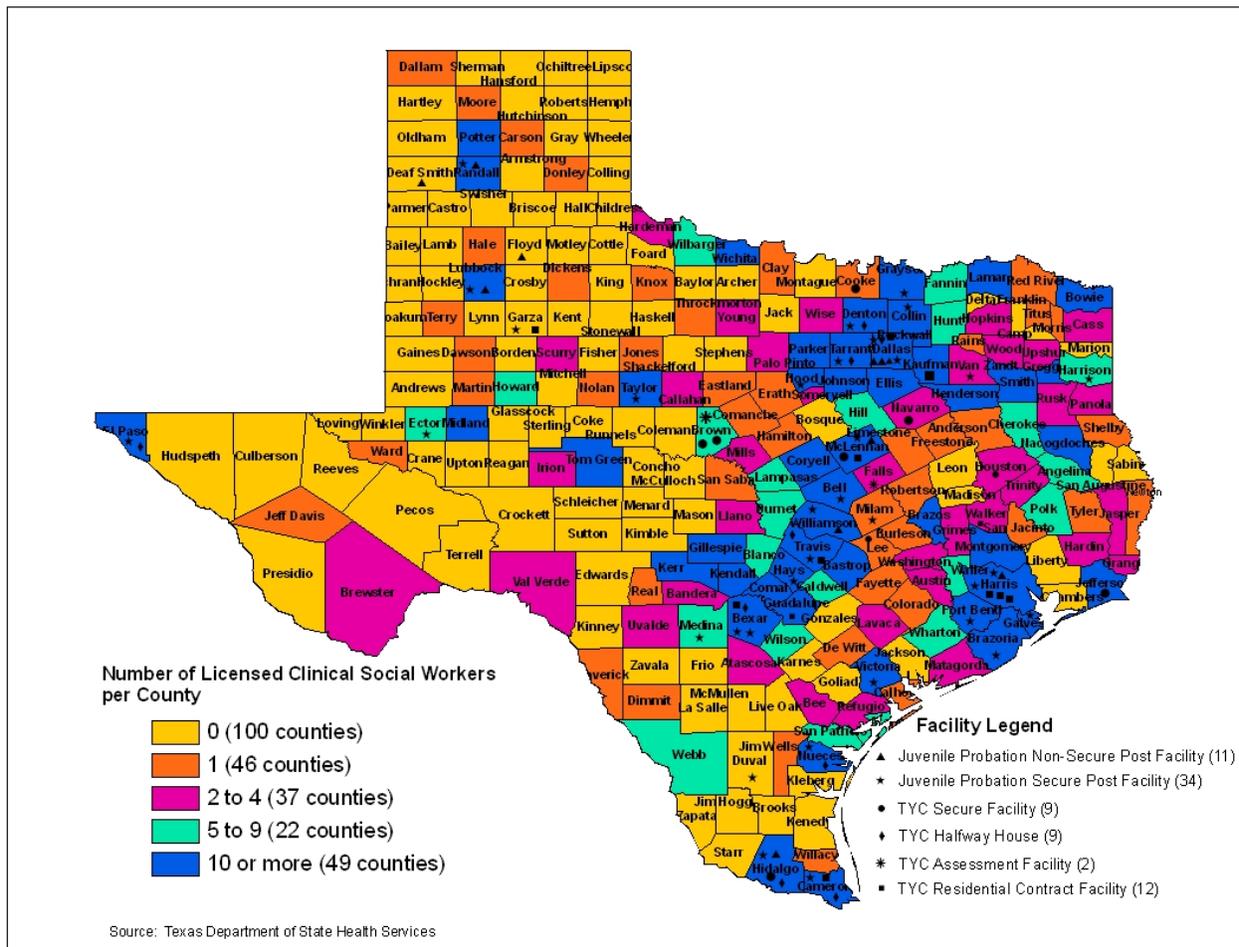


Licensed Clinical Social Workers

This part of the report examines the shortage of licensed clinical social workers (LCSWs) in Texas. As stated in the methodology, LCSWs assess, diagnose, and treat mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders in both adults and children. Though information on social workers in general was obtained for September 2010, information on this specific type of social worker was only obtained for November 2010. This is slightly different than the information for all other professionals presented in this report, but this difference should not substantially impact the attempt to show where there is the greatest need to increase the availability of these professionals.

Figure 10 indicates that 100 counties (39%) had no LCSW as of November 2010, while another 46 counties (18%) had only one of these professionals. The small number of these professionals is found among a number of different counties along the Texas-Mexico border as well as in west Texas and the Panhandle. Most of the counties with 10 or more LCSWs were found between Bexar and McLennan Counties, as well as near Dallas and Tarrant Counties, and the Harris County area.

Figure 10: Location of Licensed Clinical Social Workers, November 2010



Since LCSWs serve juveniles with a variety of needs, the map below compares them to the total number of juveniles in the justice system. Figure 11 indicates that in 30 counties (12%) there were 30 or more juveniles in the justice system per LCSW. In another 19 counties (7%) there were 20 to 29 juveniles per licensed clinical social worker.

Areas where these large ratios were most pronounced included counties along the Texas-Mexico border such as Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, Maverick and Val Verde. These large ratios were also prevalent in many other counties in south Texas, a few in the Panhandle, and some in East Texas just east of the Interstate 35 corridor. Other counties with large ratios are scattered throughout the state.

Figure 11: Number of Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System*, November, 2010, per Licensed Clinical Social Worker

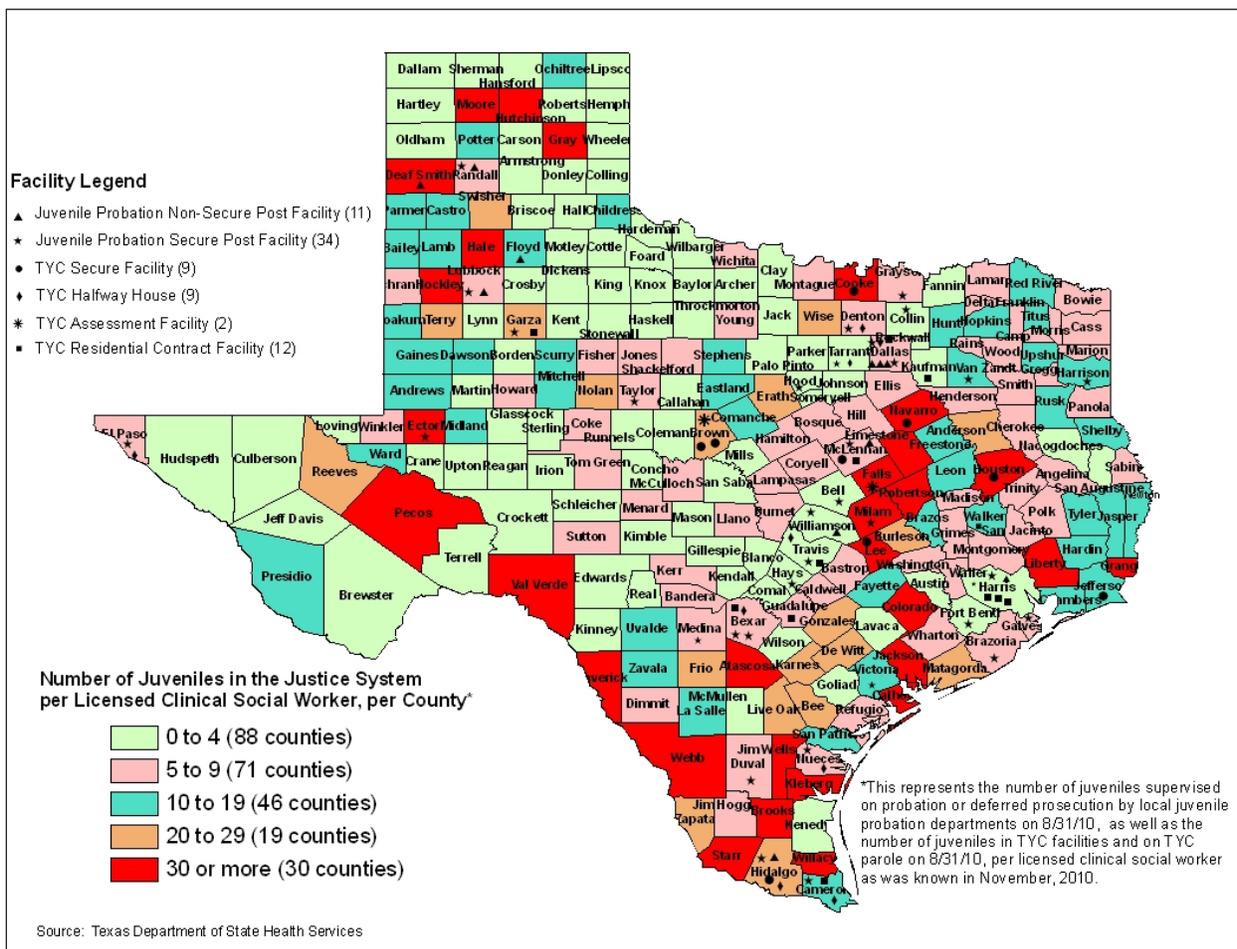
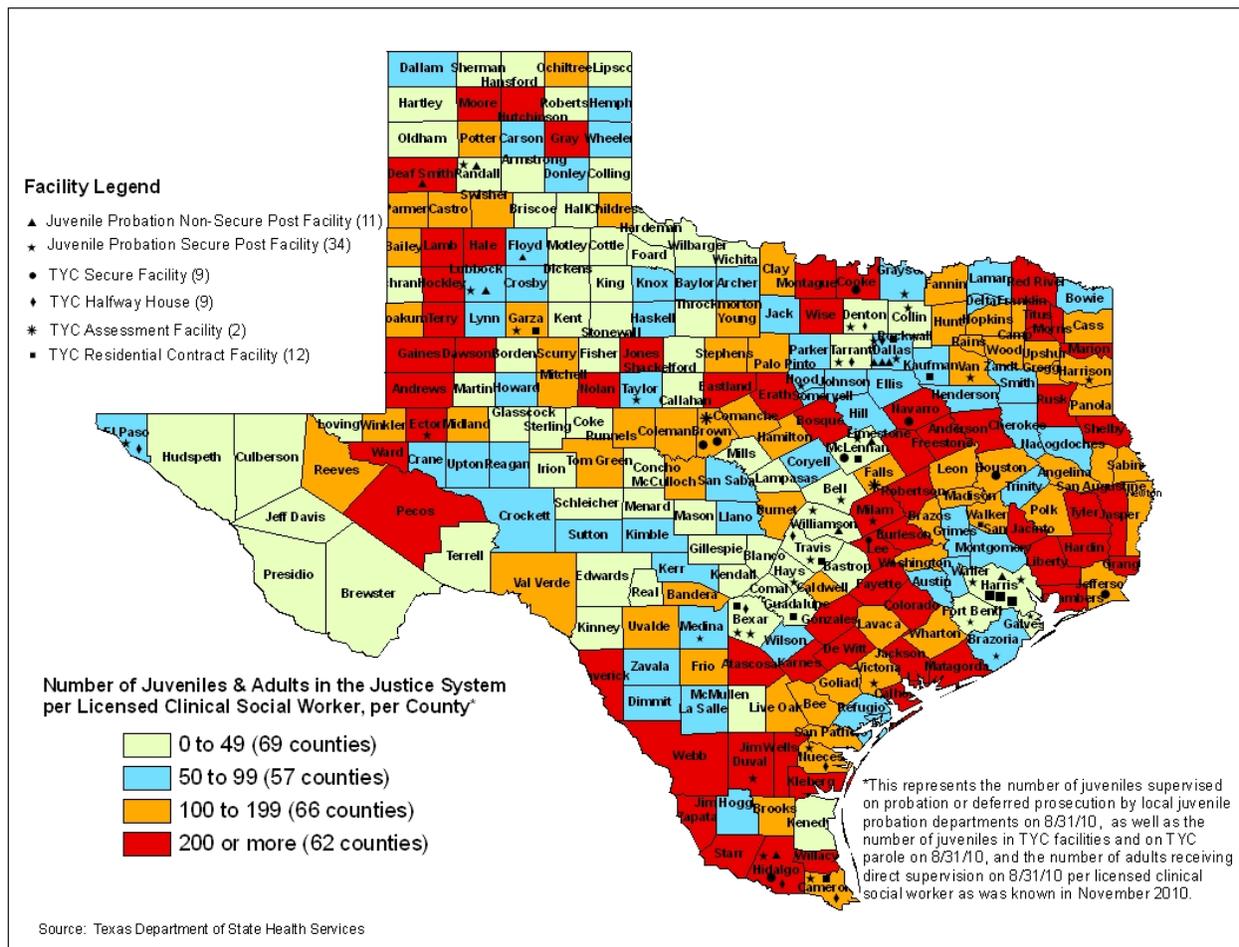


Figure 12 includes the ratio of both juveniles and adults in the justice system to the number of LCSWs. As mentioned in the methodology section, “adults in the justice system” refers to the number of adults receiving direct supervision on August 31, 2010. Figure 12 indicates that in 62 counties (24%) there were 200 or more juveniles and adults in the justice system for every LCSW. In another 66 counties (26%) there were 100 to 199 juveniles and adults in the justice system per LCSW.

Much like the comparison of juveniles in the justice system to licensed clinical social workers, areas with large ratios for both juveniles and adults per LCSW included counties along the Texas-Mexico border, and a number of counties just east of the Interstate 35 corridor. Other places in the state with these large ratios included some counties in the Panhandle and in West Texas, as well as others east of Harris County.

Figure 12: Number of Juveniles & Adults in the Justice System*, November 2010, per Licensed Clinical Social Worker



Licensed Professional Counselors

This section reviews the availability of licensed professional counselors (LPCs) to serve juvenile offenders in the juvenile justice system. Much like LCSWs, LPCs prevent, assess, evaluate, and treat mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders.

Figure 13 indicates that 44 counties (17%) had no LPC while another 50 counties (20%) had only one of these professionals. Counties with fewer numbers of these professionals were found mostly in South Texas, West Texas, and the Panhandle. Many counties with twenty or more LPCs were found between Bexar and McLennan Counties, in and around Dallas and Tarrant Counties, areas including in and near Harris County, as well as some located along the Texas Mexico border. Other counties with 20 or more LPC's were scattered throughout the state.

Figure 13: Location of Licensed Professional Counselors, September 2010

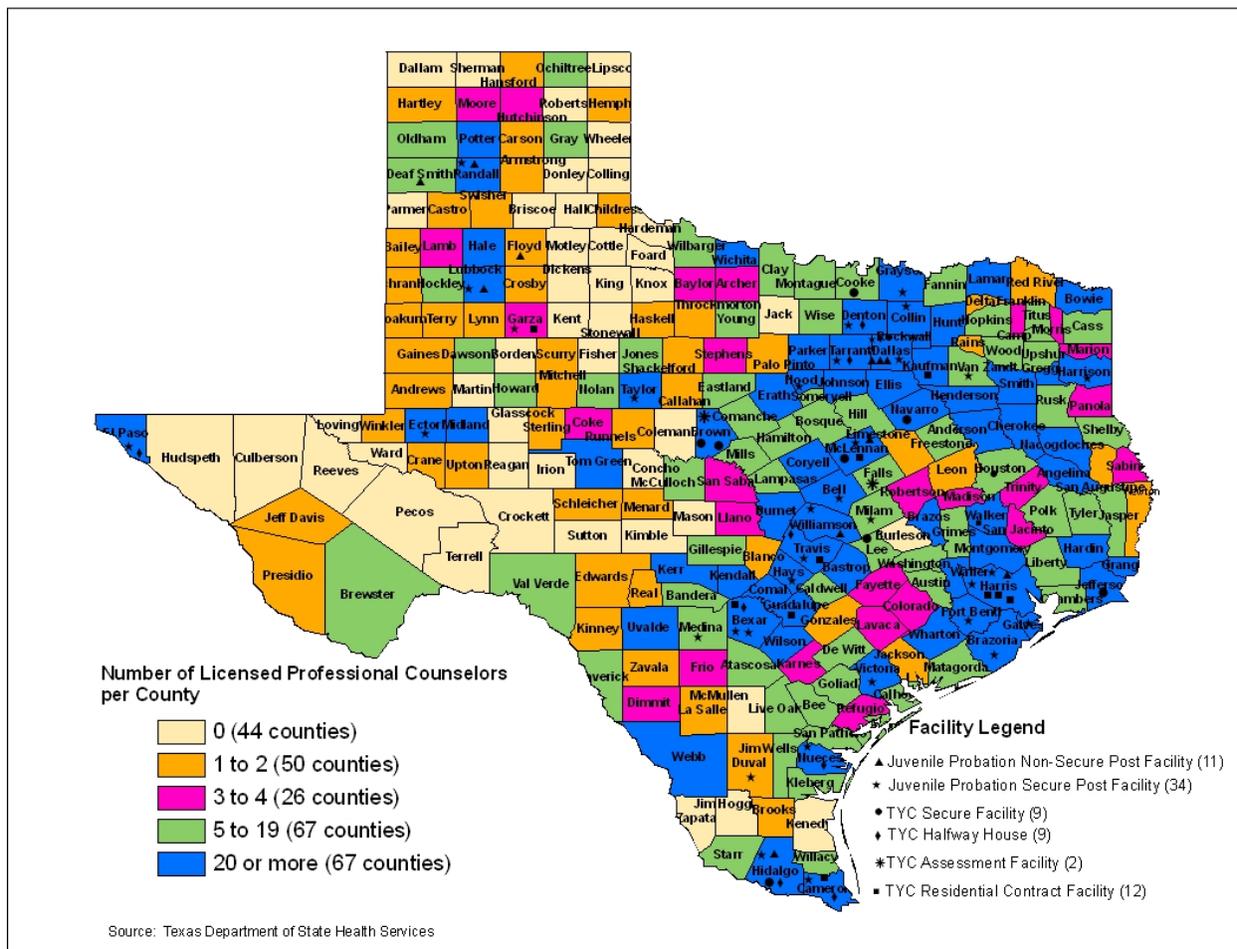
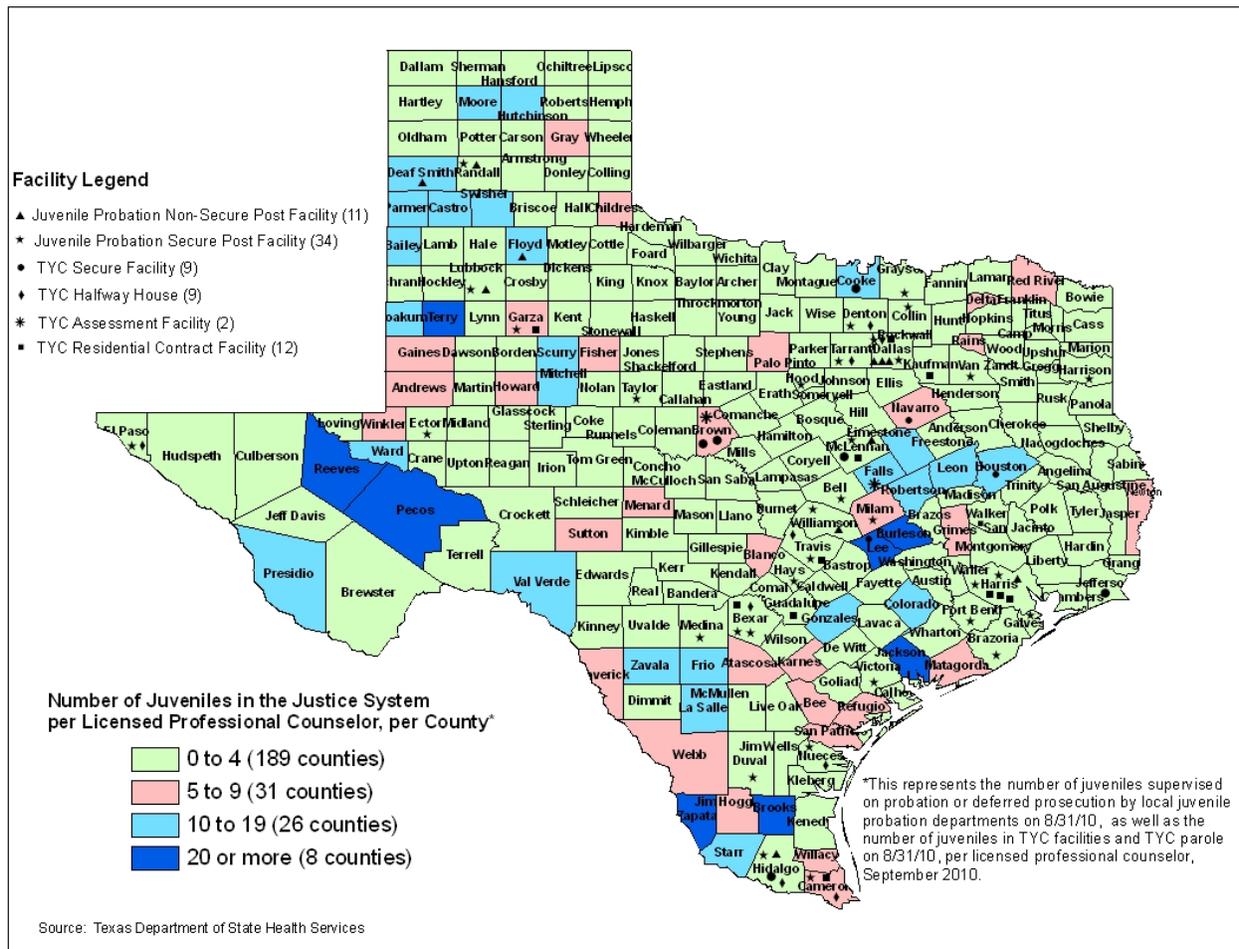


Figure 14 compares licensed professional counselors to the number of all juveniles in the justice system. The map shows that the eight counties with the highest number of juveniles in the justice system per LPC were Zapata, Brooks, Reeves, Pecos, Terry, Lee, Burlison, and Jackson.

Other areas with greater ratios than the rest of the state (e.g., 10 to 19 juveniles per LPC) included some counties in South Texas near the Texas-Mexico border as well as others in the Panhandle, and a few in central east Texas such as Falls, Robertson, Limestone, Leon, and Houston Counties.

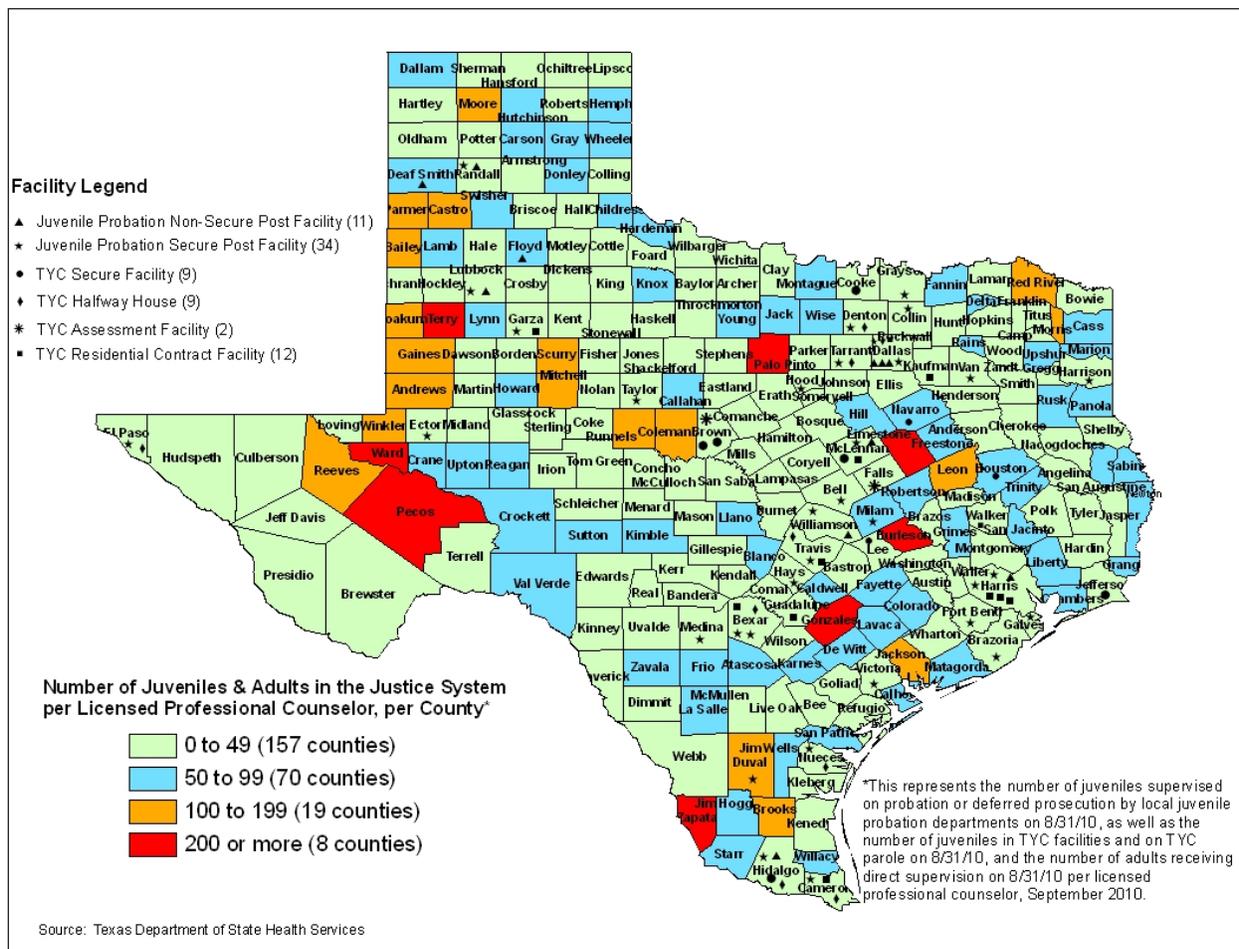
Figure 14: Number of Juveniles in the Justice System* per Licensed Professional Counselor, September, 2010



According to Figure 15, eight counties had 200 or more juveniles and adults in the justice system for every LPC. Those counties were Zapata, Pecos, Terry, Burleson, Palo Pinto, Jackson, Gonzales, and Ward. The first four of these are the same as those with the greatest ratios of juveniles in the justice system per LPC.

Other counties with comparatively large ratios (100 to 199 juveniles per licensed professional counselor) included a few such as Duval and Brooks in South Texas, as well as a number of counties in West Texas and the Panhandle.

Figure 15: Number of Juveniles & Adults in the Justice System* per Licensed Professional Counselor, September, 2010



Appendix: Licensed Professionals per County, September 2010

County	Child & Adolescent Psychiatrists	Psychologists ²	Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers ³	Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors	Licensed Clinical Social Workers ⁴	Licensed Professional Counselors
Anderson	0	8	3	11	1	25
Andrews	0	0	0	3	0	2
Angelina	0	11	2	27	9	69
Aransas	0	6	3	3	5	19
Archer	0	1	0	1	0	3
Armstrong	0	1	0	0	0	1
Atascosa	1	1	0	6	2	10
Austin	0	0	1	0	4	11
Bailey	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bandera	1	2	0	4	2	9
Bastrop	1	9	1	14	19	42
Baylor	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bee	0	2	1	8	2	10
Bell	14	56	5	93	125	209
Bexar	75	473	36	485	506	1,409
Blanco	0	3	0	2	6	1
Borden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosque	0	1	0	3	0	6
Bowie	1	12	2	34	16	63
Brazoria	2	38	2	85	59	118
Brazos	3	95	3	62	20	100
Brewster	0	3	0	4	3	11
Briscoe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooks	0	0	0	5	0	1
Brown	0	4	4	33	9	44
Burleson	0	0	0	2	1	0
Burnet	0	4	0	35	6	20
Caldwell	0	7	10	14	7	16
Calhoun	0	0	0	1	1	7
Callahan	0	1	0	2	3	2
Cameron	2	18	1	58	35	112
Camp	0	0	0	2	0	7
Carson	0	0	0	0	1	1

² This also includes provisionally licensed psychologists and licensed psychological associates.

³ This also includes Affiliate Sex Offender Treatment Providers and Provisional Sex Offender Treatment Providers.

⁴ For Licensed Clinical Social Workers this reflects the number in November 2010.

County	Child & Adolescent Psychiatrists	Psychologists ²	Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers ³	Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors	Licensed Clinical Social Workers ⁴	Licensed Professional Counselors
Cass	0	0	1	6	3	8
Castro	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chambers	0	1	0	6	0	8
Cherokee	2	13	2	17	8	40
Childress	0	0	0	0	0	2
Clay	0	1	0	2	1	5
Cochran	0	0	0	0	0	2
Coke	0	0	0	1	0	3
Coleman	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collin	15	207	8	120	192	579
Collingsworth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	0	5	1	3
Comal	1	29	2	15	44	75
Comanche	0	3	0	4	1	6
Concho	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cooke	0	10	0	6	1	15
Coryell	0	3	3	45	10	46
Cottle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crane	0	0	0	1	0	1
Crockett	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crosby	0	0	0	0	0	2
Culberson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dallam	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dallas	77	620	44	628	614	2,013
Dawson	0	0	0	1	1	6
De Witt	0	1	0	0	1	8
Deaf Smith	0	0	2	0	0	6
Delta	0	0	0	1	0	1
Denton	4	175	10	122	118	553
Dickens	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dimmit	0	0	0	1	1	3
Donley	0	0	0	0	1	0
Duval	0	0	0	17	0	2
Eastland	0	0	0	9	1	9
Ector	2	10	4	61	6	66
Edwards	0	0	0	1	0	1
El Paso	11	55	7	242	130	299
Ellis	0	11	2	26	21	94

County	Child & Adolescent Psychiatrists	Psychologists ²	Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers ³	Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors	Licensed Clinical Social Workers ⁴	Licensed Professional Counselors
Erath	0	4	3	26	1	35
Falls	1	1	0	9	3	9
Fannin	0	2	0	11	5	7
Fayette	0	3	0	2	1	4
Fisher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floyd	0	0	0	0	0	1
Foard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Bend	13	109	8	122	155	280
Franklin	0	0	0	2	0	4
Freestone	0	1	0	0	1	5
Frio	0	0	0	4	0	3
Gaines	0	0	0	3	0	2
Galveston	23	61	9	87	70	171
Garza	0	0	0	1	0	3
Gillespie	0	3	0	6	13	16
Glasscock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goliad	0	0	0	1	0	8
Gonzales	0	3	0	1	0	2
Gray	0	0	0	6	0	6
Grayson	1	20	5	35	25	77
Gregg	5	16	2	72	17	91
Grimes	0	0	0	4	4	5
Guadalupe	5	13	2	18	26	58
Hale	0	1	2	17	1	28
Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	5	1	5
Hansford	0	0	0	1	0	2
Hardeman	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hardin	0	3	0	9	4	21
Harris	162	915	58	1,234	1135	2,255
Harrison	0	5	0	30	5	24
Hartley	0	0	0	0	0	2
Haskell	0	0	0	1	0	2
Hays	4	52	8	56	74	146
Hemphill	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henderson	1	6	1	13	11	29
Hidalgo	5	56	4	172	37	242
Hill	0	3	0	7	7	12

County	Child & Adolescent Psychiatrists	Psychologists ²	Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers ³	Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors	Licensed Clinical Social Workers ⁴	Licensed Professional Counselors
Hockley	0	0	1	1	0	11
Hood	0	6	2	9	13	32
Hopkins	0	2	2	6	3	13
Houston	0	1	2	3	3	9
Howard	1	13	0	7	8	7
Hudspeth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunt	3	12	0	18	5	61
Hutchinson	0	0	0	0	0	3
Irion	0	0	0	1	2	0
Jack	0	0	0	2	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jasper	0	0	0	0	2	12
Jeff Davis	0	0	1	0	1	2
Jefferson	6	35	9	163	29	155
Jim Hogg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jim Wells	0	2	0	33	1	11
Johnson	1	7	4	29	38	56
Jones	0	2	0	10	1	6
Karnes	0	0	0	3	0	3
Kaufman	3	12	0	26	18	44
Kendall	0	14	0	5	19	36
Kenedy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr	3	22	2	81	18	59
Kimble	0	0	0	1	0	0
King	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kleberg	0	2	0	41	0	18
Knox	0	0	0	0	1	0
La Salle	0	0	0	2	0	1
Lamar	1	3	2	14	12	27
Lamb	0	0	0	1	0	4
Lampasas	0	4	0	8	5	9
Lavaca	0	0	0	2	2	3
Lee	0	8	8	8	1	12
Leon	0	0	0	1	0	1
Liberty	0	4	4	17	0	14
Limestone	0	6	0	5	1	2

County	Child & Adolescent Psychiatrists	Psychologists ²	Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers ³	Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors	Licensed Clinical Social Workers ⁴	Licensed Professional Counselors
Lipscomb	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live Oak	0	1	0	1	0	5
Llano	0	4	0	4	2	3
Loving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubbock	6	85	7	125	55	256
Lynn	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madison	0	1	0	2	0	4
Marion	0	0	0	3	0	3
Martin	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mason	0	1	0	0	0	0
Matagorda	1	2	0	4	3	11
Maverick	0	0	0	5	1	9
McCulloch	0	0	0	0	0	6
McLennan	9	81	8	77	89	163
McMullen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	0	2	1	11	8	11
Menard	0	0	0	0	0	1
Midland	3	17	1	65	14	96
Milam	0	0	1	1	1	7
Mills	0	0	0	1	4	9
Mitchell	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montague	0	2	0	2	0	5
Montgomery	6	80	7	94	49	262
Moore	0	0	0	2	1	3
Morris	0	0	0	0	1	3
Motley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nacogdoches	2	14	1	16	15	54
Navarro	1	3	2	3	4	30
Newton	0	0	0	1	1	2
Nolan	0	0	0	6	1	8
Nueces	8	67	9	184	51	310
Ochiltree	0	0	0	0	0	6
Oldham	0	0	0	0	0	6
Orange	0	3	1	22	2	20
Palo Pinto	0	1	1	6	4	2
Panola	0	1	0	2	2	4
Parker	1	5	0	21	21	41
Parmer	0	0	0	1	0	0

County	Child & Adolescent Psychiatrists	Psychologists ²	Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers ³	Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors	Licensed Clinical Social Workers ⁴	Licensed Professional Counselors
Pecos	0	0	0	3	0	0
Polk	1	2	0	10	7	18
Potter	2	22	6	42	18	165
Presidio	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rains	0	2	0	2	1	2
Randall	2	9	6	20	20	102
Reagan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real	0	0	0	0	1	1
Red River	0	0	0	1	1	2
Reeves	0	0	0	1	0	0
Refugio	0	1	0	1	2	3
Roberts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson	0	0	0	4	1	3
Rockwall	2	19	0	12	23	48
Runnels	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rusk	0	2	0	46	2	13
Sabine	0	0	0	1	0	3
San Augustine	0	0	0	0	0	2
San Jacinto	0	2	1	2	1	4
San Patricio	0	6	1	23	7	16
San Saba	0	0	0	1	1	3
Schleicher	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scurry	0	1	1	4	2	2
Shackelford	0	0	0	4	0	2
Shelby	0	1	1	1	1	14
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith	5	53	6	98	43	150
Somervell	0	1	0	0	2	7
Starr	0	0	0	10	0	10
Stephens	0	0	0	31	0	4
Sterling	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stonewall	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sutton	0	0	0	1	0	0
Swisher	0	0	0	1	0	2
Tarrant	32	310	28	442	491	1,254
Taylor	1	29	5	75	25	159
Terrell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terry	0	0	0	3	1	1

County	Child & Adolescent Psychiatrists	Psychologists ²	Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers ³	Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors	Licensed Clinical Social Workers ⁴	Licensed Professional Counselors
Throckmorton	0	0	0	2	1	1
Titus	0	0	0	5	1	19
Tom Green	5	34	1	66	19	97
Travis	64	607	35	440	938	1,139
Trinity	0	1	0	1	2	3
Tyler	0	1	0	2	1	9
Upshur	0	2	0	11	4	9
Upton	0	1	0	0	0	1
Uvalde	0	4	0	9	3	20
Val Verde	0	2	0	3	4	9
Van Zandt	0	2	1	18	3	17
Victoria	0	25	0	19	11	78
Walker	2	27	6	37	4	64
Waller	1	3	0	8	5	20
Ward	0	3	1	4	1	0
Washington	0	4	0	3	4	15
Webb	3	11	0	127	7	68
Wharton	0	2	0	3	5	22
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wichita	9	36	4	28	33	118
Wilbarger	3	6	1	9	8	15
Willacy	0	1	0	0	1	6
Williamson	10	82	9	101	144	291
Wilson	0	2	0	4	8	21
Winkler	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wise	0	2	0	6	2	18
Wood	0	4	1	33	4	15
Yoakum	0	0	0	0	0	1
Young	0	2	0	4	4	8
Zapata	0	0	0	7	0	0
Zavala	0	0	0	2	0	1