



**TEXAS**

**Health and Human Services**

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**Texas Department of Family  
and Protective Services**

**Annual Runaway and Human  
Trafficking Report, Fiscal Year 2016**

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## Introduction

Youth running away from home is a complex issue. Youth who live on the streets are vulnerable to hunger, truancy, crime, drug abuse, sexual violence, and exploitation including trafficking. Youth in the foster care system are there because of child abuse and as victims of abuse they are more vulnerable to the predators who seek to exploit them. Unfortunately, children in foster care are more likely to run away than children who live at home with a parent or guardian.<sup>i</sup> They are also more likely to run away repeatedly than those who run away from home.<sup>ii</sup>

To attempt to address this problem, we must first understand the scope of the issue. This report includes data on how often children ran away while in the custody of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) in Fiscal Year 2016, how many reported being trafficked, and other contextual data.

## Tracking data and legislative requirements

Historically, Child Protective Services (CPS), a division of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS), documented runaway events for children in foster care; however, detailed information about the event was typically recorded in a narrative in a text box in the DFPS case management system (IMPACT). Data could not be pulled from this narrative text box, so tracking required a manual case reading. The only way to estimate the number of runaway events for children in foster care without reading numerous cases was by looking at the number of placements recorded in IMPACT with a living arrangement indicator of "runaway." However, this method did not always capture information about youth who ran away for a day or two and then returned. And the data included the children of runaway teenage parents when both the teenage parent and the child were in substitute care, even if the youth's child was not also part of the incident. Thus, the data on children with a "runaway" living arrangement indicator in IMPACT did not accurately show the total correct numbers of youth who were running away.

Senate Bill 206 of the 84<sup>th</sup> Legislature modified Texas Family Code §264.017(b) (12) and (13) requiring DFPS to report on:

- The number of children who are missing from the children's substitute care provider while in the managing conservatorship of the department; and
- The number of children who were victims of trafficking under Chapter 20A, Penal Code, while in the managing conservatorship of

the department.

House Bill 1217 from the 84<sup>th</sup> Legislature modified Texas Family Code §264.123 to require the Department of Family Protective Services to report on additional data points related to children who go missing from state care. This includes:

1. Whether a child who went missing was a victim of the offense of Trafficking in Persons (Texas Penal Code Section 20A.02(a)(7));
2. Whether the managing conservatorship of the department is temporary or permanent;
3. The type of substitute care in which the child is placed; and
4. The child's county of residence, sex, age, race and ethnicity.

On September 29, 2014, the federal [Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, Public Law\\_](#)(P.L. 113-18) became effective. In addition to addressing other aspects of child welfare, this law specifically directs child welfare's response to children in foster care who may be or are suspected of being a victim of human trafficking. The law also requires that state child welfare agencies track not only how many children are running from care, but also why they ran away and what they experienced while on the run.

To fully and accurately comply with state and federal laws, DFPS will need to change its IMPACT computer and data system. These changes, which include an indicator for "runaway," have been analyzed, prioritized, and are scheduled to occur during Fiscal Year 2018.

Until these changes occur, CPS needed another way to gather this information. So, in 2016, CPS created a process outside of IMPACT to better count all runaway events regardless of whether the children or youth had a "runaway" living arrangement indicated. When a child runs away, the caseworker notifies a DFPS special investigator (SI), who is a former law enforcement officer, to help locate the child. When the SI is notified of a runaway event, he or she completes an online form regarding the event (Survey #1), which does not include confidential information about the child or case. CPS analyzes and combines this information with data from the IMPACT system for children with a living arrangement of "runaway" to get a more accurate count of runaway events.

When a child or youth returns to foster care, the youth is interviewed and another online form (Survey #2) is completed to record information about

why the child ran away and whether the child had been trafficked. Information from this form is analyzed and combined with data from IMPACT to get an aggregate count of how many children return to foster care and, of those with a completed online form, how many have been trafficked. There are a couple of ways to count the number of children who have returned to care: 1) with a completed runaway survey (Survey #2); or 2) by a designation in IMPACT that the living arrangement is something other than "runaway."<sup>iii</sup> To get the most accurate count possible, CPS combined and cross-referenced data from the online forms with data from IMPACT for children and youth with a living arrangement of "runaway" during the fiscal year.

## Statewide Intake trafficking reports

Texas Statewide Intake (SWI) accepts reports of abuse or neglect regarding children and elderly/disabled adults in the State of Texas. CPS' jurisdiction in investigating all abuse cases extends to a parent or a person traditionally responsible for the child's care. If the alleged perpetrator is not a parent or person traditionally responsible for the child's care, it is not in CPS' jurisdiction to investigate. Pursuant to the Texas Family Code, Statewide Intake refers to CPS an intake with an allegation of sex trafficking when any component of (1) or (2) apply:

- (1) The actions of a parent or other person traditionally responsible for a child meet the core elements of sex trafficking when he or she:
  - knowingly provides the child to others, obtains the child for oneself, or allows the child to engage in or become the victim of any of the offenses listed in Penal Code Subsection 20A.02(a)(7);
  - maintains control over the child and makes the child believe that he or she has no other choice but to continue engaging in the offenses listed in Penal Code Subsection 20A.02(a)(7), resulting in a pervasive loss of freedom for the child; or
  - receives a monetary or nonmonetary benefit as a result of the child participating in any of the offenses listed in Penal Code Subsection 20A.02(a)(7). Benefits can include but are not limited to sexual services, currency, drugs, etc.
- (2) A parent or other person traditionally responsible for a child fails to make a reasonable effort to prevent a child from being sex trafficked as described above.

By law, Statewide Intake refers intakes on all forms of abuse to local law enforcement (*Texas Family Code § 261.105(b)*). If the alleged perpetrator is not a parent or person traditionally responsible for the child's care, it is not in CPS' jurisdiction to investigate. DFPS has put into place a specialized protocol for intakes alleging sex trafficking when DFPS does not have jurisdiction to investigate. If a call comes into SWI alleging that a child is being trafficked and CPS does not have jurisdiction to investigate, SWI not only sends the referral to the local law enforcement agency, but also sends a report to the Department of Public Safety's Joint Crime Information Center. The Center can use this information to provide strategic and analytical assistance to law enforcement statewide. Human traffickers can be quite mobile. DPS helps local law enforcement agencies across the state recognize patterns and *modi operandi* on cases and suspects who travel to multiple locations.

## Summary of Data on Trafficking and Runaways in Fiscal Year 2016

### **Trafficking**<sup>iv</sup>

In Fiscal Year 2016, there were 255 allegations of trafficking that came through Statewide Intake's child abuse hotline. Twenty-one of the allegations led to cases with a "Reason to Believe" disposition for Sex Trafficking.

### **Runaways in Fiscal Year 2016**

The number of children and youth who ran away during the fiscal year was calculated by combining and cross-referencing data from the runaway online forms completed during the fiscal year<sup>v</sup> and data from IMPACT for children with a living arrangement of "runaway" during the fiscal year. A child or youth may have had multiple run away events during the fiscal year.

- 1,068 children and youth ran away
  - 77 percent were aged 15-17
  - 56 percent were female
  - 45 percent were Hispanic
- Emergency shelters had the highest number of children and youth run away

The number of children and youth who ran away and were located during the fiscal year was calculated by taking the 1,068 and looking at their living arrangement in IMPACT on August 31, 2016.<sup>vi</sup> If the living arrangement was something other than "runaway", they were counted as located. If their

living arrangement was "runaway", they were counted as not located. A child or youth may have had multiple located events during the fiscal year.

- Of the 1,068 children and youth who ran away:
  - 776 (73%) were located. It took an average of 6 weeks to locate the youth.
  - 219 (20%) children and youth were under 18 and had not been located as of August 31, 2016. Children and youth who had not yet been located had been missing for an average of 21 weeks as of August 31, 2016.
  - 73 (7%) youth turned 18 while on runaway status.<sup>vii</sup>

When a child or youth who has run away is located, they are interviewed and an online form is complete, regardless of when they ran away.<sup>viii</sup> The online form captures information about why the child or youth said they ran away and whether they reported being trafficked or victimized while on runaway status. A child or youth can have multiple located events during the fiscal year.

- The top three reasons children and youth reported in the survey about why they ran away:
  - Anger at CPS system
  - Did not like placement rules
  - Desire to see family
- 53 children and youth reported being victimized while they were on run away status. Some experienced multiple types of victimizations.<sup>ix</sup>
  - 31 Sex trafficked
  - 1 Labor trafficked
  - 20 Sexually abused (not involving trafficking)
  - 8 physically abused

## Detailed Runaway Data for Fiscal Year 2016<sup>x</sup>

Unless otherwise noted, data indicated as Not Recorded or Otherwise Unavailable stem from data missing from the case record or an inability to match person identification elements between the online forms and the IMPACT system.

The number of children and youth who ran away during the fiscal year was calculated by combining and cross-referencing data from the runaway online forms completed during the fiscal year<sup>xi</sup> and data from IMPACT for children

with a living arrangement of "runaway" during the fiscal year. A child or youth may have had multiple run away events during the fiscal year.

The vast majority of runaways are youth ages 15-17 years.<sup>xii</sup>

**Table 1: Ages of Children and Youth at the Time of the Runaway Event**

Age	Number of Children that Ran Away
Over 17	30
17	370
16	277
15	180
14	91
13	40
12	9
Less than 12	30
Not Recorded or Otherwise Unavailable	41
Total	1068

The majority of runaways are female.

**Table 2: Gender of Children and Youth who Ran Away<sup>xiii</sup>**

Gender	Number of Children that Ran Away
Female	601
Male	437
Not Recorded or Otherwise Unavailable	30
Total	1068

Hispanic children and youth represented almost half of all the children and youth who ran away.

**Table 3: Race/Ethnicity of Children and Youth that Ran Away<sup>xiv</sup>**

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Children that Ran Away
African American	219
Anglo	261
Hispanic	478
Native American	1-5
Other	54

Not Recorded or Otherwise Unavailable	51-55
Total	1068

Of the children and youth who ran away, the highest number came from those living in an emergency shelter.

**Table 4: Type of Substitute Care of Youth that Ran Away<sup>xv</sup>**

Substitute Care Type	Number of Children that Ran Away
Emergency Shelter	172
Foster Care: Emotional Disorder	158
Residential Treatment	110
Kinship Home	89
Other	81
Other Foster Care	64
GRO	39
Own Home	28
Foster Care: Child Care Services	20
Independent Living	4
Foster Care: FPS Child Care Services	4
Not Recorded or Otherwise Unavailable <sup>xvi</sup>	299
Total	1068

Of the children and youth who ran away, the majority were in permanent managing conservatorship.

**Table 5: Type of Managing Conservatorship of Youth that Ran Away**

Type of Managing Conservatorship	Number of Children that Ran Away
Temporary Managing Conservatorship	298
Permanent Managing Conservatorship With Termination of Parental Rights	247
Permanent Managing Conservatorship Without Termination of Parental Rights	209
Care, Custody and Control	3
Other Legal Basis for Responsibility	40 <sup>xvii</sup>
Not Recorded or Otherwise Unavailable	271 <sup>xviii</sup>
Total	1068



Bexar County and Harris County had the highest number of children or youth in DFPS custody who ran away.

**Table 6: Top 15 Last Legal Counties where Youth Ran From in FY2016<sup>xix</sup>**

County	Number of Children that Ran Away
Bexar	129
Harris	129
Dallas	81
Tarrant	70
Travis	39
Lubbock	24
El Paso	21
Nueces	19
Hidalgo	18
Webb	17
Cameron	16
Galveston	15
Bell	14
Montgomery	14
Tom Green	13

Out of the 1,068 children and youth who ran away, 306 (29%) ran away multiple times.

- 212 children and youth ran twice.
- 71 children and youth ran 3 times.
- 23 children and youth each ran 4 or more times.

The number of children and youth who ran away and were located during the fiscal year was calculated by taking the 1,068 and looking at their living arrangement in IMPACT on August 31, 2016.<sup>xx</sup> If their living arrangement was something other than "runaway", they were counted as located. If their living arrangement was "runaway", they were counted as not located. A child or youth may have had multiple located events during the fiscal year.

- Of the 1,068 children and youth who ran away
  - 776 (73%) were located during the fiscal year. It took an average of 6 weeks to locate the youth.
  - 219 (20%) children and youth were under 18 and had not been located as of August 31, 2016. Children and youth who have not yet

been located had been missing for an average of 21 weeks as of August 31, 2016.

- 73 (7%) youth turned 18 while on runaway status.<sup>xxi</sup>

When a child or youth who has runaway is located, they are interviewed and an online form is completed, regardless of when they ran away.<sup>xxii</sup> The online form captures information about the why the child or youth said they ran away and whether they reported being trafficked or victimized while on run away status. A child or youth can have multiple located events during the fiscal year.

- Top six reasons children and youth gave for running (can be more than one answer, percentages shown reflect surveys completed where youth talked about why they ran)<sup>xxiii</sup>
  - Anger at CPS or the system (31%)
  - Dislike of rules of placement (31%)
  - Desire to see family/relatives (25%)
  - Desire to be on one's own (22%)
  - Frustration / anger with caregivers (17%)
  - Desire to be with boyfriend or girlfriend (17%)
- Victimization during a runaway event
  - 53 children<sup>xxiv</sup> and youth located during the fiscal year with a completed located online form reported being victimized while they were on runaway status. A child or youth may have more experienced more than one type of victimization. The mean time to locate the victimized children and youths was about 5.5 weeks.

**Table 7: Children and Youth Victimized During Runaway Event**

Type of victimization	Number
Sex trafficked	31
Labor trafficked	1
Sex abuse (not related to trafficking)	20
Physical abuse	8

- Of the 32 children and youth located during the fiscal year with a completed located online form who reported being trafficked while they were on runaway status:
  - ♦ One male aged 13 was labor trafficked; this male ran twice and was trafficked once
  - ♦ Thirty one females aged 13-17 were sex trafficked at least once.
    - Two youth were sex trafficked twice and one youth was sex trafficked three times.

## Efforts to Address

### **Awareness and Implementation**

Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, **or** in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age (*22 USC § 7102, Texas Penal Code §20A.02 (3)(7)(8), Texas Family Code §261.001(1)(G)*).

Often, the child does not consider herself or himself to be a victim of sex trafficking. This can make it more challenging to identify when a child has been trafficked. Awareness training is key to the identification and assessment of child sex trafficking.

- Over 6,048 front line CPS staff and all Statewide Intake analysts have been trained on identifying victims of human trafficking.
- New caseworkers receive instruction in CORE curriculum on how to recognize signs of human trafficking. In addition, staff is required to take Introduction to Human Trafficking within the first 9 months of hire as part of continuous learning training.
- In advanced interviewing skills for CPS Investigators, information on child sex trafficking is taught during months 4-9 for new staff.
- Youth between the ages of 14-21 receive human trafficking prevention training at all state and regional conferences and aging-out seminars. It is also a part of their required Preparation for Adult Living (PAL) Life skills training.
- CPS implemented the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) Assessment in fall 2016 (assessment of all foster children, which explores whether the child was sexually exploited, including trafficking).
- CPS implemented a new Child's Plan of Service (includes information and services for suspected or confirmed sex trafficking victims).

### **Collaboration with other Agencies and Non-Profits**

- DFPS is a member of the Statewide Taskforce on Human Trafficking, led by the Office of the Attorney General, which includes other agencies and non-governmental organizations that have experience dealing with high risk victims. These agencies include the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, Children's Advocacy Centers of Texas, the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the non-profit Children at Risk.

- DFPS is also a member of local, state, and federally-run task forces on the prevention of sex trafficking, and has a seat on the Board of Directors for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) - Texas regional office.
- DFPS is currently working with the Office of the Governor's new Child Sex Trafficking Team (CSTT) to develop additional strategies on prevention of and intervention in human trafficking in Texas.
- DFPS continues to co-present with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children "Spotlight on Exploitation" trainings.
- DFPS continues to co-present with the Department of Public Safety in its "Introduction for the Protection of Children" trainings.

### **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**

On September 13, 2014, Texas became the second state in the nation to enter into a formal MOU with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children wherein DFPS agreed to report missing foster children to NCMEC immediately. Sixteen days later, Congress passed HR 4980, ordering all child welfare agencies in the United States to report their missing children to NCMEC, and giving states until September 2015 to meet this requirement.

### **Placements and Services**

Once CPS identifies a child as a victim of trafficking, it seeks individualized placements and trauma-informed medical and psychological care for the child. There are very few available beds in Texas that are specialized for the long-term residential care of trafficking victims and there are currently no emergency placements for this population. However, current residential contract providers for CPS utilize trauma-informed intervention services for victims of trafficking. DFPS hired a placement capacity specialist and has been working with non-profit agencies and others to create more beds for minors who are victims of trafficking. Residential Child Care Licensing works closely with this capacity specialist and with members of the provider community to explain and help guide the licensure process for any operations looking to serve this population.

### **Recognition**

In Fiscal Year 2016, several CPS special investigators<sup>xxv</sup> received the 2016 U.S. Attorney General's Missing Children's Child Protection Award. This award recognized them for going above and beyond the call of duty in their efforts to recover missing foster children and prevent sex trafficking.



Special Investigators James Backfisch and Owen Hinkle and Special Investigator Program Director Ray Romo received national award for their good work on recovering missing foster children. (May 23, 2016.)

## Next Steps

DFPS will be assisting the IT vendor in making the needed changes to IMPACT to more accurately count runaway events. DFPS will also be working to find concrete, constructive ways to address placement and service needs for this vulnerable population. Finally, DFPS will be working to increase and improve training, not just of its staff, but of foster children and foster parents, as well.

## Conclusion

As long as there is a demand, traffickers will continue to try and exploit and profit off of the most vulnerable youth, including those in foster care. DFPS will continue to work with law enforcement, other local, state, and federal agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to protect the children in DFPS' care from those who would prey on our children.

<sup>i</sup> Center for Problem-Oriented Policing, University of Albany, State University of New York, 2006

<sup>ii</sup> Children Who Go Missing; Research, Policy and Practice, Wade and Biehal (1998)

<sup>iii</sup> Counts which rely solely on the "runaway" living arrangement in IMPACT (which is the only aggregate count available prior to fiscal year 2016) are not comparable to the count of runaway events calculated through the new, manual process. With the implementation of changes to IMPACT scheduled to occur in Fiscal Year 2018, these counts will be more accurate.

<sup>iv</sup> Based on DFPS DRIT 81100.

<sup>v</sup> In Fiscal Year 2016, there were 626 runaway online forms completed representing 500 unique children and youth. This includes partially completed forms.

<sup>vi</sup> Using DRIT 81898.

<sup>vii</sup> Counted if youth turned 18 and had a living arrangement of "runaway" using DRIT 81898.

<sup>viii</sup> There were 640 completed located surveys in Fiscal Year 2016 representing 494 unique children and youth.

<sup>ix</sup> If a child or youth had multiple run away and located events and, as a result, had the same type of victimization event occur more than once, they are counted only once. If a child or youth experienced multiple different types of victimization events, each type of event is counted once.

<sup>x</sup> Unless otherwise noted, unknown demographics are the result of missing or unmatched data between the surveys and IMPACT.

<sup>xi</sup> In Fiscal Year 2016, there were 626 runaway online forms completed representing 500 unique children and youth. This includes partially completed forms.

<sup>xii</sup> Based on the 1,068 children and youth who ran away in Fiscal Year 2016. Age is calculated at the time of the runaway event.

Unknown values occurred when a found survey could not be matched to data from IMPACT.

<sup>xiii</sup> Based on the 1,068 children and youth who ran away in Fiscal Year 2016.

<sup>xiv</sup> Based on the 1,068 children and youth who ran away in Fiscal Year 2016. There were 51-55 unknown records from surveys that could not be matched to data from IMPACT, with range given to protect masked data.

<sup>xv</sup> The count does not total the 1,068 children and youth who ran away. Some children and youth were identified through the online runaway form and never had a "runaway" living arrangement in IMPACT. In those instances, it was difficult to accurately determine their living arrangement at the time of the runaway event. As a result, the living arrangement data only includes children and youth who had a "runaway" living arrangement at some point during Fiscal Year 2016 and is based on their living arrangement on the date that of the runaway based on DRIT 81898.

<sup>xvi</sup> Based on the 1,068 children and youth who ran away in Fiscal Year 2016. Unknown data occurred when children only known to have run away from survey data were not entered as runaway in the IMPACT system, and so their living arrangement at the time of runaway could not be known with certainty.

<sup>xvii</sup> Includes legal custody not obtained and legal status ended.

<sup>xviii</sup> Some children and youth were identified through the online runaway form and never appeared in IMPACT as runaway. In those instances, it was difficult to accurately determine their type of managing conservatorship at the time of the runaway event. As a result, the type of conservatorship only includes children and youth who appeared in IMPACT at some point during Fiscal Year 2016 and is based on their type of conservatorship on the date that they were entered as 'runaway' in IMPACT.

<sup>xix</sup> County is based on the county of the placement they ran from on their last runaway event in FY2016.

<sup>xx</sup> Using DRIT 81898.

<sup>xxi</sup> Counted if youth turned 18 and had a living arrangement of "runaway" using DRIT 81898.

<sup>xxii</sup> There were 640 completed located surveys in Fiscal Year 2016 representing 494 unique children and youth.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Based on the 464 completed located surveys where the child discussed why they ran from their last placement. These surveys represent responses from 369 children and youth.

<sup>xxiv</sup> This is a count of children who experienced any form of victimization, and so includes children who have experienced multiple forms of victimization or have been victimized multiple times.

## Appendix I

### Online sources for more information

[https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child\\_Protection/Investigations/Human\\_Trafficking/human\\_trafficking\\_CPS\\_activity.asp](https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Protection/Investigations/Human_Trafficking/human_trafficking_CPS_activity.asp)

[https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child\\_Protection/Investigations/Human\\_Trafficking/](https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Protection/Investigations/Human_Trafficking/)

[https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child\\_Protection/Investigations/Human\\_Trafficking/human\\_trafficking\\_resources.asp](https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Protection/Investigations/Human_Trafficking/human_trafficking_resources.asp)

[http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/handbooks/swi\\_procedures/files/SWP\\_pg\\_4290.asp](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/handbooks/swi_procedures/files/SWP_pg_4290.asp)

[https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/handbooks/CPS/Resource\\_Guides/Missing\\_Children\\_Resource\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/handbooks/CPS/Resource_Guides/Missing_Children_Resource_Guide.pdf)

[https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/handbooks/CPS/Files/CPS\\_pg\\_6300.asp](https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/handbooks/CPS/Files/CPS_pg_6300.asp)  
(specifically 6314)

<https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/txyouth/safety/human-trafficking.asp>

[http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child\\_Care/documents/Standards\\_and\\_Regulations/748\\_GRO.pdf](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Care/documents/Standards_and_Regulations/748_GRO.pdf) (Subchapter V)

[http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child\\_Care/documents/Standards\\_and\\_Regulations/749\\_CPA.pdf](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Care/documents/Standards_and_Regulations/749_CPA.pdf) (Subchapter V)

[http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/handbooks/Licensing/Files/LPPH\\_pg\\_3000.asp#LPPH\\_3321\\_3](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/handbooks/Licensing/Files/LPPH_pg_3000.asp#LPPH_3321_3)

<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HR/htm/HR.42.htm>  
Human Resource Code 42.041 (b) (23)(b)

### Appendix II: Details of Age of Those Children Who Ran Away in FY2016

Age	Number of Children that Ran Away
Over 17	16
17	336
16	254
15	168
14	85
13	35
12	9
Less than 12	22
Not Recorded or Otherwise Unavailable	143
Total	1068

### Appendix III: Last Legal Counties where Youth Ran From in FY2016

County	Number of Children that Ran From Care	County	Number of Children that Ran From Care
Anderson	2	Kaufman	2
Andrews	2	Kendall	0
Angelina	0	Kenedy	0
Aransas	5	Kent	0
Archer	1	Kerr	1
Armstrong	1	Kimble	0
Atascosa	5	King	0
Austin	0	Kinney	0
Bailey	0	Kleberg	3
Bandera	3	Knox	0
Bastrop	4	Lamar	1
Baylor	0	Lamb	0
Bee	4	Lampasas	0
Bell	14	La Salle	0
Bexar	129	Lavaca	0
Blanco	1	Lee	0
Borden	0	Leon	1



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Bosque	1	Liberty	6
Bowie	1	Limestone	1
Brazoria	10	Lipscomb	0
Brazos	1	Live Oak	0
Brewster	1	Llano	1
Briscoe	0	Loving	0
Brooks	0	Lubbock	24
Brown	0	Lynn	0
Burleson	2	Madison	1
Burnet	0	Marion	0
Caldwell	2	Martin	0
Calhoun	0	Mason	0
Callahan	0	Matagorda	1
Cameron	16	Maverick	0
Camp	2	McCulloch	0
Carson	0	McLennan	12
Cass	1	McMullen	0
Castro	1	Medina	5
Chambers	2	Menard	0
Cherokee	2	Midland	3
Childress	0	Milam	2
Clay	0	Mills	0
Cochran	0	Mitchell	0
Coke	0	Montague	1
Coleman	0	Montgomery	14
Collin	1	Moore	0
Collingsworth	0	Morris	1
Colorado	1	Motley	0
Comal	6	Nacogdoches	2
Comanche	0	Navarro	2
Concho	0	Newton	0
Cooke	3	Nolan	1
Coryell	1	Nueces	19
Cottle	0	Ochiltree	2
Crane	0	Oldham	1
Crockett	0	Orange	3
Crosby	1	Palo Pinto	2
Culberson	0	Panola	0
Dallam	0	Parker	2
Dallas	81	Parmer	0

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Dawson	0	Pecos	0
Deaf Smith	2	Polk	0
Delta	0	Potter	9
Denton	6	Presidio	0
Dewitt	1	Rains	0
Dickens	0	Randall	5
Dimmit	1	Reagan	0
Donley	0	Real	0
Duval	3	Red River	0
Eastland	0	Reeves	0
Ector	8	Refugio	0
Edwards	0	Roberts	0
El Paso	21	Robertson	2
Ellis	1	Rockwall	0
Erath	0	Runnels	0
Falls	1	Rusk	3
Fannin	1	Sabine	0
Fayette	1	San Augustine	0
Fisher	0	San Jacinto	1
Floyd	1	San Patricio	4
Foard	0	San Saba	1
Fort bend	4	Schleicher	0
Franklin	2	Scurry	1
Freestone	0	Shackelford	0
Frio	1	Shelby	0
Gaines	1	Sherman	0
Galveston	15	Smith	7
Garza	1	Somervell	0
Gillespie	1	Starr	1
Glasscock	0	Stephens	0
Goliad	0	Sterling	0
Gonzales	0	Stonewall	0
Gray	1	Sutton	0
Grayson	7	Swisher	0
Gregg	8	Tarrant	70
Grimes	1	Taylor	6
Guadalupe	3	Terrell	0
Hale	2	Terry	2
Hall	0	Throckmorton	0
Hamilton	0	Titus	1

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Hansford	0	Tom Green	13
Hardeman	0	Travis	39
Hardin	0	Trinity	0
Harris	129	Tyler	0
Harrison	1	Upshur	3
Hartley	0	Upton	0
Haskell	0	Uvalde	0
Hays	4	Val Verde	0
Hemphill	0	Van Zandt	5
Henderson	2	Victoria	4
Hidalgo	18	Walker	0
Hill	1	Waller	2
Hockley	1	Ward	1
Hood	0	Washington	2
Hopkins	1	Webb	17
Houston	0	Wharton	1
Howard	3	Wheeler	0
Hudspeth	0	Wichita	2
Hunt	2	Wilbarger	0
Hutchinson	0	Willacy	3
Irion	0	Williamson	9
Jack	0	Wilson	0
Jackson	0	Winkler	0
Jasper	1	Wise	6
Jeff Davis	0	Wood	3
Jefferson	1	Yoakum	0
Jim Hogg	0	Young	0
Jim Wells	1	Zapata	2
Johnson	5	Zavala	0
Jones	0	Not Recorded or Otherwise Unavailable	156
Karnes	2	Total	1068