



**Annual Report on
Forensic Services in
State Supported
Living Centers
Fiscal Year 2017**

**As Required by
Texas Health and Safety Code
Section 555.002(e)**

Health and Human Services

February 2018



TEXAS
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1. Introduction and Charge

As required by Texas Health and Safety Code, Section 555.002(e), HHSC shall collect data regarding the commitment of alleged offender residents to state supported living centers (SSLCs), including any offense with which an alleged offender resident is charged, the location of the committing court, whether the alleged offender resident has previously been in the custody of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) or the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS), and whether the alleged offender resident receives mental health services or previously received any services under a Section 1915(c) waiver program. The agency shall annually submit a report of the information collected under this section to the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the House of Representatives, and standing committees of the Legislature with primary subject matter jurisdiction over SSLCs. The report cannot contain identifiable information for any resident.

For this report and as set out in the Health and Safety Code, Section 555.001(1), an “alleged offender resident” of an SSLC is a “person with an intellectual disability who (a) was committed to or transferred to an SSLC under Chapter 46B or 46C, Code of Criminal Procedure, as a result of being charged with or convicted of a criminal offense; or (b) is a child committed to or transferred to an SSLC under Chapter 55, Family Code, as a result of being alleged by petition or having been found to have engaged in delinquent conduct constituting a criminal offense.”

2. Designation of Primary Forensic Facilities and High Risk Determinations

As designated by SB 643, 81st Legislature, Regular Session, 2009, and SB 1300, 85th Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, the Mexia and San Angelo SSLCs are the primary providers of residential services and supports for alleged offender residents. Policies, procedures, practices, and organizational structures have been modified to ensure all alleged offender residents are assessed following admission to determine if they are at risk of inflicting substantial physical harm to another and should be classified as a high risk alleged offender. If determined to be at high risk,

the resident will be assessed annually thereafter. If determined not to be at high risk, the resident may request a transfer to another SSLC. During fiscal year 2017, five individuals were determined to be at high risk of inflicting substantial physical harm to another. All of these individuals reside at Mexia SSLC.

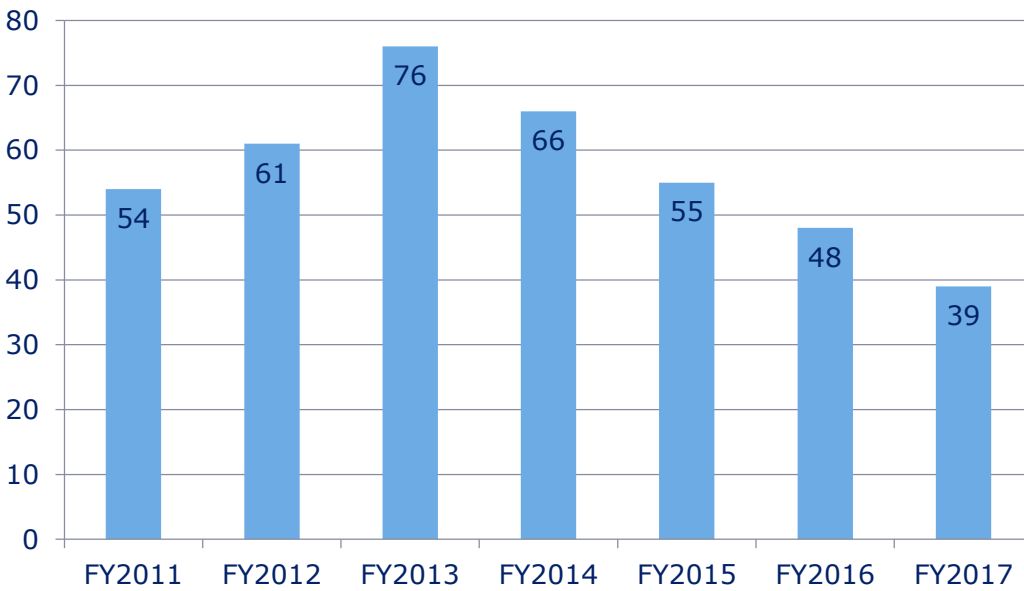
Currently, all male alleged offenders admitted under Chapter 46B of the Code of Criminal Procedure or Chapter 55 of the Family Code are initially served at Mexia SSLC and female alleged offenders are initially served at San Angelo SSLC.

Mexia SSLC currently serves the majority of alleged offender residents (approximately 73 percent), followed by San Angelo SSLC, which serves 13 percent of these individuals, and 4 percent reside at Corpus Christi SSLC.

3. Trends in Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders

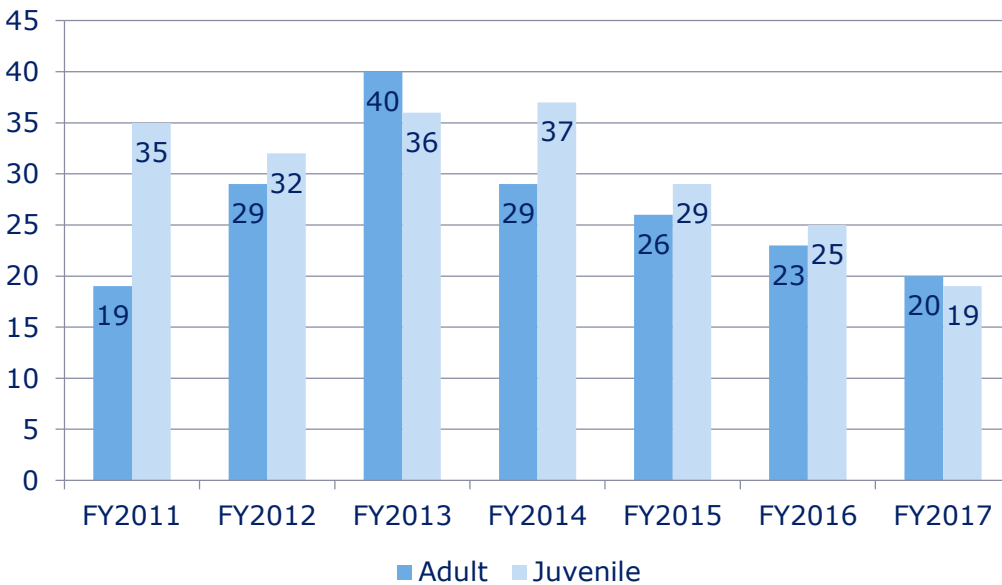
A total of 399 residents classified as alleged offenders were admitted to SSLCs between fiscal years 2011 and 2017 (Figure 1). The majority of admissions were to Mexia SSLC, with a much smaller percentage of admissions to San Angelo SSLC. Alleged offender admissions slightly decreased in fiscal year 2017, compared to fiscal year 2016 (Figure 1), with a total of 39 individuals admitted.

Figure 1. Alleged Offender Admissions



In fiscal year 2017, the number of juvenile (Family Code) and adult (Code of Criminal Procedure) alleged offender admissions were about the same (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Alleged Offender Admissions to State Supported Living Centers



Nine counties accounted for 25 of the 39 court-ordered admissions (Table 1). Tarrant, Harris, Lubbock, and Dallas counties had three or more court-ordered admissions.

Table 1. Court-Ordered Two or More Admissions

County	# of Orders
Tarrant	5
Harris	4
Lubbock	3
Dallas	3
Bexar	2
Cherokee	2
Jefferson	2
Medina	2
Bell	2

The most common alleged offenses for the 39 individuals admitted in fiscal year 2017 fell into three categories (Table 2): assault/injury/murder (46.15 percent), sexual offenses (30.76 percent), and burglary/theft/robbery (12.82 percent).

No admissions in fiscal year 2017 included residents who had previously received services through the TJJD. Nine residents were previously in the conservatorship of DFPS; four residents previously received services under a Section 1915(c) waiver program; and 33 residents received psychiatric care.

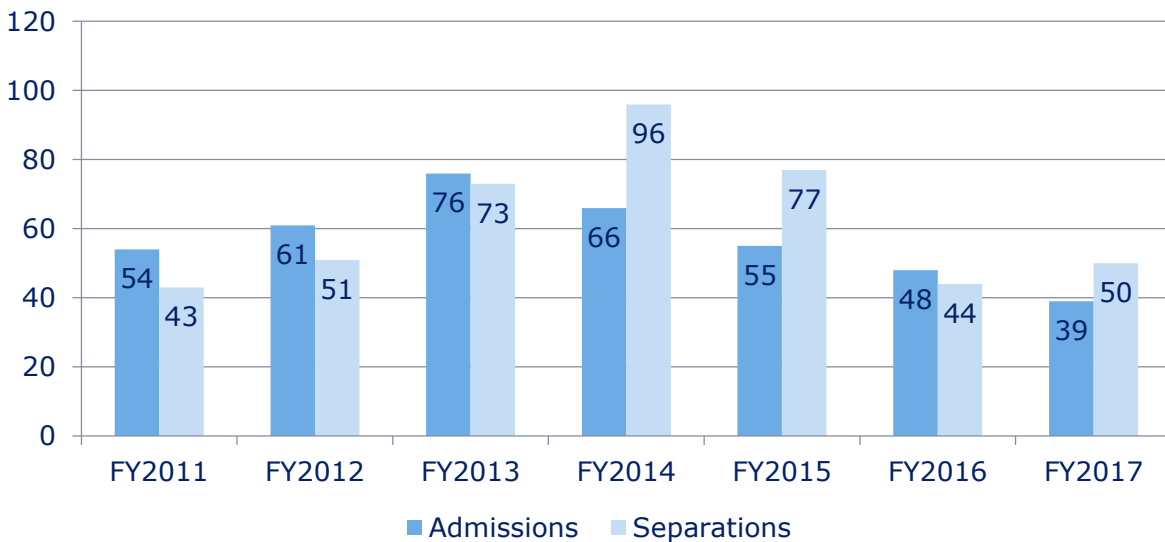
Table 2. Primary Alleged Offenses (Fiscal Year 2017 Admissions)

Alleged Offenses	# of Residents	Percentage
Assault/Injury/Murder	18	46.15%
Burglary/Theft/Robbery	5	12.82%
Drug-Related Offenses	1	2.56%
Sexual Offenses	12	30.76%
Other	3	7.69%
Total Admissions	39	

Once an alleged offender resident is admitted to an SSLC, the resident's interdisciplinary team determines appropriate services and also determines, in accordance with federal regulations, when the resident is able to transition to a less-restrictive setting. If a resident is determined to be appropriate for transition from the SSLC, the SSLC notifies the committing court about the planned transition.

An average of 57 residents were admitted to the SSLCs as alleged offenders each fiscal year from 2011 through 2017. During this same period, an average of 62 alleged offenders discharged or transitioned from the SSLCs each fiscal year. Figure 3 outlines admissions and separations of alleged offenders from SSLCs from fiscal year 2011 through fiscal year 2017.

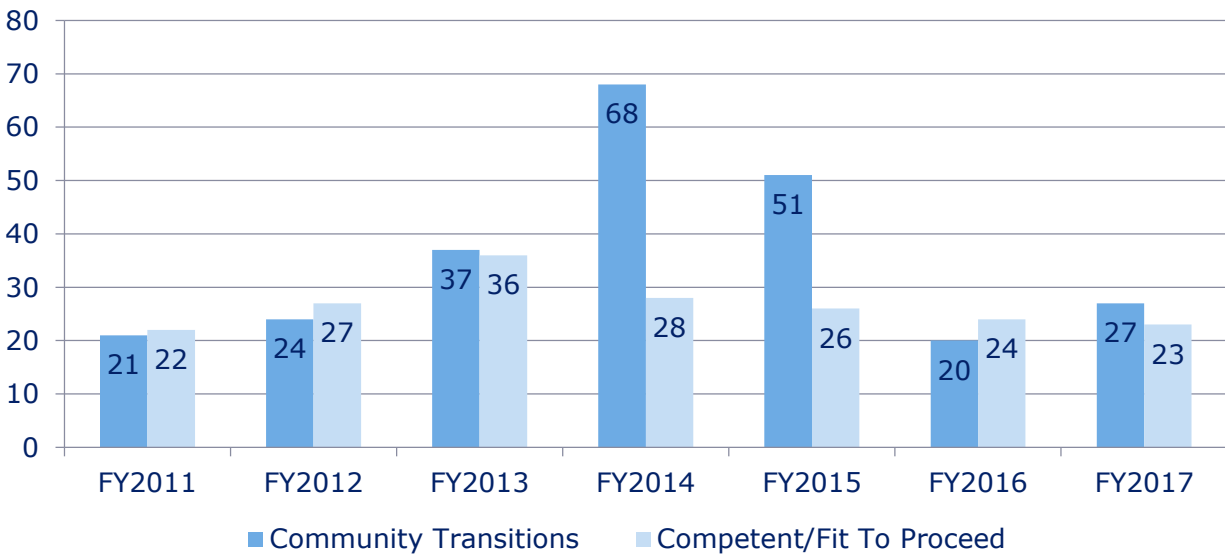
Figure 3. Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders



Separations of alleged offenders fall into two main categories: (1) discharge due to a determination of competency/fitness to proceed through the court system, and (2) transition to the community. If the resident is assessed during his or her initial evaluation period and determined competent or fit to proceed, he or she is returned to the criminal justice system for appropriate dispensation of pending charges. If determined not competent or not fit to proceed, the resident receives services and supports to develop appropriate skills and abilities to transition safely and appropriately to a less-restrictive residential setting.

Between fiscal years 2011 and 2017, 186 alleged offender residents were determined competent or fit to proceed, and 248 alleged offender residents transitioned to a community setting after the resident was determined to no longer require the extensive services and supports provided by the SSLC system (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Separations of Alleged Offenders



4. Demographic Trends of Alleged Offender Residents

The following information provides context for and trending of data related to the provision of appropriate services and supports for residents classified as “alleged offender residents” of SSLCs in Texas. As of August 31, 2017, 180 alleged offenders were receiving services in SSLCs, representing 6 percent of the 3,019 SSLC service population (see Table 3).

Table 3. Alleged Offenders in Residence As of 8-31-2017

SSLC	Totals	% of Total
Abilene	0	0.00%
Austin	1	0.56%
Brenham	0	0.00%
Corpus Christi	7	3.89%
Denton	5	2.78%
El Paso	0	0.00%
Lubbock	4	2.22%
Lufkin	1	0.56%
Mexia	132	73.33%
Richmond	4	2.22%
Rio Grande	0	0.00%
San Angelo	24	13.33%
San Antonio	2	1.11%
Total	180	

An analysis of the 180 alleged offenders receiving SSLC services as of August 31, 2017, found:

- **Alleged offenders are young**

The average age of the alleged offender resident is 32, while the average age is 50 for non-alleged offenders. Of the alleged offender residents, 24 percent are 21 or younger; 9 percent are 55 or older. Refer to Table 4 for a breakdown of age.

Table 4. Age Categories

Age Category	Number	Percentage
0-17	22	12.22%
18-21	22	12.36%
22-34	74	41.11%
35-44	24	13.33%
45-54	21	11.67%
55-64	11	6.11%
65-75	6	3.33%
Total	180	

- **Alleged offenders are predominantly male**

Of the alleged offender residents in SSLCs, 91 percent are male, compared to 59 percent of non-alleged offenders.

- **Alleged offenders have significant behavior management needs**

Severe, profound, or moderate behavior management needs are those that cause major disruption and threaten the health and safety of the resident, peers, and staff if allowed to continue. These behaviors often require intensive intervention by staff. Sixty-one percent of alleged offender residents have behavior management needs that are considered moderate, severe, or profound, compared to 42 percent of the residents who are non-alleged offenders.

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Name
SSLC	State Supported Living Center
TJJD	Texas Juvenile Justice Department
DFPS	Department of Family and Protective Services

Appendix A. Data Tables for Figures 1–4

Data Table A-1. Alleged Offender Admissions to State Supported Living Centers

Fiscal Year	Admissions
2011	54
2012	61
2013	76
2014	66
2015	55
2016	48
2017	39

Presented as [Figure 1](#) in the body of this report.

Data Table A-2. Alleged Offender Admissions to State Supported Living Centers

Fiscal Year	Adult Admissions	Juvenile Admissions	Total Admissions
2011	19	35	54
2012	29	32	61
2013	40	36	76
2014	29	37	66
2015	26	29	55
2016	23	25	48
2017	20	19	39

Presented as [Figure 2](#) in the body of this report.

Data Table A-3. Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Separations
2011	54	43
2012	61	51
2013	76	73
2014	66	96
2015	55	77
2016	48	44
2017	39	50

Presented as [Figure 3](#) in the body of this report.

Data Table A-4. Separation of Alleged Offenders

Fiscal Year	Community Transitions	Competent/Fit To Proceed	Total Separations
2011	21	22	43
2012	24	27	51
2013	37	36	73
2014	68	28	96
2015	51	26	77
2016	20	24	44
2017	27	23	50

Presented as [Figure 4](#) in the body of this report.