



**Annual Report on
Forensic Services in
State Supported
Living Centers for
Fiscal Year 2019**

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

Health and Human Services

February 2020



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

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1. Introduction and Charge

As required by Texas Health and Safety Code 555.002(e), the agency shall collect data regarding the commitment of alleged offender residents to state supported living centers (SSLCs), including any offense an alleged offender resident is charged with, 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 submit to the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the House of Representatives and standing committees of the Legislature with primary subject matter jurisdiction over SSLCs a report of the information collected under this section every year. The report cannot contain identifiable information for any resident.

For the purposes of this report, and as set out in Health and Safety Code, §555.001(1), an “alleged offender resident” of an SSLC is defined as 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 found to have engaged in delinquent conduct constituting a criminal offense.”

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, 2019, 185 alleged offenders were receiving services in SSLCs, representing six percent of the 2,910 SSLC service population (see Table 1).

Table 1. Alleged Offenders in Residence as of 8-31-2019

Facility	Alleged Offender Residents	% of Total
Abilene	0	0.00%
Austin	1	0.54%
Brenham	0	0.00%
Corpus Christi	8	4.32%
Denton	5	2.70%
El Paso	0	0.00%
Lubbock	4	2.16%
Lufkin	1	0.54%
Mexia	143	77.30%
Richmond	2	1.08%
Rio Grande	0	0.00%
San Angelo	19	10.27%
San Antonio	2	1.08%
Total	185	100%

2. Designation of Primary Forensic Facilities and High-Risk Determinations

Consistent with direction set by Senate Bill 643, 81st Legislature, Regular Session, 2009, and Senate Bill 1300, 85th Legislature, Regular Session, 2017, 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.

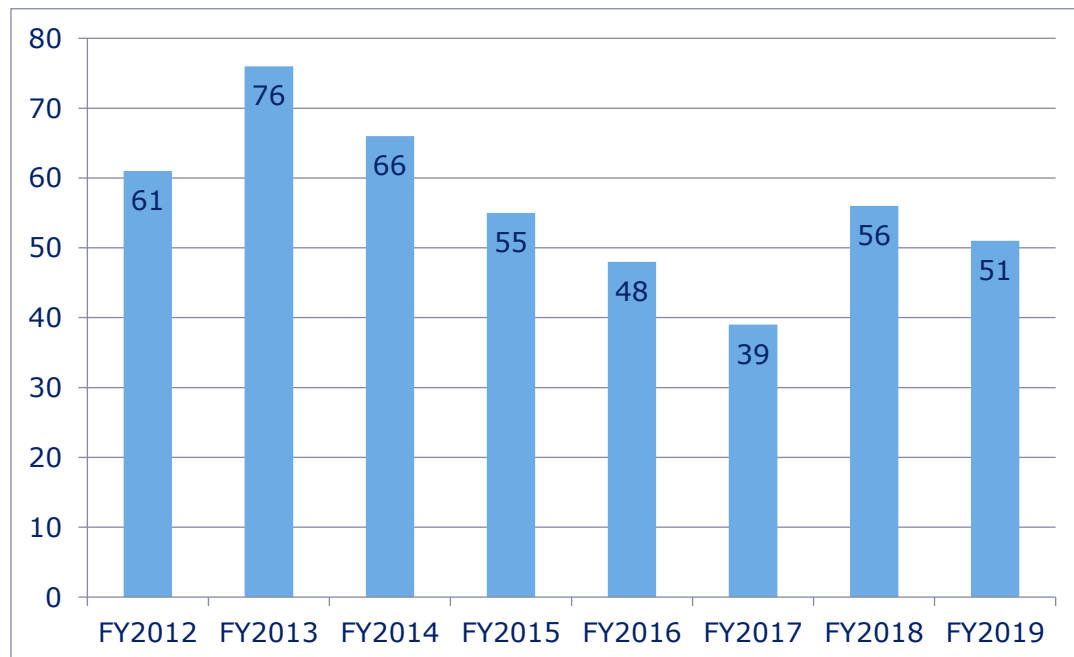
Currently, the agency initially serves all male alleged offenders admitted under Chapter 46B of the Code of Criminal Procedure or Chapter 55 of the Family Code at Mexia SSLC and female alleged offenders at San Angelo SSLC.

Mexia SSLC currently serves approximately 77 percent of all alleged offenders in the system. San Angelo currently serves 10 percent of all alleged offenders.

3. Trends in Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders

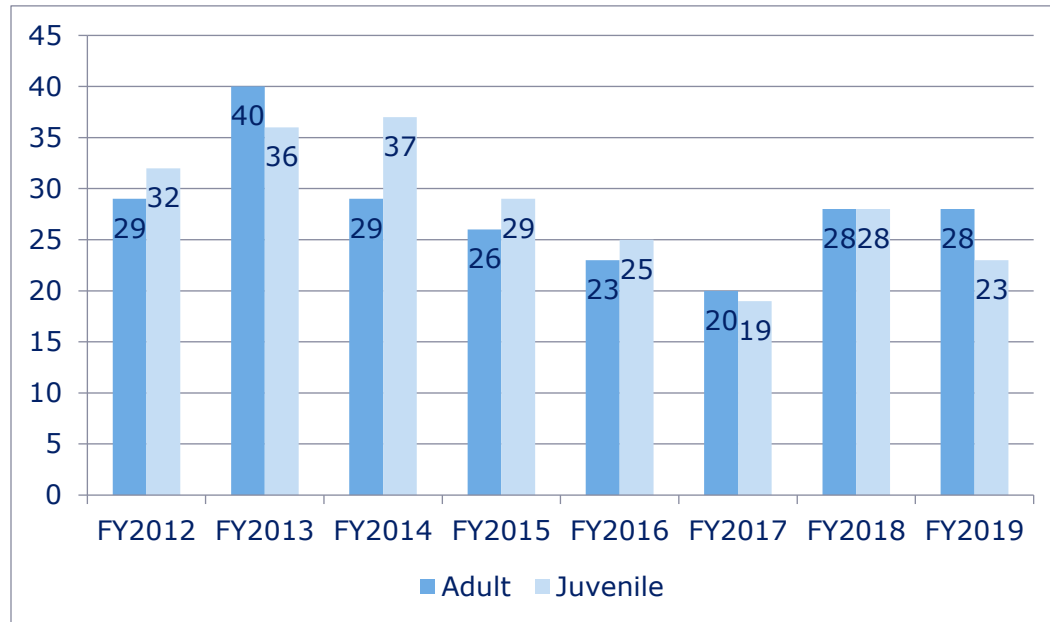
SSLCs admitted a total of 452 residents classified as alleged offenders between FY2012 and FY2019 (Figure 1). The majority of admissions were to Mexia SSLC, with a much smaller percentage of admissions to San Angelo SSLC.

Figure 1. Alleged Offender Admissions



Admissions of adult alleged offenders remained the same from FY2018 to FY2019. There was a slight decrease of five admissions of juvenile alleged offenders from FY2018 to FY2019 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Alleged Offender Admissions to State Supported Living Centers (Juvenile versus Adult Admissions)



Seven counties accounted for 36 of the 51 court-ordered admissions (70.59 percent) (Table 2). Tarrant, Bexar, Harris, and Travis counties had four or more court-ordered admissions.

Table 2. Two or More Court-Ordered Admissions

County	# of Orders
Tarrant	15
Bexar	7
Harris	4
Travis	4
Dallas	2
Jefferson	2
Nueces	2

Data related to the primary alleged offenses for the 51 people admitted in FY2019 reveal a large majority of the alleged offenses (Table 3) are in two major areas: assault/injury (55 percent), and sexual offenses (24 percent).

Table 3. Primary Alleged Offenses (FY19 Admissions)

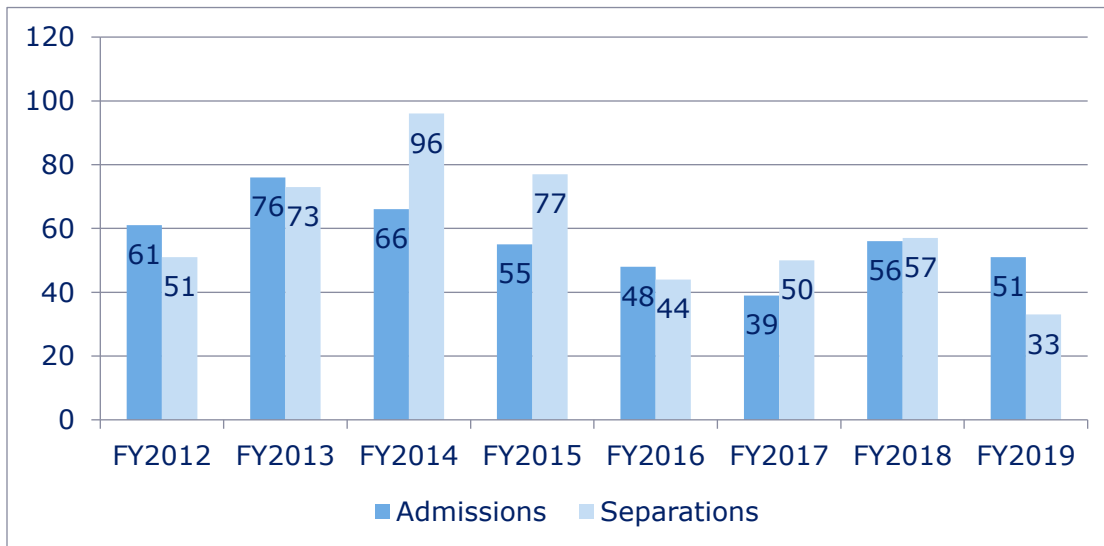
Alleged Offenses	# of Residents	Percentage
Assault/Injury	28	54.9%
Sexual Offenses	12	23.53%
Burglary/Theft/Robbery	4	7.84%
Threats/Harassment	3	5.88%
Drug-Related Offenses	2	3.92%
Other	2	3.92%
Total Admissions	51	100%

The 51 admissions in FY2019 included three people who had previously received services through the TJJD; nine people who had previously been in the conservatorship of the DFPS; three people who had previously received services under the Section 1915(c) waiver program; and 44 people receiving mental health/psychiatric services.

Once a resident is admitted to an SSLC through court order, 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.

Figure 3. outlines admissions and separations of alleged offenders from SSLCs from FY2012 through FY2019. An average of 57 individuals were admitted to the SSLCs as alleged offenders during each fiscal year. During this same period, an average of 60 alleged offenders were discharged or transitioned from the SSLCs each fiscal year. However, fewer separations occurred in FY2019 than any other year, with 33 separations. Data from the last four fiscal years reflect an average of 46 separations per year.

Figure 3. Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders



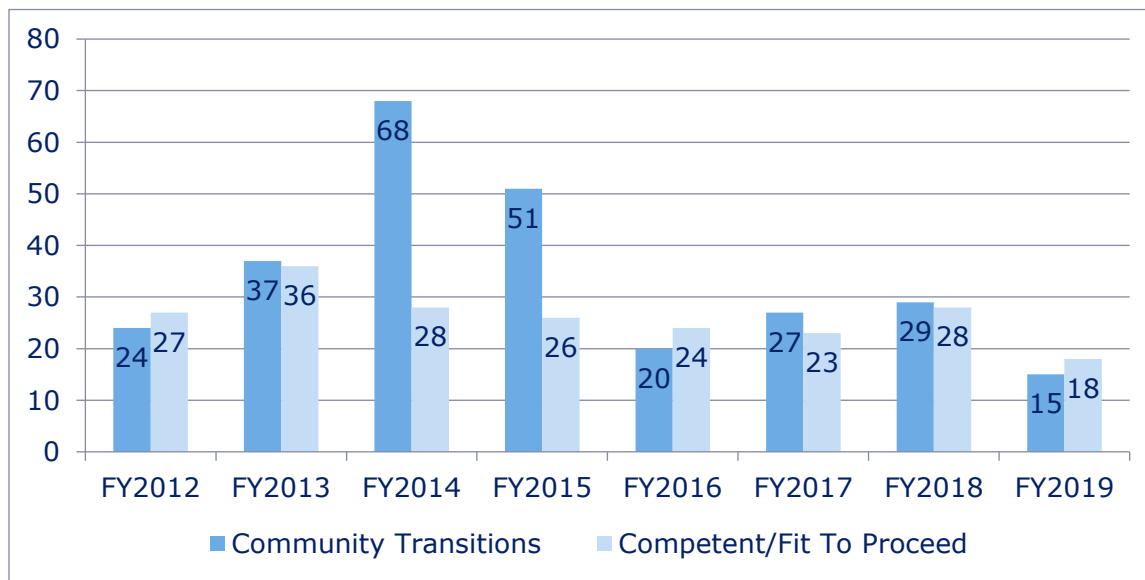
Separations of alleged offenders fall into two main categories:

- Discharge because of a determination of competency/fitness to proceed through the court system
- Transition to the community

If the resident is assessed during his or her initial evaluation period and is 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 is provided services and supports to develop appropriate skills and abilities to transition safely and appropriately to a less-restrictive residential setting.

Between FY2012 to FY2019, 210 alleged offender residents were determined competent/fit to proceed. In the same time period, 271 alleged offender residents transitioned to a community setting. Community transitions only occur after the resident is 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

An analysis of the 185 alleged offenders receiving SSLC services as of August 31, 2019 found:

Alleged offenders are younger.

The average age of the alleged offender resident is 33 which compares to the average age of 50 for non-alleged offenders. Of the alleged offender residents, 19 percent are 21 or younger and 43 percent are between the ages of 22 and 34 years old. Approximately 11 percent are 55 or older. Refer to Table 4 for a further breakdown of age.

Table 4. Age Categories

Age Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age 0-17	18	9.73%
Age 18-21	18	9.73%
Age 22-34	80	43.24%
Age 35-44	31	16.76%
Age 45-54	17	9.19%
Age 55-64	14	7.57%
Age 65-75	7	3.78%
Total	185	

- **Alleged offenders are predominantly male.**

Of the alleged offender residents in SSLCs, 92 percent are male.

- **Alleged offenders require support for behavior management and psychiatric 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 not addressed. These behaviors often require intensive intervention. Fifty-one percent of alleged offender residents have behavior management needs categorized as moderate, severe or profound . Additionally in FY2019, 86 percent of alleged offender admissions received mental health/psychiatric services.

Appendix A. Data Tables for Figures 1–4

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

Fiscal Year	Admissions
2012	61
2013	76
2014	66
2015	55
2016	48
2017	39
2018	56
2019	51

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

Data Table A-2. Alleged Offender Admissions to State Supported Living Centers (Juvenile versus Adult Admissions)

Fiscal Year	Adult Admissions	Juvenile Admissions	Total Admissions
2012	29	32	61
2013	40	36	76
2014	29	37	66
2015	26	29	55
2016	23	25	48
2017	20	19	39
2018	28	28	56
2019	28	23	51

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

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

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Separations
2012	61	51
2013	76	73
2014	66	96
2015	55	77

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Separations
2016	48	44
2017	39	50
2018	56	57
2019	51	33

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
2012	24	27	51
2013	37	36	73
2014	68	28	96
2015	51	26	77
2016	20	24	44
2017	27	23	50
2018	29	28	57
2019	15	18	33

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

List of Acronyms

SSLC: State Supported Living Center

TJJD: Texas Juvenile Justice Department

DFPS: Department of Family and Protective Services