



**Annual Report on  
Forensic Services in  
State Supported  
Living Centers for  
Fiscal Year 2022**

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

**Health and Human Services**

**February 2023**



**TEXAS**  
Health and Human  
Services

# Table of Contents

<b>1. Introduction and Charge .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Designation of Primary Forensic Facilities and High-Risk Determinations .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. Trends in Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. Demographic Trends of Alleged Offender Residents .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Appendix A. Data Tables for Figures 1–4.....</b>	<b>9</b>

# 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 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 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. 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, 2022, 188 alleged offenders were receiving services in SSLCs, representing 7.1 percent of the 2,652-person SSLC service population (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Alleged Offenders in Residence As of 8-31-2022**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Abilene	0	0.00%
Austin	1	0.53%
Brenham	0	0.00%
Corpus Christi	10	5.32%
Denton	4	2.13%
El Paso	0	0.00%
Lubbock	5	2.66%
Lufkin	0	0.00%
Mexia	132	70.21%
Richmond	3	1.60%
Rio Grande	0	0.00%
San Angelo	31	16.49%
San Antonio	2	1.06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	

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

Consistent with direction set by Senate Bill 643, 81<sup>st</sup> Legislature, Regular Session, 2009, and Senate Bill 1300, 85<sup>th</sup> Legislature, Regular Session, 2017, Mexia and San Angelo SSLCs have been designated as 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.

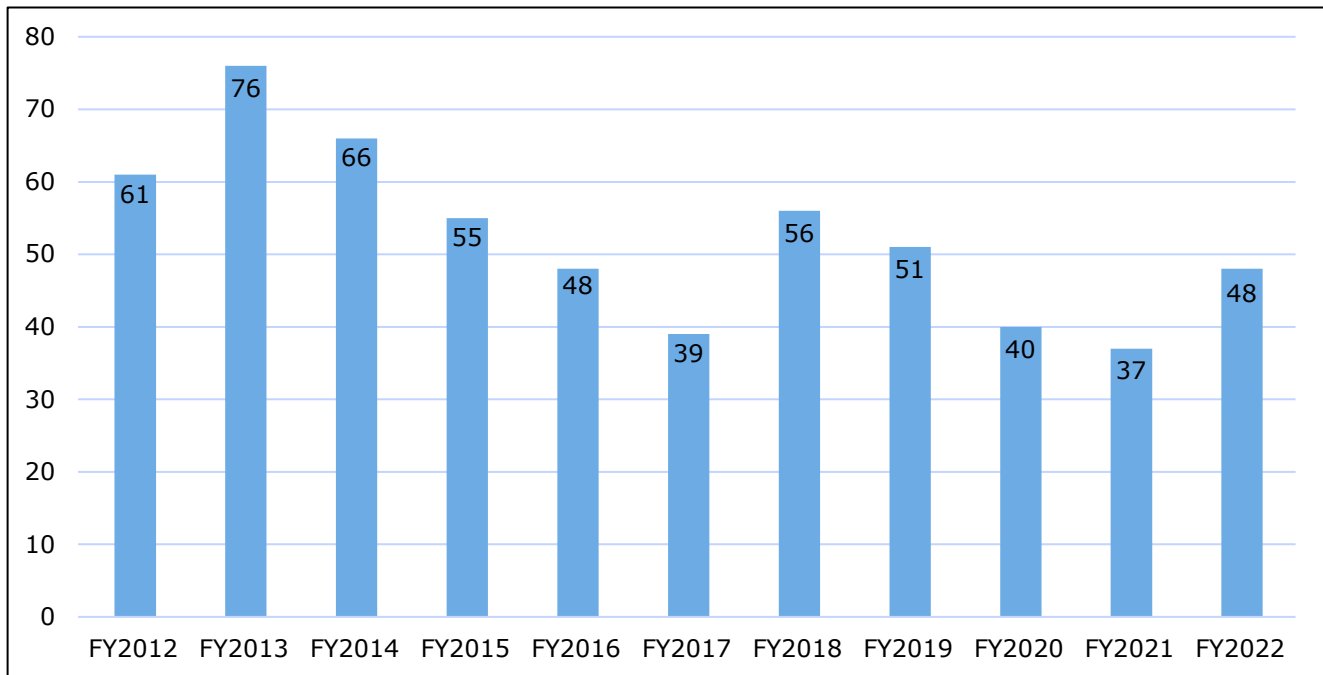
Currently, all male alleged offenders admitted under Chapter 46B of the Code of Criminal Procedure or Chapter 55 of the Family Code are initially served at Mexia SSLC and female alleged offenders are initially served at San Angelo SSLC.

Mexia SSLC currently serves approximately 70 percent of all alleged offenders in the SSLC system, which is a decrease of one percent from fiscal year 2021. San Angelo SSLC currently serves 16.49 percent of all alleged offenders. This number is a slight decrease by 0.18 percent from fiscal year 2021.

### 3. Trends in Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders

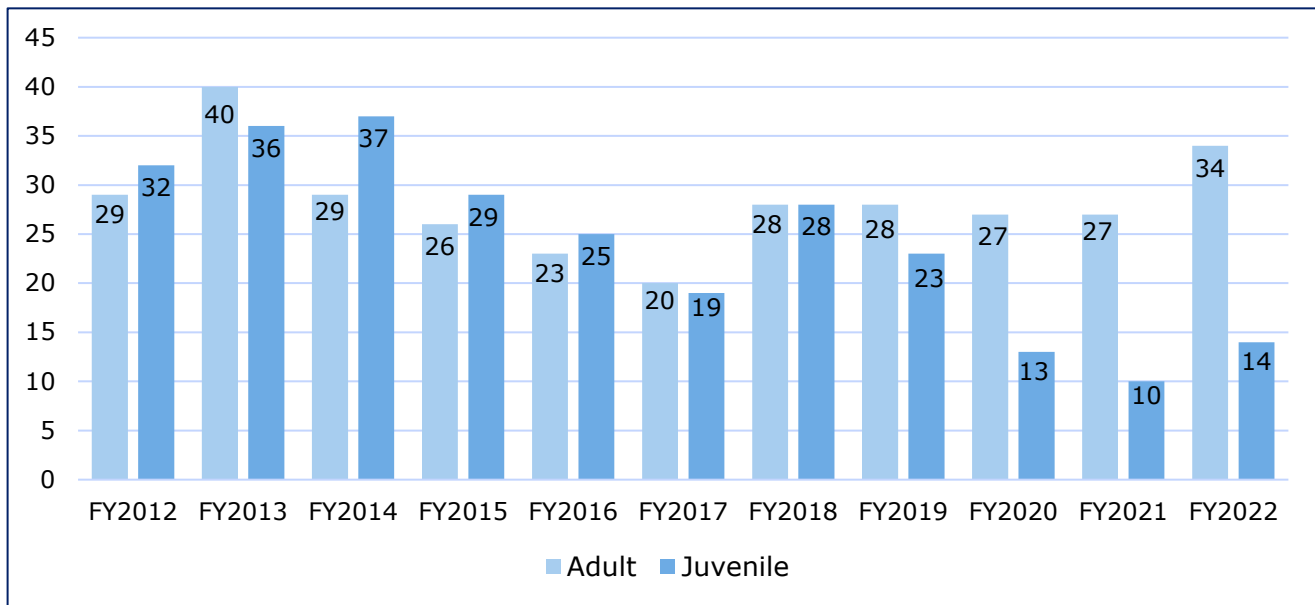
A total of 577 residents classified as alleged offenders were admitted to SSLCs between fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2022 (Figure 1). The majority of admissions were to Mexia SSLC, with a much smaller percentage of admissions to San Angelo SSLC.

**Figure 1. Alleged Offender Admissions**



There was an increase by seven admissions of adult alleged offenders in fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021. Additionally, there was an increase by four admissions of juvenile alleged offenders from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022 (see Figure 2).

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



A total of 27 counties accounted for 48 court-ordered admissions in fiscal year 2022. Ten counties accounted for 65 percent of all court-ordered admissions. Bexar, Dallas, and Tarrant counties each had five court-ordered admissions (Table 2).

**Table 2. Two or More Court-Ordered Admissions**

County	# of Orders
Bexar	5
Dallas	5
Tarrant	5
Wichita	3
Harris	3
Collin	2
Gregg	2
Montgomery	2
Red River	2
Lubbock	2

Data related to the primary alleged offenses for the 48 individuals admitted in fiscal year 2022 reveal a large majority of the alleged offenses (Table 3) are in two major areas: assault/injury (52.0 percent), and sexual offenses (20.8 percent).

**Table 3. Primary Alleged Offenses (FY22 Admissions)**

<b>Alleged Offenses</b>	<b># of Residents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Assault/Injury	25	52.0%
Sexual Offenses	10	20.8%
Burglary/Theft/Robbery	4	8.3%
Injury to Child/Elderly/ Disabled	4	8.3%
Murder	1	2.1%
Threats/Harassment	1	2.1%
Drug Offense	1	2.1%
Evading Arrest	1	2.1%
Stalking	1	2.1%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>48</b>	

Of the 48 admissions in fiscal year 2022:

- 14 individuals had previously been in the conservatorship of the DFPS;
- 13 individuals had previously received services under the Section 1915(c) waiver program;
- 44 individuals received or are receiving mental health/psychiatric services; and
- Zero individuals received services through TJJD.

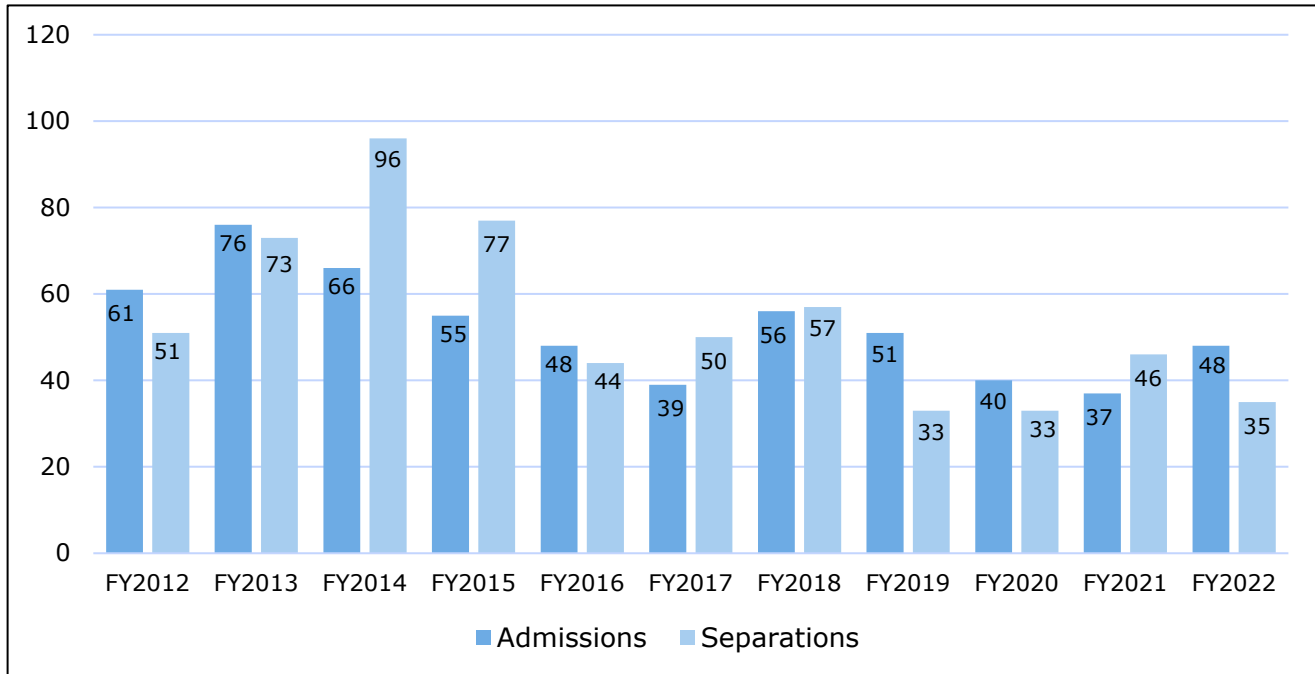
Some individuals may have received services in more than one of the above categories.

### **After Admission**

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 and state 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 to or from SSLCs from fiscal year 2012 through fiscal year 2022. An average of 52 individuals were admitted to the SSLCs as alleged offenders during each fiscal year. During this same period, an average of 54 alleged offenders were discharged or transitioned from the SSLCs each fiscal year. Fiscal year 2019 and fiscal year 2020 remain the lowest years for separations of alleged offenders from SSLCs, with 33 separations each year. Total separations for fiscal year 2022 decreased by 11 transitions compared to 2021, with a total of 35 for the year. Data from the last four fiscal years reflect an average of 37 separations per year.

**Figure 3. Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders**

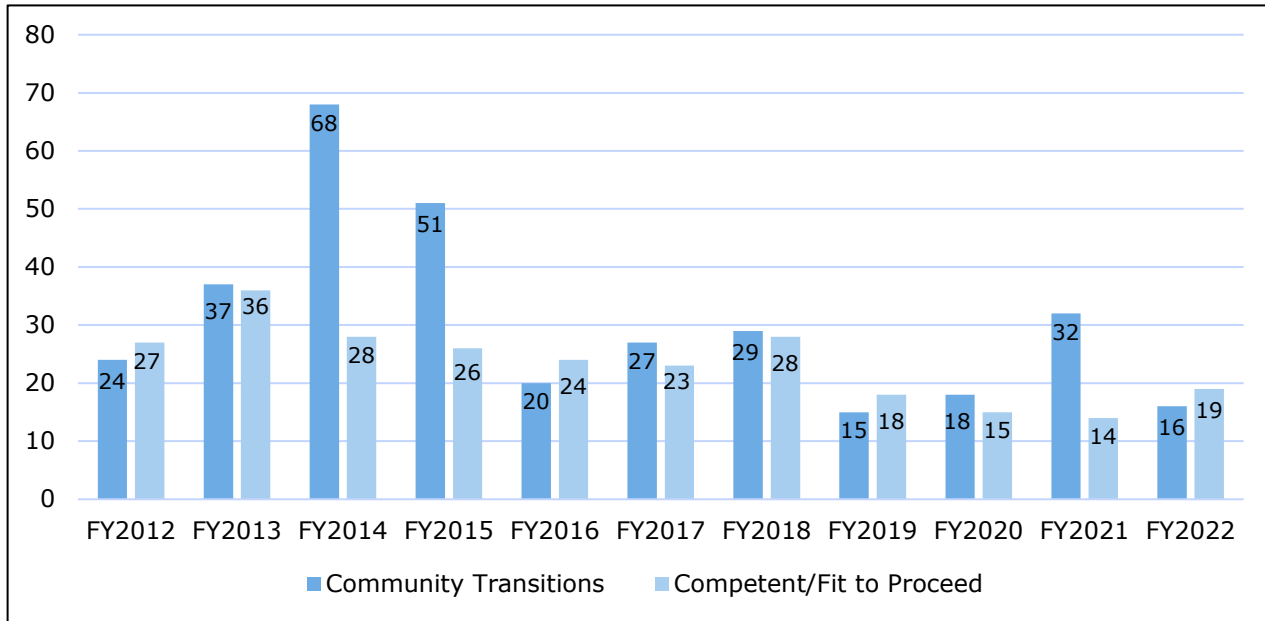


Separations of alleged offenders fall into two main categories: (1) discharge due to a determination of competency/fitness to proceed through the court system, and (2) transition to the community. If the resident is assessed during his or her initial evaluation period and is determined competent or fit 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 fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022, 258 alleged offender residents were determined competent/fit to proceed. In the same time period, 337 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 188 alleged offenders receiving SSLC services as of August 31, 2022, found:

### **Alleged offenders are younger.**

The average age of the alleged offender resident is 36 which compares to the average age of 51 for residents who are not alleged offenders. Of the alleged offender residents, 9.5 percent are 21 or younger and 47 percent are between the ages of 22 and 34 years old. Approximately 15 percent are 55 or older. Refer to Table 4 for a further breakdown of age.

**Table 4. Age Categories**

<b>Age Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Age 0-17	9	4.79%
Age 18-21	9	4.79%
Age 22-34	89	47.34%
Age 35-44	37	19.68%
Age 45-54	16	8.51%
Age 55-64	18	9.57%
Age 65-75	9	4.79%
Age 76+	1	0.53%
Total	188	

- **Alleged offenders are predominantly male.**

Of the alleged offender residents in SSLCs, 86 percent are male.

- **Alleged offenders have various race/ethnic backgrounds.**

In fiscal year 2022, approximately 36 percent of alleged offender residents were reported to be Black or African American; 28 percent reported as Hispanic or Latino; 28 percent reported as White; six percent reported as multiple race/ethnicities; and less than one percent reported as Asian.

- **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 or staff if not addressed. These behaviors often require intensive intervention. Behavior management needs are categorized as severe, profound, or moderate for 61 percent of alleged offender residents. Additionally, alleged offender residents often require psychiatric support. In fiscal year 2022, 92 percent of the 48 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
2020	40
2021	37
2022	48

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
2020	27	13	40
2021	27	10	37
2022	34	14	48

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

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Admissions</b>	<b>Separations</b>
2012	61	51
2013	76	73
2014	66	96
2015	55	77
2016	48	44
2017	39	50
2018	56	57
2019	51	33
2020	40	33
2021	37	46
2022	48	35

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

**Data Table A-4. Separation of Alleged Offenders**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Community Transitions</b>	<b>Competent/Fit to Proceed</b>	<b>Total Separations</b>
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
2020	18	15	33
2021	32	14	46
2022	16	19	35

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