



**Annual Report on Forensic Services
in
State Supported Living Centers
Fiscal Year 2016**

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

**Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services
State Supported Living Centers Division**

Introduction and Charge

As required by Texas Health and Safety Code Section 555.002(e), the Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) collects 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, 2016, 195 alleged offenders were receiving services in SSLCs, representing 6 percent of the total SSLC service population of 3,103 individuals (see Figure 1).

Designation of Primary Forensic Facility and High Risk Determinations

Consistent with direction set by Senate Bill 643, 81st Legislature, Regular Session, 2009, the Mexia SSLC has been designated as the primary provider 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 whether they are at high risk of inflicting substantial physical harm on other residents. If determined to be at high risk, the resident will be assessed annually thereafter. If determined not to be at high risk, the resident can request a transfer to another SSLC.

**Figure 1. Alleged Offenders in Residence
As of 8-31-2016**

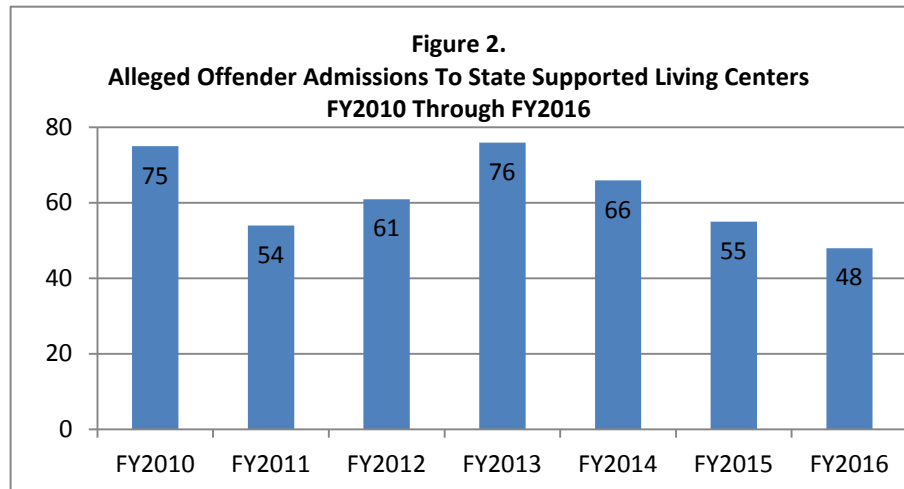
Facility	Totals	% of Total
Abilene	0	0.0%
Austin	1	0.51%
Brenham	0	0.00%
Corpus Christi	8	4.10%
Denton	6	3.08%
El Paso	2	1.03%
Lubbock	4	2.05%
Lufkin	1	0.51%
Mexia	141	72.31%
Richmond	3	1.54%
Rio Grande	1	0.51%
San Angelo	26	13.33%
San Antonio	2	1.03%
Total	195	

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

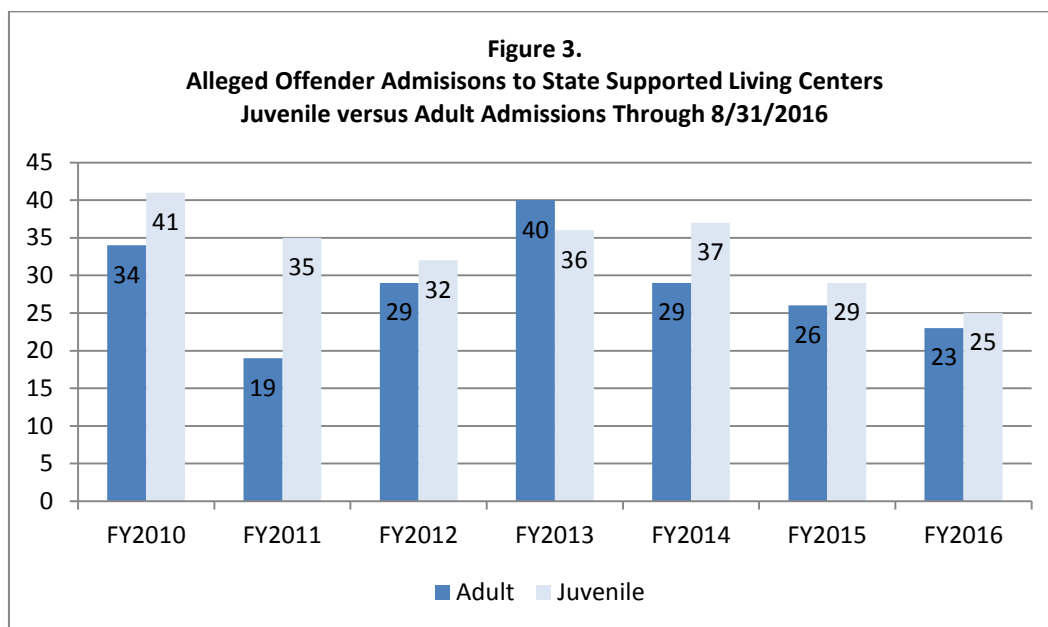
While the Mexia SSLC serves approximately 72 percent of all alleged offenders in the system, 13 percent reside at the San Angelo SSLC and 4 percent at the Corpus Christi SSLC.

Trends in Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders

A total of 435 residents classified as alleged offenders were admitted to SSLCs between fiscal years 2010 and 2016 (Figure 2). The majority of admissions were to the Mexia SSLC, with a much smaller percentage of admissions to the San Angelo SSLC. All alleged offenders whose admission to the SSLC system is ordered by a court are initially admitted to the Mexia (males) or San Angelo (females) SSLCs.



Juvenile alleged offender and adult alleged offender admissions did show a slight decrease in fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015 (see Figure 3).



Eight counties accounted for 30 of the 48 court-ordered admissions (see Figure 4). Dallas, Nueces, Tarrant, and Harris counties had four or more court-ordered admissions.

Figure 4. Court-Ordered Two or More Admissions FY2016	
County	# of Orders
Dallas	9
Nueces	5
Harris	4
Tarrant	4
Collin	2
Cooke	2
Kaufman	2
Tom Green	2

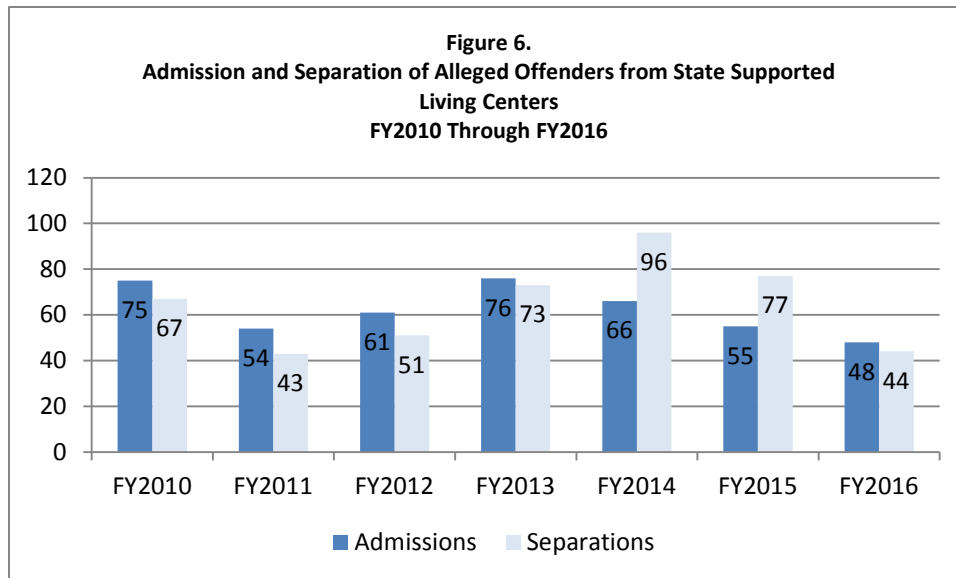
Counties with two court-ordered admissions in fiscal year 2016 were Collin, Cooke, Kaufman, and Tom Green.

Data related to the primary alleged offenses for the 48 individuals admitted in fiscal year 2016 reveal a large majority of the alleged offenses are in three areas: assault/injury/murder (52 percent), burglary/theft/robbery (10 percent), and sexual offenses (13 percent). The offense categories are detailed in Figure 5.

The 48 admissions in fiscal year 2016 included no residents who had previously received services through the TJJD; 11 residents who previously had been in the conservatorship of the DFPS; 10 residents who previously received services under a Section 1915 (c) waiver program; and 41 residents who had received psychiatric care.

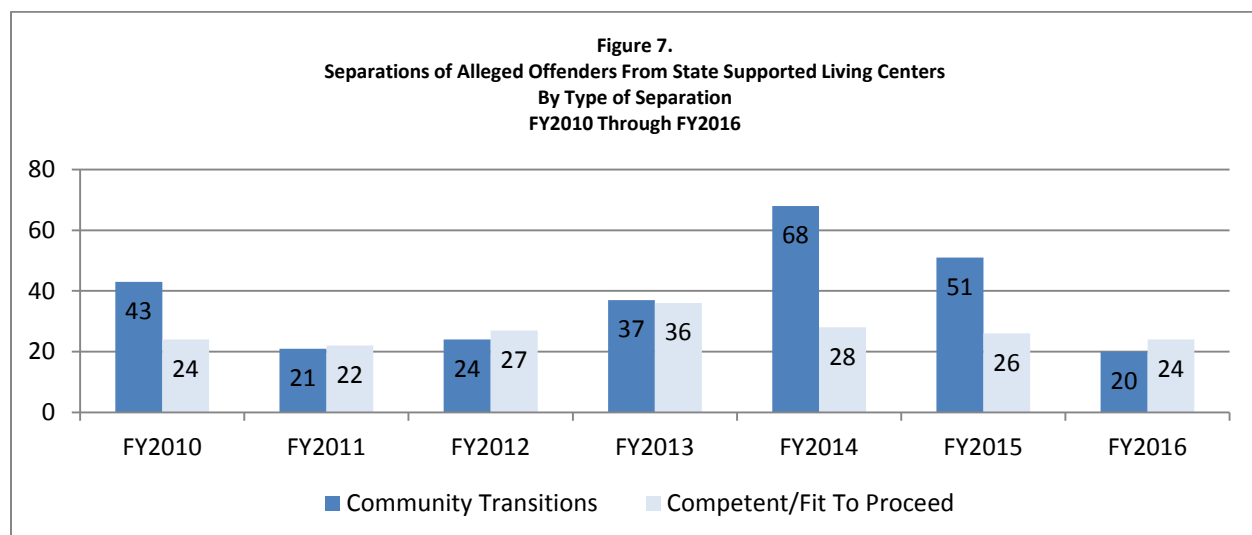
Once a resident is admitted to an SSLC through court order, the resident’s interdisciplinary team determines appropriate services as well as when, in accordance with federal regulations, the resident is able to transition to a less-restrictive setting. If a resident is determined to be appropriate for transition from the SSLC, the SSLC notifies the committing court about the planned transition.

Figure 5. Primary Alleged Offenses for all Admissions FY2016		
Alleged Offenses	# of Residents	Percentage
Assault/Injury/Murder	25	52%
Burglary/Theft/Robbery	5	10%
Drug-Related Offenses	1	2%
Sexual Offenses	6	13%
Other	11	23%
Total Admissions	48	



Data related to the separation of alleged offenders from the SSLCs between fiscal years 2010 and 2016 were compared to similar data for admissions during this same period. An average of 65 residents were admitted to the SSLCs as alleged offenders during each fiscal year. During this same period, an average of 68 alleged offenders were discharged or transitioned from the SSLCs each fiscal year. Figure 6 outlines admissions and separations of alleged offenders from SSLCs from fiscal years 2010 through 2016.

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 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 years 2010 and 2016, 187 alleged offender residents were determined competent/fit to proceed, and 264 alleged offender residents were transitioned to a community setting after the resident was determined to no longer require the extensive services and supports provided at the SSLC.

Demographic Trends of Current Alleged Offender Residents (Fiscal Year 2016)

An analysis of the 195 alleged offenders receiving SSLC services as of August 31, 2016, found:

- **Alleged offenders are young.**
The average age of the alleged offender resident is 31, compared to the average age of 49 for non-alleged offenders. Of the alleged offender residents, 29 percent are 21 or younger. Nine percent are 55 or older. Refer to Figure 8 for a breakdown of age.
- **Alleged offenders are predominantly male.**
Of the alleged offender residents in SSLCs, 92 percent are male, compared to 59 percent who are 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. Behavior management needs are categorized as moderate, severe, or profound for 68 percent of alleged offender residents. This compares to 43 percent of residents who are non-alleged offenders.

Figure 8. Age Categories of Alleged Offenders (In Residence in FY2016)		
Age Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age 0-17	32	16.41%
Age 18-21	24	12.31%
Age 22-34	75	38.46%
Age 35-44	24	12.31%
Age 45-54	23	11.79%
Age 55-64	11	5.64%
Age 65-75	6	3.08%
Total	195	