



Annual Report on Forensic Services in State Supported Living Centers for Fiscal Year 2024

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

**Health and Human Services
Commission
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TEXAS
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1. Introduction

As required by Texas Health and Safety Code §555.002(e), this report presents data regarding the commitment of alleged offender residents to state supported living centers (SSLCs), including any alleged offenses, county of commitment, if 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 if the alleged offender resident receives mental health services or previously received any services under a Section 1915(c) waiver program.

For the purpose of this report, and as defined in Health and Safety Code, §555.001(1), an “alleged offender resident” is a person with an intellectual disability who was committed or transferred to an SSLC under Chapter 46B or 46C, Code of Criminal Procedure, after being charged with or convicted of a criminal offense; or is a child committed or transferred to an SSLC under Chapter 55, Family Code, after allegedly engaging or found to have engaged in delinquent conduct constituting a criminal offense.

This report provides context and data trends related to appropriate service and support provision for individuals considered “alleged offender residents.” As of August 31, 2024, 207 alleged offender residents were receiving services in SSLCs, representing 7.9 percent of the 2,610-person SSLC population.

2. Background

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 have been designated as the primary providers of residential services and supports for alleged offender residents. Currently, all male alleged offenders are initially served at Mexia SSLC, and female alleged offenders are initially served at San Angelo SSLC.

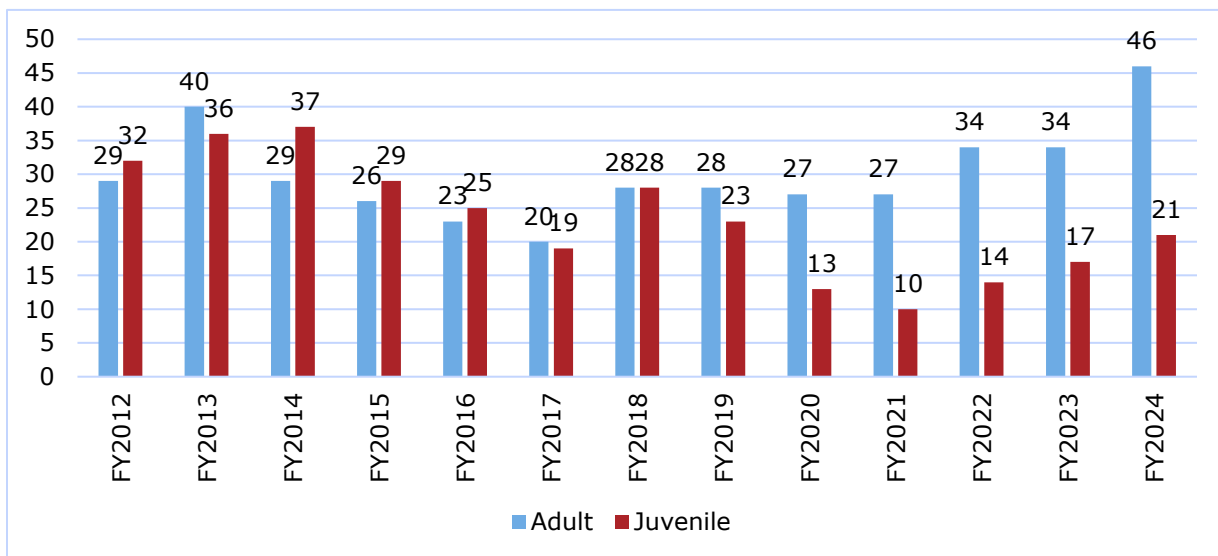
Policies, procedures, practices, and organizational structures have been modified to ensure all alleged offender residents are assessed following admission to determine if they are at risk of inflicting substantial physical harm to another and should be classified as a high-risk alleged offender. If 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.

Mexia SSLC currently serves 69.1 percent of all alleged offenders residing in SSLCs statewide, a decrease of approximately 1.6 percent from fiscal year 2023. San Angelo SSLC currently serves 17.4 percent of all alleged offenders, an increase of 2.5 percent from fiscal year 2023.

3. Admission and Separation Trends

A total of 695 residents classified as alleged offenders were admitted to SSLCs between fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2024. Most admissions were to Mexia SSLC, with a much smaller percentage of admissions to San Angelo SSLC. Adult alleged offender admissions increased by 12 in fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023. There was an increase by four admissions of juvenile alleged offenders from fiscal year 2023 to fiscal year 2024 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Juvenile versus Adult Alleged Offender Admissions to SSLCs, FY2012-24



A total of 23 counties accounted for 67 court-ordered forensic admissions in fiscal year 2024. Five counties accounted for 71.6 percent of all court-ordered forensic admissions. Harris and Bexar counties had 20 and 13 court-ordered admissions, respectively, and all other counties had fewer than 10 court-ordered admissions.

Data related to the primary alleged offenses for the 67 individuals admitted in fiscal year 2024 shows most of the alleged offenses (40 percent) are related to assault/injury offenses. Other primary alleged offenses include sexual offenses (16 percent), property offenses (21 percent), offenses against a person (18 percent), and various drug/weapon/bond related offenses (5 percent).

Of the 67 admissions in fiscal year 2024:

- 18 individuals previously received services through TJJD,

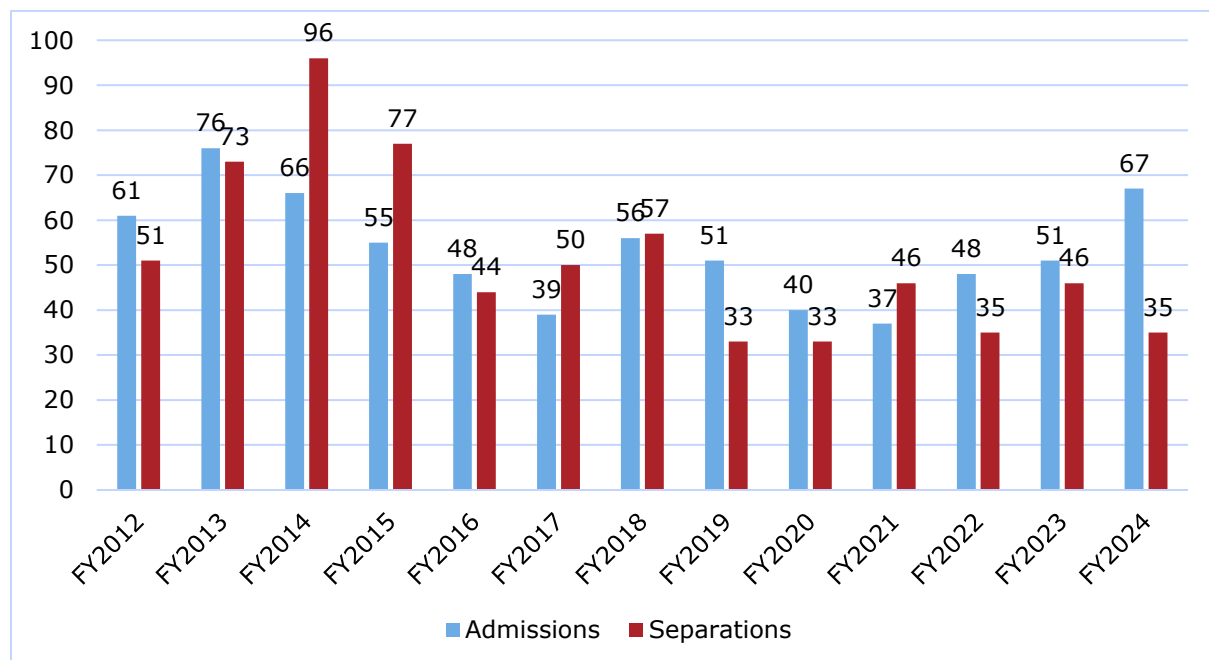
- Less than 10 individuals were previously in DFPS conservatorship,
- 43 individuals received or are receiving mental health services, and
- 14 individuals previously received Section 1915(c) waiver program services.

Some individuals may be included in more than one of the above categories.

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 2 outlines admissions and separations of alleged offenders to or from SSLCs from fiscal year 2012 through fiscal year 2024. An average of 53.4 individuals were admitted to the SSLCs as alleged offenders during this period. During this same period, an average of 52 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 2024 decreased by 11 compared to 2023, with a total of 35 for the year.

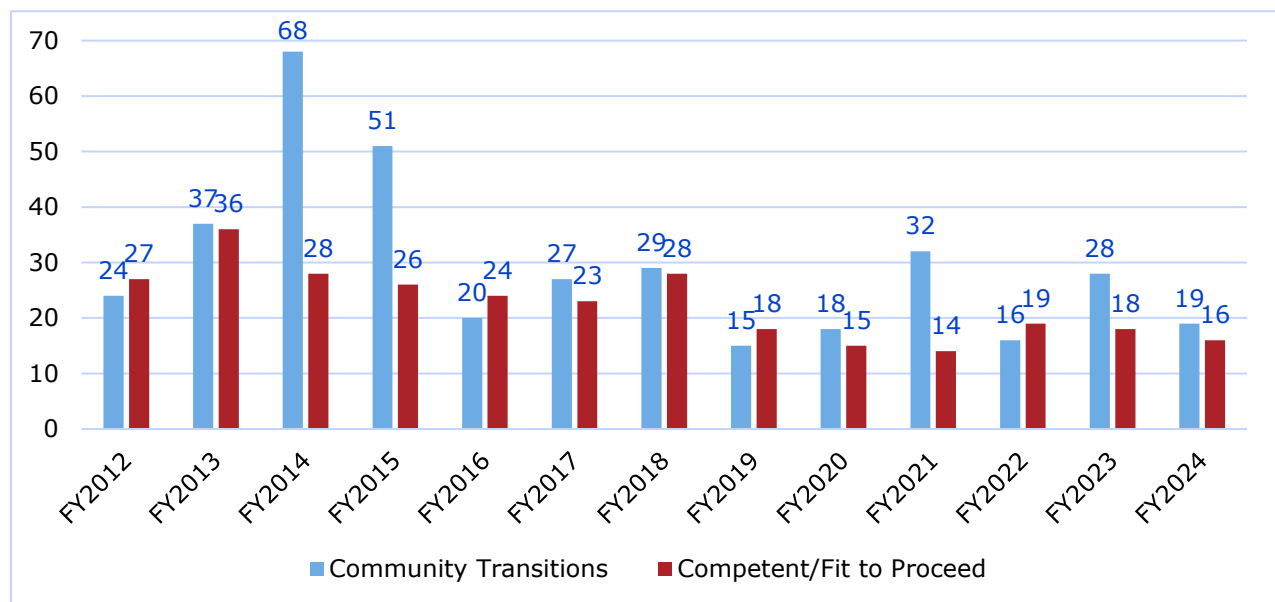
Figure 2. Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders FY2012-24



Separations of alleged offenders include discharge due to a determination of competency/fitness to proceed through the court system, and transition to the community. If the resident is assessed determined competent/fit to proceed during the initial evaluation period, he or she is returned to the criminal justice system to face their pending charges. If determined not competent/not fit to proceed, the resident is provided services and supports to develop skills and abilities to transition safely and appropriately to a less-restrictive residential setting.

Between fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2024, 292 alleged offender residents were determined competent/fit to proceed, and 384 alleged offender residents transitioned to a community setting (Figure 4). Community transitions only occur after the resident is determined to no longer require the extensive services and supports provided by the SSLCs.

Figure 3. Separations of Alleged Offenders FY2012-24



4. Demographic Trends

An analysis of the demographics of the 207 alleged offenders found:

Alleged offenders are younger. The average age of an alleged offender resident is 36 compared to the average age of 50 for all other residents. Of the alleged offender residents, 13 percent are 21 or younger, 42.5 percent are between the ages of 22 and 34 years old, and 12.1 percent are 55 or older (Table 1).

Table 1. Age Categories

Age Category	# of Residents	Percentage
Age 0-17	15	7.2%
Age 18-21	12	5.8%
Age 22-34	88	42.5%
Age 35-44	47	22.7%
Age 45-54	20	9.7%
Age 55+	25	12.1%
Total	207	

Alleged offenders are predominantly male. Approximately 83.6 percent of alleged offenders are male, a decrease of roughly 3.4 percent from fiscal year 2023.

Alleged offenders require behavior management and psychiatric support. Severe, profound, or moderate behavior management needs are those that cause major disruption and threaten the health and safety of the resident and others if not addressed. Approximately 44 percent of alleged offender residents have a severe, profound, or moderate behavior management level, and 96 percent of the 207 alleged offender received mental health/psychiatric services.

List of Acronyms

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

Appendix A. Data Tables for Figures 1–4

Data Table A-1. Juvenile versus Adult Alleged Offender Admissions to SSLCs

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
2023	34	17	51
2024	46	21	67

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

Data Table A-2. Admission and Separation of Alleged Offenders

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Separations
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
2023	51	46
2024	67	35

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

Data Table A-3. 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
2020	18	15	33
2021	32	14	46
2022	16	19	35
2023	28	18	46
2024	19	16	35

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