

Annual Report

**Battering Intervention
and Prevention Project
Fiscal Year 1999**

by

Texas Council on Family Violence

Prepared for

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice/
Community Justice Assistance Division**

Overview:

The Battering Intervention and Prevention Project—FY 1999

The Battering Intervention and Prevention Project was created by the 71st Legislature (Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 42.141) to work with family violence offenders to decrease the amount of violence in Texas homes. In 1989, during the first year of funding, fifteen battering intervention and prevention programs (BIPPs) started operations. The number of programs has grown to 28 at the beginning of FY 2000. Yet overall funding is still at the relatively low level of \$1.9 million for the FY '00-'01 biennium. This report examines trends and data from FY '99.

The demand for battering intervention services continued to expand at the local level in FY '99. Calls from criminal justice agencies and service providers statewide inquiring about the availability of BIPP services and how to initiate such services in their localities continued to increase. Recognizing this rising demand, the 76th Legislature approved an increase in funds and showed an interest in starting BIPPs in unserved and under-served areas of the state¹.

As demonstrated by the statistics cited in the body of this report and in Attachment One, FY '99 saw a slightly decreased number of batterers referred to programs across the state (8.8% decrease). As a result, the number of batterers entering BIPPs also decreased (3.2%). Section VI of this report proposes an explanation for these conflicting trends—increasing demand and decreasing reported numbers.

The most unambiguous and hopeful trend in the FY '99 statistical data is the significant rise in the average completion rates of BIPP participants. This increase of over 6% (54.2% to 60.95%) indicates that BIPPs are becoming more efficient and skilled in intervening with batterers.

¹ New programs funded for FY '00-'01 are located in Kilgore, Lubbock, Abilene, Perryton, and Dallas County.

BIPPs are an efficient use of taxpayer money. Based on numbers gathered in FY '96, BIPPs raise three dollars locally for every state dollar needed to fund their operations². In FY '99 the state spent an average of \$88.17 for each participant receiving BIPP services.

BIPPs hold out the possibility that batterers can be resocialized away from violence and domination. However, they represent only one link in the chain of a community's response to the crime of domestic violence. BIPPs can only be effective as part of the entire community's response to the problem of violence against women. Overall, BIPPs in Texas increasingly occupy a position of importance in the effort to reduce and eliminate domestic violence.

I. Guidelines

Fiscal Year 1999 was the fourth year that programs operated under the BIPP Guidelines. These Guidelines are crucial to ensuring the effective delivery of services by the TDCJ/CJAD-funded BIPP programs.

In late FY '98, TCFV and TDCJ/CJAD undertook the task of reviewing and revising the BIPP Guidelines since they had been in effect for more than three years. A committee of 12 individuals from around the state met four times in Austin and produced recommendations for revision by mid-FY '99. A draft of the revised Guidelines document was circulated among the committee and BIPP programs statewide for review and comment. After approval by the TCFV Board of Directors, the revised Guidelines took effect on December 1, 1999.

In addition to the 24 BIPPs funded by TDCJ/CJAD, TCFV maintains a database of organizations and individuals in Texas that are currently working with batterers or who are interested in working with batterers. This database exceeded 80 at the end of FY '99. Typically, these are counselors in private practice and small community-based nonprofit organizations. Although most of these 80+ expressed desire to be in compliance with the BIPP Guidelines, few, if any, of them currently are in compliance. Based on preliminary conversations, many of these organizations and individuals are not in compliance with key provisions of the Guidelines, such as minimum program duration, collaboration with local women's shelters, and staff training.

II. Site Visits

The contract between TCFV and TDCJ/CJAD requires that TCFV provide one monitoring site visit to each program during the FY '98-'99 biennium. At the beginning

² The exact figures indicate that state funds comprise 23% of local program budgets. FY '96 is the most recent compilation of this budget data for all the BIPPs. It is planned in FY 2000 that similar numbers will be compiled.

of the biennium, the 24 programs were sorted into two categories. Those that appeared to be well established and functioning smoothly would require only one site visit in the two-year period. Others would require a visit during each year, based on previous site visits and other factors such as recent staff turnover and program requests. During FY '98, eight of the 24 TDCJ/CJAD-funded BIPP programs were visited by TCFV staff. With additional staff in place in FY '99, TCFV completed 16 monitoring visits.

Sixteen FY '99 site visits revealed that the operations of those BIPPs were generally of good quality. Twelve of the sixteen programs visited were found to be in compliance with all or most of the Guidelines³. Five of these were judged to be stable and providing high quality services while seven others were stable and functioning at a good-to-average level.

Of the remaining four visits, three programs were found non-compliant with a significant number of Guidelines. One was found not complying with curriculum requirements. Of these four programs:

- The Abilene program which operated a BIPP in FY '99 went out of operation (in FY '00-'01 a different entity will operate a BIPP program in Abilene with TDCJ/CJAD funding),
- Marble Falls was apparently non-compliant largely due to the chronic health problems of the key staff person. This BIPP turned itself around when new and more energetic leadership took charge subsequent to the TCFV site visit.
- Midland and Kerrville are receiving technical assistance in FY 2000 from TCFV to rectify deficits identified during their site visits.

Monitoring reports documenting Guidelines compliance were prepared for all site visits. Copies of each report were forwarded to the Director of the BIPP programs, the Chair of their Board, and TDCJ/CJAD.

III. Statistics

All local BIPPs are required to submit a monthly statistical accounting of their program activities to TCFV. The Monthly Activity Report (MAR) collects numbers in categories such as referrals, intakes, number of groups held, hours of services delivered, program completions, and criminal justice trainings offered.

Attachment One presents FY '99 data collected from these MARs. In any comparisons with FY '98, data must be adjusted to account for one program (Abilene) which failed to turn in any valid MARs for the entire year (as noted in the previous section, this program no longer receives TDCJ/CJAD funding). Thus, the data set for FY '99 shown in

³ These programs were given 30 days to rectify any non-compliance. All 12 of these BIPPs were able to come into compliance within the allotted time or shortly thereafter.

Attachment One reflects only 23 of the 24 TDCJ/CJAD-funded BIPPs. The statistics below, when they are presented in comparison to FY '98 data, have been adjusted so that the two fiscal years can be accurately examined.

Noteworthy among these compiled statistics:

- Batterers entering BIPPs declined slightly from 6,373 to 6,113 in FY '99 (a 3.2% decrease)
- The average completion rate for the 23 BIPPs was 60.95%, up from 54.2% in FY'98
- CSCDs referred 4,648 probationers to BIPPs, of whom 3,539 entered programs. These numbers indicate that almost one quarter of batterers given a probated sentence and mandated to attend a BIPP do not even show up.
- The 23 BIPPs conducted 139 trainings for 1,963 criminal justice personnel. This is a slight decrease in the number of trainings but a 33.1% increase in the number of criminal justice personnel trained.

One other statistic, partially based on the compiled program reporting cited above, deserves mentioning. The 6,113 batterers entering BIPPs in FY '99 represent only 3.5% of the 175,725 family violence incidents reported to Texas law enforcement agencies in 1998 (most recent figures available from DPS).⁴ Thus, it can be seen that the amount of services provided by 23 BIPPs in FY '99 is dramatically less than what is needed.

IV. Training and Technical Assistance

TCFV supplied a great deal of technical assistance by phone, fax, and mail during the year. We responded to 538 requests during, almost all of which were received by phone. This number of technical assistance requests represents an 11.6% increase over FY '98. Quarterly accountings of these technical assistance activities were reported to TDCJ/CJAD throughout FY '99.

The TCFV BIPP staff, funded by the TDCJ/CJAD grant, provided eight training presentations (totaling 17.0 hours) to 440 people. Nearly all of the participants were criminal justice professionals, battered women's advocates, or battering intervention staff. The venues for these training presentations ranged from TCFV-sponsored events to

⁴ This percentage is cited as an approximate indication of scale. The statistic assumes that the number of incidents reported to DPS is equivalent to the number of batterers in Texas. This is a flawed assumption for a number of reasons. There are undoubtedly many more incidents than are reported to law enforcement agencies through these compiled incident reports. Family violence experts speculate that there may be 6-10 times more incidents than are reflected in compiled statistics such as these. Additionally, the number of incidents do not equal the number of offenders.

the Caldwell County Domestic Violence Task Force to the Texas Corrections Association.

V. Community Education Campaign

The FY '99 Community Education Campaign project had four components. They were:

- 1) inclusion of a BIPP column in the TCFV newsletter, *The River*
- 2) reproduction of existing community education materials and their continued distribution
- 3) production of brochures for criminal justice personnel
- 4) continued development and testing of a print media community educational piece directed toward men

In FY '99, two issues of *The River* included columns written by BIPP staff. One written by Arlette Ponder reported on research by Dr. Edward Gondolf on batterers programs. The other, written by Tony Switzer, reported on significant changes made in the 76th Legislature.

“Is He Really Going to Change This Time?”, a brochure for the female partners of men in BIPP groups, was reprinted (see Attachment Two). In its first three years of availability TCFV has distributed over 90,000 copies of this brochure in English and Spanish. In FY '99, TCFV reprinted 7,000 copies in English and 4,000 in Spanish. This brochure has become one of TCFV's most popular educational pieces, with a distribution far beyond BIPP programs and the partners of men in BIPP groups. Permission to reproduce it for local use has been granted to domestic violence groups in several states (among them Connecticut, Oregon, Iowa), several cities (among them Brooklyn, New Orleans, Charlotte) and other organizations.

TCFV produced new brochures to educate and inform Community Supervision Officers, prosecutors, and judges (see Attachment Three). Initial reports from the field have been enthusiastic about the usefulness of this brochure. Reprinting in FY 2000 is anticipated.

TCFV did qualitative research in FY'98 through focus groups with men in the general population. The goal of the focus groups, conducted by Orchard Communications, was to explore potential messages and media for communicating with men about domestic violence. In FY '99 Orchard created a draft informational card for field testing. This card was presented to 659 men in BIPP groups throughout the state and they were asked to fill out a brief questionnaire about the piece. With information gathered in this field test, Orchard and TCFV redesigned the card and printed 20,000 copies (see Attachment Four). In early FY 2000 these redesigned cards will be further tested in a pilot project in four Texas communities.

VI. Demand for BIPP services

Of the 23 BIPPs for which we have statistics for FY '99, 10 reported increases in the number of referrals and new participants entering their programs. Thirteen BIPPs reported decreased numbers in those categories. The totals for all BIPPs for FY '99 show an 8.8% decrease in referrals and a 3.2% decrease in the numbers of participants entering programs.

This appears, at first glance, to document a decrease in the demand for BIPP services statewide. However, it is more likely that these numbers reflect referral practices of criminal justice agencies in certain areas of the state. TCFV and TDCJ/CJAD have experienced no decrease in inquiry calls about establishing services for batterers. In fact, those calls have increased in FY '99. BIPP program reports and technical assistance requests to TCFV verify that in most of the urban areas one or more courts hearing domestic violence cases increasingly are referring batterers to non-TDCJ/CJAD-funded programs, i.e., those that do not comply with the BIPP Guidelines.

In examining the 13 BIPPs that experienced decreases in referrals, one finds that six of those programs are located in the largest cities in Texas. More importantly, five of those six TDCJ/CJAD-funded programs—El Paso⁵, Austin, Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio⁶—are all places where one or more courts are distributing referrals of batterers to a TDCJ/CJAD-funded program as well as various programs not in compliance with the BIPP Guidelines.⁷

For instance, in San Antonio in FY '98 the BIPP program received 1,258 referrals from the Bexar County CSCD. In FY '99, the referrals from the same CSCD declined to 976. The CSCD, of course, merely administers court orders. In Bexar County, most cases of misdemeanor family violence offenses are heard in one court, County Court at Law #7, Judge Bill C. White presiding. Judge White had formerly sent nearly all BIPP referrals to the only TDCJ/CJAD-funded program in San Antonio. In FY '99, however, he started distributing referrals to the TDCJ/CJAD-funded program and two others not in compliance with the BIPP Guidelines.⁸ Hence, the sharp decline in referrals (a 22.4% decrease) to the TDCJ/CJAD-funded program.

⁵ Analysis of TCFV technical assistance records reveal that of 21 requests from El Paso County six (6) of them involved questions related to the courts referring batterers to non-TDCJ/CJAD-funded programs.

⁶ Analysis of TCFV technical assistance records reveal that of 47 requests from Bexar County 17 of them involved questions related to the courts referring batterers to non-TDCJ/CJAD-funded programs. Thus, in El Paso and Bexar Counties one third of all BIPP calls requesting technical assistance dealt with this question of non-TDCJ/CJAD-funded individuals and programs receiving court referrals.

⁷ TCFV takes the position that these programs not in compliance can not be considered to be providing the same services as those funded by TDCJ/CJAD and monitored by TCFV. Therefore, these programs at a fundamental level may not be qualified to work safely and competently with batterers.

⁸ In San Antonio, Dr. Larry Etter observes and tracks the local criminal justice system. He collected data on the referral of batterers from County Court At Law #7 during 1999. For the eight months from January, 1999 through August, 1999 the TDCJ/CJAD-funded BIPP program received 335 of 727 referrals (46.1%).

In other instances where BIPPs experienced decreases there were also examples of one or more courts similarly distributing referral of batterers among several programs. TCFV believes that these court practices account for the FY '99 decrease in referrals to TDCJ/CJAD-funded BIPP programs. Thus, two apparently contradictory trends—decreased referrals at the same time as increased demand for services—can be seen logically to be occurring simultaneously.

VII. Recommendations

A. Expand Services

The need to intervene with batterers to decrease the violence in Texas homes is great. In FY '99, TDCJ/CJAD funded 24 BIPP programs in 22 counties. The BIPPs in these 22 counties had satellite BIPP groups in an additional 13 counties. Thus, only 35 of our 254 counties had access to qualified BIPP programs that meet the Guidelines enacted by TDCJ/CJAD. As previously stated, less than 4% of family violence offenders entered qualified BIPP programs in FY '99.

The need is clearly great for additional BIPPs that meet the state Guidelines. **Therefore, TCFV recommends that funding through TDCJ/CJAD be increased at least two fold to fund additional programs in unserved and underserved areas of the state and to bolster the capacity of existing programs.** TCFV understands that any increase is unlikely unless it is a result of legislative action in the spring of 2001.

B. Direct Convicted Batterers Into Appropriate Programs

TDCJ/CJAD enacted the BIPP Guidelines as a set of parameters for operating batterers programs that will enhance safety of victims and present information most likely to lead offenders toward a nonviolent lifestyle. Those Guidelines need to be supported to the maximum extent possible.

Currently, judges are enjoined by HB 2187 (passed in the last Legislature) to send convicted batterers to BIPP programs that meet the state Guidelines or a counselor, or social worker. Judicial discretion is appropriate in many cases to adapt the needs of justice to local circumstances. However, this law as currently written can lead to the incorrect assumption that a counselor or social worker with uncertain training is equivalent to a qualified BIPP program which meets the Guidelines. This is clearly not the case and to act as though there is an equivalency does a disservice to all concerned—victims of family violence and their children, the community, and, the offender. The vagueness of the language of HB 2187 needs to be clarified.

In addition, a recent court ruling held that when a judge refers offenders to only one provider when there are alternatives, they open themselves to a possible conflict of interest charge. In terms of intervention with batterers, the same logic as above obtains here—that a counselor or social worker is not equivalent to a qualified BIPP program which meets the Guidelines. Therefore, if a BIPP program that meets the Guidelines exists in a certain jurisdiction, it should be the referral of choice. That program is the

only option within the category because social workers, counselors, and programs that don't meet the Guidelines are not equivalent services⁹.

We recommend that TCFV and TDCJ/CJAD jointly advocate for changes that will bring about referrals to qualified, Guidelines-compliant BIPPs rather than other individuals and programs who are unaccountable to the BIPP Guidelines. This will lead to more offenders being directed into programs specifically structured to bring about a cessation in violence and teach the rudiments of a nonviolent lifestyle.

C. Ensure That Probationers Obey Court Orders

As stated in Section III, FY '99 statistics indicate that a quarter of probationers ordered to attend BIPP programs never even contacted a program. Since local CSCD and court practices vary across the state, it is difficult to envision a single explanation for why this large number of violent offenders has fallen through the cracks. Whatever the reasons, this is an alarming situation.

One factor that may be a part of the explanation is the failure of some courts and/or CSCDs to provide consequences for those probationers who do not complete their mandated stipulations. Local BIPP practitioners have told TCFV that the responsiveness of the criminal justice system becomes known in the community. In effect there is a "batterers grapevine" telling offenders whether or not they will be held accountable. If some individuals get away with ignoring a court order, then, likewise, others are emboldened to ignore their orders. If a court enforces sanctions for non-compliance, then others become aware and will know that they must comply.

We recommend that TCFV and TDCJ/CJAD jointly investigate the problem of probationers who never arrive at a BIPP program and formulate strategies to ameliorate this problem.

Together these three recommendations would lead to greater safety for victims of family violence and their children. They will help to decrease chances of future violence at home and lead to greater accountability for offenders. Those are, after all, the major reasons that the state of Texas chooses to fund BIPP programs.

⁹ In fact, TCFV does not refer to these programs which do not meet the Guidelines as "BIPPs" since they often do not resemble Battering Intervention and Prevention Programs as described in the Code of Criminal Procedures, Article 42.141 and the BIPP Guidelines.

Attachment One



TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

Potential Participants

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>From All Sources</i>	<i>Only by CSCD</i>
Family Support Services Battering Intervention/ Program	Amarillo	99	95
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	1305	347
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	284	155
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	404	185
Friendship of Women, Inc /Battering Intervention Program	Brownsville	216	216
A Turning Point	Corpus Chri	269	41
The Family Place Battering Intervention & Prevention	Dallas	903	478
Denton County Friends of the Family Battering Intervention Program	Denton	473	119
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	303	44
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BI PP	Fort Worth	1010	235
New Beginning Center - Safe Families Project	Garland	600	337
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	1141	581
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	106	51
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	76	14
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	249	141
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	230	63
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BI PP	Paris	78	52

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>From All Sources</i>	<i>Only by CSCD</i>
Hopes Door-BIPP	Plano	232	58
Family Service Center of Port Arthur BIPP	Port Arthur	128	39
Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc./Violence Intervention Progr	San Antonio	1114	976
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	285	213
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	97	55
Men's Education Network	Tyler	281	153

Total for all programs: 9883 4648





Intakes and New Participants

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Intakes</i>	<i>Total New Participants</i>
Amarillo	122	122
Austin	729	715
Bastrop	113	112
Beaumont	337	322
Brownsville	150	149
Corpus Christi	83	83
Dallas	705	609
Denton	303	295
El Paso	424	420
Fort Worth	573	547
Garland	271	256
Houston	612	610
Kerrville	124	119
Marble Falls	60	55
McAllen	155	146
Midland	180	180
Paris	53	53
Plano	140	129
Port Arthur	79	78
San Antonio	690	690
Sherman	234	234
Texarkana	56	56
Tyler	135	133
<i>Total for all Programs :</i>		6113



TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

New Participants by Referral Source

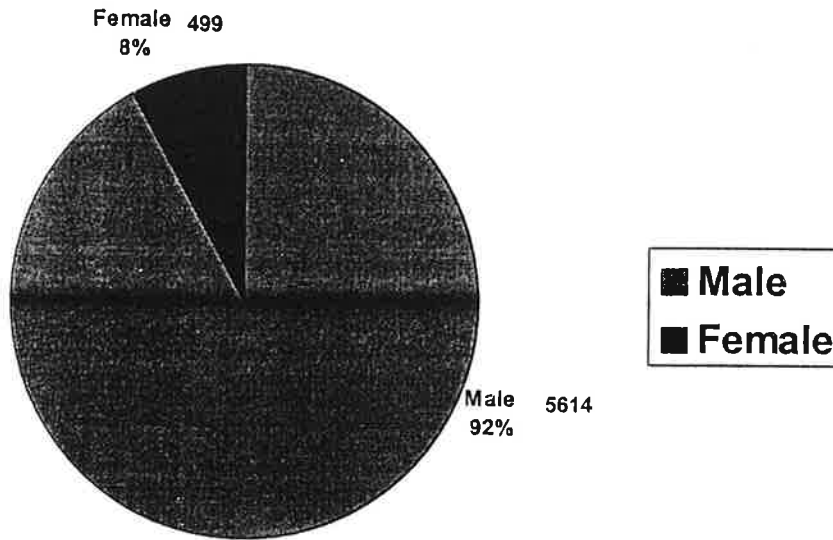
City	CSCD	Parole	PreTrial	Judge	LawEnf	Prote Orders	Child PS	Voluntary	Other	Total
Amarillo	102	0	1	5	0	1	5	8	0	122
Austin	228	64	263	25	11	68	6	35	15	715
Bastrop	69	0	1	19	1	4	3	13	2	112
Beaumont	134	8	76	15	0	37	10	37	5	322
Brownsville	142	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	149
Corpus Christi	41	0	0	4	0	29	0	9	0	83
Dallas	464	1	0	3	0	71	6	15	49	609
Denton	249	0	1	0	0	24	0	16	5	295
El Paso	48	0	11	65	0	190	2	88	16	420
Fort Worth	150	1	170	102	2	57	0	61	4	547
Garland	163	0	1	59	0	24	1	7	1	256
Houston	415	14	9	45	1	11	6	86	23	610
Kerrville	61	0	44	3	0	0	0	10	1	119

<i>City</i>	<i>CSCD</i>	<i>Parole</i>	<i>PreTrial</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>LawEnf</i>	<i>Prote Orders</i>	<i>Child PS</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Marble Falls	17	4	1	10	0	7	0	14	2	55
McAllen	115	4	0	9	0	0	2	10	6	146
Midland	59	6	3	26	0	7	9	64	6	180
Paris	35	1	0	2	0	7	2	6	0	53
Plano	50	1	43	11	3	3	5	12	1	129
Port Arthur	8	12	34	2	1	19	0	1	1	78
San Antonio	660	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	2	690
Sherman	173	5	11	4	0	14	20	7	0	234
Texarkana	41	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Tyler	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	133
Grand Total:	3539	122	683	411	19	573	77	546	143	6113



Gender of New Participants

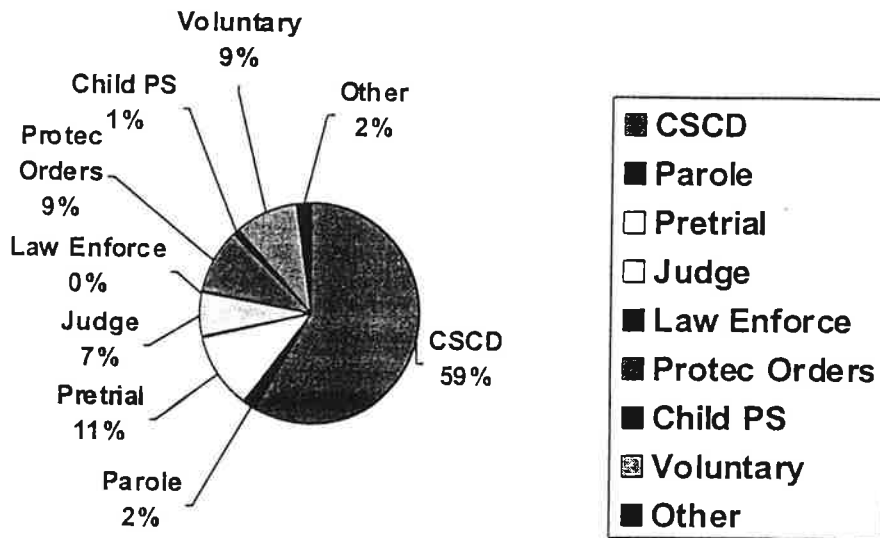
<i>City</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Amarillo	117	5
Austin	606	109
Bastrop	105	7
Beaumont	262	60
Brownsville	149	0
Corpus Christi	72	11
Dallas	562	47
Denton	280	15
El Paso	391	29
Fort Worth	470	77
Garland	224	32
Houston	610	0
Kerrville	110	9
Marble Falls	55	0
McAllen	143	3
Midland	165	15
Paris	49	4
Plano	129	0
Port Arthur	73	5
San Antonio	690	0
Sherman	199	35
Texarkana	50	6
Tyler	103	30
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	5614	499



**Male/Female New Participants for All Programs
FY 1999**



New Participants by Referral Source



<i>CSCD</i>	3539
<i>Parole</i>	122
<i>Pre-Trial Services</i>	683
<i>Judge</i>	411
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	19
<i>Protective Orders</i>	573
<i>Child Protective Services</i>	77
<i>Voluntary</i>	546
<i>Other</i>	143

Total New Participants: 6113



Participant Services

<i>City</i>	<i>Group Meetings</i>	<i>Individual Sessions</i>	<i>Total Paticipant Hours</i>
Amarillo	262	54	3,347.48
Austin	1251	217	25,718.50
Bastrop	284	0	2,601.00
Beaumont	474	166	7,712.50
Brownsville	52	2	3,940.00
Corpus Christi	227	31	2,855.00
Dallas	1178	456	18,655.13
Denton	536	355	9,987.72
El Paso	755	883	15,145.00
Fort Worth	418	31	7,323.70
Garland	480	79	7,950.50
Houston	924	12	17,326.51
Kerrville	156	236	3,143.86
Marble Falls	86	6	1,428.50
McAllen	210	15	3,715.50
Midland	285	55	4,325.25
Paris	98	54	1,505.00
Plano	237	1	3,885.00
Port Arthur	143	0	1,707.00
San Antonio	1038	22	22,684.00
Sherman	230	246	5,911.00
Texarkana	52	38	1,718.00
Tyler	184	53	2,592.00
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	9,560.00	3,012.00	175,178.15

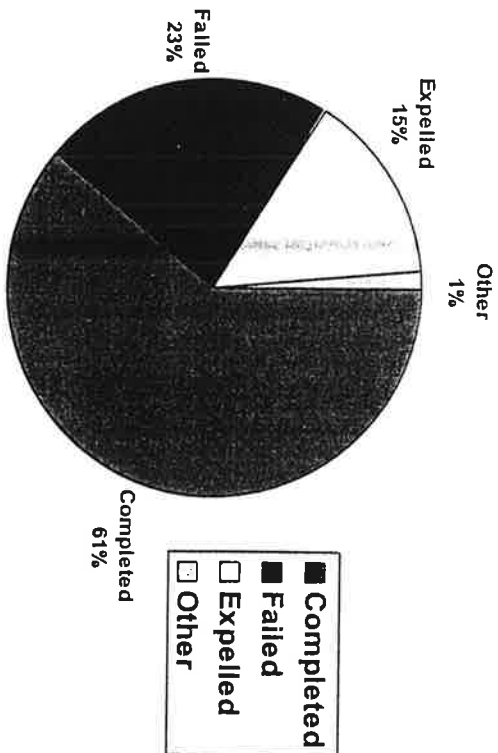
*Exits*

<i>City</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Expelled</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amarillo	59	52.21%	2	50	2	113
Austin	520	69.06%	232	1	0	753
Bastrop	56	60.87%	33	1	2	92
Beaumont	178	59.73%	89	28	3	298
Brownsville	53	41.41%	0	75	0	128
Corpus Christi	40	52.63%	36	0	0	76
Dallas	285	59.38%	1	193	1	480
Denton	156	76.47%	0	48	0	204
El Paso	298	53.50%	254	0	5	557
Fort Worth	134	79.29%	19	16	0	169
Garland	154	58.78%	99	7	2	262
Houston	322	60.64%	177	21	11	531
Kerrville	48	77.42%	10	2	2	62
Marble Falls	14	50.00%	4	7	3	28
McAllen	58	53.21%	51	0	0	109
Midland	47	66.20%	11	3	10	71
Paris	25	35.21%	40	4	2	71
Plano	46	68.66%	12	9	0	67
Port Arthur	46	58.97%	15	13	4	78
San Antonio	435	57.24%	83	224	18	760
Sherman	175	73.53%	7	56	0	238
Texarkana	24	82.76%	1	2	2	29
Tyler	28	36.84%	15	30	3	76
<i>Total for all Programs:</i>	3201	60.95%	1191	790	70	5252



Exits

Completed	3201
Failed	1191
Expelled	790
Other	70
Total Exits:	5252





Trainings for Criminal Justice System

<i>City</i>	<i>CSCD</i>	<i>Prosecutors</i>	<i>Judges</i>	<i>LawEnf</i>	<i>Total Trainings</i>	<i>People Trained</i>
Amarillo	2	0	0	5	7	200
Austin	3	0	0	0	3	75
Bastrop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont	2	1	1	1	5	51
Brownsville	2	1	1	1	5	57
Corpus Christi	2	1	0	4	7	457
Dallas	5	0	0	6	11	265
Denton	3	0	2	0	5	34
El Paso	0	0	1	0	1	1
Fort Worth	0	0	0	1	1	33
Garland	3	4	3	1	11	83
Houston	0	0	1	1	2	180
Kernville	3	14	4	0	21	22
Marble Falls	5	10	9	4	28	28
McAllen	4	0	0	0	4	80
Midland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paris	0	0	0	5	5	51
Plano	1	0	0	1	2	50
Port Arthur	2	1	0	2	5	24
San Antonio	1	2	4	1	8	201
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texarkana	2	0	0	1	3	7
Tyler	1	1	1	2	5	64
Grand Total:	41	35	27	36	139	1963