

Annual Report

**Battering Intervention
and Prevention Project
Fiscal Year 2000**

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 2000

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, 15 battering intervention and prevention programs (BIPPs) started operations. The number of programs has grown to 28 at the beginning of FY '00. 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 '00.

The demand for battering intervention services continued to expand at the local level in FY '00. 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 increase¹. Recognizing this rising demand, the 76th Legislature approved an increase in funds providing for new BIPP programs in five new areas of the state².

As demonstrated by the statistics cited in the body of this report and in Attachment One, FY '00 saw a decreased number of batterers referred to programs across the state (14.2% decrease). However, the number of batterers entering BIPPs increased substantially (by 12.2%). Likewise, the number of group meetings and participants service hours increased in FY'00 (17.4% and 18.3% increases, respectively). BIPPs dramatically increased their contacts with the victims of the offenders in their programs by 34.9%.

Meanwhile, the completion rate of BIPP participants decreased slightly (from 60.9% to 59.1%). Section VII-D proposes an inquiry into why approximately 40% of BIPP participants fail to complete their programs.

Overall, BIPPs are an efficient use of taxpayer money. Based on FY '00 data, BIPPs raise three dollars locally for every state dollar provided to fund their operations. In FY '00 Texas spent an average of \$134.50 for each participant receiving BIPP services.

¹ In FY'99, 32 such calls were received while in FY'00 calls of the same type increased to 51 (a 59.3% increase)

² New programs funded for FY '00-'01 are located in Kilgore, Lubbock, Abilene, Perryton and south Dallas County.

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. BIPPs in Texas increasingly occupy a position of importance in the effort to reduce and eliminate domestic violence.

I. BIPP Guidelines

Fiscal Year 2000 was the fifth 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.

These Guidelines were written in 1994 by a committee of representatives of battering intervention programs, criminal justice professionals, and battered women's advocates. After review and comment by programs throughout the state, the BIPP Guidelines went into effect September 1, 1995. These Guidelines served the state well for several years, but were re-evaluated in the late '90's. Revised BIPP Guidelines took effect on December 1, 1999.

The BIPP Guidelines are widely recognized as the measuring stick of quality when it comes to operating an intervention program for batterers. Approximately 10 states have sought Texas' Guidelines as a model for their own state efforts. Those working with batterers need to conduct their work in accordance with the BIPP Guidelines because these standards were developed with the safety and welfare of victims and children foremost in mind. In addition, the Guidelines point the way to the best practices in the field.

Because the Guidelines help create BIPPs that provide the greatest enhancements to victim safety and batterer resocialization we need to ensure that batterers have competent, Guidelines-compliant groups which they can attend. Currently, there are 27 BIPPs in the state that meet the Guidelines. These 27 programs receive state funding and consequently are audited by TCFV to ensure their compliance with the Guidelines. However, there may be as many as several dozen programs working with batterers that do not adhere to the BIPP Guidelines.

This is a significant problem. TCFV has gathered a limited amount of information from and about these programs. These non-compliant programs are operating in substantially shorter formats than those required by the BIPP Guidelines. The minimum requirement for BIPP programs calls for 18 weeks and 36 hours per participant while some of the other groups operate for 8 weeks or less. In one case a program which is utilized by some prosecutors and judges around the state takes place for eight hours on a Saturday.

In at least one instance a program mixes male and female participants in the same batterer's group. This is strictly forbidden by the BIPP Guidelines on grounds that this arrangement can decrease the safety of a battered woman. Other programs base their curriculum on the tenets of anger management eventhough this treatment approach is rejected by the BIPP Guidelines as being out of step with the realities of violence against women.

All programs in Texas that work with batterers should adhere to the BIPP Guidelines. These programs are not audited by TCFV nor do they receive state funds (which is only available to non-profits). We owe it to family violence victims and their children, as well as perpetrators, to provide the best BIPP programs we know how to create. The BIPP Guidelines are the blueprint for building those quality programs.

II. Program Audits

The contract between TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD requires that each BIPP be audited at least once during the FY '00-'01 biennium. The 28 TDCJ-CJAD funded BIPP programs³ were sorted into two categories at the beginning of the biennium. Those BIPPs that were well established and functioning smoothly would require only one site visit in the two-year period. Others would require an audit each year, based on audit history and other factors such as recent staff turnover and program requests. In addition, the five newly funded programs would be audited each fiscal year.

In FY'00, TCFV conducted 12 program audits during the year.⁴ All but one of those audits revealed a high degree of compliance with the BIPP Guidelines. The start-up programs were found to be functioning well.

One program was found to be in serious non-compliance with BIPP Guidelines. An Action Plan was formulated to bring the program into compliance and it has subsequently done so. A follow up visit will be conducted in FY'01.

Reports documenting Guidelines compliance are prepared for all program audits. Copies of each report are forwarded to the Director of the BIPP programs, the Chair of their Board, and TDCJ-CJAD.

³ At the start of the biennium on 9-1-99 there were 28 BIPP programs receiving funds through TDCJ-CJAD. One of these, the BIPP based in Abilene, chose to renounce their state funding after operating for only six months. Throughout this report 27 will be cited as the number of BIPPs funded for the FY '00-'01 biennium. In Attachment One all 28 programs selected for funding are listed, but bear in mind that the Abilene program only operated for six months (and only provided statistical reports for five months)

⁴ TDCJ-CJAD will perform five BIPP program audits during the biennium. They chose to do one of them in FY'00.

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 data in categories such as referrals, intakes, number of groups held, hours of services delivered, program completions and criminal justice trainings conducted.

Attachment One presents FY '00 data collected from these MARs. Noteworthy among these compiled statistics:

- Referrals to BIPPs from CSCDs increased dramatically from 4,648 to 6,260 (a 34.7% increase)
- Total BIPP referrals from all sources declined significantly from 14,531 in FY'99 to 12,462 (a 14.2% decrease)
- Batterers entering BIPPs increased from 6,113 in FY '99 to 6,862 in FY '00 (a 12.2% increase)
- The average completion rate for the 27 BIPPs was 59.15% in FY '00, down slightly from 60.95% in FY'99
- Participant Services increased substantially (18.3%) from 175,178 hours to 207,317 hours in FY'00
- The 27 BIPPs conducted 198 trainings for criminal justice audiences. This is a 17.1% increase over the number of trainings for FY'99.

In comparing the statistics from FY'00 with the same numbers from FY'99 two findings are dramatic. One is highly encouraging:

- Victim Contacts increased from 6,008 to 8,108 (34.9%)

The other finding is quite disturbing:

- CSCDs referred 6,260 probationers to BIPPs, of whom only 3,856 entered programs. These numbers indicate that over one third (38.4%) of batterers given a probated sentence and mandated to attend a BIPP do not even show up. Moreover, FY'00 found a greater percentage of "no show probationers" than FY'99 (23.9%)

This finding will be discussed further in the Section VII of this report.

One other statistic, partially based on the compiled program reporting cited above, deserves mentioning. The 6,862 batterers entering BIPPs in FY '00 represent only 3.9%

of the 177,176 family violence incidents reported to Texas law enforcement agencies in 1999 (most recent figures available from DPS).⁵ Thus, it can be seen that the amount of services provided by 27 BIPPs in FY '00 is dramatically less than what is needed to accommodate the scope of the problem.

IV. Training and Technical Assistance

TCFV provided practitioners statewide with technical assistance by phone, fax, and mail during the year, responding to 496 requests for information or assistance. This number of technical assistance requests represents a decrease (7.8%) from FY '99. This decrease is probably due to the fact that technical assistance requests are more numerous during odd numbered years when TDCJ-CJAD requests proposals for funding. Large numbers of requests are received in the second and third quarters of those odd numbered years. For instance, in FY'99 the number of requests represented an 11.6% increase over the previous year.

Quarterly accountings of these technical assistance activities were reported to TDCJ-CJAD throughout FY '00.

The TCFV staff, funded by the TDCJ-CJAD grant, provided 13 training presentations (totaling 23 hours) to 383 people during FY'00. 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 the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University to Family Support Services in Amarillo.

BIPP staff helped prepare and present TCFV's Forum on Men's Work to End Violence Against Women. This event, believed to be the first of its kind in the country, drew 50 participants from across the state to explore men's participation in the effort to end battering and abuse. A second Forum is planned for FY'01.

V. Community Education Campaign

The FY '00 Community Education Campaign project had three components. They were:

- 1) inclusion of a BIPP article in the TCFV newsletter, *The River*
- 2) reproduction of existing community education materials and their continued distribution

⁵ 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 does not equal the number of offenders.

- 3) continued development and testing of a print media community educational piece directed toward men

In FY '00, two issues of *The River* included columns written by TCFV staff. One written by Tony Switzer reported on TCFV's groundbreaking Forum on Men's Work to End Violence Against Women held in April, 2000. The other, written by Ashley Peterson, reported on the increasing involvement of men in the battered women's movement.

"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 the four years since it was written by TCFV staff over 100,000 copies of this brochure in English and Spanish have been distributed. In FY '00, TCFV reprinted 7,000 copies in English and 4,000 in Spanish. This brochure has become one of TCFV's most requested educational pieces, with a distribution far beyond BIPP programs and the partners of men in BIPP groups. Permission to excerpt or reproduce it for local use has been granted to domestic violence groups in several states (Connecticut, Oregon, Iowa), several cities (Brooklyn, New Orleans, Charlotte) and other organizations.

TCFV updated and reprinted brochures to educate and inform Community Supervision Officers, prosecutors, and judges (see Attachment Three). Reports from the field have been enthusiastic about the usefulness of this brochure.

In FY'00, TCFV contracted with Orchard Communications to continue exploring the kinds of messages about abuse and nonviolence that can reach men. In early FY '00 TCFV printed 20,000 copies of an informational card called "Men Make Choices" (see Attachment Four). These cards were field tested at four sites around the state—Beaumont, Ft. Worth, Marble Falls, and Bastrop. Using a baseline counting period before distribution of the cards and an equal period of follow-up counting demonstrated an increase in voluntary inquiry calls to the BIPP programs in those cities. In FY'01 further revision and reprinting of these cards is anticipated.

VI. CSCD Referrals to BIPPs

In FY'00 the total number of referrals to BIPPs from CSCDs increased by a third (34.7%) over the numbers referred in FY'99. While this is encouraging closer examination of the statistics reveal other trends. Twelve BIPPs reported increased CSCD referrals in FY'00; but, eleven other BIPPs reported decreased CSCD referrals in FY'00.

Five of those BIPPs (accounting for 20.4% of the total CDCD referrals) received 31.1% less referrals than they did in FY'99. All five of these BIPPs are located in counties where parts of the criminal justice system routinely refers convicted batterers to programs which do not meet the BIPP Guidelines. For instance, two BIPPs in Jefferson County saw a 29.4% decline in CSCD referrals between FY'00 and FY'99, but were lucky compared to Tarrant County whose referrals fell by 60%. Preliminary inquiry indicates that there has been no decline in the numbers of probated batterers in those counties.

Instead there are clear indications that CSCDs are referring offenders to programs that do not comply with the BIPP Guidelines, that is, programs that do not adhere to the practices accepted in Texas as providing the maximum safety for victims and the best prospects for offender accountability.

VII. Recommendations

A. Expansion of Services

Family violence continues at high rates of incidence in Texas. The need to intervene with batterers to decrease the violence in Texas homes is great as cited in the last paragraph in Section III. In FY '00, TDCJ-CJAD funded 27 BIPP programs in 24 counties. The BIPPs in these 24 counties had satellite BIPP groups in an additional 14 counties. Thus, only 38 of 254 Texas 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 '00.

The need is clearly great for additional BIPPs that meet the state Guidelines. **Therefore, TCFV recommends that funding through TDCJ-CJAD be increased 31.6% over the previous biennium⁶ to fund four new programs in unserved and underserved areas of the state and to bolster the capacity of existing programs.**

B. Program Referrals

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 these programs are equivalent not only does a disservice to all concerned—victims of family violence and their children, the community, and, the offender—it also undermines the efforts of TDCJ-CJAD in enacting the Guidelines to assure quality programs.

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 applies here—that a counselor or social worker is not equivalent to a qualified BIPP program which meets

⁶ BIPP funding for the FY'00-'01 biennium was \$1.9 million and TCFV is proposing an increase to \$2.5 million.

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 services⁷.

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.

One first step in this direction is for TDCJ-CJAD to participate in TCFV's Accreditation Work Group which will explore solutions to this problem. This Work Group will start a series of meetings beginning in the Third Quarter of FY 2001.

C. Probationer Compliance With Court Orders

As stated in Section III, FY '00 statistics indicate that over a third of probationers ordered to attend BIPP programs failed to enter or complete a program. It is probable that most of these probationers 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 by the criminal justice system. If some individuals get away with ignoring a court order, then others are emboldened to ignore their orders. Likewise, 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.

D. Explore Program Completion Rates

Over the last four years the average completion rate for Texas BIPPs has risen from 46.0% in FY'96 to 59.2% in FY'00. This rise in the rate is probably attributable to several factors. First, BIPPs have gained experience in operating their programs with increased efficiency. Second, and more importantly, collaboration between BIPPs and

⁷ In fact, TCFV does not refer to 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.

their local criminal justice systems has improved leading to more offenders attending programs.

While average completion rates have risen there are still plenty of batterers who fail to complete (40%). It is assumed that higher completion rates should equal lower rates of re-offense on the part of BIPP participants. After all, one can not learn how to live nonviolently if one is not in attendance at the group sessions designed to impart such knowledge.

The question then becomes “Why are so many participants quitting or being expelled from their BIPP programs?” The answer could be related to three possible sources:

1. the participants themselves
2. the particular BIPP program
3. the referral sources which send the participants to the BIPP program

Texas Council on Family Violence can explore the first two questions with the cooperation of the local BIPPs. However, the third question requires the cooperation of TDCJ-CJAD and other elements of the criminal justice system. **We recommend that TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD develop and implement a plan of inquiry related to why only 60% of BIPP participants complete their programs.**

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



Referrals of Potential Participants

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>From All OtherSources</i>	<i>Only by CSCD</i>
Ministries of Counseling and Enrichment	Abilene	12	28
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	22	198
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	1016	280
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	131	162
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	187	143
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	32	277
A Turning Point	Corpus Chri	273	54
Challenges of Tomorrow	Dallas (COT)	90	865
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	401	431
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	111	331
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	843	146
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	523	94
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	349	308
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	500	794
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	98	114
Kilgore Community Crisis Center-VIP	Kilgore	38	58
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	84	264
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	88	27
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	191	226
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	191	114
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	14	41
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	10	7
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	216	35
Family Service Center of Port Arthur BIPP	Port Arthur	121	15
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	369	745
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	100	156
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	99	49
Men's Education Network	Tyler	93	298
Total for all programs:		6202	6260
Grand Total:		12462	



Intakes and New Participants

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Intakes</i>	<i>Total Inappropriate</i>	<i>Total New Participants</i>
Abilene	24	0	24
Amarillo	110	1	109
Austin	804	12	792
Bastrop	141	28	113
Beaumont	285	1	284
Brownsville	163	0	163
Corpus Christi	111	0	111
Dallas (COT)	775	15	760
Dallas (TFP)	450	15	435
Denton	321	13	308
El Paso	375	0	375
Fort Worth	334	13	321
Garland	276	39	237
Houston	664	0	664
Kerrville	97	9	88
Kilgore	45	3	42
Lubbock	164	6	158
Marble Falls	97	4	93
McAllen	289	10	279
Midland	189	0	189
Paris	43	0	43
Perryton	10	1	9
Plano	155	3	152
Port Arthur	55	0	55
San Antonio	629	15	614
Sherman	170	0	170
Texarkana	114	5	109
Tyler	173	8	165
<i>Total for all Programs</i>	7063	201	6862



TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VOILENCE

New Participants by Referral Source

<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>
Abilene	18	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	24
Amarillo	88	0	0	0	0	1	12	3	5	109
Austin	209	0	412	31	0	74	4	42	21	793
Bastrop	46	1	0	36	0	3	4	22	1	113
Beaumont	118	21	66	13	0	15	12	39	1	285
Brownsville	140	0	6	11	0	0	0	4	2	163
Corpus Christi	53	1	2	9	0	29	1	14	2	111
Dallas (COT)	681	3	25	6	0	16	6	21	2	760
Dallas (TFP)	200	1	54	0	3	82	8	25	62	435
Denton	255	1	10	0	0	19	0	16	7	308
El Paso	54	0	4	42	0	172	4	74	25	375
Fort Worth	58	0	70	68	0	35	1	89	0	321
Garland	133	0	1	46	3	43	0	10	1	237
Houston	434	10	28	68	0	22	7	82	13	664
Kerrville	50	0	26	1	0	0	0	7	4	88
Kilgore	38	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	42
Lubbock	131	0	18	9	0	0	0	1	0	159
Marble Falls	12	3	3	32	0	5	0	35	5	95
McAllen	167	3	35	22	0	7	0	42	3	279
Midland	66	5	1	40	0	8	9	57	3	189

<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>
Paris	28	2	0	3	0	8	0	1	1	43
Perryton	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	9
Plano	26	0	99	2	1	0	10	7	7	152
Port Arthur	9	0	30	5	0	6	0	5	0	55
San Antonio	547	1	27	7	0	3	5	16	9	615
Sherman	109	10	5	3	0	7	21	15	0	170
Texarkana	37	0	54	1	0	0	1	16	0	109
Tyler	146	1	1	0	0	7	0	10	0	165
Grand Total:	3856	66	978	462	7	562	105	658	174	6868



Participant Services

<i>City</i>	<i>Group Meetings</i>	<i>Individual Sessions</i>	<i>Total Participant Hours</i>
Abilene	58	31	686.75
Amarillo	298	0	3,067.01
Austin	1235	170	25,174.50
Bastrop	278	19	2,913.50
Beaumont	518	124	6,474.00
Brownsville	235	35	4,503.00
Corpus Christi	324	0	3,370.00
Dallas (COT)	631	123	20,436.00
Dallas (TFP)	1030	475	16,240.00
Denton	692	347	13,448.21
El Paso	621	1218	12,058.00
Fort Worth	490	179	7,222.24
Garland	551	165	7,341.00
Houston	1020	31	20,062.37
Kerrville	150	61	3,646.00
Kilgore	100	28	1,639.50
Lubbock	362	27	4,248.00
Marble Falls	109	16	1,803.50
McAllen	418	25	6,997.50
Midland	347	43	5,183.00
Paris	106	148	2,267.00
Perryton	47	5	162.00
Plano	266	19	5,601.00
Port Arthur	133	19	1,569.00
San Antonio	736	11	19,084.00
Sherman	161	118	4,766.00
Texarkana	75	63	3,091.00
Tyler	237	62	4,263.50
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	11,228.00	3,562.00	207,317.58



Victim Contacts

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Victims Contacted</i>
Ministries of Counseling and Enrichment	Abilene	50
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	65
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	84
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	150
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	72
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	4
A Turning Point	Corpus Christi	74
Challenges of Tomorrow	Dallas (COT)	559
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	781
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	169
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	675
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	41
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	74
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	2073
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	72
Kilgore Community Crisis Center-VIP	Kilgore	56
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	40
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	389
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	5
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	33
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	1
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	43
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	321
Family Service Center of Port Arthur BIPP	Port Arthur	102
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	1764
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	268
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	78
Men's Education Network	Tyler	65

Total for all programs: 8108



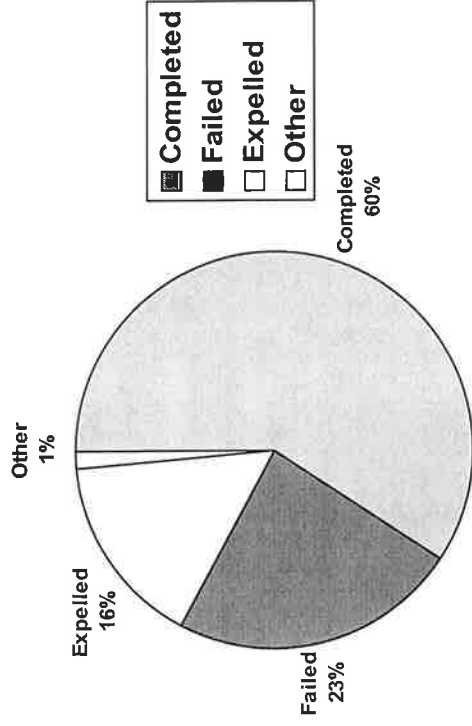
Exits

<i>City</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Expelled</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Abilene	8	40.00%	11	1	0	20
Amarillo	73	60.33%	12	36	0	121
Austin	479	63.95%	269	0	1	749
Bastrop	70	60.87%	26	19	0	115
Beaumont	165	68.18%	64	9	4	242
Brownsville	66	42.04%	1	90	0	157
Corpus Christi	37	32.17%	77	0	1	115
Dallas (COT)	503	66.89%	29	218	2	752
Dallas (TFP)	292	64.18%	22	141	0	455
Denton	130	65.00%	11	59	0	200
El Paso	198	43.61%	238	18	0	454
Fort Worth	162	73.30%	29	30	0	221
Garland	161	62.65%	85	8	3	257
Houston	443	62.04%	245	3	23	714
Kerrville	64	76.19%	14	5	1	84
Kilgore	39	73.58%	13	1	0	53
Lubbock	58	53.70%	20	24	6	108
Marble Falls	21	58.33%	3	10	2	36
McAllen	133	59.11%	86	6	0	225
Midland	92	70.77%	23	0	15	130
Paris	27	56.25%	3	15	3	48
Perryton	0	0.00%	2	0	0	2
Plano	75	51.02%	16	56	0	147
Port Arthur	45	56.96%	11	21	2	79
San Antonio	327	50.54%	111	178	31	647
Sherman	51	43.22%	19	48	0	118
Texarkana	44	48.35%	36	9	2	91
Tyler	43	45.26%	36	16	0	95
Total for all Programs:	3806	59.15%	1512	1021	96	6435



Exits

<i>Completed</i>	3806
<i>Failed</i>	1512
<i>Expelled</i>	1021
<i>Other</i>	96
<i>Total Exits:</i>	6435





Training Totals

City	Agency	Total Trainings
Abilene	Ministries of Counseling and Enrichment	1
Amarillo	Family Support Services BIPP	2
Austin	Family Violence Diversion Network	11
Bastrop	Family Crisis Center Men's Program	6
Beaumont	Violence Intervention and Education Program	9
Brownsville	Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	2
Corpus Christi	A Turning Point	9
Dallas (COT)	Challenges of Tomorrow	11
Dallas (TFP)	The Family Place BIPP	10
Denton	Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	1
El Paso	Men's Counseling Center	0
Fort Worth	Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	3
Garland	New Beginning Center - BIPP	0
Houston	The PIVOT Project of AVDA	8
Kerrville	Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	31
Kilgore	Kilgore Community Crisis Center-VIP	4
Lubbock	Women's Protective Services-BIPP	0
Marble Falls	The Counseling Center	36
McAllen	Women Together/Men Against Violence	11
Midland	Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	16
Paris	Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	1
Perryton	Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	11
Plano	Hope's Door BIPP	0
Port Arthur	Family Service Center of Port Arthur BIPP	2
San Antonio	Family Violence Prevention Services	4
Sherman	Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	0
Texarkana	Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	5
Tyler	Men's Education Network	4

Total for all Programs: 198



Training Totals for CSCD

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Total Trainings</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>	<i>Total Persons</i>
Ministries of Counseling and Enrichment	Abilene	0	0	0
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	0	0	0
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	2	6	100
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	5	12	76
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	1	1	8
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	2	2	2
A Turning Point	Corpus Christi	1	1	20
Challenges of Tomorrow	Dallas (COT)	4	9	39
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	4	17.5	73
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	0	0	0
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	0	0	0
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	1	2	2
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	0	0	0
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	1	8	1
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	9	10	8
Kilgore Community Crisis Center-VIP	Kilgore	0	0	0
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	0	0	0
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	6	3	6
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	5	9	130
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin	Midland	4	4.5	40
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	0	0	0
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	0	0	0
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	0	0	0
Family Service Center of Port Arthur BIPP	Port Arthur	1	0.25	10
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	0	0	0
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	0	0	0
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	2	8	27
Men's Education Network	Tyler	0	0	0
Grand Total:		48	93.25	542