

# **Annual Report**

**Battering Intervention  
and Prevention Project  
Fiscal Year 2002**

**by**

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**Prepared for**

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice/  
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## **Overview:**

### **The Battering Intervention and Prevention Project—Fiscal Year 2002**

The Battering Intervention and Prevention Project was created by the 71<sup>st</sup> Legislature (Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 42.141) to work with family violence offenders to decrease violence in Texas homes. In 1989, during the first year of funding, 15 battering intervention and prevention programs (BIPPs) partially funded their operations with \$700,000 provided by the Legislature. By Fiscal Year 2002 the number of programs had doubled as had their collective capacity, yet funding remained at a relatively low \$2.5 million for the biennium<sup>1</sup>. This report examines trends and data from Fiscal Year 2002.

The interest in battering intervention services continues to grow at the local level. Technical assistance requests from criminal justice agencies and service providers statewide inquiring about the availability of BIPP services and how to initiate such services in their localities have increased for several years. Recognizing this rising demand, the 78th Legislature approved an increase in funds providing for new BIPP programs in four additional communities around the state: Alpine, San Angelo, Victoria, and Laredo.

Another way to understand the increase in demand for BIPP programs is by examining some family violence statistics. When the totals are compared for the number of new participants in BIPPs with a Department of Public Safety (DPS) accounting of family violence incidents reported from all Texas law enforcement agencies, we see the scope of BIPP services available in Texas. There were 6,364 batterers entering BIPPs in Fiscal Year 2002, yet law enforcement agencies reported 180,385 family violence incidents to DPS. In other words, only 3.5% of family violence offenders represented by the DPS incident reports attended a qualified BIPP program<sup>2</sup>. Thus, it is apparent that the amount

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<sup>1</sup> For Fiscal Year 1991, 15 BIPPs had 3,273 participants while in Fiscal Year 2002, 29 programs had 6,364 participants.

<sup>2</sup> This percentage is cited as an approximation of scale. The statistic assumes that the number of domestic violence incidents reported to DPS is equivalent to the number of batterers in Texas. This represents a conservative estimate for a number of reasons. There are undoubtedly many more domestic violence incidents than are reported to law enforcement agencies through these compiled incident reports. Family violence experts, including Texas Department of Human Services, estimate that there may be as many as 6-10 times more incidents than are reflected in these DPS numbers. It should be noted that the DPS statistic is for calendar year 2001, while the BIPP number represents totals for Fiscal Year 2002; these two periods overlap slightly.

of BIPP services provided in Fiscal Year 2002 was dramatically less than what is needed to address the scope of the problem.

The BIPP Mission Statement calls for “promoting safety for victims”<sup>3</sup>. BIPPs act to enhance victim safety by making and remaining in contact with the partner of the batterers in the program. These contacts via phone, letter, and sometimes in person, are for the purpose of delivering information about resources available in the community such as protective orders, safe housing, crime victims compensation benefits, and supportive counseling. In Fiscal Year 2002 the number of contacts made with victims once again exceeded the number of offenders enrolled in the programs. Section IV and Attachment Two present statistical data demonstrating the amount of victim contact made by Texas BIPPs.

BIPPs have proved themselves an efficient use of taxpayer money. Based on Fiscal Year 2000 data, BIPPs raise three dollars locally for every state dollar provided to fund their operations. In Fiscal Year 2002 Texas spent an average of \$189.05 for each participant receiving BIPP services. As a comparison, Criminal Justice Policy Council numbers indicate that it cost the state \$4,878 to keep an inmate in prison for four months<sup>4</sup>. This period of time represents the approximate length of a BIPP program.

Ultimately, BIPPs help reduce recidivism and keep family violence offenders from re-entering the criminal justice system. Section III explains an ongoing data collection project which shows that BIPPs in Texas help batterers avoid rearrest.

Thus, BIPPs in Texas are a cheaper alternative than incarceration, save our law enforcement and criminal justice system money by keeping offenders from re-entering the system, and enhance victim safety through extensive contact and dissemination of information. However, programs for family violence offenders can only be effective as part of the entire community’s response to the problem of violence against women; law enforcement, courts, BIPPs, churches, schools, and citizens must all work together to bring about change. BIPPs have an excellent record of success in Texas and increasingly play a major role in the effort to reduce and eliminate family violence from Texas homes.

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<sup>3</sup> The Mission Statement of the BIPP Guidelines reads:

The mission of battering intervention and prevention programs in Texas is to eliminate male to female battering by providing services to batterers, promoting safety for victims, and bringing about social change necessary to end battering and all other forms of relationship abuse.

<sup>4</sup> The figure provided by the Criminal Justice Policy Council is a cost of \$40.65 per day (in Fiscal Year 2000, the most recent figure available). Multiplied by 120 days one arrives at the figure of \$4,878.

## **I. BIPP Guidelines**

Fiscal Year 2002 was the seventh year that programs operated under the BIPP Guidelines. These Guidelines are crucial to ensuring the effective delivery of services by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Community Justice Assistance Division (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. After several years these Guidelines were reviewed and revised and took effect on December 1, 1999.

The BIPP Guidelines were developed with the safety and welfare of victims and children foremost in mind. They are widely recognized (by victims, by criminal justice agencies, by practitioners) as the measuring stick of quality in Texas for operating an intervention program for batterers. In addition, ten states have sought Texas' BIPP Guidelines as a model for their own state efforts to enact standards<sup>5</sup>. Although not created with legislation as in some other states the Texas Guidelines clearly have the sanction of state authority as they are published under the seal of TDCJ.

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. In Fiscal Year 2002 there were 29 BIPPs in the state<sup>6</sup> that met the Guidelines. These 29 programs receive partial state funding<sup>7</sup> and consequently are audited by TCFV to ensure their compliance with the Guidelines.

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<sup>5</sup> Those ten are Kentucky, Illinois, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio. In addition, the BIPP Guidelines are available for anyone to download from the TCFV website (<http://www.tcfv.org/guidelines.pdf>). According to recent statistics the Guidelines are downloaded 110 times per month.

<sup>6</sup> At the start of the biennium on 9-1-01, there were 31 BIPP programs receiving funds through TDCJ-CJAD. One of these, the BIPP based in Port Arthur, ceased operating when their parent agency went out of business. The grant awarded to a Laredo-based agency to operate a BIPP had to be rescinded when the agency had taken no significant steps toward establishing a BIPP program after eight months of Fiscal Year 2002. Throughout this report 29 will be cited as the number of BIPPs funded for the Fiscal Year 2002-2003 biennium.

<sup>7</sup> Budget data collected in FY 2000 indicated that on average state funds comprised only 23% of a BIPP program's budget. The majority of local BIPP budgets are generated through participant fees.

However, there are at least five dozen programs in Texas working with batterers that do not adhere to the BIPP Guidelines, that is, at least twice as many of these unregulated programs as the high quality, Guidelines-compliant BIPPs funded partially by the state. This is a significant problem in terms of safety for victims and holding batterers accountable.

Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV) has gathered a limited amount of information from and about these programs. Many of these non-compliant programs are operating for a substantially shorter duration 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 model operated in several locations around the state takes place for only eight hours on a Saturday.

In at least one other instance a program combines male and female participants in the same offenders group. This is forbidden by the BIPP Guidelines on grounds that this arrangement can decrease the safety of victims. Other programs base their curriculum on the tenets of anger management even though this treatment approach is rejected by the BIPP Guidelines as being out of step with the realities of family violence<sup>8</sup>.

Currently, Texas has a two tiered system (discussed in more detail in Section V) for dealing with family violence offenders. Some programs are required to comply with the BIPP Guidelines and are audited by TCFV, while there are about twice as many programs that aren't required to comply with the Guidelines and whose actions are almost entirely unaccountable. These differences among programs amount to discrepancies of quality and raise significant questions. Why should some be required to adhere to the best practices and strict protocols for victim safety and others not? If TDCJ-CJAD enacted BIPP Guidelines, shouldn't they apply to all who work with batterers?

We owe it to family violence victims and their children, as well as the perpetrators themselves, and the needs of public safety to provide the best battering intervention programs we know how to create. The BIPP Guidelines are the blueprint for building those quality programs.

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<sup>8</sup> Anger is not the cause of a batterer's violence, but rather a symptom. Most batterers have adequate to good anger management skills as recognized by the fact that few of them beat up their friends or co-workers when they become angry or upset at them. In other words, a choice is made by a batterer as to where and when to use anger management skills.

## II. Program Audits

The contract between TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD requires that BIPPs be audited at least once during the Fiscal Year 2002-2003 biennium. The TDCJ-CJAD funded BIPP programs 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 newly funded programs would be audited each fiscal year. TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD jointly decided it was an effective allocation of resources to recognize that several programs with a history of excellence (as demonstrated by past audits) and a record of stability in program management would not require on-site visits during the biennium.<sup>9</sup>

In Fiscal Year 2002, TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD conducted 11 program audits during the year. The start-up programs were found to be functioning well. Most of the BIPPs audited had discrepancies in their Guidelines compliance. However, all of these program's came into full compliance after being presented with an Action Plan and a 30 day time period in which to rectify the discrepancies.

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

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<sup>9</sup> These programs are required to submit a written certification that their programs continue to adhere to the BIPP Guidelines.

### III. Rearrest Rates

The first question on almost everyone's mind is "What is the success rate of BIPPs?". TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD want answers to that question also. One way to approach that question is to determine the number of BIPP participants who are re-arrested for family violence offenses<sup>10</sup>.

In search of answers TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD initiated a data collection project. Each of the 29 BIPP programs was instructed to gather information on two groups of participants in their program during Fiscal Year 2000. First, a statistical sample was drawn of those men who completed the BIPP program. A similar sample was taken from those men who had failed to complete the program (they either dropped out or were dismissed for cause such as excessive absences). These two samples were checked against arrest records for family violence-related offenses<sup>11</sup>.

This data was collected and analyzed by TCFV in early 2002. The results indicated that men who failed to complete BIPP programs were twice as likely to be rearrested for a family violence offense as those who completed a program. This is a significant finding which would mean considerable savings for local law enforcement when they don't have to respond to repeat incidents as well as relief for crowded court dockets. But most important are the savings in human costs. These reduced rearrest rates for offenders who complete their programs represent fewer victims who are hurt again along with fewer traumatized children and, possibly, marriages saved or reunited.

The relevant percentages of rearrest documented were 11.8% for non-completers and only 5.6% for those who completed BIPPs. Attachment One provides more detail on the rearrest numbers.

As hopeful as these rearrest numbers are they are also limited in scope. Primarily it should be remembered that this effort is data collection, not research. No funding is currently available to conduct the kind of structured inquiry into BIPPs that needs to be done to determine what factors will enhance program effectiveness. In the absence of resources these rearrest numbers have been collected to give a beginning impression of the value of BIPPs. According to the numbers available, BIPPs are a sound investment in terms of resources conserved and the safety and integrity of Texas families.

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<sup>10</sup> Most research in this area looks for the amount of reoffense as self-reported by the victims.

<sup>11</sup> These offenses were defined as: misdemeanor or felony assault or aggravated assault, violation of protective order or magistrate's order, harassment, stalking, or terroristic threats against an intimate partner or unlawful possession of a firearm.



## IV. 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. TCFV compiles these MARs to arrive at statewide totals. These totals and other statistical data can be found in Attachment Two.

The numbers indicate that family violence is overwhelmingly a male on female crime. Less than ten percent of batterers entering BIPPs in Fiscal Year 2002 were female. The compiled reports indicate that 90.5% of offenders were male while 9.5% were female.

Other noteworthy statistics and comparisons are:

- The number of victim/partner contacts (6,389) made by the BIPPs exceeded the number of offenders (6,364) enrolled in the BIPPs. This is an indication of the seriousness and the efficacy with which the programs approach their mission of enhancing victim safety.
- The average completion rate for the 29 BIPPs was 58.6% which was down slightly from 59.39% in FY '01. This continues the pattern for completion rates which have hovered around 60% for several years.
- Participant Services declined slightly from 200,926 hours to 199,769 hours (a 0.6% decrease)

Several other statistical categories for Fiscal Year 2002 show larger declines in numbers as compared to Fiscal Year 2001;

- Total BIPP referrals from all sources decreased from 10,806 to 10,493 (a 2.9% decrease)
- Referrals to BIPPs from CSCDs decreased from 5,414 to 5,111 (a 5.6% decrease) which led to
- Batterers entering BIPPs decreased from 6,664 to 6,364 (a 4.5% decrease)

These declines deserve closer scrutiny. In the Fiscal Year 2000 – 2001 biennium four new BIPPs received funding and thus their statistics are added to the annual totals. Likewise, in the Fiscal Year 2002 – 2003 biennium another three new BIPPs were added. So, the annual totals for all those new BIPPs added in Fiscal Years 2000 – 2002

must be subtracted from the totals in order to make accurate comparisons among those Fiscal Years from 1998 to 2002.

For instance, the category of New Participants tells us how many people are entering BIPP programs. Attachment Two indicates that for Fiscal Year 2002 there were 6,364 in that category, while last year's statistics tell us that there were 6,664 New Participants. Table A below shows New Participant numbers for the previous five years (Fiscal Years 1998 – 2002) after an adjustment is made to account for the new BIPPs over that period of time.

**Table A**

**New Participants (Adjusted)**

	<b>FY '98</b>	<b>FY '99</b>	<b>FY '00</b>	<b>FY '01</b>	<b>FY '02</b>
<b>ADJUSTED TOTALS</b>	6,316	6,113	5,869	5,761	5,491

The balance of this Section attempts to make sense of why these numbers have declined.

Table B documents the largest sub-group of referrals received by BIPPs—referrals from Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs). In Fiscal Year 2002 the total number of referrals to BIPPs from CSCDs decreased by 404 (8.8%) from the numbers reported for Fiscal Year 2001.

The decline in CSCD referrals is not a random nor a minor fluctuation, but is part of a five year trend. In fact, fewer probationers were referred to BIPPs in Fiscal Year 2002 than were referred in Fiscal Year 1998. Refer to Attachment Three to see a complete statistical comparison for all the BIPPs. The decline from 5,146 CSCD referrals in Fiscal Year 1998 to 4,163 in Fiscal Year 2002 represents a 19.1% decrease.

**Table B**

**Referrals from CSCDs (Adjusted)**

	<b>FY '98</b>	<b>FY '99</b>	<b>FY '00</b>	<b>FY '01</b>	<b>FY '02</b>
<b>ADJUSTED TOTALS</b>	5,146	4,648	5,066	4,567	4,163

Breaking down these CSCD referral numbers reveals a key trend. In comparing Fiscal Year 2001 and Fiscal Year 2002 if we combine the totals from eight BIPPs in the largest

urban areas<sup>12</sup>, we discover that they *accounted for more than the entire state's decline in CSCD referrals*. Specifically, the eight urban BIPPs experienced a decline in referrals totaling 512 less than the previous year (see Attachment Four). The 19 other BIPPs totaled an increase of 93 referrals over the same time period.

We may first ask why did CSCD referrals decline last year, but the second, and more relevant, question is why did CSCD referrals decline for those BIPPs located in the state's largest urban areas while they increased in the rest of the state? Is this a coincidence? Perhaps. *But, the decline in CSCD referrals to BIPPs coincides with a rise in batterer referrals to dubiously qualified programs and practitioners almost all of which are in the large urban centers.*

For instance, Bexar County Court at Law #7 which deals with virtually all Class A and B misdemeanor family violence charges referred only 393 out of 1,130 batterers (34.8%) to the Guidelines-compliant BIPP in San Antonio during the calendar year of 2001<sup>13</sup>. Similar declines can be observed in Dallas, El Paso, and Travis Counties in Attachment Four. Where did the other referrals go to if not to the state sanctioned BIPPs?

Informal inquiry indicates that there has been no decrease in the numbers of probated batterers in those urban counties. Instead there are clear indications that courts and CSCDs in those urban areas 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 rehabilitation. The next Section offers a solution for this situation.

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<sup>12</sup> These BIPPs are located in Bexar, Travis, Harris, Tarrant, El Paso, and Dallas Counties. All these counties have one TDCJ-CJAD-funded and Guidelines-compliant program except for Dallas County which has three.

<sup>13</sup> Dr. Larry Etter, Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc., San Antonio, personal conversation on April 29, 2002.

## **V. Providing Sound BIPPs Throughout Texas**

Currently, there exists a two-tiered approach to dealing with batterers rehabilitation in Texas. The state provides partial funding for 29 Battering Intervention and Prevention Programs which are examined closely by TCFV for their compliance with the BIPP Guidelines. The other tier of programs<sup>14</sup> also works with batterers, but is not required to comply with the BIPP Guidelines<sup>15</sup>.

Because they don't have to adhere to TDCJ-CJAD requirements regarding best practices and victim safety the second tier of programs can offer their services at a lower cost. While competition may be desirable and providing a better price is a legitimate part of our economic system, this two-tier system is unacceptable in at least three aspects.

First, the second tier programs, the ones that are increasingly receiving court referrals in the large urban areas, do not provide the same services as BIPPs, in fact, they are not usually equivalent services. The reason that they are cheaper is because they often aren't as long (not meeting the minimum 18 weeks length mandated in the Guidelines), they sometimes feature classes of up to 40 offenders (a maximum of 15 is recommended as a best practice), and they seldom incorporate victim contact into their programs. It is, indeed, possible to offer a cheaper program when it is of a significantly lesser quality.

Second, offender accountability and victim safety cry out for rehabilitation programs based on best practices. This is exactly the basis and history of development of the BIPP Guidelines. The second tier programs are able to offer cheaper fees because they are not bound by the best practices and victim safety protocols of the BIPP Guidelines.

Third, the two-tier system assumes that virtually anyone is qualified to work with batterers. Most of the second tier programs and practitioners are individuals with degrees in Psychology, Social Work, and related disciplines. While these are useful general backgrounds for working with family violence offenders, counseling batterers is a specialized set of skills rarely taught in psychology and social work programs. Intervention with batterers requires a distinct body of knowledge, skills, and techniques much as working with sex offenders is a specialized endeavor.

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<sup>14</sup> 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. In fact, they usually do not offer services equivalent to those provided by BIPPs.

<sup>15</sup> Some counties have local standards, but these are all significantly less comprehensive and demanding than the BIPP Guidelines. For instance, in Travis County mixed gender groups are an acceptable practice, even though they are forbidden by the Guidelines as creating a potentially dangerous situation.

The state of Texas has a compelling interest in the best possible programs in which batterers can rehabilitate themselves. Likewise, the state should maximize victim and child well-being by encouraging batterer intervention programs that adhere to strict protocols regarding victim safety.

Texas Council on Family Violence has spent several years formulating a process that addresses the problems of this two tier system. Basically, we propose leveling the field or establishing a single tier system by creating a mechanism by which all programs working with batterers would need to be accredited as functioning in compliance with the BIPP Guidelines. This accreditation mechanism would be user funded and would not draw upon state resources:

## **VI. Training and Technical Assistance**

TCFV provided practitioners statewide with technical assistance by phone, fax, in person, and via e-mail during the year, responding to 469 requests for information or assistance. This number of technical assistance requests represents a decrease (17.6%) from Fiscal Year 2001. Typically, more technical assistance requests are received in odd numbered fiscal years. This is probably due to the fact that odd numbered years are when programs apply for funding for the next biennium and thus a high volume of calls are generated <sup>16</sup>. Quarterly accountings of these technical assistance activities were reported to TDCJ-CJAD throughout Fiscal Year 2002.

TCFV staff funded by the TDCJ-CJAD grant provided 19 training presentations (totaling 24.25 hours) to 421 people during Fiscal Year 2002. Most of the persons in the audience 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 Friendship of Women in Brownsville to the Darnall Army Community Hospital at Ft. Hood.

BIPP staff helped prepare and present TCFV's Third Annual Forum on Men's Work to End Violence Against Women in March, 2002. In addition, as a follow up to the Second Annual Forum the previous year, a statewide meeting was held in Austin on November 1-2, 2001, entitled "Building a Men's Movement to End Violence Against Women". Although not a training, this event drew BIPP staff and others interested in creating strategies to prevent violence rather than deal with its consequences.

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<sup>16</sup> For instance, in Fiscal Year 2001, 569 calls were received while in Fiscal Year 2000, 496 calls came in while in Fiscal Year 1999 there were 538 calls preceded by 482 calls in Fiscal Year 1998.

## VII. Community Education Campaign

The Fiscal Year 2002 Community Education Campaign project had four components. They were:

- 1) Inclusion of BIPP articles in the TCFV newsletter, *The River*,
- 2) Reproduction of existing community education materials and their continued distribution,
- 3) Production and distribution of a video dubbed in Spanish, and
- 4) Reproduction and distribution of the Men Make Choices materials.

In Fiscal Year 2002, two issues of *The River* included articles about aspects of BIPP work (see Attachment Five). Both were written by the TCFV Communications Team with assistance from the BIPP staff. The Spring 2002 issue reported on TCFV's unique *Masculinidad y Violencia* training while the Summer 2002 issue informed readers about the rearrest data collected by BIPPs in Texas.

"Is He Really Going to Change This Time?", a brochure for the female partners of men in BIPP groups, was reprinted (see Attachment Six). In the six years since it was written by TCFV staff, over 100,000 copies of this brochure in English and Spanish have been distributed. In Fiscal Year 2002, TCFV reprinted 5,000 copies in English and 2,500 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. Almost certainly additional domestic violence programs have also reprinted or excerpted "Is He Really Going to Change This Time?".

TCFV continues to distribute the brochure entitled "BIPP Programs are Viable Alternatives for Family Violence Offenders". The purpose of this piece is to educate and inform Community Supervision Officers, prosecutors, and judges about what BIPPs are and how they can aid the criminal justice community (see Attachment Seven). Reports from the field have been enthusiastic about the usefulness of this brochure.

In Fiscal Year 2001, TCFV produced a 17 minute video called "Circle of Accountability" with funding provided by the Office of the Governor. The video features several men who had attended Texas BIPP programs and significantly changed their behavior and attitudes about their use of violence. In addition, various criminal justice personnel were interviewed along with a BIPP program Coordinator. Copies of the video were distributed free of charge to all BIPPs and domestic violence shelters in Texas. In Fiscal Year 2002 with funding from TDCJ-CJAD, TCFV translated and dubbed "Circle of

Accountability” into Spanish. Once again copies were distributed to all BIPPs in Texas (Excerpts may be viewed at [http://www.tcfv.org/circle\\_of\\_accountability.html](http://www.tcfv.org/circle_of_accountability.html)).

In Fiscal Year 2001, TCFV and Orchard Communications, Inc. finalized materials for the Men Make Choices Community Awareness campaign. These materials were produced in quantity at the end of Fiscal Year 2001. Samples of all the material plus an instructional manual and a copy of “Circle of Accountability” were distributed as kits. These kits went to all domestic violence shelters and BIPPs in the state along with order forms for programs to bulk order the materials<sup>17</sup>. In addition, kits were also sent to each of the state domestic violence coalitions plus several dozen selected state and regional organizations such as Men Stopping Violence in Atlanta, EMERGE in Boston, the White Ribbon Campaign in Toronto, and Family Violence Prevention Fund in San Francisco.

In Fiscal Year 2002 Men Make Choices materials were distributed in large quantities throughout the state and were purchased by statewide organizations in New Mexico and West Virginia. Listed below are the quantities of the Men Make Choices materials reproduced thus far. (see Attachment Eight for brochures and 8 ½” X 11” reductions of the posters):

<u>Title</u>	<u>First Run</u>	<u>Reprint</u>
Men Make Choices brochures (English)	41,000	0
Men Make Choices brochures (Spanish) ( <i>Hombres de Verdad Escogen</i> )	12,000	20,000
Domestic Violence is a Crime poster (English)	3,000	2,000
Domestic Violence is a Crime poster (Spanish) ( <i>La Violencia Doméstica es un Crimen</i> )	750	1,500

The Fiscal Year 2003 Community Education budget allots significant funds for further reproduction of these Men Make Choices and other materials as needed.

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<sup>17</sup> Texas nonprofit programs was sent requested quantities of print materials free of charge while out of state programs and for-profit organizations were charged replacement costs.



## VIII. Recommendations

### A. Continuation of Services

Because 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. In Fiscal Year 2002, TDCJ-CJAD funding allowed for only 29 BIPP programs. The BIPPs in these 29 counties had satellite BIPP groups in an additional 15 counties. Thus, only 44 of 254 Texas counties had access to qualified BIPP programs that meet the Guidelines required by TDCJ-CJAD. As stated in the Overview Section, less than 4% of family violence offenders entered qualified BIPP programs in Fiscal Year 2002.

“The Texas Domestic Violence Databook”<sup>18</sup> surveyed domestic violence service providers around the state and found that respondents ranked “adequate funding for batterer programs” as the ninth most critical unmet need in their county out of a possible 29 choices. Significantly, this unmet need was ranked above the need for shelter services for victims.

In addition, the report “Access to Safety, Justice, and Opportunity: A Blueprint for Domestic Violence Interventions in Texas” released in 2002 concludes its section on Batterer Accountability with a recommendation that:

Funding for additional Battering Intervention and Prevention Programs should be allocated to ensure the availability of services throughout the state

Thus, it can be seen that the need is great for additional BIPP services that meet the state Guidelines. Therefore, **TCFV recommends that funding through TDCJ-CJAD be maintained at current levels so as to support the continued growth of established BIPPs and possibly fund expansion into new geographic communities.**

### B. Providing Qualified BIPPs Across the State

TDCJ-CJAD enacted the BIPP Guidelines as a set of parameters for operating batterers programs that would 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.

As documented in Section I, the 29 BIPP programs that receive partial state funding are closely monitored for their compliance with state Guidelines. There are at least twice as

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<sup>18</sup> Texas Domestic Violence Databook, May 1998, The Center for Social Work Research at the University of Texas at Austin and the Texas Council on Family Violence.

many programs that work with batterers, but do not receive any scrutiny at all for their adherence to the state standards. This creates a situation in which judges and CSCDs across the state send batterers to programs which do not measure up to the minimum standards for working with family violence offenders. This situation can have a large negative impact on the safety of children and victims of family violence offenders.

In order to change this potentially dangerous situation, action needs to be taken to bring all programs and practitioners working with batterers onto a level playing field. That is, all programs need to adhere to the TDCJ-CJAD approved BIPP Guidelines so as to enhance the safety of victims, hold batterers accountable, and provide the best formats for rehabilitation.

**We recommend that TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD work jointly to establish a system for accrediting as Guidelines-compliant all programs and practitioners working with family violence offenders.**

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

# **Attachment One**

**REGISTRATION FOR SERVICES**  
**REGISTRACION PARA SERVICIOS**

**PURPOSE**

- To give DHS Family Violence Program staff information about family violence victims to help them plan, manage, monitor, and evaluate the program.
- To certify and document client eligibility.
- To give DHS information for reports to the legislature as required by Chapter 51, Human Resources Code.
- To give DHS information to prepare the Legislative Appropriations Request, its annual report, and other budgetary, statistical, and informational reports.
- To provide feedback reports to contracting shelter centers.
- To help contracting shelter centers obtain information for case management.

**DESCRIPTION**

Forms 2753 and 2753-A are one-page, two-part carbonless forms.

**PROCEDURE**

**When to Prepare**

Shelter-center staff or volunteers complete Form 2753, or Form 2753-A (the Spanish version), during face-to-face interviews with clients. Clients must not complete the form themselves.

**Residents.** Complete the form during the first face-to-face interview with the client at the time of admission. If services to a registered resident cross fiscal years, complete another Form 2753 during the first service in the new fiscal year.

To qualify as a resident, the client must

- be admitted to the shelter; and

- receive at least one of the following goods or services during her stay in the shelter:

- food,
- clothing,
- toiletries, or
- any basic service.

For a list of basic services, refer to Section 8000 in the *Family Violence Program Provider Manual*.

**Nonresidents.** Complete the form during the client's first face-to-face interview in the fiscal year (September 1 through August 31). If services to a registered nonresident continue from one fiscal year to another, complete again during the first face-to-face service in the new fiscal year.

**Transmittal**

Batch the DHS copies of the client registration forms for all the residents and nonresidents who are registered at the shelter in a given month and send them to the DHS contract manager by the 15th of the following month.

Keep the shelter's copy in the appropriate case file.

## REARREST RATES

27 BIPPs in Texas---follow up data on participants from FY 2000

### COMPLETERS

Rural	347	27	7.78%
Urban	1778	100	5.62%
Suburban	294	9	3.06%
TOTALS	2419	136	5.62%

### NON-COMPLETERS

Rural	319	32	10.03%
Urban	1280	165	12.89%
Suburban	167	11	6.59%
TOTALS	1766	208	11.78%

## DAILY LOG OF BASIC SERVICES

**Complete one page for each family member receiving services. Use additional pages if needed.**

Form 2753 Doc. Control No.	Name of Client or Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Resident	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-resident	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Client	<input type="checkbox"/> Child of Adult Client

Enter the date of service. Then, column by column, enter the number of hours and service-activity units provided.

[illegible]

**Use the information on this form to complete the Monthly Report of Basic Services (Form 2755.) The use of this form is optional.**

**NOTES:**

**KEEP IN CASE FOLDER – DO NOT GIVE TO DHS**

# **Attachment Two**

## FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM REGISTRATION FOR SERVICES

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**—Complete one Form 2753 per person (one for each adult; one for each child) receiving services. Regardless of the number of times the client enters or leaves the program, only one resident and one non-resident intake should be completed per client for the contracted year.

1. Client File No.		2. Client Name		3. Intake Conducted By <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Volunteer		4. Date of Intake (mm/dd/yy)	
5. DHS Contract No.		6. VOCA Grant No. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> NA</div>					
7. Type of Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Physical Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Sexual Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Verbal/Emotional/Psychological Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Stalking <input type="checkbox"/> 5-None							
8. Name of Agency				9. City			
10. County Where Incident Occurred: (code)		11. County Where Client is Served: (code)		12. Status <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Adult Resident <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Adult Non-resident <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Child Resident <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Child Non-resident			
13. Client (VOCA) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Primary Victim <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Secondary Victim <input type="checkbox"/> NA							
14. Client-Race/National Origin <input type="checkbox"/> 1-White <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Black <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Hisp. <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Asian/Pac. Is. <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Native Amer. <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Bi-Racial <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Not Known						15. Sex <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Female	
17. Batterer-Race/National Origin <input type="checkbox"/> 1-White <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Black <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Hisp. <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Asian/Pac. Is. <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Native Amer. <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Bi-Racial <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Not Known						18. Sex <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Female	
19. Age of Batterer <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		20. Batterer's Relationship to Child Client <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Parent <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Stepparent <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Boyfriend or Girlfriend of Adult Client <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Other <input type="checkbox"/> 5-NA					

**Complete Items 21 through 27 for ADULT CLIENTS ONLY.**

21. At the time of the last abusive incident, what was the client's relationship to the batterer? (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Married & Living Together <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Married, but Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Living Together, Not Married <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Not Living Together, Not Married <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Previously Lived Together, Not Married <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Relative (not spouse) in Same Household <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Relative (not spouse) in Different Household <input type="checkbox"/> 9-Other							
22. Location of Last Victimization of Adult Client <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Home Shared by Client & Batterer <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Batterer's Home <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Client's Home <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Relative's/Friend's Home <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Public Place <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Work Place <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Auto-mobile <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Other							
23. Weapon Used Against Adult Client <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Gun <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Knife <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Automobile <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Threat to Use Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6-None							
24. Education of Adult Client (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Less than 12 Years <input type="checkbox"/> 2-High School or GED <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Some College <input type="checkbox"/> 4-College Graduate <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Vocational Training							
25. What is the adult client's primary source of income? (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-None <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Job <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Job-training Stipend <input type="checkbox"/> 4-AFDC <input type="checkbox"/> 5-SSI/Disability <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Social Security Retirement <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Spouse or Partner <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Other							
26. Adult Client Experience <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Abused as a Child <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Witnessed Abuse as a Child <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Emergency Medical Intervention <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Law Enforcement Intervention <input type="checkbox"/> 5-None							
27. Batterer Experience <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Abused as a Child <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Witnessed Abuse as a Child <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Alcohol Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Drug Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Utilizes Sex Industry <input type="checkbox"/> 6-NA <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Unknown							



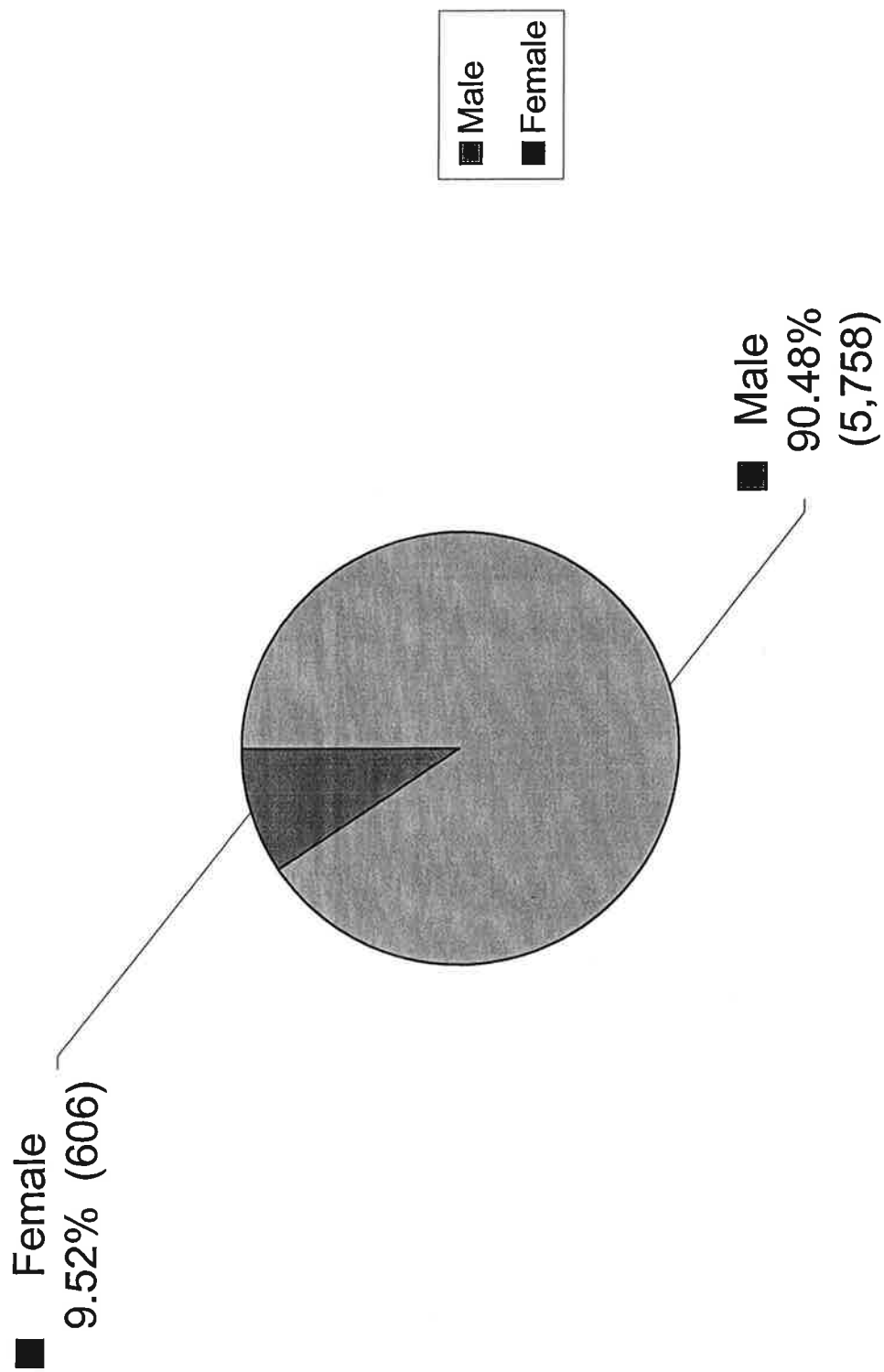


## *Victim Contacts*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Victims Contacted</i>
Family Crisis Center BIPP	Alpine	20
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	45
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	63
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	119
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	72
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	13
A Turning Point	Corpus Christi	88
Challenges of Tomorrow	Dallas (COT)	288
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	570
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	87
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	445
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	83
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	232
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	1122
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	66
Kilgore Community Crisis Center-VIP	Kilgore	2
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	774
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	201
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	55
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	44
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	9
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	42
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	487
Family Service Center of Port Arthur BIPP	Port Arthur	18
ICD Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	13
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	1172
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	86
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	103
Men's Education Network	Tyler	65
Mid-Cost Family Services	Victoria	5

***Total for all programs: 6389***

## Male/Female New Participants FY 2002





## *Referrals of Potential Participants*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>From All Other Sources</i>	<i>Only by CSCD</i>
ICD Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	40	84
Mid-Cost Family Services	Victoria	13	30
Family Crisis Center BIPP	Alpine	3	2
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	37	117
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	871	179
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	17	304
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	347	292
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	309	99
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	84	24
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	251	615
Family Service Center of Port Arthur BIPP	Port Arthur	10	11
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	97	90
Men's Education Network	Tyler	68	122
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	121	164
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	155	154
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	150	197
A Turning Point	Corpus Christi	42	60
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	972	59
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	249	183
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	410	567
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	63	106
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	24	44
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	320	78
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	239	502
Kilgore Community Crisis Center-VIP	Kilgore	8	10
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	42	149
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	32	12
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	145	105
Challenges of Tomorrow	Dallas (COT)	209	661
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	54	91
<b>Total for all programs:</b>		<b>5382</b>	<b>5111</b>

**Grand Total :****10493**



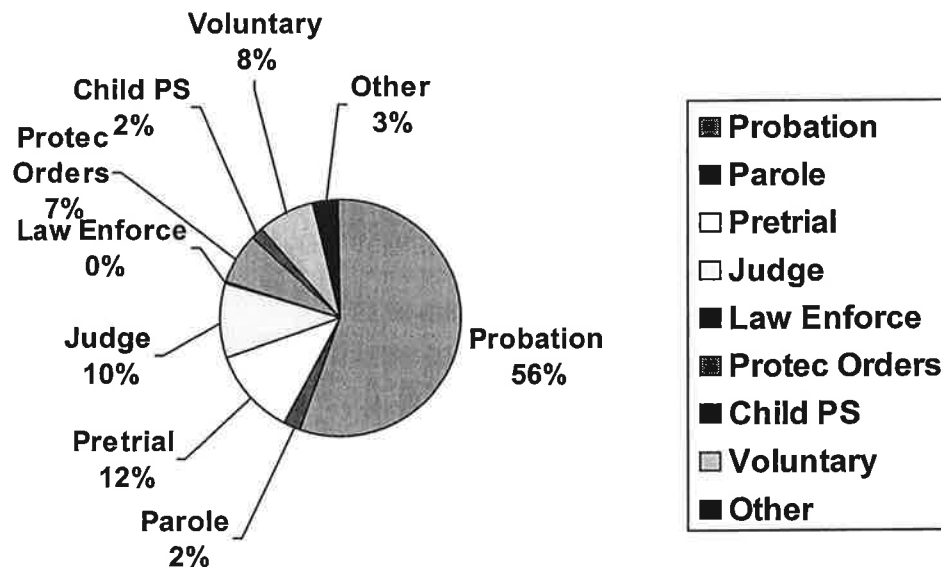
## *Intakes and New Participants*

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Intakes</i>	<i>Total Inappropriate</i>	<i>Total New Participants</i>
Alpine	4	0	4
Amarillo	78	1	77
Austin	685	0	685
Bastrop	181	91	90
Beaumont	304	2	302
Brownsville	250	0	250
Corpus Christi	66	10	56
Dallas (COT)	705	20	685
Dallas (TFP)	392	40	352
Denton	174	1	173
El Paso	375	3	372
Fort Worth	204	0	204
Garland	298	41	257
Houston	602	3	599
Kerrville	86	3	83
Kilgore	12	0	12
Lubbock	155	0	155
Marble Falls	90	7	83
McAllen	481	5	476
Midland	165	6	159
Paris	68	0	68
Perryton	24	1	23
Plano	209	1	208
Port Arthur	15	0	15
San Angelo	50	0	50
San Antonio	534	8	526
Sherman	130	3	127
Texarkana	119	0	119
Tyler	117	2	115
Victoria	39	0	39
<b><i>Total for all Programs</i></b>	<b>6612</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>6364</b>



## *New Participants by Referral Source*

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<i>Probation:</i>	3483
<i>Parole</i>	122
<i>Pre-Trial Services</i>	682
<i>Judge</i>	769
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	19
<i>Protective Orders</i>	473
<i>Child Protective Services</i>	128
<i>Voluntary</i>	454
<i>Other</i>	234
<i>Total New Participants:</i>	6364

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TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

## *New Participants by Referral Source*

<i>City</i>	<i>Probation</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>
Alpine	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Amarillo	64	0	3	2	0	1	2	2	3	77
Austin	151	4	288	50	0	73	9	27	83	685
Bastrop	39	2	12	24	0	5	2	5	1	90
Beaumont	112	39	98	6	2	4	5	27	9	302
Brownsville	230	0	0	18	0	1	0	1	0	250
Corpus Christi	29	2	1	0	0	11	2	9	2	56
Dallas (COT)	532	9	12	4	1	93	28	6	0	685
Dallas (TFP)	203	0	28	3	0	57	12	19	30	352
Denton	125	2	3	5	0	13	6	19	0	173
El Paso	53	1	0	93	0	140	1	40	44	372
Fort Worth	65	0	17	76	0	5	0	41	0	204
Garland	150	0	6	61	5	7	10	10	8	257
Houston	426	2	22	78	0	17	4	47	3	599
Kernville	54	1	14	5	0	0	1	7	1	83
Kilgore	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
Lubbock	116	0	23	3	0	0	0	11	2	155
Marble Falls	12	7	4	37	0	6	2	15	0	83
McAllen	258	5	7	169	11	0	1	10	15	476
Midland	48	5	0	26	0	31	3	45	1	159

<i>City</i>	<i>Probation</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	40	0	0	20	0	0	3	4	1	68
Perryton	7	0	5	5	0	1	0	5	0	23
Plano	58	0	103	15	0	0	4	13	15	208
Port Arthur	4	3	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	15
San Angelo	35	0	0	2	0	0	3	9	1	50
San Antonio	424	27	12	6	0	3	11	30	13	526
Sherman	59	2	1	25	0	4	15	21	0	127
Texarkana	74	1	18	12	0	0	3	10	1	119
Tyler	77	10	0	10	0	0	1	16	1	115
Victoria	27	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	39
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>3483</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>6364</b>

TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VOILENCE

## *Participant Services*

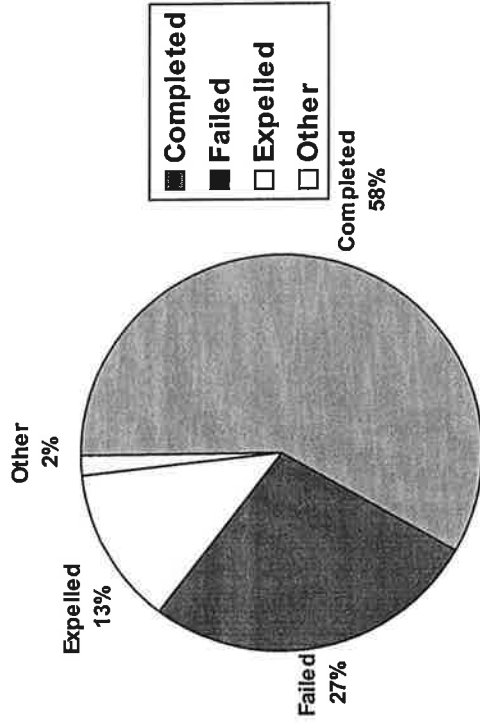
<i>City</i>	<i>Group Meetings</i>	<i>Individual Sessions</i>	<i>Total Participant hours</i>
Alpine	0	0	5.50
Amarillo	314	0	2,389.50
Austin	1316	179	24,842.50
Bastrop	196	77	2,216.00
Beaumont	483	58	6,611.00
Brownsville	513	0	9,212.00
Corpus Christi	174	0	1,524.00
Dallas (COT)	765	194	23,312.00
Dallas (TFP)	956	436	13,885.75
Denton	510	212	6,935.01
El Paso	725	4	10,704.00
Fort Worth	315	69	5,233.88
Garland	567	122	7,854.50
Houston	767	1	19,063.12
Kerrville	207	67	3,086.97
Kilgore	37	0	354.00
Lubbock	385	0	3,546.00
Marble Falls	111	0	1,700.00
McAllen	705	11	11,563.50
Midland	293	26	4,554.00
Paris	93	38	1,664.00
Perryton	101	20	653.20
Plano	372	354	7,474.00
Port Arthur	26	0	210.00
San Angelo	54	30	1,316.00
San Antonio	749	55	16,478.00
Sherman	183	2	3,672.00
Texarkana	261	10	5,225.00
Tyler	291	10	3,676.00
Victoria	56	8	807.50
<b><i>Total for all</i></b>	<b>11,525.00</b>	<b>1,983.00</b>	<b>199,768.93</b>





## Exits

Completed:	3603
Failed	1636
Expelled	814
Other	94
Total Exits:	6147



***Exits***

<i><b>City</b></i>	<i><b>Completed</b></i>	<i><b>%</b></i>	<i><b>Failed</b></i>	<i><b>Expelled</b></i>	<i><b>Other</b></i>	<i><b>Total</b></i>
Alpine	0	NA <sup>1)</sup>	0	0	0	0
Amarillo	46	69.70%	2	18	0	66
Austin	497	63.64%	283	1	0	781
Bastrop	49	58.33%	35	0	0	84
Beaumont	111	72.08%	17	26	0	154
Brownsville	199	61.42%	1	124	0	324
Corpus Christi	25	39.68%	38	0	0	63
Dallas (COT)	464	71.17%	188	0	0	652
Dallas (TFP)	286	67.45%	0	138	0	424
Denton	98	82.35%	0	21	0	119
El Paso	172	47.38%	189	0	2	363
Fort Worth	124	65.96%	51	13	0	188
Garland	148	57.81%	16	76	16	256
Houston	390	61.61%	232	4	7	633
Kerrville	42	59.15%	22	6	1	71
Kilgore	7	46.67%	2	6	0	15
Lubbock	84	57.93%	33	24	4	145
Marble Falls	9	12.50%	3	50	10	72
McAllen	217	78.91%	40	18	0	275
Midland	64	42.95%	76	8	1	149
Paris	19	32.76%	5	30	4	58
Perryton	14	50.00%	6	5	3	28
Plano	99	45.62%	20	59	39	217
Port Arthur	4	30.77%	1	8	0	13
San Angelo	9	19.57%	37	0	0	46
San Antonio	287	49.06%	183	113	2	585
Sherman	27	23.68%	28	58	1	114
Texarkana	53	44.54%	64	0	2	119
Tyler	50	44.25%	60	2	1	113
Victoria	9	45.00%	4	6	1	20
<b>Total for all Programs:</b>	<b>3603</b>	<b>58.61%</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6147</b>

# **Attachment Three**

DURING THE LAST MONTH, HAS HE..... (Please circle one answer for each questions)

49.	Looked forward to going to work every day?	Not Employed	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually
50.	Wanted to change jobs, even with no increase in pay?	Not Employed	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
51.	Complained about his job or the people he works with?	Not Employed	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely	Never

IF THERE ARE CHILDREN IN THE HOME ----- PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SIX ITEMS.

52.	Approached the children in- consistently (too firm one time, too lenient the next)	1 Usually	2 Often	3 Sometimes	4 Rarely	5
53.	Kept his promise to the children.	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
54.	Shown affection toward the children.	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
55.	Known the right thing to do when disciplining children.	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
56.	The children have ignored him when he attempted to discipline them.	1 Always	2 Usually	3 Sometimes	4 Rarely	5 Never
57.	The children have shown respect for what he says.	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always

IMPORTANT: PLEASE CHECK BACK AND MAKE SURE YOU HAVE NOT OVERLOOKED ANY QUESTIONS. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT.

## Referrals by CSCDs (Adjusted)

BIPP	FY '98	FY '99	FY '00	FY '01	FY '02
Abilene	44	0	-	-	-
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-
Amarillo	85	95	198	107	117
Austin	346	347	280	186	179
Bastrop	143	155	162	211	154
Beaumont	206	185	143	190	197
Brownsville	154	216	277	312	304
Corpus Christi	50	41	54	42	60
Dallas/C.O.T.	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas/F.P.	523	478	431	446	292
Denton	204	119	331	170	164
El Paso	248	44	146	105	59
Fort Worth	97	235	94	102	99
Garland	473	337	308	271	183
Houston	538	581	794	684	567
Kerrville	42	51	114	104	106
Kilgore	-	-	-	-	-
Lubbock	-	-	-	-	-
Marble Falls	32	14	27	17	24
McAllen	145	141	226	393	615
Midland	48	63	114	88	105
Paris	51	52	41	19	44
Perryton	-	-	-	-	-
Plano	33	58	35	40	78
Port Arthur	15	39	15	50	11
San Angelo	-	-	-	-	-
San Antonio	1,258	976	745	630	502
Sherman	210	213	156	68	90
Texarkana	85	55	49	93	91
Tyler	116	153	298	239	122
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>4,163</b>

**In order to provide an equal comparison across the years the following adjustments were made:**

1. Four programs were added starting in the FY '00 -'01 biennium (Kilgore, Lubbock, Dallas/C.O.T., and Perryton). Numbers for these four are not included in the Totals for the three ensuing years, FY '00 -'02.
2. Three programs were added starting in FY '02 (Alpine, Victoria, and San Angelo). Numbers for these three are not included in the Totals for FY '02.

43. Spent his money wisely?	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
44. Done the grocery shopping for the household?	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
45. Helped with chores around the house?	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always

# EMPLOYMENT

Complete this section if you are rating a man who is currently employed or a man who usually works but is temporarily unemployed.

Skip to next 6 questions if you are rating a man who is not normally expected to be employed.

46. During the last month, has he looked for or obtained employment? (check one)

1. Unemployed, doesn't want to look for work.
2. Unemployed, Wants to work but doesn't seek it.
3. Occasionally goes out and looks for work.
4. Frequently goes out and looks for work.
5. Is employed.

47. Has he earned an adequate amount of money during the past month: (check one)

1. Earns no money.
2. Earns enough to take care of his personal needs.
3. Earns enough to support only himself.
4. Earns enough to partially support a family.
5. Earns enough to adequately support a family.

48. About how much is he earning now?

1. Earns no money.
2. Earns less than \$25 per week.
3. Earns between \$25 and \$75 per week.
4. Earns between \$75 and \$150 per week.
5. Earns over \$150 per week.

# **Attachment Four**

DURING THE LAST MONTH, HAS HE..... (PLEASE CIRCLE ONE ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION)

36.	Taken part in recreational activities outside the home (such as movies, dances, bowling, sports, etc.)	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Often	5 Very Often
37.	Visited and talked with people who came to the home	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
38.	Prepared the evening meal for members of the household	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
39.	Done the dusting, sweeping, and household cleaning	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
40.	Prepared breakfast for members of the household	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
41.	Bought things we can't afford.	1 Always	2 Usually	3 Sometimes	4 Rarely	5 Never
42.	Done the laundry, Ironing, and clothes mending for members of the household	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always



## Referrals by CSCDs (Adjusted)

### Highlighting the BIPPs in Urban Areas

BIPP	FY '98	FY '99	FY '00	FY '01	FY '02
Abilene	44	0	-	-	-
Alpine	-	-	-	-	2
Amarillo	85	95	198	107	117
<b>Austin</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>179</b>
Bastrop	143	155	162	211	154
Beaumont	206	185	143	190	197
Brownsville	154	216	277	312	304
Corpus Christi	50	41	54	42	60
<b>Dallas/C.O.T.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>661</b>
<b>Dallas/F.P.</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>292</b>
Denton	204	119	331	170	164
<b>El Paso</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Fort Worth</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Garland</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Houston</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>567</b>
Kerrville	42	51	114	104	106
Kilgore	-	-	58	39	10
Lubbock	-	-	264	157	149
Marble Falls	32	14	27	17	24
McAllen	145	141	226	393	615
Midland	48	63	114	88	105
Paris	51	52	41	19	44
Perryton	-	-	7	21	12
Plano	33	58	35	40	78
Port Arthur	15	39	15	50	11
San Angelo	-	-	-	-	84
<b>San Antonio</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>502</b>
Sherman	210	213	156	68	90
Texarkana	85	55	49	93	91
Tyler	116	153	298	239	122
Victoria	-	-	-	-	30
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>4,163</b>

Those programs in **Bold** are the eight BIPPs in the largest urban areas. They received 512 less referrals from CSCDs in FY '02 than they did in FY '01—a 16.8% decrease. Over the same period of time the other 19 BIPPs received 93 additional referrals—an increase of 3.9%.

31. Made it clear what he expects of me	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Usually	5 Always
32. Been bothered by feelings of guilt	1 Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Often	5 Usually

#### OUTSIDE SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT

DURING THE LAST MONTH, HAS HE.....(PLEASE ANSWER EACH QUESTION)

33. Attended the activities of organizations or social clubs (check one)

1. Does not attend any activities outside the home.
2. Belongs to none, but occasionally attends.
3. Belongs to at least one organization and sometimes attends.
4. Belongs to at least one and attends about once a month.
5. Belongs to at least one and attends more than once a month.

34. Participated in the activities of organizations or social clubs.

1. Now attends.
2. Attends but doesn't participate.
3. Attends and rarely participates.
4. Attends and sometimes participates.
5. Attends and participates actively.

35. Had few interests outside the home or a wide variety of outside interests (check one)

1. No outside interests.
2. Rarely involved in outside interests.
3. Sometimes involved in outside interests.
4. Moderate number of outside interests.
5. Great many outside interests.