

Annual Report

**Battering Intervention
and Prevention Project
Fiscal Year 2004**

by

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The Battering Intervention and Prevention Project—Fiscal Year 2004

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.

Overview

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 violence in Texas homes. In 1989, during the first year of funding, the Legislature provided some start up funds to 15 battering intervention and prevention programs (BIPPs). By the 2004-2005 biennium the number of programs had doubled, covering all the major metropolitan areas as well as rural communities such as Perryton, Kerrville, and Paris. Since the majority of BIPP funds are raised locally, state funding has remained at a relatively low \$2.5 million for the current biennium.

BIPPs are unique in that they hold out the possibility of actually stopping future violence. It is vital to provide services for the innocent victims of family violence, but it is also necessary to take action to stop the creation of additional victims. That is what BIPPs do.

Battering Intervention and Prevention Programs (BIPPs) provide groups in which identified family violence offenders meet weekly with trained group leaders. In these groups, offenders are held accountable for past abusive behavior and taught the fundamentals of leading a non-violent lifestyle. According to FY 2004 statistics compiled from 29 BIPPs, 92% of participants were mandated to attend by various agencies leaving only 8% attending voluntarily. 90.4% of BIPP participants were male.¹

Communities all over Texas are seeking to establish BIPPs to help deal with the overwhelming problem of family violence. Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV) receives frequent technical assistance requests from criminal justice agencies and service providers inquiring about BIPP services and how to initiate such programs. In FY 2004, we fielded 75 such calls, six per month.

In addition, the criminal justice system increasingly sees BIPPs as an important service. The Parole Division of Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) has initiated a

¹ Attachments One and Two provide a good statistical picture of the 29 BIPPs partially funded by Texas.

collaboration with TCFV aimed at sending select parolees into local BIPPs. This is part of the effort to utilize alternatives to incarceration strategies to guard public safety while decreasing state expenditures. Based on numbers from the first quarter of FY '05, referrals to BIPPs from parole departments are up by 27%.

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 5,790 batterers entering BIPPs in fiscal year 2004, yet law enforcement agencies reported to DPS that there were 185,299 family violence incidents.² In other words, only 3.1% of family violence offenders represented by the DPS incident reports attended a qualified BIPP program.³ Thus, it is apparent that the amount of BIPP services provided in fiscal year 2004 was dramatically less than what is needed to address the scope of the problem.

Recognizing this rising demand, Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) approved funds that provided for two new BIPP programs using the current appropriation.⁴

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, have two purposes. First, these contacts deliver information about resources available in the community such as protective orders, safe housing, crime victims compensation benefits, and supportive counseling. Second, each of these contacts serves as a check-in with the partner of the batterer as to her safety. Attachment Three presents statistical data regarding victim contacts made by Texas BIPPs.

BIPPs have proved themselves an efficient use of state funding. Based on fiscal year 2004 data, BIPPs fund their operations with 29.4% state money while raising over 70% of their budgets locally.⁵ During the same period, Texas spent an average of \$166.23 for

² This figure is taken from the DPS document "Crime in Texas Annual Report 2003". This is the most recent report available.

³ 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 as represented by these DPS numbers. Family violence experts, including Texas Health and Human Services Commission, 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 2003, while the BIPP number represents totals for fiscal year 2004; these two periods overlap slightly.

⁴ These new programs are in Plainview and Stafford.

⁵ The large majority of local funds come from participant fees. Other sources of local funding include United Way and contracts with criminal justice agencies.

each participant receiving BIPP services.⁶ As a comparison, it costs the state \$5,281 to keep an inmate in prison for four months, the approximate length of a BIPP program.⁷

BIPPs help reduce recidivism and keep family violence offenders from re-entering the criminal justice system. Section II and Attachment Four explains a data collection project which shows that BIPPs in Texas help batterers avoid rearrest. Thus, BIPPs in Texas not only help rehabilitate and resocialize violent offenders they also save our law enforcement and criminal justice system money by keeping offenders from re-entering the system. BIPPs offer a cheaper alternative than incarceration 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 a strong track record in our state and increasingly play a major role in the effort to reduce and eliminate family violence from Texas homes.

I. BIPP Guidelines and Program Audits

Fiscal year 2004 was the ninth 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.

The BIPP Guidelines were developed with the safety and welfare of victims and children foremost in mind. In 1994, a committee of representatives of battering intervention programs, criminal justice professionals, and battered women's advocates drafted the Guidelines document. After review and comment by programs throughout the state, the BIPP Guidelines went into effect September 1, 1995. After several years of implementation these Guidelines were reviewed and revised and took effect on December 1, 1999. Currently, another round of review and revision is under way.

The BIPP Guidelines 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

⁶ This figure is arrived at by calculating the amount of money distributed to 29 BIPP programs in FY 2004 and dividing it by the Total Intakes as shown in Attachment One on the sheet labeled Intakes and New Participants.

⁷ According to TDCJ-Executive Services it cost \$44.01 per day to incarcerate an individual in the Institutional Division (in FY 2002, the most recent figure available). Multiplied by 120 days one arrives at the figure of \$5,281.

model for their own state efforts to enact standards.⁸ Although not created with legislation as in some other states the BIPP Guidelines have the sanction of state authority as they are published under the seal of TDCJ and required by contract in order to receive state funding.

In fiscal year 2004, there were 29 BIPPs in the state⁹ that received partial state funding and consequently were subject to audit by TCFV.¹⁰ These program audits ensure that programs carry out the best practices delineated in the BIPP Guidelines.

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 that they can attend.

The contract between TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD requires that TCFV "report on each CJAD-funded BIPP during the biennium." Resources do not permit an on-site audit of each BIPP particularly since some programs may require multiple visits during the two year period (based on audit history and other factors such as staff turnover and program requests). TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD jointly decided it was a wise allocation of resources to recognize that some programs with a history of excellence (as demonstrated by past audits) and a record of stability in program management would not require on-site audits during the biennium.

In fiscal year 2004, TCFV conducted 14 program audits during the year. 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.

II. 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 answer the

⁸ 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>). The Guidelines are downloaded about 50 times per month.

⁹ At the start of the fiscal year, there were 29 BIPPs in operation around the state. At the mid-point of the year one program, Challenges of Tomorrow in Dallas, ceased operations. Throughout this report, 29 will be cited as the number of BIPPs funded for the 2004-2005 biennium.

¹⁰ CJAD contracts with TCFV to do program auditing of those BIPPs receiving state funds. The contract also calls for TCFV to provide local BIPPs with training and technical assistance a summary of which can be found in Attachment Five.

question is to determine the number of BIPP participants who are rearrested for family violence offenses.

In search of answers, TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD initiated a data collection project. Each of the BIPP programs was instructed to gather information on two groups of male participants who were in their programs 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 local arrest records for family violence-related offenses.¹¹

The first point of data collection was early 2002. The results compiled from that first year 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. The relevant percentages of rearrest documented were 11.8% for non-completers and only 5.6% for those who completed BIPPs.

The second year of rearrest data was collected in early 2003¹². Thus, this second follow up period counted the number of men rearrested within 2 ½ years after they last attended a BIPP program. Once again, the resulting data showed that twice as many non-completing men were rearrested as those who completed the program (14.5% vs. 6.5%). Attachment Four provides more detail of the rearrest data collection project.

These findings mean significant savings for local law enforcement when they do not have to respond to repeat domestic disturbance calls 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 families reunited.

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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Programs collected rearrest data on the same samples that were originally selected.

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

The numbers reflect the fact that family violence is overwhelmingly a male on female crime. Fewer than ten percent of batterers entering BIPPs in fiscal year 2004 were female. The compiled reports indicate that 90.6% of offenders were male while 9.4% were female.

In fiscal year 2004, 41% of BIPP participants were between the ages of 25 and 34. Table A below shows the age distribution of participants.

Table A
BIPP Participants by Age

Age	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-45	46-50	51-up
Proportion	3.1%	16.8%	21.8%	19.2%	15.1%	13.1%	5.9%	5.0%

Half of the BIPP participants in fiscal year 2004 were Hispanic. Table B shows distribution by race/ethnicity.

Table B
BIPP Participants by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Proportion	30.1%	17.0%	51.00%	.9	1.0%

Highlights and explanations of FY 2004 statistics follow:

- Participant Services totaled 185,722 hours. This number is the total of hours spent in program activities (intake, group sessions, and individual sessions) by all participants in all 29 BIPPs.
- BIPPs made 3,871 contacts with the victims/partners of the 5,790 offenders who entered BIPPs during the year. Though these contacts are not required of the programs, they are strongly encouraged as a means of enhancing victim safety.
- The average completion rate for the 29 BIPPs was 59.33%, which was up slightly from 58.82% in FY '03. One would think that completion rates for mostly-mandated participants would be

substantially higher. The wide variation in completion rates among programs appears to be a reflection of local criminal justice system policies and practices. Completion rates are highest where the jurisdiction requires strict compliance with court orders. Conversely, completion rates are lowest where similar local practices tend toward laxness and lack sanctions for non-compliance with court orders.

- Total BIPP referrals from all sources totaled 9,399. This number includes those persons mandated to attend a BIPP program as well as those voluntary inquiries.
- 5,790 batterers entered BIPPs during the fiscal year.
- BIPPs provided 213 training presentations for criminal justice system personnel in FY 2004. These presentations were about topics such as family violence in general, batterers specifically, and how BIPPs hold batterers accountable.
- BIPPs provided training presentations for 1,111 Community Supervision Officers in FY 2004. Many of these were specifically on the topic of BIPPs and Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) working efficiently together.

IV. Providing Sound BIPPs Throughout Texas

Currently, Texas has a two-tiered system for dealing with family violence offenders. The 29 Battering Intervention and Prevention Programs funded by TDCJ-CJAD are required to comply with the BIPP Guidelines and are audited by TCFV. In the second tier, there are 70-80 programs that are not required to comply with the Guidelines. These two tiers yield two different types of programs in terms of the training of practitioners, coordination between offender programs and victim services, and accountability to their community.

TCFV has gathered a limited amount of information from and about these programs. Many of these second tier programs require a substantially shorter duration of treatment than those mandated by the BIPP Guidelines. The minimum requirement for BIPP programs calls for 18 weeks and 36 hours of group sessions 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 one 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 compromise 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.¹³

Because they do not have to adhere to TDCJ-CJAD requirements regarding best practices and victim safety the second tier of programs can usually offer their services at a lower cost. While competition may be desirable and offering a better price is a legitimate part of our economic system, it is undeniable that programs complying with the BIPP Guidelines provide a substantially different and more comprehensive service than the unregulated second tier programs.

Some jurisdictions offer offenders a choice of treatment program in the name of encouraging a diversity of providers. Since the BIPPs adhering to the Guidelines are significantly more comprehensive a local provider who is not accountable to the Guidelines can offer a cheaper service. However, in reality these jurisdictions offer offenders and their communities a false choice. The choice is not among equivalent programs, but between a comprehensive rehabilitation program designed with victim safety in mind and a (usually) cheaper bare bones model.

Specifically, second tier programs are often cheaper because they are not as long (not meeting the minimum 18 weeks length mandated in the Guidelines), 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.

In addition, the two-tier system assumes that anyone with a certain type of degree 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. The BIPP Guidelines require 40 hours of initial training in specific areas of family violence before a person is allowed to work with batterers unmonitored.

The state of Texas has a compelling interest in devising a system to ensure that all programs working to rehabilitate batterers fall under the BIPP Guidelines and follow the best practices outlined there. We owe it to family violence victims and their children, as well as the perpetrators themselves, to create the best battering intervention programs we know how to create.

¹³ Anger is not the cause of a batterer's violence, but rather a symptom. Most batterers have adequate to good anger management skills as shown 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.

To that end, TCFV has spent several years formulating a process that addresses the problems of the two-tier system. We have previously proposed establishing a single tier system by creating a mechanism through 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.¹⁴

V. 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 2004, 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 BIPP programs that meet the Guidelines required by TDCJ-CJAD. As stated in the Overview Section, 3.1% of family violence offenders entered qualified BIPP programs in fiscal year 2004.

"The Texas Domestic Violence Databook"¹⁵ surveyed domestic violence service providers around the state and found that respondents ranked "adequate funding for batterer programs" among the top ten most critical unmet need in their county out of a possible 29 choices.

In addition, the report "Access to Safety, Justice, and Opportunity: A Blueprint for Domestic Violence Interventions in Texas"¹⁶ 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 continued and even additional BIPP services that meet the state Guidelines. Therefore, **TCFV recommends that funding through TDCJ-CJAD be maintained at current levels to support the continued growth of established BIPPs.**

¹⁴ TCFV backed legislation in the 78th Legislature that would have established such a system. HB-1976 and HB-2712 had hearings before the Corrections Committee and the Juvenile Justice and Family Matters Committee, respectively.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Access to Safety, Justice, and Opportunity: A Blueprint for Domestic Violence Interventions in Texas, Texas Council on Family Violence, Austin, 2002.

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 many programs that work with batterers, but do not receive any scrutiny at all for their adherence to the state standards. This is the two-tier system described in Section IV.

The two-tier system creates a situation in which judges and Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) across the state send batterers to programs that 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.

It is the considered judgment of TCFV that these second tier programs do not provide rehabilitation services equal to those of BIPPs that adhere to the BIPP Guidelines. However, there currently exists no data to support or refute this proposition. Before an accreditation system is instituted, this kind of data needs to be developed through one or more research studies comparing BIPPs and second tier programs.

Therefore, we recommend that TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD work jointly to carry out research on BIPPs and other Texas programs that work with batterers.

Attachment One

Services Provided by 29 BIPPs During FY 2004



Referrals of Potential Participants

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>From All Other Sources</i>	<i>Only by CSCD</i>
NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	35	126
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	37	52
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	53	152
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	693	228
Friendship of Women, Inc./BIPP	Brownsville	33	186
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	509	406
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	169	68
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	30	36
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	187	360
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	33	150
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	98	140
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	93	201
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	188	134
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	173	143
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	Corpus Christi	105	250
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	619	178
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	100	169
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	162	212
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	61	71
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	18	62
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	94	119
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	517	823
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	69	104
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	35	6
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	86	65
Challenges of Tomorrow	Dallas (COT)	39	259
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	96	27
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	51	13
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	24	48
Total for all programs:		4607	4792
Grand Total :		9399	



Intakes and New Participants

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Intakes</i>	<i>Total Inappropriate</i>	<i>Total New Participants</i>
Amarillo	112	1	111
Austin	743	4	739
Bastrop	142	49	93
Beaumont	250	5	245
Brownsville	192	0	192
Corpus Christi	172	10	162
Dallas (COT)	243	1	242
Dallas (TFP)	546	61	485
Denton	168	5	163
El Paso	587	0	587
Fort Worth	120	0	120
Garland	184	11	173
Houston	447	4	443
Kerrville	83	5	78
Lubbock	97	1	96
Marble Falls	58	9	49
McAllen	377	1	376
Midland	121	15	106
Paris	83	0	83
Perryton	23	0	23
Plainview	52	0	52
Plano	140	0	140
San Angelo	77	0	77
San Antonio	510	0	510
Sherman	116	8	108
Stafford	34	1	33
Texarkana	79	1	78
Tyler	164	4	160
Victoria	73	7	66
<i>Total for all Programs</i>	5993	203	5790



Participant Services

<i>City</i>	<i>Group Meetings</i>	<i>Individual Sessions</i>	<i>Total Paticipant Hours</i>
Amarillo	300	0	2,904.00
Austin	1385	189	23,699.25
Bastrop	224	98	2,318.00
Beaumont	533	24	6,933.50
Brownsville	534	0	8,794.00
Corpus Christi	295	15	5,784.00
Dallas (COT)	430	0	8,385.00
Dallas (TFP)	848	326	15,788.14
Denton	535	157	8,049.51
El Paso	769	0	17,968.00
Fort Worth	223	31	3,411.54
Garland	801	24	5,673.00
Houston	665	11	14,483.79
Kerrville	205	22	2,117.00
Lubbock	387	0	2,895.00
Marble Falls	146	0	1,646.00
McAllen	720	8	7,366.50
Midland	243	43	3,007.00
Paris	164	0	2,644.00
Perryton	125	26	793.76
Plainview	104	1	1,551.50
Plano	370	94	5,160.00
San Angelo	169	0	2,045.00
San Antonio	661	102	16,060.00
Sherman	185	2	3,647.00
Stafford	157	2	767.00
Texarkana	288	0	4,655.00
Tyler	315	0	5,356.50
Victoria	114	59	1,799.50
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	11,895.00	1,234.00	185,722.51

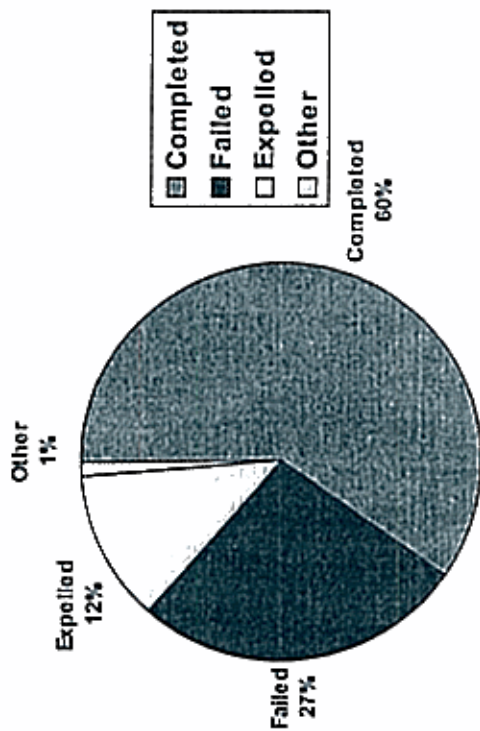
*Exits*

<i>City</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Expelled</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amarillo	57	51.82%	2	51	0	110
Austin	406	59.01%	271	3	8	688
Bastrop	53	50.96%	51	0	0	104
Beaumont	147	59.76%	28	55	16	246
Brownsville	164	70.09%	0	70	0	234
Corpus Christi	91	52.60%	78	3	1	173
Dallas (COT)	131	68.95%	59	0	0	190
Dallas (TFP)	295	69.74%	0	127	1	423
Denton	112	89.60%	0	13	0	125
El Paso	199	50.90%	192	0	0	391
Fort Worth	65	65.66%	29	5	0	99
Garland	128	71.91%	2	41	7	178
Houston	329	69.85%	138	0	4	471
Kerrville	34	58.62%	19	5	0	58
Lubbock	69	57.98%	29	13	8	119
Marble Falls	7	43.75%	9	0	0	16
McAllen	231	48.73%	171	72	0	474
Midland	40	40.82%	56	2	0	98
Paris	33	35.11%	29	30	2	94
Perryton	18	62.07%	2	9	0	29
Plainview	21	40.38%	28	2	1	52
Plano	100	61.73%	7	55	0	162
San Angelo	30	61.22%	15	3	1	49
San Antonio	279	53.24%	170	62	13	524
Sherman	71	61.21%	43	2	0	116
Stafford	18	94.74%	0	1	0	19
Texarkana	57	58.76%	40	0	0	97
Tyler	59	54.13%	13	36	1	109
Victoria	28	41.79%	30	8	1	67
Total for all Programs:	3272	59.33%	1511	668	64	5515



Exits

<i>Completed:</i>	3272
<i>Failed</i>	1511
<i>Expelled</i>	668
<i>Other</i>	64
<i>Total Exits:</i>	5515





Training Totals

<i>City</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Total Trainings</i>
Amarillo	Family Support Services BIPP	1
Austin	Family Violence Diversion Network	10
Bastrop	Family Crisis Center Men's Program	12
Beaumont	Violence Intervention and Education Program	2
Brownsville	Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	2
Corpus Christi	Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	4
Dallas (COT)	Challenges of Tomorrow	0
Dallas (TFP)	The Family Place BIPP	13
Denton	Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	1
El Paso	Men's Counseling Center	65
Fort Worth	Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	0
Garland	New Beginning Center - BIPP	0
Houston	The PIVOT Project of AVDA	2
Kerrville	Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	24
Lubbock	Women's Protective Services-BIPP	0
Marble Falls	The Counseling Center	2
McAllen	Women Together/Men Against Violence	13
Midland	Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	1
Paris	Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	4
Perryton	Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	2
Plainview	Hale County Crisis Center	4
Plano	Hope's Door BIPP	2
San Angelo	NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	3
San Antonio	Family Violence Prevention Services	9
Sherman	Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	0
Stafford	WCSI BIPP Program	0
Texarkana	Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	0
Tyler	Violence Intervention Network	28
Victoria	Mid-Coast Family Services	9
<i>Total for all Programs:</i>		213

*Training Totals for CSCD*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Total Trainings</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>	<i>Total Persons</i>
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	0	0	0
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	10	20	212
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	3	3	10
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	1	1	10
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	1	3	1
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	Corpus Christi	3	4.5	44
Challenges of Tomorrow	Dallas (COT)	0	0	0
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	2	11	73
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	1	1	40
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	0	0	0
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	0	0	0
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	0	0	0
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	2	6	28
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kernville	7	7	12
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	0	0	0
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	1	1	16
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	8	8	442
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin	Midland	0	0	0
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	3	4	8
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	0	0	0
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	2	2	28
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	0	0	0
NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	1	2	1
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	1	2	23
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	0	0	0
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	0	0	0
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	0	0	0
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	9	10	146
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	2	1.5	17
<i>Grand Total:</i>		<i>57</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>1111</i>

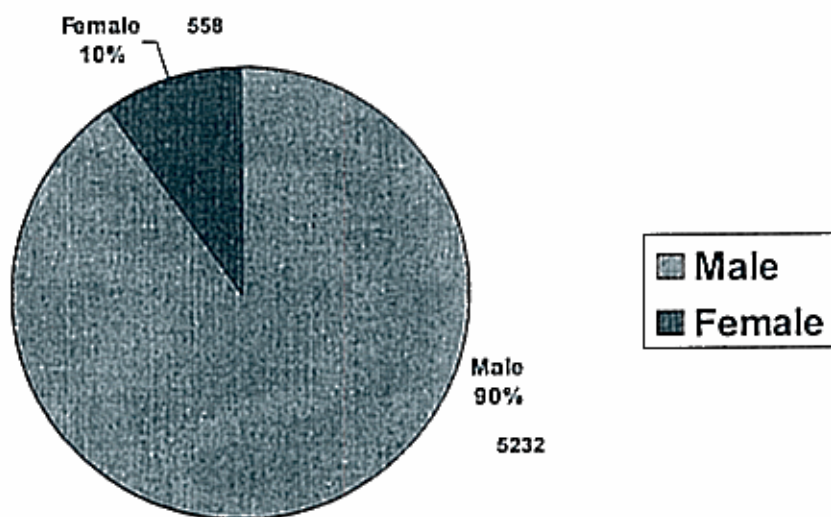
Attachment Two

**Demographic Characteristics of Participants
in 29 BIPPs During FY 2004**



Gender of New Participants

<i>City</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Amarillo	106	5
Austin	560	179
Bastrop	82	11
Beaumont	182	63
Brownsville	186	6
Corpus Christi	156	6
Dallas (COT)	221	21
Dallas (TFP)	435	50
Denton	156	7
El Paso	530	57
Fort Worth	96	24
Garland	161	12
Houston	443	0
Kerrville	62	16
Lubbock	94	2
Marble Falls	44	5
McAllen	353	23
Midland	103	3
Paris	74	9
Perryton	22	1
Plainview	52	0
Plano	140	0
San Angelo	70	7
San Antonio	510	0
Sherman	96	12
Stafford	26	7
Texarkana	65	13
Tyler	143	17
Victoria	64	2
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	5232	558



Male/Female New Participants for All Programs
FY 2004



TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

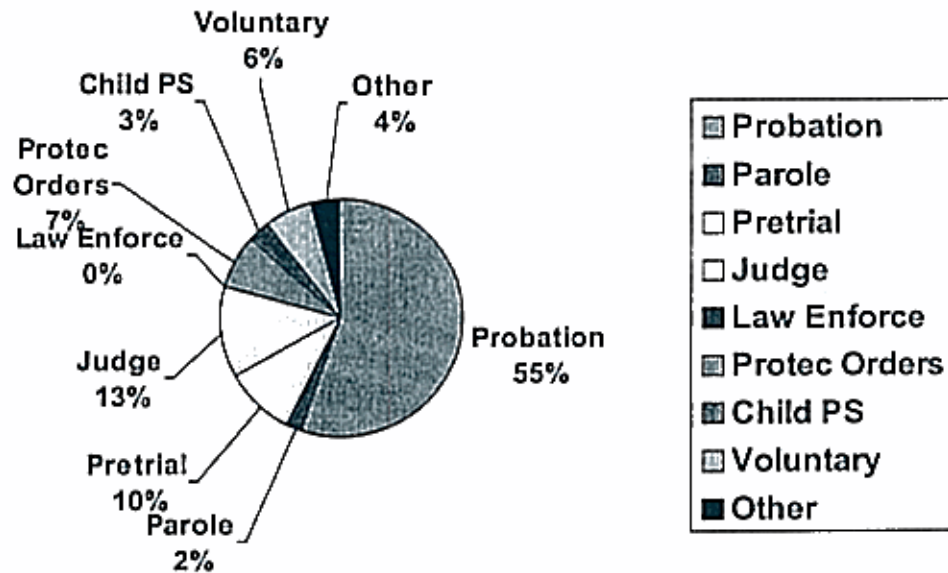
New Participants by Referral Source

City	Probation	Parole	PreTrial	Judge	LawEnf	Prote Orders	Child PS	Voluntary	Other	Total
Amarillo	85	2	1	1	1	1	7	10	3	111
Austin	224	9	319	36	1	87	5	17	41	739
Bastrop	47	4	4	22	0	4	2	8	2	93
Beaumont	110	17	59	5	0	5	13	29	7	245
Brownsville	162	1	1	21	0	3	0	4	0	192
Corpus Christi	86	2	49	1	0	13	3	5	3	162
Dallas (COT)	218	1	10	0	1	9	2	0	1	242
Dallas (TFP)	218	0	53	30	0	94	35	22	33	485
Denton	130	2	0	8	0	9	5	8	1	163
El Paso	267	0	0	155	0	133	4	6	22	587
Fort Worth	40	0	4	43	0	12	1	20	0	120
Garland	129	1	0	32	0	0	4	7	0	173
Houston	267	3	1	98	0	1	16	57	0	443
Kerrville	43	2	4	14	0	0	1	12	2	78
Lubbock	66	10	11	6	0	0	1	2	0	96
Marble Falls	34	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
McAllen	227	7	0	102	0	0	6	23	11	376
Midland	25	2	1	25	0	31	7	14	1	106
Paris	66	3	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	83
Perryton	9	0	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	23

City	Probation	Parole	PreTrial	Judge	LawEnf	Prote Orders	Child PS	Voluntary	Other	Total
Plainview	20	1	2	3	0	12	9	3	2	52
Plano	87	0	0	7	1	0	15	16	14	140
San Angelo	62	0	4	0	0	2	4	4	1	77
San Antonio	280	25	0	65	2	0	28	39	71	510
Sherman	92	0	0	2	0	0	4	8	2	108
Stafford	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	33
Texarkana	23	2	18	15	0	0	11	9	0	78
Tyler	102	7	0	23	0	3	1	24	0	160
Victoria	42	1	3	8	0	0	0	12	0	60
Grand Total:	3191	103	561	729	7	422	187	371	219	5790



New Participants by Referral Source



<i>Probation:</i>	3191
<i>Parole</i>	103
<i>Pre-Trial Services</i>	561
<i>Judge</i>	729
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	7
<i>Protective Orders</i>	422
<i>Child Protective Services</i>	187
<i>Voluntary</i>	371
<i>Other</i>	219

Total New Participants: 5790

Attachment Three

Victim Contacts Made by 29 BIPPs in FY 2004



Victim Contacts

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Victim Contacts</i>
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	51
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	5
Family Crisis Center Men's Program	Bastrop	138
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	105
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	12
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	Corpus Christi	98
Challenges of Tomorrow	Dallas (COT)	80
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	1064
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	0
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	191
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	48
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	171
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	222
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	65
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	124
The Counseling Center	Marble Falls	71
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	144
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	55
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	83
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	72
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	4
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	135
NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	65
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	580
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	61
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	25
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	48
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	118
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	36

Total for all programs: 3871

Attachment Four

Rearrest Statistics

Rearrest Rates

27 BIPPs in Texas

Follow up data on participants who were active in FY 2000

COMPLETERS

data gathered in Jan., 2002

	Completers	Rearrested	Percentage
Rural	182	14	7.69%
Urban	2053	121	5.89%
Suburban	184	1	0.54%
TOTALS	2419	136	5.62%

NON-COMPLETERS

data gathered in Jan., 2002

Non-Completers	Rearrested	Percentage
130	12	9.23%
1532	190	12.40%
104	6	5.77%
1766	208	11.78%

COMPLETERS

data gathered in Jan., 2003

	Non-Completers	Rearrested	Percentage
Rural	182	21	11.54%
Urban	1308	84	6.42%
Suburban	184	4	2.17%
TOTALS	1674	109	6.51%

NON-COMPLETERS

data gathered in Jan., 2003

Non-Completers	Rearrested	Percentage
130	19	14.62%
1083	166	15.33%
104	6	5.77%
1317	191	14.50%

Attachment Five

**Summary of Other Contracted Activities
Performed During FY 2004**

Training and Technical Assistance

In Fiscal Year 2004 TCFV staff delivered nine training presentations on topics related to battering intervention and prevention programs. These presentations totaled 26.5 clock hours and the cumulative audience was 582 persons. Below is a listing of the locations and the sponsors of the presentations.

Sponsoring Organization	Location
Caldwell County Family Violence Task Force	Luling
Texas Council on Family Violence	Austin
Texas Department of Health	Austin
Texas Council on Family Violence	Round Rock
Florida Department of Children and Families	Orlando, Florida
Texas Council on Family Violence	Austin
Voces Unidas	Harlingen
Texas Council on Family Violence	South Padre Island
Texas Council on Family Violence	Austin

TCFV provided practitioners statewide with technical assistance by phone, fax, in person, and via e-mail during the year, responding to 476 requests for information or assistance. Quarterly accountings of these technical assistance activities were reported to TDCJ-CJAD throughout fiscal year 2004

Below is an accounting of the topics and numbers of requests technical assistance in that area.

Topic	Number of Requests
BIPP	427
Batterers	26
Trainings—BIPP	4
Men's Forum	19
Totals	476

Community Education Campaign

The statute that established the Battering Intervention and Prevention Project, Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 42.141, calls for the agency which contracts with TDCJ-CJAD (TCFV is the only agency ever to hold that contract) to conduct a "community education campaign".

There is only a small amount of money available for this campaign (less than \$40,000). During Fiscal Year 2004 community education campaign activities consisted of:

- Writing of three articles for issues of the *River*, newsletter of TCFV
- Interviews with Texas media outlets
- Reproduction of existing print materials related to family violence offenders
- Development and production of a new brochure aimed at encouraging men to talk to other men who may be abusive