

# **Annual Report**

**Battering Intervention  
and Prevention Project  
Fiscal Year 2005**

**by**

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**Prepared for**

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

## **The Battering Intervention and Prevention Project—Fiscal Year 2005**

**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 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, the Legislature provided some start-up funds to 15 battering intervention and prevention programs (BIPPs). By the 2006-2007 biennium, the number of programs had nearly 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 create 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 2005 statistics compiled from 27 BIPPs, 93.6% of participants were mandated to attend by various agencies, leaving only 6.4% attending voluntarily.

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 2005, TCFV fielded 67 such calls.

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 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. Even though this collaboration is still at a young stage, referrals from parole in FY '05 were up by 26.2% over the previous year.

Another way to understand the increase in need 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 5,231 batterers entering BIPPs in fiscal year 2005; yet law enforcement agencies reported to DPS that there were 182,087 family violence incidents.<sup>1</sup> In other words, only 2.9% 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 of BIPP services provided in fiscal year 2005 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 continued services plus an additional BIPP program using the current appropriation.<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, 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. Historically, BIPPs have funded their operations with about 25% of their budgets consisting of state money. Thus, they raise three quarters of their budgets locally.<sup>4</sup> During the same period, Texas spent an average of \$189.01 for each participant receiving BIPP services.<sup>5</sup> As a comparison, it

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<sup>1</sup> This figure is taken from the DPS document "Crime in Texas Annual Report 2004". This is the most recent report available.

<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 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 2004, while the BIPP number represents totals for fiscal year 2005; these two periods overlap slightly.

<sup>3</sup> This new program is in Killeen.

<sup>4</sup> The large majority of local funds come from participant fees. Other sources of local funding include United Way and contracts with criminal justice agencies.

<sup>5</sup> This figure is arrived at by calculating the amount of money distributed to BIPP programs in FY 2005 and dividing it by the Total Intakes as shown in Attachment One on the sheet labeled Intakes and New Participants.

costs the state \$5,281 to keep an inmate in prison for four months, the approximate length of a BIPP program.<sup>6</sup>

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 2005 was the 10th 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 in mind. In 1994, a committee consisting 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, TCFV and TDCJ-CJAD are engaged in another round of review and revision.

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 model for their own state efforts to enact standards.<sup>7</sup> Although not created with

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</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>). The Guidelines are downloaded about 50 times per month.



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 are required by contract in order to receive state funding.

In fiscal year 2005, there were 27 BIPPs in the state that received partial state funding and consequently were subject to audit by TCFV.<sup>8</sup> 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 2005, TCFV conducted 14 program audits along with two follow-up site visits. 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 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 several years ago. 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

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

dropped out or were dismissed for causes such as excessive absences). These two samples were checked against local arrest records for family violence-related offenses.<sup>9</sup>

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 2003<sup>10</sup>. 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.

### 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.

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<sup>9</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.

<sup>10</sup> Programs collected rearrest data on the same samples that were originally selected.

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 89.6% of offenders were male while, 6.4% were female.

In fiscal year 2005, 40.2% 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	3.0%	17.3%	21.0%	19.2%	14.9%	12.9%	6.3%	5.3%

Half of the BIPP participants in fiscal year 2005 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	28.8%	16.6%	52.2%	1.1%	1.3%

Highlights and explanations of FY 2005 statistics follow:

- Participant Services totaled 168,382 hours. This number is the total of hours spent in program activities (intake, group sessions, and individual sessions) by all participants in all 27 BIPPs.
- BIPPs made 3,153 contacts with the victims/partners of the 5,231 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 27 BIPPs was 59.50%, which was up slightly from 59.33% in FY '04. 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 and inquiries numbered 9,348. This includes those persons mandated to attend a BIPP program as well as those voluntary inquiries. Eventually, 5,231 batterers entered BIPPs during the fiscal year. Obviously, many of the referrals and inquiries never become participants in the BIPP program.
- BIPPs provided 146 training presentations for criminal justice system personnel in FY 2005. These presentations were about topics such as family violence in general, batterers specifically, and how BIPPs hold batterers accountable.
- BIPPs provided training presentations for 367 Community Supervision Officers in FY 2005. Many of these were specifically on the topic of BIPPs and Community Supervision and Corrections Departments working efficiently together.

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

Currently, Texas has a two-tiered system for dealing with family violence offenders. The 27 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 communities.

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 eight 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.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</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 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.



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. 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.

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.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> TCFV backed legislation in the 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature that would have established such a system. HB-2711 was approved by the House Corrections Committee.

## 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 2005, TDCJ-CJAD funding allowed for only 27 BIPP programs. These 27 BIPPs in 26 counties had satellite BIPP groups in an additional 15 counties. Thus, only 41 of 254 Texas counties had access to BIPP programs that meet the Guidelines required by TDCJ-CJAD. As stated in the Overview Section, 2.9% of family violence offenders entered qualified BIPP programs in fiscal year 2005.

"The Texas Domestic Violence Databook"<sup>13</sup> 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 needs 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"<sup>14</sup> 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 essential services of established BIPPs.

### B. Providing Qualified BIPPs Across the State

TDCJ-CJAD enacted the BIPP Guidelines as a set of parameters for operating batterer's 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.

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<sup>13</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.

<sup>14</sup> Access to Safety, Justice, and Opportunity: A Blueprint for Domestic Violence Interventions in Texas, Texas Council on Family Violence, Austin, 2002.

As documented in Section I, the 27 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 that 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 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 27 BIPPs During FY 2005**

*Referrals and Inquires from Potential Participants*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Only by CSCD</i>	<i>From All Other Sources</i>
NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	57	21
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	42	63
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	120	86
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	329	1403
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	112	32
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	337	495
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	78	143
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	321	136
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	118	27
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	236	158
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	121	111
Family Crisis Center Adult Violence Intervention	Bastrop	143	240
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	114	79
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	Corpus Christi	168	93
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	133	609
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	75	89
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	292	206
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	111	45
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	78	8
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	165	64
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	616	782
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	132	56
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	16	58
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	75	132
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	57	52
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	16	24
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	49	25
<b>Total for all programs:</b>		<b>4111</b>	<b>5237</b>
<b>Grand Total :</b>		<b>9348</b>	



## *Intakes and New Participants*

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Intakes</i>	<i>Total Inappropriate</i>	<i>Total New Participants</i>
Amarillo	98	1	97
Austin	843	3	840
Bastrop	141	58	83
Beaumont	182	0	182
Brownsville	131	0	131
Corpus Christi	112	0	112
Dallas (TFP)	581	131	450
Denton	140	1	139
El Paso	372	0	372
Fort Worth	105	0	105
Garland	159	4	155
Houston	479	0	479
Kerrville	96	25	71
Lubbock	78	2	76
McAllen	380	0	380
Midland	163	15	148
Paris	66	0	66
Perryton	27	0	27
Plainview	38	1	37
Plano	160	0	160
San Angelo	35	0	35
San Antonio	625	2	623
Sherman	70	0	70
Stafford	40	1	39
Texarkana	82	1	81
Tyler	217	9	208
Victoria	69	4	65
<i>Total for all Programs</i>	<b>5489</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>5231</b>





## *Participant Services*

<i>City</i>	<i>Group Meetings</i>	<i>Individual Sessions</i>	<i>Total Participant Hours</i>
Amarillo	276	6	2,911.00
Austin	1507	208	28,117.00
Bastrop	230	84	1,747.50
Beaumont	399	0	4,730.00
Brownsville	410	0	6,081.50
Corpus Christi	302	18	3,623.00
Dallas (TFP)	904	331	15,266.68
Denton	454	169	5,196.00
El Paso	856	0	16,760.00
Fort Worth	204	37	2,755.10
Garland	452	20	5,202.50
Houston	623	29	14,636.30
Kerrville	178	27	1,843.00
Lubbock	251	0	1,957.50
McAllen	532	4	5,445.00
Midland	276	36	3,568.00
Paris	177	1	2,508.00
Perryton	143	29	717.88
Plainview	102	3	758.50
Plano	357	36	5,664.00
San Angelo	155	0	1,640.00
San Antonio	739	178	20,791.00
Sherman	206	0	2,539.00
Stafford	308	10	1,051.00
Texarkana	229	1	3,661.00
Tyler	370	23	7,692.50
Victoria	118	70	1,519.50
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	<b>10,758.00</b>	<b>1,320.00</b>	<b>168,382.46</b>



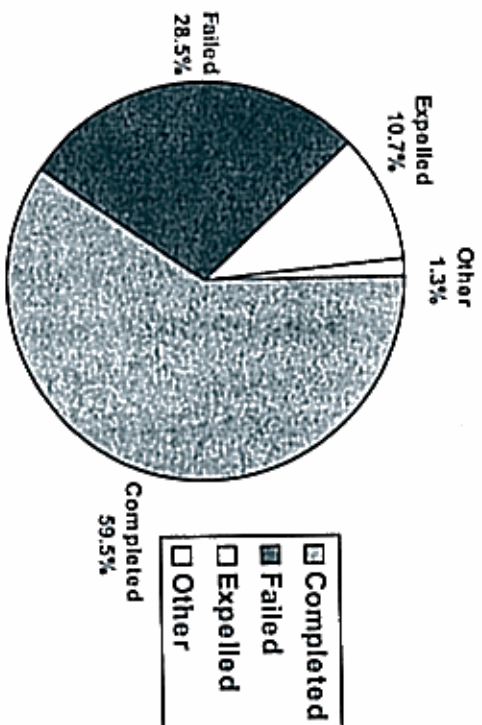
City	Completed	%	Failed	Expelled	Other	Total
Amarillo	75	62.50%	2	39	4	120
Austin	477	64.11%	235	2	30	744
Bastrop	46	54.12%	39	0	0	85
Beaumont	90	57.32%	65	2	0	157
Brownsville	119	76.28%	0	37	0	156
Corpus Christi	56	50.00%	51	5	0	112
Dallas (TFP)	314	67.24%	0	153	0	467
Denton	81	86.17%	0	13	0	94
El Paso	280	49.56%	281	0	4	565
Fort Worth	72	55.81%	43	14	0	129
Garland	121	60.50%	66	11	2	200
Houston	305	66.74%	148	2	2	457
Kerrville	24	38.10%	33	5	1	63
Lubbock	42	53.85%	27	7	2	78
McAllen	233	46.79%	197	68	0	498
Midland	44	34.92%	76	6	0	126
Paris	38	42.70%	48	2	1	89
Perryton	9	39.13%	8	6	0	23
Pfainview	13	52.00%	11	0	1	25
Plano	89	61.38%	5	49	2	145
San Angelo	50	69.44%	14	8	0	72
San Antonio	390	61.32%	136	92	18	636
Sherman	41	83.67%	6	2	0	49
Stafford	25	92.59%	0	2	0	27
Texarkana	44	50.00%	44	0	0	88
Tyler	135	72.58%	6	45	0	186
Victoria	27	50.00%	13	10	4	54
<b>Total for all Programs:</b>	<b>3240</b>	<b>59.50%</b>	<b>1554</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5445</b>



TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

## Exits

Completed:	3240
Failed	1554
Expelled	580
Other	71
Total Exits:	5445





*Training Totals*

<i>City</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Total Trainings</i>
Amarillo	Family Support Services BIPP	10
Austin	Family Violence Diversion Network	2
Bastrop	Family Crisis Center Adult Violence Intervention P	17
Beaumont	Violence Intervention and Education Program	0
Brownsville	Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	0
Corpus Christi	Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	0
Dallas (TFP)	The Family Place BIPP	9
Denton	Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	2
El Paso	Men's Counseling Center	4
Fort Worth	Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	0
Garland	New Beginning Center - BIPP	2
Houston	The PIVOT Project of AVDA	2
Kerrville	Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	36
Lubbock	Women's Protective Services-BIPP	2
McAllen	Women Together/Men Against Violence	2
Midland	Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	3
Paris	Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	0
Perryton	Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	2
Plainview	Hale County Crisis Center	4
Plano	Hope's Door BIPP	11
San Angelo	NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	3
San Antonio	Family Violence Prevention Services	6
Sherman	Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	0
Stafford	WCSI BIPP Program	0
Texarkana	Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	1
Tyler	Violence Intervention Network	23
Victoria	Mid-Coast Family Services	5

*Total for all Programs:* 146

*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	8	10	106
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	2	2.5	65
Family Crisis Center Adult Violence Intervention	Bastrop	2	1.5	15
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	0	0	0
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	0	0	0
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	Corpus Christi	0	0	0
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	0	0	0
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	0	0	0
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	0	0	0
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	0	0	0
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	0	0	0
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	1	2	2
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	13	14.5	23
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	2	6	20
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	1	1	16
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin	Midland	1	3	28
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	0	0	0
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	0	0	0
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	3	2	3
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	1	3	23
NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	1	1	12
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	2	4	29
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	0	0	0
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	0	0	0
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	1	1	12
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	5	3.75	13
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	0	0	0
<i>Grand Total:</i>		<b>43</b>	<b>55.25</b>	<b>367</b>

# **Attachment Two**

**Demographic Characteristics of Participants  
in 27 BIPPs During FY 2005**

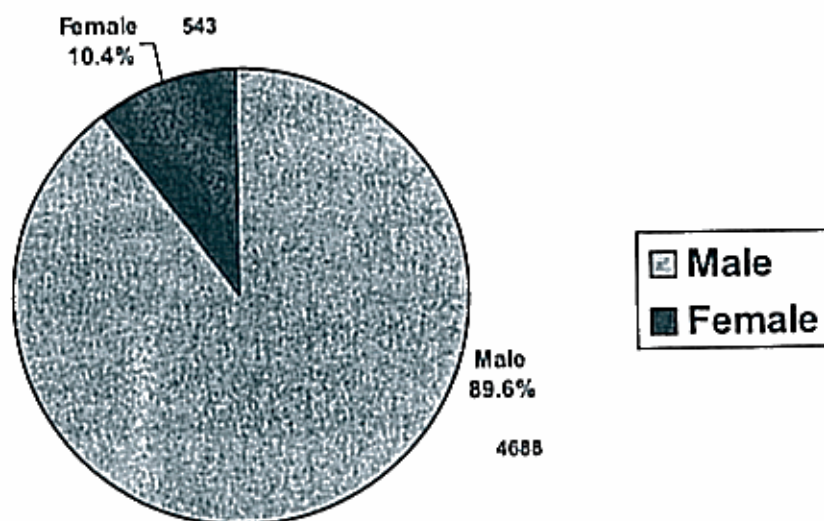




TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VOLENCE

## *Gender of New Participants*

<i>City</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Amarillo	80	17
Austin	660	180
Bastrop	70	13
Beaumont	145	37
Brownsville	128	3
Corpus Christi	103	9
Dallas (TFP)	406	44
Denton	127	12
El Paso	352	20
Fort Worth	79	26
Garland	141	14
Houston	467	12
Kerrville	64	7
Lubbock	76	0
McAllen	349	31
Midland	128	20
Paris	49	17
Perryton	21	6
Plainview	37	0
Plano	160	0
San Angelo	35	0
San Antonio	623	0
Sherman	56	14
Stafford	33	6
Texarkana	73	8
Tyler	170	38
Victoria	56	9
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	<b>4688</b>	<b>543</b>
<i>Grand Total :</i>	<b>5231</b>	



Male/Female New Participants for All Programs  
FY 2005

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TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

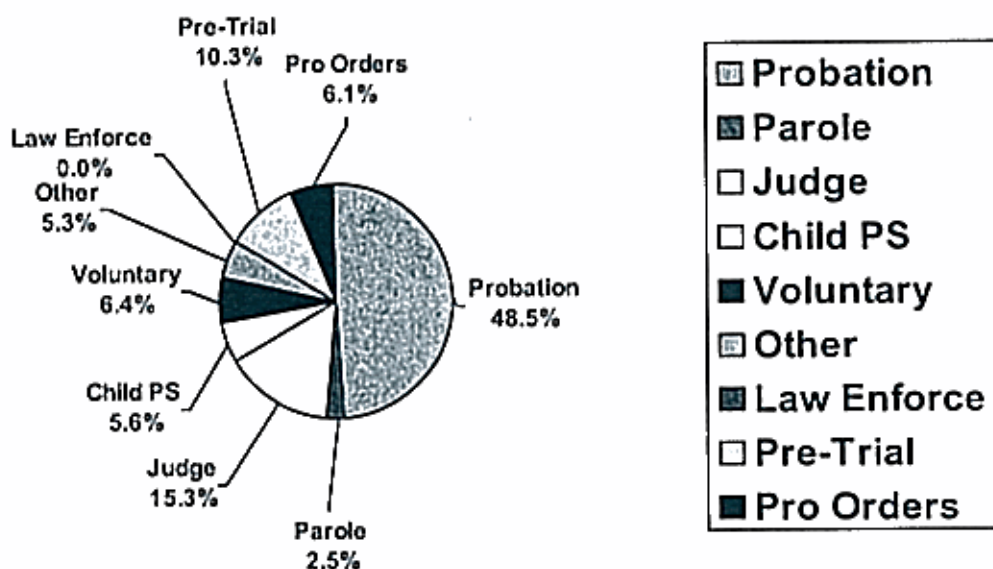
## *New Participants by Referral Source*

<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>
Amarillo	57	4	1	4	2	0	18	10	1	97
Austin	239	15	373	78	0	58	15	15	47	840
Bastrop	42	3	0	18	0	6	5	8	1	83
Beaumont	79	14	34	9	0	0	24	19	3	182
Brownsville	100	1	1	16	0	7	1	5	0	131
Corpus Christi	71	2	2	7	0	14	8	3	5	112
Dallas (TFP)	210	0	51	3	0	71	54	26	35	450
Denton	85	4	2	11	0	9	9	19	0	139
El Paso	121	1	4	105	0	85	12	25	19	372
Fort Worth	32	1	14	29	0	6	9	14	0	105
Garland	75	1	0	52	0	0	11	12	4	155
Houston	301	14	29	74	0	3	24	34	0	479
Kernville	46	9	0	9	0	0	1	4	2	71
Lubbock	52	4	1	3	0	6	5	1	4	76
McAllen	231	26	0	82	0	0	24	13	4	380
Midland	34	1	5	45	0	43	6	13	1	148
Paris	52	1	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	66
Perryton	10	0	3	7	1	1	1	3	1	27
Plainview	14	2	0	0	0	2	15	4	0	37
Plano	122	1	0	7	0	0	9	14	7	160

City	Probation	Parole	PreTrial	Judge	LawEnf	Prote Orders	Child PS	Voluntary	Other	Total
San Angelo	29	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	35
San Antonio	250	17	13	150	0	4	26	31	132	623
Sherman	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	70
Stafford	30	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	39
Texarkana	43	2	0	24	0	0	10	2	0	81
Tyler	120	3	3	53	0	2	1	23	3	208
Victoria	33	2	1	6	0	1	4	16	2	65
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>2538</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>5231</b>



## *New Participants by Referral Source*



<i>Probation:</i>	2538
<i>Parole</i>	130
<i>Pre-Trial Services</i>	537
<i>Judge</i>	800
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	3
<i>Protective Orders</i>	318
<i>Child Protective Services</i>	294
<i>Voluntary</i>	333
<i>Other</i>	278
<i>Total New Participants:</i>	5231



# **Attachment Three**

**Victim Contacts Made by 27 BIPPs During FY 2005**



## *Victim Contacts*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Victim Contacts</i>
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	53
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	8
Family Crisis Center Adult Violence Intervention Program	Bastrop	122
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	90
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	7
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	Corpus Christi	111
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	998
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	0
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	325
Women's Haven of Tarrant Co. BIPP	Fort Worth	73
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	158
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	221
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	77
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	20
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	120
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	46
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	39
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	87
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	1
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	65
NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	31
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	308
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	0
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	49
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	46
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	62
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	36

*Total for all programs: 3153*

# **Attachment Four**

## **Rearrest Statistics**

# Rearrest Rates

27 BIPPs in Texas

## COMPLETERS

data gathered in Jan., 2002

	Sample	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

Sample	Rearrested	Percentage
130	12	9.23%
1532	190	12.40%
104	6	5.77%
1766	208	11.78%

## COMPLETERS

data gathered in Jan., 2003

	Sample	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

Sample	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 2005**



## Training and Technical Assistance

In Fiscal Year 2005 TCFV staff funded by TDCJ-CJAD delivered eight training presentations on topics related to battering intervention and prevention programs. These presentations totaled 11.0 clock hours and the cumulative audience was 676 persons. Below is a listing of the locations and the sponsors of the presentations.

<b>Sponsoring Organization</b>	<b>Location</b>
Collin County Council on Family Violence	Plano
Austin Community College	Austin
Webb County Family Violence Task Force	Laredo
TCFV	Austin
University of Texas Law School	Austin
TCFV	San Antonio
TDCJ-CJAD	Austin

TCFV staff funded by TDCJ-CJAD provided practitioners statewide with technical assistance by phone, fax, in person, and via e-mail during the year, responding to 419 requests for information or assistance. Quarterly accountings of these technical assistance activities were reported to TDCJ-CJAD throughout fiscal year 2005

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

<b>BIPP Topic</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>
Audits	42
CJAD funding	47
Collaboration	25
Community Education	175
Materials and Information	112
Monthly Activity Reports	32
Program Operations	87
Other	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>419</b>

## 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 2005, community education campaign activities consisted of:

- Writing of three articles for issues of the *River*, statewide newsletter of TCFV
- Interviews with Texas media outlets
- Reproduction of existing print materials related to family violence offenders
- Conducting a meeting in Austin with wide representation of BIPPs from across the state which strategized about violence prevention activities