

# **Annual Report**

**Battering Intervention  
and Prevention Project  
Fiscal Year 2006**

by

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Prepared for

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice/  
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## **The Battering Intervention and Prevention Project—Fiscal Year 2006**

**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 (BIPP) 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 start-up funds to 15 battering intervention and prevention programs (BIPPs). By the 2006-2007 biennium, the number of programs had nearly doubled to 28<sup>1</sup>, covering major metropolitan areas as well as some 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 future victimization. That is what BIPPs do.

Battering Intervention and Prevention Programs 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 2006 statistics, 94.1% of participants were mandated to attend by various agencies, leaving only 5.9% attending voluntarily.

Communities all over Texas are seeking to establish BIPPs to help deal with the overwhelming problem of family violence. The 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 2006, TCFV provided information and consultation on 62 such calls.

In addition, the criminal justice system increasingly sees BIPPs as an important service. In FY 2006, local Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) referred 4,613 probationers to BIPPs. The Parole Division of the Texas Department of

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<sup>1</sup> Attachment One lists those 28 programs.

Criminal Justice (TDCJ) has initiated a 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 an early stage, referrals from parole in FY 2006 increased by 49.2% over the previous year.

The need for BIPP programs is further illustrated 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 5,214 batterers entering BIPPs in FY 2006; yet law enforcement agencies reported to DPS that there were 187,811 family violence incidents.<sup>2</sup> In other words, only 2.8% of family violence offenders represented by the DPS incident reports attended a qualified BIPP program.<sup>3</sup> Thus, it is apparent that the amount of BIPP services provided in FY 2006 was dramatically less than what is needed to address the scope of the problem.

BIPPs enhance victim safety by making contact with the victim/partner of the batterers in the program. These contacts via phone, letter, and sometimes in person, have three purposes. First, BIPPs are required to notify the victim/partner when the batterer enters and exits their program. This is vital information for safety planning purposes. Second, these contacts deliver information about resources available in the community such as protective orders, safe housing, crime victim compensation benefits, and supportive counseling. Third, when BIPPs contact a victim/partner by phone or in person this serves as a valuable check-in as to her safety. Attachment Five 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> In FY 2006, Texas spent an average of

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<sup>2</sup> This figure is taken from the DPS document "Uniform Crime Report 2005." This is the most recent report available.

<sup>3</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 the DPS numbers. It should be noted that the DPS statistic is for calendar year 2005, while the BIPP number represents totals for Fiscal Year 2006; these two periods overlap slightly.

<sup>4</sup> Almost all of local funds come from participant fees. A few BIPPs receive grants from United Way or have contracts with local criminal justice agencies.

\$176.60 for each participant receiving BIPP services.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

BIPPs help reduce recidivism and keep family violence offenders from re-entering the criminal justice system. Section II and Attachment Five explain a data collection project that shows that BIPPs in Texas help batterers avoid rearrest. Thus, BIPPs in Texas not only help rehabilitate and resocialize violent offenders, but 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.

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. However, programs for family violence offenders can only be as effective as the entire community's response; law enforcement, courts, BIPPs, churches, schools, and citizens must all work together.

## **I. BIPP Guidelines and Program Audits**

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 on September 1, 1995. After several years of implementation, these Guidelines were reviewed and revisions took effect on December 1, 1999. Currently, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) and TCFV are again collaborating to update and strengthen the Guidelines.

Fiscal Year 2006 marked the 11th year that programs operated under the BIPP Guidelines. These Guidelines ensure the effective and consistent delivery of services by TDCJ-CJAD-funded BIPP programs.

Victims, criminal justice agencies, and practitioners recognize the BIPP Guidelines as the measuring stick of quality in Texas for operating an intervention program for batterers. Although not created with legislation as in some other states, the BIPP Guidelines have

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<sup>5</sup> This figure is arrived at by calculating the amount of money distributed to BIPP programs in FY 2006 and dividing it by the Total Intakes as shown in Attachment Two on the sheet labeled Intakes and New Participants.

<sup>6</sup> According to TDCJ-Executive Services it cost \$44.01 per day in FY 2002 to incarcerate an individual in the Institutional Division (this was the most recent figure available). Multiplied by 120 days one arrives at the figure of \$5,281.

the sanction of state authority as they are published under the seal of TDCJ and compliance is required in order to receive state funding. In addition, ten states have sought Texas' BIPP Guidelines as a model for their own state efforts to enact standards.<sup>7</sup>

The contract between TDCJ-CJAD and TCFV requires that TCFV "report on each CJAD-funded BIPP during the biennium." Most BIPPs undergo an on-site program audit once during the biennium. However, current resources do not permit an on-site audit of every 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). TDCJ-CJAD and TCFV 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 an on-site audit during the biennium.

In FY 2006, TCFV conducted 10 program audits. 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 the program's Board of Directors, and TDCJ-CJAD.

## **II. Rearrest Rates**

In order to begin to assess the effectiveness of BIPP programs, TDCJ-CJAD and TCFV initiated a three-year data collection project in 2000. Each BIPP gathered information on two groups of male participants who were in their programs during FY 2000. First, a random sample was drawn of those men who completed the BIPP program. Another random sample was taken from those men who had failed to complete the program (they either dropped out or were dismissed for causes such as excessive absences or repeat violence). These two samples were checked against local arrest records for family violence-related offenses.<sup>8</sup>

Rearrest data collection began in early 2002. 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. The relevant percentages of rearrest documented were 11.8% for non-completers and only 5.6% for those who completed BIPPs.

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<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/pdf/guidelines.pdf>). The Guidelines are downloaded over 100 times per month.

<sup>8</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.

A second round of rearrest data was collected in early 2003 using the same samples of BIPP participants. Thus, this follow-up data counted the number of men rearrested within 2 ½ years after they had last attended a BIPP program. Once again, the resulting cumulative data showed that twice as many men who failed to complete were rearrested as those who completed the program (14.5% vs. 6.5%). Attachment Five provides more detail of the rearrest data collection project.

These findings likely 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. Most important, however, 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.

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 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 a statistical portrait of BIPPs in Texas. These totals and other statistical data can be found in Attachments Two and Three.

The numbers reflect the fact that family violence is overwhelmingly a male on female crime. Fewer than ten percent of batterers entering BIPPs in FY 2006 were female. The compiled reports indicate that 90.46% of offenders were male, while 9.54% were female.

In FY 2006, 38.9% 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**

<b>Age</b>	<b>17-19</b>	<b>20-24</b>	<b>25-29</b>	<b>30-34</b>	<b>35-39</b>	<b>40-45</b>	<b>46-50</b>	<b>51-up</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	3.1%	17.3%	21.3%	17.6%	15.2%	12.8%	6.9%	5.7%

Just over half of the BIPP participants in fiscal year 2006 were Hispanic. Table B shows distribution by race/ethnicity.

**Table B**  
**BIPP Participants by Race/Ethnicity**

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>African American</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	28.1%	16.4%	53.2%	1.5%	.8%

Highlights and explanations of FY 2006 statistics follow:

- In total, 28 BIPPs received 9,906 referrals and inquiries. This includes those persons mandated to attend a BIPP program as well as voluntary inquiries. Of this number, 5,875 batterers received intakes during the fiscal year and 5,214 eventually became participants. Many of the referrals and inquiries that do not lead to participation in the BIPP program are no-shows that were mandated to attend by probation or pursuant to other court orders.
- Participant Services totaled 167,302 hours. This number is the total of hours spent in program activities (intake, group sessions, and individual sessions) by all participants in all 28 BIPPs<sup>9</sup>.
- Collectively, BIPPs made 3,166 contacts with the victims/partners of the offenders in their groups. These contacts are in addition to required entrance and exit notifications. Since 5,214 batterers entered BIPPs in FY 2006, in effect many thousands more victim/partner contacts were made. These are not counted in our statistical category "Victim Contacts" because they are required.
- The average completion rate for the 28 BIPPs was 58.64%. The highest program had a rate of 94.6% while the lowest was 23.4%. 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 to attend and complete BIPP. Conversely, completion rates are lowest where local practices tend toward laxness and lack sanctions for non-compliance with court orders.
- BIPPs provided 137 training presentations for criminal justice system personnel in FY 2006. These presentations were on topics

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<sup>9</sup> 28 BIPPs were funded for the '06 – '07 biennium. However, one program (San Angelo) decided to forego their state allocation nine months into the two-year period. Therefore, there are only 27 BIPPs currently.

such as family violence dynamics, batterers, and how BIPPs hold batterers accountable.

- BIPPs provided training presentations for 505 Community Supervision Officers in FY 2006. Many of these were specifically on the topic of BIPPs and CSCDs working efficiently together.
- Reflecting a new collaboration between TDCJ-Parole Department and TCFV, the number of BIPP participants increased by 49.2% in FY 2006.

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

Currently, Texas has a de facto two-tiered system for dealing with family violence offenders. The 28 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 preliminary information from and about these second-tier programs. Many of these 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 on one Saturday for a total program of eight hours.

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>10</sup>

In addition, the two-tiered 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,

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<sup>10</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 are violent with 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.



counseling batterers requires 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.

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. Specifically, second tier programs are often cheaper because they are not 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.

Some jurisdictions offer offenders a choice of treatment program in the name of encouraging a diversity of providers. In reality, these jurisdictions offer offenders and their communities a false choice. The choice offered is not among equivalent programs but between a comprehensive rehabilitation program designed with victim safety in mind and a bare bones model.

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-tiered system. We propose 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<sup>11</sup>.

## **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 FY 2006, TDCJ-CJAD funding allowed for only 28 BIPP programs. These 28 BIPPs in 27 counties had satellite BIPP groups in an additional 19 counties. Thus, only 47 of 254 Texas counties had access to BIPP programs that meet the Guidelines required by TDCJ-CJAD. As stated in the Overview Section, 2.8% of family violence offenders entered qualified BIPP programs in FY 2006.

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<sup>11</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. Currently, TCFV supports bills filed for the 80<sup>th</sup> Legislature: SB-44 and HB-197.

“The Texas Domestic Violence Databook”<sup>12</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>13</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 and that the Legislature consider a slight increase in funding to support quality services through a system of accrediting additional BIPPs.**

## **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 28 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-tiered system described in Section IV.

The two-tiered 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 as well as the offenders themselves.

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,

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<sup>12</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>13</sup> Access to Safety, Justice, and Opportunity: A Blueprint for Domestic Violence Interventions in Texas, Texas Council on Family Violence, Austin, 2002.

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.

TDCJ-CJAD and TCFV agree that quality batterer intervention programming throughout the state that adheres to the BIPP Guidelines is essential. Therefore, **TCFV recommends that the Legislature create an accreditation system whereby all battering intervention programs meet the rigorous standards of the BIPP Guidelines.**

Further, we recommend that TDCJ-CJAD and TCFV work jointly to carry out research on BIPPs and other Texas programs that work with batterers as resources become available.

# **Attachment One**

**28 BIPPs Funded by TDCJ-CJAD  
During FY 2006 – 2007 Biennium**

## 28 BIPPs Funded for the FY 2006 – 2007 Biennium

City	County	Sponsoring Organization
Amarillo	Potter	Family Support Services
Austin	Travis	Life Works
Bastrop	Bastrop	Family Crisis Center
Beaumont	Jefferson	Family Services of Southeast Texas
Brownsville	Cameron	Friendship of Women
Corpus Christi	Nueces	Women's Shelter of South Texas
Dallas	Dallas	The Family Place
Denton	Denton	Denton County Friends of the Family
El Paso	El Paso	Center Against Family Violence
Fort Worth	Tarrant	SafeHaven of Tarrant County
Garland	Dallas	New Beginning Center
Houston	Harris	Aid to Victims of Domestic Abuse
Kerrville	Kerr	Hill Country Crisis Council
Killeen	Bell	Diversified Family Counseling, Inc.
Lubbock	Lubbock	Women's Protective Services
McAllen	Hidalgo	Women Together
Midland	Midland	Safe Place of the Permian Basin
Paris	Lamar	Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center
Perryton	Ochiltree	Panhandle Crisis Center
Plainview	Hale	Hale County Crisis Center
Plano	Collin	Hope's Door
San Angelo	Tom Green	New Directions
San Antonio	Bexar	Family Violence Prevention Services
Sherman	Grayson	Crisis Center
Stafford	Fort Bend	Wholistic Counseling Services, Inc.
Texarkana	Bowie	Domestic Violence Prevention
Tyler	Smith	East Texas Crisis Center
Victoria	Victoria	Mid-Coast Family Services

28 BIPPs were funded for the FY 2006 – 2007 biennium. The San Angelo program decided to forego their state allocation nine months into the two year period. Therefore, there are only 27 BIPPs currently.

# **Attachment Two**

**Services Provided by 28 BIPPs During FY 2006**



## *Referrals and Inquiries 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	3	17
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	41	68
Diversified Family Counseling, Inc.	Killeen	42	53
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	90	78
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	266	880
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	111	179
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	257	457
SafeHaven of Tarrant County - BIPP	Fort Worth	74	151
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	273	163
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	63	7
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	188	118
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	169	87
Family Crisis Center Adult Violence Intervention	Bastrop	171	254
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	49	60
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	Corpus Christi	186	151
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	397	996
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	65	85
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	573	396
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	88	23
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	36	14
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	152	70
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	919	565
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	215	75
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	9	38
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	78	177
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	51	51
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	14	39
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	33	41
<b>Total for all programs:</b>		<b>4613</b>	<b>5293</b>
<b>Grand Total :</b>		<b>9906</b>	



## *Intakes and New Participants*

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Intakes</i>	<i>Total Inappropriate</i>	<i>Total Readmitted</i>	<i>Total New Participants</i>
Amarillo	83	1	8	74
Austin	858	1	72	785
Bastrop	174	88	3	83
Beaumont	124	1	0	123
Brownsville	145	0	0	145
Corpus Christi	140	2	16	122
Dallas (TFP)	488	74	12	402
Denton	187	2	0	185
El Paso	461	5	84	372
Fort Worth	120	1	0	119
Garland	118	4	4	110
Houston	702	3	12	687
Kerrville	74	14	4	56
Killeen	44	3	1	40
Lubbock	79	1	13	65
McAllen	367	0	26	341
Midland	167	14	4	149
Paris	54	0	0	54
Perryton	25	1	1	23
Plainview	42	1	1	40
Plano	144	0	4	140
San Angelo	15	0	0	15
San Antonio	807	3	115	689
Sherman	39	0	1	38
Stafford	48	0	0	48
Texarkana	78	2	0	76
Tyler	239	47	1	191
Victoria	53	8	3	42
<b><i>Total for all Programs</i></b>	<b>5875</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>5214</b>





## *Participant Services*

<i>City</i>	<i>Group Meetings</i>	<i>Individual Sessions</i>	<i>Total Participant Hours</i>
Amarillo	219	1	1,859.50
Austin	1571	253	29,789.00
Bastrop	180	36	1,909.00
Beaumont	374	0	3,785.50
Brownsville	395	0	5,542.50
Corpus Christi	320	11	4,356.00
Dallas (TFP)	869	245	12,863.26
Denton	451	141	7,293.15
El Paso	687	0	11,118.00
Fort Worth	206	9	2,928.00
Garland	363	75	3,448.00
Houston	711	1	21,741.94
Kerrville	106	39	1,744.00
Killeen	51	8	1,011.00
Lubbock	259	0	2,274.00
McAllen	589	2	4,728.50
Midland	325	28	5,182.00
Paris	139	0	1,292.00
Perryton	164	36	821.75
Plainview	129	16	879.00
Plano	353	12	5,693.00
San Angelo	31	2	309.00
San Antonio	821	88	22,149.00
Sherman	192	0	2,072.50
Stafford	313	5	1,302.00
Texarkana	190	0	2,954.00
Tyler	415	13	7,077.00
Victoria	98	52	1,179.50
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	<b>10,521.00</b>	<b>1,073.00</b>	<b>167,302.10</b>

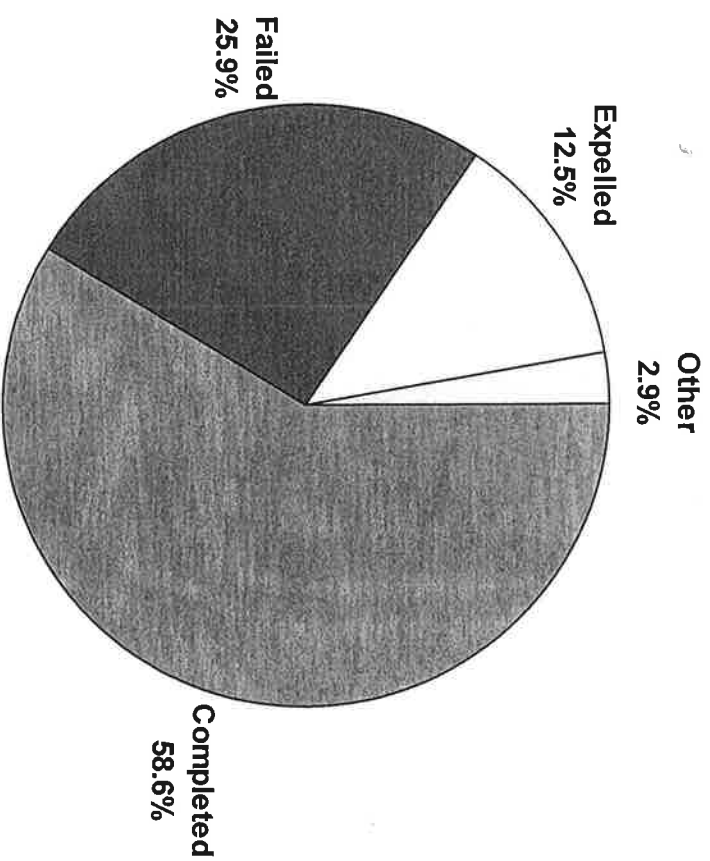


## *Exits*

<i>City</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Expelled</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amarillo	47	54.02%	2	37	1	87
Austin	493	56.93%	279	5	89	866
Bastrop	30	50.00%	28	1	1	60
Beaumont	63	55.26%	39	12	0	114
Brownsville	87	94.57%	0	5	0	92
Corpus Christi	56	47.46%	60	2	0	118
Dallas (TFP)	248	64.92%	0	122	12	382
Denton	87	78.38%	0	22	2	111
El Paso	125	33.24%	245	0	6	376
Fort Worth	79	49.69%	59	21	0	159
Garland	69	56.10%	8	40	6	123
Houston	420	69.88%	173	5	3	601
Kerrville	49	81.67%	8	3	0	60
Killeen	22	55.00%	4	10	4	40
Lubbock	45	52.94%	22	14	4	85
McAllen	213	61.74%	11	121	0	345
Midland	72	45.86%	85	0	0	157
Paris	22	23.40%	67	2	3	94
Perryton	14	46.67%	13	3	0	30
Plainview	8	25.81%	22	1	0	31
Plano	109	74.15%	6	32	0	147
San Angelo	7	46.67%	7	0	1	15
San Antonio	502	64.03%	170	99	13	784
Sherman	35	79.55%	0	9	0	44
Stafford	24	66.67%	8	4	0	36
Texarkana	37	46.84%	33	8	1	79
Tyler	105	57.38%	0	75	3	183
Victoria	26	45.61%	19	9	3	57
<b>Total for all Programs:</b>	<b>3094</b>	<b>58.64%</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>5276</b>

# Exits

Completed:	3094
Failed	1368
Expelled	662
Other	152
Total Exits:	5276





## *Training Totals*

<b>City</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Total Trainings</b>
Amarillo	Family Support Services BIPP	0
Austin	Family Violence Diversion Network	0
Bastrop	Family Crisis Center Adult Violence Intervention P	1
Beaumont	Violence Intervention and Education Program	0
Brownsville	Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	2
Corpus Christi	Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	6
Dallas (TFP)	The Family Place BIPP	12
Denton	Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	2
El Paso	Men's Counseling Center	22
Fort Worth	SafeHaven of Tarrant County - BIPP	1
Garland	New Beginning Center - BIPP	1
Houston	The PIVOT Project of AVDA	4
Kerrville	Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	5
Killeen	Diversified Family Counseling, Inc.	2
Lubbock	Women's Protective Services-BIPP	1
McAllen	Women Together/Men Against Violence	2
Midland	Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	0
Paris	Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	0
Perryton	Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	0
Plainview	Hale County Crisis Center	1
Plano	Hope's Door BIPP	8
San Angelo	NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	14
San Antonio	Family Violence Prevention Services	1
Sherman	Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	0
Stafford	WCSI BIPP Program	1
Texarkana	Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	2
Tyler	Violence Intervention Network	19
Victoria	Mid-Coast Family Services	30

***Total for all Programs: 137***

All BIPPs are required to offer trainings to "law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, community supervision officers, and others on the dynamics of family violence, treatment options, and program activities." In most communities these offers turn into the training events enumerated above. Of course, these offers are sometimes declined. That is the major reason why the training count of some of the BIPPs listed above stands at zero.



## *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	0	0	0
Family Crisis Center Adult Violence Intervention	Bastrop	0	0	0
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	4	4.5	21
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	4	15	101
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	0	0	0
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	1	2	21
SafeHaven of Tarrant County - BIPP	Fort Worth	1	2	22
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	1	1	1
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	4	10.5	90
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kerrville	3	2.5	41
Diversified Family Counseling, Inc.	Killeen	2	3	18
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	1	1	42
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	1	1.5	22
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin	Midland	0	0	0
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	0	0	0
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	0	0	0
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	0	0	0
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	0	0	0
NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	2	2	5
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	1	2	2
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	0	0	0
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	1	3	5
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	2	4	24
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	6	8	66
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	1	1	24
<b><i>Grand Total:</i></b>		<b>35</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>505</b>

# **Attachment Three**

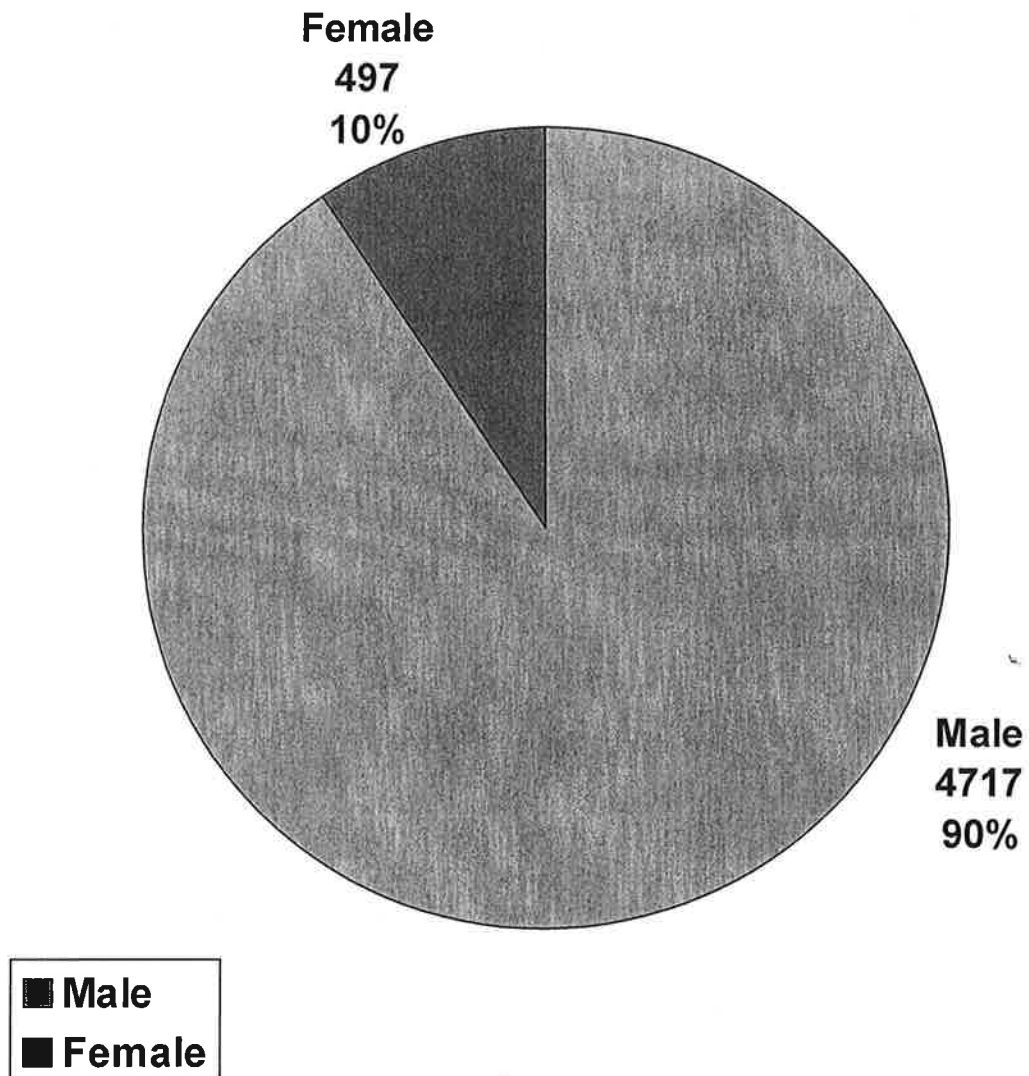
**Demographic Characteristics of Participants  
in 28 BIPPs During FY 2006**



## *Gender of New Participants*

<i>City</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Amarillo	63	11
Austin	611	174
Bastrop	79	4
Beaumont	96	27
Brownsville	139	6
Corpus Christi	115	7
Dallas (TFP)	373	29
Denton	175	10
El Paso	341	31
Fort Worth	99	20
Garland	100	10
Houston	649	38
Kerrville	56	0
Killeen	31	9
Lubbock	65	0
McAllen	300	41
Midland	134	15
Paris	45	9
Perryton	19	4
Plainview	40	0
Plano	136	4
San Angelo	15	0
San Antonio	689	0
Sherman	31	7
Stafford	38	10
Texarkana	69	7
Tyler	174	17
Victoria	35	7
<i>Total for all programs:</i>	<b>4717</b>	<b>497</b>
<i>Grand Total :</i>	<b>5214</b>	

**Texas Council On  
FAMILY VIOLENCE**



**Male/Female New Participants for All Programs  
FY 2006**

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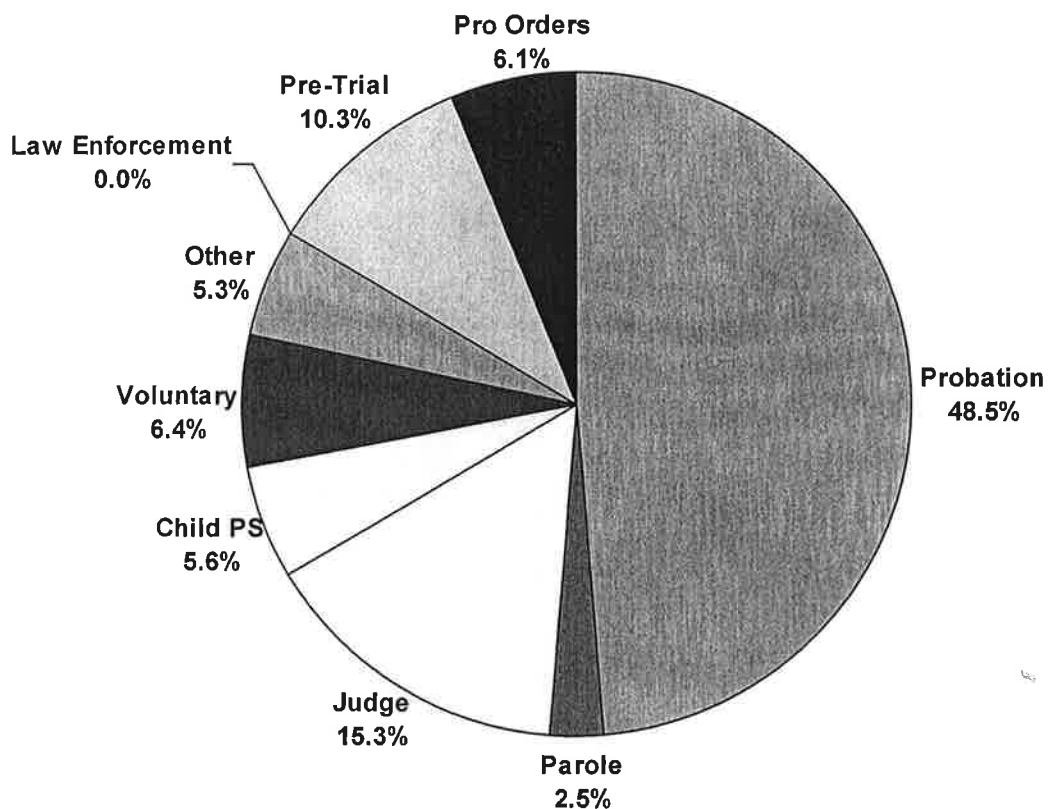
## *New Participants by Referral Source*

<i>City</i>	<i>Probation</i>	<i>Parole</i>	<i>PreTrial</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Law Enforcement</i>	<i>Protective Orders</i>	<i>Child PS</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amarillo	46	4	2	0	0	0	10	9	3	74
Austin	207	5	360	69	0	58	12	20	54	785
Bastrop	40	3	0	24	0	4	4	8	0	83
Beaumont	44	16	18	5	0	0	15	16	9	123
Brownsville	74	9	2	9	0	46	0	5	0	145
Corpus Christi	83	2	0	31	0	0	1	3	2	122
Dallas (TFP)	157	1	32	1	0	79	46	23	63	402
Denton	140	2	0	6	0	10	18	9	0	185
El Paso	167	1	7	112	0	47	2	27	9	372
Fort Worth	36	0	11	35	0	11	12	14	0	119
Garland	60	0	5	26	0	4	7	8	0	110
Houston	411	13	0	186	0	1	51	25	0	687
Kernville	40	3	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	56
Killeen	26	1	5	3	0	0	1	4	0	40
Lubbock	49	6	0	4	0	1	1	0	4	65
McAllen	211	35	1	54	0	0	23	15	2	341
Midland	17	1	1	74	0	40	5	11	0	149
Paris	36	0	0	2	0	2	2	12	0	54
Perryton	7	1	1	4	0	0	0	6	4	23

<i>City</i>	<i>Probation</i>	<i>Parole</i>	<i>PreTrial</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Law</i> <i>Enforcement</i>	<i>Protective</i> <i>Orders</i>	<i>Child PS</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Plainview	15	1	0	4	0	12	4	3	1	40
Plano	94	1	0	5	0	0	21	8	11	140
San Angelo	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	10	0	15
San Antonio	319	82	15	85	0	9	62	30	87	689
Sherman	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	38
Stafford	26	0	0	5	0	0	8	8	1	48
Texarkana	38	0	0	25	0	0	5	8	0	76
Tyler	124	7	1	37	0	4	2	15	1	191
Victoria	22	0	2	5	0	0	9	3	1	42
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>2525</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>5214</b>

## *New Participants by Referral Source*

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<i>Probation:</i>	2525
<i>Parole</i>	194
<i>Pre-Trial Services</i>	472
<i>Judge</i>	813
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	0
<i>Protective Orders</i>	329
<i>Child Protective Services</i>	322
<i>Voluntary</i>	307
<i>Other</i>	252

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<i>Total New Participants:</i>	5214
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# **Attachment Four**

**Victim Contacts Made by 28 BIPPs During FY 2006**



## *Victim Contacts*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Victim Contacts</i>
Family Support Services BIPP	Amarillo	102
Family Violence Diversion Network	Austin	8
Family Crisis Center Adult Violence Intervention Program	Bastrop	112
Violence Intervention and Education Program	Beaumont	98
Friendship of Women, Inc /BIPP	Brownsville	36
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program	Corpus Christi	248
The Family Place BIPP	Dallas (TFP)	910
Denton County Friends of the Family BIPP	Denton	13
Men's Counseling Center	El Paso	289
SafeHaven of Tarrant County - BIPP	Fort Worth	88
New Beginning Center - BIPP	Garland	67
The PIVOT Project of AVDA	Houston	140
Hill Country Crisis Council - Focus	Kernville	65
Diversified Family Counseling, Inc.	Killeen	29
Women's Protective Services-BIPP	Lubbock	52
Women Together/Men Against Violence	McAllen	120
Project ADAM (Safe Place of the Permian Basin)	Midland	88
Family Haven Crisis & Resource Center BIPP	Paris	48
Panhandle Crisis Center BIPP	Perryton	124
Hale County Crisis Center	Plainview	12
Hope's Door BIPP	Plano	37
NewBridge Family Shelter/New Directions	San Angelo	5
Family Violence Prevention Services	San Antonio	140
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)	Sherman	24
WCSI BIPP Program	Stafford	18
Domestic Violence Prevention BIPP	Texarkana	65
Violence Intervention Network	Tyler	173
Mid-Coast Family Services	Victoria	55

All BIPPs are required to "notify" every victim/partner when a batterer enters or exits their program. They are not mandated to make victim contacts beyond this. Though vitally important, these mandatory contacts are not counted in this category precisely because they are required. Victim contacts enumerated here are those made in addition to the required entrance and exit notifications.

***Total for all programs: 3166***

# **Attachment Five**

## **Rearrest Statistics**

# Rearrest Rates

27 BIPPs in Texas

Data Gathered in January, 2002

## COMPLETERS

	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

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

Data Gathered in January, 2003

## COMPLETERS

	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

	Sample	Rearrested	Percentage
	130	19	14.62%
	1083	166	15.33%
	104	6	5.77%
	1317	191	14.50%

# **Attachment Six**

**Summary of Other Contracted Activities  
Performed During FY 2006**



## Training and Technical Assistance

In Fiscal Year 2006 TCFV staff funded by TDCJ-CJAD delivered 18 training presentations on topics related to battering intervention and prevention programs. These presentations totaled 24.25 clock hours and the cumulative audience was 1,503 persons. Below is a partial listing of the sponsors of the presentations, locations, and numbers in attendance.

<b>Sponsoring Organization</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Audience</b>
Caldwell County Family Violence Task Force	Lockhart	145
Batterer Intervention Services Coalition of Michigan	Detroit	540
Webb County Family Violence Task Force	Laredo	326
Texas Council on Family Violence	Lubbock	19
University of Texas Law School	Austin	12
El Paso Domestic Violence Coalition	El Paso	23
TDCJ-CJAD	Austin	58
TDCJ-Parole Department	Austin	22
Family Crisis Center	Harlingen	165
Texas Council on Family Violence	Corpus Christi	21

TCFV staff provided practitioners statewide with technical assistance by phone, fax, in person, and via e-mail during the year, responding to 480 requests for information or assistance. Quarterly accountings of these technical assistance activities were reported to TDCJ-CJAD throughout fiscal year 2006.

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	45
CJAD funding	5
Collaboration	33
Community Education	12
Materials and Information	123
Monthly Activity Reports	47
Program Operations	72
TCFV trainings related to BIPP	66
Other	66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>480</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 2006, 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 three-meeting Prevention Committee in Austin that explored ideas and strategized about violence prevention activities
- Conducting four training sessions around the state to pilot the *Dedication* curriculum, which will be used to provide initial training for staff of BIPPs