Safety Intervention Services

FY 2016 Community Impact Report

Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service

Research & Planning Division

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TRAVIS COUNTY
HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES & VETERANS SERVICE

PURPOSE

Who we are:

A Department of Travis County that serves the community under the guidance of the Commissioner's Court

What we do:

Address community needs through internal and external investments and services

What we strive to accomplish:

Maximize quality of life for all people in Travis County

- Protect vulnerable populations
- Invest in social and economic well-being
- Promote healthy living: physical, behavioral, and environmental
- Build a shared understanding of our community

VALUES

We value helping people.

- We provide accessible, person-centered services with respect and care.
- We work to empower people through our service to them, always honoring the strengths and differences of the individuals and families of Travis County.

We value the accountability and integrity of our staff.

- We value the diversity of our staff and the experience each of us brings to TCHHS/VS.
- We honor our collective service to the public, including the careful stewardship of public funds.
- We value the quality services we provide to the community in a spirit of shared responsibility.

We value cooperation and collaboration in the community at large and within TCHHS/VS.

- We are interdependent and connected.
- We treat one another with respect and value effective communication and teamwork.
- We honor our partners in the community and engage with them to more efficiently and effectively serve our clients.

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Introduction

The Travis County Commissioners Court, through Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department (TCHHS/VS), annually invests over $18.8 million in community-based social service programs. These Department investments align with and supplement our direct services to meet the needs of local residents. Community-based organizations are frequently geographically and culturally embedded in the communities they serve and are often best positioned to provide needed services.

Purpose of Report

The annual Community Impact Report provides an overview of TCHHS/VS investments in health and human services. The *FY 2016 Community Impact Report* offers highlights of community conditions most pertinent to the services purchased, and details investment, programmatic, and performance information on the Department's social service contracts. This information allows policy makers, program managers, and others to better understand these investments, recognize accomplishments, identify areas for improvement, disseminate lessons learned, and highlight areas warranting further research.

Organization of Report

This report addresses nine issue areas—Access to Basic Supports, Behavioral Health, Child and Youth Development, Housing Continuum, Planning and Evaluation, Public Health, Safety Intervention Services, Supportive Services for Community Living, and Workforce Development—as well as a pilot project under Holistic Family Services. The Investment Overview summarizes information from all nine issue areas and the pilot project. Each issue area section begins with community conditions information and then provides performance highlights about the programs within that issue area. Each program is classified into the issue area most closely aligned to its goals and objectives.

Although this report highlights community conditions for individual issue areas separately, each issue area must be considered in a broader context. Community conditions related to a single issue area may have similar or related root causes and broad-level consequences. Current economic conditions also have a global impact on community conditions.

This report provides detailed information about each program covered by an issue area, including an overview of program goals, services provided, eligibility criteria, and funding. Also captured are each program's performance results, compared to its contractual performance goals, and explanations of notable variance (+/- 10%) between the performance results and goals.

Notes on Methodology

Community conditions discussed in this report reflect the most recent information available at the time of writing. The majority of the social service contracts included in the report followed a fiscal year calendar (October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016) unless otherwise noted. Program and performance highlights are drawn from contracts and reports provided by contracted service providers. Estimates from the American Community Survey have been tested at a 90% confidence level for reliability. In some cases, all noted, estimates were unreliable due to small sample sizes.

Considerations When Reading This Report

Performance results provide only a starting point for understanding the impact of these programs. These summary statistics are not necessarily an indication of the programs' overall performance, but rather a snapshot of their performance over a one-year period. Within these reports, service providers offer explanations for variance in performance, which provides context and meaning to summary results.

Performance results do not reflect programs' full value to and impact on the community. Therefore, it is important to keep the following considerations in mind when reviewing program performance.

Readers should use caution when comparing output and outcome results across programs, as participant characteristics can significantly influence a given program's performance goals and results. For example, performance results may be lower for programs with clients who face considerable challenges (e.g., serious mental illness or addiction issues) and have little social support.

Factors beyond the program's control may also impact the program's performance. For example, the relative scarcity or abundance of jobs in the local economy will impact client employment rates for a workforce development program, regardless of the quality of training and support provided. Without controlling for these factors, the true impact or efficacy of the program on outcomes cannot be discerned.

Readers should also use caution when examining outcome results for programs with less than 30 clients, in which the outcome of just a few clients can greatly affect the program's total outcome result. In these instances, examining percentages may be less helpful than examining raw numbers.

Finally, this report captures a selection of performance measures, which may not reflect the program's full impact on participants and their families, peers, and neighborhood. Performance measures may not all be equal in importance or value to the community.

Community Conditions

Safety Intervention Services Goals and Services

Programs and services within this issue area promote the safety and well-being of individuals, families, and communities that have experienced victimization, loss, and/or harm. The focus of these programs/services include: services and interventions for individuals and families who are victims of or committed an act of domestic violence, abuse, and/or neglect of a child; trauma informed services to promote healing and resilience; advocacy for victims of crimes and/or abuse/neglect; restorative justice services; and reintegration services for youth and adult offenders.

Highlights of Community Conditions

Travis County invests in a continuum of services for individuals who are impacted or potentially impacted by crime. This encompasses a variety of services for marginalized populations who are more vulnerable to crime, individuals and families who experience crime, and individuals who commit crime. Crime and its effects have serious social and economic implications for a community.[1] In addition to increased fear, isolation, and decreased participation in community life, the damaging effects of crime on a community creates conditions that perpetuate more crime.[2] Victimization and offending are often seen as two distinct components of crime, yet research suggests that there is a strong, patterned relationship between victimization and criminal behavior among both males and females.[3,4] In the United States, criminal offenses are disproportionately committed by males—including violent crimes—and young people age 16 to 24 experience the most crime both in terms of victimization and offending.[5] Individuals who experience crime incur loss and often emotional trauma.[6] Community and social services can address the needs of those experiencing crime, as well as in preventing future acts of crime.

Prevalence and Types of Crime

In 2015, there were more than 888,000 incidents of crime reported in Texas, which was a 2.8% decrease compared to 2014 (913,403 incidents reported).[7] The majority (775,392) of 2015 reports were property

crime, and 13% (112,763) considered violent crime.[8,a] Reports of rape increased by 6.5% compared to 2014,[b] and firearms were used in the majority (73%) of all murders reported.[9] In addition to the more than 888,000 incidents of crime reported in Texas, there were also 285 human trafficking offenses reported in 2015.[10,c] In Travis County, there were 45,640 total offenses reported in 2015 (compared with 48,082 in 2014).[11] Of those, 6,147 resulted in arrests.[12] The majority (74%) of reported murders resulted in an arrest and 41% of assault reports resulted in an arrest.[13] Only 4% of reports of rape resulted in an arrest (compared with 2% in 2014).[14]

Crime Reporting and Arrests
Travis County, 2015

Offense Type	*Number of Offenses*	*Number of Arrests*	*Arrest Rate*
Violent Crimes			
Murder*	27	20	74%
Rape**	598	21	4%
Robbery	1,032	293	28%
Assault	2,657	1,083	41%
Property Crimes			
Burglary	6,154	638	10%
Larceny	32,558	4,045	12%
Auto Theft	2,614	47	2%
Total	45,640	6,147	13%

* Includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter. This includes any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders are not included.
**For 2014, the Rape definition was redefined by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as: "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." This redefinition will cause a significant increase in the number of Rapes to be reported in 2015, when compared to data prior to 2014. Statistics reported in this crime category include assaults to commit rape; however, statutory rape (rape against an individual under the age of consent) is excluded.
Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2016
Source data: The Texas Crime Report for 2015, Texas Department of Public Safety

The number of crimes reported may vastly underrepresent the number of crimes committed, as many crimes go unreported. In the U.S., more than one-half (54%) of all violent crimes go unreported to the

a Property crime includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Violent crime involves the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and the victim and includes murder (including non-negligent manslaughter), rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

b In 2014, the Rape definition was redefined by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as: "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." This redefinition has caused a significant increase in the number of Rapes reported in 2014 and 2015, when compared to reports prior to 2014. Statistics reported in this crime category include assaults to commit rape; however, statutory rape (rape against an individual under the age of consent) is excluded.

c Information on human trafficking (commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude) has not previously been included in the Crime in Texas report. The number of reported offenses of human trafficking is collected but not included in the Crime index.

police.[15,d] For certain types of violent crimes, that proportion can be even higher: it is estimated that 68% of rape and sexual assaults go unreported.[16] There are several reasons a crime may not be reported, including fear of reprisal, the perception that police could or would not do anything to help, and the belief that the crime was a personal issue or not important enough to report.[17]

Populations Vulnerable to Crime

Women

While males disproportionately commit criminal offenses, there are particular crimes, such as intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking, which are predominately committed by males against females.[18] In the United States, more than one-third (35%) of women have already experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner,[19] and one-in-five women will be raped at some point in their lives.[20] The vast majority (91%) of victims[e] of rape and sexual assault are female,[21] and women are between 90% and 95% more likely to experience domestic violence than men.[22] Females between the ages of 18 and 24 are most commonly abused by an intimate partner,[23] and college women within that age range are three times more likely than women in general to experience sexual violence (non-college enrolled women of the same age are four times more likely than women in general to experience sexual violence).[24] In Travis County, females in this age group comprise approximately 10%[f] of the female population.[25] Nonfatal intimate partner violence often involves unmarried couples, whereas most intimate partner homicides involve spouses or ex-spouses.[26] In 2015, 158 women were killed in Texas by an intimate partner – a 20% increase over 2014.[27] Four of the women killed resided in Travis County (in 2014, two Travis County women were killed by an intimate partner).[28]

SafePlace, a community-based organization in Travis County that provides a wide range of services for individuals and families who have experienced sexual and domestic violence, reported serving 5,296 clients in 2015, 626 of whom were residential clients living in the shelter.[29] More than three-quarters (77%) of clients served were female.[30] Of those served, 55% experienced domestic violence, 13% experienced

d Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victim Survey is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.

e The language used to describe someone who has experienced abuse, neglect, sexual assault, or any other type of violent victimization is complex. Historically, the term "victim" has been used by law enforcement. In the past several decades, social service providers and advocates have pushed for the term "survivor" for those who have not died as a result of abuse or neglect, because it is considered more empowering than "victim." For the purposes of this report, the term "survivor" will be used in all cases except in the following instances: when an individual has died as a result of the abuse or neglect; when "victim" is the term used by the source data; when it is unclear whether fatalities are included within the data point; and when "victim" is part of a source name.

f This proportion may be an under representation of 18-24 year-old females in Travis County as a result of the number of colleges and universities within the county. Individual responses to the American Community Survey may vary depending on whether a school or permanent address was listed as their place of residence.

sexual assault, 24% experienced both, and 7% were receiving services focused on abuse prevention.[31]

Children and Youth

Many children and youth are regularly exposed to physical and emotional violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods.[32] Every day in the United States, 1,900 children become victims and four children will die from abuse and neglect.[33] More than 15 million children are exposed to domestic violence each year, and one-in-four girls, and one-in-six boys, are sexually abused before the age of 18.[34] In Texas, there were 274,448 reports of alleged abuse/neglect reported in 2015 (an 8% increase in reporting compared to 2014, in which there were 254,276 reports).[35,g] In Travis County, there were 13,244 intakes alleging abuse/neglect, involving 12,354 alleged victims, with the majority of those cases (82%) assigned for investigation.[36] While 10,818 reports of child abuse/neglect were assigned for investigation, 7,701 investigations were completed. Of those completed, 1,618 (21%) resulted in a confirmed case of abuse/neglect, resulting in 2,495 confirmed victims and 595 children removed from the home.[37,h] Post-investigation services were provided to 1,538 of the victims.[38] Hispanic children comprised the largest share (58%) of confirmed victims, while one-fifth (20%) were African American, and 18% were Anglo.[39,i,j]

g By comparison, the overall child population in Texas increased 1% from 2014 to 2015.

h The remaining cases were either ruled out, unable to be determined or unable to be completed.

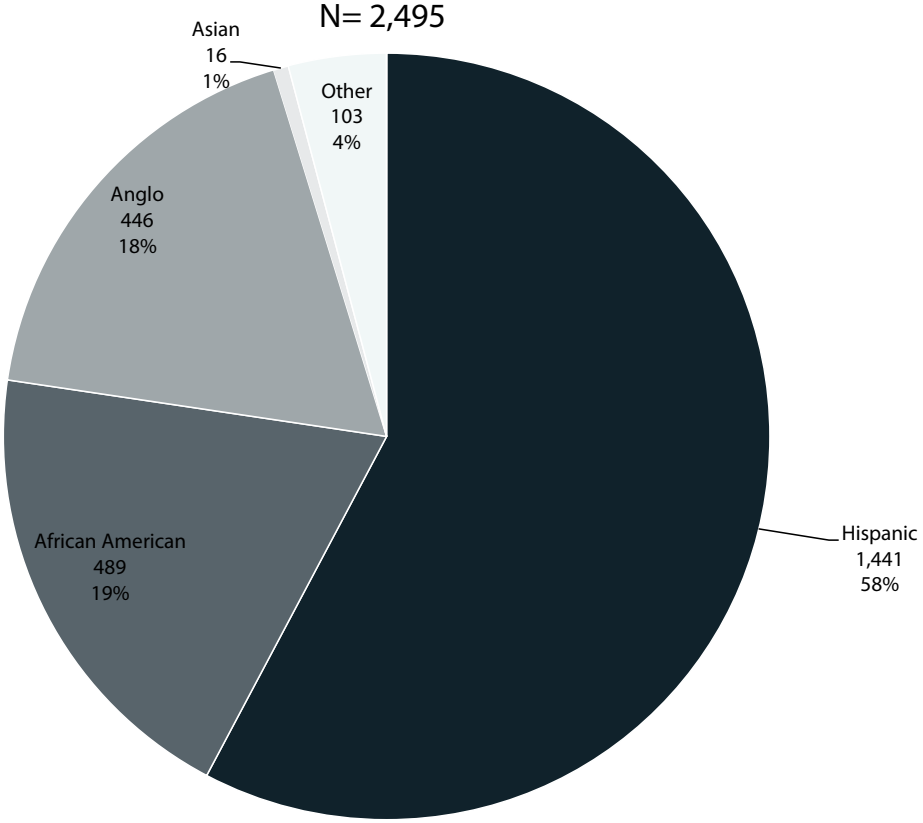
i As recommended by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to ensure consistency across all HHSC agencies, in 2012, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) adopted the HHSC methodology on how to categorize race and ethnicity. As a result, data by race/ethnicity in and after 2012 is not directly comparable to race/ethnicity data in and before 2011.

j Compared to the general child population in Travis County, where Hispanic children comprise 48%, African American children comprise 8%, and 35% of children are Anglo.

Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect by Race/Ethnicity

Travis County, 2015

N= 2,495



Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2016
Source data: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2015 Data Book
*Other includes children not categorized as Hispanic, Anglo, African American, Asian, or Native American.
Note: There were no Native American confirmed victims of abuse/neglect in Travis County.

Child fatalities are the most catastrophic consequence of abuse and neglect:[40] 171 children died in Texas as a result of abuse/neglect, compared to 151 child fatalities in 2014.[41] Two of the 171 children who died in 2015 resided in Travis County (compared to 9 Travis County children who died in 2014).[42,k,l]

Children and youth exposed to violence are more likely to attempt suicide, abuse drugs and alcohol, run away, and commit sexual assault crimes.[43] Men exposed to physical, sexual, and/or domestic violence as children are nearly four times more likely than their peers to commit domestic violence as adults.[44] According to the National Center for Victims of Crime, the majority of children and adolescents have experienced some form of physical assault in their lifetimes, particularly teenagers who experience high levels of assault, maltreatment, and property victimization.[45] Prevention and intervention services can help stop the cycle of violence.

k Includes child fatalities investigated and confirmed by Child Protective Services, Adult Protective Services, Child Day Care Licensing, and Residential Child Care Licensing.

l Fatality Counts were frozen on 2/1/2016 and does not include corrections or updates, if any, that may subsequently be made to DFPS data.

Immigrants

As a group, immigrants tend to be at disproportionately higher risk for certain crimes, including robbery, homicide, human trafficking, and family violence.[46] Immigrant workers, particularly those who are undocumented, are at a higher risk for experiencing wage theft, intimidation, and unsafe working conditions.[47] Recently arrived immigrants are considered at higher risk of victimization from homicide and robbery.[48] Immigrant women in particular seem to experience high rates of family violence.[49]

The challenges and isolation experienced by survivors of abuse and neglect are often amplified for the immigrant population.[50] Many immigrants are not aware of laws and resources that may protect and help them, and some immigrants are unaware that certain crimes, like domestic violence, are a crime.[51] Language barriers, cultural and/or religious beliefs, and a lack of documentation may also deter or prevent an immigrant survivor from seeking help.[52] The perception of law enforcement and the legal system—particularly for undocumented immigrants who fear deportation, and also for refugees and asylum seekers—may prevent immigrants not only from seeking services but also from reporting crimes to the police.[53] The threat of deportation is often a fear tactic used by abusers to exert power and control over an individual.[54] The compounding effect of so many barriers can create a huge sense of isolation for immigrant survivors.[55] Survivors who are immigrants, particularly those with limited English proficiency, represent a population in Texas that is vastly underserved.[56]

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgendered Individuals

In addition to immigrant survivors, members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community are also an underserved community in Texas.[57] In a recent survey of service providers across Texas, programs noted that despite a willingness to serve the LGBT community, several barriers—such as lack of outreach within the LGBT community, the difficulty of identifying survivors and abusers in same-sex relationships, and homophobia among other shelter clients and within the larger community—precluded service provision.[58] In cases of intimate partner violence, an abuser can use the threat of exposure to exploit and control an individual who wishes to keep his or her sexual orientation or gender identity confidential.[59] Service providers also report that protecting the confidentiality of a survivor's sexual orientation or gender identity is crucial since other clients can discriminate against the survivor, causing further victimization and harm.[60]

Members of the LGBT community are also much more likely than the general population, or any other minority group in the United States, to be victimized by violent hate crime.[61] Often, hate crimes against LGBT individuals are not reported because the survivor doesn't want his or her identity as LGBT to be identified in a police report.[62]

Persons with Disabilities

Compared to the general population, persons with disabilities are victimized by crime at much higher rates.[63] It estimated that people with developmental disabilities are 4 to 10 times more likely to experience crime than the general population.[64] They are also more likely to be re-victimized by the same person, yet more than one-half do not seek assistance from the legal, criminal, or social service systems.[65] Their rate of crime reporting is lower than that of the general population, often because of the nature of the survivors' disabilities.[66] Some survivors are not aware that a crime was committed against them, or they may be intimidated by the reporting process.[67] When the abuser is an intimate partner or someone close to the individual, seeking help can be very difficult for the survivor.[68] People with disabilities are victimized by people they know more often than individuals without disabilities,[69] and often those crimes are perpetrated by a family member or person working in disability-related fields, such as a nurse or caregiver.[70] Many survivor-serving providers across the country report low rates of serving survivors with disabilities, which can be attributed to the low levels of reporting and seeking help.[71]

Services

Services that address crime and its effects on individuals, families, and the community fall along a wide spectrum that includes prevention education, healing and basic needs, legal advocacy, restorative justice, and reintegration services. Many service providers are working to prevent and end violence by addressing social factors that influence perpetration and victimization.[72]

Trauma-Informed Services

Exposure to traumatic experiences, such as physical or sexual abuse, neglect, family or community violence, and/or exploitation can place great stress on an individual, as well as lead to further stress, such as separation from family, friends, and community, and uncertainty about what the future holds.[73] Trauma-informed services are rooted in an understanding of the causes and effects of traumatic experiences, utilize practices that support recovery, and treat more than the symptoms of trauma (such as mental health disorders or behavioral problems).[74] Trauma-informed services involve all stakeholders – including caseworkers, service providers, judges, and family members – in the healing process, to increase awareness, reduce barriers and connect resources in order to effectively serve individuals and achieve greater outcomes for those individuals.[75]

Basic Services

Basic services and concrete resources such as rent deposits or childcare services often do not exist or are substantially insufficient for victims experiencing abuse.[76] The inability to meet basic needs is often the primary reason victims stay with or return to their abuser.[77] The void of essential services is even more critical for undocumented immigrants or immigrants with legal status who are no longer eligible for various types of assistance.[78] In a recent survey, family violence service providers across the state indicated that a lack of transportation, housing, shelter, child care, counseling services, funding, and staff are major challenges in effectively serving their communities.[79]

Legal & Advocacy Services

The high demand for legal services, combined with the underfunding of legal aid programs and the complexities of the various legal systems, means that many individuals impacted by crime, particularly those who are most vulnerable, such as immigrant and low-income individuals, are denied access to services due to lack of capacity or affordability.[80] This presents a major barrier to safety for victims experiencing family violence.[81] Vulnerable populations, such as children and immigrant women, often do not have access to legal representation, whether licensed attorneys, Board of Immigration accredited representatives, or court-appointed legal advocates.

Advocates are trained professionals who provide assistance to and advocacy for victims of crime so that their interests are represented in determining the best options in the aftermath of a crime.[82] Services include court accompaniment, assistance with victim impact statements and legal forms, referrals to community resources, information sharing regarding systems and cases, as well as acting as liaison between the individual or family and the various systems.[83] Legal representation and advocacy help individuals and families facing barriers to obtaining adequate legal counsel to protect their rights, advance their interests, and ensure their needs are met.[84]

Restorative Justice Services

Restorative Justice frames crime as a violation of people and human relationships, rather than a violation of the law, and seeks to repair the harm that was caused.[85,86] It is an approach to justice that seeks resolution through healing, reparation, reintegration, and prevention of future harm by engaging all parties affected by the crime.[87] It aims to hold the offender accountable for his or her actions while allowing those affected by the crime—the victim(s), offender, family, and community—to identify and address their needs in the wake of the crime.[88] It gives those harmed by a criminal act the opportunity to be involved in the response to the crime, to engage in dialogue, and to create mutually beneficial solutions.[89] Research shows that restorative justice programs have a positive effect on both the victim

and the offender, with both parties expressing a sense of satisfaction with and fairness of the process and outcomes.[90]

Reintegration Services for Youth and Adult Offenders

It is estimated that roughly 70 million Americans are living with a criminal record,[91] and Texas is home to nearly 12 million such individuals.[92,m] Reentry is the transition of incarcerated individuals back into society.[93] In Travis County, an estimated 2,400 individuals are released from prison each year.[94] As prison release rates rise, so does the strain on social, health and housing services within the community.[95] Slightly more than two-thirds of prisoners released are arrested again within three years, and more than three-quarters are arrested within five years.[96] This cycling in and out of the criminal justice system creates high costs for the community, both in terms of economics and safety.[97] Incarceration removes an offender from the community; before returning that individual back to the community, experts recommend the development of an individualized reentry plan or intervention (other than incarceration), in order for behavioral changes and long-term success to take place.[98]

Further Resources

Safety Intervention Services has strong ties with the Child and Youth Development, Housing, Behavioral Health, and Workforce Development issue areas. Community conditions and trends related to these issue areas, as well as information on the Department's investments, can be found in their respective issue area sections.

Below are some selected resources for additional information regarding workforce development and related topics.

Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable

www.reentryroundtable.net

The Reentry Roundtable is a community collaboration whose mission is to promote public safety through effective reentry and reintegration of formerly incarcerated persons and individuals with criminal histories.

The Institute for Restorative Justice and Restorative Dialogue at the University of Texas at Austin

www.irjrd.org/

The Institute seeks to build a national mindset that embraces restorative justice principles. Its mission is to advance meaningful accountability, victim healing and community safety through the use of restorative justice solutions to repair the harm related to conflict, crime and victimization.

m This estimate represents distinct individuals with a criminal record in Texas, whether current residents or not.

The National Center for Victims of Crime

www.victimsofcrime.org

The National Center for Victims of Crime advocates for rights, protections, and services for crime victims; provides education, training, and evaluation; and provides current information on victims' issues through collaboration with local, state, and federal partners.

Texas Association Against Sexual Assault

www.taasa.org

Texas Association Against Sexual Assault (TAASA) provides resources for survivors, parents, legal advocates, service providers, teachers, and volunteers that encompass training tools, information on laws and protective orders, toolkits and checklists, and resources for professionals working with survivors of vulnerable populations such as the LGBTQ community, persons with disabilities, immigrants, older adults, and individuals experiencing assault in prison.

Texas Council on Family Violence

www.tcfv.org

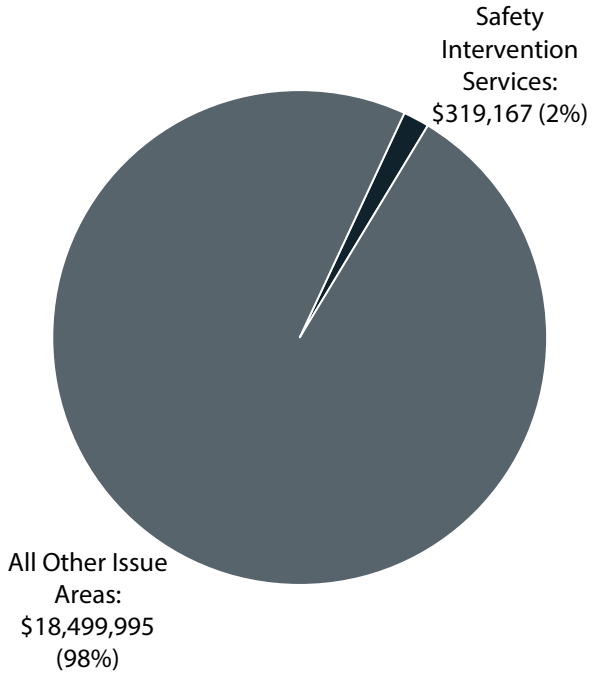
Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV) promotes safe and healthy relationships by supporting service providers, facilitating strategic prevention efforts, and creating opportunities for freedom from domestic violence. It is one of the largest domestic violence coalitions in the nation and is comprised of family violence service providers, supportive organizations, survivors of domestic violence, businesses and professionals, communities of faith, and other concerned citizens. As a membership-focused organization, TCFV is committed to serving its members, communities in Texas, and thousands of victims of domestic violence and their families by focusing on three major areas: support to service providers, public policy development, and prevention.

Investment Overview

Our Investment

The full spectrum of the Safety Intervention Services issue area encompasses Crime Prevention, Victim Services, and Community Restoration. Due to funding allocations, services purchased under this issue area fall under the Victim Services category only. TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer services for adults, children, and families experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and/or neglect. Services include: crisis and transitional housing; counseling; educational/psycho-educational groups; case management; individual and systems advocacy; and information and referral.

Investment in Safety Intervention Services and Other Issue Areas, FY 2016



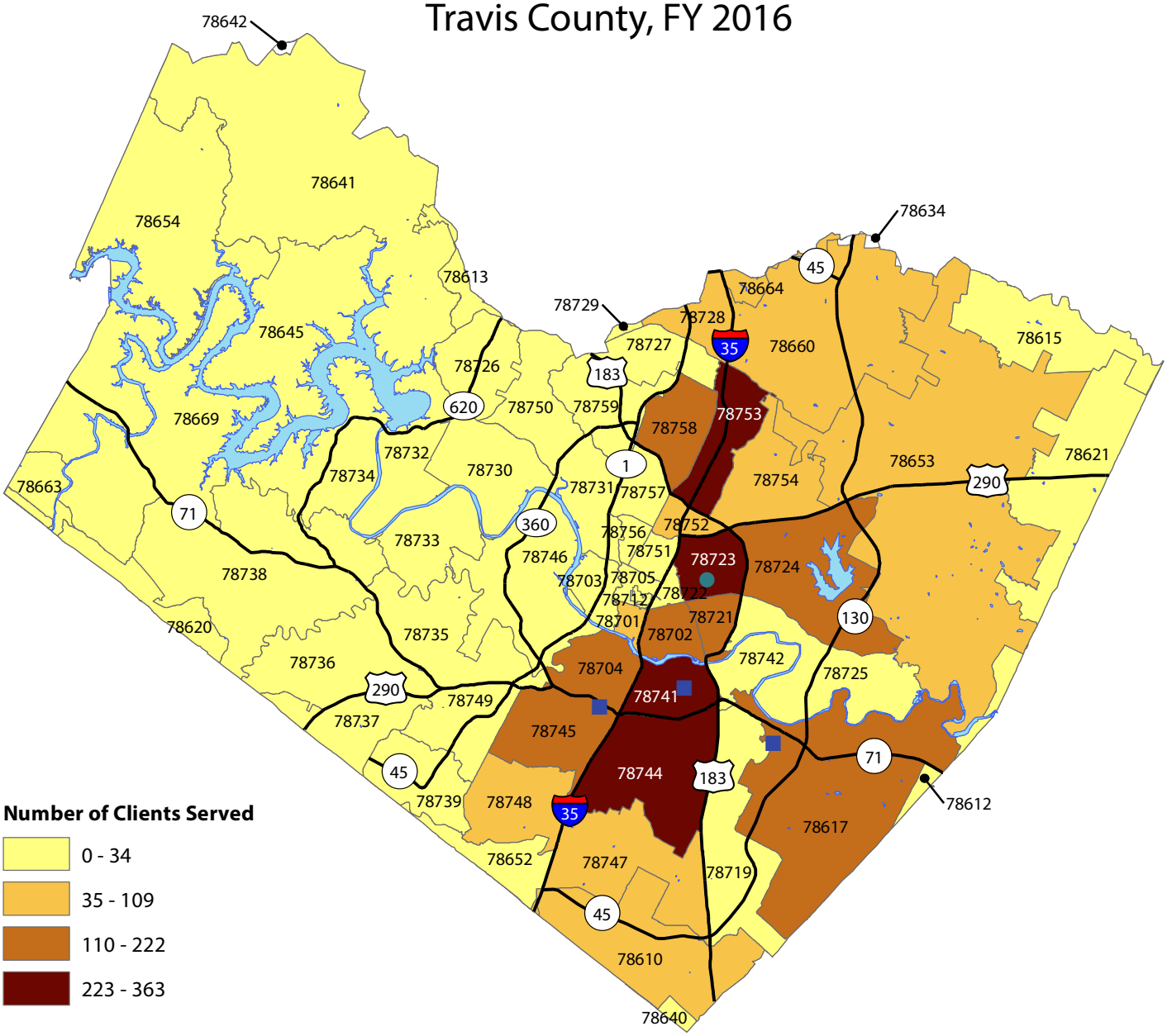
Funding Summary

The FY 2016 Funding Amount reflects 12–month funding (October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016) unless otherwise noted.

Agency Name	Program Name	FY 2016 Funding Amount
Austin Children's Services	Emergency Shelter Program	$49,203
CASA of Travis County	Child Advocacy	$85,000
SafePlace	Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services	$184,964

Safety Intervention Services

Service Provision Locations and Clients Served by ZIP Code
Travis County, FY 2016



Service provision locations are not included for CASA of Travis County as services can be accessed anywhere the client is located.

Notes: This map shows 3,548 clients by ZIP code. 360 (9% of the total) from all service providers were not included because their ZIP codes were unknown or outside of Travis County boundaries.

Source data: Contracted service providers, FY 2016.
This map was created using ArcGIS Online shapefiles.
Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017.

N 0 2.5 5

Austin Children's Shelter

Emergency Shelter Program

Program Description

The Austin Children's Services (ACS) Emergency Shelter Program provides for victims of child abuse and neglect, ages birth through 21, who need access to immediate, safe housing because they have no protective caregivers. ACS provides the youth with a safe home and comprehensive therapeutic and case management services. The goal of the Emergency Shelter Program is for the children, youth, and young adults entrusted into the care of ACS to learn resiliency in order to mitigate the physical and mental consequences of living without the caregiving of a loving and protective parent. The objectives are to stabilize the client, assess and meet their needs and to prepare them for the transition into a more permanent placement. ACS strives for each individual to leave emergency shelter as fully restored to health as possible.

Funding

The total TCHHS/VS investment in the Emergency Shelter Program program from October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 was $49,203. This investment comprised 1.8% of the total program budget.

Eligibility Criteria

This program serves children, youth, and young adults who are victims of child abuse and neglect, and who have been removed from their homes because of abuse/neglect. To be eligible for services, individuals must be between the ages of 0 and 21 (22 if they have not graduated from high school or received a GED) and who have experienced abuse and/or neglect.

Austin Children's Shelter: Emergency Shelter Program

The Emergency Shelter Program met all of its performance goals for FY 2016, slightly exceeding one goal. Program staff report that the program moved into a larger building on-site, which increased the program's intake capacity and ultimately the number of unduplicated clients served (see the first output).

Performance Measure	Total Program Performance Results	Total Program Performance Goals	Total Program Performance Goal Achieved
Outputs			
Number of unduplicated clients served	144	130	111%
Number of days of supervised care	9,011	9,000	100%
Outcomes			
Percentage of individuals making progress on their treatment plan goal(s)	72% (50/69)	80% (55/69)	91%

CASA of Travis County

Child Advocacy

Program Description

CASA of Travis County's goal is to advocate for the best interest of children in Travis County who have experienced abuse and neglect by training and professionally supervising community volunteers to provide free, long-term, individualized support and advocacy in court as well as in educational, medical and social settings. Volunteers spend approximately 20 hours each month working with or on behalf of a child. The vision of this program is to ensure that every child has a safe, permanent, and loving home.

Funding

The total TCHHS/VS investment in the Child Advocacy program from October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 was $85,000. This investment comprised 2.3% of the total program budget.

Eligibility Criteria

CASA provides advocacy to children from birth to age 18 (and older if they are in college or other educational pursuit, as allowed by state law) who have experienced abuse or neglect in Travis County homes and who, as a result, have a legal case in the Travis County child protection courts. All of the children served are eligible for services because they are involved in Child Protective Services cases in Austin/Travis County and CASA has been appointed by judges to serve them.

CASA of Travis County: Child Advocacy

The Child Advocacy program met or exceeded all of its program goals for FY 2016. According to program staff, the revamped volunteer training program, which started in January 2016, was successful in training more volunteers over the course of the year than previously anticipated (see the second output). As a result of the revamped training program, as well as renewed volunteer retention efforts, more volunteers were assigned to a case than initially projected (see the third output).

Performance Measure	Total Program Performance Results	Total Program Performance Goals	Total Program Performance Goal Achieved
Outputs			
Number of unduplicated clients served	1,885	1,725	109%
Number of volunteers completing training	235	210	112%
Number of volunteers assigned to a case	868	675	129%
Outcomes			
Percentage of unduplicated clients successfully completing the program	89% (680/767)	88% (600/680)	100%
Percentage of unduplicated clients served by volunteers	82% (1,538/1,885)	75% (1,294/1,725)	109%

SafePlace

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services

Program Description

SafePlace's mission is to end sexual and domestic violence through safety, healing, prevention and social change. The goals of the program are to provide safety and healing services to people in Austin and Travis County who have experienced rape, sexual abuse and/or domestic violence by meeting their immediate needs for safety, helping them heal from trauma, and supporting their efforts to build a healthy, self-sufficient life free of violence.

The Emergency Shelter provides emergency shelter for women, men, or families escaping a domestic violence situation. At the shelter, staff conduct safety planning with residents, and provide for basic needs, including food, clothing, personal care, and household items. Clients in shelter are also offered counseling, case management, and advocacy services.

Funding

The total TCHHS/VS investment in the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services program from October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 was $184,964. This investment comprised 8.2% of the total program budget.

Eligibility Criteria

SafePlace serves women, children and men who have experienced rape, sexual abuse and/or domestic violence. Clients served are primarily from the City of Austin and Travis County. Clients are eligible for services based on the fact that they are victims of domestic and/or sexual violence. Eligibility is not based on income level.

SafePlace: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services

The Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services program met all performance goals for FY 2016.

Performance Measure	Total Program Performance Results	Total Program Performance Goals	Total Program Performance Goal Achieved
Outputs			
Number of unduplicated clients served	1,879	1,800	104%
Number of unduplicated clients sheltered	686	750	91%
Number of unduplicated clients counseled	1,289	1,400	92%
Number of unduplicated bed nights provided	34,272	34,000	101%
Outcomes			
Percentage of unduplicated clients who exit shelter and complete an exit form who report leaving to a safe and secure location (i.e. permanent housing, permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, another shelter, other location) that does not include the batterer.	94% (498/530)	90% (427/475)	105%
Percentage of unduplicated adult counseling clients surveyed who indicate an increased ability to manage the effects of trauma	98% (325/332)	90% (256/285)	109%

Appendix

2016 Federal Poverty Income Guidelines

Most TCHHS/VS contracts require programs to serve participants with household incomes at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Income Guideline (FPIG) level. Some programs have chosen to follow a more stringent threshold. The following table presents the federal poverty thresholds by household size and income.

Household Size	Income Limits by Household Size				
	50%	100%	125%	150%	200%
1 person	$5,940	$11,880	$14,850	$17,820	$23,760
2 persons	$8,010	$16,020	$20,025	$24,030	$32,040
3 persons	$10,080	$20,160	$25,200	$30,240	$40,320
4 persons	$12,150	$24,300	$30,375	$36,450	$48,600
5 persons	$14,220	$28,440	$35,550	$42,660	$56,880
6 persons	$16,290	$32,580	$40,725	$48,870	$65,160
7 persons	$18,365	$36,730	$45,913	$55,095	$73,460
8 persons	$20,445	$40,890	$51,113	$61,335	$81,780
For families/households with more than 8 persons, add $4,160 for each additional person.					

Data source: "2016 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia," Office of The Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, January 25, 2016, https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines.

2016 Austin Median Family Income Guidelines

Some programs may also use Austin MFI guidelines when measuring client incomes. The following table presents the median family income limits established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Household Size	Income Limits by Household Size		
	Extremely Low*	Very Low (50%)	Low (80%)
1 person	$16,350	$27,250	$43,600
2 persons	$18,700	$31,150	$49,800
3 persons	$21,050	$35,050	$56,050
4 persons	$24,300	$38,900	$62,250
5 persons	$28,440	$42,050	$67,250
6 persons	$32,580	$45,150	$72,250
7 persons	$36,730	$48,250	$77,200
8 persons	$40,890	$51,350	$82,200

*The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act changed the definition of extremely low-income to be the greater of 30/50^{ths} (60%) of the Section 8 very low-income limit or the poverty guideline as established by the Department of Health and Human Services, provided that this amount is not greater than the Section 8 50% very low-income limit.

Data source: "Austin-Round Rock, TX MSA FY 2016 Income Limits Summary," U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il2016/2016summary.odn.

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