

Comprehensive Report on Family Violence in San Francisco 2012 & 2013



Family Violence Council Addressing Violence throughout the Lifespan



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The Family Violence Council is staffed by the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women, under the supervision of Dr. Emily M. Murase, Executive Director.

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The San Francisco Family Violence Council is administered by the Department on the Status of Women.

Visit <http://sfgov.org/dosw/family-violence-council> for more information about the Family Violence Council and to download a copy of this report.

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Executive Summary

The 4th *Comprehensive Report on Family Violence in San Francisco* covers two years' worth of data from government agencies and community service providers, from July 1, 2011- June 30, 2013 (Fiscal Years 2011-12 and 2012-13). The report demonstrates the continued prevalence of family violence in San Francisco. The following summarizes the detailed data in this report.

Child Abuse

The Department of Public Health launched a 52-week **Child Abuse Intervention Program** in November 2012, marking a major advance in addressing child abuse. Even though state law mandates that persons convicted of child abuse participate in a 52 week Child Abuse Intervention Program, San Francisco is one of only a few counties in California to establish such a program. The Adult Probation Department also established a first time Child Abuse Unit in FY2011-12.

The opening of the San Francisco **Children's Advocacy Center** in January 2014 represents a momentous accomplishment in San Francisco's efforts to provide a coordinated, holistic response to victims of child abuse. The Children's Advocacy Center provides a calm and safe place for children and families to receive a broad range of trauma-informed services, including high quality pediatric medical care, behavioral health services, case management and other essential services.

Child Abuse	# in FY11-12	% change from FY10-11	# in FY12-13	% change from FY11-12
Department of Emergency Management: 911 Calls	26	N/A ¹	33	27%
Police Department: Cases Received & Assessed	2,959	N/A	5,078	N/A ²
District Attorney: Cases Received	171	0%	204	19%
District Attorney: Cases Filed	61	-13%	56	-8%
District Attorney Victim Services: Clients Assisted	339	-3%	270	-20%
Adult Probation Department: Child Abuse Unit	30	30% ³	30	0%
DPH: Child Abuse Intervention Prevention Program	Program launched in November 2012		12	N/A
Child Protective Services Referrals	6,025	1%	6,239	3%
San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Center TALK Line Calls Received	17,852	-3%	15,691	-12%

Domestic Violence

The number of domestic violence cases has fluctuated over the past two fiscal years: 911 calls increased by 3% in FY2011-12 and FY2012-13, while the District Attorney's Office saw a moderate decrease in the number of domestic violence cases received in both FY2011-12 and FY2012-13. The San Francisco Police Department saw a 15% increase in cases received in

¹ Department of Emergency Management added child abuse call codes midway through FY2010-11, therefore data not applicable for comparison.

² Increase in cases due to improved Police Department data collection and analysis, and not necessarily due to increased number of cases received.

³ This 30% increase refers to the FY2010-11 Adult Probation Department general supervision cases related to child abuse, prior to the Child Abuse Unit being established.

FY2011-12, which then decreased by 12% in FY2012-13. The caseload for Adult Probation remained relatively steady. There has been a substantial 32% increase in probation revocations over the past five years. Domestic violence shelters provided 30% more bed nights to survivors.

Perhaps the most significant data point was the 32% decrease in the average monthly caseload numbers for the domestic violence advocates at the CalWORKS program, a division of San Francisco’s Human Service Agency.

One remarkably hopeful note around domestic violence prevention and intervention efforts during these past two fiscal years is the lack of a single domestic violence related homicide in San Francisco during these years. For 44 months, from May 2010 to January 2014, San Francisco experienced an unprecedented streak without a domestic violence related homicide. This compares with the statewide average of 37.5% of all female homicides, and 47.6% of female homicides where the contributing circumstance is known,⁴ attributable to domestic violence. For the first time, this report tracks family violence related homicides in San Francisco.

Domestic Violence	# in FY11-12	% change from FY10-11	# in FY12-13	% change from FY11-12
911 Calls	7,719	3%	7,979	3%
Police Department: Cases Received & Assessed	4,560	15%	4,031	-12%
District Attorney: Cases Received	1,856	-10%	1,735	-7%
District Attorney: Cases Filed	496	-17%	478	-4%
District Attorney Victim Services: Clients Assisted	1,137	22%	990	-13%
Adult Probation: General Supervision Statistics	540	1%	522	-3%
Sheriff’s Department: RSVP participants referred for Violence Prevention Programming	Data not previously captured		29	N/A
Family Court: Requests for Domestic Violence Restraining Orders	1,258	-8%	1,182	-6%
Department of Public Health: Trauma Recovery Center Clients	738	-3%	742	1%
Child Support Services: Cases with Family Violence	1,611	-6%	1,574	-2%
CalWORKS: Average Monthly Caseload of Domestic Violence Advocates	246	5%	167	-32%
Domestic Violence Crisis Line Calls	32,612	N/A ⁵	24,461	N/A ⁶
Domestic Violence Shelter Bed Nights	5,228	9%	6,814	30%

Elder Abuse

Data shows an overall increase in the number of elder abuse cases received between FY2011-12 and FY2012-13: Adult Protective Services saw a 9% increase in the number of cases received,

⁴ California Department of Justice, *California Homicide Statistics for 2011*, by Kamala D. Harris, Sacramento, CA, 2011, <http://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/cjsc/publications/homicide/hm11/hm11.pdf>.

⁵ Previous reports tracked only the crisis calls at hotlines funded by the Department on the Status of Women. To get a more accurate picture, this year’s report includes all crisis calls received by the crisis lines, and makes comparison to prior years inapplicable.

⁶ Though it appears “Crisis Line Calls” fielded decreased, this change was due to several agencies modifying the way in which they track their service data rather than a reduction in services.

and 911 calls regarding elder abuse rose by 30%. Conversely, the District Attorney’s Office saw a modest decrease in the number of cases received in both fiscal years, which mirrors the Elder Abuse Forensic Center trends, whose new cases decreased by approximately 10% each year. However, the District Attorney’s Office nearly doubled the number of cases filed, and convictions have increased by 34% from FY2010-11. Requests for restraining orders in elder abuse cases climbed significantly, more than doubling from FY2010-11 to FY2011-12, then remained relatively steady through FY2012-13.

In December 2012, the Institute on Aging partnered with the Center of Excellence on Elder Abuse and Neglect at UC Irvine to release an innovative smartphone application, **368+**. Designed to help California law enforcement respond to abuse of elders and dependent adults, this technology reflects a significant stride in providing first responders tools they can use in the field to provide appropriate response and referrals to victims of elder abuse.

Elder Abuse	# in FY11-12	% change from FY10-11	# in FY12-13	% change from FY11-12
911 Calls	100	N/A ⁷	130	30%
Police Department: Elder Physical Abuse Cases Received	57	-15%	65	14%
Police Department: Elder Financial Abuse Cases Received	70	N/A ⁸	62	-11%
District Attorney: Cases Received	99	-1%	92	-7%
District Attorney: Cases Filed	69	97%	60	-13%
District Attorney Victim Services: Clients Assisted	248	9%	205	-17%
Probate Court: Requests for Elder Abuse Restraining Orders	83	124%	79	-5%
Adult Protective Services: Cases Received	5,924	2%	6,455	9%
Elder Abuse Forensic Center New Cases	40	-9%	36	-10%



⁷ Call codes introduced mid-way through FY2010-11, percentage comparison not applicable.

⁸ Cases of Elder financial abuse received at SFPD now overseen by SVU Financial Crimes Unit, and were not tracked in the same method as prior years for this report.

Recommendations for the Upcoming Year

Each agency participating in the Family Violence Council committed to an objective related to family violence it would implement in 2015, resulting in a record 23 objectives for the upcoming year. These objectives are detailed in the Recommendations section of this report, and are summarized below:

1. Create a Justice and Courage Committee within the Family Violence Council;
2. Advocate for change in federal tracking data in the Minimum Data Set system to capture questions related to elder abuse;
3. Develop a factsheet on family violence to distribute to San Francisco Unified School District;
4. Establish a victim/survivor program within the San Francisco Adult Probation;
5. Seek active involvement of Board of Supervisors in the Family Violence Council;
6. Increase services and trainings, improve mental health access, and develop shared database at Children’s Advocacy Center;
7. Amend the Family Violence Council Ordinance to include the Public Defender, the Juvenile Probation Department, the Animal Care and Control Department, and the San Francisco Unified School District as official members;
8. Develop a joint outreach campaign on all forms of family violence including child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse; and advocate for increased state funding of Adult Protective Services;
9. Share Department of Child Support Services training with a broader community;
10. Refine violence prevention funding from the Department of Children, Youth & Families to better serve juvenile justice system involved youth;
11. Provide family violence refresher training to Department of Emergency Management staff;
12. Develop a joint protocol between the Police Department and the Family & Children’s Services on the handling of child abuse investigations;
13. The Department of Public Health will train staff on trauma informed systems of care and improve its intimate partner violence data collection;
14. The District Attorney’s Office will train attorneys on domestic violence and child abuse; develop policies, protocols, and state legislation on elder abuse, and develop protocols for use of the new courthouse dog;
15. The Domestic Violence Consortium will continue its domestic violence court watch program, work on language access with the police department, and continue work with the Adult Probation Department on monitoring Batterer’s Intervention Programs;
16. The Elder Abuse Forensic Center will increase attendance at its Multidisciplinary Teams; host experts on consumer law and Medi-Cal, and focus on elder abuse prevention;
17. The Juvenile Probation Department will train its officers and investigate best practices on responding appropriately to commercially, sexually exploited youth;
18. The Mayor’s Office will light up City Hall purple annually for domestic violence awareness month in October;
19. The Police Department will create referral cards for cases when a parent is arrested; and finalize policies for updated domestic violence general order and new officer involved general order;
20. The Public Defender’s Office will expand its community re-entry program for defendants;

21. The Sheriff's Department will prioritize inmates with domestic violence histories in its in-custody and in community violence prevention and substance abuse recovery programs; provide case managers for persons who are victims of family violence; create new vocational programs for inmates with histories of domestic violence and develop new programs for children of incarcerated parents.
22. The Superior Court will continue to host justice partner meetings.
23. The School District will focus on LGBTQ youth who are disproportionately victims of violence; initiate a young men's health program; evaluate dating violence programming to ensure it address LGBTQ youth; and investigate best practices for supporting unaccompanied minors.



Introduction

The Family Violence Council is pleased to provide the 4th *Comprehensive Report on Family Violence in San Francisco*, covering Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013. Since the report was first released in June 2009, it has expanded to include data from an increasing number of city departments, providing a more nuanced picture of the current status of family violence in San Francisco, and the agencies and services in place to respond to this complex issue. Child abuse, domestic violence, and elder or dependent adult abuse are all forms of family violence and describe abuse that may be physical, sexual, psychological, or economic. Family violence has serious and traumatizing effects on individuals, families, and entire communities, and is defined as a pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to isolate, neglect, or exercise power and control over an intimate partner, child, elder, or dependent adult.

About the Council

The San Francisco Family Violence Council (Council) was established by local ordinance to increase awareness and understanding of family violence and its consequences; and to recommend programs, policies, and coordination of City services in order to reduce the incidence of family violence in San Francisco. In 2007, San Francisco became the first county to broaden the scope of its Attorney General-mandated Domestic Violence Council to include child abuse and elder abuse along with domestic violence. The Family Violence Council is tri-chaired by three community-based experts in these different forms of family violence and has become a key body in coordinating enhanced communication and collaborative efforts among its many partners. The Council recommends and helps implement family violence-related policy changes to the City and issues this report annually. The current report combines two years' worth of data, as no report was issued in 2013. The report remains the only document that provides a broad view of the statistics and trends related to the full spectrum of family violence in San Francisco.

About this Report

This report fulfills one of Council's priorities - the tracking and analyzing of family violence data. The report provides a snapshot of where and how survivors of violence seek help and how perpetrators of violence are held accountable and monitored. Trends identified in the report serve as an important tool for policy-makers, agencies serving victims and perpetrators of family violence, and community advocates throughout San Francisco. This report summarizes data from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2013 (FY2011-12 and FY2012-13), and includes information from 11 City public agencies and 25 community-based organizations. The data in this report includes:

- Calls to 911;
- Cases received and investigated by the San Francisco Police Department;
- Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, and Elder Abuse cases at the District Attorney's Office;
- Victims of family violence who received advocacy and support from the District Attorney's Victim Services Division;
- Caseloads of the Adult Probation Department's Domestic Violence Unit;
- Caseloads of the violence prevention programs at the Sheriff's Department;
- Domestic Violence Restraining Order requests and dispositions from Family Court;

- Elder Abuse Restraining Order requests and dispositions from Probate Court;
- Child abuse allegation and substantiation data from Family and Children's Services;
- Elder and dependent adult abuse and neglect data from Adult Protective Services;
- Data on individuals identified as experiencing domestic violence in programs of the Department of Public Health;
- Family Violence caseloads from the Department of Child Support Services;
- CalWORKs Domestic Violence advocate caseloads;
- Child abuse reports and programming on healthy relationships at San Francisco Unified School District;
- Child Abuse community-based support services;
- Domestic Violence community-based support services;
- Elder Abuse community-based support services.

San Francisco recognizes the importance of providing a broad range of access points for survivors of abuse. Our network of public agencies and non-profit providers are all key parts of a system intended to protect and support those who seek help, and to hold accountable those who perpetrate family violence. By understanding how and where residents access family violence-related services, and how service providers meet the needs of survivors and hold perpetrators of abuse accountable, the City is better able to create impactful policies, fund appropriate programs, and keep San Francisco residents safe in their homes.

It is important to note that this report does not provide an unduplicated count of victims of family violence as there is currently no method for tracking an individual from program to program or service to service. For example, it is possible that a survivor of elder abuse could be counted in the Adult Protective Services data, as well as in the 911 call data and the Probate Court Restraining Order data. Therefore, the possibility of the duplicated count of some, or even many, individuals is likely. There can be some measure of linear analysis when examining the criminal justice statistics, as most cases follow a standard path from a 911 emergency call, to a Police Department report, to a case referred to the District Attorney's Office. However, the complexities of family violence, and the many variables involved in these cases, make even this well-defined route prone to twists and turns. Though the report is structured in this order for ease of reading, straight progressions cannot and should not be assumed.

San Francisco's prioritization of responding to family violence manifests in the active involvement of so many City departments and non-profits in the work of the Family Violence Council. This year's report includes a record 23 recommendations for the upcoming year, generated by each department. Through education, collaboration, advocacy, and systems change, the Council aspires to eliminate family violence and make San Francisco a safer place for residents of all ages.

Work of the Council – Major Achievements in Fiscal Years 2012 & 2013

During Fiscal Years 2011-2012 (FY11-12) and 2012-2013 (FY12-13), the Family Violence Council made significant progress towards fulfilling the policy recommendations identified in prior reports or at Family Violence Council meetings.

Increased Data Collection

The Council expanded its data collection as a direct result of Recommendations 1-3 identified in the *2011 Annual Report*. For the first time, the *2012 and 2013 Report* includes:

- The number of family violence related homicides;
- Data from the Sheriff's Department on its domestic violence programs;
- Expanded data from the San Francisco Unified School District on violence prevention programming;
- Expanded data from the Department of Public Health's emergency room at San Francisco General Hospital and outpatient clinics.

Increased Training

The Council also identified increased training and outreach efforts as key priorities in the 2011 Report. Community advocates and subject experts have conducted joint trainings with the Department of Emergency Management 911 dispatchers on the topics of child abuse, domestic violence and elder abuse over the course of the past two years. Additionally, the Victim Services Division of the District Attorney's Office and SafeStart collaborated on training all SafeStart advocates in assisting youth who witness community violence with accessing the state victim compensation program.

Child Abuse Intervention Program

A primary goal of the Council that has been carried out over the past two years has been the development of a child abuse intervention program. Although the California Penal Code requires individuals who have been convicted of child abuse to attend a one-year intervention program, San Francisco, like the majority of California counties, was not in compliance with this law for a number of years. After several years of work by an Intervention Committee, the 52-week Child Abuse Intervention Program launched in November 2012, and has enrolled 12 clients since this time. San Francisco is one of only a handful of counties in California that offer a certified child abuse intervention program.

San Francisco Family Violence Council Members Fiscal Years 2012 & 2013

Agency	Family Violence Council Representative
Adult Probation Department	Chief Wendy Still, Tina Gilbert, Sergio Calizo
Batterer's Intervention Programs	Dr. Antonio Ramirez
Board of Supervisors	Supervisor David Chiu, Catherine Rauschuber
Commission on the Status of Women	Stephanie Simmons, Julie Soo, Nancy Kirshner-Rodriguez, Alicia Gamez
Department of Aging and Adult Services	Teresa Guillen, Anne Hinton
Department of Child Support Services	Dir. Karen Roye, Thomas Wolf
Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families	Veronica Martinez, Jasmine Dawson, James Baird
Department of Emergency Management	Teresa Castora, Lisa Hoffman, Cecile Soto
Department of Public Health	Dr. Leigh Kimburgh, Carol Schulte
District Attorney's Office	Jean Roland, Marshall Khine, Tara Anderson, Marianne Barrett, Maria Bee
Domestic Violence Consortium	Beverly Upton
Human Services Agency	Dan Kelly, Sophia Isom
Juvenile Probation Department*	Chief Allen Nance
Mayor's Office	Paul Henderson, Edwin Lindo
Police Department	Capt. Jason Fox, Capt. Joseph McFadden, Sgt. Antonio Flores, Capt. Antonio Parra, Sgt. Arturo Stellini, Commander John Loftus, Lt. Michelle Jean
Public Defender's Office*	Simin Shamji
San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Council	Kathy Baxter
San Francisco Consortium for Elder Abuse Prevention	Mary Twomey, Talitha Guinn
San Francisco Unified School District*	Ilsa Bertolini/Laurie Vargas
Sheriff's Department	Sunny Schwartz, Delia Ginorio
Superior Court	Judge Ronald Albers, Judge Kathleen Kelly

*These agencies participate in the Council but are not designated members in the Ordinance, San Francisco Administrative Code Article XIX SEC. 5. 190-3

Family Violence-Related Homicides

For the 2012 and 2013 Report, we have begun collecting data on the number of homicides in San Francisco related to child abuse, domestic violence, or elder abuse as well as demographic information on gender, age, and race/ethnicity of the victims. There were no family violence-related homicides committed during FY2011-12 or FY2012-13.

Family Violence-related Homicide Statistics		
	FY11-12	FY12-13
Child Abuse Homicides	0	0
Domestic Violence Homicides	0	0
Elder Abuse Homicides	0	0
Total	0	0

Criminal Justice Agencies

Department of Emergency Management

The San Francisco Department of Emergency Management houses the Division of Emergency Communications, which receives approximately 3,000 calls every day.⁹ Department of Emergency Management dispatchers use scripts to determine which of the 35 family violence-related call codes to assign each 911 call. A preliminary question asks callers the identity of and relationship to the perpetrator, and if the caller indicates a spouse or partner is involved, the dispatcher uses one of the 14 domestic violence call codes. If the caller indicates a family member or caregiver of a child, an elder, or a dependent adult is involved, the dispatcher uses one of the 18 elder abuse or 3 child abuse call codes. Dispatchers ask additional questions to clarify the type of family violence incident that is happening and determine which specific code to assign to the call.

911 Family Violence Calls by Type FY2010-2013							
Call Type	Description	FY10-11		FY11-12		FY12-13	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS							
418DV	Fight or Dispute - No Weapons Used	4,039	54%	4,193	54%	4,370	55%
240DV	Assault/Battery (includes unwanted physical contact)	2,758	37%	2,798	36%	2,826	36%
650DV	Threats (written, verbal, or recorded)	296	4%	298	4%	272	3%
594DV	Vandalism/Malicious Mischief (property damage only)	106	1%	93	1%	106	1%
245DV	Aggravated Assault (severe injuries or objects used to injure)	73	1%	81	1%	109	1%
222DV	Armed Assailant – Knife	68	1%	62	1%	70	1%
602DV	Break-In	56	1%	64	1%	63	1%
416DV	Civil Standby (officer takes a person to retrieve belongings)	46	1%	45	1%	41	1%
419DV	Fight or Dispute – Weapons Used	20	<1%	22	0%	25	<1%
219DV	Stabbing	18	<1%	23	0%	10	<1%
100DV	DV Alarm given	17	<1%	0	0%	0	0%
221DV	Armed Assailant – Gun	11	<1%	14	<1%	19	<1%
910DV	Well-Being Check (often at the request of another individual)	2	<1%	13	<1%	10	<1%
646DV	Stalking	0	0%	13	<1%	58	1%
	Miscellaneous DV Codes	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total Domestic Violence Calls		7,510		7,719		7,979	

⁹ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management Annual Report Fiscal Year 2012-2013. Retrieved April 21, 2014 from <http://sfdem.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=2045>.

911 Family Violence Calls by Type FY2010-2013							
Call Type	Description	FY10-11		FY11-12		FY12-13	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
CHILD ABUSE CALLS							
240CA	Assault/Battery (includes any unwanted physical contact)	21	91%	17	65%	29	88%
910CA	Well-Being Check (often at the request of another individual)	2	9%	6	23%	4	12%
245CA	Aggravated Assault (severe injuries or objects used to injure)	0	0%	3	12%	0	0%
Total Child Abuse Calls		23¹⁰		26		33	
ELDER ABUSE CALLS							
368EA	Elder Abuse	30	59%	48	48%	55	55%
240EA	Assault/Battery	7	13%	21	21%	36	36%
470EA	Fraud	5	10%	11	11%	17	17%
910EA	Well-Being Check	4	8%	7	7%	10	10%
488EA	Petty Theft	2	4%	3	3%	4	4%
650EA	Threats	2	4%	2	2%	4	4%
418EA	Fight or Dispute – No Weapons Used	1	2%	6	6%	4	4%
100EA	Alarm (given to a victim to alert 911)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
211EA	Robbery	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
212EA	Strong-Arm Robbery	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
213EA	Purse snatch	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
219EA	Stabbing	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
221EA	Armed Assailant – Gun	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
222EA	Armed Assailant – Knife	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
245EA	Aggravated Assault (severe injuries or objects used to injure)	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
419EA	Fight or Dispute – Weapons Used	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
487EA	Grand Theft	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
646EA	Stalking	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total Elder Abuse Calls		51¹¹		100		130	
Total Family Violence Calls (Calls Coded with DV, CA, EA)		7,584		7,845		8,142	

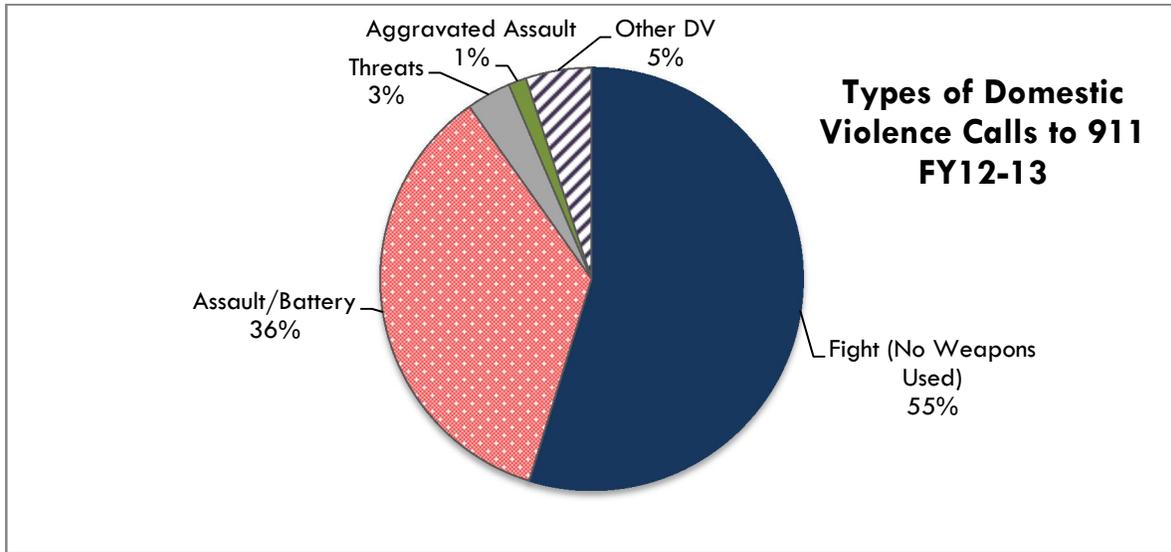
When stalking calls are included, the number of calls has increased by 30% over the past five fiscal years, ranging from 6,583 in FY07-08, to 8,535 calls in FY2012-13.

¹⁰ Call codes introduced February 2011; represent data captured from Feb-June 2011 for FY2010-11.

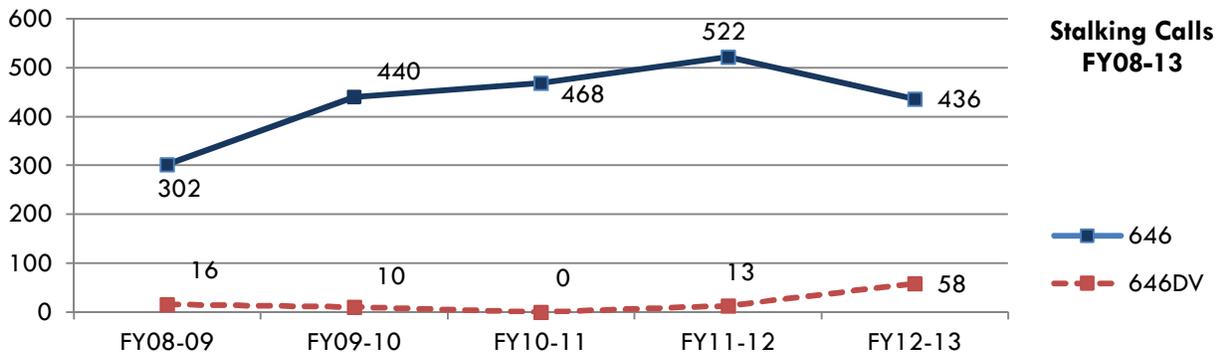
¹¹ Call codes introduced February 2011; represent data captured from Feb-June 2011 for FY2010-11.

Domestic Violence

In FY2012-13, 911 dispatchers received 7,979 domestic violence-related calls. This marks the fifth year of an increase in domestic violence calls to 911. As noted earlier, it is difficult to gauge whether the increase reflects increased awareness / willingness to report domestic violence, or an actual increase in the incidence of domestic violence. Of these calls, 55% were coded 418DV indicating a fight or dispute with no weapons involved. This percentage is consistent with the prior five years in which 418DV calls accounted for more than half of all DV-coded calls. The second most frequent type of domestic violence incident reported was assault and battery (240DV), which accounted for 36% of DV-coded calls. Of the remaining 10%, one third (3%) were coded as threats with the remaining 7% dispersed among 10 other domestic violence incident types.



There were 58 calls coded as domestic violence stalking (646DV) in FY2012-13, up from 0 calls coded as domestic violence stalking in FY2010-11, and 13 calls coded as domestic violence stalking in FY2011-12. This increase may represent better understanding of when to use the domestic violence stalking code. The non-domestic violence stalking code (646) continues to be frequently used, though the number of calls coded decreased by 17% from FY2011-12 to FY2012-13.



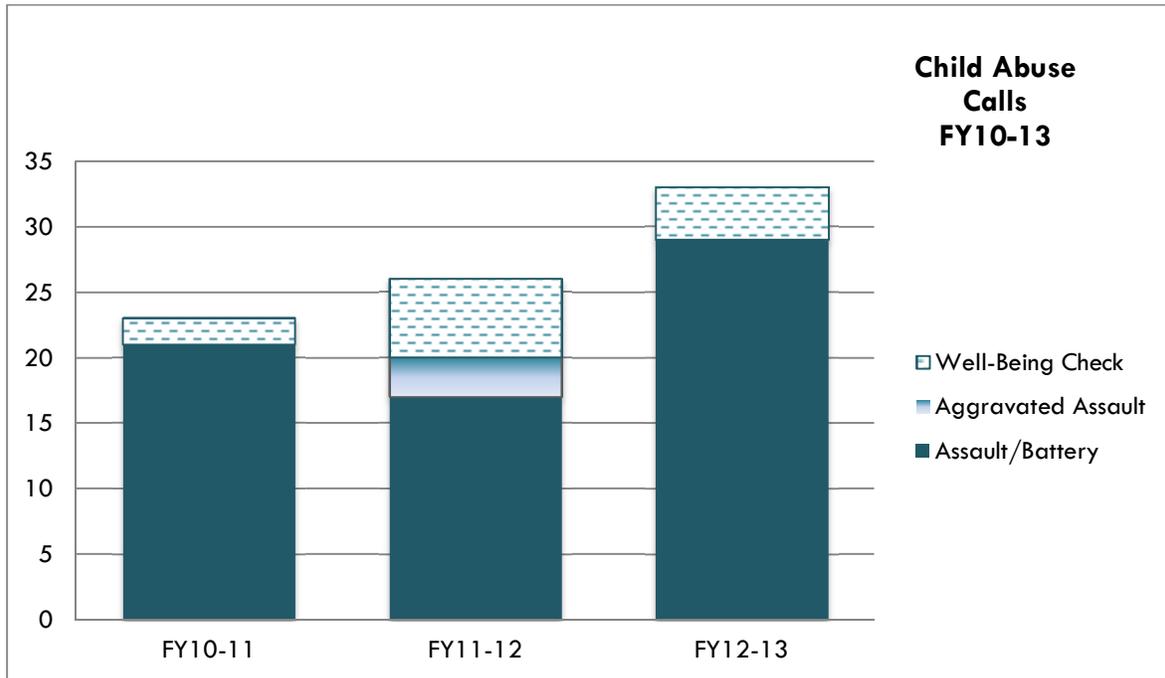
Though stalking is often a component of domestic violence cases, the code assigned to each call represents the most severe aspect of that particular call. For example, if a caller reports elements of stalking but also reports an assault, the call will be coded as 240DV- Assault/Battery to indicate an assault. Due to this method of coding, it is unclear how many serious domestic violence

cases also contain elements of stalking. In addition, though a call may be coded as stalking without the DV indicator, responding officers may receive additional information at the scene that will lead them to refer those cases to the San Francisco Police Department’s Domestic Violence Response Unit.

Child Abuse

In February 2011, the Department of Emergency Management and the Police Department instituted three new child abuse call codes:

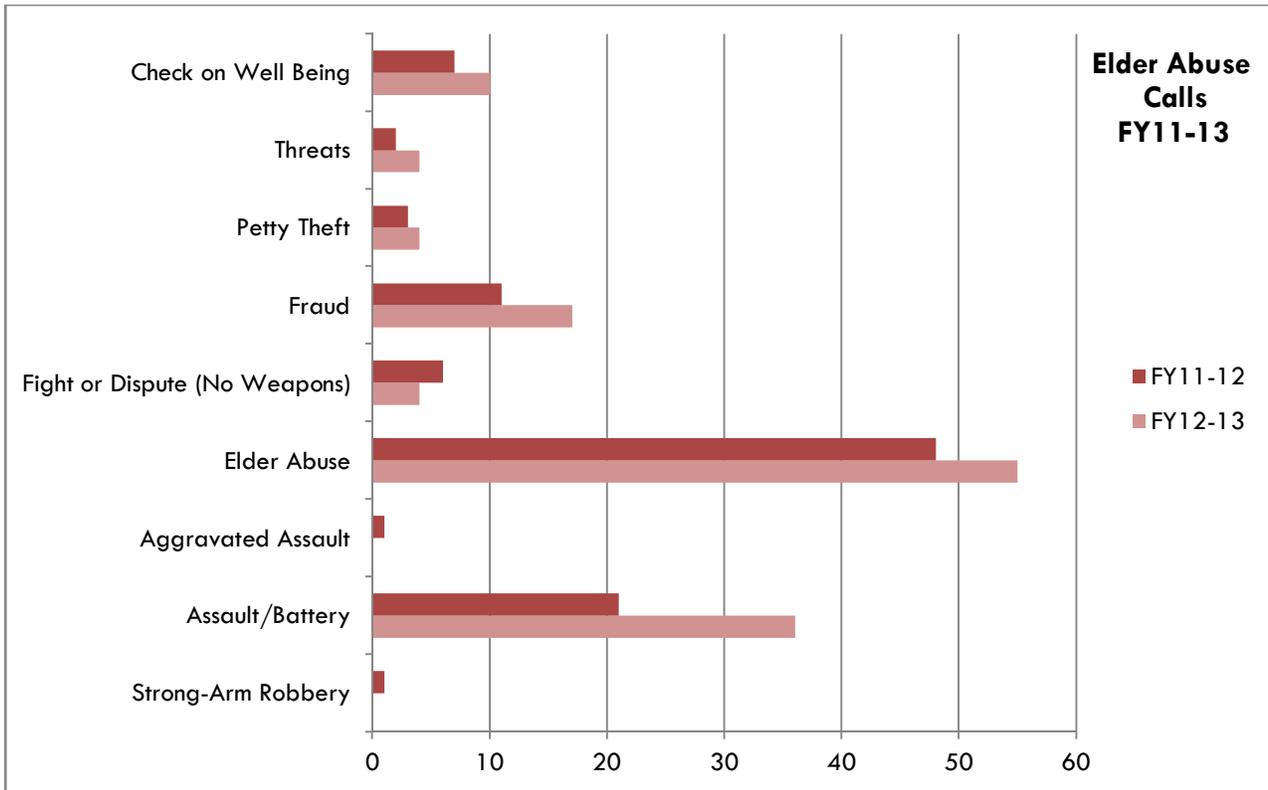
- 240CA - Assault/Battery (includes any unwanted physical contact)
- 245CA - Aggravated Assault (severe injuries or objects used to injure)
- 910CA - Well-Being Check (often at the request of another individual)



In the first four-and-a-half months after introducing these call codes, Department of Emergency Management received 23 calls coded for child abuse, the majority (91%) for assault or battery. Total child abuse calls decline appreciably in FY2011-12 (26), when compared to year-to-date calls from FY2010-11. Sixty-five percent of calls in FY2011-12 were Child Abuse-coded assault or battery, a significant decrease from the prior fiscal year. This number increased by 71% to 29 calls received for assault or battery against a child in FY2012-13. There were 33 calls reporting child abuse made to Department of Emergency Management in FY2012-13, representing a 27% increase from FY2011-12. Distinguishing these calls from domestic violence calls allows the Department of Emergency Management and the Police Department to capture a more accurate picture of the frequency and type of child abuse incidents in San Francisco that they are called to respond to. It is worth noting that because Family and Children’s Services, commonly known as Child Protective Services, is well-known within the community, the vast majority of child abuse calls go to Child Protective Services directly. The Child Protective Services hotline receives over 5,000 referrals of possible child abuse or neglect each year.

Elder Abuse

In February 2011, Department of Emergency Management and the Police Department instituted 18 new elder abuse call codes to better differentiate between the various child and elder abuse 911 call types. The introduction of new codes specific to child abuse and elder abuse has been an important step in refining the criminal justice response to victims of violence who seek help. Though the majority of reports for these crimes go directly to Child Protective Services and Adult Protective Services, 911 does receive calls related to these incidents as well. Coding these as such allows the number of calls to be tracked over time, and provides a better understanding of the scope and rate of these incidents as reported to the police. These codes also serve to better inform officers in the field who are responding to these calls.



In FY2012-13, Department of Emergency Management received a total of 130 reports of elder abuse across these 18 call codes, which represents an increase of 30% over the 100 total calls in FY2011-12. The most frequently used call codes in FY2012-13 were elder abuse (42%); assault/battery (27%) and fraud (13%).

Family Violence and Stalking Calls by Neighborhood Police Stations

Though family violence occurs in all cultures, socioeconomic brackets, and City neighborhoods, clear trends emerge when 911 calls are examined by the Police Department station districts that respond to calls. As in previous years, the Bayview and Ingleside Stations received the most calls, and the distribution of responses across district stations remained similar to that of the previous five years.

District Unit Responses to 911 Family Violence and Stalking Calls FY2010-2013						
District	FY10-11		FY11-12		FY12-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bayview	1,299	16%	1,314	16%	1,191	14%
Ingleside	1,125	14%	1,173	14%	1,277	15%
Mission	996	12%	1,048	13%	1,098	13%
Southern	949	12%	996	12%	1,046	12%
Northern	900	11%	1,011	12%	1,040	12%
Taraval	721	9%	747	9%	824	10%
Central	610	8%	648	8%	619	7%
Tenderloin	578	7%	551	7%	589	7%
Richmond	431	5%	401	5%	401	5%
Park	398	5%	422	5%	430	5%
Daly City ¹²	20	<1%	26	<1%	20	<1%
Total	8,027		8,337		8,535	

¹² Dispatchers may refer a call to Daly City if an incident occurs on or over the City's southern boundary, or if a suspect is known to have traveled into Daly City.

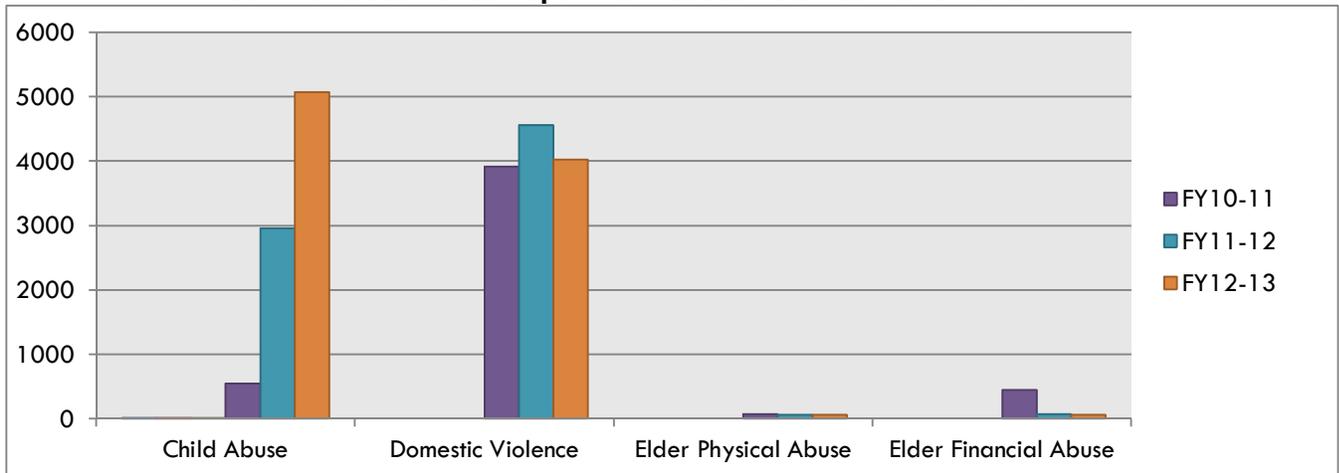
San Francisco Police Department

The San Francisco **Police Department Special Victims Unit** reviews and investigates felony family violence cases. The Department of Emergency Management may receive multiple calls to 911 for the same incident, or callers may call back to cancel a request for assistance, which explains the drop in numbers from 911 calls to cases received and investigated by the Police Department. In October 2011, the Police Department restructured certain investigative functions, including making significant changes to the organization of the Special Victims Unit. In FY2012-13, the Special Victims Unit had a staff of 66 individuals, including: one Captain; three Lieutenants; 39 Inspectors; nine Police Officers; three Police Services Aides; and six Interns.

The Special Victims Unit has become a more cohesive unit, which includes a Domestic Violence Section, a Child Abuse Section, a Sex Crimes Section, and an Elder Abuse and Financial Crimes Section. Under this new structure, all inspectors and officers working in the Special Victims Unit are cross-trained in the special skills and techniques necessary for investigating all types of cases that fall under the purview of the Special Victims Unit. Special Victims Unit inspectors are all trained to investigate child abuse cases, elder abuse cases, and domestic violence cases, so that there is always a qualified individual available to respond to these cases. Though the inspectors may not be exclusively assigned to domestic violence cases, for example, there is still a Domestic Violence Section with a Lieutenant responsible for overseeing the investigation of all domestic violence cases, regardless of which individual inspectors and officers are actually assigned to these cases. Under this structure, the SVU Elder Abuse and Financial Crimes Section investigates elder and dependent adult physical abuse cases, financial abuse cases, as well as all fraud-related crimes in the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco Police Department Family Violence Statistics FY 2010-2013			
Child Abuse	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received and Assessed	545	2,959	5,078
Cases Investigated by Child Abuse Unit	492	130	204
Percent Investigated by Child Abuse Unit	90%	4%	4%
Domestic Violence	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received and Assessed	3,922	4,560	4,031
Misdemeanor Arrests Referred to DA's Office	529	444	348
Cases Investigated by Special Victims Unit	1,538	3,129	2,655
Percent Investigated by Special Victims Unit	45%	69%	66%
Elder Physical Abuse	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received and Assessed	67	57	65
Cases Investigated by Special Victims Unit	39	30	37
Percent Investigated by Special Victims Unit	58%	53%	57%
Elder Financial Abuse	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received and Assessed	445	70	62
Cases Investigated by Financial Crimes Unit	167	36	27
Percent Investigated by Financial Crimes Unit	38%	51%	44%

San Francisco Police Department Cases Received 2010-2013



Special Victims Unit - Child Abuse Section

The Special Victims Unit Child Abuse Section handles all felony child abuse cases and all felony sexual assault crimes committed against children under the age of 18. In FY2012-13, the Unit received and assessed 5,078 cases. This substantial increase in cases received and assessed over the past two fiscal years can be accounted for due to a variety of factors. Most significantly, in 2011 SFPD began using the new Crime Data Warehouse (CDW) online records and management system, which has allowed for better tracking of incident reporting city-wide, better coding of incidents and routing to appropriate units for follow up, and significantly more accurate record keeping. Additionally, legal protocols around mandated reporting have resulted in an increase in both the number and kind of referrals SFPD gets from city government and community-based agencies. Not all of these cases meet the Special Victims Unit’s criteria for investigation.

San Francisco Police Department Child Abuse Statistics FY2010-2013			
Child Abuse	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received and Assessed	545 ¹³	2,959	5,078
Cases Investigated by Child Abuse Unit	492	130	204
Percent Investigated by Child Abuse Unit	90%	4%	4%

From FY2010-2011 to FY2011-2012, there was a significant decrease in the number of cases investigated. This was due to a decrease in staff assigned to investigate these types of cases. During this time, the District Attorney’s Office took over the investigation of a number of these cases.

¹³ The number of cases received, assessed, and investigated by the Child Abuse Unit in FY2010-11 include cases of felony sexual assault committed against children under 18, regardless of the identity of the perpetrator. In previous years, the numbers of cases received, assessed, and investigated did not include those cases in which the assault was committed against children between 14 and 17 years of age by adult strangers and non-family members.

Special Victims Unit – Domestic Violence Section

The Special Victims Unit Domestic Violence Section investigates all felony arrest cases involving abuse committed against any person, including minors, by a current or former spouse, cohabitant, dating partner, fiancé, or person with a child in common, and includes cases of same sex relationships.

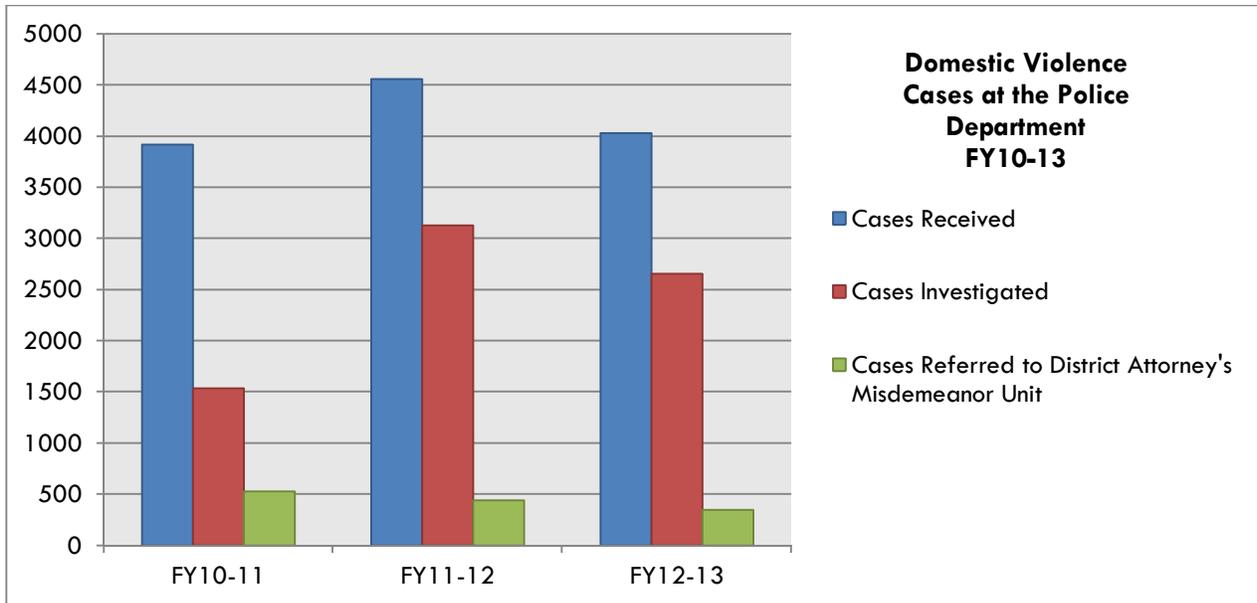
The **Domestic Violence Response Section** includes one Assignment Officer, an inspector who is responsible for reviewing 350 to 400 incident reports each month, compiling statistics for the Section, and running background searches on all the suspects involved in the cases. The Assignment Officer reviews all reports, checking suspects for probation and parole status. If the suspect is found to be on probation or parole, the Assignment Officer notifies the appropriate agency.

An investigation consists of interviews with the victim, witnesses, and suspects. Inspectors seek to corroborate evidence in an attempt to bring an unbiased case to the District Attorney’s Office. Inspectors also collect evidence and do computer background checks on all parties involved. The Police Department sends all misdemeanor arrest cases directly to the District Attorney’s Office. Misdemeanor cases are only assigned for investigation when a victim specifically requests that an unassigned misdemeanor case receive warrant consideration. Because all felony arrest reports are time-sensitive and must be presented to the District Attorney’s Office within 48 hours, if the case meets the criteria for active investigation, it is immediately assigned to an inspector who conducts a thorough investigation. The case is then presented to the District Attorney’s Office for warrant consideration or formal charging if the suspect is already in custody. In non-arrest cases that are not assigned for investigation, the Assignment Officer calls every victim in an attempt to advise him or her about follow-up procedures and referrals. Special Victims Unit inspectors attempt to contact all victims in every domestic violence and stalking case.

In FY2012-13, the Special Victims Unit received and assessed 4,031 domestic violence cases. Of the cases received, 2,655 were assigned to Special Victims Unit inspectors for active investigation, and 348 were directed to the District Attorney’s Misdemeanor Unit for assignment and investigation by that agency.

The Special Victims Unit averaged close to 4,000 cases in FY2010-11 and FY2012-13 with a slight spike to 4,560 in FY 2011-12. The percentage of cases investigated has increased steadily in the last three years, ranging from 45% in FY2010-11 to 66% investigated in FY2012-13.

San Francisco Police Department Domestic Violence Statistics FY2010-2013			
Domestic Violence	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received and Assessed	3,922	4,560	4,031
Misdemeanor Arrests Referred to District Attorney’s Office	529	444	348
Cases Investigated by Special Victims Unit	1,538	3,129	2,655
Percent Investigated by Special Victims Unit	45%	69%	66%



In addition to the responsibilities outlined above, one inspector oversees the U-Visa program, which assists immigrants who are victims of domestic violence in obtaining visas available for certain victims of crime. In addition to their daily caseload, Special Victims Unit inspectors teach Continued Professional Training at the San Francisco Police Academy, and also provide trainings at hospitals, schools, businesses, and advocacy groups. Special Victims Unit investigators are assigned until 6:00PM, and after business hours they are rotated to work “on-call.” On-call investigators are available to respond directly to the scene of a domestic violence or stalking incident at any time of the day if the incident meets the call-out criteria.

Two domestic violence advocates from La Casa de las Madres have been assigned to work at the Special Victims Unit Domestic Violence Section located at the Hall of Justice. The advocates assist victims with shelter and numerous other services. SafeStart has one staff member who receives and reviews all cases where there is a child age six or younger who has been exposed to domestic violence. The SafeStart staff person contacts each family and offers services by members of the SafeStart Collaborative. The Special Victims Unit also works closely with the District Attorney’s Office Victim Services and Adult Protective Services to ensure victims receive the support services they require.

Special Victims Unit - Elder Abuse and the Financial Crimes Section

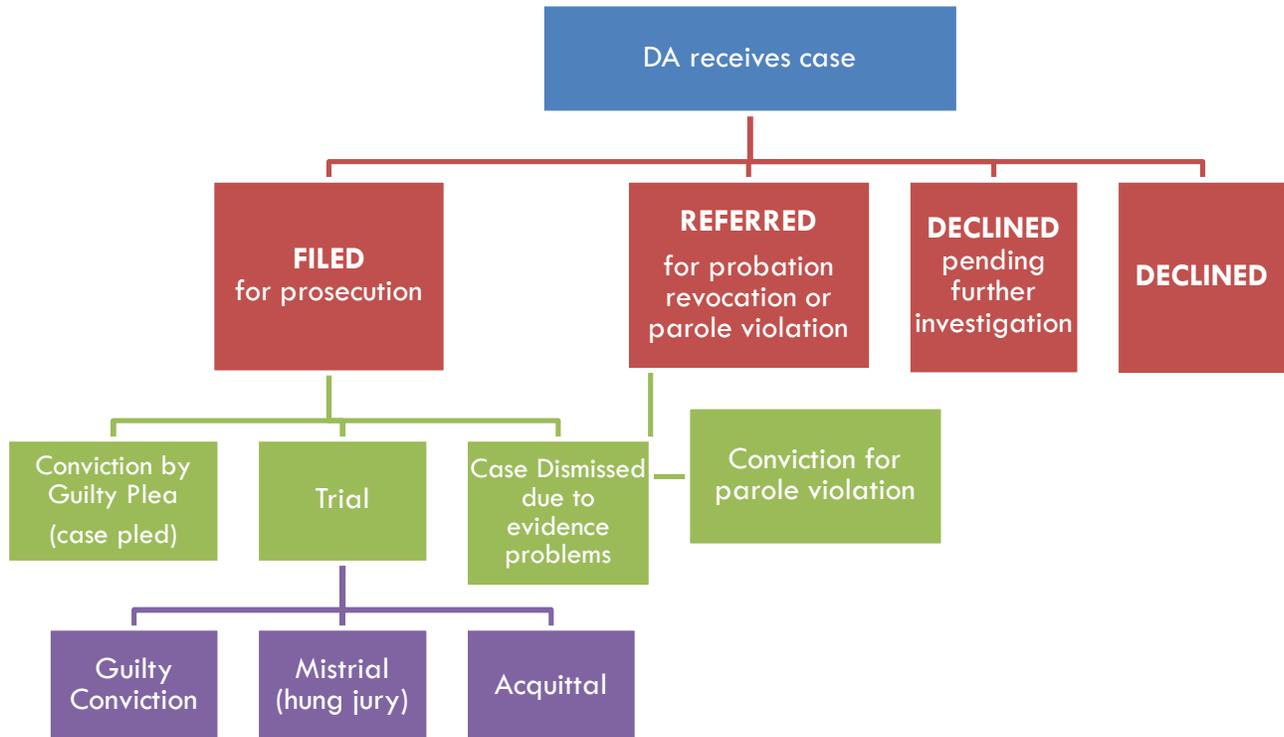
The Elder Abuse and Financial Crimes Section oversees elder and dependent adult physical abuse and financial abuse cases, as well as all fraud-related crimes. All financial and physical abuse reports with an elder or dependent adult victim are forwarded to Adult Protective Services as well. The figures captured for FY2011-12 and FY2012-13 represent only a portion of all elder abuse financial cases investigated, due to changes in the way data was collected and captured during this period.

In FY2012-13, the Section received and assessed 65 cases of physical elder or dependent abuse, a 12% increase from the 57 received in FY2011-12. Elder financial abuse cases saw an appreciable decline in FY2012-13, with SFPD receiving 11% fewer reports than in FY2011-12.

San Francisco Police Department Elder Abuse Statistics FY 2010-2013			
Elder Physical Abuse	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received and Assessed	67	57	65
Cases Investigated by the Special Victims Unit	39	30	37
Percent Investigated by the Special Victims Unit	58%	53%	57%
Elder Financial Abuse	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received and Assessed	445	70	62
Cases Investigated by Financial Crimes Unit/ Special Victims Unit	167	36	27
Percent Investigated by Financial Crimes Unit/ Special Victims Unit	38%	51%	44%

Office of the District Attorney

The District Attorney’s Office (DA) oversees the prosecution of family violence crimes and has four units to oversee those cases: the **Child Assault Unit**, the **Domestic Violence Unit**, the **Elder Abuse Unit**, and the **Special Prosecutions Unit**, which handles elder financial abuse cases. Cases received and accepted by the District Attorney’s Office will generally move through the following stages:



Once received by the DA’s Office, a case is generally filed for prosecution, referred for probation revocation or parole violation, or declined. A case may be declined in order to conduct further investigation due to an uncooperative witness, insufficient evidence, or other reasons. This is consistent with other counties and depends on whether cases received were screened prior to submission to the DA’s Office.

The data included in the following charts refers to the specific fiscal year, and cases pled or brought to trial during a specified fiscal year may or may not have been filed during that same time period. Similarly, trial convictions may be achieved for cases filed or trials initiated during a prior year. For example, a case may be received and filed in FY2012-13, but that case may not be concluded, either through plea bargain, trial, or dismissal, until a subsequent year.

Office of the District Attorney Family Violence Statistics FY2010-2013			
Child Assault Unit	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received	170	171	204
Cases Filed	70	61	56
Convictions By Guilty Plea*	45	23	25
Cases Brought to Trial	7	3	1
Convictions After Trial	4	1	1
Domestic Violence Unit	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received	2,066	1856	1735
Cases Filed	597	496	478
Convictions By Guilty Plea*	502	462	371
Cases Brought to Trial	18	41	47
Convictions After Trial	13	21	24
Elder Abuse Unit	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received	100	99	92
Cases Filed	35	69	60
Convictions by Guilty Plea*	29	43	44
Cases Brought to Trial	2	1	2
Convictions After Trial	1	1	1

**Conviction by guilty plea includes convictions obtained by plea or probation violation.*

Child Assault Unit

The District Attorney’s Child Assault Unit prosecutes felony cases of physical or sexual assault against children, child endangerment, human trafficking of children, and cases involving child pornography. The Child Assault Unit continued its upward trend of cases received with 204 cases received in FY2012-13. Of these cases, 27% (or 56) were filed for prosecution, compared with 41% in FY2010-11.

The Child Assault Unit works in conjunction with San Francisco General Hospital, Family and Children’s Services, and the San Francisco Police Department by participating in multi-disciplinary interviews, conducted by the Child and Adolescent Support and Advocacy Resource Center (CASARC). These multi-disciplinary interviews provide a coordinated forensic investigation and response to children abused or children exposed to violence in San Francisco.

Domestic Violence Unit

The District Attorney’s Domestic Violence Unit prosecutes felony and misdemeanor domestic violence cases, as well as cases of stalking. In previous years, the domestic violence figures included stalking cases. This year, those figures have been separated out, though there is crossover because some stalking cases are also domestic violence-related.

After peaking in FY2010-11 at 2,066 cases, the Domestic Violence Unit received a total of 1,856 domestic violence and stalking cases in FY2011-12, which decreased to 1,735 in FY2012-13. In FY 2012-13, The District Attorney’s Office filed 478 domestic violence cases (29% of cases received), and obtained 395 convictions by plea or trial, for an 83% conviction rate overall. The number of cases tried in FY2011-12 and FY2012-13 doubled over the numbers in FY2009-10 and FY2010-11. The upward trend in cases brought to trial in FY2011-12 and FY2012-13 is indicative of the staunch efforts on the part of the District Attorney’s Office to put together robust cases that will result in convictions for these offenders. Of the cases that went to trial in FY2011-12 and FY2012-13, the conviction rate was 51%.

As mentioned above, the Domestic Violence Unit also handles all stalking cases whether or not they are related to domestic violence. The District Attorney’s Office received 54 stalking cases in FY2012-13, and filed 67% of the cases. One stalking case was referred for parole violation or probation revocation, and 20 received guilty convictions by way of a guilty plea bargain. Two stalking cases were brought to trial during FY2012-13, and both cases resulted in convictions.

Office of the District Attorney Domestic Violence Unit Statistics FY2012-13			
	Domestic Violence Cases	Stalking Cases	Total Cases
Cases Received	1681	54	1735
Cases Filed	442	36	478
Cases Referred for Probation / Parole violation	140	1	141
Convictions By Guilty Plea (Cases Pled)	175	20	195
Convictions by Guilty Plea (Cases Violated on Probation)	176	N/A	176
Cases Brought to Trial	45	2	47
Convictions After Trial	22	2	24

Elder Abuse Unit

The District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Unit prosecutes elder and dependent adult abuse cases and is separated into two units. One unit prosecutes elder or dependent adult physical abuse and is overseen by the Domestic Violence Unit’s Managing Attorney, and the second unit prosecutes elder or dependent adult financial abuse cases and is overseen by the Special Prosecutions Unit. While the number of cases received in FY2011-12 and FY2012-13 remained relatively stable over the prior year, the number of elder abuse cases filed rose significantly. In FY2011-12, the District Attorney’s Office almost doubled the numbers in the prior year by filing 69 cases and maintained a similar number in FY2012-13 (60). The number of elder abuse convictions increased by 50% from 30 cases in FY2010-11 to 45 cases in FY2012-13.

Victim Services Division

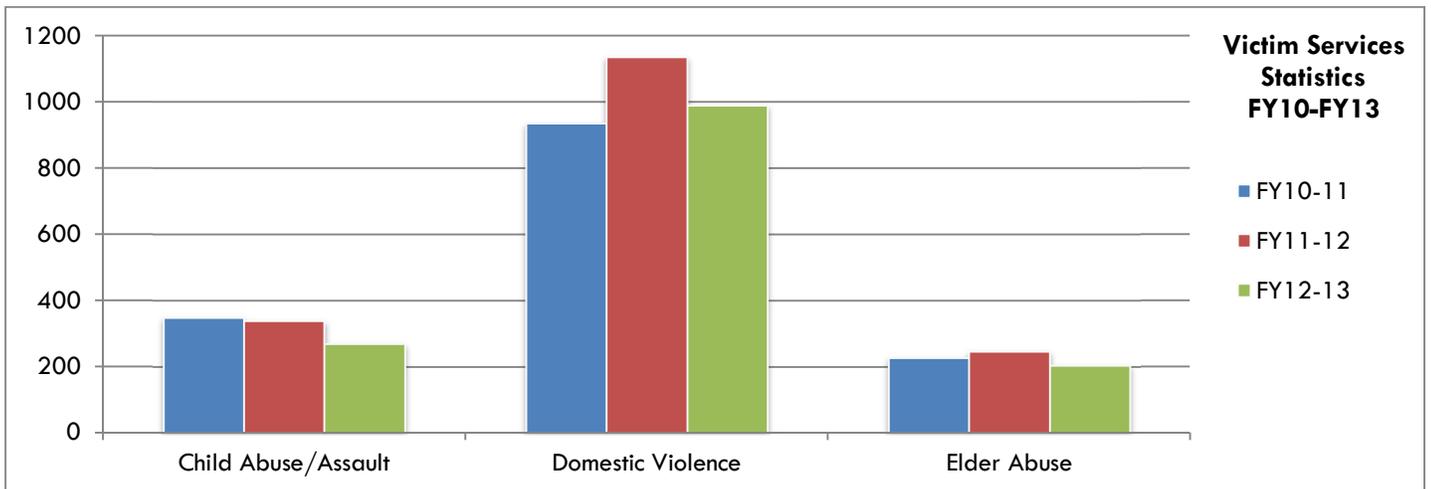
The District Attorney’s Victim Services Division provides comprehensive advocacy and support to victims and witnesses of crime. Trained advocates help these individuals navigate the criminal justice system by assisting with crisis intervention, Victim Compensation Program claims, court escort, case status, transportation, resources, referrals, and more. The Victim Services Division has 14 trained advocates to assist victims of crime, with three specializing in child sexual assault and

physical abuse cases, two specializing in elder abuse cases, and two specializing in sexual assault cases. All advocates are trained in domestic violence dynamics, and each is assigned between 40 and 50 new cases per month, in addition to any ongoing cases that remain open. Services are offered not only to victims whose cases have been charged, but also to victims whose cases have not and will not be charged.

To be eligible for compensation, a person must be a victim of a qualifying crime involving physical injury, or threat of physical injury or death. For certain crimes, emotional injury alone is all that needs to be shown. Certain family members or other loved ones who suffer an economic loss resulting from an injury to, or death of, a victim of a crime may also be eligible for compensation. There is no requirement that the suspect be apprehended or the case charged by the District Attorney's Office to be eligible.

Generally, victims must report the crime to the police, sheriff, child protective services, or some other law enforcement agency. However, mental health and medical records may be sufficient in cases involving domestic violence, human trafficking, and crimes against children. Applicants/victims must cooperate with law enforcement during the investigation and prosecution of the crime, and cannot have participated in or been involved in committing the crime.

During FY2012-13, Victim Services provided support and services to victims and witnesses in 1,604 family violence cases¹⁴ with 70% of clients seen for domestic violence or child witnessing domestic violence, 17% for child abuse, and 13% for elder abuse cases.



As in past years, the majority of Victim Services clients were seen for domestic violence cases. In FY2012-13, this included 990 domestic violence cases, and 139 child witness to domestic violence cases. Of the 270 child abuse cases that received services, 76% (206 cases) were for sexual assault and 24% (64 cases) were for physical abuse.

¹⁴ The number of clients served is not a unique count of individuals receiving Victim Services. For example, if an individual is a victim of three crimes in FY12-11 and receives Victim Services following each incident, he or she would be captured three times in the data for that fiscal year.

The following tables highlight demographic data of clients served in both FY2011-12 and FY2012-13. These data show that for these two fiscal years, the majority of clients were female (78%) and represented the following race: Latino/a (30%), African American (25%), White (25%) and Asian (15%). The data also shows that most clients were between the ages of 18-64 (70%) followed by 0-17 (17%).

Office of the District Attorney Victim Services Division Family Violence Statistics FY2011-2012					
Gender	Child Abuse	Child Witness DV	Domestic Violence	Elder Abuse	Total
Female	279	82	982	146	1489
Male	60	101	155	102	418
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	339	183	1,137	248	1,907
Race	Child Abuse	Child Witness DV	Domestic Violence	Elder Abuse	Total
White	58	24	295	80	432
Latino/a	166	75	329	15	416
African American	75	45	325	19	372
Asian	25	15	129	119	211
Unknown	7	13	27	5	38
Other	5	8	14	5	22
Filipino	3	3	13	5	16
Indian	0	0	4	0	6
Cambodian	0	0	1	0	0
Total	339	183	1,137	248	1,907
Age	Child Abuse	Child Witness DV	Domestic Violence	Elder Abuse	Total
0-17	156	167	2	1	326
18-64	160	4	1,114	47	1,325
65+	0	0	0	179	179
Unknown	23	12	21	21	77
Total	339	183	1,137	248	1,907

Office of the District Attorney Victim Services Division Family Violence Statistics FY2012-13					
Gender	Child Abuse	Child Witness DV	Domestic Violence	Elder Abuse	Total
Female	198	62	853	125	1238
Male	72	77	137	80	317
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	270	139	990	205	1,604
Race	Child Abuse	Child Witness DV	Domestic Violence	Elder Abuse	Total
White	55	14	276	59	404
Latino/a	114	58	280	16	468
African American	63	54	284	23	424
Asian	26	7	110	96	239
Unknown	4	3	23	3	33
Other	7	1	5	0	13
Filipino	0	2	7	7	16
Cambodian	0	0	1	0	1
Indian	0	0	4	1	5
Total	270	139	990	205	1,604
Age	Child Abuse	Child Witness DV	Domestic Violence	Elder Abuse	Total
0-17	121	137	3	1	262
18-64	128	1	975	31	1,135
65+	0	0	0	162	162
Unknown	21	1	12	11	45
Total	270	139	990	205	1,604

Child Abuse

Child abuse case clients include individuals who have experienced either physical abuse or sexual assault as a child. The majority of child abuse cases were for sexual assault (206), in which 86% of clients were female. Child abuse case clients were most frequently Latino/a (45%), followed by African American (24%), and White (15%).

Individuals can apply for and receive services as an adult for child abuse or assault they have experienced previously as a minor under the age of 18. It may also be the case that a child abuse or assault crime was committed in previous years and the victim seeks services later in life, or that a case is charged and more past victims are revealed during the investigation process. For these reasons, and because Victim Services clients can continue to receive services after their case has concluded, should it be charged, it is not uncommon for child abuse clients to be over 17 years

of age. In cases of child physical abuse, 56% of clients were between the ages of 0 and 17 years, 37% were between the ages of 18 and 64, and 7% were of unknown age.

Office of the District Attorney Victim Services Division Child Abuse Statistics FY2012-13			
Age	Child Physical Abuse	Child Sexual Assault	Total
0-17	29	92	121
18-64	32	96	128
65+	0	0	0
Unknown	3	18	21
Total	64	206	270

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence clients include individuals who have experienced domestic violence, including childhood exposure to domestic violence, or stalking. In FY2012-13, 81% of domestic violence clients were female. In cases of domestic violence, the majority of clients were female, while in cases of child exposure to domestic violence, the majority of clients were male. Domestic violence clients were most frequently African American (30%), Latino/a (30%), or White (26%).

Elder Abuse

Elder abuse case counts include cases of dependent adult abuse as well. In FY2012-13, elder abuse cases involved 61% female clients and 39% male clients, and the majority (79%) were over the age of 65. Nearly half of elder abuse clients identified as Asian (47%), followed by 29% identifying as White.

Adult Probation Department

The San Francisco Adult Probation Department supervises individuals convicted of domestic violence as they complete the requirements of probation. As of June 2013, the Adult Probation Department Domestic Violence Unit was supervising 522 individuals, a decrease of 9.6% from June 2012.

Adult Probation Department Domestic Violence Unit FY2010-2013			
	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Total Cases at Year-End	535	540	522
Total New Intakes during Year	268	297	252
Completions	122	79	88
Revocations	42	58	61
Certified Batterers Intervention Programs	7	11	10
Domestic Violence Unit Staffing	10	10	10

When a person convicted of domestic violence is referred to Adult Probation Department for supervision, they are automatically referred to a 52-week batterer’s intervention program, run by a community agency and certified by Adult Probation Department. If a probationer fails to attend the batterer’s intervention program or commits a crime that violates their probation, a bench warrant is issued and Adult Probation Department begins a procedure to revoke probation. Probation revocations increased by 45% in the past two fiscal years. The following were certified batterer’s intervention programs in San Francisco as of the end of Fiscal Year 2013:¹⁵

1. Antolino Family Wellness Center, Inc.¹⁶
2. John Hamel and Associates
3. Men in Progress
4. moMENTum
5. Programa de hombres contra la violencia intrafamiliar (P.O.C.O.V.I.)
6. San Francisco Bay Counseling
7. Startrac
8. SWAP/PREP (SF Sheriff's Department)
9. Violence Intervention Program (V.I.P.)
10. Womanalive

The Adult Probation Department created a **Batterer’s Intervention Program Audit Team** in 2012 to complete an extensive audit of all batterer’s intervention programs, and to provide critical feedback and recommendations for programs to ensure adherence to state law and the Adult Probation Department’s Standards for Batterers Intervention Programs. The review covered four areas: (1) Facility; (2) Program and agency accountability; (3) Facilitator and

¹⁵ After June 30, 2013, Adult Probation Department certified three new batterer’s intervention programs: Adult Probation’s CASC (Community Assessment and Services Center), San Francisco Veteran’s Administration Medical Center At Ease, and Pathways Institute.

¹⁶ Antolino was decertified in November 2013.

staff accountability, including records and maintenance; and (4) Recommendations and remedies for compliance.

At the start of the audit, there were 11 certified Batterer Intervention Programs in San Francisco. One program was decertified during the process, leaving ten certified batterer's intervention programs. The review team visited approximately 30 group sessions and provided the Chief Probation Officer with an audit report.

At the end of the FY2012-2013, the Domestic Violence Unit had a staff of nine Deputy Probation Officers, one Domestic Violence Court officer, and one Supervising Probation Officer. During the year, Deputy Probation Officers handled an average of 58 cases, down from 67 cases per officer in FY2011-12.

In September 2010, the Adult Probation Department received a federal grant to address the increasing number of domestic violence cases in the Bayview neighborhood, which was home to 14% of the Domestic Violence Unit probationers. The department used evidence-based practices to design a victim-centered supervision model and a 40:1 probationer to officer ratio. The grant period ended September 30, 2013. The Mayor's Office funded the continuation of this position to enable Adult Probation Department to continue to support the reduced caseload, and its successful approach of the victim-centered supervision model.

In November 2012, Adult Probation Department established an endangered child specific caseload, which is supervised in the Domestic Violence Unit. When an individual convicted of child abuse is referred to Adult Probation Department, he or she is directed to a **Child Abuse Intervention Program**, a 52-week program run by the Department of Public Health at the Community Justice Center through the Violence Intervention Program. This innovative program was also launched in November 2012, and is one of very few certified child abuse programs in the state. Child Abuse Intervention Program complies with the current California Penal Code Section 273.1 relating to the treatment of court ordered child abuse offenders. The program is certified by the Adult Probation Department. As with domestic violence cases, a bench warrant is issued if a probationer who is on probation for a child abuse related crime commits a crime that violates his or her probation and Adult Probation Department initiates the Motion to Revoke Probation. As of June 2013, 30 clients were being supervised on the child abuse-specific caseload. Sixty-four percent of cases are misdemeanor and 36% are felony. Adult Probation Department will provide more information on the success rate of clients on the new child abuse caseload and Child Abuse Intervention Program in future reports.

Following up on a recommendation of the *2011 Family Violence Report*, Adult Probation Department established an **advisory team of domestic violence intervention and prevention experts** to assist in the development and implementation of an Adult Probation Department Victim Service Program. These representatives include the Survivor Restoration Director from the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, the Director of Victim Services from the District Attorney's Office, the Director of the Domestic Violence Consortium, and the Division Director and Supervisor from Adult Probation Department's Investigations Unit. Survivors of violence will soon join this advisory team. The objective of the proposed Adult Probation Department Victim Service Program is to provide comprehensive gender specific, trauma informed services to victims of violent crimes perpetrated by those currently on probation within the Adult Probation Department.

San Francisco Sheriff's Department

On the recommendation of the Family Violence Council in the *2011 Report*, the San Francisco Sheriff's Department provided data on three innovative programs related to family violence that it currently operates through its Custody and Community Programs Divisions: the Resolve to Stop the Violence Project, an in-custody program; the out of custody violence prevention program, and the Survivor Restoration Program for victims.

The **Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP)** is a survivor-centered program for in-custody offenders based on a restorative justice model. The mission of RSVP is to bring together all those harmed by crime, including victims, communities, and offenders. RSVP is driven by victim restoration, offender accountability, and community involvement. The goals of the program include empowering victims of violence, reducing recidivism among violent offenders, and restoring individuals and communities through community involvement and support in order to prevent future violence. Currently, 22 percent of the RSVP participants are in custody for a family violence related offense.

The Sheriff's Department utilizes the Manalive Violence Prevention Program curriculum both in the jails and at community-based sites. Manalive utilizes a male-role violence reeducation curriculum, which emphasizes:

- Raising awareness of the belief systems that promote violence;
- Teaching that violence is learned behavior which can be unlearned. Offenders can choose alternatives to violence;
- Improving communication skills;
- Empathy for victims and their families – each week offenders and survivors of violent crime participate in Victim Impact sessions, frank discussions about the consequences of violence for victims;
- Accountability and the need to make positive contributions to the community;
- Understanding, taking responsibility for, and working to repair the harm done.

San Francisco Sheriff's Department Resolve to Stop the Violence Project In-Custody Statistics	
FY12-13	
Total Participants	139
Participants with Domestic Violence charges	29
Participants With Elder Abuse charges	1
Participants With Child Abuse charges	1
Participants on Parole	18

San Francisco Sheriff's Department Out of Custody Community Program (Manalive)	
FY12-13	
Total Clients	186
New Clients	29
Clients Exiting	150
Clients referred from RSVP jail program	23

The **Sheriff Department's Survivor Restoration Program (SRP)** is a component of the RSVP whose focus is to support survivors through their own process of restoration and empowerment, while providing opportunities for them to contribute to the development, implementation, and evaluation of all RSVP components. To this end, SRP offers direct services to the survivors of the violent offenders participating in RSVP's Offender Restoration component.

San Francisco Sheriff's Department Survivor Restoration Program Statistics	
	FY12-13
New Clients	276
Ongoing Clients	1,589 ¹⁷
Total U-Visas Obtained	56
Political Asylum Granted	4
Permanent Residence Granted	10
Graduated from Empowerment Program	44

California State Victim Information and Notification Everyday System (VINE)

In August 2013, as part of the Sheriff Department's effort to enhance its customer service information system, it inaugurated the California State Victim Information and Notification Everyday System (VINE). This allows victims of crimes in San Francisco to receive email or telephone notifications of offenders' custody status in California jails and prisons. This free and anonymous service allows victims to be notified within 30 minutes when an offender is released from custody and within eight hours if an inmate is transferred to another facility. Knowing this information can help alleviate a victim's uncertainty or concern about an offender's status.

¹⁷ These cases vary from a weekly phone call check to on-going long term critical cases from previous years.

Public Defender's Office

The Public Defender's Office in San Francisco utilizes a "holistic model" of indigent defense services, focusing not only on legal representation, but also on helping clients address the root causes of problems that may have led to their arrest. The Public Defender recognizes that contact with the criminal justice system offers a rare moment in which to address an individual's needs, including those beyond the realm of the legal system. By taking advantage of the unique relationship as a counselor to the client, public defenders can refer individuals to services for addiction, mental illness and unemployment, thereby providing alternatives to incarceration that promise better client, family, and community outcomes through decreased recidivism and healthier reentry into communities.

San Francisco Deputy Public Defenders are trained in evidence-based practices and understand the wide range of service needs of their clients. They are effective advocates for the use of alternative sentencing strategies and equally well versed in the legal issues and advocacy techniques required in the criminal justice process. Deputy Public Defenders are also responsible for designing alternative sentencing strategies and identifying clients who are eligible for collaborative courts and other evidence based programs aimed at improving social and legal outcomes.

Coordination with Existing Reentry Programs

Deputy Public Defenders work closely with the office's existing reentry programs and coordinate its efforts with other criminal justice agencies and community partners. The Public Defender's Reentry Unit provides an innovative blend of legal, social and practical support through its Clean Slate and Social Work components. The Reentry Unit's social workers provide high quality clinical work and advocacy, effectively placing hundreds of individuals in treatment, housing and other services each year with the goal of improving legal outcomes and reducing recidivism. Reentry Social Workers conduct psycho-social assessments that delve into historical circumstances, family history, previous treatment, and long-term medical and mental health issues. The Reentry Social Workers have extensive knowledge of San Francisco social services and treatment networks as well as deep relationships with community based services staff and directors to which they connect their clients.

Children of Incarcerated Parents Program

Public Defender clients in the county jail avail themselves to the services of the Children of Incarcerated Parents Program, which is part of the office's Reentry Unit. The goals of these services are to insulate children from the risks associated with parental incarceration, maintain family bonds through the period of incarceration, and improve the ability of clients to participate in family life upon their release. The Children of Incarcerated Parents Program staff works with clients, their families, deputy public defenders, Human Services Agency, Child Support Services, Family Court, and a network of community-based treatment providers to respond to the needs of incarcerated parents and their families. The staff is uniquely positioned to address family needs that are created when a parent is taken into custody. Services provided include addressing the urgent needs of children, setting up contact visitation, assisting clients with family court issues, child support, reunification plans, connecting clients with Child Protective Services case managers, and connecting clients and their families to additional social services. Since its inception in 2000, the Children of Incarcerated Parents Program has helped hundreds of families in San Francisco overcome the numerous obstacles created as a result of the incarceration of a family member.

Clean Slate Program

The office's Clean Slate Program assists over 3,000 individuals each year who are seeking to "clean up" their records of criminal arrests and/or convictions. Clean Slate helps remove significant barriers to employment, housing, public benefits, civic participation, immigration and attainment of other social, legal and personal goals. The program, now in operation for over a decade, prepares and files over 1,000 legal motions in court annually, conducts regular community outreach, distributes over 6,000 brochures in English and Spanish and holds weekly walk-in clinics at five community-based sites, in predominantly African American and Latino neighborhoods most heavily impacted by the criminal justice system. The Clean Slate Program has been instrumental in helping individuals obtain employment and housing, factors that help stabilize and strengthen families.

As shown by a growing body of scientific research, interventions that address the underlying causes of violent behavior and victimization are effective in preventing new instances of family violence. Without compromising the due process rights of individuals as guaranteed by the Constitution, the Public Defender is committed to utilizing evidence-based alternatives that address individual-level risks that perpetuate family violence. As a participating agency of the Family Violence Council, the Public Defender is committed to engaging in interagency collaboration and implementing preventative measures aimed at addressing family violence in San Francisco.

San Francisco Superior Court Family Law Division and Probate Division

The Family Law Division of the San Francisco Unified Family Court is responsible for issuing civil domestic violence restraining orders. Family Law handles domestic relations cases including dissolutions, separations, nullity, domestic violence prevention, paternity actions, child custody, child support, visitation arrangements, spousal support, family support and adoptions.

Domestic Violence Restraining Orders

Survivors of domestic violence can request a restraining order from the Family Court. Domestic violence restraining orders are available for cases involving a current or former intimate partner or spouse, a person with a child in common, or family to the second degree, which include in-laws but not cousins. The majority of persons requesting a domestic violence restraining order receive a temporary restraining order, which remains in place from the date of filing until a hearing scheduled within 25 days, to determine if a permanent restraining order will be granted. There are a number of dispositions possible at the hearing:

- **Granted:** The Court grants a restraining order after hearing, which can last up to five years.
- **Denied:** The petitioner does not receive a restraining order after hearing, and the temporary order is dissolved.
- **Off-Calendar:** A case may be removed from the calendar if the petitioner does not attend the hearing, or if the petitioner indicates that he or she no longer wants the restraining order.
- **Continued:** The most common reason for a continuance, or a rescheduling of the hearing, is the inability to find and serve the respondent with the order prior to the hearing date.
- **Dismissal:** The judge decides to dismiss a case, or the petitioner requests a dismissal.
- **Set for Trial:** Instead of a short hearing, some restraining order requests require an evidentiary hearing or trial with evidences and witnesses testimony to determine a disposition.

In FY2012-13, the Family Court received 1,182 requests for Restraining Orders. Of these requests, 339 were granted, 29% of the total requests, and 55% of the requests that remain on calendar. The total number of domestic violence restraining order requests received by the Family Court has seen a modest decrease over the past three years, declining by 14% between FY2010-11 and FY2012-13.

Dispositions of Domestic Violence Restraining Order Requests to Family Court FY2010-2013¹⁸						
	FY10-11		FY11-12		FY12-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Requests for ROs	1,369		1,258		1,182	
Granted	471	34%	414	33%	339	29%
Denied	113	8%	112	9%	132	11%
Off Calendar	661	48%	562	45%	564	48%
Other Disposition	119	9%	79	6%	87	7%
Pending*	5	0%	2	0%	4	0%

* A case may not have been resolved by the close of the fiscal year, June 30.

¹⁸ The information in this table includes only domestic violence restraining order requests received by Family Court. It does not include restraining orders requested for civil harassment, for elder abuse, or those requested in the Criminal Court as part of a criminal prosecution.

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Orders

The Probate Court grants restraining orders in cases of elder and dependent adult abuse. Restraining order requests can be submitted to protect any individual 65 years of age and older from elder abuse. Requests for dependent adults can be made for all individuals between the ages of 18 and 64 who have physical or mental limitations that restrict their ability to carry out normal activities or to protect their rights.

In FY2012-13, the Probate Court received 79 requests for elder or dependent abuse restraining orders (TRO-EA). For disposition at conclusion of hearing: 17 (22%) of these requests were granted, and 27% of those that remained on calendar. The number of elder and dependent abuse restraining order requests received over the last five years has fluctuated greatly. In FY08-09, 23 requests were received, and this number nearly quadrupled to 83 requests received in FY2011-12. Another significant trend appears to be the variance in the percentage of cases receiving other dispositions, which means these cases were either continued, dismissed, or set for trial. These rates dropped to 3% in FY2010-11, then surged to 85% of cases in FY2012-13.

Permanent Dispositions of Elder Abuse Restraining Order Requests to Family Court FY2010-2013						
	FY10-11		FY11-12		FY12-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Requests for TRO-EA	37	-	83	-	79	-
Granted	16	43%	26	31%	17	22%
Denied	5	14%	17	20%	22	28%
Off Calendar	13	35%	15	18%	15	19%
Other Disposition	1	3%	30	36%	67	85%
Pending	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%

Public Service Agencies

The City and County of San Francisco administers agencies designed to protect the welfare of vulnerable populations such as children, elders, and dependent adults. The following are statistics from those agencies, as well as public agencies that interact with a significant population of child abuse, elder abuse or domestic violence survivors.

Family and Children's Services

San Francisco Family and Children's Services, also known as Child Protective Services (CPS), is a division of the Department of Human Services within the Human Services Agency that protects children from abuse and neglect, and works in partnership with community-based service providers to support families in raising children in safe and nurturing homes. Whenever possible, Family and Children's Services helps families stay together by providing a range of services from prevention through aftercare, to keeping children safe with their families or with families who can provide permanency.

Researchers from the Center for Social Services Research (CSSR) at the University of California at Berkeley aggregate and provide access to all child welfare data for the state on an annual basis as part of a joint venture between the University and the California Department of Social Services. The data included in this section comes from this database and has been organized by calendar year rather than fiscal year.¹⁹

Differential Response

Family and Children's Services uses a method called "differential response" to respond to allegations of abuse. Based on information received during a hotline call or referral, Family and Children's Services social workers assess the evidence of neglect or abuse. If there is insufficient evidence to suspect neglect or abuse, the case is "evaluated out of the system" and the family may be referred to voluntary services in the community. If there appears to be sufficient evidence of abuse or neglect, Family and Children's Services opens the case and conducts further assessment and investigation. Under this differential response model, the social worker taking the hotline report or referral determines the initial response path for all referrals. There are three possible initial response paths:

- **Path 1: Community Response** – When there are no known safety issues and a low-to-moderate risk level of future maltreatment, the social worker refers the family to voluntary support services in the community. This is the path for all referrals that are "evaluated out of the system."
- **Path 2: Family and Children's Services and Community Response** – When the safety threat is assessed as moderate-to-high, Family and Children's Services opens a referral.

¹⁹ Source for all subsequent calendar year (CY) child welfare data: Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Williams, D., Simon, V., Hamilton, D., Lou, C., Peng, C., Moore, M., King, B., Henry, C., & Nuttbrock, A. (2014). Child Welfare Services Reports for Children. Retrieved 3/6/2014, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare.

The response team may include a public health nurse, a CalWORKs worker, or other community representatives who may already be working with the family.

- **Path 3: Family and Children’s Services Only (and possible law enforcement) Response**
 – When the safety threat is assessed as high-to-very high, Family and Children’s Services opens a referral.

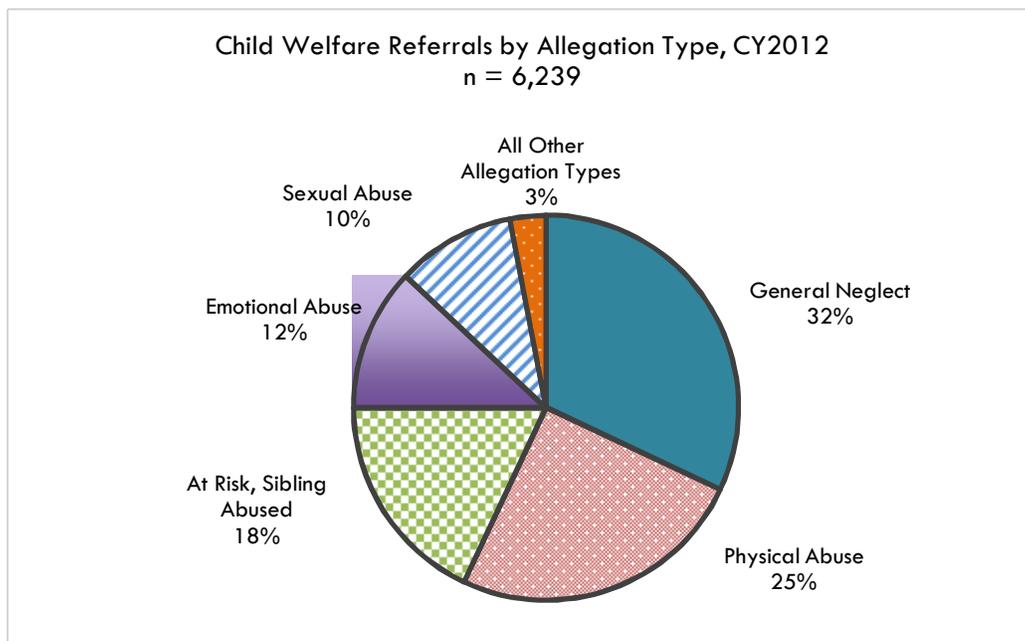
Family and Children’s Services began using differential response for Path 1 and 2 cases in 2006. This model serves as a strong tool for child abuse prevention by supporting families at risk of abuse or neglect even when cases do not rise to the level of Family and Children’s Services action.

Child Welfare Referrals

During Calendar Year 2012 (CY2012), Family and Children’s Services received 6,239 referrals for suspected child abuse or neglect.²⁰

Family and Children’s Services Referrals and Substantiations CY2010-2012			
	2010	2011	2012
Total Children Referred	5,950	6,025	6,239
Total Cases Substantiated	833	659	717
Percent Substantiated	14%	11%	11.5%

The majority of referrals received by Family and Children’s Services were for general neglect (32%) and physical abuse (25%). Children at-risk due to abuse of a sibling (18%), emotional abuse (12%), and sexual abuse (10%) accounted for an additional 2,438 referrals. Other allegation types reported in CY2012 included caretaker absence or incapacity (3%), severe neglect (1%), and exploitation (less than 1%).



²⁰ This figure counts each child with a child maltreatment allegation once for each analysis year. If a child has more than one allegation in a specific year, that child is counted one time in the category of the most severe occurrence.

The breakdown among the different types of referrals received in CY2012 is similar to that of previous years during which general neglect and physical abuse were the most frequently received referrals. Since CY2010, general neglect and physical abuse allegations have each accounted for between 25% and 32% of referrals every year.

Family and Children's Services Referrals by Allegation Type CY2010-2012						
Allegation Type	CY2010		CY2011		CY2012	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
General Neglect	1,850	31%	1,893	31%	2,019	32%
Physical Abuse	1,569	26%	1,628	27%	1,572	25%
At Risk, Sibling Abused	927	16%	973	16%	1,096	18%
Emotional Abuse	776	13%	735	12%	730	12%
Sexual Abuse	613	10%	583	10%	612	10%
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	175	3%	158	3%	160	3%
Severe Neglect	30	1%	47	1%	43	1%
Exploitation	10	<1%	8	<1%	7	<1%
Substantial Risk	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	5,950		6,025		6,239	

Examining the data over the past three years from CY2010 to CY2012 reveals increases in the numbers of referrals for two allegation categories: the number of children referred who were at-risk due to abuse of a sibling, an increase of 18% over the three year period; and severe neglect, which increased by nearly 43%. The number of Child Protective Services referrals has climbed slightly in each of the past three years.

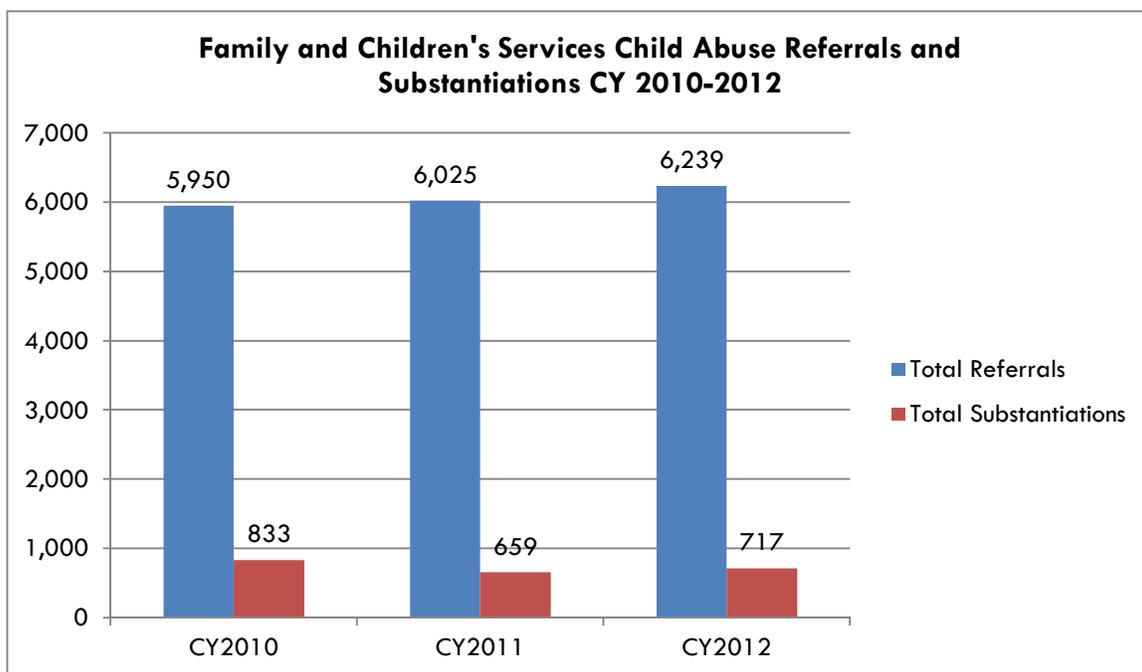
Referral Findings

Of the 6,239 referrals received during CY2012, 11% (717) were substantiated, or found to be true, following investigation by Family and Children's Services. During CY2012, 7% of referrals were inconclusive due to a lack of evidence to substantiate the abuse. Considered "unfounded," 38% of referrals did not meet the definition of abuse or neglect. An additional 39% of referrals were evaluated and not found to warrant further investigation and required an "assessment only" by Family and Children's Services.

Substantiated Allegations of Abuse and Neglect

Over half (55%) of substantiated referrals were for general neglect. Caretaker absence or incapacity and at-risk due to abuse of a sibling each accounted for 11% of substantiated referrals, and emotional abuse accounted for 10%. The remaining 13% of substantiated referrals were for physical abuse, sexual abuse, severe neglect, and exploitation.

Family and Children's Services Referrals by Allegation Type and Findings: CY2012						
Allegation Type	Substantiated	Inconclusive	Unfounded	Assessment Only	Not Yet Determined	Total Referrals
General Neglect	397	114	667	840	1	2,019
Physical Abuse	59	129	708	676	0	1,572
At Risk, Sibling Abused	76	68	594	353	5	1,096
Emotional Abuse	71	107	239	313	0	730
Sexual Abuse	26	26	116	444	0	612
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	77	13	23	47	0	160
Severe Neglect	11	6	21	5	0	43
Exploitation	0	0	0	7	0	7
Substantial Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	717	463	2,368	2,685	6	6,239



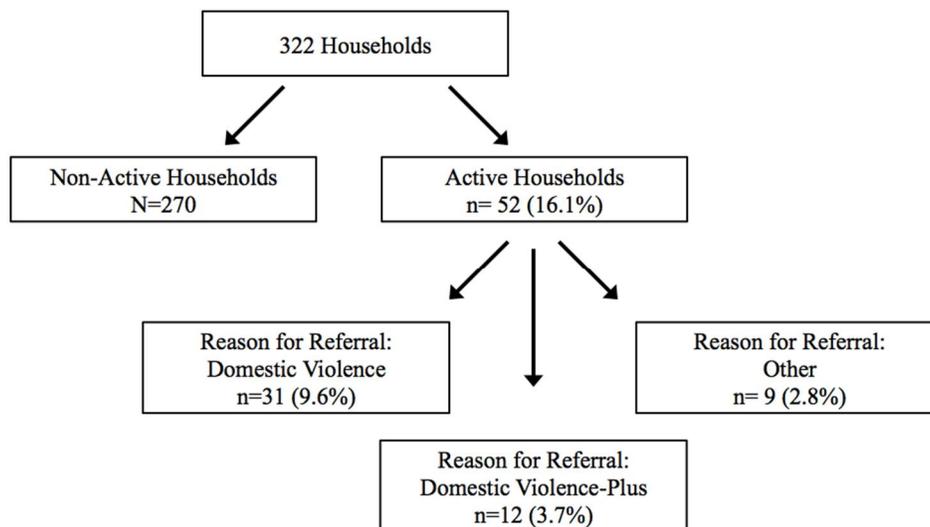
Domestic Violence Among Investigated Families

In this year's report, we were able to include specialized data on prevalence of domestic violence in the Family and Children's Services caseload as a result of original research conducted by Dr. Colleen Henry at the University of California, Berkeley.²¹ During fiscal year 2011, Family and

²¹ Henry, C. (2014). Constructing Maltreatment: An Urban Child Welfare Agency's Response to Child Exposure to Domestic Violence. Unpublished manuscript, University of California, Berkeley. Available upon request at colleen.elizabeth.henry@gmail.com.

Children’s Services investigated approximately 2,000 households one or more times for allegations child maltreatment.²² Dr. Henry analyzed a random sample of Family and Children’s Services case records from these households (n=322), and found that 30% (n=97) of households were experiencing or had experienced domestic violence prior to investigation: 16% (n=52) of investigated households reported experiencing active domestic violence at time of investigation (i.e. domestic violence experienced within the 12-months prior to investigation) and 14% (n=45) reported experiencing domestic violence in the past (i.e. prior experience of domestic violence, but not within the 12-months prior to investigation).

The following paragraphs compare differences between those households that reported experiencing domestic violence within the 12-months prior to investigation (active households) and those households who reported no domestic violence prior to investigation or no domestic violence within the 12-months prior to investigation (no-active households).



Prevalence of active domestic among households investigated by Family and Children’s Services and reason for referral among households experiencing active domestic violence at time of investigation.

Examination of differences between active households (n=52) and non-active households (n=270) found that active households were significantly more likely to consist of younger caregivers and younger children than were non-active households. Active households were also significantly more likely to be referred to the Agency by law-enforcement (39% vs. 8%) and to be assigned an allegation of emotional abuse (75% vs. 25%) than were non-active households.

Among households experiencing active domestic violence at time of investigation (n=52), 61% (n=31) or 10% of the sample were referred to the Agency for domestic violence, 24% (n=12) or 4% of the sample were referred to the Agency for domestic violence and another form of maltreatment (e.g., physical abuse, general neglect) (n=12), and 18% (n=9) or 3% of the sample were referred to the Agency for reasons other than domestic violence.

Overall, Family and Children’s Services assessed active households to be as safe as non-active

²² During CY2011, 6,025 were referred to Family and Children’s Services for suspected abuse or neglect; approximately 2,000 of these referrals met criteria for further investigation.

households, however, active households required more services to maintain their children safely in their homes than did non-active households – 35% of active households required services (Family and Children’s Services or community-based) to maintain their children safely in their homes, whereas 11% of non-active households required services to maintain their children safely in their homes.

Of the 52 active households examined in this study, approximately one-third (29%, n=15) were substantiated by Family and Children’s Services for child maltreatment, another third (n=15) received ongoing formal child welfare services (i.e. the referral was promoted to case status), and six (12%) active households had one or more children removed from their homes and placed in out-of-home care. Of active households referred to FCS for domestic violence alone, one resulted in out-of-home placement. Regardless of substantiation or promotion to case status, many active households were referred to or received Family and Children’s Services or community-based domestic violence services. Over half (54%) of active households were contacted by Family and Children’s Services’s domestic violence liaison and nearly two-thirds (73%) were referred to or received community-based domestic violence services.

Geo-Coded Data

Data is also available from the Center for Social Services Research database that examines child abuse and neglect allegation rates by zip code.²³ The most recent geo-coded data for CY2012 is detailed in the table below and shows that referrals to Family and Children’s Services vary greatly by zip code. The neighborhoods with the highest number of children with allegations were Bayview (1,004), Ingleside/Excelsior (671), Mission (537), and Visitacion Valley (527). Together, these four areas accounted for 2,739 allegations of abuse, or 44% of the total allegations received by Family and Children’s Services during that year. However, the small community at Treasure Island has an incidence rate of 362 allegations per 1,000 children.

The citywide incidence rate for CY2012 was 53.8 per 1,000 children, an increase of 17% from CY2008 of 45.8 per 1,000 children. Among neighborhoods with the highest numbers of child abuse allegations, the incidence rates in CY2012 were 116.1 (Bayview), 40.9 (Ingleside/Excelsior), 44.0 (Mission), and 55.9 per 1,000 children (Visitacion Valley).

Family and Children’s Services Referrals, CY2012				
Children with Child Maltreatment Allegations and Incidence Rates by ZIP Code				
ZIP Code	Neighborhood	Child Population	Children with Allegations	Incidence per 1,000 Children
94124	Bayview	8,651	1,004	116.1
94112	Ingleside/ Excelsior	16,407	671	40.9
94110	Mission	12,211	537	44.0
94134	Visitacion Valley	9,435	527	55.9
94115	Pac Heights/Western Addition/Japantown	3,916	281	71.8
94102	Hayes Valley/Tenderloin	3,368	228	67.7
94107	Potrero Hill	3,122	222	71.1
94103	SOMA	3,058	148	48.4

94109	Nob Hill/Russian Hill	4,396	144	32.8
94132	Lake Merced	4,357	136	31.2
94133	North Beach/Fisherman's Wharf	2,855	114	39.9
94117	Haight/Cole Valley	3,021	113	37.4
94130	Treasure Island	279	101	362.0
94127	West Portal	3,406	71	20.8
94118	Inner Richmond	5,263	62	11.8
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	3,781	55	14.5
94108	Chinatown	1,184	47	39.7
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	2,333	46	19.7
94116	Outer Sunset	6,774	45	6.6
94114	Castro/Noe Valley	2,727	40	14.7
94121	Outer Richmond	5,875	33	5.6
94122	Inner Sunset	8,063	30	3.7
94129	Presidio	607	12	19.8
94111	Embarcadero	247	12	48.6
94104	Financial District	25	10	400.0
94105	Embarcadero/SOMA	275	4	14.5
94158	Mission Bay	438	4	9.1
ZIP Code Missing, or Out of County		1,552		
San Francisco		116,074	6,239	53.8
California		9,697,339	486,991	50.2

Emerging Trends in Child Welfare

Over the past few years, Family and Children's Services has seen a rise in the number of adolescents becoming involved in the child welfare and foster care systems as the subject of referrals for abuse and through Differential Response. During CY2012, adolescents aged 11 to 17 years were the age group with highest number of referrals to Family and Children's Services (2,410) and made up 39% of the referrals.

Family and Children's Services Referrals by Age Group CY2010-2012			
Age	2010	2011	2012
0 - 5	1,807	1,928	1,986
6 - 10	1,699	1,710	1,843
11 - 17	2,444	2,387	2,410
Total	5,950	6,025	6,239

This trend will likely increase as California revamps its response to commercially sexually exploited youth. The California Child Welfare Council has called for Child Welfare Agencies rather than juvenile justice systems to take jurisdiction over these youth. Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) has emerged as a serious human rights and social welfare issue at the national, state and local level. The FBI has identified the San Francisco Bay Area as a

high-concentration area for domestic minor sex trafficking. It is estimated that between 50-80% of children who become victims have prior involvement with the child welfare system.²⁴

The Office of the Mayor has identified creating a comprehensive, coordinated city-wide response to human trafficking as a significant priority for San Francisco, and established the San Francisco Mayor’s Task Force on Anti-Human Trafficking in March 2013. This Task Force, which includes a Child Sex Trafficking Subcommittee, is comprised of a variety of stakeholders across the public, nonprofit and private sector that collaborate to shape policy and strengthen protocols around San Francisco’s response to victims of trafficking.

CY2012 continued the downward trend of adolescents entering foster care in the past 10 years with 139 ages 11 to 17 entering the system, down 23% from CY2010 of 179. Conversely, the number of children ages 0-5 entering foster care increased to 191, a 22% increase over CY2011.

Family and Children’s Services Foster Care Entries by Age Group CY2010-2012			
Age Group	2010	2011	2012
0 - 5	183	156	191
6 - 10	100	88	74
11 - 17	179	138	139
Total	462	382	404

The number of children involved with Family and Children’s Services and the child welfare system has declined overall since the initial data capture in 1998. In January 1998, there were 3,049 children in foster care in San Francisco. With the exception of 2003, the point-in-time caseload count has decreased every year since then, reaching a low of 1,076 children in January 2012. The number of children in foster care in January 2013 rose very slightly to 1,099. There are several changes that have likely contributed to this overall decline: San Francisco’s decreasing child population, and new Family and Children’s Services policies that emphasized early intervention and providing increased family support services to keep more children safely in their homes, when appropriate, rather than placing them in foster care.

²⁴ Kate Walker, California Child Welfare Council, *Ending the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: A Call for Multi-System Collaboration in California* (2013), p. 11, available at http://www.youthlaw.org/fileadmin/ncyl/youthlaw/publications/Ending-CSEC-A-Call-for-Multi-System_Collaboration-in-CA.pdf.

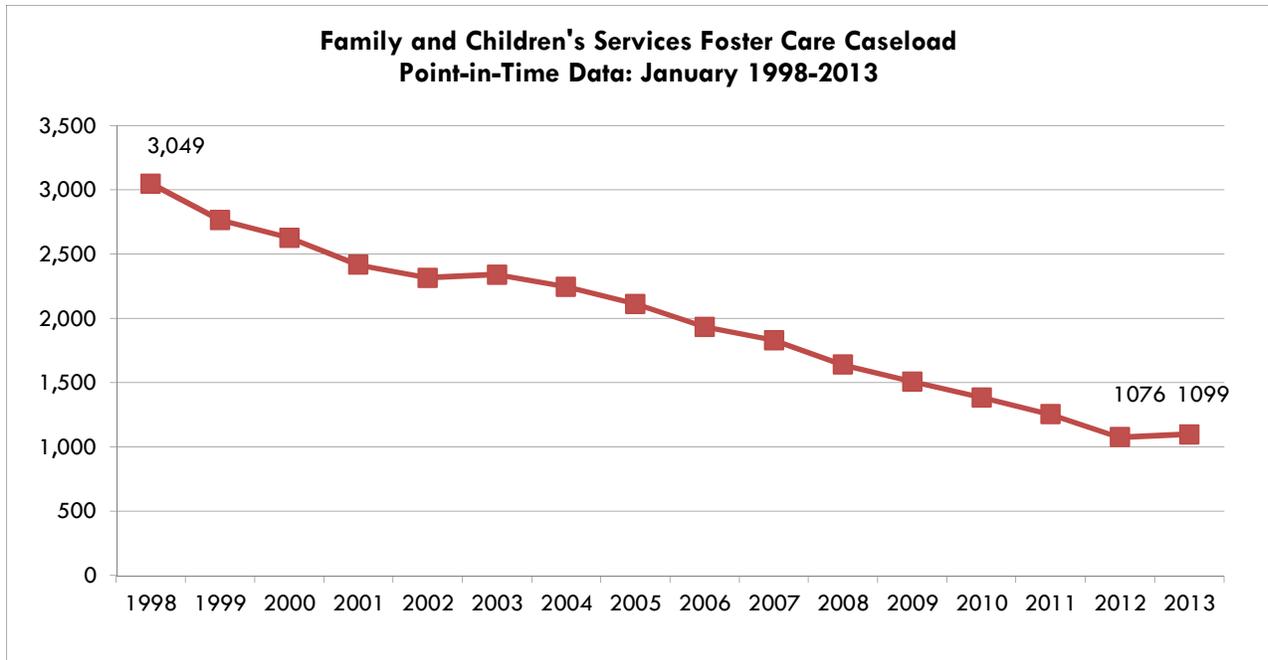


Figure provided by San Francisco Human Services Agency

Another significant change to the child welfare system that remains relevant today came with the passage of State Assembly Bill 12 (AB 12), the California Fostering Connections to Success Act, in August 2010. Under AB 12, eligible foster youth have the option to remain in care until age 21 and receive transitional support. Youth who continue in extended foster care will remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court as “non-minor dependents,” and will continue to work with a county child welfare worker to maintain their eligibility and fulfill their Independent Living Case Plan, a plan to develop independent living skills and permanent connections with caring and committed adults. Non-minor dependents in extended foster care can live in a number of different types of supervised placements, all of which must be either approved or licensed under new standards. This extended foster care program has been incrementally implemented over a three-year period. In January 2012, eligible youth were able to extend their foster care until age 19, and in January 2013, until age 20. With the passage of AB 787 in October 2013, as of January 2014 eligible youth were able to remain in foster care until age 21.

CalWORKs Domestic Violence Advocates

The Department of Human Services within the San Francisco Human Services Agency administers California’s version of TANF, the welfare program for low-income families known as **CalWORKs (California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids)**, which has two distinct components: eligibility benefits that consist of cash assistance, supplemental nutrition assistance (food stamps) and medical coverage to eligible members of the family; and employment services to those work eligible adults who are required to be engaged in welfare to work activities.

The CalWORKs program also includes domestic violence services that offer specialized support and resources to survivors of domestic violence who are on CalWORKs assistance. The intent is to balance the security and safety needs of survivors of domestic violence with the opportunities to participate in welfare-to-work activities to the full extent of their abilities. The domestic violence services include supportive services such as counseling to assist the survivors to achieve independence and economic self-sufficiency. The Domestic Violence Services are provided by a community agency that contracts with Human Services Agency to work with domestic violence survivors on-site at the CalWORKs office and in the agency’s community space.

Human Services Agency CalWORKs and Domestic Violence Advocate Caseloads FY2010-2013			
	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Average Monthly CalWORKs Caseload	4,907	4,729	4,468
Average Monthly Domestic Violence Advocate Caseload	234	246	167
Percent of Caseload working with DV Advocate	5%	5%	3.7%

San Francisco’s CalWORKs caseload has not fluctuated widely in the past few years, despite the aftermath of a severe recession that began in December 2007. CalWORKs adult recipients currently time out after reaching a lifetime limit of 48 months, but children continue to receive cash assistance on a reduced scale. In 2011-12, the CalWORKs caseload rose by 8% with an increase of 371 families. The highest caseload was achieved in May 2012 at 5,089 families receiving aid. During 2012-13, the caseload gradually began to decline. Between July 2012 and June 2013, the caseload declined by 275 families (5%) to reach 4,526 in June 2013, the lowest in the fiscal year.

The case management of domestic violence services is contracted out to Homeless Prenatal Program (HPP). HPP advocates can assist domestic violence survivors in applying for waivers of various CalWORKS rules, including the lifetime limit on aid. HPP took over the domestic violence contract from Riley Center as of July 2012 and began providing case management services to CalWORKs clients. HPP worked with Riley Center closely, to smoothly transition all domestic violence cases so as to minimize the impact of change of provider. Despite sustained outreach, the domestic violence caseload declined from an average of 246 cases to 65 in July 2012 and gradually rose to 194 in December 2012, the highest in the fiscal year 2012-13. The average caseload has decreased by 32% from FY2011-12 to FY2012-13.

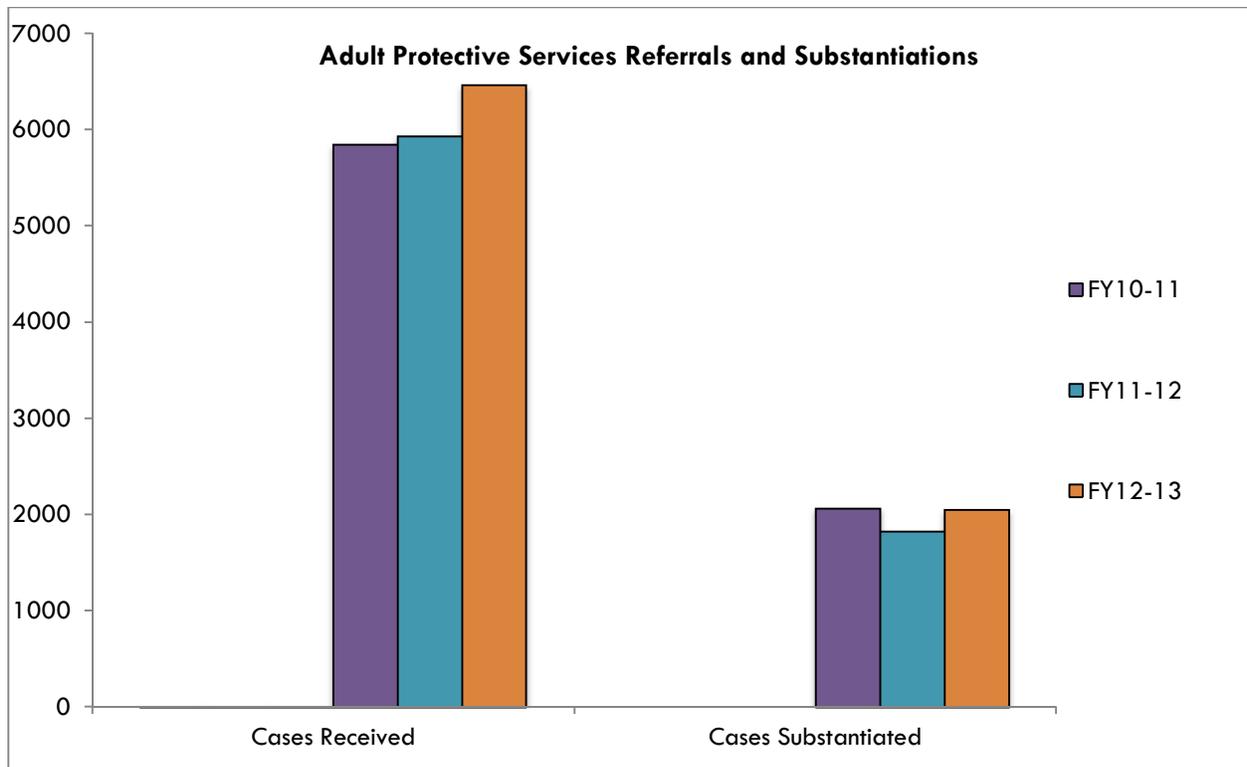
Adult Protective Services

The Department of Aging and Adult Services within the Human Services Agency operates the Adult Protective Services (APS) program for the City and County of San Francisco. APS is a state mandated, county administered program that is charged with responding to reports of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and self-neglect of elders and of adults between the ages of 18 and 64 that have physical, mental, or cognitive disabilities. APS social workers in San Francisco may collaborate with local law enforcement, emergency medical services, the District Attorney’s Office, as well as experts from the Elder Abuse Forensic Center in order to effectively investigate and intervene in cases of elder and dependent adult abuse. APS social workers assist their clients to maintain the greatest level of independence possible while promoting their health, safety, and well-being.

The 2012 US Census found that 14% of the total population in San Francisco is 65 or over, and this is higher than the California average of 12%. The Center of Excellence on Elder Abuse and Neglect affiliated with the University of California Irvine estimates that an elder or dependent adult is abused once every three minutes in California. Abuse of the “oldest old,” those individuals over 85 years of age, is believed to occur at a higher rate than other elders, and family members are the most common perpetrators of abuse towards these individuals.

In FY2011-12, San Francisco APS received 5,924 cases of abuse, neglect, or self-neglect, and this number increased to 6,455 in FY2012-13. Overall, referrals rose 10% between FY2010-11 and FY2012-13. State level data mirrors this rising trend in case numbers. The Center for Excellence on Elder Abuse and Neglect reported that between January 2006 and September 2012, APS cases rose throughout the state of California by 20%. APS responds to all reports made, though APS social workers do not provide a face-to-face investigation on every report. A report may not warrant a face-to-face evaluation for a variety of reasons. This includes the fact that the elder or dependent adult who is the subject of the referral may not reside in San Francisco, and such reports are referred to the APS in the county of residence. Another reason might be that the individual referred may be in a skilled nursing facility and such reports are under the jurisdiction of the Long Term Care Ombudsman program.

Adult Protective Services Statistics FY2010-2013			
	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Cases Received	5,839	5,924	6,455
Cases Substantiated	2,065	1,821	2,046
Percent Substantiated	35%	31%	32%



The rates of substantiation have decreased steadily over the past six fiscal years, declining from a 67% rate of reports substantiated in FY07-08, to only 32% of referrals found to meet the standards of abuse in FY2012-13.

Elder abuse cases accounted for more than twice the number of dependent adult abuse cases in FY2012-13, 70% and 30% respectively.

Adult Protective Services Case Breakdown Statistics FY11-13				
	FY11-12		FY12-13	
	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse
Cases Received	4068	1856	4531	1924
Cases Substantiated	1307	514	1487	559
Percent Substantiated	32%	28%	33%	29%

Adult Protective Services Confirmed Cases of Abuse by Others								
Type of Abuse	FY11-12				FY12-13			
	Elder Abuse	%	Dependent Adult Abuse	%	Elder Abuse	%	Dependent Adult Abuse	%
Psychological / Mental	257	35%	93	38%	307	38%	80	33%
Financial	237	32%	44	18%	256	31%	50	21%
Neglect	115	16%	34	14%	126	15%	31	13%
Physical	109	15%	67	27%	100	12%	69	28%
Isolation	9	1%	0	-	18	2%	5	2%
Abandonment	9	1%	-	-	9	1%	2	1%
Sexual	4	1%	7	3%	1	0%	6	2%
Abduction	-	-	1	0%	1	0%	-	-
Total	740		246		818		243	

Among the cases that were found to have confirmed findings of abuse by others, financial abuse and psychological abuse were the most prevalent types of abuse. Self-neglect is characterized by the failure to provide for basic needs such as food, clothing, medical care, and personal hygiene. In FY2012-13, APS confirmed 2,321 cases of reported self-neglect, and these allegations may be co-occurring alongside allegations of abuse, neglect, or exploitation from others.

Adult Protective Services Confirmed Cases of Self-Neglect FY2011-2013		
Type of Case	FY11-12	FY12-13
Elder Abuse	1,344	1,613
Dependent Adult Abuse	643	708
Total	1,987	2,321

Department of Public Health

The San Francisco Department of Public Health strives to reduce family violence both through public health prevention programs and by directly addressing family violence with patients seen in the Department of Public Health network of hospitals and healthcare clinics. Healthcare providers may be the first or only professionals to encounter and provide services to many victims of family violence. Although some victims of family violence may present with obvious injuries during a healthcare visit, it is far more common that they present with only subtle symptoms of repeated abuse or violence like chronic pain, depression, or exacerbation of chronic health problems. Therefore, treating and preventing family violence requires extensive training of healthcare staff, protocols to use in screening for and responding to family violence, and the development of educational materials for healthcare providers and staff.

Data on all forms of family violence in the healthcare setting can be captured in multiple different ways. Mention of family violence (child abuse, intimate partner violence, elder abuse) may be made in the text of a paper or electronic healthcare note. With charting of violence in the textual portion of a note, information on violence must be extracted by reading each healthcare note and, thus, is impossibly time-consuming to collect. Other ways of capturing data include the development of specific “standardized fields” in an electronic medical record that can be filled out to capture the results of a violence “screening” done by healthcare staff or providers. This method of capture makes digital extraction of the data possible. Yet healthcare providers may not fill out this “standardized field.” Finally, another way to capture data on all forms of family violence is through “billing code data” (called “ICD codes”). These are codes that describe the diagnoses made and counseling done during a healthcare encounter for purposes of billing. There are many diagnostic and counseling codes related to family violence. National data strongly suggests that these codes are underutilized in healthcare settings. For example, a provider may code a “fracture” that was the result of abuse but not the abuse itself.

Both the San Francisco General Hospital Emergency Department and the Department of Public Health outpatient clinics have begun to document intimate partner violence in standardized fields in newly adopted electronic medical records systems. Because learning to use new electronic medical record systems is quite challenging, it is not expected that there will be a high level of documentation at first. Department of Public Health is working on a plan to extract data from these electronic medical record systems. The following data are preliminary results from Department of Public Health electronic medical record systems. The Department of Public Health is excited to begin implementing the recommendations from the *2011 Family Violence Council Report* to gather family violence data from its Emergency Department and Outpatient Clinics.

The San Francisco General Hospital Emergency Department screens for intimate partner violence with triage nurses and other healthcare providers asking each patient about his/her intimate partner violence experiences. All patients identified as, or suspected to be, victims of intimate partner violence are offered treatment, counseling, and referrals to community services. Department of Public Health has not yet been able to extract the intimate partner violence billing code data for all healthcare encounters which may reveal further cases identified and documented. Data from the “standardized field” for intimate partner violence screening at the nurse triage area reveals that this method of recording data has resulted in the identification and documentation of a small percent of the expected number of victims of intimate partner violence.

Department of Public Health – Emergency Department Statistics August 2011-January 2012	
Clients Served	18,359
Number of Clients with either “negative” or “not applicable” intimate partner violence screen	17,551 ²⁵
Number of Clients With “Positive” intimate partner violence screen	86
Percentage of Clients with Positive intimate partner violence screen	.46%

The Department of Public Health outpatient clinics also have an intimate partner violence protocol that was endorsed by the San Francisco Health Commission in 1998, mandating that healthcare providers in each clinic routinely screen for and address intimate partner violence with their patients. As with the San Francisco General Hospital Emergency Department model, all patients identified as, or suspected to be, victims of intimate partner violence are offered treatment, counseling, and community resources.

In the new electronic medical record system, Department of Public Health established “searchable” fields for: (1) Physical and emotional intimate partner violence; (2) Sexual abuse by an intimate partner or another person; and (3) Contraceptive coercion (whether a partner tried to interfere with contraceptive method or tried to force a female patient to become pregnant). In FY2011-2012 only three clinics started using the new electronic medical record system. In FY2012-2013, the new electronic record system was expanded to five more clinics.

Department of Public Health – Outpatient Clinic Statistics FY2011-2012²⁶	
Female clients screened: (number of female clients with completed standardized field in at least 1 of the 3 categories of abuse)	1,601
Female clients with <u>current</u> intimate partner violence: number female clients with positive screen in any one of the 3 categories of abuse)	14
Female clients with <u>past</u> intimate partner violence: number female clients with positive screen for past abuse (> 1 year ago) in any one of 3 categories of abuse)	140
Male clients screened: number of male clients with completed standardized field in at least 1 of the 3 categories of abuse)	809
Male clients with <u>current</u> intimate partner violence: number male clients with positive screen in any one of the 3 categories of abuse)	9
Male clients with <u>past</u> intimate partner violence: number male clients with positive screen for past abuse (> 1 year ago) in any one of 3 categories of abuse)	35

²⁵ Some “intimate partner violence screen” fields were left blank.

²⁶ Three clinics began using this electronic record system in FY11-12, and this data represents clients at those clinics.

Department of Public Health – Outpatient Clinic Statistics FY2012-2013²⁷	
Female clients screened: (number of female clients with completed standardized field in at least 1 of the 3 categories of abuse)	1,682
Female clients with <u>current</u> intimate partner violence: (number female clients with positive screen in any one of the 3 categories of abuse)	52
Female clients with <u>past</u> intimate partner violence: (number female clients with positive screen for past abuse (> 1 year ago) in any one of 3 categories of abuse)	148
Male clients screened: (number of male clients with completed standardized field in at least 1 of the 3 categories of abuse)	603
Male clients with <u>current</u> intimate partner violence: (number male clients with positive screen in any one of the 3 categories of abuse)	5
Male clients with <u>past</u> intimate partner violence: (number male clients with positive screen for past abuse (> 1 year ago) in any one of 3 categories of abuse)	15

To attempt to provide additional data for this report, an audit of diagnosis and counseling codes that refer to elder abuse and intimate partner violence was done at Laguna Honda Hospital. This audit revealed that data on elder abuse and intimate partner violence is not being captured by current coding practices. Further investigation revealed that, upon admission to Laguna Honda Hospital, data is collected and documented as mandated by a federal intake form called the “Minimum Data Set for Nursing Home Patient Assessment” or “MDS.” Data from the MDS is transmitted to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid. Review of this federally mandated form reveals that the MDS does not include any questions related to elder abuse or intimate partner violence. Thus, data collection for this report has highlighted a federal policy that should be examined and addressed.

Because many survivors of family violence do not feel safe or ready to disclose their experiences of abuse when asked by a healthcare provider, not all family violence survivors may be identified in the healthcare setting. Once survivors of family violence and sexual assault are identified within the Department of Public Health system, they are treated by their primary health care team and referred to community services. However, there are also a number of **trauma-specific treatment programs** within Department of Public Health to assist patients in recovering from the physical and emotional trauma they have experienced.

²⁷ Eight clinics used the electronic record system in FY2012-13 and this data represents clients at those clinics.

Trauma Recovery Center

The Trauma Recovery Center provides mental health and case management services to survivors of interpersonal violence, including intimate partner, sexual and other physical assaults, gang-related violence, and more. In FY2011-12, Trauma Recovery Center provided services to 738 clients, 51% of whom were seen following experiences of sexual assault and 49% of whom were seen following experiences of domestic violence or other assaults. In FY2012-13, the Trauma Recovery Center provided services to 742 clients, evenly divided between survivors of sexual assault and survivors of domestic violence or other assaults.

Department of Public Health – Trauma Recovery Center Statistics FY2011-2013		
	FY11-12	FY12-13
Clients Served	738	742
Number of Clients Receiving Services Following Sexual Assault	379	372
Percent of Clients Receiving Services Following Sexual Assault	51%	50%
Number of Clients Receiving Services Following Domestic Violence or Other Assaults	359	370
Percent of Clients Receiving Services Following Domestic Violence or Other Assaults	49%	50%

Child Trauma Research Program

The Child Trauma Research Program (CTRP) is a program of the University of California, Department of Psychiatry that serves families at San Francisco General Hospital (SFGH) and at community centers throughout San Francisco. CTRP provides assessment and intensive mental health services to children birth through five years of age who have been exposed to trauma, including family violence.

During FY11-12, 271 children were referred to services at CTRP. By type of trauma: 136 were exposed to domestic violence, 42 experienced separation from a primary caregiver, 19 experienced child neglect, 16 experienced physical abuse, 16 were exposed to community violence, 14 experienced sexual abuse, 14 lost a close relation, and 14 experienced other traumas. Of these children, 165 (61% of all referred) were referred for multiple traumas.

During FY 2-13, 282 children were referred to services at CTRP. By type of trauma: 144 were exposed to domestic violence, 45 experienced separation from a primary caregiver, 20 experienced other traumas, 17 experienced physical abuse, 17 experienced sexual abuse, 14 experienced child neglect, 14 lost a close relation, and 11 were exposed to community violence. Of these children, 188 (67% of all referred) were referred for multiple traumas.

Department of Public Health – Child Trauma Research Project Statistics FY2011-2013		
	FY11-12	FY12-13
Families Served ²⁸ at Child Trauma Research Program at San Francisco General Hospital and Community Centers	271	282 ²⁹

²⁸ Families served refers to the number of children served at the clinic.

²⁹ 147 of these families were for continued treatment begun in FY11-12.

Department of Public Health – Child Trauma Research Program Statistics by Type of Trauma FY2011-2013		
Type of Trauma Endorsed	FY 11-12	FY 12-13
Domestic Violence	136 (50%)	144 (51%)
Physical Abuse	16 (6%)	17 (6%)
Sexual Abuse	14 (5%)	17 (6%)
Child Neglect	19 (7%)	14 (5%)
Community Violence	16 (6%)	11 (4%)
Loss of Close Relation	14 (5%)	14 (5%)
Separation from Primary Caregiver	42 (16%)	45 (16%)
Other Traumas	14 (5%)	20 (7%)

Child and Adolescent Support Advocacy and Resource Center

The Child and Adolescent Support Advocacy and Resource Center (CASARC) serves children and adolescents up to 24 years of age who have been sexually or physically abused, or have witnessed severe violence. Located at San Francisco General Hospital, CASARC provides forensic medical and crisis management services 24 hours a day; trauma-focused psychotherapy services to children and families; and educational training for community providers, including teachers, students, and health care and mental health professionals.

During FY2011-12, CASARC served 340 children and adolescents. Forensic interviews were conducted with 292 children and adolescents who were suspected victims of abuse. CASARC physicians and nurse practitioners conducted 89 sexual and 47 physical abuse medical exams. In FY2012-13 CASARC served 343 children and adolescents. Forensic interviews were conducted with 303 children and adolescents who were suspected victims of abuse. CASARC physicians and nurse practitioners conducted 87 sexual and 64 physical abuse medical exams.

Department of Public Health – CASARC statistics FY2011-2013		
Type of contact	FY 11-12	FY 12-13
Total served	340	343
Forensic interviews	292	303
Sexual abuse exams	89	87
Physical abuse exams	47	64

Child Abuse Intervention Program (CAIP)

The Department of Public Health runs the new child abuse intervention program discussed earlier in the report in the Adult Probation Department section. The Child Abuse Intervention Program (CAIP) is a part of the Violence Intervention Program (VIP), a San Francisco Health Network behavioral health program that provides treatment for individuals who are mainly court-ordered for treatment in relation to violent offenses involving child abuse and endangerment, domestic violence, sexual offenses, and other forms of interpersonal violence. The aim of the program is to

enhance the safety of children in the community by assisting at-risk individuals in improving their parenting skills and quality of life as to reduce the risk of future violence.

CAIP is designed in accordance with California Penal Code Section 273.1 requirements for treatment programs to which those convicted of a violation of Section 273a or 273d are referred as a condition of probation. As mandated by law, the program provides a minimum of 52 weeks of counseling, in a group setting, focusing on assisting clients to take responsibility for their child abuse offenses. The curriculum addresses, among other things, child abuse prevention methods, anger and violence, behavioral health issues, child development education, and parenting education. The program has the capability of identifying substance use problems and making the appropriate referrals for treatment to the extent that the court has not already done so. The program also provides psychiatric medication services and case management.

The Child Abuse Intervention Program began offering services to clients in November of 2012. By the end of FY2012-13, 10 out of the original 11 clients that were enrolled remained in treatment. One client had been terminated by program decision. Of the original 11 clients, seven were male and four female. They ranged in age from 21 years old to 64 years old (three clients in their 20s; one in their 30s; four in their 40s; two in their 50s; and one in their 60s). The criminal charges included child abuse or endangerment in nine cases, child abduction in one case, and child neglect in another case. In some cases involving endangerment, there were additional charges of abuse or willful cruelty/unjustifiable punishment.

Department of Public Health – Child Abuse Intervention Program	
FY2012-2013	
Characteristic	Number
Clients Enrolled	12
Clients remaining enrolled for minimum of 52 weeks	11
Criminal charges: Child Abuse/Endangerment	9
Criminal charges: Child Abduction	1
Criminal charges: Child Neglect	1
Client Age Range:	21-64
Client Gender:	7 male 4 female

Department of Child Support Services

The San Francisco Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) works with parents and legal guardians to ensure that families receive the court-ordered financial and medical support they need to raise their children. DCSS helps children and their families by locating absent parents, establishing paternity, and requesting and enforcing child support orders. During FY2012-13, DCSS provided case management services for 13,856 child support cases.

In cases where domestic violence or family violence has occurred, enforcing child support obligations can elevate risk for survivors of abuse and their children. Therefore, DCSS developed the **Family Violence Indicator** to be used by case managers to flag cases in which the enforcement of support obligations may be dangerous.³⁰ The number of cases identified with the Family Violence Indicator more than tripled from FY2009-10 to FY2010-11, increasing from 569 to 1,721. This represented 11% of the overall DCSS caseload, compared to 3% during the previous year. Since FY2010-11, this 11% caseload for cases flagged with Family Violence Indicator has remained steady, though the number of cases has decreased slightly to 1,574 in FY2012-13.

Department of Child Support Services Family Violence Statistics FY2010-2013			
	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
Open cases at Fiscal Year-End	15,853	14,520	13,856
Cases flagged with Family Violence Indicator	1,721	1,611	1,574
Percent of caseload flagged with Family Violence Indicator	11%	11%	11%

The dramatic increase in the number of cases flagged with the Family Violence Indicator in FY2010-11 prompted DCSS to create a ground-breaking special enforcement solution to ensure the safety and well-being of custodial parents who rely on child support to care for their children, but whose cases could qualify for good-cause closure due to the likelihood of intimidation, threats, or violence by the noncustodial parent in response to a child support order. In July 2011, DCSS launched its Family Violence Initiative case management model which introduced strategies to support special handling of cases that are flagged with the Family Violence Indicator.

DCSS also works closely with the Adult Probation Department on cases in which noncustodial parents are on probation or incarcerated for domestic violence. This collaboration allows both departments to work with noncustodial parents to ensure that they meet their support obligations and remain in compliance with their probation terms. DCSS and Adult Probation Department are also exploring video conferencing, to allow parents who are on probation for domestic violence incidents to participate in court proceedings without making a personal appearance.

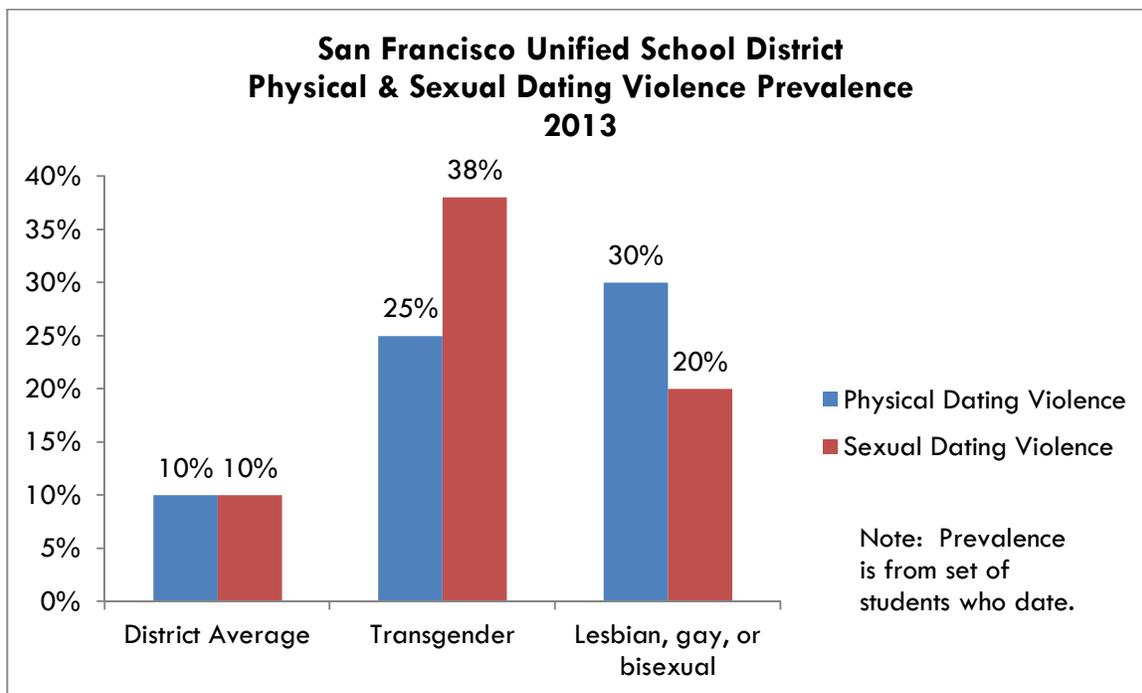
³⁰ When a case participant (noncustodial or custodial party) claims family violence, the case manager marks the case with a Family Violence Indicator in the Child Support Services database. This automatically updates the information in the records for any dependent children in that family as well as the case participant. The Family Violence Indicator counts listed are unique case counts, not participant counts. The count of individual participants with Family Violence Indicators is greater than the count of cases with Family Violence Indicators. For example, if a case participant with one dependent child makes a claim of family violence, the Family Violence Indicator would be marked at both the case and participant levels, for a Family Violence Indicator case count of one and a Family Violence Indicator participant count of two.

San Francisco's overall performance for child support payment compliance is 73% and the cases managed under this initiative perform comparably. DCSS has not received any new reports of family violence towards the custodial parents or children on this caseload. Further efforts by DCSS to increase participation and compliance for cases with family violence history are ongoing.

San Francisco Unified School District

The San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) provides a broad range of specialized services and programs to support students and their families beyond the classroom. SFUSD has a variety of prevention and intervention services to address the needs of students experiencing violence. Programs include professional development opportunities for teachers and staff, violence prevention curricula for teachers, on-site Wellness Programs, Health Promotion Committees at the high schools and middle schools, Caring School Communities at the elementary schools, support services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth, and grant-funded projects such as School Community Violence Prevention.

Every two years, SFUSD administers the **Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)** to a random sample of students across all SFUSD middle and high schools, and uses the data to examine risk factors present in students’ lives. Data from the 2012-2013 survey found, among high school students who dated, rates of physical dating violence at 10% for students overall, rising to 25% for transgender students and 30% for lesbian, gay or bisexual students.³¹ Sexual dating violence occurred at 10% for students overall, 20% for lesbian, gay or bisexual students, and spiking to 38% of transgender students. Physical violence was defined as being physically hurt on purpose one or more times during the past year. Sexual violence was defined as being forced to do sexual things that they did not want to do one or more times in the past year.



As of April 2013, the SFUSD school district had 317 school-wide health events reported for School Year (SY) 2013-2014 across grades 6 through 12. “Violence Awareness” was among the top three focus areas for the presentations that were held, which included events such as

³¹ Standard CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey Questionnaires can be accessed at: http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/questionnaire_rationale.htm

workshops, student-led campaigns, and school-wide resource fairs among others. Elementary school data on violence prevention education efforts are available for SY2012-2013; in this year there were 1,627 violence prevention lessons taught across all SFUSD elementary schools.

SFUSD has designated November of each school year to be “Violence Prevention” month and each January to be “Building Friendships and Healthy Relationships” month. During these months, SFUSD puts forth coordinated efforts to provide classroom curricula around peer violence, family violence and teen relationship issues for its teachers to present to their students. Additionally, throughout the school year, Wellness Center staff and other school personnel put on a number of workshops at various elementary, middle and high schools throughout the district to educate, create public awareness, and equip students with tools and resources to recognize and address these issues as they present themselves in children’s lives.

School staff members are also among the most frequent reporters of child abuse to Family and Children’s Services. During SY12-13, public and private school staff members made 1,587 reports of suspected child abuse. SFUSD staff members made 1,354 of these reports: 59% were regarding public elementary school students, 17% regarding public middle school students, and 24% regarding public high school students. Only 4% of reports were from SFUSD child development centers and pre-schools. Private school and non-SFUSD preschool and day care center staff members were responsible for 175 reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. This breakdown has remained relatively consistent over the past ten years. SY12-13 saw a slight increase in the percentage of reports made regarding elementary school students as compared to previous years.

San Francisco Unified School District Child Abuse Reporting Statistics SY2010-2013³²			
	SY10-11	SY11-12	SY12-13
Reports by Elementary Schools	672	725	802
Reports by Middle Schools	252	270	231
Reports by High Schools	300	325	321
Reports by Private Schools	103	120	130
Reports by SFUSD Child Development Centers and Pre-Schools	9	20	58
Reports by Non-SFUSD Preschools and Day Care Centers	54	58	45
Total	1390	1518	1587

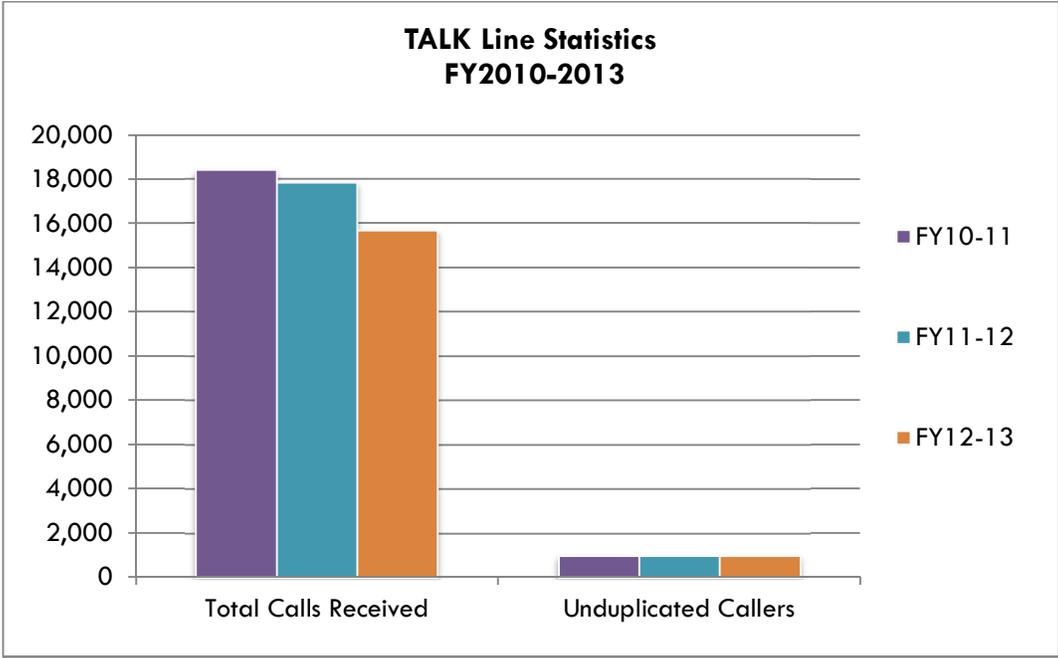
³² SY refers to School Year. In SFUSD, the school year runs from August to the following May.

Community-Based Agencies

Child Abuse Prevention and Support Services

The San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Center is dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect, the promotion of healthy families, and the mental health of parents and children. The San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Center operates the TALK Line, a 24-hour support hotline for parents and caregivers to help cope with the stress of parenting in healthy ways and serve as a preventive measure to stop child abuse before it happens. During FY2012-13, TALK Line received 15,691 calls from an estimated 1,000 unduplicated callers.³³

San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Center Statistics FY2010-2013			
	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
TALK Line Calls Received	18,422	17,852	15,691
Unduplicated Callers	1,000	1,000	1,000
SafeStart Families Served	174	232	209



The San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Center also operates the San Francisco SafeStart Initiative, a city-wide program that seeks to reduce the incidence and impact of exposure to both community and domestic violence on children ages 6 and under. SafeStart providers are located at sites throughout the city, including Family Resource Centers, Family Court, the San Francisco Police Department’s Special Victims Unit, and other locations where children exposed to violence can be reached. Services for SafeStart families include case management, advocacy, support groups, parenting education, counseling, and more. In FY2012-13, SafeStart served 209 families.

³³ The TALK Line is anonymous and callers are not required to identify themselves.

The 2009 *Annual Report* noted that Family Resource Centers should be better equipped to meet the needs of families who have experienced violence, and the SafeStart program has made significant efforts to increase the capacity of the Family Resource Centers to respond to children exposed to family and community violence. SafeStart places advocates at six Family Resource Centers in San Francisco and provides advocates with special training and support specifically to work with these families and children. It also has a full-time staff person who provides training to service providers at family-focused agencies in San Francisco throughout the year, and an annual training held in May that focuses exclusively on how to better serve families with young children exposed to violence. The 2013 annual training was attended by 133 individuals representing 45 family-focused agencies, including 20 Family Resource Centers.

The most significant new accomplishment of the Child Abuse Prevention Center was the opening of the **Children's Advocacy Center** of San Francisco, located in the Bayview neighborhood, in 2014. The Children's Advocacy Center is modeled on the simple but powerful concept of multi-disciplinary coordination to create a best-in-class response to incidents of child abuse. Core services at the Children's Advocacy Center include:

- Coordinated response including criminal and child protective investigation, forensic medical exams and interviews, mental health evaluation, family support and advocacy, and parent education;
- A state-of-the-art database allowing partners to communicate and track cases electronically;
- Multi-disciplinary case conferences ensuring clear communication between all parties working with a family, even across organizational boundaries; and
- Education and training, research and evaluation, and public policy development.



Domestic Violence Prevention and Support Services

Survivors of domestic violence often need significant support and resources to heal and rebuild a safer, healthier life. For victims of abuse, leaving the abusive relationship can be one of the most dangerous times, and San Francisco’s network of supportive services play a key role in helping protect these victims. Survivors, friends and neighbors call the community crisis hotlines three times as often as they call 911. Through the **Violence Against Women Prevention and Intervention (VAW) Grants Program**, the Department on the Status of Women distributes City funding to 24 agencies and collects statistics regarding the services provided.³⁴ For the FY2012-2013 report, we have expanded our data collection efforts to include all program services provided by our partner organizations, rather than just the services funded through the VAW grant. For this reason, comparison with previous years is inapplicable, as the data in those years did not account for the totality of services.

In FY2012-13, the three emergency shelters (with a combined total of 75 beds) provided 19,352 bed nights and delivered counseling, advocacy, case management, and other services to 500 women and children. Unfortunately, during the same time period, 3,245 individuals were turned away from the emergency shelters due to a lack of space.

The VAW Grants Program also partners with three transitional housing programs and one permanent supportive housing program that provided a total of 31,685 bed nights and delivered counseling, case management, advocacy, and other support services to 170 women and their children. As in the case of the emergency shelters, 823 individuals were turned away from these transitional and supportive housing programs due to a lack of space.

Violence Against Women Services FY2012-13		
Emergency Shelter	FY11-12	FY12-13
Shelter Bed Nights	19,604	19,352
Individuals Served	620	500
Turn-aways	2,559	3,245
Transitional and Permanent Housing	FY11-12	FY12-13
Housing Bed Nights	26,713	31,685
Individuals Served	182	170
Turn-aways	794	823
Crisis Lines	FY11-12	FY12-13
Crisis Line Calls	32,612	24,461 ³⁵
Supportive Services	FY11-12	FY12-13
Hours of Supportive Services ³⁶	35,251	39,116

³⁴ Several other City departments, including the Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families, the Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development, and the Human Services Agency, also support certain services provided by San Francisco’s domestic violence programs. The numbers reported here only reflect the agencies funded in part by the Department on the Status of Women.

³⁵ Though it appears “Crisis Line Calls” fielded decreased, this change was due to several agencies modifying the way in which they track their service data rather than a reduction in services.

³⁶ This figure includes solely VAW grant-funded services.

Crisis line call statistics from FY2011-12 and FY2012-13 were gathered from five community-based domestic violence prevention and intervention agencies. In FY2012-13, Department on the Status of Women-funded agencies Women Organized to Make Abuse Nonexistent, Inc. (WOMAN, Inc.) and San Francisco Women Against Rape (SFWAR), fielded 12,177 calls and 2,807 calls respectively. The other three crisis lines operated by La Casa de las Madres, the Riley Center, and Asian Women’s Shelter received an additional 9,477 calls, bringing the total number of crisis calls to 24,461 and demonstrating the crucial need for this simple and confidential way for victims of violence to reach out for help. Even with this tremendous volume of calls, it is important to remember that victims of abuse may use other access points for services not specific to domestic violence and that some victims may never access any services at all.

As evidenced by the thousands of service hours provided by the community agencies, much more is needed in addition to housing to support those who have experienced abuse. In FY2012-13, the VAW Grants Program partnered with 24 organizations to fund the operation of 31 different community programs that provided advocacy, case management, counseling, crisis intervention, education, and legal services, among others. These 31 programs provided a combined total of 39,116 hours of supportive services to an estimated 19,585 victims of violence.³⁷



³⁷ This figure includes solely VAW grant-funded services.

Elder Abuse Prevention and Support Services

The San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center is a public/private partnership between the non-profit Institute on Aging and the following City and County of San Francisco Agencies: Department of Aging and Adult Services (Adult Protective Services and the Public Guardian), the District Attorney’s Office, the City Attorney’s Office, and the Police Department. The mission of San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center is to prevent and combat the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of elders and dependent adults in San Francisco using the following strategies:

- Improve communication and coordination among the legal, medical, and social services professionals who investigate and intervene in cases of elder and dependent adult abuse;
- Increase access to potential remedies and justice for those who have been victimized;
- Educate policy makers, professionals, caregivers, older adults and their families about preventing, reporting and stopping elder and dependent adult abuse.

San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center provides forensic review meetings, coordinated home visits, medical evaluations, medical record reviews, psychological/neuropsychological assessments, and collaboration and community outreach. The data from San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center represents a subset of Adult Protective Services cases. San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center uses a standardized intake form developed in collaboration with the other three forensic centers in California. Any member of San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center may refer a case for consultation and referrals largely come from Adult Protective Services. Cases are accepted based upon the relative complexity and/or the need for specialized consultation.

In FY2012-13, there were 36 new cases and 72 follow-up cases presented at the San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center during 19 meetings. Demographic data on gender, age, race/ethnicity, and zip code was identified in addition to categories of types of abuse. The median age of elder abuse victims was 77. The gender distribution indicated that 61% of victims were female and 39% males. Caucasians (44%), Pacific Islanders (22%) and African Americans (17%) present the highest rates of abuse within the case population. It should be noted that multiple types of abuse are found within a given case. Prevalence data indicates that Financial – Other and Self-Neglect, each with 16 cases are the most common types of abuse. Unknown/Other category (which includes Undue Influence), Neglect, and Psychological cases range from 7-10. The incidence of abuse cases were fairly distributed throughout San Francisco except for a slightly higher cluster occurring in the neighborhood of Russian Hill (zip code 94109), SOMA (94103), Mission (94110), Ingleside (94112) and Lake Merced (94132).

San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center Case Statistics FY2010-2013			
	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
New Cases	44	40	36
Follow-Up Cases	54	64	72
Number of Meetings	25	25	19
Female Clients	31	25	22
Male Clients	13	15	14
Average Age of Clients	73.8	78	74
Median Age of Clients	75	80	77

San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center New and Follow Up Case Statistics FY2008-2013						
	FY10-11		FY11-12		FY12-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Caucasian	21	48%	20	50%	16	44%
African American	12	27%	10	25%	6	17%
Native American	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Asian	2	5%	3	8%	2	6%
Latina/o	2	5%	6	15%	2	6%
Pacific Islander	2	5%	1	2%	8	22%
Other/Unknown	5	11%	0	0%	1	3%
Total	44		40		36	
Financial - Other	28	26%	17	20%	16	24%
Other/Unknown	18	17%	18	21%	10	15%
Psychological	13	12%	8	9%	7	10%
Self-Neglect	13	12%	16	19%	16	24%
Neglect	12	11%	11	13%	7	10%
Physical - Assault/Battery	10	9%	3	4%	3	4%
Financial - Real Estate	9	8%	6	7%	3	4%
Isolation	5	5%	4	5%	1	15
Sexual	DATA NOT BROKEN OUT UNTIL FY11-12		0	0%	2	3%
Abandonment			1	1%	1	1%
Abduction			0	0%	1	1%
Physical - Restraint			1	1%	0	0%
Total	108		85		67	

The different types of abuse identified in San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center are financial abuse, isolation, physical abuse, psychological/emotional abuse, neglect, self-neglect, and other/unknown abuses. At the end of 2012, San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center completed the development of a more advanced database system that has allowed for more expansive reporting, and categories now include abandonment, abduction, physical restraint, and sexual abuse.

San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center Statistics Number of Evaluations Per Fiscal Year³⁸ FY2010-2013						
	Evaluations Requested		Evaluations Completed		Evaluations Cancelled	
	Medical	Psychological	Medical	Psychological	Medical	Psychological
FY10-11	7	30	6	24	1	6
FY11-12	3	31	1	26	2	5
FY12-13	0	27	0	23	0	4

³⁸ The category "medical" includes both physical evaluations and medical record evaluations combined.

San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center Statistics New Cases of Elder Abuse by Zip Code FY2010-2013				
Zip Code	Neighborhood	FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13
94109	Nob Hill/Russian Hill	10	6	4
94122	Inner Sunset	7	2	1
94124	Bayview	5	2	2
94110	Mission	3	3	3
94103	SOMA	3	2	3
94115	Pacific Heights/Western Addition/Japantown	2	1	2
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	2	6	3
94134	Visitacion Valley	2	3	2
94121	Outer Richmond	2	4	1
94118	Inner Richmond	2	2	1
94102	Hayes Valley/Tenderloin	1	0	2
94116	Outer Sunset	1	2	2
94117	Haight/Cole Valley	1	3	0
94132	Lake Merced	1	0	3
94108	Chinatown	1	0	0
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	0	1	1
94127	West Portal	0	0	1
94107	Potrero Hill	0	0	0
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	0	1	1
94114	Castro/Noe Valley	0	2	2
94133	North Beach/Fisherman's Wharf	0	0	0
Unknown		1	0	1
Total		44	40	36

In December 2012, the Institute on Aging partnered with the Center of Excellence on Elder Abuse and Neglect at UC Irvine to release an innovative smartphone application. Named after CA Penal Code 368, the **"368+ Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Guide for CA Law Enforcement" app** was developed with the advice and assistance of colleagues in the fields of law enforcement, civil law, and medicine. The free app is available on Droid devices, iPhones, and iPads. It can also be viewed on a mobile web browser. This technology reflects a significant stride in providing first responders tools they can use in the field to provide appropriate response and referrals to victims of elder and dependent adult abuse.

Since its launch in December 2012, the 368+ app has been downloaded 3,130 times, and entities in three other states are creating apps based on it. A District Attorney investigator who attended a recent presentation on the app at the California District Attorney Association's Elder Abuse Symposium reported that he is using the app to train all the officers in his department about elder abuse. Not only did he share the app with those officers, but he also told a sheriff's deputy in Colorado about it, too. As word of the 368+ app spreads, leading to more downloads by tech-savvy law enforcement, elders and dependent adults who have experienced abuse will benefit.

Limitations of the Data

Victims of family violence seek help and access services in many ways beyond those included in this report. The data contained in this report is meant to provide a broad overview of the scope of family violence in San Francisco. It does not, and cannot, include data from every agency and service with which these individuals may come into contact. The Family Violence Council is constantly looking to improve and expand the sources of data collected and referred to in this report.

There are other legal avenues for family violence cases in addition to the criminal justice proceedings outlined in this report. For example, cases of elder financial abuse may come under the jurisdiction of the Probate Court, and cases of child abuse fall under the jurisdiction of the Dependency Court. While these Civil Court statistics may overlap with those of the Criminal Court that are already included, there are some victims that choose to only pursue civil remedies. This data is currently not captured within the scope of this report.

We are still not tracking San Francisco Fire Department or Animal Care and Control statistics in a way that captures accurate prevalence data to better explain and understand the interaction between these emergency response cases and family violence issues.

Additional community-based organizations that are not included in this report also provide services to victims of family violence through the course of their work. Family Resource Centers and other family-focused programs in the community, particularly those serving families with children, may not be specifically designed to provide services to victim of family violence. However, advocates at these agencies are likely to be access points for victims and to provide services on an ad hoc basis, by way of the trusting relationships they often develop with their clients. It is important to identify these sites and agencies that can intervene in families where children are exposed to parental domestic violence, as exposed children are at increased risk for becoming involved in future violent relationships.

Identifying these information gaps further demonstrates the pervasiveness and complexity of the issue of family violence. However, despite these and other missing pieces, this report provides a broad overview for policy makers and advocates to use in assisting victims of family violence in San Francisco.

Statistical Summary

2013 U.S. Census Bureau Data	
San Francisco	Population Count ³⁹
Children Ages 0-17 years	112,255
Adults Ages 18-64 years	606,277
Older Adults 65 years and older	118,910
Total San Francisco Population	837,442

Selected Family Violence Statistics in Summary FY2011-2012			
	Child Abuse	Domestic Violence	Elder Abuse
Crisis Calls Received by Community Providers ⁴⁰	17,852	32,612	N/A
Calls Received by Child Protective Services, 911, and Adult Protective Services	6,051	7,719	6,024
Cases Substantiated by Child Protective Services and Adult Protective Services	717	N/A	1,821
Requests for Restraining Orders from Family & Probate Courts	N/A	1,285	83
Cases Received and Assessed by Police Department	2,959	4,560	127
Cases Investigated by Police Department	130	3,129	66
Cases Received by District Attorney's Office	171	1,856	99
Cases Filed by District Attorney's Office	61	496	69
Convictions by Guilty Plea & Probation Revocation	23	462	43
Cases Brought to Trial	3	41	1
Convictions After Trial	1	23	1

³⁹ Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau 2013 population estimates program at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>.

⁴⁰ Call volumes were provided by TALK Line (child abuse) and domestic violence providers (domestic violence hotlines). There is presently no dedicated community-based hotline for elder abuse.

Selected Family Violence Statistics in Summary FY2012-13			
	Child Abuse	Domestic Violence	Elder Abuse
Calls Received by Community Providers ⁴¹	15,691	24,461	N/A
Calls Received by Child Protective Services, 911, and Adult Protective Services	6,272	7,979	6,585
Cases Substantiated by Child Protective Services and Adult Protective Services	717	N/A	2,046
Requests for Restraining Orders from Family and Probate Courts	N/A	1,182	79
Cases Received and Assessed by Police Department	5,078	4,031	127
Cases Investigated by Police Department	204	2,655	64
Cases Received by District Attorney's Office	204	1,735	92
Cases Filed by District Attorney's Office	56	478	60
Convictions by Guilty Plea & Probation Revocation	25	371	44
Cases Brought to Trial	1	47	1
Convictions After Trial	1	24	1

⁴¹ Call volumes were provided by TALK Line (child abuse) and domestic violence hotlines. There is presently no dedicated community-based hotline for elder abuse prevention.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Family violence continues to affect tens of thousands of San Francisco residents. Child abuse, domestic violence, and elder and dependent adult abuse are inter-related. In many families, more than one type of family violence occurs simultaneously. For example, it is estimated that 30-60% of families with domestic violence also have child abuse. Recent research at Family and Children's Services determined that 30% of the cases included families that had experienced domestic violence in the past, and 16% had experienced domestic violence in the last year. Children exposed to parental domestic violence experience significant trauma and are at increased risk for future victimization or perpetration of violence. Children who are physically abused are at increased risk of committing violent crimes later in life, including community or gang violence. Seniors experience domestic violence in addition to other forms of abuse. It is imperative that we examine and strengthen all of the systems of support and intervention discussed in this report and that the recommendations identified for 2015 are prioritized without our respective organizations. Through collaborative policy and program improvement efforts we can increase the safety of all San Franciscans now and in the future.

This year, each Department participating in the Family Violence Council was asked to identify one family violence related objective for the upcoming year that would be incorporated into this report's recommendations. Council members came up with a record 23 objectives, more than double the number of recommendations in the last report. These recommendations are summarized on the following pages and include three unfinished recommendations from prior years (numbers 3, 4, and part of 7). Appendix A contains a summary of the status of recommendations from the 2011 Family Violence Council report.

Family Violence Council Recommendations for 2015
 (Recommendations in grey are carry overs from the 2011 report)

	Department	Recommendation
1.	All	Create a Justice and Courage Committee within the Family Violence Council to continue the work of the Justice and Courage Oversight Panel.
2.	All	Advocate for change in federal tracking through the MDS system to capture questions related to elder abuse and intimate partner violence. The MDS (Minimum Data Set for Nursing Home Patient Assessment) is a federally mandated healthcare intake form, which currently does not ask any questions related to elder abuse or intimate partner violence.
3.	All	Develop a factsheet on family violence to distribute to San Francisco Unified School District.
4.	Adult Probation Department	The Adult Probation Department plans to establish a victim/survivor program within the Probation Department that will work collaboratively with other City and County departments and victim/survivor services, which include, but are not limited to, the Sheriff Department's Survivor Restoration Program and the District Attorney's Office of Victim Services. The estimated cost of this program is \$800,000.
5.	Board of Supervisors	The Board of Supervisors has committed to sending a Supervisor or staff member to Family Violence Council meetings.
6.	Child Abuse Council	<p>The Child Abuse Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop its scope by increasing the number of children served and expanding training of all referring partners on how to access the Children's Advocacy Center's services; • Provide services to expanded populations including Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) and children exposed to violence via community collaboration, training, and protocol development; • Improve mental health access for Children's Advocacy Center kids through mental health screening and follow up conducted by partners; and • Develop shared database which provides information for providers working with children and also aggregate data used to direct systems improvement.

7.	Commission/ Department on the Status of Women	<p>The Commission/Department on the Status of Women will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the Family Violence Council Ordinance to include the Public Defender’s Office, Juvenile Probation, Animal Care and Control, and San Francisco Unified School District as official members; • Ensure the annual publication of the Family Violence Council report; • Include the status of girls in the Family Violence Council report; and • Organize a presentation for the Family Violence Council on the connection between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and toxic stress.
8.	Department of Aging and Adult Services	<p>The Department of Aging and Adult Services plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a joint outreach campaign on all forms of family violence including child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse; and • Advocate at the statewide level for budget augmentation and legislation to strengthen the infrastructure of Adult Protective Services.
9.	Department of Child Support Services	<p>The Department of Child Support Services plans to develop a training product to share with the community based on its models of collecting child support in families experiencing domestic violence.</p>
10.	Department of Children, Youth, and Families	<p>The Department of Children, Youth, and Families has committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on revising and refining its Violence Prevention and Intervention (VPI) funding to better meet the needs of youth involved with the juvenile justice system; • Continue to work with the Department of Public Health on this refinement work to prepare for its next funding cycle (DCYF is currently in year two of a three year funding cycle); and • Focus on the Family Resource Center which it funds through First 5 San Francisco, in hopes of collaborating with the Juvenile Probation Department on this refinement.
11.	Department of Emergency Management	<p>Department of Emergency Management staff will receive refresher training on all three forms of family violence, including information on stalking, and explore the idea of training in partnership with other call centers in the area.</p>

12.	Department of Human Services	The Department of Human Services plans to develop a joint protocol between law enforcement and child welfare on how to handle child abuse investigations and then facilitate trainings on this protocol.
13.	Department of Public Health	<p>The Department of Public Health will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become a national leader in its creation of a “trauma informed system of care” by training Department of Public Health’s 9,000 person workforce (1,700 in the upcoming year) on the principles of trauma informed systems; and • Continue to improve its intimate partner violence data collection system.
14.	District Attorney’s Office	<p>The District Attorney’s Office will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate California District Attorney’s Association training on domestic violence with the Special Victims Unit (SFPD) for new attorneys; • Develop policies and protocols on elder abuse cases; • Develop legislation on elder abuse continuations to enable continuity of case staffing when a District Attorney who has been handling a case is busy with another case; • Continue collaboration with the Department of Human Services and the San Francisco Police Department at the Child Advocacy Center; • Facilitate California District Attorney’s Association Child Sexual Assault and Physical Abuse training for staff; and • Develop protocols for family violence cases for the new courthouse dog.
15.	Domestic Violence Consortium	<p>The Domestic Violence Consortium plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue domestic violence court watch; • Work on language access with the Police Department; • Continue work with the Adult Probation Department on monitoring Batterer’s Intervention Programs.
16.	Elder Abuse Forensic Center	<p>The Elder Abuse Forensic Center is committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase attendance at the Forensic Center Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT) by 25%; • Make Adult Protective Services workers presenting in teams feel more comfortable; • Bring expert speakers on topics such as consumer law and Medi-Cal; and • Focus on elder abuse prevention.

17.	Juvenile Probation Department	The Juvenile Probation Department plans to train 60 probation officers on responding appropriately to cases of child trafficking within the JPD system as well as investigate best practices.
18.	Mayor's Office	The Mayor's Office will light up city hall purple during the month of October for National Domestic Violence Awareness month.
19.	Police Department	<p>The Police Department plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure referral cards for children when parents are arrested; and • Finalize policies for updated domestic violence general order and new officer involved general order.
20.	Public Defender's Office	The Public Defender's Office will expand its community re-entry program for defendants since many have a history of abuse as well as work more closely to collaborate with other Family Violence Council agencies.
21.	Sheriff's Department	<p>The Sheriff's Department will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place inmates coming out of the Domestic Violence Court on the priority lists for the Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP) and the Sisters in Sober Treatment Empowered in Recovery (SISTER) Program; • Prioritize individuals with a history of family violence into the community re-entry program: No Violence Alliance Project (NoVA); • Provide case managers for persons who are victims of family violence; • Create new vocational programs for inmates with histories of family violence; and • Develop new programs for children of incarcerated parents.
22.	Superior Court	The Superior Court will continue to host justice partner meetings.
23.	Unified School District	<p>The Unified School District has committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on LGBTQ youth who are disproportionately victims of violence; • Initiate a young men's health program; • Evaluate the status of dating violence, ensuring that LGBTQ and trans youth are included; and • Investigate best practices for supporting unaccompanied minors.

Appendix A: Status of Implementation of Recommendations from 2011 Family Violence Council Report

<p>RECOMMENDATION 1: Exploring new data collection from the Sheriff’s Department and the San Francisco Unified School District for future reports.</p> <p><i>Status: Completed</i></p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 2: Development of a data collection plan and the collection of data on intimate partner and family violence screenings and diagnosis rates at the San Francisco General Hospital and the San Francisco Department of Public Health community clinics.</p> <p><i>Status: Completed</i></p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 3: Department of Emergency Management provide monthly statistics on the number of domestic violence calls by district and by domestic violence call codes to the Department on the Status of Women.</p> <p><i>Status: Completed</i></p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 4: Joint trainings for 911 dispatchers by child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse experts and advocates.</p> <p><i>Status: Completed and future trainings to be planned</i></p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 5: The San Francisco Unified School District should work with the Family Violence Council to develop a one-page factsheet on how to recognize signs of family violence and how to report family violence to the appropriate authorities.</p> <p><i>Status: Not Completed – Recommendation carried over to 2012-13 report</i></p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 6: A joint outreach campaign on all forms of family violence including child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse.</p> <p><i>Status: Not Completed – Recommendation carried over to 2012-13 report</i></p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 7: The continued support of a multidisciplinary response to family violence in San Francisco.</p> <p><i>Status: Ongoing</i></p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 8: The creation of a victim/survivor program within the San Francisco Adult Probation Department that will work collaboratively with other city and county department victim/survivor services which includes, but is not limited to, the Sheriff Department’s Survivor Restoration Program and the District Attorney’s Office of Victim Services.</p> <p><i>Status: Not Completed – Recommendation carried over to 2012-13 report</i></p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 9: The collaboration between the District Attorney Victim Services and SafeStart to provide counseling to youth who witness violence in the home.</p> <p><i>Status: Completed - The District Attorney Victim Services Office and SafeStart collaborated on training for all SafeStart advocates in assisting the public in accessing their state victim compensation program for children/youth who witness community violence. They also collaborated on a new brochure that outlines this model program.</i></p>



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This report is available online at: <http://sfgov.org/dosw/family-violence-council>