



# Family Violence in San Francisco

The 9th Comprehensive Report of the San Francisco Family Violence Council

Fiscal Year 2018 – Fiscal Year 2019  
(July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2019)



City and County of San Francisco  
Department on the Status of Women

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The Family Violence Council is administered by the Department on the Status of Women, under supervision of Carol Sacco, Acting Director.

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Issued May 2020

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## Message from the Family Violence Chairs

We are excited to release the 9th Comprehensive Report of the San Francisco Family Violence Council. The Family Violence Council was established by local ordinance in 2007 and brings together a unique collaboration of government and community-based organizations in the City and County of San Francisco. Our central mission is to work to prevent and improve the City's response to and prevention of family violence through programs, policies, and public awareness.

We are incredibly proud of the advances that we have made in the last year: we supported the San Francisco's Sheriff's Department to implement a firearms surrender program; we have partnered with the San Francisco Police Department to develop unit orders for the assignment of child abuse and elder abuse cases for investigation; and we have made progress towards re-establishing regular Domestic Violence Death Review Team meetings.

As we release this report, we wanted to note the significant ongoing challenges associated with the COVID-19 global pandemic, which began in late 2019. There is evidence that family violence increases during times of crisis, particularly for individuals who have been quarantined at home with people who use abuse. In response to the pandemic, the Family Violence Council agencies have been working together to elevate this issue, finding ways to provide resources and conduct outreach to survivors, and advocating for stronger funding for frontline workers.

In this report, you will learn about family violence in San Francisco, including the prevalence of abuse, the response from City agencies, demographics of victims and survivors, access to community-based services, and demographics of people using abuse. Based on these findings, the Family Violence Council has developed a set of 20 recommendations aimed at ending child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse in San Francisco. We look forward to continuing work with our partners and we hope that you will find this report useful.

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## Executive Summary

Violence impacts individuals at different stages of life. Child abuse, domestic violence (also known as intimate partner violence or IPV), and elder or dependent adult abuse are all forms of family violence that have traumatizing and far-reaching effects on individuals, families, and entire communities. Family violence can include abuse that is physical, sexual, psychological, or economic, and is characterized by behaviors that are used to isolate, neglect, or exercise power and control over a person. In 2007, the Family Violence 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 to reduce family violence in San Francisco.

Each year, the San Francisco Family Violence Council and the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women issues a comprehensive report on family violence in San Francisco, including the prevalence of abuse, the response from City agencies, demographics of victims and survivors, access to community-based services, and demographics of people using abuse. This report aims to track trends of family violence in San Francisco, identify gaps and needs in response and services, and inform policymaking and funding priorities for the City.

This report is the ninth Family Violence in San Francisco report and covers the period between July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2019 (fiscal years 2018 and 2019). Data from more than 10 City public agencies and 27 community-based organizations has been included.

### Overall Key Findings

This report elevates the following findings across all three forms of family violence. Key findings for each form of abuse is summarized in pages that follow.

1. There are clear racial disparities across all three forms of family violence; reported family violence disproportionately impacts Black/African American and Latinx populations.
2. Family violence disproportionately affects women and girls.
3. The use of weapons, especially firearms, in domestic violence incidents is on the rise; there has been an increase in 911 calls concerning weapons and multiple homicides related to firearms. Between FY 2018 and FY 2019, there was a 44% increase in armed assailants with guns.
4. There remains a significant need for shelter for survivors of family violence in San Francisco: four out of five clients are turned away from emergency shelter.

### New Recommendations

Below are new recommendations that the Family Violence Council has prioritized for the upcoming year that are focused specifically on the City's response to COVID-19, which emerged in late 2019. The full list of 20 recommendations is available on page 15.

1. **Request emergency funding for agencies engaged in prevention of and response to child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse** to ensure that frontline staff are supported in response to COVID-19.
2. **Increase awareness around family violence during COVID-19**, including publishing culturally accessible education and resources for survivors of family violence, leveraging San Francisco's alert system to provide resources, and asking public officials to highlight this increased need.

Ensure that providers and first responders have the necessary tools and training to be able to assess family violence and provide resources to victims and those at risk.

3. **Ensure that all City departments that are members of the Family Violence Council create a response plan to address and prevent family violence in disaster planning.** Violence prevention plans might include public education and awareness, emergency data snapshots of both quantitative and qualitative data, plans to change how services are provided in response to disasters and policy recommendations based on emerging trends.

## Key Findings: Child Abuse

### Prevalence

Child abuse allegations: Between CY 2017 and CY 2018, **child abuse reports to Family and Children's Services have remained steady** from 5,114 to 5,130.

Calls to 911: There were 391 and 432 calls to 911 related to child abuse in FY 2018 and FY 2019, respectively. **This represents a 10% increase in calls.**

Mandated reporters: There has been a **12% increase in reports from mandated reporters in schools** from SY 2017 to SY 2018.

### System Response

Substantiated cases: In CY 2018, 489 of 5,130 cases were substantiated (10% of cases). In CY 2017, 509 of 5,114 cases were substantiated (10%).

Incidents presented to District Attorney: In FY 2019, 41 of 661 incidents reported to the police were presented to the District Attorney's Office (6% of incidents reported).

Prosecutions: Between FY 2018 and FY 2019, **the prosecution rate increased by 9%**. Cases were relatively evenly split between physical abuse, sexual abuse, child pornography, and other.

Convictions: In FY 2018, there were seven trial convictions, and in FY 2019, there were three trial convictions.

### Demographics of Victims

Race/ethnicity: **Latinx and Black/African American children are overrepresented**. Black children make up 44% of the total victims with substantiated allegations despite Blacks/African Americans representing 5% of the overall San Francisco population. Latinx children make up 28% of the total victims with substantiated allegations despite Latinx people representing 15% of the overall population in San Francisco.

Gender: **Girls experience child abuse at a higher rate than boys** (57% compared to 43% in CY 2018). Girls more frequently experienced emotional abuse, sexual abuse, caretaker absence/incapacity, and/or exploitation than boys. Boys were more likely to be victims of physical abuse.

### Key Data Points

**489**

of 5,130 child abuse cases substantiated in CY 2018

**432**

911 calls related to child abuse in FY 2019

**341**

arrests related to child abuse in FY 2019

**64**

cases prosecuted by the District Attorney in FY 2019

**44%**

of child abuse victims were Black/African American in CY 2018

**92%**

of perpetrators in substantiated cases were parents or step-parents of the victim in CY 2018

## Key Findings: Domestic Violence

### Prevalence

Calls to 911: The most prevalent type of call concerned a fight or dispute where no weapons were used, representing approximately just over half of all calls in FY 2018 and FY 2019. The types of calls that experienced increases between FY 2018 and FY 2019 included calls related to armed assailants (**20% increase in armed assailants with knives and 44% increase in armed assailants with guns**).

Calls to domestic violence crisis lines: There has been a **60% decline in calls to crisis lines** between FY 2015-FY 2019.

Homicides: The Police Department reports three domestic violence related homicides and four family violence related homicides in CY 2018 and three domestic violence related homicides in CY 2019.

### System Response

System response to domestic violence cases: In FY 2019, 520 of 3,710 incidents reported to police officers were presented to the District Attorney's Office (14% of incidents reported).

Prosecutions: There were 411 domestic violence cases prosecuted in FY 2018 and 575 cases prosecuted in FY 2019, representing a **40% increase in the number of cases prosecuted**. There were an additional 18 stalking cases prosecuted in FY 2018 and 24 cases in FY 2019.

Convictions: In FY 2018, 14 of 17 cases resulted in a conviction by trial. In FY 2019, 32 of 36 cases resulted in a conviction by trial.

### Demographics of Victims

Race/ethnicity: **Blacks/African Americans and Latinx victims are disproportionately impacted by domestic violence**; of the known victims in FY 2019, 30% were Black, compared to Blacks/African Americans representing 5% of the general population, and 27% were Latinx, compared to 15% of the general population.

Gender: Based on data from the police department, **female victims made up 72% of cases in FY 2018 and 74% in FY 2019**.

Sexual orientation and gender identity: Based on data collected by organizations funded by the Violence Against Women Grant Program, 4% of clients served in FY 2018 and 6% of clients served in FY 2019 identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Questioning (LGBQQ). Based on the 2018 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, high school students who identify as Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual were more likely to have experienced violence.

## Key Data Points (FY 2019)

**18,841**

individuals served by  
VAW grant-funded  
programs

**8,647**

calls to domestic  
violence crisis lines

**7,110**

911 calls related to  
domestic violence

**3,710**

incidents responded  
to by police

**760**

cases prosecuted by  
the District Attorney

**3**

domestic violence  
related homicides

## Key Findings: Elder Abuse

### Prevalence

Reports of elder and dependent adult abuse: The number of reports received has been relatively consistent with a 2% increase between FY 2015 and FY 2019. However, the **number of reports substantiated has increased by 24%.**

Self-neglect cases: There has been a **12% increase in the number of substantiated elder abuse self-neglect cases** and a 6% increase in the number of substantiated dependent adult abuse self-neglect cases between FY 2018 and FY 2019.

Calls to 911: There were 159 and 142 calls to 911 in FY 2018 and FY 2019, respectively. There has been a **16% decrease in total calls** between FY 2015 and FY 2019.

### System Response

System response to elder physical abuse cases: In FY 2018, there were 43 elder abuse incidents reported to the police department and 13 (30% of incidents) were ultimately presented to the District Attorney's Office. In FY 2019, of the 65 incidents reported, 6 (9% of incidents) were presented to the District Attorney's Office.

System response to elder financial abuse cases: In FY 2018, there were 395 elder financial abuse incidents reported and 21 (5%) cases were presented to the District Attorney's Office. In FY 2019, of the 437 incidents reported, 16 (4%) of cases were presented to the District Attorney's Office.

### Demographics of Victims

Race/ethnicity: **Clear racial disparities exist in cases of abuse by others, particularly in dependent adult abuse cases:** Blacks/African Americans represent 5% of the general San Francisco population but represented 18% of substantiated elder abuse victims and 32% of dependent adult abuse victims in FY 2019.

Gender: Women comprise a slightly larger share of total victims of elder abuse (57%). Men and women were equally impacted by dependent adult abuse.

Sexual orientation and gender identity: Straight/heterosexual victims represented 64% of total victims in FY 2018 and 65% of total victims in FY 2019. A smaller percentage of victims identified as LGBTQ (approximately 10% in both years).

### Key Data Points (FY 2019)

**6,955**

elder abuse cases  
reported

**54%**

of 6,955 cases  
substantiated

**2,397**

substantiated self-  
neglect cases

**29**

cases prosecuted by  
the District Attorney

**25%**

increase in elder  
abuse victims served  
by District Attorney  
Victim Services

**88%**

of elder abuse victims  
knew the perpetrator

## Achievements of the Family Violence Council

The Family Violence Council completed the following recommendations in FY 2020. It will be important to codify these recommendations to ensure sustainability moving forward. Plans for doing so are outlined below. To monitor the progress of all recommendations, the Family Violence Council will ask for routine updates from agencies directly involved with implementation, including the San Francisco Police Department, the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, and the San Francisco Adult Probation Department.

Recommendation	Plan for Sustainability
1. Implement a firearms surrender program.	Request data from the Sheriff's Department on the number of firearms retrieved and include in Annual Report. Ensure that the Sheriff's Department has included a sustainable level of funding to support this program moving forward.
2. Ensure San Francisco Police Department complies with Family Code section 6228.	Routine agenda item at Family Violence Council quarterly meetings for a report of SFPD's progress on FC 6228.
3. Prioritize implementation of the finalized Police Department/Adult Protective Services cross-reporting protocol for investigating elder abuse.	When finalized, work with the San Francisco Police Department's Special Victims Unit to ensure all officers are trained on new protocol.
4. Develop Unit Orders at the Police Department Special Victims Unit for the Assignment of Child Abuse and Elder Abuse cases for investigation.	Codified as Unit Orders.
5. Increase awareness of elder victims of intimate partner violence.	Organize a cross training for Domestic Violence Agencies and IOA staff. On June 14, 2109, Institute on Aging and San Francisco Department of Aging and Disability Services hosted "Rights and Resources for Older Victims of Domestic Violence in San Francisco" in recognition of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.
6. Meet with key representatives from the Police Department Special Victims Unit bi-annually.	Department on the Status of Women will coordinate meetings between the Tri-Chairs, Chief William Scott, and Special Victims Unit.
7. Support the work of the Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) public-private partnership to implement best practices.	Ensure that the public partners continue to provide a sustainable level of funding to maintain the standards of a nationally credited CAC.

## Recommendations

Below is a full list of the 20 recommendations that the Family Violence Council has prioritized for the upcoming year. More details about each recommendation, including, rationale, responsible agency, and status of existing recommendations is at Appendix B.

### *Response to COVID-19*

The following three recommendations directly address the significant ongoing challenges associated with the COVID-19 global pandemic, which began in late 2019. There is evidence that family violence increases during times of crisis, particularly for individuals who have been quarantined at home with people who use abuse.

1. **Request emergency funding for agencies engaged in prevention of and response to child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse** to ensure that frontline staff are supported in response to COVID-19.
2. **Increase awareness around family violence during COVID-19**, including publishing culturally accessible education and resources for survivors of family violence, leveraging San Francisco's alert system to provide resources, and asking public officials to highlight this increased need. Ensure that providers and first responders have the necessary tools and training to be able to assess family violence and provide resources to victims and those at risk.
3. **Ensure that all City departments that are members of the Family Violence Council create a response plan to address and prevent family violence in disaster planning.** Violence prevention plans might include public education and awareness, emergency data snapshots of both quantitative and qualitative data, plans to change how services are provided in response to disasters and policy recommendations based on emerging trends.

### *Protocols and Practice*

4. **Ensure the cross-referring of domestic violence cases to Child Protective Service** by updating the supplemental domestic violence form used by San Francisco Police Department to include a check box on whether a child, in the home during a domestic violence call, has been referred to Child Protective Services, and why.
5. **Enhance accountability around Batterer Intervention Programs and create a plan to offer batterers intervention programs for monolingual Cantonese speakers.** The Adult Probation Department will provide routine updates on outcomes of certified batterer intervention and child abuse intervention programs, and seek funding for a recidivism study, to establish how effective these programs are.
6. **Institute a pretrial assessment tool to aid decision-making at arraignment that is tailored to domestic violence cases.**



7. **Ensure adequate and consistent staffing at the Special Victims Unit:** maintain consistent leadership with Captains and Lieutenants at Special Victims Unit for at least 2 years; and increase staffing at the San Francisco Police Department Special Victims Unit, to the level recommended by the Police Executive Research Forum.
8. **Finalize Domestic Violence Manual for Police Department.**
9. **Finalize Elder Abuse Manual for Police Department.**
10. **Create death review teams for domestic violence and elder abuse deaths and identify best practices and share lessons between these teams and the Child Death Review Team.** Death review teams identify and review unexpected child deaths and deaths related to domestic violence and elder abuse. In collaboration with local agencies, death review teams design recommendations for policies and protocols to reduce the incidence of family violence.
11. **Conduct targeted primary aggressor training for police officers arresting victims of domestic violence.** Investigate patterns in which police districts are arresting survivors who report abuse from their partners and are later released without charge and obtain demographic data on these cases. Train first-response officers to recognize the primary aggressor in a domestic violence situation and in issues related to language access.
12. **Support educators on screening for family violence and mandated reporting:** SFUSD will continue to provide annual Child Abuse Mandated Reporter Training for educators as required by California Education Code 44691. This online training will be completed within the first 6 weeks of each school year or the first 6 weeks of employment for new staff hired after school starts. An in-person training will be provided to student support professionals at least every other year. The California State Office of Child Abuse Prevention, Department of Social Services, should translate the on-line child abuse reporting training into different languages and incorporate instruction on implicit bias.

#### *Training and Outreach*

13. **Conduct child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse trainings led by community-based organizations at the Police Academy and other Police Department trainings.** Raise funds to develop a directory of the trainings community-based organizations can offer, for distribution amongst Family Violence Council members. Raise funds to convene a cross-disciplinary committee to conduct a needs assessment for county-wide trainings on all forms of family violence.

#### *Planning, Research, and Data Collection*

14. **Gather information on what service needs are not being met for domestic violence survivors and map existing services.** Expand tracking of shelter turn away rate to include other services that survivors cannot access.

15. **Focus on ‘engineering for equity’ approach in Violence Against Women-Grant funded community services**, particularly in relation to Black/African American survivors of all forms of family violence.
16. **Create a citywide Child Abuse Prevention Council focused on child abuse prevention to reduce substantiated allegations of child maltreatment for all race/ethnicities to 3.0 per 1,000 children by 2023.** Essential partner agencies of Family Violence Council should work to provide the Council with necessary data and input and to participate in the working group that will develop an action plan to reach the target. This research would also include understanding the root causes of neglect and community-wide solutions to effectively address these causes.
17. **Provide additional data on allegations of child abuse perpetrated by an adult other than a family member.**
18. **Work to improve data on LGBTQ families and individuals.**
19. **Explore the possibility of developing a workgroup in partnership with the San Francisco Department of Public Health to focus on capturing prevention measures for the Family Violence Council Annual Report and to jointly develop a prevention plan.** Workgroup will also expand the Family Violence Council’s focus on health equity, and social and racial justice.
20. **Organize a Strategic Planning Retreat for the Family Violence Council in 2021.**

## Introduction

### Goals of the Report

This comprehensive report, compiled by the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women and approved by the San Francisco Family Violence Council, includes data from more than 10 City public agencies and 27 community-based organizations.

The report aims to:



Fulfill one of the Council's key priorities of tracking and analyzing of the levels of family violence in San Francisco and year-to-year trends;



Provide qualitative and quantitative data on family violence in San Francisco, including information on types of abuse; which groups may be more vulnerable to violence; support available to survivors, suspects, and known perpetrators following abuse; and the impact of violence on our community;



Present San Francisco's successes in preventing family violence, including strategies for building stronger families, educating communities, and reducing risk factors; and



Inform policy making and funding decisions by detailing where survivors of family violence access support and protection, and the extent to which providers meet survivors' needs and hold perpetrators accountable.

### San Francisco Family Violence Council

In 2007, San Francisco became the first county in California to broaden the scope of its Attorney General-mandated Domestic Violence Council to include child abuse and elder abuse along with domestic violence. The Council was originally 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 to reduce family violence in San Francisco.

San Francisco recognizes the importance of providing a broad range of access points for survivors of abuse. As of 2019, 26 agencies are official members of the Family Violence Council. (See Appendix A for a list of all member agencies.) The Council is chaired by three community-based experts in the different forms of family violence.

- Katie Albright, Executive Director of Safe & Sound
- Beverly Upton, Executive Director of the San Francisco Domestic Violence Consortium
- Shawna Reeves, Director of Elder Abuse Prevention at the Institute on Aging

The Family Violence Council meets four times a year, while its committees meet more frequently.

### Structure of this report

The report is structured in three chapters, each focusing on a different form of family violence. In FY 2017, the *Family Violence in San Francisco Report* covered domestic violence first, then child abuse, then elder abuse. This year's report will begin with elder abuse; next year's report will begin with child abuse. The

placement order of each form of abuse is not intended to attribute importance. Neither is the length of the chapter: there is more data available for domestic violence and child abuse than for elder abuse, for example, as elder abuse has, historically, been under-recognized. This report covers two fiscal years, from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018 (FY 2018) and July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (FY 2019).

### Note on COVID-19

The City and County of San Francisco was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 health crisis that began in late 2019. Due to this global pandemic, there were several ways in which the work of the Family Violence Council and this report were impacted. As government and community-based agencies prioritized response to the health crisis, there were data requests that were unable to be fulfilled in time for the release of the report. The Council and the Department on the Status of Women will ensure that this data is included in the next iteration of the report.

In addition, the Family Violence Council had been scheduled to hold a retreat in March 2020 to collectively review the findings of the report and develop and prioritize recommendations for the upcoming year. Unfortunately, this retreat was postponed. In place of bringing together all agency members, the Family Violence Council chairs worked together virtually to develop and refine recommendations for review and approval by the full Council. We are hopeful that we will be able to hold a retreat in 2021 to reflect on the progress of the Council and develop recommendations together.

It is also important to note that data in future years around the prevalence of family violence in San Francisco may be impacted due to the lower levels of reporting and challenges around providing services to survivors in San Francisco under the shelter-in-place order that was mandated beginning in March 2020.

### Note on language

Agencies that contributed data to this report use different language to describe those who have experienced or perpetrated abuse. We recognize that language is important, and that each person affected by abuse has the right to identify as they see fit. However, for the purposes of this report, we will refer to those individuals who have experienced abuse by the most appropriate word for the context. For example, when discussing data from the police or District Attorney, the report uses the word “victims,” as this is the term the legal system uses. When discussing data from community-based organizations, the report uses “clients” or “survivors.”

In addition, for the purposes of this report, we refer to individuals who have been convicted of committing a crime of battery or abuse as the “perpetrator,” which is the term that the legal system uses. We also refer to individuals who establish a pattern of power and control over another as “a person who uses/is using abuse.” We recognize the need and importance to shift to person-first language.

It is also important to note the difference between terms like “case,” “incidents,” and “violations,” and individual people, particularly when it comes to the criminal justice system. One individual may be involved in several cases, or have committed several violations of probation, for example. Similarly, one survivor may have experienced several “incidents.” The report endeavors to make clear when the data refers to individual people, and when it does not.

Lastly, we have updated the way we collect Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE) data to be consistent with guidance from the San Francisco Office of Transgender Initiatives and

Department of Human Resources given in Executive Directive 18-03 (issued October 25, 2018 by Mayor London Breed) and the new Gender Inclusion Policy for Transgender and Gender Nonconforming City Employees. Through these policies, the City and County of San Francisco has made a commitment to move towards inclusive administrative forms and applications to lift up all identities, allowing people to more broadly choose how they self-identify when demographic information is collected.

### Note on disproportionality in the criminal justice system

When reviewing data about perpetrators of family violence, it is important to consider the increased likelihood of perpetrators of color encountering the criminal justice system. A report by the W. Haywood Burns Institute found that, in 2015, there were a disproportionate number of Black adults represented at every stage of the criminal justice process in San Francisco. Despite making up just 6% of the adult population here, Black adults represent 40% of people arrested, 44% of people booked in County Jail, and 40% of people convicted. When looking at the relative likelihood of system involvement, Black adults are 7.1 times more likely as White adults to be arrested, 11 times as likely to be booked into County Jail, and 10.3 times as likely to be convicted of a crime in San Francisco.<sup>1</sup> More recent (2017) independent research on the racial disparities in cases processed by the San Francisco District Attorney concluded that there were substantial racial and ethnic disparities in criminal justice outcomes that tend to disfavor minority defendants, and Black people in particular.<sup>2</sup> Black people fared poorly compared to white people across all outcomes in the research, including being less likely to have their cases dropped or dismissed.<sup>3</sup> The report also concluded that: “[n]early all of the racial disparities in case disposition outcomes can be attributed to the differences in case characteristics that are determined prior to a case being presented to the San Francisco District Attorney.”

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<sup>1</sup> San Francisco Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Racial and Ethnic Disparities Analysis (2016) The W. Haywood Burns Institute for Justice Fairness and Equity (p.4) Available here: [https://www.burnsinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/SF\\_JRI\\_Full\\_Report\\_FINAL\\_7-21.pdf](https://www.burnsinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/SF_JRI_Full_Report_FINAL_7-21.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> MacDonald, J. and Raphael, S. An Analysis of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Case Dispositions and Sentencing Outcomes for Criminal Cases Presented to and Processed by the Office of the San Francisco District Attorney (2017), University of Pennsylvania and University of California, Berkeley [https://sfdistrictattorney.org/sites/default/files/MacDonald\\_Raphael\\_December42017\\_FINALREPORT%20%28002%29.pdf](https://sfdistrictattorney.org/sites/default/files/MacDonald_Raphael_December42017_FINALREPORT%20%28002%29.pdf) p.136

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p.3

## Chapter 1: Elder Abuse

Elder abuse may be physical, emotional, sexual, or financial, or it may take the form of neglect – either neglect by another person, or self-neglect. This report includes data on elders, defined as individuals 65 years of age and older, as well as on dependent adults, defined as individuals between 18 and 64 years of age with “physical or mental limitations that restrict their ability to carry out normal activities or to protect their rights.”<sup>4</sup> Below are types of abuse that are commonly accepted as the major categories of elder abuse<sup>5</sup>:

- **Physical Abuse:** Inflicting, or threatening to inflict, physical pain or injury on a vulnerable elder, or depriving them of a basic need.
- **Emotional Abuse:** Inflicting mental pain, anguish, or distress on an elder person through verbal or nonverbal acts.
- **Sexual Abuse:** Non-consensual sexual contact of any kind, coercing an elder to witness sexual behaviors.
- **Exploitation:** Illegal taking, misuse, or concealment of funds, property, or assets of a vulnerable elder.
- **Neglect:** Refusal or failure by those responsible to provide food, shelter, health care, or protection for a vulnerable elder.
- **Abandonment:** The desertion of a vulnerable elder by anyone who has assumed the responsibility for care or custody of that person.

### *Impacts of Elder Abuse*

The trauma of elder abuse results in severe, negative impacts on an individual’s quality of life and ability to live independently. Victims of elder abuse are faced with worse health outcomes, including both physical and psychological impacts. Elders who have experienced abuse are more likely to experience persistent pain and soreness, increased susceptibility to new illnesses, exacerbation of pre-existing conditions, and increased risk for premature death. Research has found that elders who have experienced abuse have a 300% higher risk of death than elders who have not experienced abuse. Victims are also more likely to experience clinical issues, such as depression, suicide, and social isolation.

At a national level, elder abuse has significant financial ramifications. Financial abuse itself costs older Americans \$2.6 billion annually, contributes \$5.3 billion to the nation’s annual health expenditures, and

### Definitions

Elder: adult aged 65 years and older

Dependent adult: adult aged 18-64 with developmental and/or physical disabilities

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**300%**

higher risk of death for elder abuse victims

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**\$5.3 billion**

in annual health expenditures related to elder abuse

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<sup>4</sup> “Dependent Adult” as defined by the California Constitution, Welfare and Institutions Code, Division 9, Part 3, Chapter 11: Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, Article 2: Definitions.

<sup>5</sup> Center of Excellence on Elder Abuse and Neglect, University of California, Irvine, “Resources: What is Abuse?” <http://www.centeronelderabuse.org/resources.asp>

results in \$2.8 billion in Medicaid hospital costs alone for victims who experience abuse in nursing home settings alone.<sup>6</sup>

#### *National and State Prevalence of Elder Abuse*

According to national statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice, 10% of adults aged 65 years or older experience some form of elder abuse in a given year, with some adults experiencing multiple forms of abuse.<sup>7</sup> In the state of California, it is estimated that over 200,000 elders experience abuse each year and that every three minutes, an elder or dependent adult is abused.<sup>8</sup> However, as with other forms of abuse, elder abuse is frequently underreported. The Department of Justice estimates that only 1 in 57 cases of caregiver neglect, 1 in 44 cases of financial exploitation, 1 in 20 cases of physical abuse, and 1 in 12 cases of psychological abuse, are reported.<sup>9</sup>



#### *Growing Aging Population*

The population of California elders is expected to increase by 4 million by 2030

The population of individuals 65 years and older is growing as the Baby Boomer generation ages. In California, the elder population is projected to grow from six million in 2020 to nearly 10 million in 2030, representing growth in all racial and ethnic groups. The Public Policy Institute of California estimates that the number of elders who will face difficulty in self-care will almost double by 2030 to over one million individuals.<sup>10</sup> Based on these projections for a rapidly aging population in California and nationally, there is a significant need to identify, address, and prevent elder abuse and support victims who are impacted.

<sup>6</sup> National Center on Elder Abuse, “Statistics and Data,” <https://ncea.acl.gov/About-Us/What-We-Do/Research/Statistics-and-Data.aspx#impact>

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, “Elder Abuse Fact Sheet,” <https://www.justice.gov/file/1098056/download>

<sup>8</sup> Center of Excellence on Elder Abuse and Neglect, University of California, Irvine, “Elder Abuse Issue Brief,” March 2013, [http://www.centeronelderabuse.org/docs/COE\\_IssueBrief2013\\_final.pdf](http://www.centeronelderabuse.org/docs/COE_IssueBrief2013_final.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs

<sup>10</sup> Public Policy Institute of California, “Planning for California’s Growing Senior Population,” August 2015, <https://www.ppic.org/publication/planning-for-californias-growing-senior-population/>



## Data Sources

The data in this chapter was provided by the following City and County of San Francisco agencies and community-based organizations:

- District Attorney's Office
- Elder Abuse Forensic Center
- Adult Protective Services, Human Services Agency
- Police Department
- Sheriff's Department
- 27 community-based organizations



## Prevalence

The most comprehensive data on elder and dependent adult abuse in San Francisco comes from Adult Protective Services (APS). APS is operated by the Department of Aging and Adult Services within the Human Services Agency. APS is a state-mandated, county-administered program that is charged with responding to reports of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and self-neglect of elders over the age of 65 and adults between the ages of 18 and 64 that have physical, mental, or cognitive disabilities.

APS receives reports of abuse through their 24-hour hotline and (for non-urgent cases) online. Social workers assess each referral and determine an appropriate response; they work with law enforcement, medical services, and the District Attorney's Office, as well as experts from the Elder Abuse Forensic Center, to investigate and intervene in cases where abuse is taking place. APS may also conclude, following investigation, that an allegation is unsubstantiated.

Figure 1 shows both elder abuse and dependent adult abuse reports received and substantiated over the last five years. In this time, the number of reports received has been relatively consistent with a 2% increase between FY 2015 and FY 2019. However, the number of reports that have been substantiated has increased by 24%.

*Figure 1: Adult Protective Services: Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Abuse: Reports Received and Substantiated, FY 2015-FY 2019*

## Prevalence

**6,955**

elder abuse cases  
reported in FY 2019

**54%**

of those 6,955 elder  
abuse cases were  
substantiated in FY 2019

**24%**

increase in number of  
cases substantiated  
(FY 2015-FY 2019)

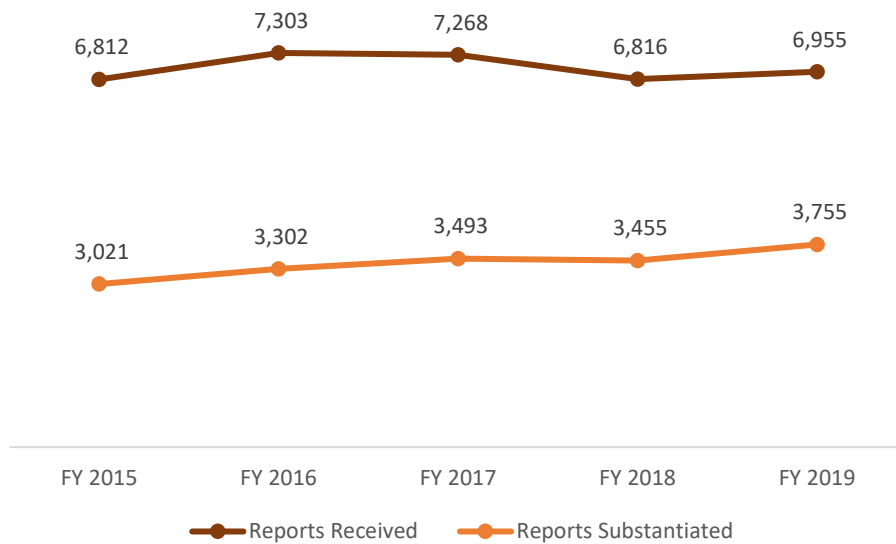


Figure 2 and Figure 3 breaks out the number of elder abuse and dependent adult abuse referrals and substantiations for FY 2018 and FY 2019. There has been a 4% increase in the number of elder abuse referrals from FY 2018 to FY 2019 while there has been a 3% decrease in the number of dependent adult abuse referrals. Across both elder abuse and dependent abuse cases, the percent of cases substantiated is approximately the same, and there has been an increase in the number of cases substantiated between FY 2018 and FY 2019 (7% increase in substantiations of elder abuse cases and dependent adult abuse cases). This data reflects trends from previous years.

*Figure 2: Adult Protective Services: Elder Abuse: Referrals and Substantiations, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Elder Abuse Reports	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Reports Received	4,445	4,618	4%
Reports Substantiated	2,283	2,510	10%
Percent Substantiated	51%	54%	7%

*Figure 3: Adult Protective Services: Dependent Adult Abuse: Referrals and Substantiations, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Dependent Adult Abuse Reports	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Reports Received	2,153	2,087	-3%
Reports Substantiated	1,103	1,148	4%
Percent Substantiated	51%	55%	7%

## Self-Neglect

**2,397**

substantiated cases  
in FY 2019

**10%**

increase in number of  
substantiated reports  
(FY 2018-FY 2019)

Figure 4 shows the number of substantiated reports of self-neglect in FY 2018 and FY 2019. There has been a 12% increase in the number of substantiated elder abuse self-neglect cases and a 6% increase in the number of substantiated dependent adult abuse self-neglect cases between FY 2018 and FY 2019.

*Figure 4: Adult Protective Services: Substantiated Reports of Self-Neglect, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Substantiated Self-Neglect Reports	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Elder Abuse	1,396	1,558	12%
Dependent Adult Abuse	789	839	6%
Total	2,185	2,397	10%

Figure 5 and Figure 6 describe the types of abuse experienced by elder abuse and dependent adult abuse victims. There may be more than one allegation of abuse per client. Data about individuals experiencing other forms of abuse, including isolation, abandonment, sexual, and abduction is limited and has been withheld to protect client privacy. The most prevalent form of abuse reported is psychological or mental abuse. Across both elder abuse and dependent adult abuse cases, there has been an increase in reports of physical abuse with an 18% increase in elder abuse cases and a 34% increase in dependent adult abuse cases.

*Figure 5: Adult Protective Services: Types of Abuse: Elder Abuse, FY 2018-FY 2019*

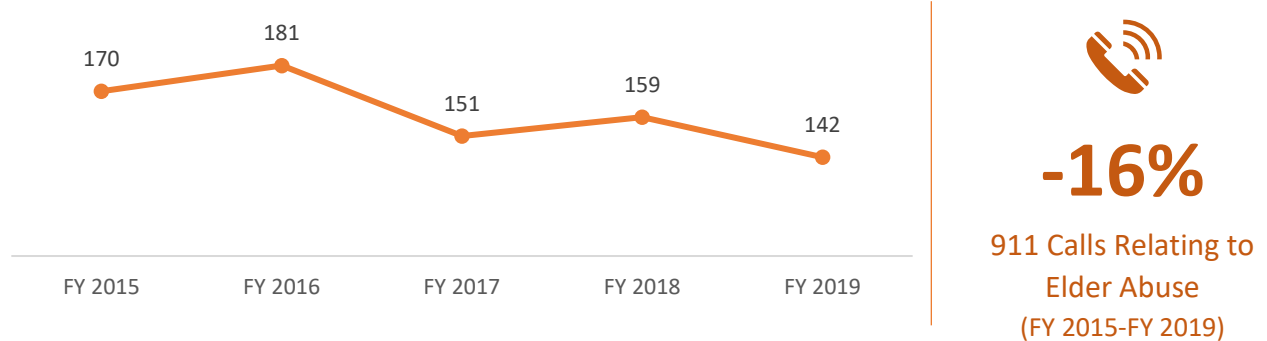
Type of Elder Abuse	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Psychological/Emotional	408	441	8%
Financial	378	409	8%
Neglect	150	147	-2%
Physical	193	227	18%

*Figure 6: Adult Protective Services: Types of Abuse: Dependent Adult Abuse, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Type of Elder Abuse	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Psychological/Emotional	174	184	6%
Financial	95	95	0%
Neglect	62	57	-8%
Physical	98	131	34%

Another measure of the prevalence of elder abuse is through 911 calls to the Department of Emergency Management. Figure 7 shows the number of 911 calls concerning elder abuse in the past five years. There has been a 16% decrease in total number of calls between FY 2015 and FY 2019.

Figure 7: Department of Emergency Management: 911 Calls Relating to Elder Abuse, FY 2015-FY 2019



For FY 2018 and FY 2019, there was a -11% change between the two years. Figure 8 shows the breakdown of type of 911 call.

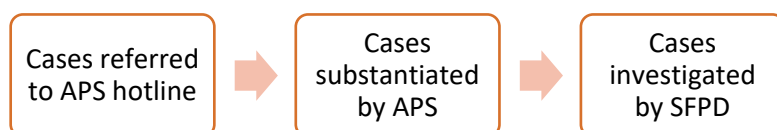
Figure 8: Department of Emergency Management: Calls to 911 Relating to Elder Abuse by Call Type, FY 2018-FY 2019

Call	Description	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
368EA	Elder Abuse	83	70	-16%
240EA	Assault/Battery	25	26	4%
470EA	Fraud	22	28	27%
910EA	Well-Being Check	21	7	-67%
418EA	Fight or Dispute – No Weapons Used	3	5	-
245EA	Aggravated Assault	2	1	-
650EA	Threats	2	1	-
211EA	Robbery	1	0	-
487EA	Grand Theft	0	2	-
488EA	Petty Theft	0	2	-
Total Calls		159	142	-11%

## System Response

Figure 9 describes the system response to cases that are referred to the APS hotline. Of the cases that are referred to the APS hotline, a smaller subset is substantiated by APS, and then an even smaller subset of cases is investigated by the Police Department. Figure 2 and Figure 3 in the previous section show the number of cases that were substantiated by APS.

Figure 9: System Response to Cases Referred to APS Hotline



In addition to cases referred to the APS hotline, incidents may also be reported to the Police Department. Following an incident report, a subset of cases is investigated, a smaller subset of cases results in an arrest, and then an even smaller subset of cases is presented to the District Attorney's Office. Figure 10 provides data from FY 2018 and FY 2019. In FY 2018, there were 43 elder abuse incidents reported and 13 (30%) cases were presented to the District Attorney's Office. In FY 2019, of the 65 incidents reported, 6 (9%) of cases were presented to the District Attorney's Office. Figure 11 provides a visual depiction of the flow of cases in FY 2019. Figure 12 and Figure 13 does the same for incidents of elder financial abuse.

*Figure 10: Police Department: System Response to Elder Physical Abuse Cases, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Response to Elder Physical Abuse Cases	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Incidents Reported	43	65	51%
Arrests	2	1	-50%
Cases Investigated by SFPD SVU	37	43	16%
Number of Cases Presented to DA's Office	13	6	-54%

*Figure 11: Police Department: System Response to Elder Physical Abuse Cases, FY 2019*



*Figure 12: Police Department: System Response to Elder Financial Abuse Cases, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Response to Elder Financial Abuse Cases	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Incidents Reported	395	437	11%
Arrests	184	204	11%
Cases Investigated by SFPD SVU	64	71	11%
Number of cases presented to DA's Office	21	16	-24%

*Figure 13: Police Department: System Response to Elder Financial Abuse Cases, FY 2019*



The District Attorney's Office prosecuted 49 cases of elder physical abuse in FY 2018 and 29 cases in FY 2019. Of these cases, in FY 2018, two cases were resolved by trial. All cases were resolved before trial in FY 2019.

## Demographics of Victims: Abuse by Others

The following section describes the demographics of victims who experienced abuse by others. A separate section that follows describes the demographics of victims who experienced self-neglect. Note that to protect client privacy, some demographic information has been withheld.

### Race/Ethnicity

For the first time, data about the demographics of victims, including race/ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation is available from APS. Below, Figure 14 provides the breakdown of the race/ethnicity of victims in substantiated cases of both elder and dependent abuse victims in FY 2018 and FY 2019.

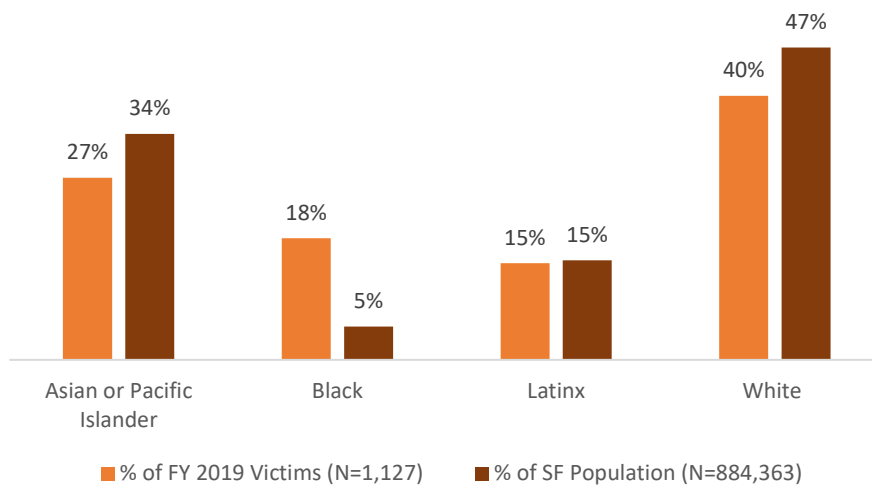
Clear racial disparities exist in cases of abuse by others: Black elder abuse victims are over-represented

Figure 15 and Figure 16 shows a comparison of the percentage of victims by race/ethnicity compared to the general San Francisco population. Black victims are disproportionately represented, particularly in dependent abuse cases. Blacks/African Americans represent 5% of the general San Francisco population but represented 18% of substantiated elder abuse victims and 32% of dependent adult abuse victims in FY 2019.

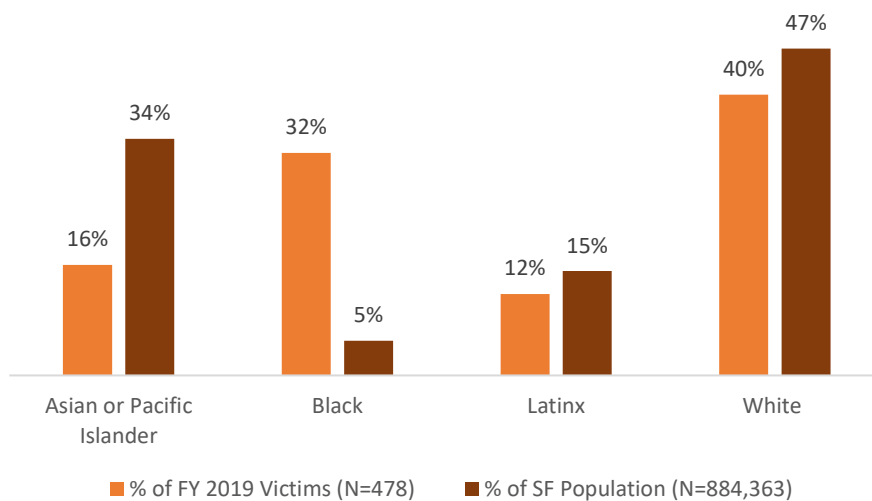
*Figure 14: Adult Protective Services: Race/Ethnicity of Substantiated Cases of Abuse by Others, Elder Abuse Victims, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Race/Ethnicity of Victim	FY 2018		FY 2019	
	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse
Asian (Other)	55	26	57	20
Black	177	151	206	153
Chinese	144	38	179	32
Latino	190	46	164	56
Pacific Islander	71	13	73	24
White	405	180	448	193
Unknown	115	23	186	30
Other	52	16	44	33
Total	1,209	493	1,357	541

*Figure 15: Adult Protective Services: Race/Ethnicity (Where Known) of Substantiated Cases of Abuse by Others, Elder Abuse Victims Compared to General San Francisco Population,<sup>11</sup> FY 2019*



*Figure 16: Adult Protective Services: Race/Ethnicity (Where Known) of Substantiated Cases of Abuse by Others, Dependent Adult Abuse Victims Compared to General San Francisco Population<sup>12</sup>, FY 2019*



<sup>11</sup> Source for general San Francisco population by race/ethnicity: American Community Survey, 2017. Percentage includes all adults and children in San Francisco.

<sup>12</sup> Source for general San Francisco population by race/ethnicity: American Community Survey, 2017. Percentage includes all adults and children in San Francisco.



## Gender

Figure 17 shows the gender of substantiated cases of elder abuse and dependent adult abuse victims in FY 2018 and FY 2019, respectively. Including both elder abuse and dependent adult abuse cases, women represented 57% of victims in FY 2018 and FY 2019. Women comprise a larger share of the total victims of elder abuse whereas men and women comprised approximately equal shares of dependent adult abuse.

*Figure 17: Adult Protective Services: Gender of Substantiated Cases of Abuse by Others, Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Abuse Victims, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Women comprise a slightly larger share of total victims of elder abuse (57%)

Men and women are equally impacted by dependent adult abuse

Gender of Victim	FY 2018		FY 2019	
	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse
Female	704	254	760	297
Male	481	220	538	230
Transgender Female	*	*	*	*
Transgender Male	0	*	0	0
Genderqueer/Gender non-binary	0	0	0	*
Gender not listed	*	*	*	*
Not available	21	11	47	*
Total	1,206	485	1,345	527

\*Data has been withheld to protect client privacy.

## Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Straight/heterosexual victims represented 64% of total victims in FY 2018 and 65% of total victims in FY 2019. A smaller percentage of victims identified as LGBTQ (approximately 10% in both years).

## Demographics of Victims: Self-Neglect

The following section describes the demographics of victims who experience self-neglect. Note that to protect client privacy, some demographic information has been withheld.

### Race/Ethnicity

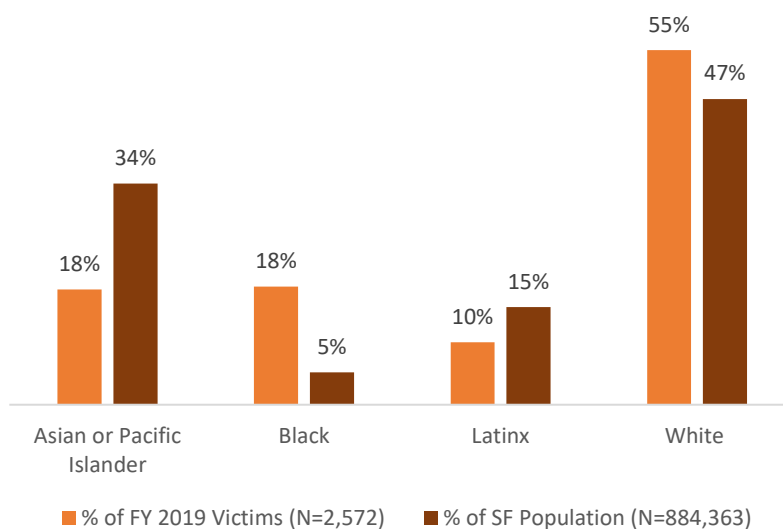
Figure 18 shows the race/ethnicity of substantiated cases of elder abuse victims in self-neglect cases, and Figure 19 and Figure 20 shows race/ethnicity compared to the general San Francisco population. Similar to cases of abuse by others, there are distinct racial disparities: Black victims are disproportionately represented in both elder abuse and dependent adult abuse cases. One notable difference between the demographics of victims of abuse by others and self-neglect is that white victims are disproportionately represented in elder abuse self-neglect cases as compared to the general San Francisco population.

Black and White victims of elder abuse self-neglect are over-represented

Figure 18: Adult Protective Services: Race/Ethnicity of Substantiated Cases of Self-Neglect, Elder Abuse Victims, FY 2018-FY 2019

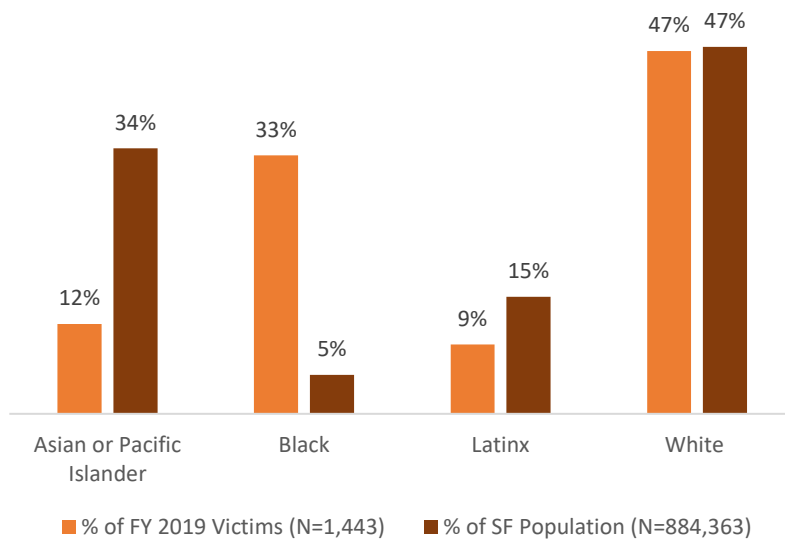
Race/Ethnicity of Victim	FY 2018		FY 2019	
	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse
Asian	98	32	110	56
Pacific Islander	58	33	80	42
Chinese	225	75	266	68
Latino	226	147	247	128
White	1,186	597	1,402	671
Black	426	414	467	478
Unknown	77	33	97	55
Other	62	44	63	58
Total	2,358	1,375	2,732	1,556

Figure 19: Adult Protective Services: Race/Ethnicity (Where Known) of Substantiated Cases of Self-Neglect, Elder Abuse Victims Compared to General San Francisco Population<sup>13</sup>, FY 2019



<sup>13</sup> Source for general San Francisco population by race/ethnicity: American Community Survey, 2017. Percentage includes all adults and children in San Francisco.

*Figure 20: Adult Protective Services: Race/Ethnicity (Where Known) of Substantiated Cases of Self-Neglect, Dependent Adult Abuse Victims Compared to General San Francisco Population, FY 2019*



## Gender

Figure 21 provides a breakdown of gender for elder abuse and dependent adult abuse victims in substantiated cases of self-neglect. In FY 2018, 54% of victims (including both elder abuse and dependent adult abuse) were male and 45% were female. In FY 2019, the share of male victims increased slightly to 58% and female victims decreased to 40% of victims. In both FY 2018 and FY 2019, 1% of victims identified as transgender female.

*Figure 21: Adult Protective Services: Gender of Substantiated Cases of Self-Neglect, Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Abuse Victims, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Gender of Victim	FY 2018		FY 2019	
	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse	Elder Abuse	Dependent Adult Abuse
Female	1,138	521	1,178	527
Male	1,174	815	1,511	987
Transgender Female	12	22	10	14
Transgender Male	0	*	0	*
Genderqueer/Gender non-binary	*	*	*	*
Gender not listed	*	0	*	0
Not available	22	13	25	15
Total	2,346	1,371	2,724	1,543

\*Data has been withheld to protect client privacy.

## Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Straight/heterosexual victims, including both victims of elder abuse and dependent adult abuse victims, represented 57% of total victims in FY 2018 and 61% in FY 2019. A smaller percentage of victims identified as LGBTQ (approximately 14% in both years).

## Age

Data from Adult Protective Services and the Police Department do not provide a breakdown of the ages of victims. However, data from the Elder Abuse Forensic Center (SFEAFC) shows that the average age of their clients was 73 years in FY 2018 and 72 years in FY 2019. The median age was 75 in both FY 2018 and FY 2019. The SFEAC served 54 and 58 clients in FY 2018 and FY 2019 respectively so this data may not be representative of all elder abuse victims.

## Services Available for Survivors

The Elder Abuse Forensic Center, the District Attorney's Victim Services Division, and other community-based organizations provide services for survivors of elder abuse and dependent adult abuse. See Appendix C for a full description of the services available to survivors and perpetrators.

## Elder Abuse Forensic Center

The San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center (SFEAFC) is a public-private partnership between the non-profit Institute on Aging's Elder Abuse Prevention (EAP) Program and City departments. Its mission is to prevent and combat the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of elders and dependent adults in San Francisco through improved collaboration and coordination of professionals within the elder abuse network. A formal referral process to the Forensic Center is utilized by APS, based upon the relative complexity of each case and/or the need for specialized consultation. Figure 22 shows the number of new, follow-up, and total cases for FY 2015-FY 2019. The SFEAFC's total caseload increased from 35 to 54 from FY 2017 to FY 2018 and remained relatively steady through FY 2019.

*Figure 22: Elder Abuse Forensic Center: Number of Cases, FY 2018-FY 2019*

EAFC Cases	FY 2018	FY 2019
New cases	51	54
Follow-up cases	3	4
Total	54	58

## District Attorney Victim Services Division

The District Attorney's Victim Services Division offers support and services for victims of Elder Abuse whose perpetrators are pursued through the justice system. In FY 2018, there were 334 clients who had experienced elder abuse, an increase of 20% since FY 2017. In FY 2019, there were 417 clients who had experienced an elder abuse, an increase of 25% since FY 2018.

**25%**  
increase in elder abuse  
victims served by the District  
Attorney Victim Services  
Division in FY 2019

## Community-Based Programs

The Department on the Status of Women provides funding through the Violence Against Women (VAW) grant program to community-based organizations to support survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, there were 524 and 548 clients served who were 65 years of age and older.

*Figure 23: Community-Based Organizations: Number of Clients Aged 65+ Served by VAW funded programs, FY 2018-FY 2019*

VAW Clients 65+	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Female	383	402	5%
Male	140	141	1%
Transgender	*	*	-
Total	524	548	5%

\*Data has been withheld to protect client privacy.

## Perpetrators

The following charts are derived from the Police Department which provides demographic data on elder abuse suspects, including race/ethnicity, gender, and age, and the Elder Abuse Forensic Center which collects data on the relationship between perpetrators and victims.

### Race/Ethnicity

Figure 24 shows the race/ethnicity of elder abuse suspects. Black suspects are disproportionately represented. Please refer to the note about disproportionate representation of people of color in the criminal justice system in the report's introduction.

*Figure 24: Police Department: Race/Ethnicity of Elder Abuse Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Race/Ethnicity of Suspect	FY 2018	% FY 2018	FY 2019	% FY 2019
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	1%	*	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	81	15%	89	14%
Black	154	29%	245	38%
Hispanic or Latinx	96	18%	88	14%
White	131	24%	138	21%
Other	15	3%	33	5%
Unknown	52	10%	55	8%
Total	535	100%	648	100%

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

### Gender

Figure 25 shows the gender of elder abuse suspects. In both FY 2018 and FY 2019, men were more likely to be perpetrators of elder abuse. Of the total suspects, men comprised 68% of suspects in FY 2018 and 64% in FY 2019.

Figure 25: Police Department: Gender of Elder Abuse Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019

Gender of Suspect	FY 2018	FY 2019
Female	136	186
Male	365	419
Not available	34	46
Total	535	651

64%

of elder abuse suspects  
were male in FY 2019

## Age

Figure 26 provides a breakdown by age of elder abuse suspects. From this data, it does not appear that there is one particular age range that is significantly more likely to be a perpetrator.

Figure 26: Police Department: Age of Elder Abuse Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019

Age of Suspect	FY 2018	FY 2019
Under-18	10	16
18-29	42	73
30-39	63	64
40-49	68	76
50-59	98	83
60+	62	53
Unknown	192	286
Total	535	651

## Relationship to Victim

The Elder Abuse Forensic Center collects data on the relationship between perpetrators and victims. In FY 2018, 86% of victims knew the perpetrator and, in FY 2019, 88% of victims knew the perpetrator. In many cases, victims were abused by a family member (36% of victims were abused by a family member in FY 2018 and 47% in FY 2019).

Figure 27: Elder Abuse Forensic Center: Cases of Abuse by Others, Relationship to Perpetrator, FY 2018-FY 2019

Relationship to Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019
Perpetrator known to victim	31	30
Perpetrator unknown to victim	5	4
Total	36	34

88%

of victims knew the  
perpetrator in FY 2019

## Services Available for Perpetrators

### Resolve to Stop the Violence Project

The Sheriff's Department's Resolve to Stop the Violence Project aims to reduce recidivism among violent offenders and restore individuals and communities through community support. There were two male participants and seven male participants with elder abuse charges in FY 2018 and FY 2019, respectively.

## Chapter 2: Domestic Violence

Domestic violence, or intimate partner violence, is a pattern of behavior whereby one person in an intimate relationship (married, domestic partners, dating or used to date, live or lived together, and/or have a child together) seeks to control the other through violence, coercion, intimidation or threats. Abuse may take the form of physical abuse, sexual assault, intimidation or threats, and behavior that includes harassing and stalking. Abuse does not need to be physical; abuse can be verbal, emotional, psychological, or financial abuse, and victims may experience multiple forms of abuse.

### *Impacts of Domestic Violence*

Approximately 41% of female domestic violence survivors and 14% of male domestic violence survivors experience some form of physical injury. In the most severe cases, domestic violence can lead to death; data from national crime reporting suggests that 1 in 6 homicide victims are killed by an intimate partner, and nearly half of female homicide victims are killed by a current or former male intimate partner.

Beyond physical injury, there are many other negative health outcomes associated with domestic violence, ranging from conditions that affect the heart, digestive, reproductive, muscle and bones, and nervous systems. Many of these conditions may be chronic in nature. Survivors of domestic violence may also experience lasting mental health issues, including depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. There is also an increased risk of survivors engaging in riskier health behaviors such as smoking, binge drinking, and sexual risk behaviors.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that the lifetime economic cost associated with medical services for domestic violence-related injuries, lost productivity from paid work, criminal justice and other costs, was \$3.6 trillion. The cost of intimate partner violence over a victim's lifetime was \$103,767 for women and \$23,414 for men.<sup>14</sup>

### *National and State Prevalence of Domestic Violence*

The CDC estimates that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 10 men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime. Over 43 million women and 38 million men experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.<sup>15</sup> In California, it is estimated that 33% of women and 27% of men experience intimate partner physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking in their lifetimes.<sup>16</sup>



**1 in 4** women



**1 in 10** men

have experienced sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime

<sup>14</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Preventing Intimate Partner Violence," <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/fastfact.html>

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

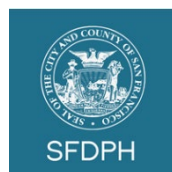
<sup>16</sup> National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, "Domestic Violence in California," [https://assets.speakcdn.com/assets/2497/california\\_2019.pdf](https://assets.speakcdn.com/assets/2497/california_2019.pdf)



## Data Sources

The data in this chapter was provided by the following City and County of San Francisco agencies:

- Adult Probation Department
- Department of Emergency Management
- District Attorney's Office
- Department of Public Health
- Police Department
- Sheriff's Department
- 27 community-based organizations



## Prevalence

Given that domestic violence is often underreported, it is difficult to assess the full extent to which San Franciscans experience domestic violence. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, less than half (47%) of domestic violence cases were reported in 2017.<sup>17</sup> The figure below provides some measures of where victims seek support when they experience domestic violence in San Francisco: seeking services with community-based organizations, calling 911, and calling domestic violence crisis lines.

### San Francisco Measures of Domestic Violence Prevalence (FY 2019)

**18,481**

individuals served by  
VAW grant-funded  
programs

**8,647**

calls to domestic  
violence crisis lines

**7,110**

911 calls related to  
domestic violence

**3,710**

incidents responded to  
by police department

### 911 Calls

One measure of the prevalence of domestic violence is the number of calls to the Department of Emergency Management. Calls are broken down by type in Figure 28. There were 7,706 calls in FY 2018 and 7,110 in FY 2019, representing an 8% decrease overall. This decline in calls is reflective of trends from previous years. The most prevalent type of call concerned a fight or dispute where no weapons were used, representing approximately just over half of all calls in FY 2018 and FY 2019. The next most prevalent type of call concerned assault and battery, representing approximately a third of call calls in both years.

<sup>17</sup> Rachel E. Morgan, Jennifer L. Truman, "Criminal Victimization, 2017," U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2018, <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv17.pdf>

The types of calls that experienced increases between FY 2018 and FY 2019 included calls related to armed assailants (20% increase in armed assailants with knives and 44% increase in armed assailants with guns). There was also a 38% increase in calls related to break-ins.

*Figure 28: Department of Emergency Management: 911 Calls Related to Domestic Violence, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Type	Description	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
418DV	Fight or Dispute – No Weapons Used	4,030	3,810	-5%
240DV	Assault/Battery	2,524	2,248	-11%
646	Stalking	409	294	-28%
650DV	Threats	281	294	5%
594DV	Malicious Mischief/Vandalism	130	116	-11%
245DV	Aggravated Assault	102	100	-2%
222DV	Armed Assailant – Knife	61	73	20%
602DV	Break-In	40	55	38%
646DV	Domestic Violence Stalking	36	20	-44%
419DV	Fight or Dispute – Weapons Used	29	27	-7%
910DV	Well-Being Check	19	23	21%
221DV	Armed Assailant – Gun	16	23	44%
416DV	Civil Standby	16	17	6%
219DV	Stabbing	13	10	-23%
Total		7,706	7,110	-8%

Figure 29 provides data on the number of translation requests for incoming domestic violence calls. Spanish was the most requested language, followed by Cantonese. Approximately 5% of all incoming domestic violence calls to 911 request translation.

*Figure 29: Department of Emergency Management: Translation Requests for Incoming Domestic Violence Calls, CY 2018-CY 2019*

Language	CY 2018	CY 2019	% Change
Spanish	214	279	30%
Cantonese	24	36	50%
All Other Languages*	60	41	-32%
Total	298	356	19%

\*Other languages included American Sign Language, Arabic, French, Hindi, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

## Weapon Use

As noted above, there have been increases in 911 calls related to armed assailants. Data from the Police Department also provides insight into the number of domestic violence incidents where a weapon was used. Figure 30 provides a breakdown by gender of the suspect and Figure 31 provides a breakdown by gender of the victim. Of suspects, men represent approximately 80% of suspects in incidents where a weapon was used, and women represent approximately 72% of victims in both FY 2018 and FY 2019.

*Figure 30: Police Department: Domestic Violence Incidents where Weapon was Used by Gender of Suspect, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Gender of Suspect	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Female	603	600	0%
Male	2,399	2,610	9%
Not available	18	20	11%
Total	3,020	3,230	7%

## Domestic violence incidents involving a weapon

80%

of suspects were male

72%

of victims were female

*Figure 31: Police Department: Domestic Violence Incidents where Weapon was Used by Gender of Victim, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Gender of Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Female	2,383	2,605	9%
Male	918	916	0%
Gender Queer/Non-Binary	0	*	-
Not available	26	60	131%
Total	3,327	3,581	8%

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

## Proposition 63 & Firearms Surrender Program

Proposition 63 is a safety for all initiative designed to keep guns and ammunition out of the hands of violent offenders. The law requires defendants to relinquish all firearms in their possession and/or control upon conviction.

Effective January 2018, Pursuant of Penal Code Section 29810, defendants convicted of a felony and more than 50 misdemeanor offenses pursuant of Penal Code Section 29800 and 29805, and on outstanding warrants are subject to this law. These defendants are subject to firearms and ammunition prohibitions upon conviction and are required to relinquish firearms.

Upon convictions of a qualifying offense, the Courts must instruct the defendant that they are prohibited from owning, purchasing, receiving, possessing, or having under their custody or control any firearms,



29

firearms seized or  
surrendered by the  
Sheriff's Department  
(Nov 2018 – Oct 2019)

ammunition, and ammunition feeding devices, including but not limited to magazines. The Court must order the defendant to relinquish all firearms and order the defendant to complete specified California Department of Justice, Bureau of Firearms forms (Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form PPRF). The Court must immediately assign the matter to a Probation Officer to investigate whether the Automated Firearms System or other credible information, such as a police report, reveals that the defendant owns, possesses, or has under their custody or control any firearms.

The San Francisco Adult Probation Department Proposition 63 Unit provides the defendant with the Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form (PPRF), and along with the form, informs the defendant about their obligation to comply with the law. The Prop 63 Unit investigates if the defendant owns firearms and if those firearms have been relinquished. The Prop 63 Unit accesses various automated systems that include the Department of Justice (DOJ) Automated Firearm System to determine if the defendant has complied with the law. The Prop 63 Deputy Probation Officers also collect the PPRF form from the defendant and any records showing the relinquishment of firearms.

The Prop 63 Unit informs the Court if the defendant owns, has surrendered firearms to law enforcement, sold to a licensed firearms dealer, transferred to a firearms dealer, or if the defendant has complied with the law. Further, the PPRF form informs the defendant pursuant to Penal Code Section 25135 that cohabitants must store all firearms in accordance with the law. Before a final disposition or sentencing in the case, the Court must make findings concerning whether the probation officer's report indicates that the defendant relinquished all firearms as required, and whether the Court received the completed California Department of Justice documents, along with accompanying receipts, if appropriate.

In the event the Court finds probable cause that the defendant failed to relinquish any firearms as required, the Court must order the search for and removal of any firearms at any location where the Judge has probable cause to believe the defendant's firearms are located. The likely basis for probable cause for a search would be the probation officer's investigation as required under Section 29810(c)(4).

In FY 2018-2019, pursuant to the Penal Code Section 29810, the San Francisco Adult Probation Department Prop 63 Unit received 2318 PPRF referrals from the Courts and identified 55 firearms through the PPRF Process.

Beginning in November 2018, the Sheriff's Department has also begun an effort to track, investigate, and enforce prohibitions on firearm possession by individuals who have a Domestic Violence Restraining Order or Criminal Protective Order issued against them. California domestic violence restraining orders require the restrained party to surrender any firearms. If the restrained party does not surrender their firearm, the Sheriff's Department follows up to execute a search warrant, disarm the restrained person, and store the firearm. Between November 2018 and October 2019, the Sheriff's Department received 351 domestic violence temporary restraining orders and served 218 (62%). The total number of temporary restraining orders during this time period was 979, indicating that the Sheriff's Department received 36% of total restraining orders. In this same period, there were 29 firearms registered to restrained parties. The Sheriff's Department seized nine firearms; the remaining 20 firearms were surrendered.

## Guns and Domestic Violence

There is a close and dangerous link between guns and domestic violence.<sup>18</sup>

- The presence of a gun in a domestic violence situation increases risk of homicide by 500%.
- It is estimated that over half of female victims of intimate partner homicides in the United States are killed with a gun, leading to approximately 52 women shot and killed each month.
- A person using abuse with a gun can further inflict emotional abuse and exert control over their victims. Nearly 1 million women alive today have reported being shot or shot at by intimate partners, and 4.5 million women have reported being threatened with a gun.
- In two-thirds of domestic violence homicide situations with a gun, it is not uncommon for the person using abuse to also die by firearm suicide.

### Homicide

The Police Department provides data on homicides where domestic violence was a contributing circumstance. Figure 32 provides a breakdown of all homicides in CY 2018 and CY 2019. In CY 2018, there were a total of 46 homicides in San Francisco, three were related to domestic violence and four were related to family violence, where the victim and suspect were identified to be family members. Of the 41 homicides in CY 2019, three were related to domestic violence and none were related to family violence. Figure 33 provides details about the demographics of homicide victims.

There were additional homicides in 2018 and 2019 that are suspected to be domestic violence related but were not coded by the Police Department as such. Based on reports by the media, Figure 34 provides information about these suspected domestic violence related homicides.

*Figure 32: Police Department: San Francisco Homicides by Contributing Circumstance, CY 2018 and January 1-September 30, 2019*

Homicide Motive	CY 2018	Jan 1-Sept 30, 2019
Domestic Violence	3	3
Family Violence	4	0
Other Motives	39	38
Total	46	41

<sup>18</sup> Everytown for Gun Safety, "Guns and Violence Against Women: America's Uniquely Lethal Intimate Partner Violence Problem," October 17, 2019, <https://everytownresearch.org/reports/guns-intimate-partner-violence/>

Figure 33: Police Department: Domestic Violence and Family Violence Homicide Victims, CY 2018-CY 2019

Year	Relationship to Victim	Victim Race and Gender	Victim Age
2018	Wife	Asian Female	65
2018	Wife	Asian Female	37
2018	Wife	Hispanic Female	34
2018	Other Family	Hispanic Female	57
2018	Other Family	Asian Female	82
2018	Mother	Other Female	66
2018	Sister	Asian Female	56
2019	Girlfriend	Hispanic Female	63
2019	Girlfriend	Hispanic Female	21
2019	Girlfriend	White Male	41

Figure 34: Suspected Domestic Violence Related Homicides, CY 2018-CY 2019

Year	Relationship to Victim	Victim Race and Gender	Victim Age
2019 <sup>19</sup>	Bystander	Female, Race not known	61
2019 <sup>20</sup>	Girlfriend	Native American Female	35

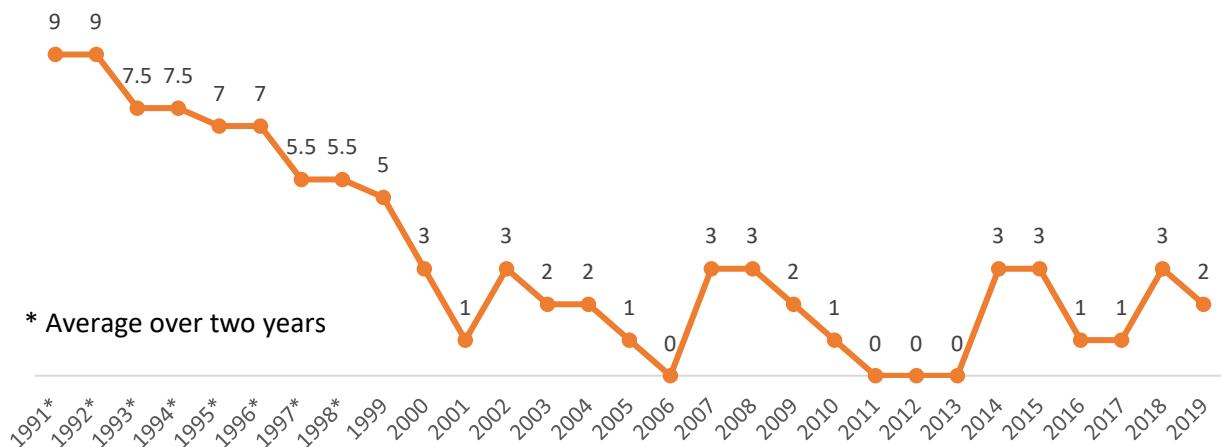
Of all the suspects in domestic violence and family violence related homicides: nine (9) were identified as male and three (3) were identified as female; four (4) were identified as Asian, two (2) were identified as Black/African American, two (2) were identified as Hispanic, and two (2) were identified as other or unknown. The ages of suspects ranged from 20 years of age to 67 years of age. Of the weapons used, a knife or other cutting/stabbing instrument was most common (four homicides), followed by firearms (three homicides). Other weapons included strangulation or hanging and a vehicle.

Figure 35 shows the number of domestic violence homicides with female victims over the last 28 years. While there has been a significant reduction in homicides since the early 1990s, there has been a recent increase in homicides where domestic violence was a contributing circumstance in the past five years.

<sup>19</sup> Sernoffsky, Evan, "Woman killed filming attack in Tenderloin—becomes year's first homicide," Jan. 3, 2019, <https://www.sfchronicle.com/crime/article/Woman-61-killed-in-SF-s-Tenderloin-is-13506480.php?psid=3vEMS>

<sup>20</sup> Barba, Michael, "Family Suspects foul play in death of woman investigated as apparent suicide," April 17, 2019, <https://www.sfexaminer.com/the-city/family-suspects-foul-play-in-death-of-woman-investigated-as-apparent-suicide/>

Figure 35: Police Department: Domestic Violence Homicides with Female Victims, CY 1991-CY 2019



#### Domestic Violence Death Review Team

California Penal Code section 11163.3(a) authorizes the creation of the domestic violence death review team (“DVDRT”) to assist local agencies in identifying and reviewing domestic violence deaths, including homicides and suicides, and facilitating communication among the various agencies involved in domestic violence cases in order to review incidents and design recommendations for policies and protocols to reduce the incidence of domestic violence.

It has been a recurring recommendation of the Family Violence Council to re-establish the San Francisco Domestic Violence Death Review Team (DVDRT). In 2019, the Department on the Status of Women and the District Attorney’s Office held a series of planning meetings with member agencies of the Domestic Violence Death Review Team. The Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice provided technical assistance to this effort through the national Sentinel Event Initiative. Members of the Domestic Violence Death Review Team are currently working to formalize a memorandum of understanding to guide the review of domestic violence related deaths that occur in San Francisco.

#### System Response

After the Police Department responds to 911 calls, arrests may be made, then a smaller subset of cases are investigated by the Police Department’s Special Victims Unit, and an even smaller subset of cases are presented to the District Attorney’s Office. Figure 36 provides an overview of the system flow of cases in FY 2018 and FY 2019. Between these two years, there was a 54% increase in the number of cases presented to the District Attorney’s Office while the total number of incidents responded to by police officers was relatively similar. Figure 37 provide visual depictions of the flow of cases through the system in FY 2019. In FY 2019, police responded to 3,710 incidents and 520 resulted in a case presented to the District Attorney’s Office (14% of incidents).

Figure 36: Police Department: System Response to Domestic Violence Cases, FY 2018-FY 2019

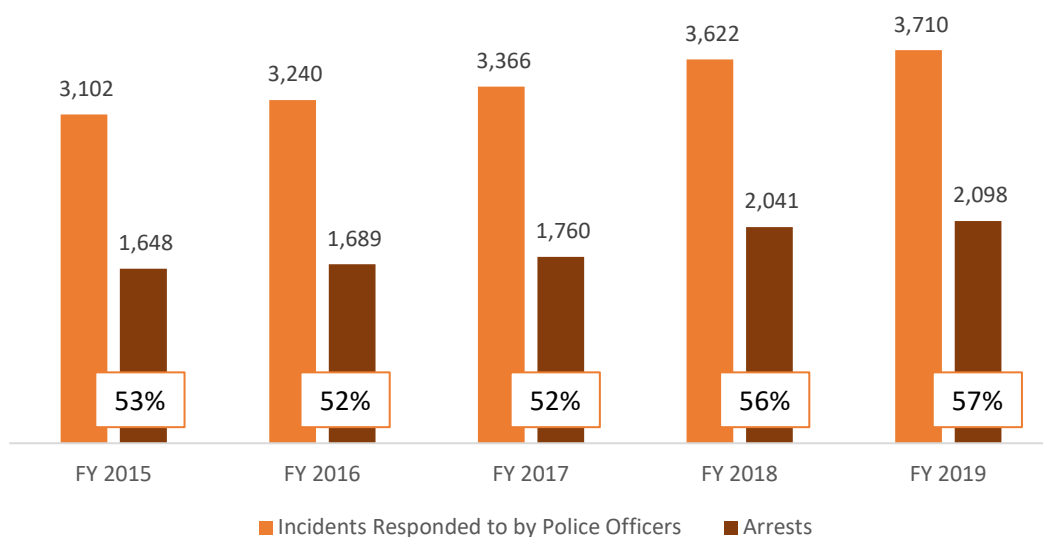
Response to Domestic Violence Cases	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Incidents Responded to by SFPD	3,622	3,710	2%
Arrests	2,041	2,098	3%
Cases Investigated by SFPD Special Victims Unit	2,266	2,288	1%
Number of Cases Presented to DA's Office	338	520	54%

Figure 37: Police Department: System Response to Domestic Violence Cases, FY 2018-FY 2019



Figure 38 shows the number of incidents responded to by police officers and arrests made over the last five years, from FY 2015 to FY 2019. There has been a slight increase in the number of arrests made in the last two years (56% and 57% of incidents resulted in an arrest in FY 2018 and FY 2019, respectively) compared to the previous years where approximately 52% of incidents resulted in an arrest.

Figure 38: Police Department: Incidents Responded to by Police Officers and Arrests, FY 2015-FY 2019





The Police Department also provides data about incidents related to stalking. Police responded to 146 stalking incidents in FY 2018 and 162 incidents in FY 2019, representing an 11% increase. However, there has been a 34% decline in the number of cases presented to the District Attorney's Office.

*Figure 39: Police Department: System Response to Stalking Cases, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Response to Stalking Cases	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Incidents Responded to by Police Officers	146	162	11%
Arrests	67	74	10%
Cases Investigated by SFPD Special Victims Unit	104	126	21%
Number of Cases Presented to DA's Office	82	54	-34%

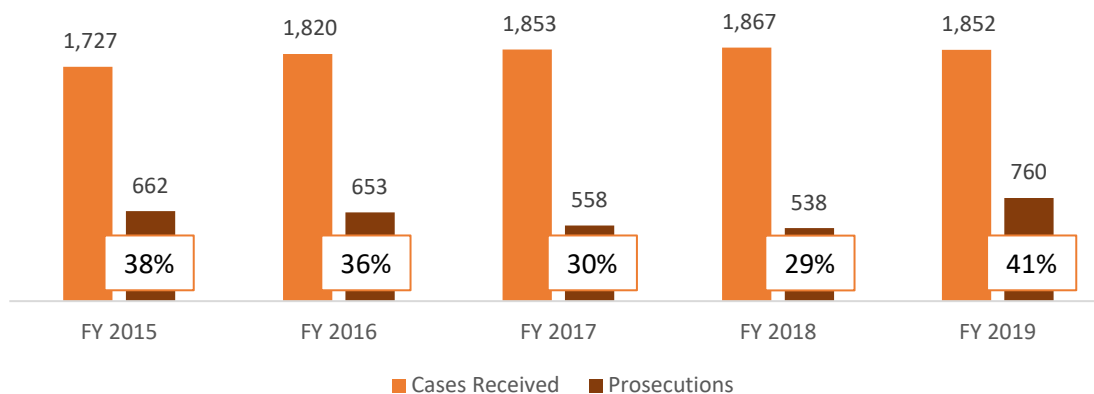
## Prosecution

Data from the District Attorney's Office provides information about cases that are received, filed, and prosecuted. Figure 40 summarizes this information for domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse. There has been an increase of 31% of the number of cases filed from those received between FY 2018 and FY 2019. The total prosecution rate has increased by 42%. There has been a large increase of 167% in the number of cases that are referred for probation/mandatory supervision/parole violation. Figure 41 shows the number of domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse cases that the District Attorney's Office received and the percentage of cases that were ultimately prosecuted over the last five years, from FY 2015 to FY 2019.

*Figure 40: District Attorney: Filing Statistics for Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Elder Abuse by Action Type, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Filing Statistics for DV, Stalking, Elder Abuse	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Cases Received	1,867	1,852	-1%
Cases Filed	499	656	31%
Filing Rate	26%	35%	33%
Cases Referred for Probation/Mandatory Supervision/Parole Violation (Other Action)	39	104	167%
Total Prosecutions (Filing & Other Action)	538	760	41%
Total Prosecution Rate	29%	41%	42%

*Figure 41: District Attorney: Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Elder Abuse Cases Received and Prosecutions, FY 2015-FY 2019*



## Convictions

Figure 42 provides information about domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse cases that are resolved at trial as reported by the District Attorney. In FY 2018, 14 domestic violence and one stalking case were resolved through jury trial. In FY 2019, 36 domestic violence cases were resolved through jury trial, representing a 157% increase. In FY 2018, 14 of 17 jury trials (including domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse) resulted in a conviction on at least one count. In FY 2019, 32 of 36 domestic violence jury trials resulted in a conviction on at least one count. The District Attorney's Office does not track the number of cases that are resolved outside of court (e.g., where a plea bargain was entered). Furthermore, the District Attorney's office does not separate out incidents received by crime type, so the convictions can only be shared for stalking, elder abuse and domestic violence combined. In future reports, the Family Violence Council will work to compile data from both the District Attorney's Office and the Public Defender's Office to provide a more complete picture of convictions.

*Figure 42: District Attorney: Cases Tried for Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Elder Abuse, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Cases Tried	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Domestic Violence	14	36	157%
Stalking	1	0	-100%
Elder Abuse	2	0	-100%
Total Trials	17	36	112%
Total Trial Convictions	14	32	129%

## Restraining Orders

Survivors of domestic violence can request a restraining order from the Family Law Division of the San Francisco Unified Family Court. Civil 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 includes in-laws but not cousins. Most 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 several dispositions possible at the hearing as follows.

- **Granted:** The petitioner receives a restraining order. Domestic Violence restraining orders issued by a Family Court may be issued for up to five years and are renewable permanently or for five more years.
- **Denied:** The petitioner does not receive a permanent restraining order, and the temporary order is removed.
- **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.
- **Pending:** A case may not have been resolved by the close of the fiscal year, June 30.
- **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 may determine the case should be dismissed, or it could be dismissed at the request of the petitioner.
- **Set for Trial:** Instead of a short hearing, some restraining order requests require a trial to determine a disposition.

The Family Law Division of the San Francisco Superior Court received 1,110 requests for domestic violence restraining orders in FY 2018 and 1,089 requests in FY 2019. Of these, 346 were granted in FY 2018 and 302 were granted in FY 2019. Of the total requests that remained on the calendar, this represents 67% and 57% of requests, respectively.

*Figure 43: Superior Court: Restraining Order Requests, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Status of Restraining Order	FY 2018	FY 2019
Requests*	1,110	1,089
Off Calendar	594	560
Granted	346	302
Percent Granted that remain on calendar	67%	57%
Denied	84	86
Other Dispositions**	176	168
Pending	0	2

\* This does not include restraining orders requested in Criminal Court as part of a criminal prosecution.

\*\* Other dispositions include cases continued per reissuance of order to show cause, dismissed, set for trial, advanced, or vacated.

For restraining orders that are granted, the respondent must relinquish any firearms by surrendering it immediately upon request of any law enforcement officer, or within 24 hours if no request is made. The person must file a receipt demonstrating proof that the firearm has been surrendered within 48 hours of being served with the order.

In addition to domestic violence restraining orders, individuals may also request a Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO), which prohibits someone from having a gun, ammunition, or magazines. Only a close family member or a law enforcement officer can request a GVRO. Close family members include: a spouse or domestic partner; parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren and their spouses

(including step-parents or step-grandparents); a spouse's parents, children, siblings, grandparents and grandchildren; any person who regularly lives in the individual's house within the last 6 months.

## Demographics of Victims

### Race/Ethnicity

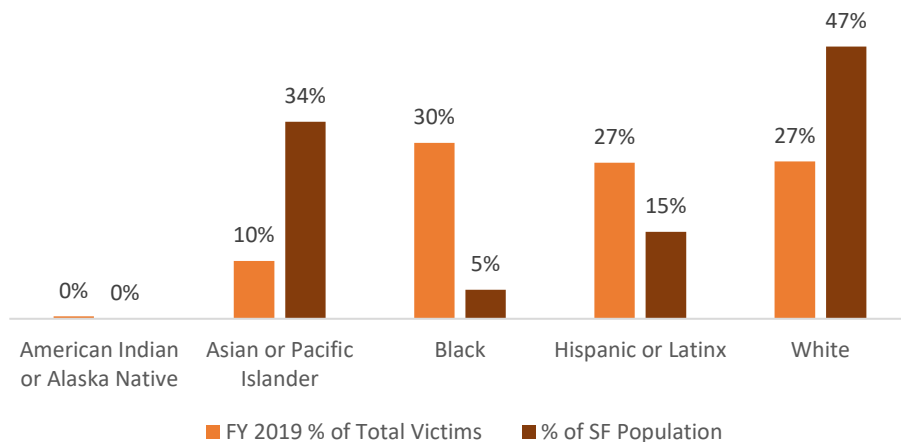
Figure 44 provides the breakdown of domestic violence victims by race/ethnicity in FY 2018 and FY 2019. Figure 45 shows the race/ethnicity of victims compared to the general San Francisco population. Blacks and Latinx victims are disproportionately represented in domestic violence incidents reported to the police; of the known victims in FY 2019, 30% were Black, compared to Blacks representing 5% of the general population, and 27% were Latinx, compared to 15% of the general population. Whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders are underrepresented compared to their respective proportions of the general population.

Black and Latinx victims are disproportionately represented in domestic violence incidents reported to police

Figure 44: Police Department: Race/Ethnicity of Victim, FY 2018-FY 2019

Race/Ethnicity of Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019
American Indian or Alaska Native	21	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	451	464
Black	1,361	1,412
Hispanic or Latinx	1,214	1,253
White	1,208	1,264
Other	66	94
Unknown	174	149
Total	4,495	4,655

Figure 45: Police Department: Race/Ethnicity of Victim Compared to General San Francisco Population, FY 2019



## Languages Spoken

Of the 18,481 individuals served in FY 2019 by the Violence Against Women Grant-Funded Programs, 2,747 individuals (15%) spoke a language other than English. Figure 46 presents the most frequently spoken languages.

*Figure 46: Violence Against Women (VAW) Grant-Funded Programs: Languages Spoken, FY 2019*

Languages Spoken	Total	%
Spanish	1,461	53%
Laotian	370	13%
Cambodian	291	11%
Cantonese	238	9%
Other/Unknown*	125	5%
Arabic	42	2%
Samoan	42	2%
Mandarin	45	2%
Chinese (other dialects)	52	2%
Vietnamese	41	1%
Thai	40	1%
Total Non-English Speakers (15%)	2,747	100%

\* Less than 1% for all other languages

## Gender

Domestic violence disproportionately impacts women. In instances where gender data is available, female victims made up 72% of cases in FY 2018 and 74% in FY 2019.

*Figure 47: Police Department: Gender of Victim, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Gender of Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019
Female	3,204	3,392
Male	1,242	1,185
Genderqueer/gender non-binary	0	*
Not available	49	77
Total	4,495	4,654

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

Domestic violence disproportionately impacts women:

**74%**

of domestic violence cases involved female victims (FY 2019)

*Figure 48: Violence Against Women (VAW) Grant-Funded Programs: Gender of Client Where Known, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Gender of Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019
Female	8,795	9,995
Male	1,988	3,091
Transgender	524	758
Total	11,307	13,804

## Age

Victims between the ages of 18 and 39 years of age represent over half of victims (56% of total victims in FY 2018 and 53% of total victims in FY 2019).

*Figure 49: Police Department: Age of Victim, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Age of Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019
Under-18	536	587
18-29	1,282	1,262
30-39	1,231	1,222
40-49	747	838
50-59	403	427
60+	228	211
Unknown	68	108
Total	4,495	4,655

*Figure 50: Violence Against Women (VAW) Grant-Funded Programs: Age of Client Where Known, FY 2018-FY 2019*

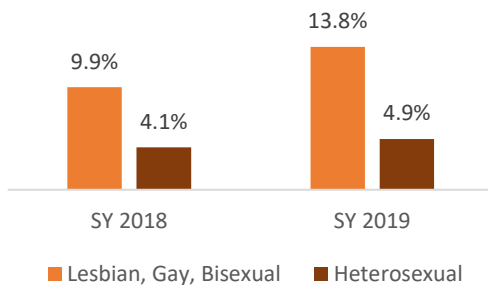
Age of Client	FY 2018	FY 2019
0-17	2,280	2,390
18-24	2,796	1,830
25-64	5,707	9,076
65+	524	548
Total	11,307	13,844

## Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

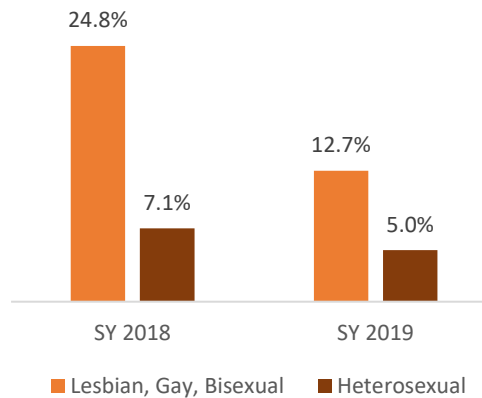
Many agencies do not yet consistently collect information on the sexual orientation and gender identity of victims who experience domestic violence. Based on data collected by organizations funded by the Violence Against Women Grant Program of the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women, 4% of clients served in FY 2018 and 6% of clients served in FY 2019 identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Questioning.

The 2018 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, conducted by the San Francisco Unified School's District in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control, gives insight into the sexual orientation of students who experience physical and sexual dating violence. In both School Year (SY) 2018 and SY 2019, the survey found that high school students who identify as Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual were more likely to have experienced violence, as seen in Figure 51 and Figure 52. Due to the low unweighted sample size, results for transgender students are not likely representative and therefore not included.

*Figure 51: High School Risk Behavior Survey: Percentage of Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence, SY 2018-SY 2019*



*Figure 52: High School Risk Behavior Survey: Percentage of Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence, SY 2018-SY 2019*



## Services Available for Survivors

See Appendix C for a full description of the services available to survivors and perpetrators.

### Community-Based Services

San Francisco is served by a network of specialist community-based organizations, which provide six types of core services to survivors of domestic violence, sexual violence and human trafficking:



**Crisis lines**



**Legal and advocacy services**



**Emergency shelter**



**Counseling**



**Transitional housing**



**Prevention and education**

Each year, the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women (DOSW) distributes grants to fund community-based organizations through the Violence Against Women (VAW) Prevention and Intervention Grants program. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, these funds supported 39 community-based programs. Figure 53 provides a high-level summary of the total grant dollars, number of individuals supported, and hours of support provided. While there was a 23% increase in the number of dollars provided to community-based organizations, there was a 12% decline in the number of individuals served (20,968 in FY 2018 to 18,481 in FY 2019), as well as a 15% decline in the total number of hours of support. Providing a full range of services to survivors of domestic violence is expensive in nature and it is important to note that survivors may access services from multiple agencies and spend a significant length of time with community-based organizations.

*Figure 53: Community-Based Organizations: Summary Report, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Community-Based Organizations	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
DOSW Funding	\$6,619,965	\$8,166,570	23%
Individuals Served	20,968	18,481	-12%
Hours of Support	39,825	33,685	-15%

#### *Crisis Line Calls*

San Francisco is served by five crisis lines that support victims of domestic violence, sexual violence and human trafficking, two of which are funded by the VAW Grant Program, administered by the Department on the Status of Women. These hotlines are free and confidential, and provide phone counseling, safety planning and referrals. Figure 54 shows the number of crisis line calls in FY 2018 and FY 2019. There was a 22% decrease in the number of calls between these two years. Survivors may be accessing resources elsewhere, such as online or through other national or other hotlines or texting lines.

*Figure 54: Community-Based Organizations: Number of Crisis Line Calls, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Crisis Lines	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Number of Calls	11,097	8,647	-22%

#### *Domestic Violence Information and Referral Center*

In addition to the five crisis lines that support survivors of domestic violence, the Domestic Violence Information and Referral Center (DVIRC) serves as an online interactive network that provides a safe space for member domestic violence service providers to share, network, and access updated information on services available in the Bay Area. The DVIRC was created in 2012 as a collaborative effort between domestic violence agencies in the nine San Francisco Bay Area counties. Figure 55 provides information about the number of organizations active and number of shelter and program searches. It is estimated that approximately 50-60% of searches come from San Francisco-based organizations. In 2019, the DVIRC system was updated to more accurately capture data on user search behavior, explaining the significant increase in the number of searches between FY 2018 and FY 2019.

*Figure 55: DVIRC: Member Organizations, Shelter Referrals, and Program Searches, FY 2018-FY 2019*

DVIRC	FY 2018	FY 2019
Organizations active	69	69
Number of DV shelter referrals	11,291	43,455
Number of program searches	566	1,914
Other searches	1,388	12,109
Total searches	13,245	57,478



### Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelter services provide intensive, short-term support, intended to give survivors and their children time and space to consider their options in safety. San Francisco is served by three domestic

**4 out of 5**

women and children are  
turned away from  
emergency shelter  
(FY 2019)

violence shelters: Asian Women's Shelter, La Casa de las Madres, and the Riley Center at St. Vincent de Paul Society. Figure 56 provides data on bed nights provided, clients served, and the number of individuals turned away. These data reflect the organizations' entire programs, not just the VAW Grant funded portions. The three shelters have been serving approximately 500 women and children each year. The turn away rate remains steady: 77% and 78% of individuals seeking shelter were turned away in FY 2018 and FY 2019, respectively. Reasons for turn away include: lack of bed space; the shelter is not in a safe location for

the survivor; the shelter was unable to accommodate the survivor's needs (e.g., substance use disorder, mental health needs, language needs); and/or the survivor began but did not complete the intake process.

*Figure 56: Emergency Shelter: Bed Nights Provided and Turn Away Rates, FY 2017-FY 2019*

Emergency Shelter	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Clients Served	502	532	475
Turned Away	1,874	1,739	1,653
Turn Away Rate	79%	77%	78%

### Transitional and Permanent Housing

The VAW Grants Program also funds three transitional housing agencies in San Francisco – Gum Moon Women's Residence, the Riley Center and Jewish Family and Children Services – and one permanent housing program, at Mary Elizabeth Inn. These services provide longer-term stability to survivors of abuse and their families.

In FY 2018, VAW Partner Agencies provided 18,029 transitional housing bed nights to women and their children. In FY 2019, there were 20,017 bed nights provided, representing an 11% increase. This marks a year over year increase; Partner Agencies provided 15,612 transitional housing bed nights in FY 2017. However, there were also women and children turned away from transitional housing: 64 women and children in FY 2018 and 288 in FY 2019. Those turned away will often receive placement referrals to sometimes distant facilities in other counties.

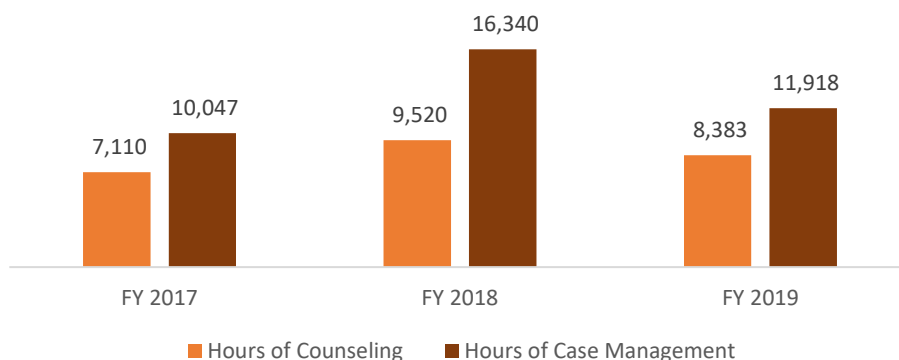
*Figure 57: Transitional Shelter: Bed Nights Provided and Turn Away Rates, FY 2017-FY 2019*

Transitional Shelter	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Bed Nights Provided	15,612	18,029	20,017
Turned Away	231	64	288

### Counseling and Advocacy

Community-based organizations also provide counseling, casework, and advocacy to survivors. Figure 58 shows the number of hours of counseling, including individual and group counseling, and hours of case management provided.

*Figure 58: Community-Based Organizations: Hours of Counseling and Case Management Provided to Clients, FY 2017-FY 2019*



### Survivor Restoration Program

The Survivor Restoration Project, which is managed by the Sheriff's Department, offers direct services to the survivors of the offenders participating in Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP). Figure 59 shows the number of new and ongoing clients in the Survivor Restoration Program. Between FY 2017 and FY 2018, there was a 10% reduction in the total number of clients (1,739 to 1,558 clients). From FY 2018 to FY 2019, there was another 11% reduction in the total number of clients (1,558 to 1,391). Figure 60 shows some of the outcomes achieved for clients.

*Figure 59: Sheriff Department Survivor Restoration Program: New and Ongoing Clients, FY 2015-FY 2019*

SRP Clients	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
New Clients	230	320	259	218	249
Ongoing Clients	864	1,399	1,480	1,340	1,142
Total	1,094	1,719	1,739	1,558	1,391

*Figure 60: Sheriff Department Survivor Restoration Program: Outcomes, FY 2018-FY 2019*

SRP Outcomes	FY 2018	FY 2019
Total U-Visas Filed	37	28
Political Asylum Granted	3	4
Permanent Residence Granted	30	28
Graduated from empowerment program	38	28

### Health Care Services

Healthcare providers may be the first or only professionals to encounter and provide services to many victims of family violence. The San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) strives to reduce family

violence and other forms of interpersonal violence through public health prevention and programs in the San Francisco Health Network (SFHN) clinics and hospitals.

Although some victims of interpersonal violence may present with obvious injuries during a healthcare visit, it is far more common that they present with only subtle or often unrecognized symptoms of repeated abuse or violence like behavior changes (especially in children), new homelessness, pain, depression, anxiety, or exacerbation of acute and chronic health problems. Therefore, treating and preventing interpersonal violence requires extensive training of healthcare staff as well as protocols to use in educating about, screening for, and responding to interpersonal violence in a healing-centered, trauma-informed way. There are various legal mandates (local, state, and federal) requiring that healthcare providers and systems address intimate partner violence, child abuse, and elder abuse. The Affordable Care Act mandates that all health insurance plans offer women and girls free interpersonal violence prevention education, screening, brief counseling and referral.

#### *Emergency Department*

The Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital (ZSFG) Emergency Department routinely screens for interpersonal violence in the triage area, where nurses inquire about domestic violence with each patient (unless noted as “not applicable”). Further interpersonal violence screening occurs on a case-by-case basis during the clinical care following triage. All patients identified as, or suspected to be, victims of interpersonal are offered treatment, counseling, and referrals to community services.

#### *Primary Care*

Outpatient primary care and women’s clinics in the San Francisco Health Network (SFHN)<sup>21</sup> have a long history of addressing interpersonal violence; an intimate partner violence protocol was endorsed by the San Francisco Health Commission in 1998. Beginning in FY2015, the San Francisco Health Network (SFHN) implemented a federally-funded multi-sector, trauma-informed partnership program called ARISE (Aspire to Realize Improved Safety and Equity), led by a team at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), to improve the health and safety of adults and children affected by interpersonal violence. Through SFHN-UCSF-community-based organization partnerships, patient education, healthcare team training, protocol and policy change, and improved documentation, ARISE has resulted in dramatic increases in the provision of life-saving education to patients about interpersonal violence, trauma and healing and the disclosure of interpersonal violence by SFHN patients. ARISE co-located a domestic violence advocate from La Casa de las Madres, the ARISE IPV Advocate, on the San Francisco General Hospital campus to respond immediately to patients from five outpatient clinics who disclose interpersonal violence. The ARISE IPV Advocate provides SFHN patients with on-site education, emotional support, safety planning, and expedited referrals to support groups and services, counseling and legal assistance, and shelter. Many of the SFHN patients who meet with the ARISE IPV Advocate have never interacted with a community-based domestic violence agency previously.

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<sup>21</sup> Clinics included: Balboa Teen Health Center, Castro-Mission Health Center, Children’s Health Center, Chinatown Public Health Center, Cole Street Youth Clinic, Curry Senior Center, Family Health Center, Larkin Street Youth Clinic, Maxine Hall Health Center, Ocean Park Health Center, Positive Health Program, Potrero Hill Health Center, Richard Fine People’s Clinic, Silver Avenue Family Health Center, Southeast Health Center, Tom Waddell Urban Health Center, and Women’s Health Center.

Figure 61 provides the number of outpatient primary care and women's clinic clients screened for interpersonal violence by gender. There have been dramatic increases in the number of clients screened between FY 2018 and FY 2019 (184% increase in women screened and 290% increase in men screened) and the number of clients who screened positive for current or past interpersonal violence (165% increase in unique female clients and 516% increase in unique male clients).

*Figure 61: Outpatient Primary Care and Women's Clinic: Clients Experiencing Interpersonal Violence by Gender, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Primary Care Client Screening Status	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Female Clients screened (1)	5,678	16,119	184%
Female Clients with current interpersonal violence (2)	174	579	233%
Female Clients with past interpersonal violence (3)	393	1,043	165%
Unique Female Clients with current and/or past IPV (4)	435	1,158	166%
Male Clients screened (1)	2,840	11,072	290%
Male Clients with current interpersonal violence (2)	82	451	450%
Male Clients with past interpersonal violence (3)	137	659	381%
Unique Male Clients with current and/or past IPV (4)	128	789	516%

(1) A "screened client" is defined as a client with a completed standardized field in at least one of the three categories of abuse.

(2) A client "with current intimate partner violence" is defined as a client with a positive screen in any one of the three categories of abuse that occurred within the past 12 months.

(3) A client "with past intimate partner violence" is defined as a client with a positive screen for past abuse, in any one of the three categories of abuse, more than one year ago.

(4) Because clients may have both current and past interpersonal violence the number of current interpersonal violence (2) and past interpersonal violence (3) is greater than the number of unique clients with any interpersonal violence (4).

#### *Trauma Recovery Center*

The University of California, San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center (UCSF-TRC) provides mental health and clinical case management services to survivors of interpersonal violence. Figure 62 shows the number of clients served in FY 2018 and 2019 by trauma type. The majority of clients served (61% in FY 2018 and 59% in FY 2019) have experienced sexual assault.

*Figure 62: Trauma Recovery Center: Client Statistics by Trauma Type, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Trauma Type	FY 2018	FY 2019
Sexual Assault	493	390
Other Assault	264	222
Domestic Violence	35	24
Family of Victim	19	26
Total	811	662

#### *District Attorney's 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 updates, transportation, resources, referrals, and more. In FY 2018, there were 2,138 individuals supported by the Victim Services Division, and in FY 2019, there were 2,195 (a 3% increase). In addition, there were 218 and 88 children who were witnesses to domestic violence served in FY 2018 and FY 2019, respectively.

## Perpetrators

### Race/Ethnicity

The Police Department provides data on the race/ethnicity of domestic violence and stalking suspects. In both FY 2018 and FY 2019, Black suspects represented 38% of all suspects; white suspects represented 25% of all suspects; and Latinx suspects represented 23% of all suspects. Please refer to the note on disproportionality in the criminal justice system in the introduction.

*Figure 63: Police Department: Race/Ethnicity of Domestic Violence and Stalking Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Race/Ethnicity of Suspect	FY 2018			FY 2019		
	Domestic Violence	Stalking (DV)	Stalking (non-DV)	Domestic Violence	Stalking (DV)	Stalking (non-DV)
American Indian	26	*	*	16	*	*
Asian/Pacific Islander	378	*	9	329	5	16
Black	1,585	31	20	1,648	20	32
Hispanic or Latinx	982	23	18	1,038	20	19
White	1,029	29	19	1,058	28	35
Other	42	*	*	44	*	*
Unknown	152	*	6	152	*	6
Total	4,194	83	72	4,285	73	108

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

### Gender

The Police Department and the District Attorney's Office provide gender information of suspects and defendants. Domestic violence suspects are overwhelmingly male; across domestic violence and stalking cases, men represented 80% of suspects in both FY 2018 and FY 2019. This trend is also reflected in defendants; males represent 85% of domestic violence and stalking defendants in FY 2018 and FY 2019.

*Figure 64: Police Department: Gender of Domestic Violence Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Gender of Suspect	FY 2018			FY 2019		
	Domestic Violence	Stalking (DV)	Stalking (non-DV)	Domestic Violence	Stalking (DV)	Stalking (non-DV)
Female	815	8	12	769	4	8
Male	3,348	85	63	3,470	73	100
Not available	31	2	4	46	2	4
Total	4,194	95	4,79	4,285	79	112

Figure 65: District Attorney: Gender of Defendants by Crime Type, FY 2018-FY 2019

Gender of Defendant	FY 2018		FY 2019	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Domestic Violence	351	60	495	80
Stalking	15	*	23	*
Total	366	60	518	80

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

## Age

Data from the Police Department and the District Attorney's Office shows that approximately 60% of suspects and defendants are under the age of 40.

Figure 66: Police Department: Age of Domestic Violence Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019

Age of Suspect	FY 2018			FY 2019		
	Domestic Violence	Stalking (DV)	Stalking (non-DV)	Domestic Violence	Stalking (DV)	Stalking (non-DV)
Under-18	16	0	0	16	0	0
18-29	1,205	33	16	1,245	29	22
30-39	1,284	27	21	1,283	14	32
40-49	770	24	15	856	22	24
50-59	510	7	*	459	8	7
60+	151	0	8	178	4	0
Unknown	258	4	18	248	2	27
Total	4,194	95	78	4,285	79	112

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

Figure 67: District Attorney: Age of Defendants by Crime Type, FY 2018-FY 2019

Age of Suspect	FY 2018		FY 2019	
	Domestic Violence	Stalking	Domestic Violence	Stalking
18-25	76	6	116	0
26-35	141	*	206	13
36-45	94	*	123	7
46-55	66	*	83	*
56-65	32	*	35	*
66+	*	0	10	*

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

## Services Available for Perpetrators

See Appendix C for a full description of the services available to victims and perpetrators.

### Adult Probation Department Services

The Adult Probation Department supervises individuals convicted of domestic violence as they complete the court-ordered conditions of probation. Probation Officers work directly with their clients to develop treatment and rehabilitation plans that are consistent with their criminogenic needs. Figure 68 provides data on the number of persons supervised by the Domestic Violence Unit in FY 2018 and FY 2019. Between the two years, there has been an 11% increase in total number of cases at year-end and a 30% increase in new intakes.

*Figure 68: Adult Probation Department: Persons Supervised by Domestic Violence Unit, FY 2018-FY 2019*

DV Unit Cases	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Total Cases at Year-End	392	436	11%
New Intakes	162	211	30%
Completions	72	83	15%
Cases Ongoing	246	225	-9%

When individuals convicted of domestic violence are referred to the Adult Probation Department for supervision, they are referred to a 52-week Batterers' Intervention Program, run by a community agency and certified by the Adult Probation Department. There were eight certified Batterers' Intervention Programs in San Francisco as of the end of FY 2018 and seven at the end of FY 2019. The Department continues to utilize the Batterers' Intervention Program Audit Team to observe, audit and certify the programs.

Figure 69 shows that there were 33 revocations (8% of total cases) in FY 2018 and 22 revocations (5% of total cases) in FY 2019. This marks a 33% decrease between years. Probation revocation is one possible outcome for individuals who fail to comply with the conditions of their probation (e.g., failing to attend the Batterers' Intervention Program or being arrested for a new alleged crime).

*Figure 69: Adult Probation Department: Domestic Violence Unit Revocations and Non-Compliance, FY 2018-FY 2019*

DV Unit Revocations and Non-Compliance	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Revocations (number)	33	22	-33%
Revocations (% of total)	8%	5%	-40%
Bench warrants issued for non-compliance*	164	170	4%
Violations addressed by the Court**	146	121	-17%
Number of individuals whose probation was revoked by the Court	33	22	-33%

\* The number of bench warrants does not represent number of individuals. An individual may have multiple bench warrants.

\*\* Similarly, this does not represent number of individuals. An individual may have multiple violations addressed by the Court.

### Manalive Program

The Sheriff's Department uses the Manalive Violence Prevention Program curriculum both in the jails and at community-based sites to support domestic violence offenders. Figure 70 shows the number of new clients, exiting clients, and clients referred from the Resolve to Stop the Violence Program (see below for more information about RSVP). This data reflects the fluidity of open enrollment; a participant is likely to enter the program one year and exit in another. The total number of clients served in FY 2018 and FY 2019 remained relatively steady, 108 and 104 respectively. Completion rates declined from 47% in FY 2018 to 28% FY 2019. Exit reasons include: completion of program, court release, suspension, termination, and other/unknown. Termination occurs if a participant misses class, is non-compliant or combative, or due to substance use disorders.

*Figure 70: Manalive Program: Individuals Participating, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Manalive Participants	FY 2018	FY 2019
New participants	75	62
Exiting participants	73	74
Referred from RSVP Jail Program	14	17
Total	108	104
Completion of program (%)	47%	27%

### Resolve to Stop the Violence Program (RSVP)

The Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP), managed by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, is a survivor-centered program based on a restorative justice model for in-custody offenders. In FY 2018, the RSVP program served 147 individuals with domestic violence charges (39% of the 375 total participants). In FY 2019, the program served 115 individuals with domestic violence charges (35% of 333 total participants).

*Figure 71: Sheriff Department: Resolve to Stop the Violence Program Participants with Domestic Violence Charges by Gender, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Gender of RSVP Participants	FY 2018	FY 2019
Female	*	0
Male	147	115
Unknown	1	6
Total	148	121

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.



*Figure 72: Sheriff Department: Resolve to Stop the Violence Program Participants with Domestic Violence Charges by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Race of RSVP Participants	FY 2018	FY 2019
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	18
Black	69	53
Latinx	26	18
American Indian	0	*
White	34	23
Other	*	0
Unknown	4	8
Total	149	121

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

## Chapter 3: Child Abuse

Child abuse is any act or failure to act that endangers a child's physical or emotional health and development. Child abuse often involves a person the child knows, such as a relative, babysitter, friend, or acquaintance. There are four recognized forms of child abuse<sup>22</sup>:

- **Physical abuse** is the intentional use of physical force that can result in physical harm. Examples include hitting, kicking, shaking, burning, or other shows of force against a child.
- **Sexual abuse** involves pressuring or forcing a child to engage in sexual acts. It includes behaviors such as fondling, penetration, and exposing a child to other sexual activities.
- **Emotional abuse** refers to behaviors that harm a child's self-worth or emotional well-being. Examples include name calling, shaming, rejection, withholding love, and threatening.
- **Neglect** is the failure to meet a child's basic physical and emotional needs. These needs include housing, food, clothing, education, and access to medical care.

### *Impacts of Child Abuse*

Children who are abused suffer immediate physical injuries, as well as emotional and psychological issues. Over the long term, a child's exposure to violence leads to increased risk of injury, medical and mental health problems, future violence victimization and perpetration, substance abuse and other risky behaviors, sexually transmitted infections, delayed brain development, reproductive health problems, involvement in sex trafficking, lower educational attainment, or reduced employment opportunities.

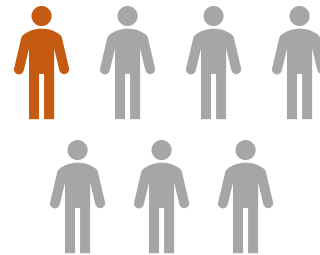
Nationally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that the total lifetime economic burden associated with child abuse and neglect was approximately \$124 billion in 2008 and is comparable to widespread public health issues such as stroke and Type 2 diabetes.<sup>23</sup>

### *National and State Prevalence of Child Abuse*

The CDC estimates that at least 1 in 7 children have experienced child abuse and/or neglect in the past year, and this is likely an underestimate.<sup>24</sup> For children in poverty, rates of substantiated abuse are 5 times higher than for children in families of higher socio-economic status.

# 1 in 7

children have experienced child abuse or neglect in the past year



Rates of substantiated abuse for children in poverty are

# 5 times

higher than for children in families of higher socioeconomic status

<sup>22</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect," <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/fastfact.html>

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

In the State of California, 1 out of every 19 children were reported as victims of maltreatment in 2017 leading to over 71,000 substantiated survivors of child abuse that year. A recent report from Safe & Sound estimates that the cumulative lifetime costs associated with victims with verified cases of abuse in California is \$19.3 billion. Given that child abuse is underreported, the total economic burden to the state could be as much as \$284 billion per year.<sup>25</sup>

## Risk factors for child abuse

### *Risk Factors for Parents / Caregivers:*

- Lack of understanding about children's needs, child development, and parenting skills
- History of abuse in the family
- Substance abuse or mental health issues
- Low levels of education
- Large number of dependent children
- Financial challenges or difficulties
- Thoughts and emotions supporting abusive behaviors

### *Risk Factors for Families*

- Social isolation
- Family disorganization, dissolution, and violence (including intimate partner violence)
- Parenting stress, including those associated with young, transient, or unsupported caregivers
- Poor parent-child relationships and negative interactions

### *Community Risk Factors*

- Socioeconomic inequality and poverty
- High unemployment rates
- Lack of adequate and affordable housing
- Homelessness

- Community violence
- Substance abuse

## Protective factors for child abuse

When families have strong protective factors, they are able to practice positive parenting skills, meet family needs, and address life's challenges. Individual protective factors are:

- Social and Emotional Competence of Children
- Knowledge of Child Development
- Parental Resilience
- Social Connections
- Concrete Support in Times of Need

Community protective factors include:

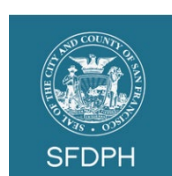
- Policies that provide economic supports and stability
- Policies that provide parental skills and education
- Sufficient childcare
- Positive community environments created by strong institutions (e.g., schools, faith centers, community centers)
- Access to services, resources, and public space
- Policies and interventions against violence

<sup>25</sup> Safe & Sound, "The Economics of Child Abuse: A Study of California," March 2019, <https://safeandsound.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Safe-Sound-2019-CA-Report.pdf>

## Data Sources

The data in this chapter was provided by the following City and County of San Francisco agencies and community-based organizations:

- Adult Probation Department
- Human Services Agency, Family and Children's Services
- Department of Emergency Management
- Department of Public Health
- District Attorney's Office
- Police Department
- Safe & Sound

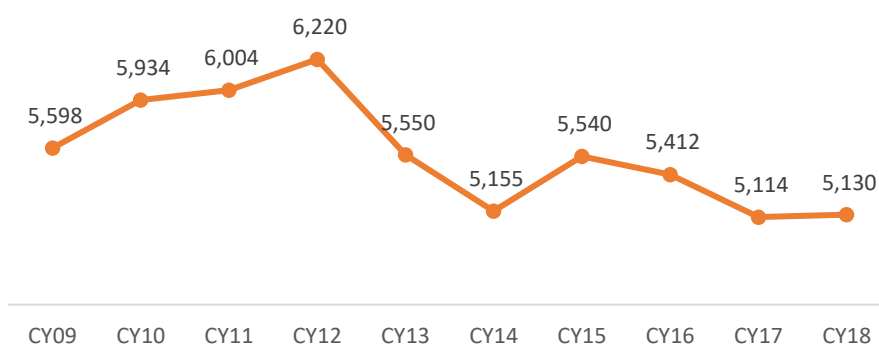


## Prevalence

### Child abuse reports

Family and Children's Services (FCS) is a division of the Human Services Agency that protects children from abuse and works in partnership with community-based organizations to support families in raising children in safe, nurturing homes. Allegations of child abuse come to FCS via its confidential hotline, open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Calls may come from concerned members of the public or mandated reporters, such as educators, childcare providers or medical professionals. Between CY 2017 and CY 2018, child abuse reports to FCS have remained steady from 5,114 to 5,130. Figure 73 shows the number of child abuse allegations for the last ten years, from CY 2009-CY 2018.

*Figure 73: Family and Children's Services: Number of Child Abuse Allegations in San Francisco, CY 2009-CY 2018*



## Prevalence

**5,130**

child abuse  
allegations  
in CY 2018

**1,829**

child maltreatment  
reports from  
mandated school  
reporters in SY 2019

**432**

911 calls related to  
child abuse in FY 2019

Figure 74 shows the number of child abuse allegations by type in CY 2017 and CY 2018. This table includes data about the child's abuse allegation type of the highest severity. This table includes data about only one of a child's abuse allegation type, *i.e.*, if a child had multiple allegations, only one of those allegations will be counted in this table.

*Figure 74: Family and Children's Services: Number of Child Abuse Allegations by Allegation Type, CY 2017-CY 2018*

Allegation Type	CY 2017	CY 2018	% Change
General Neglect	2,355	2,430	3%
Physical Abuse	1,219	1,157	-5%
At Risk, Sibling Abused	583	581	0%
Emotional Abuse	489	458	-6%
Sexual Abuse	319	343	8%
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	81	74	-9%
Severe Neglect	53	68	28%
Exploitation	15	19	27%
Total	5,114	5,130	0%

## 911 calls

Another measure of the prevalence of child abuse is through 911 calls to the Department of Emergency Management. Overall, the number of 911 calls regarding child abuse is much lower than other forms of abuse. This may be because there are other methods for reporting child abuse, either through Family and Children's Services or other available hotlines. This may also be a result of other issues, such as societal beliefs and attitudes about family's privacy. Figure 75 shows the number of calls in FY 2018 and FY 2019, 391 and 432, respectively, which represents a 10% increase in total number of 911 calls regarding child abuse. While sexual abuse under 15 years is not coded as child abuse, it is important to recognize dispatches of this type. These calls represented 79% of all calls related to child abuse in FY 2018 and 83% of all calls in FY 2019.



**10%**

increase in 911 calls  
related to child abuse  
(FY 2018-FY 2019)

*Figure 75: Department of Emergency Management: Calls to 911 Related to Child Abuse by Call Type, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Type	Description	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
288	Sexual Abuse Under 15 Years	307	360	17%
240CA	Assault/Battery	63	60	-5%
910CA	Well-Being Check	20	11	-45%
245CA	Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
	Total Calls	391	432	10%

## Mandated reporters

Child-serving professionals, such as teachers, coaches, and doctors, are required to recognize signs of child abuse and report suspected abuse to FCS. This helps ensure that children who have been or are suspected of being abused are identified and that they and their families are connected to the support they need.

Figure 76 provides the number of reports by reporter type. From School Year (SY) 2017 to SY 2018, there has been an 12% increase in total number of reports, from 1,600 to 1,785. From SY 2018 to SY 2019, there has been a 2% increase in total number of reports. The majority of reports in both SY 2018 and SY 2019 come from SFUSD Elementary Schools (44% of total reports in SY 2018 and 39% in SY 2019). This follows trends from SY 2017.



# 12%

increase in reports from  
mandated reporters  
in schools  
(SY 2017-SY 2018)

*Figure 76: Family and Children's Services: Children with Maltreatment Reports by School Reporter Type and School Year, SY 2018-SY 2019*

Reporter Type	SY 2018	SY 2019	% Change
SFUSD Child Development Centers & Preschools	19	22	16%
Non-SFUSD Preschools & Daycare Centers	98	109	11%
SFUSD Elementary Schools	781	714	-9%
SFUSD Middle Schools	307	344	12%
SFUSD High Schools	281	306	9%
Private Schools	138	152	10%
SFUSD Admin	6	21	250%
Other School District	9	5	-44%
SFUSD Mixed Grades	3	0	-100%
Other (No School Identified)	143	156	9%
Total	1,785	1,829	2%

## Mandated reporter trainings

In FY 2018, Safe & Sound conducted in-person mandated reporter trainings for 1,713 child-serving professionals to recognize and report child abuse. In FY 2019, 1,699 child-serving professionals attended the trainings. The State of California also provides an on-line mandated reporter training, which SFUSD uses to train its staff every year. Legislation requires both early childhood educators and school-age educators to engage in an on-line training each year.

## System Response

<b>489</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>64</b>
of 5,130 child abuse cases substantiated (CY 2018)	arrests related to child abuse (FY 2019)	cases received by the District Attorney (FY 2019)	cases prosecuted by the District Attorney (FY 2019)

### Substantiating allegations

Based on information taken during the hotline call or referral, FCS social workers assess the information of child abuse. There are three possible pathways:

1. Evaluate families out of the system: FCS declines to open an investigation and refers families to services in the community;
2. For lower risk cases, FCS conducts a brief investigation and then refers families to community services; and
3. For higher risk cases, FCS conducts further assessment and investigation, and the police and/or courts may become involved.

Figure 77 shows that the number of substantiated cases has decreased fairly significantly over time. In CY 2018, 489 of 5,130 cases were substantiated (10% of cases). Figure 78 shows the number of substantiated cases per 1,000 children in San Francisco.

*Figure 77: Family and Children's Services: Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse in San Francisco, CY 2009-CY 2018*

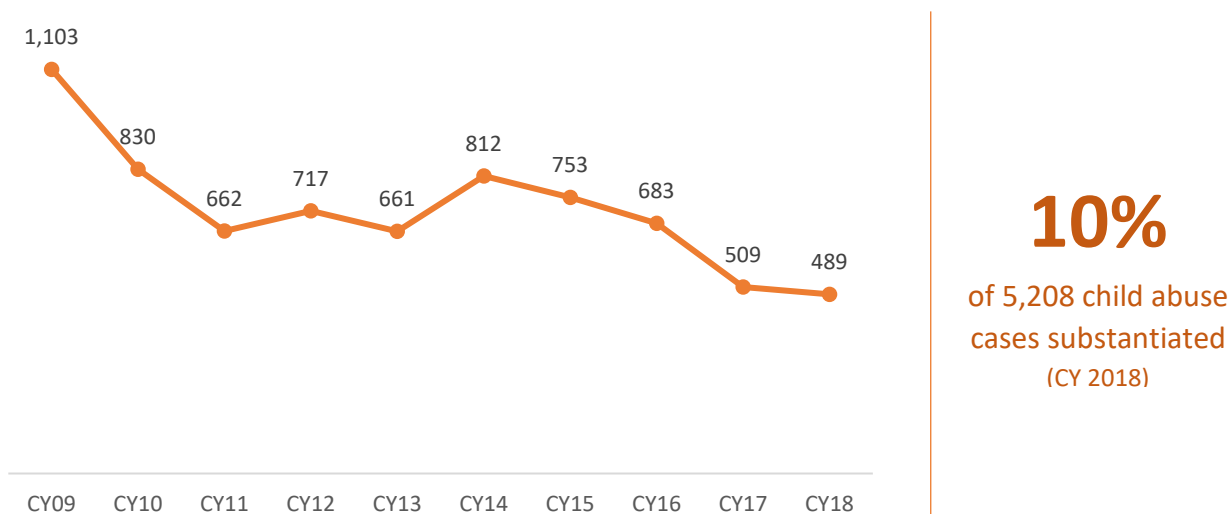
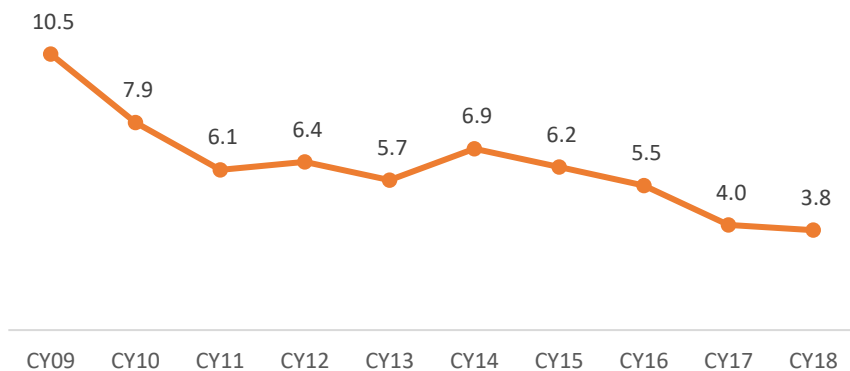


Figure 78: California Child Welfare Indicators Project: Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse per 1,000 Children in San Francisco, CY 2009-CY 2018



FCS must cross-report all substantiated cases of child abuse to the Police Department, but not all cases meet the criminal definition of child abuse. A smaller subset of cases result in an arrest. An even smaller subset of cases is investigated by the Special Victims Unit within the Police Department, and finally an even smaller subset of cases is presented to the District Attorney's Office. Figure 79 shows the number of cases that moved through the system from incident report to being presented to the District Attorney's Office in FY 2018 and FY 2019. Between the two years, there was an 18% increase in the number of incidents reported to the Police Department and the number of cases that the Department investigated. The number of arrests and number of cases presented to the District Attorney's Office were approximately the same. In both years, 41 cases, representing 7% of incidents reported in FY 2018 and 6% of incidents reported in FY 2019 were ultimately presented to the District Attorney's Office. Figure 80 provides a visual depiction of the flow of cases through the system for FY 2019.

Figure 79: Police Department: Response to Child Abuse Incidents Reported, FY 2018-FY 2019

Response to Child Abuse Incidents	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Incidents Reported	559	661	18%
Arrests	347	341	-2%
Cases Investigated by SFPD SVU	221	261	18%
Number of cases presented to DA's Office	41	41	0%

Figure 80: Police Department: Response to Child Abuse Incidents Reported, FY 2019

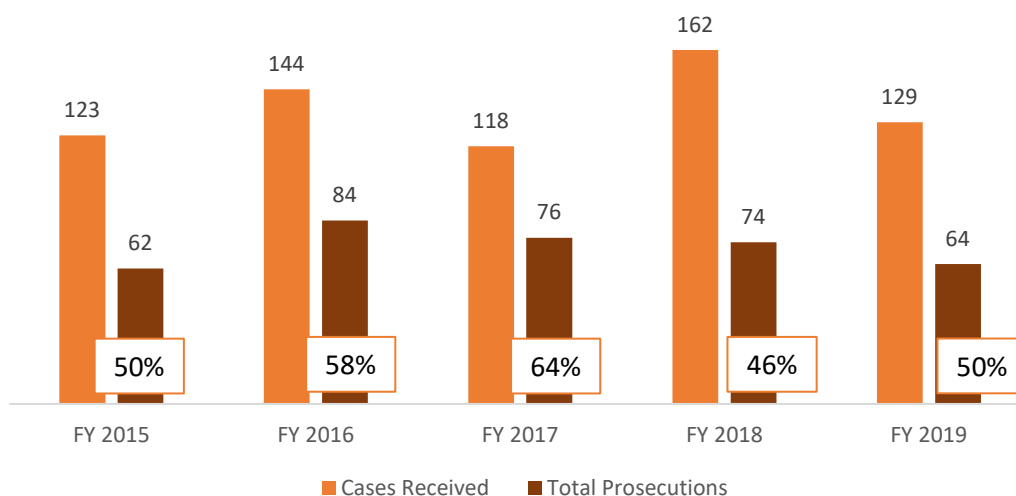




## Prosecutions

The District Attorney's Child Abuse and Sexual Assault (CASA) Unit reviews all child abuse incidents and prosecutes felony cases of physical or sexual assault against children, child endangerment, human trafficking of children, and cases involving child pornography. Figure 81 shows the total number of child abuse cases received and prosecuted by the District Attorney's Office. Between FY 2017 and FY 2018, there was a 28% decrease in the total prosecution rate. Between FY 2018 and FY 2019, the prosecution rate increased by 9%. Figure 82 shows the types of cases that are prosecuted. Cases were relatively evenly split between physical abuse, sexual abuse, child pornography, and other.

*Figure 81: District Attorney's Office: Cases of Child Abuse Received and Prosecuted, FY 2015-FY 2019*



*Figure 82: District Attorney's Office: Types of Child Abuse Prosecuted, FY 2018- FY 2019*

Types of Child Abuse	FY 2018	FY 2019
Physical Abuse	12	12
Sexual Abuse	18	13
Human Trafficking	2	0
Child Pornography	16	18
Other	15	12
Total	63	55

## Convictions

Figure 83 shows the total number of cases that went to trial and the total number of cases that resulted in a conviction on at least one count as reported by the District Attorney. In FY 2018, there were seven jury trials with convictions, and in FY 2019, there were three jury trials with convictions.

*Figure 83: District Attorney's Office: Cases with Convictions by Crime Type, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Crime Type	FY 2018	FY 2019
Child Physical Abuse	0	0
Child Sexual Abuse	5	3
Human Trafficking	0	0
Child Pornography	0	0
Other	2	0
Total Trials	7	3
Total Trial Convictions	7	3

### Child Deaths

The Child Death Review Team (CDRT), co-chaired by the Department of Public Health and Safe & Sound, facilitates a comprehensive review of all unexpected child deaths reported to the San Francisco Medical Examiner's Office. This coordinated review helps prevent future deaths and improve the health and safety of San Francisco's children, including identification of potential child abuse in a home. In CY 2018, CDRT reviewed 5 of the 8 unexpected child deaths in San Francisco. In CY 2019, the Child Death Review Team reviewed 18 unexpected deaths, which included some deaths that had occurred in CY 2018. From the cases reviewed both years, there were no apparent trends in child deaths.

In CY 2018, two unexpected child deaths were considered sudden infant deaths, one was due to an overdose, one was due to near-drowning and one was unknown. In CY 2019, the unexpected deaths were attributed in the following manner: one was a suicide; two were possibly related to drugs; four were considered sudden infant deaths; one was due to drowning; two were related to bowel issues, one involved a vehicle, one was due to falling off the bed, one was related to birth trauma, one was related to meningoencephalitis, two were prenatal deaths, and one was unknown.

*Figure 84: Child Deaths in San Francisco, CY 2018-CY 2019*

Child Deaths	CY 2018	CY 2019
Unexpected child deaths	8	17
Homicides	1	1
Cases reviewed by CDRT	5	18

## Demographics of Victims

### Race/Ethnicity

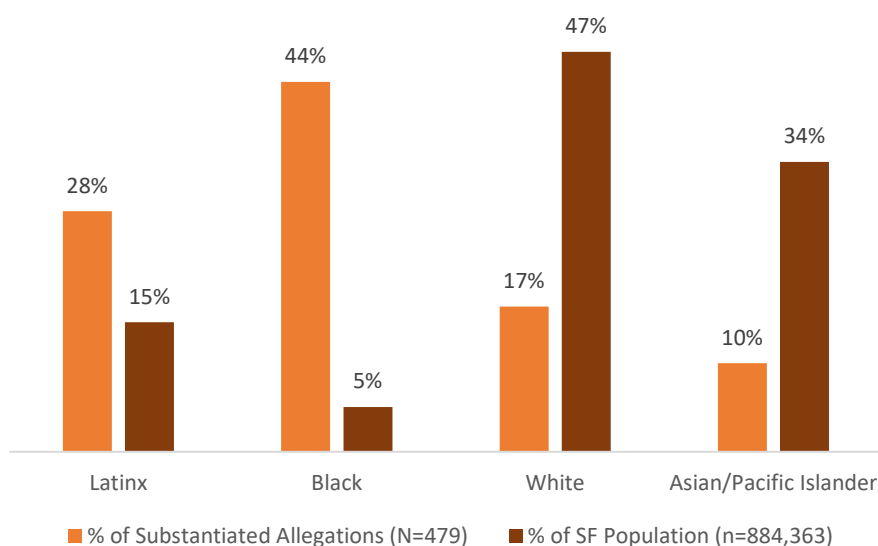
Figure 85 shows the race/ethnicity of the child in substantiated allegations compared to the general population of San Francisco. Latinx and Black children are overrepresented. Black children make up 44% of the total victims with substantiated allegations despite Blacks representing 5% of the overall San Francisco population. Latinx children make up 28% of the total victims with substantiated allegations despite Latinx people representing 15% of the overall San Francisco population. White and Asian children are under-represented as victims of child abuse, compared to the general population.

Compared to CY 2017, the share of Latinx child victims has decreased from 38% and the share of Black child victims has increased from 38%.

**44%**

of substantiated victims of child abuse are Black while Blacks comprise only 5% of the population of San Francisco (CY 2018)

*Figure 85: Family and Children's Services: Race/Ethnicity of Child in Substantiated Allegations Compared to General San Francisco Population<sup>26</sup>, CY 2018*



### Gender

As seen in Figure 86, girls experience child abuse at a higher rate than boys (57% compared to 43% in CY 2018). Girls more frequently experienced emotional abuse, sexual abuse, caretaker absence/incapacity, and/or exploitation than boys. Boys were more likely to be victims of physical abuse.

<sup>26</sup> Source for general San Francisco population by race/ethnicity: American Community Survey, 2017. Percentage includes all adults and children in San Francisco.

*Figure 86: Family and Children's Services: Substantiated Allegations by Type and Gender of Child, CY 2018*

Allegation Type	Female	Male
General Neglect	186	151
Physical Abuse	9	22
At Risk, Sibling Abused	12	15
Emotional Abuse	14	7
Sexual Abuse	15	2
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	31	11
Severe Neglect	5	4
Exploitation	5	0
Total	277	212

Girls more frequently experience emotional abuse, sexual abuse, caretaker absence, and exploitation.

Boys more frequently experience physical abuse.

## Age

Based on the total number of abuse referrals to Family and Children's Services, similar shares of children in the 0-5, 6-10, and 11-17 age ranges were victims of alleged child abuse, as seen in Figure 87.

*Figure 87: Family and Children's Services: Age of Children with Abuse Referrals, CY 2018*

Age Group	CY 2018	% of Total
0-5	1,637	32%
6-10	1,570	31%
11-17	1,923	37%
Total	5,130	100%

The California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP) provides a more nuanced breakdown of the age of children with substantiated child abuse allegations, as seen in Figure 88. Infants under the age of one experience child abuse at significantly higher rates than other age groups; 9.3 children under the age of one out of 1,000 children experienced child abuse in CY 2018.

*Figure 88: CCWIP: Number of Children with Substantiated Child Abuse Allegations in Every 1,000, by Age-Group, CY 2017-CY 2018*

Age Group	CY 2017	CY 2018
Under 1	11.2	9.3
1-2	3.5	3.5
3-5	3.1	3.0
6-10	3.0	3.2
11-15	4.2	3.7
16-17	3.7	3.5
Total	4.0	3.7

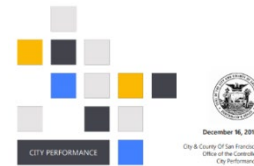
## Services Available for Survivors

See Appendix C for a full description of the services available to survivors and perpetrators.

In addition to the services described below, in 2019, the San Francisco Office of the Controller conducted an asset mapping exercise to identify programs that prevent child abuse. The City identified 375 distinct programs across eleven City departments and the San Francisco Unified School District, which represent more than \$143 million in City spending. Over 85% of identified programs are provided through community-based organizations. The full list of programs is available for detailed analysis at the City's open data portal.<sup>27</sup>

### Mapping Resources to Prevent Child Abuse in San Francisco

As a first step in creating a county-wide abuse prevention plan, we identified and characterized 375 programs that promote child welfare.



## Children's Advocacy Center

The Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) is a partnership among the Office of the District Attorney of San Francisco, the Human Services Agency, the San Francisco Police Department, the Department of Public Health, UCSF, and Safe & Sound, which provides trauma-informed, child-focused forensic interviews and supportive services to children who have been abused. In FY 2018, the CAC provided coordinated forensic interviews and related support to 189 children and their families. In FY 2019, the CAC served 246 children and their families, a 30% increase from the previous year.

Of clients served in FY 2018 and 2019, 43% and 47% identified as Latinx, respectively. The majority of clients that the CAC served were female, approximately 70% of total clients. Approximately half of clients were between the ages of 11 and 17 years. Figure 89, Figure 90, and Figure 91 provide breakdowns of child victims served by race/ethnicity, gender, and age, respectively.

*Figure 89: Children's Advocacy Center: Race/Ethnicity of Child Victims, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Race/Ethnicity of Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019
Asian	30	24
Black	28	59
Latinx	81	115
Native American/Alaskan	1	3
White	33	21
Other	2	0
Multiracial	7	18
Unknown	7	6
Total	189	246

<sup>27</sup> City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller, City Performance, "Mapping Resources to Prevent Child Abuse in San Francisco," December 16, 2019.

Figure 90: Children's Advocacy Center: Gender of Child Victims, FY 2018-FY 2019

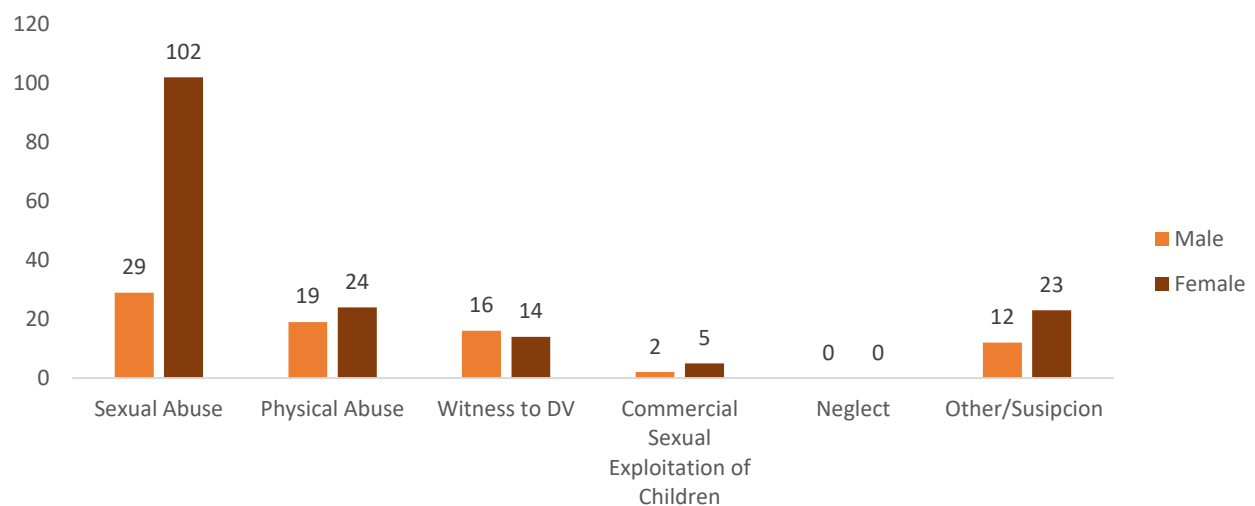
Gender of Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019
Female	132	168
Male	56	78
Transgender Female	1	0
Transgender Male	0	0
Total	189	246

Figure 91: Children's Advocacy Center: Age of Child Victims, FY 2018-FY 2019

Age of Victim	FY 2018	FY 2019
0-5 years old	33	37
6-10 years old	52	74
11-17 years old	103	135
Total	188	246

The CAC also reports the types of abuse experienced by victims, obtained through interviews. Based on the data presented in Figure 92, females who were served by the CAC are far more likely to experience sexual abuse than males. Males and females were more equally likely to experience physical abuse and be witnesses to violence.

Figure 92: Children's Advocacy Center: Type of Abuse Based on Interview by Gender, FY 2019



### TALK Line Parental Support

The TALK Line, operated by Safe & Sound, provides 24/7 telephone support and crisis counseling to parents and caregivers. Parents call for support on a wide range of topics. While some callers focus on a single concern, others cover multiple topics during the course of the conversation. In FY 2018, there were

6,031 incoming and outgoing calls with community members, representing 7,358 hours of calls on TALK Line. In FY 2019, there were 6,047 incoming and outgoing calls with community members, representing 7,284 hours of calls. Safe & Sound has updated its data tracking so that they are able to separate out calls where they were unable to speak with the client but were able to leave a message. This is a primary reason for the decrease in the number of calls from previous years (in FY 2017, there were 12,285 calls incoming and outgoing calls reported).

### Integrated Family Services (IFS)

Safe & Sound launched Integrated Family Services (IFS) in 2014 to provide a two-generation, data-informed approach to preventing child abuse in families in situations that place them at high risk of abuse. Research has shown that families with strong Protective Factors (see page 63) have a significantly reduced risk for child abuse, so IFS provides intensive case management that tailors services to help families strengthen these factors.

*Figure 93: Integrated Family Services: Clients Served, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Integrated Family Services	FY 2018	FY 2019
Families Served	79	110
Participants Served	95	125

### SafeStart

SafeStart is a citywide collaborative of Safe & Sound, APA Family Support Services, Instituto Familiar de la Raza, and OMI Family Resource Center. Together, the collaborative partners with the Domestic Violence Consortium, the San Francisco Police Department's Special Victims Unit and the Family Court to reduce the incidence and impact of exposure to violence, in the community and the home, on children under age six. Figure 94 provides the number of clients served by program. Of the families that participated, 81% of families in FY 2018 and 78% of families in FY 2019 improved on protective factors.

*Figure 94: SafeStart: Clients Served by Program, FY 2018-FY 2019*

SafeStart Program	FY 2018	FY 2019
Case Management	65	71
Curriculum Based Parenting	48	50
Parent/Child Interactive Groups	45	45
Parent Education Workshops	87	121

### Safety Lessons for Children

Although child safety is the mandate of parents, caregivers, and other adults, Safe & Sound believes it is essential to educate children to be aware of risks to their safety, and to speak up if they encounter them. Each year, Safe & Sound teaches personal safety skills, directed at preventing abuse, to school children in grades K-5. Safe & Sound focuses its education programming on elementary schools that have higher percentages of vulnerable children and families. In FY 2018, 7,954 children received safety lessons, and in FY 2019, 7,319 children received safety lessons.

## Family Resource Centers

San Francisco is home to an effective and unique network of 26 Family Resource Centers (FRCs) that each year, reach thousands of children and families living in vulnerable circumstances in every neighborhood, as well as families who are homeless, LGBTQ families, families raising children with disabilities, families caring for young children exposed to violence, and young parents. For the past decade, a joint partnership of Department of Children, Youth & Their Families, First 5 San Francisco, and Human Services Agency has funded the FRCs.

## District Attorney Victim Services

In FY 2018, the District Attorney's Victim Services Division supported 218 child witnesses of domestic violence and 411 victims of child abuse, which includes adults who experienced physical abuse or sexual assault as children. In FY 2019, Victim Services supported 88 child witnesses of domestic violence and 566 child abuse victims. Children who were not directly abused but may have witnessed domestic violence or family violence are at greater risk of abuse in the future.

## Healthcare Services: Child Trauma Research Program

The University of California's Child Trauma Research Program supports young children (ages 0-5 years) who have been exposed to a broad range of traumas by providing intensive mental health services. Traumas may include traumas that are outside the forms of child abuse and maltreatment recorded in FCS data, but many of the traumas are risk factors for child abuse. Traumas may include domestic violence, separation from primary caregiver, physical abuse, community violence, loss of close relation, sexual abuse, and child neglect. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, CTRP served 122 and 160 families, respectively. Figure 95 shows the type of abuse experienced by children served by CTRP. Note that one child may experience multiple forms of abuse.

*Figure 95: Department of Public Health: Number of Clients Served by Type of Abuse, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Trauma Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	% Change
Domestic Violence	41	50	22%
Separation from Primary Caregiver	39	51	31%
Physical Abuse	6	12	100%
Community Violence	10	17	70%
Loss of Close Relation	10	12	20%
Sexual Abuse	9	14	56%
Child Neglect	8	5	-38%
Other Traumas	15	27	80%



## Perpetrators

Data from the Police Department describes the race/ethnicity, gender, and age of suspects in child abuse cases.

### Race/Ethnicity

Figure 96 shows the race/ethnicity of child abuse suspects. Black and Latinx suspects are disproportionately represented. Please refer to the note about disproportionality in the criminal justice system in this report's introduction.

*Figure 96: Police Department: Race/Ethnicity of Child Abuse Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Race/Ethnicity of Suspect	FY 2018	FY 2019
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	*
Asian or Pacific Islander	66	63
Black	290	309
Hispanic or Latinx	205	251
White	107	125
Other	16	28
Unknown	43	52
Total	733	828

\*Data has been withheld to protect privacy.

### Gender

Figure 97 shows data from the Police Department on the gender of child abuse suspects. Men represent the majority of suspects; approximately 70% of suspects were male in FY 2018 and FY 2019. This reflects trends from previous years.

*Figure 97: Police Department: Gender of Child Abuse Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Gender of Suspect	FY 2018	FY 2019
Female	206	222
Male	514	589
Not available	13	22
Total	733	833

Of the total cases prosecuted in FY 2018, 90% of defendants were male, and in FY 2019, 84% of defendants were male.

## Age

Figure 98 provides information on the age of child abuse suspects. In both FY 2018 and FY 2019, approximately 60% of suspects were between 18 and 39 years of age.

*Figure 98: Police Department: Age of Child Abuse Suspects, FY 2018-FY 2019*

Age of Suspect	FY 2018	FY 2019
Under-18	42	31
18-29	191	149
30-39	177	269
40-49	111	127
50-59	49	61
60+	18	26
Unknown	145	170
Total	733	833

## Relationship to victim

Based on data from Family and Children's Services, 92% of perpetrators in substantiated cases in CY 2018 were a parent or step-parent of the victim.

## Services Available for Perpetrators

See Appendix C for a full description of the services available to victims and perpetrators.

## Adult Probation

The Adult Probation Domestic Violence Unit supervises a caseload specific to child abuse offenders. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, 18 and 15 clients were supervised on the child abuse caseload, respectively. The majority of the caseload comprised of males (86% of caseload in FY 2018 and 79% of caseload in FY 2019).

## Child Abuse Intervention Program

The Child Abuse Intervention Program (CAIP) is a treatment program designed in accordance with the California Penal Code as a condition of probation for those convicted of a child abuse offense. In FY 2018, CAIP served a total of nine clients, four of whom completed the program. In FY 2019, CAIP served five clients, four of whom completed the program.

## Appendix A: List of Family Violence Council Members in FY 2019

Agency	Family Violence Council Representative
Adult Probation Department	Jana Taylor, Chauncey Robinson
Board of Supervisors	Supervisor Catherine Stefani
Commission/Department on the Status of Women	Dr. Emily Murase, Elise Hansell
Department of Aging and Adult Services	Akiles Ceron
Department of Animal Care & Control	Judy Choy
Department of Child Support Services	Karen Roye
Department of Children, Youth, & Their Families	Laura Moyer
Department of Emergency Management	Cecile Soto
Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing	Abigail Stewart Kahn
Department of Human Resources	Maggie McHale
Department of Public Health	Dr. Leigh Kimberg
District Attorney's Office	Brad Allred, Tara Anderson, Maria McKee
Domestic Violence Consortium	Beverly Upton
Fire Department	Mindy Talmadge
First 5	Shelli Rawlings-Fein
Human Services Agency	Joan Miller
Juvenile Probation Department	Paula Hernandez
Mayor's Office	Nicole Lindler
Medical Examiner	Dr. Ellen Moffatt
Police Department	Capt. Sergio Chin
Public Defender's Office	Kleigh Hathaway
Safe & Sound	Katie Albright, Jenny Pearlman
San Francisco Elder Abuse Prevention Center	Shawna Reeves
San Francisco Unified School District	Erik Martinez
Sheriff's Department	Delia Ginorio
Superior Court	The Honorable Alexandra Robert Gordon

## Appendix B: Detailed Recommendations

### Response to COVID-19

The following three recommendations directly address the significant ongoing challenges associated with the COVID-19 global pandemic, which began in late 2019. There is evidence that family violence increases during times of crisis, particularly for individuals who have been quarantined at home with people who use abuse.

Recommendation	1. <b>Request emergency funding for agencies engaged in prevention of and response to child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse</b> to ensure that frontline staff are supported in response to COVID-19.
Rationale	There is evidence that child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse will rise during health crises, such as COVID-19: increased stress on parents/caregivers and isolation of children creates greater risk for child abuse and neglect; survivors of domestic and family violence may be quarantined at home with their abusers; and already at-risk elders and dependent adults are further isolated. Given the order to shelter in place, there are increased challenges for frontline staff to perform outreach, raise concerns of potential family violence, and support survivors.
Responsible Agency	Department on the Status of Women; Domestic Violence Consortium; Institute on Aging; Safe & Sound
Status	New recommendation for 2020
Recommendation	2. <b>Increase awareness around family violence during COVID-19</b> , including publishing culturally accessible education and resources for survivors of family violence, leveraging San Francisco's alert system to provide resources, and asking public officials to highlight this increased need. Ensure that providers and first responders have the necessary tools and training to be able to assess family violence and provide resources to victims and those at risk.
Rationale	As noted in Recommendation #1, family violence can be exacerbated in health crises, such as COVID-19. It is imperative at these times to raise awareness to family violence and provide resources to support survivors.
Responsible Agency	Department on the Status of Women; Domestic Violence Consortium; Institute on Aging; Safe & Sound; San Francisco Department of Public Health
Status	New recommendation for 2020

Recommendation	3. <b>Ensure that all City departments that are members of the Family Violence Council create a response plan to address and prevent family violence in disaster planning.</b> Violence prevention plans might include public education and awareness, emergency data snapshots of both quantitative and qualitative data, plans to change how services are provided in response to disasters and policy recommendations based on emerging trends.
Rationale	As noted in Recommendation #1, family violence can be exacerbated in health crises and other disasters, such as COVID-19. It is imperative that City departments create and document response plans to address family violence in future disasters.
Responsible Agency	Department on the Status of Women; Domestic Violence Consortium; Institute on Aging; Safe & Sound; District Attorney's Office; Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing; Human Service Agency; Department of Public Health, Sheriff's Department
Status	New recommendation for 2020

#### *Protocols and Practice*

Recommendation	4. <b>Ensure the cross-referring of domestic violence cases to Child Protective Service</b> by updating the supplemental domestic violence form used by San Francisco Police Department to include a check box on whether a child, in the home during a domestic violence call, has been referred to Child Protective Services, and why.
Rationale	The Police Department Domestic Violence General Order was updated in 2014 to add guidance on which domestic violence cases should trigger a referral to Family and Children's Services. However, data suggests that many officers are not familiar with these provisions. Including the information on the supplemental domestic violence form will help ensure that the General Order is followed and that appropriate referrals are made to Family and Children's Services.
Responsible Agency	San Francisco Police Department
Status	There is a need to reengage in discussions with SFPD to ensure changes to the form are executed.

Recommendation	5. <b>Enhance accountability around Batterer Intervention Programs and create a plan to offer batterers intervention programs for monolingual Cantonese speakers.</b> The Adult Probation Department will provide routine updates on outcomes of certified batterer intervention and child abuse intervention programs, and seek funding for a recidivism study, to establish how effective these programs are.
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Rationale	Including data from the Adult Probation Department on batterer intervention programs, in addition to data received from the Sheriff's Department, will provide more insight into how these programs are being used and outcomes of participants.
Responsible Agency	Adult Probation Department; Department on the Status of Women; Domestic Violence Consortium
Status	The Family Violence Council will add an agenda item at each quarterly meeting for Probation to update the FVC on their efforts.

Recommendation	<b>6. Institute a pretrial assessment tool to aid decision-making at arraignment that is tailored to domestic violence cases.</b>
Rationale	With recent state-wide bail reform, it is critical to put in place mechanisms to ensure the safety of domestic violence victims pending trial. Adult Probation Department has a current pilot project using the ODARA (domestic violence risk assessment tool) for those on supervision. The Court has requested that the ODARA tool be expanded for pretrial use.
Responsible Agency	Superior Court; District Attorney; Public Defender; Department on the Status of Women; Domestic Violence Consortium; Adult Probation
Status	Many judges are still using the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) developed by Arnold Ventures. The PSA has not been validated for domestic violence cases. The Family Violence Council proposes to meet with Presiding Judge Garrett Wong again or work with the Judicial Council.

Recommendation	<b>7. Ensure adequate and consistent staffing at the Special Victims Unit:</b> maintain consistent leadership with Captains and Lieutenants at Special Victims Unit for at least 2 years; and increase staffing at the San Francisco Police Department Special Victims Unit, to the level recommended by the Police Executive Research Forum.
Rationale	It is extremely challenging to enact important policy and protocol changes at the Special Victims Unit when leadership is constantly rotating. In 2008, the Police Executive Research Forum performed an organizational audit of the San Francisco Police Department and included staffing recommendations for various units.
Responsible Agency	San Francisco Police Department
Status	As of April 2020, the Special Victims Unit has a total of 51 investigators.

Recommendation	<b>8. Finalize Domestic Violence Manual for Police Department.</b>
Rationale	The existing Police Department General Order on domestic violence does not contained detailed guidance for patrol officers on best practice for responding to domestic violence calls, so a detailed manual is needed to provide that guidance.
Responsible Agency	San Francisco Police Department; District Attorney's Office; Department on the Status of Women; Domestic Violence Consortium
Status	As of November 2019, the Domestic Violence Manual has been approved by the Police Department and is awaiting final approval.

Recommendation	<b>9. Finalize Elder Abuse Manual for Police Department.</b>
Rationale	To provide detailed guidance for SFPD on best practices for responding to elder abuse calls and investigating elder abuse cases. The manual serves to both educate officers about elder abuse and provide concrete tools and steps officers can use and follow to respond to elder abuse.
Responsible Agency	San Francisco Police Department; Adult Protective Services; Institute on Aging
Status	As of November 2019, the Elder Abuse Manual has been approved by the Police Department and is awaiting final approval.

Recommendation	<b>10. Create death review teams for domestic violence and elder abuse deaths and identify best practices and share lessons between these teams and the Child Death Review Team.</b> Death review teams identify and review unexpected child deaths and deaths related to domestic violence and elder abuse. In collaboration with local agencies, death review teams design recommendations for policies and protocols to reduce the incidence of family violence.
Rationale	San Francisco went 44 months without a domestic violence homicide, between 2010-2014. However, there has been an increase in domestic violence related homicides in recent years with three domestic violence related homicides in CY 2019. An ongoing death review team might help identify patterns or factors which could be used to inform prevention or response strategies.
Responsible Agency	Family Violence Council, Department on the Status of Women, Safe & Sound, Institute on Aging, and Domestic Violence Consortium

Status	In 2019, the Department on the Status of Women and the District Attorney's Office held a series of planning meetings with member agencies of the Domestic Violence Death Review Team. The Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice provided technical assistance to this effort through the national Sentinel Event Initiative. Members of the Domestic Violence Death Review Team are currently working to formalize a memorandum of understanding to guide the review of domestic violence related deaths that occur in San Francisco.
Recommendation	<b>11. Conduct targeted primary aggressor training for police officers arresting victims of domestic violence.</b> Investigate patterns in which police districts are arresting survivors who report abuse from their partners and are later released without charge and obtain demographic data on these cases. Train first-response officers to recognize the primary aggressor in a domestic violence situation and in issues related to language access.
Rationale	Data from the Sheriff Department's Survivor Restoration Program shows that significant numbers of their survivor-clients had been arrested for domestic violence and released soon afterwards. In particular, this has disproportionately impacted communities of color and communities with limited English proficiency.
Responsible Agency	Sheriff Department (Survivor Restoration Program audit cases); Police Department (implement training)
Status	The Family Violence Council will meet with the Police Chief for support on this recommendation and with the Training Academy to plan implementation. There is also an opportunity to partner with an existing SVU officer to advance this recommendation.
Recommendation	<b>12. Support educators on screening for family violence and mandated reporting:</b> SFUSD will continue to provide annual Child Abuse Mandated Reporter Training for educators as required by California Education Code 44691. This online training will be completed within the first 6 weeks of each school year or the first 6 weeks of employment for new staff hired after school starts. An in-person training will be provided to student support professionals at least every other year. The California State Office of Child Abuse Prevention, Department of Social Services, should translate the on-line child abuse reporting training into different languages and incorporate instruction on implicit bias.



Rationale	AB 1432 and AB 1207 have taken the positive step of requiring mandated reporters, who are employees of school districts and licensed childcare facilities, to take an online training regarding mandated reporting ( <a href="http://mandatedreporter.ca.com/">http://mandatedreporter.ca.com/</a> ). Although this training covers the essential material, it lacks an interactive element and does not provide an opportunity for questions or dialogue. In order to overcome some of the barriers to reporting, in-person training for student support professionals will provide opportunities to ask questions about specific situations and past experiences.
Responsible Agency	San Francisco Unified School District and Children's Council of San Francisco
Status	This recommendation has been refocused to support educators to screen for family violence and mandated reporting. In response to COVID-19, there may be an extended period of time where students are learning remotely and a greater need to support educators with screening.

### *Training and Outreach*

Recommendation	<b>13. Conduct child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse trainings led by community-based organizations at the Police Academy and other Police Department trainings.</b> Raise funds to develop a directory of the trainings community-based organizations can offer, for distribution amongst Family Violence Council members. Raise funds to convene a cross-disciplinary committee to conduct a needs assessment for county-wide trainings on all forms of family violence.
Rationale	Community based agencies can offer a vital perspective on the issues of family violence.
Responsible Agency	Family Violence Council, Department on the Status of Women, Safe & Sound, Institute on Aging, and Domestic Violence Consortium
Status	The Family Violence Council will meet with the Police Chief for support on this recommendation and with the Training Academy to plan implementation. There is also an opportunity to partner with an existing SVU officer to advance this recommendation.

Recommendation	<b>14. Gather information on what service needs are not being met for domestic violence survivors and map existing services.</b> Expand tracking of shelter turn away rate to include other services that survivors cannot access.
Rationale	Every year, around 80% of those seeking emergency shelter due to domestic violence are turned away in San Francisco. We have not tracked turn away rates for other services.
Responsible Agency	Department on the Status of Women/Violence Against Women grantees
Status	The Department on the Status of Women will work directly with service providers to identify gaps and turn-away rates.

Recommendation	<b>15. Focus on ‘engineering for equity’ approach in Violence Against Women-Grant funded community services,</b> particularly in relation to Black/African American survivors of all forms of family violence.
Rationale	Black adults are disproportionately represented in domestic violence victim data across all agencies. Twenty-eight in every 1,000 Black children have cases of child abuse involving them substantiated. However, less than twice as many Black victims are getting support in confidential, independent community-based organizations than are being supported via criminal justice agencies.
Responsible Agency	Department on the Status of Women/Violence Against Women grantees
Status	There is a need to gather more information on “engineering for equity,” research and data on the underlying causes of this disproportionate representation, and current best practices for training and implementation. Staff at the Department on the Status of Women will participate in the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE), develop a racial equity plan for the Department, and educate community-based partners on equitable service delivery. The Department will incorporate a racial equity tool in future funding decisions.

Recommendation	16. <b>Create a citywide Child Abuse Prevention Council focused on child abuse prevention to reduce substantiated allegations of child maltreatment for all race/ethnicities to 3.0 per 1,000 children by 2023.</b> Essential partner agencies of Family Violence Council should work to provide the Council with necessary data and input and to participate in the working group that will develop an action plan to reach the target. This research would also include understanding the root causes of neglect and community-wide solutions to effectively address these causes.
Rationale	This target is aligned with the State of California Let's Get Healthy California initiative. The target would reflect a 25% decrease in substantiated cases of maltreatment for all children across the county. In terms of the impact relating to disproportionate rate of abuse reported in specific communities, the target would reflect a reduction of 93% for African American children, 88% for Native American children, and 65% for Latinx children.
Responsible Agency	Safe & Sound; and Human Services Agency
Status	This recommendation was previously focused on supporting Our Children Our Families Council to reduce substantiated allegations of child maltreatment. OCOF has recently shifted its focus and has reduced capacity to accomplish this goal. For FY 2020-2021, this recommendation has been reconceived to focus on developing a citywide Council in partnership with the California Children's Trust to improve access to and delivery of behavioral health services to children in the city. Safe & Sound has been partnering with Family and Children's Services within Human Services Agency to reinvigorate such a Council.

Recommendation	17. <b>Provide additional data on allegations of child abuse perpetrated by an adult other than a family member.</b>
Rationale	In Family and Children's Services data, 'Other known person' is the largest category when it came to the suspect's relationship to the victim, for both boys and girls. This category should be disaggregated to describe the relationship to the child to better understand when and how children are encountering suspected abusers.
Responsible Agency	Family and Children's Services; San Francisco Police Department
Status	The Family Violence Council will work with Family and Children's Services and the San Francisco Police Department to obtain this data for the next annual Family Violence in San Francisco report.

Recommendation	<b>18. Work to improve data on LGBTQ families and individuals.</b>
Rationale	Ensuring that departments and agencies collect information that is disaggregated by sexual orientation will lead to a better understanding of who is seeking services and if there are additional services needed to support this population.
Responsible Agency	All
Status	In October 2018, Mayor London Breed issued an executive order in support of people of all gender identities. As part of this order, departments were asked to expand gender and self-identifiers on all City forms and applications and in data collection on demographic information. DOSW has updated its data collection template for the annual Family Violence report and will continue to monitor the quality of demographic data captured by departments.

Recommendation	<b>19. Explore the possibility of developing a workgroup in partnership with the San Francisco Department of Public Health to focus on capturing prevention measures for the Family Violence Council Annual Report and to jointly develop a prevention plan.</b> Workgroup will also expand the Family Violence Council's focus on health equity, and social and racial justice.
Rationale	There is a need to map prevention to family violence resources citywide to understand which resources are effective, where there are gaps, and to inform policymaking.
Responsible Agency	Department on the Status of Women; First 5; Department of Public Health; and Human Services Agency; Human Rights Commission
Status	The Department of Public Health is exploring the possibility of additional staffing to support this work.

Recommendation	<b>20. Organize a Strategic Planning Retreat for the Family Violence Council in 2021.</b>
Rationale	Bringing together Family Violence Council members for a strategic planning retreat will strengthen the support for recommendations proposed.
Responsible Agency	Department on the Status of Women; Domestic Violence Consortium; Safe & Sound; Institute on Aging
Status	A strategic planning retreat was planned for March 2020, but due to COVID-19, has been postponed.

## Appendix C: Services Available

### Services Available for Victims and Survivors

#### District Attorney's 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 updates, transportation, resources, referrals, and more.

Website: <http://www.sfdistrictattorney.org/>

Phone: 415-553-9044

Email: [victimservices@sfgov.org](mailto:victimservices@sfgov.org)

#### Elder Abuse Forensic Center

The San Francisco Elder Abuse Forensic Center (SFEAFC) is a public-private partnership between the non-profit Institute on Aging's Elder Abuse Prevention (EAP) Program and City departments. Its mission is to prevent and combat the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of elders and dependent adults in San Francisco through improved collaboration and coordination of professionals within the elder abuse network. A formal referral process to the Forensic Center is utilized by APS, based upon the relative complexity of each case and/or the need for specialized consultation.

Website: <https://www.ioaging.org/>.

Phone: 415-750-4111

#### Family Resource Centers

Since 2009, San Francisco has benefitted from the Family Resource Center Initiative (FRCI), a system of linguistically and culturally diverse Family Resource Centers where children and families can access local, family-focused, and strength-based services critical to their wellbeing. The FRCI serves both particular neighborhoods and targeted populations of families, for example, homeless families or pregnant or parenting teens.

FRCs provide prevention and early intervention services to increase the healthy dynamics in families and reduce the possibility of issues escalating to more expensive and disruptive services. FRCs support families with access to concrete assistance for basic needs; opportunities for parents to develop into leadership positions within their communities and throughout the city; environments to nurture connections and supportive relationships among parents; parenting education; therapy; and school readiness supports. These services are provided in welcoming atmospheres in a non-stigmatizing, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive manner that truly strengthens families and builds community.

Website: <https://www.sfhhsa.org/services/child-care-family-services/family-resource-centers>

#### Healthcare services

The University of California's Child Trauma Research Program (CTRP) serves families at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center (ZSFGH) and at community centers throughout San

Francisco and supports young children who have been exposed to a broad range of traumas, by providing intensive mental health services. These traumas go beyond the forms of child abuse and maltreatment recorded in Family and Children's Services data, but many of the traumas are risk factors for child abuse. For example, a child may be referred to the CTRP because they have been separated from their primary caregiver.

Website: <https://childtrauma.ucsf.edu/>

Phone: 415-206-5311

### Integrated Family Services

Safe & Sound launched Integrated Family Services (IFS) in 2014 to provide a two-generation, data-informed approach to preventing child abuse in families in situations that place them at high risk of abuse. Research has shown that families with strong Protective Factors have a significantly reduced risk for child abuse, so IFS provides intensive case management that tailors services to help families strengthen these factors.

Website: <https://safeandsound.org/>

Phone: 415-441-KIDS (5437)

### Positive Parenting Program

A core service of Family Resource Centers parenting education, including the effective, evidence-based Positive Parenting Program (Triple P). Triple P provides a minimum of eight sequential training sessions for a group of parents and caregivers. Minimum participation standards are set for families to graduate from the course. Parents who enroll and graduate from Triple P show improvement in parenting abilities. For example, parents enrolled in Safe & Sound's Triple P classes showed an overall decrease in problematic parenting, including over-reactivity and laxness, which may progress over time to acts of physical abuse or neglect.

Website: <https://www.first5sf.org/tag/triple-p-positive-parenting-program/>

### SafeStart

SafeStart is a citywide collaborative of Safe & Sound, APA Family Support Services, Instituto Familiar de la Raza, and OMI Family Resource Center. Together, the collaborative partners with the Domestic Violence Consortium, the San Francisco Police Department's Special Victims Unit and the Family Court to reduce the incidence and impact of exposure to violence, in the community and the home, on children under age six.

Website: <https://www.first5sf.org/resource-center/safe-start-initiative-collaborative/>

Phone: 415-694-5863

### Safety lessons for children

Although child safety is the mandate of parents, caregivers, and other adults, Safe & Sound believes it is essential to educate children to be aware of risks to their safety, and to speak up if they encounter them. Each year, Safe & Sound teaches personal safety skills, directed at preventing abuse, to school children in grades K-5. Safe & Sound focuses its education programming on elementary schools that have higher percentages of vulnerable children and families.

Website: <https://safeandsound.org/>  
Phone: 415-441-KIDS (5437)

### Survivor Restoration Program

When an offender with a domestic violence related charge is mandated by the court to attend the Sheriff's Department's Batterer Intervention Program, Resolve to Stop the Violence, the Sheriff's Survivor Restoration Project (SRP) is also notified. The Survivor Restoration Project offers direct services to the survivors of the offenders participating in Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP). The Project's focus is on supporting survivors through their own process of restoration and empowerment, while providing opportunities for them to contribute to the development, implementation, and evaluation of RSVP.

Website: [http://www.sfsheriff.com/division\\_community.html](http://www.sfsheriff.com/division_community.html)

### TALK Line Parental Support

The TALK Line, operated by Safe & Sound, provides 24/7 telephone support and crisis counseling to parents and caregivers.

Website: <https://safeandsound.org/>  
Phone: 415-441-KIDS (5437)

### Trauma Recovery Center

The University of California, San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center (UCSF-TRC) is a partnership of UCSF with the City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Health. The TRC provides mental health and clinical case management services to survivors of interpersonal violence, including but not limited to intimate partner violence, sexual and other physical assaults, gang-related violence, and survivors of political torture and persecution.

Website: <http://traumarecoverycenter.org/>  
Phone: 415-437-3000

### Services Available for Perpetrators

#### Adult Probation Department services

The Adult Probation Department supervises individuals convicted of domestic violence as they complete the court-ordered conditions of probation. Probation Officers work directly with their clients to develop treatment and rehabilitation plans that are consistent with their criminogenic needs.

Website: <https://sfgov.org/adultprobation/>  
Phone: 415-553-1706

### Child Abuse Intervention Program

The Child Abuse Intervention Program (CAIP) is a treatment program designed in accordance with the California Penal Code as a condition of probation for those convicted of a child abuse offense. Clients are mandated by law to complete a minimum of 52 sessions of counseling, in a group setting, focusing on assisting clients to take responsibility for their child abuse offenses. Following Adult Probation Department referral, clients undergo an initial screening to determine suitability and a full psychosocial

evaluation, which in most cases establishes medical necessity for treatment. The program includes teaching clients about child abuse prevention methods; anger, violence, and behavioral health treatment; child development and parenting education; substance use treatment linkage; psychiatric medication services; and case management. The membership of the group is fluid: clients graduate, withdraw, and join throughout the year.

### Juvenile Probation

The Juvenile Probation Department provides services to youth who are alleged and/or have been found to have committed crimes, as well as youth who are alleged to have been/have been found to be beyond their parents' control, runaway, or truant. After their arrest, each youth is assigned a probation officer who investigates the circumstances of the arrest and all relevant social and family issues.

Website: <https://sfgov.org/juvprobation/>

Phone: 415-753-7800

### Manalife Program

The Sheriff's Department uses the Manalife Violence Prevention Program curriculum both in the jails and at community-based sites to support domestic violence offenders. To complete the program, participants must attend a 52-week court-approved Batterers' Intervention Program. The 52 weeks are broken down into three stages, and the curriculum includes check-ins and feedback that help men identify and articulate emotions, step-by-step deconstruction of violent behaviors, and discussion and breakdown of the male-role belief system. Participants learn practical skills to recognize what triggers them to react with anger, violence and other destructive behaviors, and ways to make alternate, pro-social choices to stop their violence.

Website: <http://communityworkswest.org/program/rsvp/>

### Resolve to Stop the Violence Program (RSVP)

The Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP), managed by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, is a survivor-centered program based on a restorative justice model for in-custody offenders. 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.

Website: <http://communityworkswest.org/program/rsvp/>

Phone: 510-268-8116