

CAPCOG Regional Strategic Criminal Justice Plan



Plan Year 2022



Prepared by the Capital Area Council of Governments for the
Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division

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Section 1: Executive Summary

The Regional Strategic Plan encompasses the ten counties (Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson counties) in the Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) service area.

The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to identify gaps in direct victim assistance, juvenile justice, truancy prevention, mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice issues. So, services, existing programs, new initiatives, and funding opportunities may be reviewed, and corresponding resources can be targeted accordingly.

Planning Process

Planning for funding in FY 2022 began in the Summer of 2020 when staff continued research into the different areas of the justice system that are important to improving the justice system in the CAPCOG region. This year due to the COVID-19 pandemic, staff conducted fewer face to face meetings and facility tours than in years past and supplemented these with more webinars and virtual meetings on the justice system. The focus was to become more informed about the roles of various justice professionals and identify resources that can help us further inform stakeholders during the formulation and development of regional priorities.

Based on the current priority areas in the plan, CAPCOG looked into mental health and substance abuse treatment providers, direct victim services providers, the juvenile justice and truancy prevention systems, and the criminal justice system. During this research, we were able to identify data sources to best support the analysis of regional needs with consideration of resource gaps, trends in crime, and the priorities of relevant funding sources. This data was collected and analyzed, then presented to regional stakeholders and the Criminal Justice Advisory Committee (CJAC). The data collected is included in the Strategic Plan to aid applicants applying for funding from the Office of the Governor, Public Safety Office's Criminal Justice Division (PSO/CJD).

In August of 2020, the Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey was launched, kicking off the stakeholder engagement and priority identification part of the strategic planning process. The survey was followed by two regional stakeholder meetings in October 2020, where participants were presented with regional criminal justice data. Stakeholders were asked to provide comments on the Plan Year 2021 priorities and lists of activities/services that fall under each. Comments were collected and mapped to the Plan Year 2021 priorities to help staff identify changes needed for the Plan Year 2022 priorities.

Based on the mapping of stakeholder comments, Plan Year 2022 priorities were identified, and lists of activities/services for each created. These were shared with the CJAC for input. The CJAC discussed these priorities and provided valuable input to ensure the lists accurately covered the activities/services that fall under each priority. These priorities were then presented to the Executive Committee for approval and added to this plan.

Top 5 Priorities

Below in bold are the CAPCOG Plan Year 2022 top 5 regional criminal justice priorities. Definitions for the activities/services listed under each priority can be found in [Appendix A](#).

Access to a continuum of comprehensive services that meet victim and community needs

Aftercare/Reentry; Behavioral Health; Casework, Non-licensed Counseling, or Other Support; Child Abuse and Neglect Programs; Community-Based Programs or Services; Community Corrections; Corrections; Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse; Crisis Services; Delinquency Prevention; Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation; Forensic Interviews; Instruction and Support for Academic Programs, Employment or the Workforce, and Life, Social or Emotional Skills; Job Training; Legal Advocacy/Assistance; Mental Health Services; Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination; Peer Support Groups; Professional Therapy and Counseling; Reentry; Shelter

Access to resources including equipment, technology, and facilities

Body-Worn Camera Program Implementation; Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation; Equipment and Technology; Materials or Curriculum Development; Shelter

Adequate and well trained staff in all areas of criminal justice

Behavioral Health; Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support; Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse; Disproportionate Minority Contact; Counseling, Therapy, or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional; Investigation; Juvenile Case Management; Law Enforcement; Legal Advocacy/Assistance; Professional Therapy and Counseling; Prosecution; Training; Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received

Communication, collaboration, and coordination among stakeholders, including members of the community, and consumers of criminal justice services

Disproportionate Minority Contact; Instruction and Support for Life, Social, and Emotional Skills; Materials or Curriculum Development; Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination; Training; Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided

Community outreach, education, awareness, and engagement to promote crime prevention and early intervention efforts

Behavioral Health; Crime Prevention; Delinquency Prevention; Disproportionate Minority Contact; Diversion; General Law Enforcement or Public Safety; Instruction and Support for Academic Programs; Instruction and Support for Employment or the Workforce; Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills; Professional Therapy and Counseling; School Programs; Truancy Prevention

Section 2: Areas of Need in Criminal Justice

2.1 Criminal Justice System Improvements

Through research and a collaborative discussion process on the criminal justice system in the CAPCOG region, practices that are working were shared, common issues were identified that could be addressed and improved, and knowledge of how to best measure the impact of programs was gained. In order to better understand the areas of need in criminal justice for this section, CAPCOG has spent the last 3 years speaking with law enforcement, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and correctional officers. CAPCOG staff also attended the National Forum on Criminal Justice, the Dallas Crimes Against Children Conference, and the Texas Municipal Court Education Service Center’s Bail and Warrant Officers Conference. Staff also collected information from the Texas Department of Public Safety, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement, the United States Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Office of the Governor, Public Safety Office’s Criminal Justice Division (PSO/CJD), and the CAPCOG Regional Needs Survey. This section of the plan contains information on what was learned about law enforcement, the courts, and the correctional system during the planning process. Focusing on the priorities identified in last year’s plan, we shared common issues and successful strategies, along with relevant information and data that can be used to help decision-makers better understand issues being faced while identifying solutions and strategies that are working to resolve those issues.

Table 2.1 shows the results of three questions from the CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey, which asked respondents to identify the service with the most, second most, and third most gaps in the criminal justice system for the region. Survey results identify “Mental health services” as the service with the most gaps. “Mental health services” is followed by “behavioral health” in terms of size of coverage gaps. Altogether, “Mental health services” had the highest gap rating (70) based on these three questions, while “behavioral health” had the second-highest gap rating and “equipment and technology” had the third-highest gap rating.

Table 2.1: Gaps in the Criminal Justice System, 2020

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Mental Health Services	34.78%	16	19.57%	9	8.70%	4	70
Behavioral Health	19.57%	9	10.87%	5	2.17%	1	38
Equipment and Technology	8.70%	4	15.22%	7	2.17%	1	27
Law Enforcement	6.52%	3	8.70%	4	2.17%	1	18
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	6.52%	3	4.35%	2	4.35%	2	15
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	2.17%	1	6.52%	3	6.52%	3	12
Reentry	4.35%	2	4.35%	2	4.35%	2	12
Community-Based Programs and Services	6.52%	3	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	10

Table 2.1: Gaps in the Criminal Justice System, 2020

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Counseling, Therapy, or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional	2.17%	1	0.00%	0	15.22%	7	10
Diversion	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	17.39%	8	10
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	2.17%	1	2.17%	1	4.35%	2	7
Other (please specify)	2.17%	1	2.17%	1	4.35%	2	7
Body-Worn Camera Program Implementation	0.00%	0	6.52%	3	0.00%	0	6
Crime Prevention	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	8.70%	4	6
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	0.00%	0	4.35%	2	2.17%	1	5
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills	2.17%	1	2.17%	1	0.00%	0	5
Prosecution	0.00%	0	4.35%	2	2.17%	1	5
School Programs	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	4.35%	2	4
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	2.17%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Delinquency Prevention	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	4.35%	2	2
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	0.00%	0	2
Corrections	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	1
Materials for Curriculum Development	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	1
Community Corrections	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

Source: PY 2022 CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey

Access to Services (Focusing on Evidence-Based and Trauma-Informed Services)

The criminal justice system can implement a number of services to make an impact on specific types of crime, or on population groups where crime is seen as the result of common problems that can be addressed to prevent future criminal acts. Areas where services are needed include:

- Veteran’s services
- Indigent defense
- Bridge housing
- School resource officers
- Interpreter services

These services can focus in on the issues of groups they are designed to serve in order to get people the help and support they need, while simultaneously minimizing their involvement with the justice system. As mentioned above, mental health services are seen by respondents to the CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey as the area with the most gaps in the criminal justice system, which has led CAPCOG to include a section of the plan focused on mental health and substance abuse treatment. The tools listed below provide examples on how to improve mental health services within the region's criminal justice system.

- Screening in jails
- Diversion tools and training from targeted populations
- Co-response teams/Multidisciplinary teams
- Mental health first aid training
- Stabilization of care
- Mobile crisis outreach teams

Consistent, systematic, and standardized measures are needed to help better understand the results of programs, thereby providing accurate evidence of which programs are working best. Along with a simultaneous deeper understanding of how programs become successful, evidence can lead to replicated implementation in other agencies in ways that can make a meaningful impact on that respective jurisdiction. Accurate data is needed to evaluate the impact of current criminal justice activities and to identify where services can be focused to have a positive impact.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3825001 - Hays County, Hays County Mental Health Crisis Intervention
- 3863801 – Hays County, Hays County Volunteer Veterans at School Program

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 4039301 – Hays County, Volunteer Veterans in Schools

Data and Information

While crime data is one useful tool in criminal justice planning, there is other information that can be useful when trying to understand and identify areas where improvement is needed within the criminal justice system.

From Table 2.2, we can see that all counties in the CAPCOG region have, on average, more people who have committed misdemeanors in jail prior to the adjudication of their case than after their cases have been adjudicated. The region's jails, on average, contain 4 misdemeanants awaiting adjudication for every misdemeanor whose case has been adjudicated. In a number of these cases, a conviction results in no jail time for the offender. A potential way to decrease this ratio would be to divert people who are accused of committing non-violent misdemeanors, either by directing them to treatment for substance abuse and/or mental health conditions, or via specialty services that are set up specifically for certain types of offenders or offenses. Data on the results of these diversions would be useful in understanding which programs are working and how to best divert individuals from jail for crimes for which they likely will not receive jail time.

Demographic and socio-economic data on misdemeanants in jails prior to the adjudication of their alleged crime would be useful, as would information on the time it takes from arrest to adjudication. Also, if implemented, the rate that bail is revoked for individuals receiving lowered bail or special conditions for bail would give us an idea about the risk associated with these programs.

Table 2.2: Monthly Misdemeanants in Jails Pre- and Post-Adjudication and Ratio by County, 2011 to 2016

County	Monthly Averages for 2016		Pre- to Post-Adjudication Ratio		
	Pre-Adjudication	Post-Adjudication	2011	2016	Change
Bastrop	26	1	9.7	33.1	23.4
Blanco	2	0	2.8		
Burnet	15	2	3.4	7.8	4.4
Caldwell	31	16	1.6	2.0	0.4
Fayette	3	3	2.6	1.2	-1.4
Hays	34	7	3.9	5.1	1.2
Lee	6	3	1.2	2.3	1.1
Llano	5	0	7.8		
Travis	334	85	2.6	4.0	1.4
Williamson	86	21	1.2	4.1	2.9
CAPCOG Counties Average	54.2	13.8		3.9	
Texas Counties Average	23	9	1.6	2.5	0.9

Source: Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division

Table 2.3: Monthly Averages of Inmates and Jail Capacity and Rate of Jails Used by County, 2011 and 2016

County	2016 Average Monthly		Rate of Capacity Used		
	Inmates	Capacity	2011	2016	Change
Bastrop	256	400	76.1%	64.0%	-12.1%
Blanco	21	56	43.8%	37.5%	-6.3%
Burnet	191	595	58.1%	32.1%	-26.0%
Caldwell	194	301	75.7%	64.5%	-11.2%
Fayette	31	45	58.4%	68.9%	10.5%
Hays	257	362	82.8%	71.0%	-11.8%
Lee	53	107	42.6%	49.5%	6.9%
Llano	42	54	70.9%	77.8%	6.9%
Travis	2510	3095	65.3%	81.1%	15.8%
Williamson	677	1128	52.9%	60.0%	7.1%
CAPCOG Counties Average	423	614		68.9%	
Texas Counties Average	243	351	61.6%	59.7%	-1.9%

Source: Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division

Table 2.3 shows that there has been no real trend in the usage of jails in the CAPCOG region. Half of the counties in the CAPCOG region saw a decrease in the rate of jail capacity used from 2011 to 2016, while the other half saw an increase in this rate. To better understand the changes in the rate of capacity used, it would be useful to know the change in actual capacity. This information would help us understand why Burnet County, for example, which saw the greatest drop in the rate of capacity used,

was able to achieve a 26% decrease in capacity used when reported crimes only decreased by 10% over the same time frame.

More information on how jails are being used and who is using them can be helpful in understanding what can be done to adjust that usage to improve how they function and what services are needed to prevent people from reentering jails after release or entering jails altogether.

Table 2.4 below contains estimates on mental illness in the CAPCOG region based on the 2016-2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. One interesting thing to note in Table 2.4 is the an over 5 percent gap in service provision for those experiencing mental illness, which is over 100,000 people. This information provides us with a general sense of the mental health service needs in the region; however, it fails to help us understand the need for justice-involved individuals and those that work in the justice system.

Table 2.4 Rates of Drug Use and Mental Illness in the CAPCOG Region, 2016-2018

2014-2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Questions	Rate	95% Confidence Interval	
In the last year did a person experience any mental illness	19.06%	16.44%	21.98%
In the last year did a person experience any serious mental illness	4.06%	3.25%	5.07%
In the last year did a person experience any serious thoughts of suicide	3.78%	3.06%	4.66%
In the last year did a person receive mental health services	13.65%	11.62%	15.97%

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Understanding the mental health treatment needs of the community and criminal justice professionals is difficult for a variety of reasons, such as the degree of confidentiality that is required by the medical professionals that diagnose and treat mental health patients. One potential resource that might improve understanding of the need for mental health services among those involved in the criminal justice system would be a survey similar to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, which asks questions focused on the respondents’ mental health history, and then develops population estimates on the rates of certain mental health conditions. A similar survey that asks about individuals’ status within the justice system and different professions would be useful for better understanding the mental health needs of specific populations and professions.

Resources

- [Crime Solutions.gov](http://CrimeSolutions.gov)
- [Texas Commission on Law Enforcement](http://TexasCommissiononLawEnforcement)
- [SAMHSA – GAINS Center](http://SAMHSA-GAINS-Center)

Staffing and Training

In the CAPCOG region, there is a need for additional personnel in several fields in order to improve the criminal justice system. These fields include:

- Interdiction personnel

- Crime scene technicians
- Civilian and police investigators
- Crisis Intervention teams
- Specialty service personnel
- Prosecutors
- Non-peace officer personnel in law enforcement agencies

Getting the personnel needed to provide needed services can be an issue, especially in more sparsely populated or rural communities where law enforcement is often serving areas that are similar in physical size to more densely populated communities, with far fewer officers. This can mean that one deputy is performing the role of an entire team at a larger agency. While there are many benefits to providing more one-on-one personalized services, there are also negatives that can occur, particularly when that officer moves on.

Most criminal justice professions are quite demanding and require extensive training. The demands on these professionals have increased over time, with communities expecting more and more from these public servants. For this reason, it is important to hire qualified and passionate applicants that are willing to complete the rigorous training required and stick with an agency once fully trained. For law enforcement, this training takes about one year, and includes six to eight months of academy training followed by four-plus months of on-the-job training before an officer can work independently. Even once an officer is able to work independently, they require regular training to keep up with the constantly changing, dynamic environments within the communities they serve.

With the implementation of new programs, policies, and technology, there is a need for law enforcement personnel to constantly be training. Within the CAPCOG region, specialized training is most needed on topics regarding:

- Social media
- Community policing
- Human trafficking
- Crime analysis
- Active shooter response (multi-disciplinary/integrated critical incident response)
- Mental health/crisis intervention
- Interdiction
- Family violence investigations
- Using new technology

Training is easiest to access when it is provided locally, as this reduces travel time and costs, making it more convenient for potential attendees. Collaborative training with criminal justice professionals from various organizations throughout the region is also needed to build relationships, promote collaboration, and potentially standardize practices across jurisdictional lines.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3873801 - Austin Independent School District, Crisis Intervention Training Certification

- 3822701 - Capital Area Council of Governments, Mobile De-escalation Training Simulator
- 3612602 and 3813101 - Burnet County, Environmental Deputies

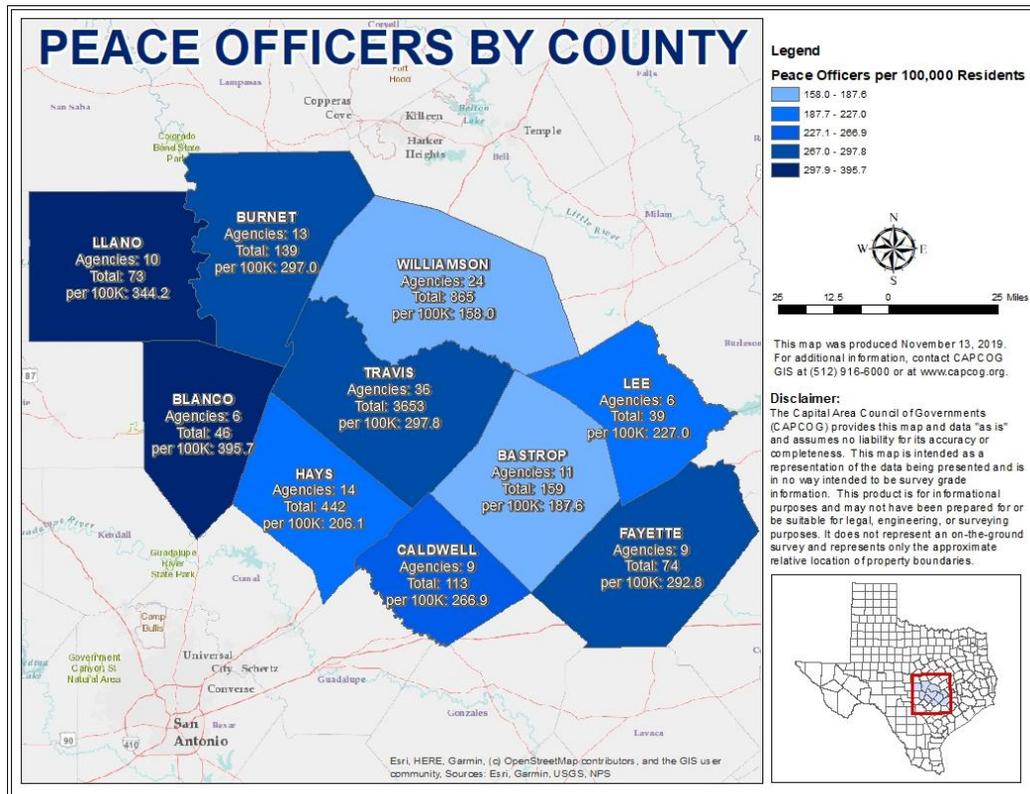
Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 4015101 – Burnet County, 33rd and 424th District Attorney Repeat Offender Investigator
- 3955101 – Bastrop County, Dedicated Nuisance Control Officer

Data and Information

Understanding the region’s capacity for dealing with crime requires an understanding of the resources that currently exist in the CAPCOG region. Figure 2.1 shows the number of licensed peace officers that are employed by local law enforcement agencies in each County within the CAPCOG region. This represents the number of people who have been through a Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE)-sanctioned police academy and are currently working for a local government in one of the 10 counties in the CAPCOG region. Using this information, we can gather a stronger understanding of the training needs of law enforcement throughout the region and the amount of training services that will be needed to fulfill those needs. It is also essential to consider the number of non-law enforcement criminal justice professionals throughout the region in order to determine the training needs for these respective professions, thus guiding specialized training providers in planning not only the amount of training sessions, but also the specialized content that will be needed to assist these professions.

Figure 2.1: Locally Employed Licensed Peace Officers and Rate per 100,000 Residents by County, 2019



Source: Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

It is important to note that the numbers from the map in Figure 2.1 do not represent the full number of licensed peace officers working in the region because it excludes officers working for State agencies. The number of licensed police officers working for State agencies in the CAPCOG region is significant, mainly due to Austin being the State Capitol, resulting in many of the State agencies being located within the region. There are more licensed peace officers working for the State in the CAPCOG region than working for local law enforcement agencies; with 6,919 and 5,603 employed peace officers respectively. All of the officers employed by the State are based in Travis County, with more than two-thirds of them being employed by the Texas Department of Public Safety, which has 5,368 licensed peace officers employed.

Knowing where professionals can go to receive training as well as what types of training they can receive is extremely valuable. A comprehensive list of training providers and the courses they offer can help agencies and interested professionals identify needed training opportunities. Knowledge of when and where they can receive training can allow coordination among professionals as well as offer new opportunities to individuals, who can attend trainings with professionals they interact with in the real world to develop rapport. One training option available to law enforcement in the region is CAPCOG’s Regional Law Enforcement Academy (RLEA), which conducts a police academy for people looking to get a peace officer license, as well as offering continued education training for licensed peace officers looking to enhance their ability as a law enforcement professional. The [RLEA posts all training online](#) and sends notices to local agencies to get the word about local training out to agencies in the region.

Table 2.5: Jailers and Telecommunicators in the CAPCOG Region by County, 2019

County	Jailers	Jailers per 100,000 Residents	Telecommunicators	Telecommunicators per 100,000 Residents
Bastrop	114	134.5	21	24.8
Blanco	21	180.6	8	68.8
Burnet	92	196.6	25	53.4
Caldwell	65	153.5	24	56.7
Fayette	22	87.1	13	51.4
Hays	208	97.0	94	43.8
Lee	28	163.0	12	69.8
Llano	25	117.9	16	75.4
Travis	1335	108.8	495	40.4
Williamson	341	62.3	94	17.2
State Agencies	0	NA	230	NA

Source: Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

Table 2.5 shows the number of jailers and telecommunicators employed throughout the region and includes the rate of these employees per 100,000 residents for each county. Table 2.6 presents the number of Criminal Court Judges by county along with the type of court. One may notice that the number of district court and municipal court judges in the CAPCOG region is less than the sum of the judges from all 10 counties. In the case of district courts, this difference occurs because in smaller counties some court districts cross county lines. In regard to municipal court judges, the difference occurs because some judges preside over multiple municipal courts across multiple counties. Using this information provides us with more context to the personnel resources used by the region's criminal justice system. Comparing these levels to identified best rates can help decision-makers decide if their

county should recruit and train more of these professionals in order to adequately deal with the needs for these specialized professions in the community. Crime rates, call volume, and jail usage could also be used to get a more complete view of the need for law enforcement, jailers, telecommunicators, and other professionals in the criminal justice system.

Table 2.6: Criminal Court Judges in the CAPCOG Region by County, 2017

County	District Courts	County Courts at Law	Justices of The Peace	Municipal Courts	Total Criminal Court Judges
Bastrop	3	1	4	4	12
Blanco	2	1	2	2	7
Burnet	2	2	4	5	12
Caldwell	3	1	4	3	11
Fayette	1	1	4	2	8
Hays	4	2	6	5	16
Lee	2	1	3	2	8
Llano	2	1	4	1	8
Travis	8	8	5	35	56
Williamson	5	4	4	10	23
CAPCOG	25	22	40	65	127

Source: County and Municipality Websites

Resources

- [Crime Solutions.gov](http://CrimeSolutions.gov)
- [Texas Commission on Law Enforcement](http://TexasCommissiononLawEnforcement)

Communication, Collaboration, and Coordination

Promoting and allowing agency communication and collaboration is inherently valuable for a variety of reasons. Coordinating service provision allows agencies to ensure a more equal level of service is provided to citizens living within the jurisdiction of the agencies that are working together. This collaboration can also lead to more streamlined services, allowing organizations to focus more on what they are good at while also knowing where to direct individuals that need services they are not capable of providing. Having formal agreements in place can help agencies understand where they fit into the system and how to get support if needed.

Gaps in expertise can cause significant issues when trying to keep programs running while a new officer scrambles to learn how to implement the program without being aided by other officers from that agency. These knowledge gaps can be mitigated with help from regional partners that are operating similar programs, provided that these agencies are aware of other agencies that are operating similar programs. Developing and maintaining a centralized location where agencies can go to get help with programs can be a valuable resource when an agency experiences high turnover, particularly in highly specialized areas. In the CAPCOG region, these centralized resources often come in the form of task forces and committees that focus on specific issues or programs that are common to many agencies throughout the region.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3784401 – Williamson County, Cold Case Taskforce

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 4015101 – Burnet County, 33rd and 424th District Attorney Repeat Offender Investigator

Data and Information

An example of a task force developed to serve as a regional resource would be the Regional Environment Task Force (RETF), which is a group of law enforcement professionals that work to investigate environmental crimes and enforce environmental laws in the region. This task force is made up of many experienced environmental enforcement personnel who are willing to help other agencies maintain their environmental enforcement programs when needed.

A state-level resource that serves to fill knowledge gaps is the Governor’s Child Sex Trafficking Team, which operates on a state level to build sustainable capacity, enhance expertise, promote policies, and create new and leverage existing collaborations to combat the trafficking of children. This team works with other state agencies, local law enforcement, and other organizations in order to address this issue by developing and sustaining capacity for serving victims of trafficking and bringing traffickers to justice. The creation of this team and other taskforces allows organizations and professionals working in similar areas to use each other as a resource when issues come up that a particular agency does not have experience dealing with.

Resources

- [Crime Solutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov)

[Outreach, Education, and Support Services in the Community](#)

Having criminal justice professionals, especially law enforcement, doing community outreach and education to engage with the community is very useful. There are a variety of tools that can be used when engaging the community, including flyers, public service announcements, and software, that provide strategies to reduce and harden against crime. An example of a practice that has been beneficial to the region by increased police involvement in the community is community policing, which is a tactic that has been emphasized by some agencies in the region. This form of policing asks officers to engage and work together with the community in order to create collective solutions to community issues. One example of a community policing effort in the CAPCOG region is the Police Activity League of Austin, which is working to prevent juvenile delinquency and violence by building a bond between police and youth through athletics.

There is also a need to support individuals, with services that offer alternatives to incarceration along with services that help individuals that are returning to the community reintegrate into society. The intent of these services is to reduce the need for jail beds, which prove to be far more expensive than providing service and supervision in the community for a variety of reasons.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3863801 – Hays County, Volunteer Veterans at Schools Program

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 4039301 – Hays County, Volunteer Veterans at Schools

Data and Information

Engaging with key stakeholders in the community is an excellent way to learn what the true criminal justice needs are for that community and how services can be tailored to meet those needs. Stakeholder engagement can be done through planning meetings, as well as in the field through one-on-one interactions while performing one's role in the justice system. It is also helpful to look at data from the Census Bureau and other organizations that provide counts and estimates about different community demographic and crime characteristics. Looking more closely at the make-up of the community and characteristics that are correlated with justice involvement can help professionals identify outreach, education and support services in the communities that they serve.

Resources

- [Crime Solutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov/)
- [COPS Office Resource Center](https://www.cops.org/resources/)

Resources and Access to Resources (Equipment and Technology)

In general, keeping up with new technology and having the best equipment is a constant struggle. Just like with most governmental entities, the costs and risks that go along with implementing technology are not easy to accommodate. Therefore, the implementation of better technology is often delayed until required. That is truly the case with incident-based reporting: although it was introduced by the FBI in the 1980s, as of two years ago, the region had only six of around 60 agencies reporting to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). However, with deadlines to start reporting set by the Texas Legislature (September 1, 2019) and the FBI (January 1, 2021) looming, we have observed that over the past two years, 33 agencies have made the change and the region is up to 39 agencies reporting to the Uniform Crime Report through NIBRS. Other technological and equipment needs in the CAPCOG region include:

- Communications equipment
- Crime analysis software
- Field level technology (in-car computers and video systems)
- Security upgrades to criminal justice facilities
- Increased bandwidth
- Improved data tracking and sharing
- Evidence room upgrades
- Electronic warrants
- Sexual assault response

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3822701 – Capital Area Council of Governments, Mobile De-escalation Training Simulator
- 3806701 – City of Austin, APD Special Operations EOD Project

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3946601 – City of Austin, Air Support Improvement Project
- 4024901 – Blanco County, Funding for Blanco County Constable Precinct 1

Data and Information

In Table 2.7, we can observe that the CAPCOG region is making progress towards meeting deadlines for agencies to start using the more robust reporting system, with nearly two-thirds of its reporting agencies using NIBRS, going from 17 to 39 reporting agencies in the last year. However, about one-third of the law enforcement agencies in the region still require updates to the way that they report crime; and they risk being left out of the national reporting effort if they do not switch in the next year. Not only will their crime stats not be collected, but agencies who are not reporting will be ineligible for Federal and State funding through several grant programs, including the Criminal Justice Program and others administered by the Office of the Governor.

Table 2.7: Law Enforcement Agencies and Crime Reporting Participation by County, 2020

County	Local Law Enforcement Agencies	UCR Participants	NIBRS Agencies
Bastrop	11	5	3
Blanco	6	3	2
Burnet	13	6	5
Caldwell	9	4	2
Fayette	9	4	3
Hays	14	5	3
Lee	6	2	2
Llano	10	3	3
Travis	36	16	14
Williamson	24	14	10
CAPCOG	156	62	47

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety and Texas Commission on Law Enforcement

Understanding the resources of the region is also needed to allow better planning and understanding of what equipment and technology limitations exist in the CAPCOG region. A comprehensive list of the different resources in use by agencies in the region and how those resources are improving service provision would be useful for agencies looking at ways to improve the way they function internally. It would also allow for coordination among agencies to implement solutions that are compatible and beneficial to addressing crime throughout the region.

Resources

- [Crime Solutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov)

2.2 Direct Victim Services

The CAPCOG region has a network of women’s centers/shelters that provide services to victims of crime, with a major focus on survivors of sexual and family violence. These centers provide a wide range of recovery services to aid survivors of violent crimes. Major services provided to the region include transitional housing, legal support, crisis intervention, and counseling. The centers also employ advocates that work with survivors to connect them with resources they may need to continue their long-term recovery. The centers conduct outreach to raise awareness about their existence and to provide education to aid in the prevention of future victimization. Centers in the region are usually able to provide about 6 months of support to victims, with many victims needing support for less time and some needing more time. Many local law enforcement agencies or prosecution offices also have victim services programs. The programs in smaller communities can be made up of one staff person and volunteers, while in bigger communities the programs can be made up of teams of people that specialize in specific services. The focus of these programs is helping victims navigate the criminal justice system while connecting victims to organizations that can provide support and aid in recovery.

Over the past three years, CAPCOG staff has talked with representatives of victim services programs based in law enforcement agencies, non-profit organizations that specialize in services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and the CAPCOG CJAC members with expertise in victim services and family violence. Additionally, staff attended the National Forum on Criminal Justice, the Crimes Against Children Conference in Dallas, and the Center for Victim Research Virtual Institute, and collected information from the Texas Department of Public Safety, Texas Health and Human Services, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Service, the United States Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Texas Council on Family Violence, PSO/CJD, and the CAPCOG Regional Needs Survey. This section of the plan contains information on what was learned about direct victim services focusing on the priorities identified by stakeholders with information on common issues, successful strategies, and information and data that can help decision-makers understand the issues and identify what strategies are working.

Table 2.8 shows the results of three questions from the CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey, which asked respondents to identify and compare gaps in victim services coverage throughout the region. “Shelters” was selected as having the most gaps by the largest number of respondents and also had the highest gap rating. “Crisis services” and “professional therapy and counseling” have the second- and third-highest gap rating, respectively. Many other services were selected as being in the top three in gaps in service to victims of crime. Below, the plan will talk about specific issues identified as priorities in the CAPCOG region.

Table 2.8: Gaps in Direct Victim Services, 2020

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Shelters	20.00%	9	11.11%	5	11.11%	5	42
Crisis Services	13.33%	6	13.33%	6	13.33%	6	36
Professional Therapy and Counseling	11.11%	5	15.56%	7	6.67%	3	32
Legal Advocacy/Assistance	4.44%	2	15.56%	7	8.89%	4	24
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	11.11%	5	4.44%	2	4.44%	2	21

Table 2.8: Gaps in Direct Victim Services, 2020

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	8.89%	4	4.44%	2	6.67%	3	19
Court Services/ Improvements (Including Specialized Courts)	4.44%	2	11.11%	5	4.44%	2	18
Equipment and Technology	4.44%	2	6.67%	3	0.00%	0	12
General Law Enforcement or Public Safety	4.44%	2	2.22%	1	8.89%	4	12
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, and Emotional Skills	2.22%	1	4.44%	2	0.00%	0	7
Prosecution	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	4.44%	2	7
Protective Order Assistance	2.22%	1	0.00%	0	8.89%	4	7
Other (please specify)	4.44%	2	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	7
Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	6
Peer Support Groups	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	6.67%	3	5
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	2.22%	1	0.00%	0	4.44%	2	5
Investigation	2.22%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Materials and Curriculum Development	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	3
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	0.00%	0	2
Forensic Interviews	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	1
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	1
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Victim-Offender Meetings	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

Source: PY 2021 CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey

Access to Services (Focusing on Evidence-Based and Trauma-Informed Services)

Basic victim services are the services required to restore a survivor after victimization. Many factors contribute to what services are required and how they need to be provided to give victims a chance to recover. All services and service providers should take into consideration the trauma that each survivor experiences, as well as the cultural sensitivities and language needs that exist in each unique survivor.

Basic Victim Services include:

- Crisis intervention
- Safety planning
- Shelter
- Long term affordable housing
- Civil legal aid
- Advocates for legal and other services (based in prosecutor and law enforcement offices)

- Forensic interviewers
- Sexual assault examinations performed by a sexual assault nurse examiner
- Other services based on individual needs

The CAPCOG region does a good job of providing services to the victims of crime in the region. However, there are some areas where, even though services are available, survivors are not accessing the services they need. In some communities these barriers are physical, and in others they are cultural. In all cases, efforts focused on eliminating these barriers improve the rate that crime survivors receive the help they need to recover.

In the CAPCOG region, culturally competent services are needed to aid the victims of crime who are culturally isolated and experience barriers to receiving services in typical fashion. These victims may have economic, language or cultural barriers that need to be addressed for them to be comfortable pursuing the services they need to recover from victimization. Services that help these individuals include advocates with a good understanding of the cultural differences of a survivor and persons who can speak a survivor’s language, or an interpretation service when a native speaker is not available. One resource available to aid in language access is a pooled interpretation service from the Texas Council on Family Violence which allows victim service providers to benefit from economies of scale for this service. Data on the demographic makeup of the region, as well as information on the geographic boundaries where these cultural barriers exist, can help the service providers in the region better understand what approaches will work in certain areas and within certain sub-sets of the population.

Another barrier to victim services is the ability of a survivor to get transportation to needed services, which is a common issue throughout the region. In rural areas, where there can be long distances between where the survivor lives and where services are provided, the lack of transportation options is especially problematic, since victims often cannot get reliable transportation to the locations where services are provided. Providing services over the phone or internet can help with the transportation problem; while there are security risks with this approach, those can be mitigated if proper precautions are taken. Another factor in rural communities is that service providers do not have a presence in all communities throughout the region, and survivors in communities without the physical presence of a service provider may be unaware that services are available.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 1366819 – Highland Lakes Family Crisis Center, Family Violence / Sexual Assault Services
- 2759504 – City of Leander, Leander Police Department Victim Services Program
- 3073003 – Burnet County, Victim Coordinator and Liaison

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3947601 – The Settlement Home for Children, Trauma-informed Residential Care for Children Who Are Victims of Abuse and Neglect
- 3295903 – City of Manor, Manor Victim Services Network
- 2551008 – Asian Family Support Services of Austin, Asian Domestic & Sexual Violence Advocacy and Community Outreach Program

Data and Information

Table 2.9 contains information on reported victimizations in the Austin-Round Rock MSA taken from the 2010-2012 National Crime Victim Survey (NCVS). Table 2.10 was created to show the percent of victimizations that are reported to law enforcement using the 2011 crime rate per 100,000 residents' data from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). One will notice that the rate that crimes were reported was always lower than the rate of victimization from the NCVS. Based on the information in this table, we can also see that violent crimes are reported more often than property crimes. A state or region level victim survey could provide more detailed information about victimization in the region and could be used to understand what level of service provision is needed in different geographic areas.

Table 2.9: Rate of Victimization and Crimes Reported per 1,000 Residents by Crime, 2010-2012

Type of Crime	Texas	Austin-Round Rock MSA
Total Violence	23.1	20.9
Intimate Partner Violence	2.5	2.6
Stranger Violence	10.4	9
Other Relationship Violence	10.2	9.3
Combined Assault	5.3	4.1
Simple Assault	15	14.7
Robbery	2.8	2.1
Total Property Crime	188	172
Burglary	36	28
Larceny	144	139
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	5

Source: National Crime Victims Survey

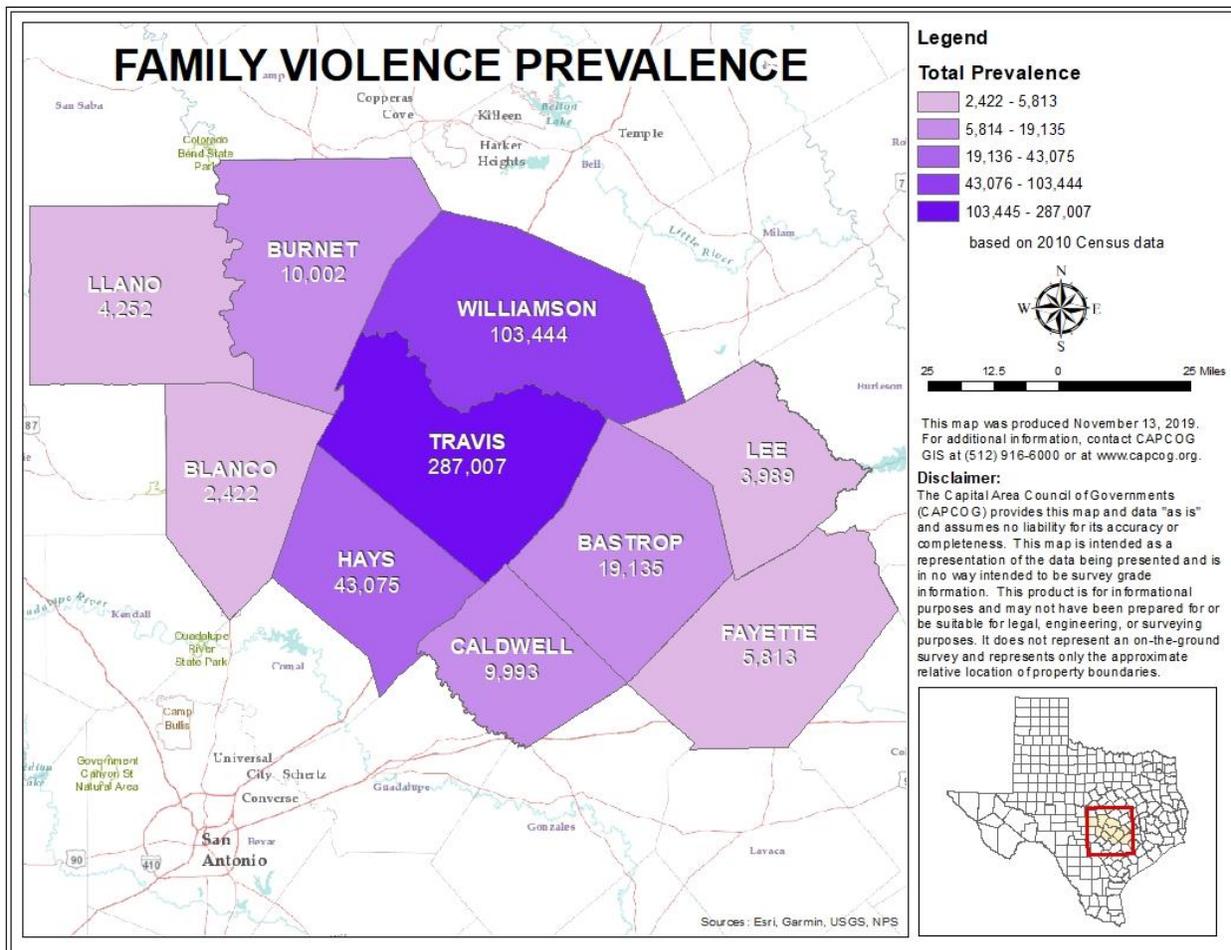
Table 2.10: Percent of Estimated Victimization Reported to Law Enforcement, 2010-2012

Type of Crime	Texas	Austin-Round Rock MSA
Combined Assault	68.7%	72.2%
Robbery	39.6%	36.2%
Total Property Crime	18.5%	20.3%
Burglary	23.3%	22.6%
Larceny	16.6%	19.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	30.8%	31.8%

Source: National Crime Victims Survey

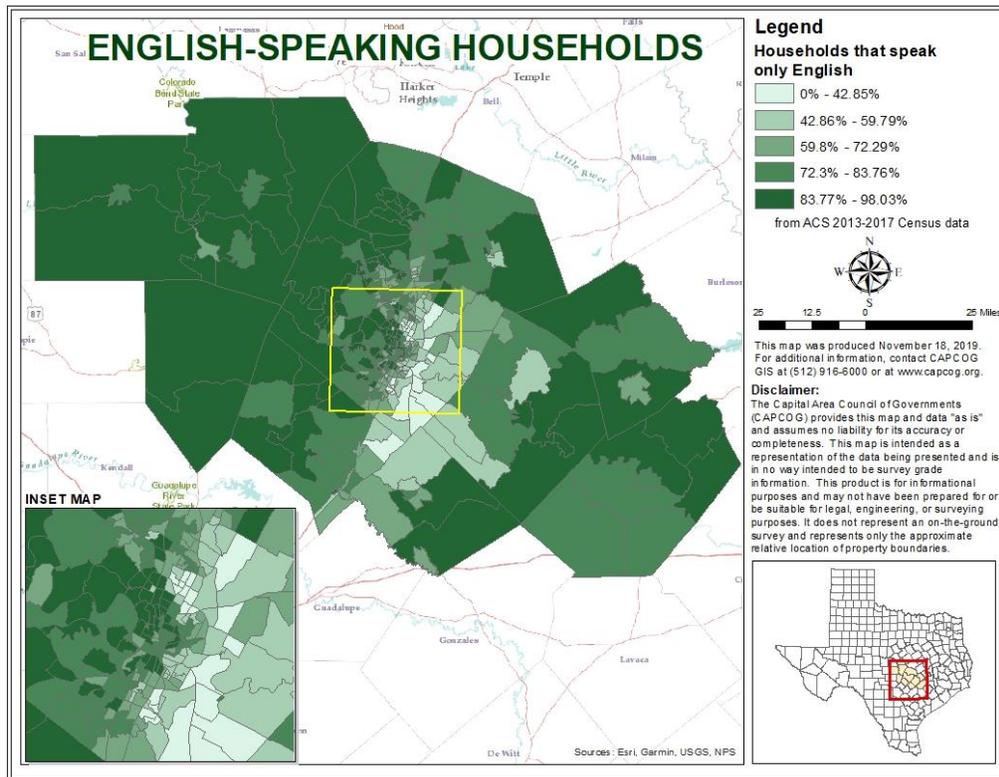
One useful tool in understanding the need for basic victim services in the region is the Texas Council on Family Violence State Plan, which contains a significant amount of information on victims of family violence and the available services for these victims. One interesting piece of information in the plan is prevalence estimations for each county in Texas based on 2010 census data and the statewide domestic violence prevalence study conducted by the University of Texas in 2011. This prevalence is included for each county in the CAPCOG region on the map in Figure 2.2 below. If you know the population for any of these counties, you will notice that the numbers given represent roughly a quarter of each county's population. Another finding of this study was that a third of females and a sixth of males were victims of domestic violence at some point in their life. Doing a little math, if a county was 50% female and 50% male, that would mean that a quarter of the population has experienced domestic violence.

Figure 2.2: Estimated Prevalence of Family Violence Survivors in the CAPCOG Region by County, 2010



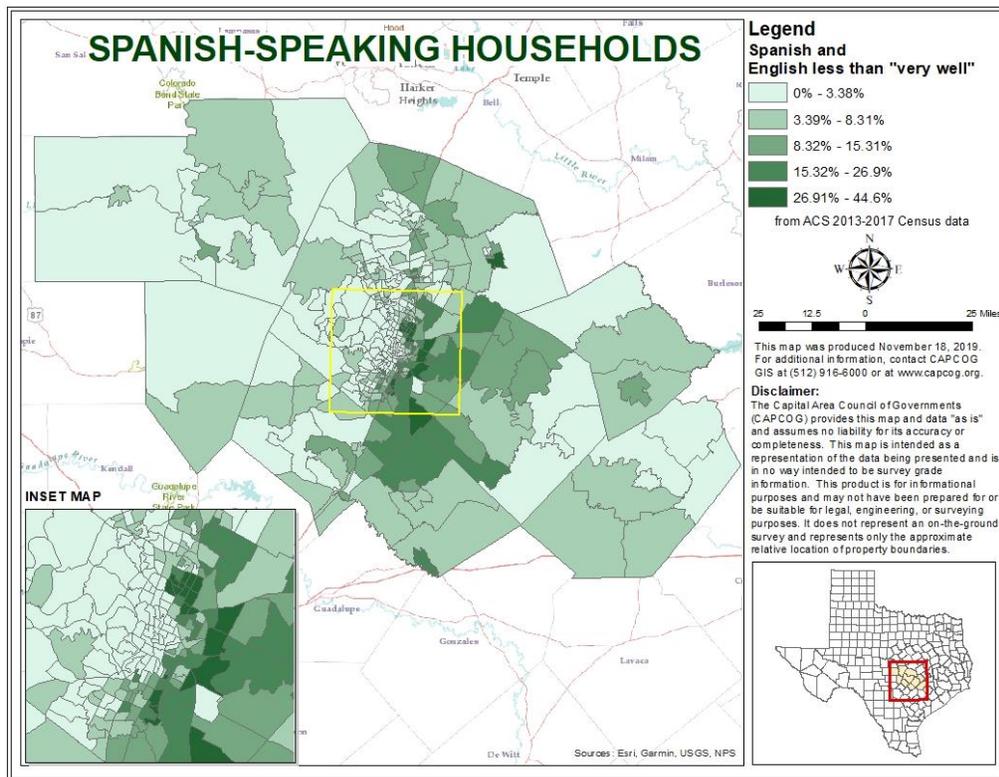
Source: Texas Council on Family Violence

Figure 2.3: Households that Speak Only English, 2013-2017



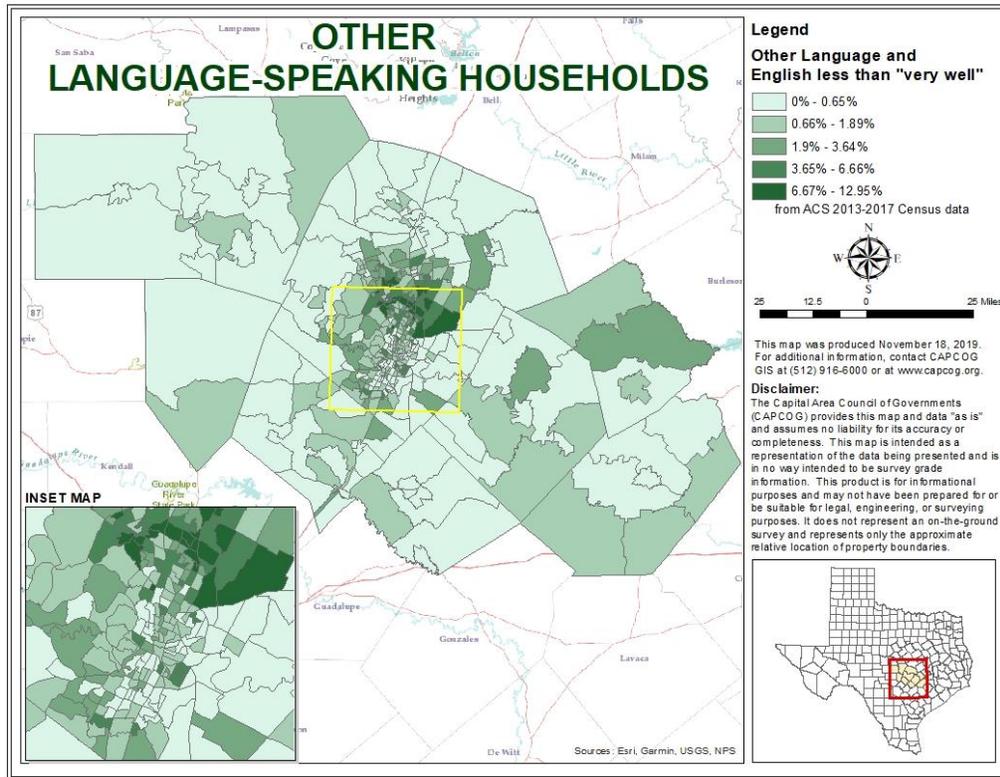
Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

Figure 2.4: Households that Speak Spanish that Speak English Less Than "Very well", 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

Figure 2.5: Households that Speak Languages Other Than English or Spanish that Speak English Less Than “Very well”, 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

The maps in Figures 2.3-5 depict what languages are spoken in households throughout the CAPCOG region. One thing to note before digging in and comparing these maps is that the color gradient used covers a different scale depending on the map, with Figure 2.4 (English Only) ranging from 0% to 98%, Figure 2.5 (Spanish) ranging from 0% to just over 45%, and Figure 3.6 (All Others) ranging from 0% to around 13%. In all 3 maps, the color gets darker as the concentration of households goes up.

Using the English-only map, we see that the eastern part of Travis County, southeastern Bastrop County, and northern Caldwell County is where the lowest concentration of English only households exist. These same areas are darker on the Spanish map, with most of them having between 15% and 45% Spanish-speaking households that do not speak English “very well”. In contrast, the darker areas on the Other Languages map are located in northern Travis County and southern Williamson County. These maps and the corresponding data tables can be used to better focus messaging in languages other than English and direct interpretation services to the areas where the population is most in need.

Resources

- [DFPS – Trauma Informed Care Training](#)
- [Texas Association Against Sexual Assault](#)
- [Texas Council on Family Violence](#)
- [National Sexual Violence SART Toolkit](#)
- [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)

- [Bureau of Justice Assistance National Training and Technical Assistance Center – Crime Prevention](#)

Staffing and Training

Having the personnel available to provide direct victim services is necessary to ensure services are available when people need them. It is important to have:

- Advocates
- Attorneys for civil cases
- Case managers
- Counselors
- Forensic interviewers
- Interpreters and translators
- Sexual assault nurse examiners
- Victim assistance responders within law enforcement agencies

A common issue that was noticed during conversations with victim service providers is the rate of turnover seen by these organizations. The amount of occupational stress placed on people providing these services is substantial, resulting from interacting with and providing support to people who are often in crisis. Turnover affects the way services are provided, and causes longer waits for service whenever organizations need to hire and train new employees. Information on things that cause the most stress to employees and practices that can reduce and help people cope with stress could help reduce turnover.

Training for direct service providers is always needed to keep up with advances in technology and changing best practices. This need is increased when there is staff turnover, which creates skills gaps that need to be filled to ensure the best service is provided to victims. Along with training direct service staff to provide services, there is also a need for training first responders and others that are likely to interact with victims on the best ways to identify and treat victims. Individuals that may interact with a victim include:

- Law enforcement
- Medical/behavioral health practitioners
- School personnel
- Youth service
- Prosecutors and their staff
- Judges

Training should provide professionals with the skills to have better interactions with all victims in the community, with a focus on making sure all victims feel comfortable with the interaction. Extra efforts are also needed for training to serve vulnerable and underserved populations.

Example Projects

Most applications for VOCA funding include funding for programmatic personnel that provide services to victims. The first examples listed below each year contains line items for the broadest spectrum of direct victim service personnel among last year's applications.

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 1366419 – Hays Caldwell Women’s Center, Safety and Healing for Victims of Abuse

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 1400520 – The SAFE Alliance, Comprehensive Service for Family and Sexual Violence Victims
- 2810607 – City of Cedar Park, Cedar Park Police Department Training Project

Data and Information

Table 2.11 shows information on the workforce that victim service providers draw from when staffing their programs. The table contains details including how many workers each county has, the number of people commuting to each county, and the location quotient for these professions. The location quotient is a measurement of how each county compares to the national concentration for these professions. In the CAPCOG region, all 10 counties have a location quotient below one, meaning that in the CAPCOG region these jobs make up a smaller percentage of jobs than in the country as a whole, Blanco, Fayette and Llano County having less than half the national concentration of counselors, social workers, and other community and social service specialists.

More data on ideal staffing levels of victim services providers and the need for services would be helpful to understand the needed personnel in victim services programs. Other information that would be helpful to understand the need for staff and training, as well as how this need is being addressed, would be median salaries for these types of professionals, and the educational requirements and number of people meeting those requirements.

An understanding of current staffing levels and of the training that is currently provided is valuable in assessing the need for additional training. The results of the survey of victim services providers mentioned in the outreach, education, and support services in the community section and client surveys conducted either by service providers or a governmental organization would help identify where staffing and training needs exist. An understanding of the type of education that victim service professionals have would help service providers and training professionals make decisions about what training is needed to provide the most comprehensive service to victims.

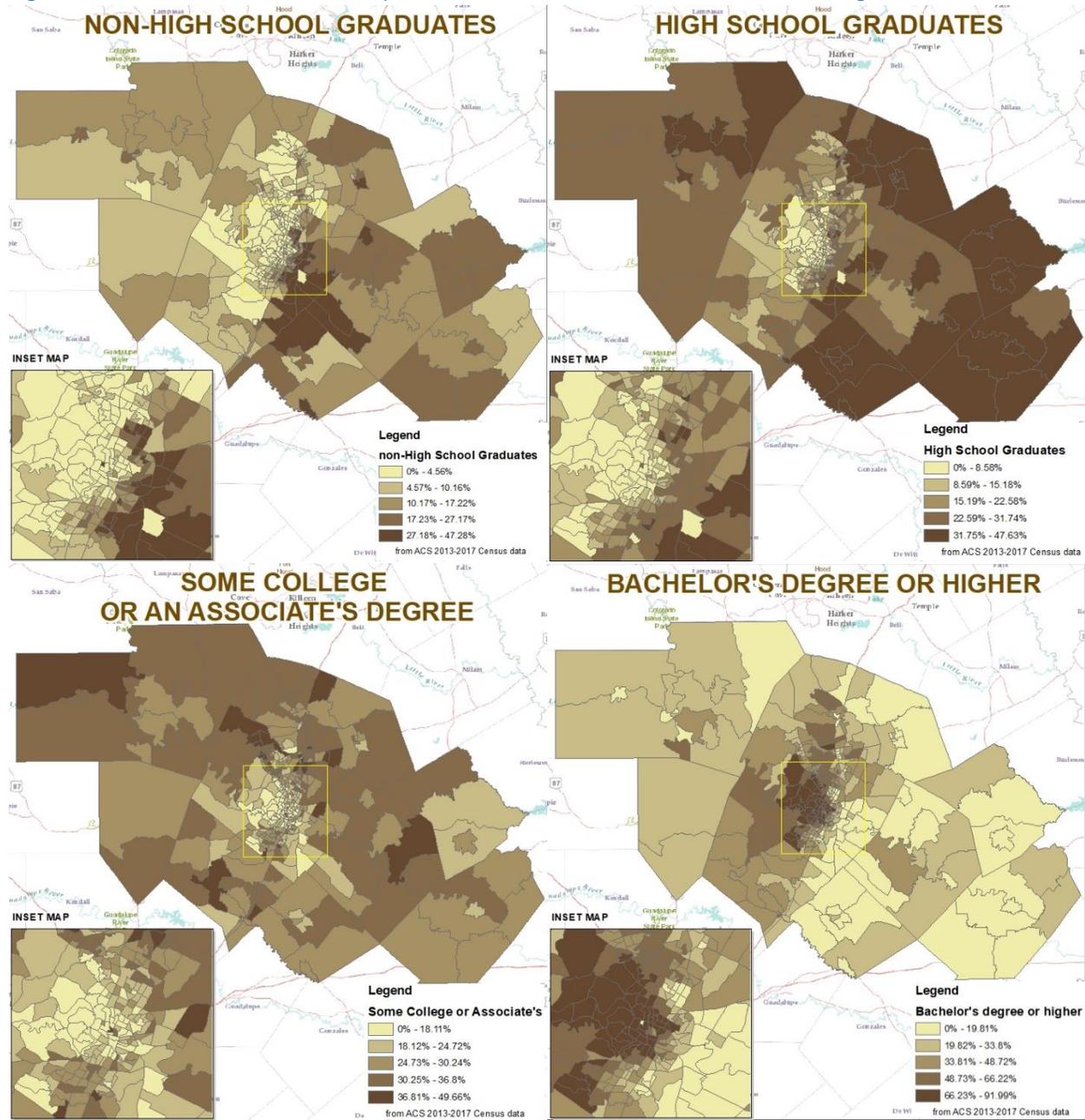
Table 2.11: Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists in the CAPCOG region, 2020

County	Jobs	Resident Workers	Net Commuters	Location Quotient	% Change in Jobs 2016 - 2020
Bastrop	235	425	-191	0.81	23%
Blanco	34	36	-1	0.63	40%
Burnet	233	267	-34	1.00	54%
Caldwell	111	217	-106	0.81	8%
Fayette	76	110	-35	0.53	7%
Hays	764	1,271	-507	0.68	9%
Lee	56	77	-22	0.46	-17%
Llano	32	96	-64	0.43	-1%
Travis	9,266	6,022	3,244	0.78	9%
Williamson	1,586	3,136	-1,550	0.57	19%
CAPCOG	12,392	11,657	735		11%

Source: EMSI

Figure 2.6 maps educational attainment in the CAPCOG region by census tract. This data, which is included in the databook (by zip code) created for applicants, is too broad to give a good picture of the educational attainment for victim services professionals specifically, but does provide the general makeup across the region. More specific data about the education level of victim service professionals would be valuable. One potential method might be to use employment codes for professions that provide direct victim services to help in tracking down census data on educational attainment for those professions. Even more valuable would be information on what types of degrees and certifications the professionals already have or are pursuing in order to further their ability to provide these services.

Figure 2.6: Educational Attainment by Census Tract for Residents in the CAPCOG Region, 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

Resources

- [Justice Solutions](#)
- [OVC HELP for Victim Service Providers Web Forum](#)
- [SANE-SART Resource Service](#)
- [OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center](#)

Communication, Collaboration, and Coordination

There needs to be a holistic view of who should be involved when developing and implementing programs to serve victims of crime. Collaboration across all agencies and organizations that work with victims can help ensure all victims are given access to services. Having service providers coordinate with law enforcement can help victims be identified and needed service providers be notified to ensure a continuum of service. Implementing collaboration agreements, whether they are formal or informal, allows professionals to know where they can direct victims to get them the services they need and ensures that other organizations will expect and know how to react when a victim is referred.

While collaboration and communication across organizations is beneficial, some of the information that victim service providers collect from victims can be sensitive and in some cases protected by law. For this reason, when developing relationships with other organizations, privacy needs to be given important consideration. There is a need to identify what information can and cannot be shared and then develop policies that ensure that only information that a victim wants and an organization is legally allowed to share gets shared.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3791701 – City of Lakeway, Lakeway Victim Services Project

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 4028001 – Hays County, Victim Assistance for the Family Justice Center

Data and Information

One thing that can greatly improve communication and collaboration is the use of the internet and virtual tools that make communication across distances much easier. Tools like SharePoint and Google Drive allow users to not only communicate but work collaboratively and share information. In a situation where privacy is a concern, tools exist that allow for more security when sharing information. An organization can also use video and other mediums to provide services to victims virtually while the provider and victim are in different locations. Having information on where a victim is likely to be able to receive services in this manner can be helpful when advertising these services, and allow service providers to focus physical resources in areas where virtual service is not viable.

Resources

- [OVC HELP for Victim Service Providers Web Forum](#)

Outreach, Education, and Support Services in the Community

In the CAPCOG region, there is a need to raise public awareness of services for victims while simultaneously helping them better understand how they can receive these services after becoming a victim of crime. One way to do this is through informational campaigns that include information about available services and ways to go about safely getting those services to prevent further victimization. In developing tools for use in these campaigns, organizations need to provide information that will reach and be understood by all potential victims in a community. This means the people developing and delivering these campaigns need to have a strong understanding of the community and how the different cultures living there may react when information is presented to them. A special focus needs to be paid to underserved populations and making sure they are aware of available services and are comfortable seeking those services when needed.

While ensuring victims are aware of how to get help after being victimized, educating individuals on preventing crime, especially violence, is also important and, if successful, can reduce the number of victims. Organizations can also have violence prevention educators work with schools and other organizations that youth participate in to integrate prevention education into their activities. By providing this education to youth, there is the hope that criminal behavior will be avoided and fewer people will be impacted by violence.

Education also needs to be provided to professionals that may come in contact with victims. Education should be provided to help these professionals identify victims and help victims with reporting and finding services to recover from victimization. This education should provide information that allows these professionals to understand the trauma that victims have experienced and what they need to do to make victims comfortable receiving needed services. Education is especially important for health care professionals that are likely to see victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in the aftermath of victimization. Healthcare and other professionals that can interact with victims confidentially in private are valuable to law enforcement and victim services providers when trying to identify victims and protect both individuals and the community from additional crime and violence.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3589102 – Interagency Support Council of Easter Williamson County, Rural School Based Mental Health Program
- 3600202 – Volunteer Legal Services of Central Texas, Pro Bono Legal Services for Victims / Survivors of Domestic Violence

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 2551008 – Asian Family Support Service of Austin, Asian Domestic & Sexual Violence Advocacy and Community Outreach Program
- 3645903 – Spirit Reins, Reining in Trauma

Data and Information

Client surveys can be an effective way to understand the impact of the services provided in the region. These surveys can help organizations understand what services their clients expect and need, any

difficulties that occurred while trying to access service, and the quality of the services they have used. Data on the number of calls for service, the number of people served, and how full shelters are can also help service providers to plan for the future. These types of surveys help service providers make decisions on what services to provide, what type of personnel to hire, and who to target with public education and awareness programs. The results of client surveys can also help an organization make decisions about the training their employees will receive.

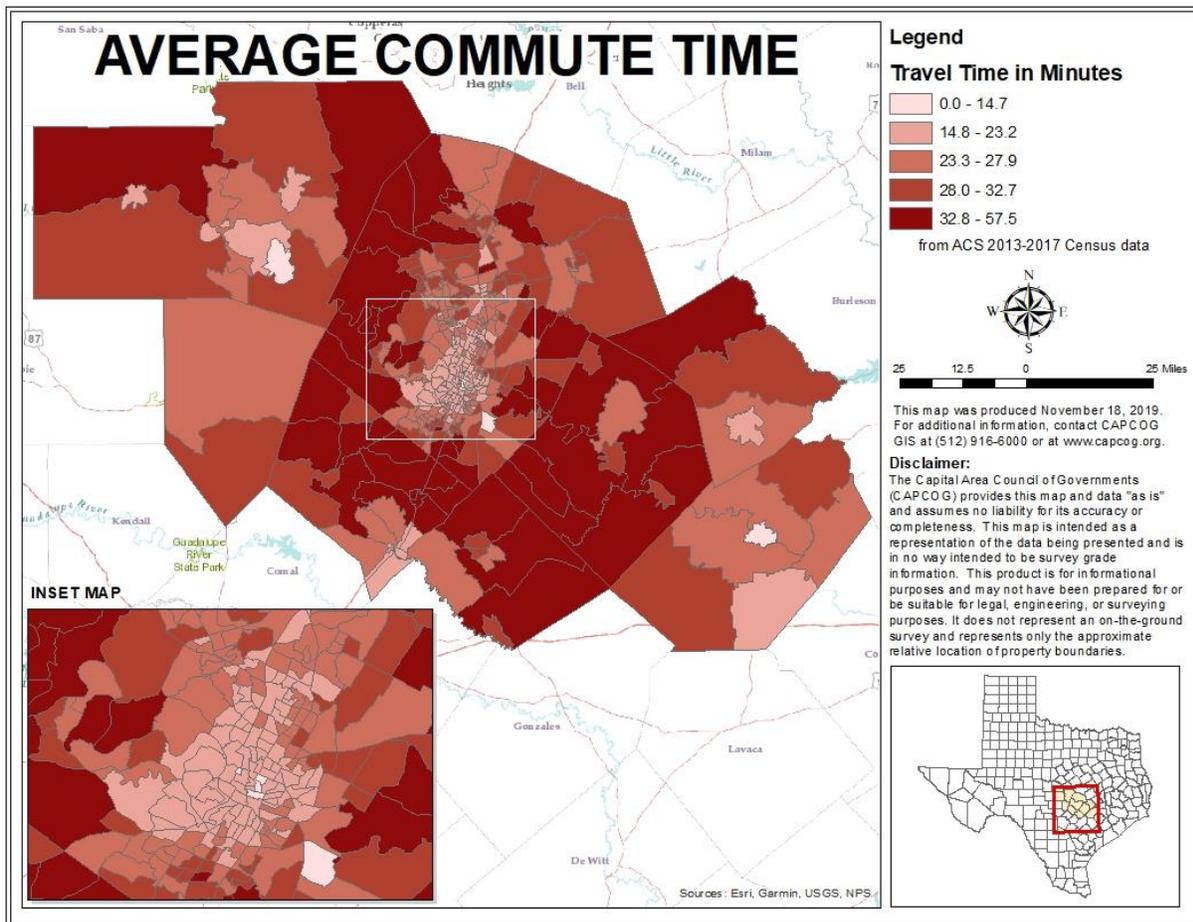
In October 2018, the Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division, surveyed victim service providers and allied professionals to:

1. Document the range of victim services available;
2. Determine any gaps in service provision; and
3. Ultimately inform program development and best practices.

The results of the survey have not been released to the public, but if made available could provide pertinent information to victim service providers on the topics listed above.

Transportation is a support service that is needed to expand services to victims and ensure that all people in the region have access. Figure 2.7 is a map by census tract of the time it takes for people to get to work. This map shows that travel time is longest for residents that live in rural areas, with residents of the tracts surrounding the city of Austin having the longest travel time to work. The longer travel times for residents of Bastrop County is also noticeable when looking at the map. Although the correlation between travel time to work and the travel time to service is unknown, it is safe to say that there is less business going on in these areas and therefore travel times to services are more likely to be longer. It is hard to say what would provide better information about where travel times to service are longest, or even if victims experiencing long travel times to services is where the biggest transportation needs exist. More data on why victims do not report crime and do not seek victim services would be useful to help us understand how to focus on using transportation and other support services to improve access to victims and other services.

Figure 2.7: Travel Time to Work for Residents in the CAPCOG Region by Census Tract, 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

Resources

- [Texas Council on Family Violence – Membership](#)
- [Capital Metro](#)
- [Capital Areas Rural Transportation System](#)
- [Drive a Senior](#)
- [Public Service Announcement Resource Center](#)
- [The National Center for Victims of Crime – Resource Directory for Victims with Disabilities](#)
- [OVC – Directory of Resources](#)
- [OVC – Library of Resources](#)

Resources and Access to Resources (Equipment and Technology)

Advances in technology have created improvements in providing immediate comprehensive victim services that are coordinated throughout the healing process. Advances in technology have created better tools to ensure victim safety, enforce protective orders, coordinate an individual’s care, convict offenders, and quickly respond to the needs of victims. The replacement of obsolete equipment and software can vastly improve the ability for organizations to serve victims, both by increasing the number of individuals that can be served as well as improving the quality of service received.

There are many areas where equipment and technological improvements can improve service to victims. These technological and equipment improvements may include:

- Shared databases
- Courtroom equipment
- Mobile technology for use in the field
- Video quality and policy
- Interpretation/translation with technology
- Safety devices

Along with equipment and technology, there is a need for space where services can be provided. Having space in more communities throughout the region will make services more accessible to victims that have transportation issues and are not located near current service providers. Additional space can also be used to provide more beds to serve victims in crisis, and allow them to get out of bad situations and start receiving comprehensive services that will aid their recovery.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 2903003 – Bastrop County Women’s Shelter, Comprehensive Victim Services

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3074904 – Austin Child Guidance Center, Bi-lingual Family Crime Victims’ Recovery Project
- 3599503 – City of Austin, APD Violence Against Women Investigative Project

Data and Information

Useful information for understanding the technological needs of victim service providers includes understanding the technological capabilities of the residents in the region. The American Community Survey offers useful data collected regarding household technology devices and internet accessibility. An understanding of this information can help us understand the feasibility of telemedicine/telecounseling that can be used to reach victims that cannot access physical facilities. Table 2.12 can be used to see the number and rate of households that have a computer and/or have broadband internet access by county. Looking at these through a more granular lens can give a better picture of what areas in each county are more likely to not have access to these technologies.

Client surveys are another way to help service providers understand what equipment and technology improvements would have the greatest impact on providing comprehensive services to all victims who are in need. This type of information can lead service providers to implement technologies that will have a real impact on service and allow more victims to realize the benefits of the services that are available.

Table 2.12: Households with a Computer and Broadband Internet Access by County, 2013-2017

County	Households	Households with a Computer	Percentage of Households with a Computer	Households with Broadband Internet Access	Percentage of Households with Broadband Internet Access
Bastrop	26,015	22,665	87.1%	19,967	76.8%
Blanco	4,230	3,721	88.0%	3,255	77.0%
Burnet	16,545	14,464	87.4%	11,805	71.4%
Caldwell	12,894	10,597	82.2%	7,791	60.4%
Fayette	9,298	6,884	74.0%	5,517	59.3%
Hays	68,045	63,157	92.8%	54,784	80.5%
Lee	6,118	5,098	83.3%	4,316	70.5%
Llano	8,681	7,334	84.5%	6,246	72%
Travis	447,561	416,666	93.1%	379,334	84.8%
Williamson	170,051	161,372	94.9%	152,569	89.7%
CAPCOG	769,438	711,958	92.5%	645,584	83.9%

Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

Resources

- [National Sexual Violence SART Toolkit](#)
- [OVC HELP for Victim Service Providers Web Forum](#)

2.3 Juvenile Justice System Improvements

The juvenile justice system in Texas serves children age 10 to 17 who have gotten in trouble with the law. There are many different services the system provides to encourage kids to not reoffend and help them on their way to becoming law-abiding citizens. Over the past three years, CAPCOG staff has talked with representatives of the juvenile justice system in counties in the CAPCOG region, non-profit organizations that provide services to at-risk youth, and the CAPCOG CJAC members with expertise in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Additionally, staff attended the National Forum on Criminal Justice, the Crimes Against Children Conference in Dallas, and the Texas Municipal Court Education Service Center’s Bail and Warrant Officers Conference, and collected information from the Texas Department of Public Safety, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Service, the United States Bureau of Justice Statistics, PSO/CJD, and the CAPCOG Regional Needs Survey. This section of the plan contains information on what was learned about the juvenile justice system and delinquency prevention during the planning process, and focuses on common issues, successful strategies, and relevant information and data that can help decision-makers understand the issues and identify what strategies are working.

Table 2.13 shows the results of three questions from the CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey, which asked respondents to identify the service with the most, second most and third most gaps in the juvenile justice system throughout the region. “Mental health programs” was selected as the service with the highest gap rating. “Family Stability” and “After School Services” were the services with second- and third-highest gap ratings, respectively, and were the services that were most often selected as having the most gaps in the juvenile justice system. Below Table 2.13 the plan will talk about the areas of need in the CAPCOG region and specific issues that arise in these areas.

Table 2.13: Gaps in the Juvenile Justice System, 2020

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Mental Health Services	27.59%	8	13.79%	4	0.00%	0	32
Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation	3.45%	1	13.79%	4	24.14%	7	18
Aftercare/Reentry	13.79%	4	6.90%	2	0.00%	0	16
Community-Based Programs and Services	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	3.45%	1	11
Counseling, Therapy or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	13.79%	4	11
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	6.90%	2	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	10
Delinquency Prevention	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	0.00%	0	10
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, and Emotional Skills	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	9
Job Training	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	9
School Programs	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	9

Table 2.13: Gaps in the Juvenile Justice System, 2020

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Casework, Non-licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	6.90%	2	0.00%	0	3.45%	1	7
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	0.00%	0	10.34%	3	3.45%	1	7
Truancy Prevention	3.45%	1	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	7
Disproportionate Minority Contact	3.45%	1	3.45%	1	3.45%	1	6
General Law Enforcement or Public Safety	3.45%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	3.45%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Diversion	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	6.90%	2	2
Instruction and Support for Employment or the Workforce	0.00%	0	3.45%	1	0.00%	0	2
Material or Curriculum Development	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.45%	1	1
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.45%	1	1
Equipment and Technology	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Juvenile Case Management	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Specialized Juvenile Offender Courts	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Research or Statistical Activities	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

Source: PY 2021 CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey

Access to Services (Focusing on Evidence-Based and Trauma-Informed Services)

In many cases, juveniles that are involved in the justice system have experienced some form of trauma. Providing trauma-informed care is especially important in the juvenile justice system, where addressing trauma can help get kids back on the right track. It is important for the juvenile justice system to correctly identify and treat the needs of each juvenile that interacts with the system. Ensuring services are available and specialized to reach non-English speakers, homeless, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender youth is a need in the region. The specific needs of these minority groups are not usually addressed by programs directed at all youth.

Juveniles that interact with the justice system are assessed by county juvenile justice programs to help them understand the juvenile needs during their involvement with the justice system. These assessments are used to identify mental health treatment needs, criminological needs, and substance use treatment needs. Mental health services for juveniles is an import tool for keeping kids out of the

justice system and correcting behavioral issues that are occurring. Mental health services that are needed to improve the juvenile justice system include:

- Psychiatric services
- Mental health officers
- Emergency psychiatric services
- Substance abuse treatment
- In-patient facilities
- Trust-based relational intervention
- Telemedicine
- Mentor programs
- Parent education and training
- Targeted case management

Successful reentry is the goal of all juvenile justice programs provided to juveniles in detention, with many starting to prepare juveniles for reentry as soon as they enter a juvenile justice facility. Whether a juvenile is in detention for three months or three years, some things can be done from the first day a juvenile is committed to a facility to promote successful reentry. An important part of reentry is making sure there is the proper support in place for juveniles to succeed. Once a juvenile has been involved with the justice system, preventing future involvement is the goal.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3816601 – Williamson County, Trauma Focused Equine-Assisted Therapy for Justice System Involved Youth
- 3361903 – Seedling Foundation, School-Based Mentoring for Children of Incarcerated Parents

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3771702 – Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Texas, One-to-One Mentoring Program for At-risk Youth
- 4027101 – Giddings ISD, School Based Mental Health Programs to Reduce Truancy and Juvenile Criminal Offenses

Data and Information

In table 2.14 we can see the number of youth participating in the three different delinquency prevention programs that the State funds and tracks participation in. Juveniles participating in these programs represent less than 1% of the juvenile population in the CAPCOG region.

Several different types of programs are funded by these three State programs. Through community-based organizations, the Community Youth Development (CYD) program funds mentoring, youth employment programs, career preparation, youth leadership development, and recreational activities. Services to At-Risk Youth (STAR) offers crisis intervention counseling, short-term emergency respite, and individual and family counseling, through community agencies, while the Statewide Youth Services Network (SYSN) provides community and evidence-based juvenile delinquency prevention programs.

These are the programs that are tracked and funded by the State, but there are also other programs in place that provide similar services funded by local governments and private entities.

To better understand how these programs are working, information on the rate that program participants are involved in the justice system after participation and completion would be valuable. Also, information on the types of programs that are being funded and the results of those types of programs would help one understand the types of things that are most valuable to preventing delinquent behavior and juvenile involvement in the justice system. Data on when youth are starting these programs and at what ages the biggest impact is seen would help with the implementation of more effective programs in the future.

Table 2.14: Delinquency Prevention Program Participation and Rate per 100,000 Children by County, 2019

County	Total Children in Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs	Delinquency Program Participation Rate per 100,000 Children	Program Participation - STAR (Service to At-Risk Youth)	Program Participation - CYD (Community Youth Development)	Program Participation - SYSN (Statewide Youth Services Network)
Bastrop	67	324.4	54	0	13
Blanco	38	1,799.2	38	0	0
Burnet	104	1,012.4	71	0	33
Caldwell	82	755.0	80	1	1
Fayette	54	946.9	36	0	18
Hays	503	984.2	466	6	31
Lee	13	310.5	13	0	0
Llano	31	994.5	26	0	5
Travis	1,932	680.4	586	1,135	211
Williamson	762	527.0	719	0	43
CAPCOG	3,586	668.4	2089	1,142	355

Source: [Department of Family and Protective Services](#)

Resources

- [OJJDP Model Programs Guide](#)
- [Juvenile Justice Information Exchange](#)
- [SAMHSA – Gains Center](#)

Staffing and Training

To implement successful juvenile justice programs, organizations need the right people. Juvenile justice personnel that is needed in the CAPCOG region include:

- Mental health officers
- Patrol/Security for facilities
- Mental health professionals in schools, hospitals, and shelters
- Parent education trainers
- Peer parents
- Officers

When hired and throughout their employment, there is a need for these professionals to receive training that allows them to keep up with the changing issues that impact the juvenile justice system. Training in trauma-informed practices can help professionals interact with youth and address the causes of risky behavior. Having staff that is well trained and adaptable is important when working in an environment where there is only a short window to make an impact before youth age out of the system.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3723001 – Boys & Girls Club of the Highland Lakes, Programs and Operations Stabilization

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3890702 – Blanco ISD, Truancy Officer Program
- 4058901 – University High School, UHS Truancy Prevention Program

Data and Information

Understanding the scope of juvenile crime can help us understand what staffing levels are needed to accurately staff many areas of the juvenile justice system. Table 2.15 provides further detail for specific categories of arrest for all arrests made in the CAPCOG region for juvenile offenders in 2018, which represents the most recent complete set of data collected via the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The arrest data provides information on arrests in 19 more categories than the seven index crimes for which incidences of crime are reported, with an additional 10 subcategories for drug arrests and three subcategories for gambling arrests. While the arrest data does not provide information on the number of incidents for each of these crime categories, it is nice to have this more detailed information on arrests in the region, since arrests for the seven index crimes make up only 23% of total juvenile arrests.

Table 2.15: Juveniles Arrested by Crime in the CAPCOG Region, 2018

Crime	# of Arrests
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter (Violent UCR Index Crime)	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	0
Rape (Violent UCR Index Crime)	24
Robbery (Violent UCR Index Crime)	63
Aggravated Assault (Violent UCR Index Crime)	272
Burglary-Breaking or Entering (Property UCR Index Crime)	143
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle) (Property UCR Index Crime)	457
Motor Vehicle Theft (Property UCR Index Crime)	130
Other Assaults	770
Arson	1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	5
Fraud	15
Embezzlement	5
Stolen Property (Buy, Receive, Possess)	0
Vandalism	111

Table 2.15: Juveniles Arrested by Crime in the CAPCOG Region, 2018

Crime	# of Arrests
Weapons (Carry/Possess, etc.)	34
Prostitution and Commercial Vice	0
Prostitution	0
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0
Purchasing Prostitution	0
Sex Offenses(Except Rape)	31
Drug Abuse Violations (Total)	783
<i>Drugs - Sale/Manufacture (Sub-total)</i>	<i>188</i>
<i>Drugs - Sale/Manufacture (Opium, Cocaine, Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Drugs - Sale/Manufacture (Marijuana)</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Drugs - Sale/Manufacture (Synthetic Narcotics)</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Drugs - Sale/Manufacture(Other Dangerous)</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Drugs – Possession (Sub-total)</i>	<i>595</i>
<i>Drugs – Possession (Opium, Cocaine, Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Drugs – Possession (Marijuana)</i>	<i>456</i>
<i>Drugs – Possession (Synthetic Narcotics)</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Drugs – Possession (Other Dangerous)</i>	<i>56</i>
Gambling (Total)	0
<i>Gambling - Bookmaking - Horse/Sports</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Gambling - Numbers and Lottery</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Gambling - All Other Gambling</i>	<i>0</i>
Offenses Against Family and Children	3
Driving Under the Influence	10
Liquor Laws	80
Drunkenness	4
Disorderly Conduct	51
Vagrancy	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	750
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	99
Runaway	0
Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts	0
Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude	0
Violent UCR Index Crimes	360
Property UCR Index Crimes	730
Non-UCR Index Crimes	2,752
Total Arrests	3,842

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Table 2.16 shows information on juvenile justice workers. This table includes the number of jobs existing in each county, where these workers live, the number of people commuting to each county, and the location quotient for these professions. In the CAPCOG region, all 10 counties have a location quotient below one, meaning that in the CAPCOG region, these jobs make up a lower concentration of total jobs than in the country as a whole. Travis County is the closest to having a concentration of juvenile justice jobs that is on par with the entire country, but it is still short of this concentration. Travis County is also notable because 500 more workers commute into Travis County to perform juvenile justice jobs than commute out of the 9 other counties in the CAPCOG region combined, meaning several juvenile justice professionals commute from outside the CAPCOG region to work as juvenile justice professionals.

Table 2.16: Juvenile Justice Personnel in the CAPCOG Region by County, 2020

County	2020 Jobs	2020 Resident Workers	2020 Net Commuters	2020 Location Quotient	2016 - 2020 % Change
Bastrop	279	633	-355	0.80	26%
Blanco	43	58	-15	0.66	27%
Burnet	199	331	-132	0.71	14%
Caldwell	155	339	-184	0.95	24%
Fayette	114	187	-73	0.66	9%
Hays	941	1,786	-845	0.69	19%
Lee	58	111	-53	0.40	-10%
Llano	54	139	-85	0.60	-10%
Travis	14,339	9,492	4,847	1.00	11%
Williamson	1,945	4,551	-2,605	0.58	28%
CAPCOG	18,127	17,627	500		13%

Source: EMSI

More data on the need for juvenile justice personnel is needed. Other information that would be helpful to understand both the need for staffing and how this need is being addressed would be median salaries for these types of professionals, as well as the educational requirements and number of people meeting those requirements.

Videos can be a great tool for providing uniform training to professionals and organizations that are located large distances apart. The video linked below was created by the Texas Attorney General’s office to provide a training tool that gives the viewer an understanding of what human trafficking is and is not. It brings attention to adults and children that are regularly exploited but are unlikely to self-identify as victims or seek help. The video walks the audience through actual cases prosecuted in Texas, identifies the tools of traffickers and how they are typically utilized to obtain and maintain victims, and equips viewers with an awareness of red flags and a reporting protocol.

Video 2.1: Be the One in the Fight Against Human Trafficking: watch the video at <https://vimeo.com/244718411>.



Source: Texas Attorney General's Office

Resources

- [OJJDP Model Programs Guide](#)
- [Juvenile Justice Information Exchange](#)
- [Office of the Governor's Child Sex Trafficking Team](#)
- [Texas Attorney General – Human Trafficking](#)

Outreach, Education, and Support Services in the Community

Research shows that the more involved with the justice system a juvenile gets, the more likely they are to reoffend. Thus in juvenile justice, the goal is to keep juveniles out of the system. This can only be done if the proper support structures are in place allowing youth who have made mistakes to learn and grow from those mistakes while in the community. It is often the case instead that these juveniles, who are seen as difficult because of delinquent behavior, are neglected by the community. This is unfortunate because what many of these kids need is support and engagement that can prevent them from being delinquent and ending up in detention.

Several things are done in the community that have an impact on children, and a focus needs to be placed on implementing programs showing evidence of reducing delinquency and preventing youth involvement within the justice system. Some areas where support in the community would benefit the juvenile population in the CAPCOG region include:

- Parent education and training
- Substance abuse peer support
- Prosocial recreational and leisure activities
- Drug treatment and prevention
- After school activities

- Peer mentoring
- Transportation assistance
- Support for family stability
- Children of incarcerated parents' programs

When providing support services to children in the community, it should be a goal to make services available to all children by considering and removing barriers to this support. One way to expand access and better serve youth is to provide services in the language parents and children normally speak. It is also important to consider children with disabilities and provide services that allow them to receive a level of support equal to the support other children receive.

One thing that was expressed across the board when talking to juvenile justice professionals was the need for a change in the home environment of many of the justice-involved youth. These professionals all shared stories of kids who excelled while living in a detention facility or on probation but went back to their delinquent behavior once they returned home and probation requirements were lifted. A solution to this issue should in some way involve programs to engage and educate parents by helping them understand the role they play in the success of their child.

Another way the juvenile justice system tries to help prevent future crimes by justice-involved youth is the development of educational and vocational training that teach these youth skills that are useful for productively participating in society. Developing programs that allow them to learn and grow in a manner that is more suitable for them can help prevent future involvement with the justice system. Working with local schools, colleges, and vocational programs can help develop programs that are beneficial to not only the youth enrolled but also the community. Job skills development, along with other life skills training, can give youth another option for controlling their home environment when they are out of the justice system. These skills provide them with the tools they need to live independently.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3361903 – Seedling Foundation, School-Based Mentoring for Children of Incarcerated Parents
- 3249903 – Kids In A New Groove, Mentoring Through Music
- 3737801 – Austin Bat Cave, Out of School-Time Programs

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3737802 – Austin Bat Cave, After-School Program
- 3887202 – Manor ISD, Truancy Prevention Program

Data and Information

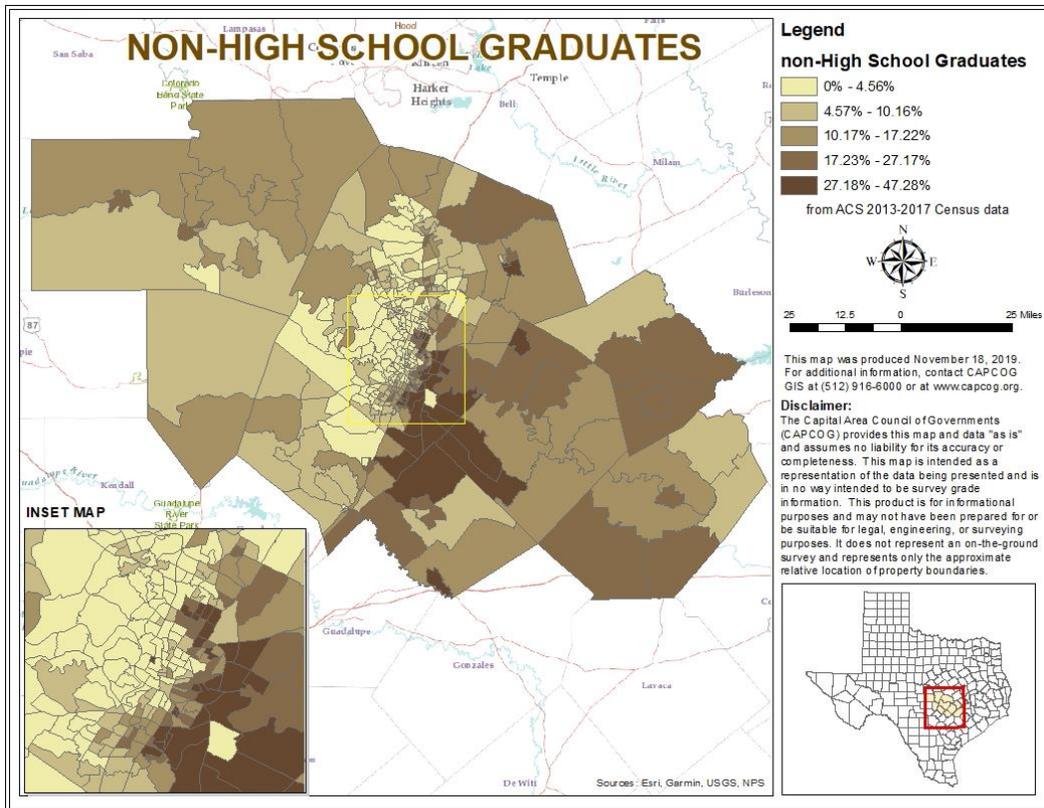
Data on youth participation in different programs is important to understanding things like what types of skills are most valuable when trying to keep youth from further involvement in the justice system. Other things that can be learned from collecting data on these programs include what methods of teaching work best with at-risk youth, and if there are methods that are working and can be put into practice in other communities. The most important part of collecting data on these programs would be

to identify the part of the programs that will keep juveniles from getting involved with the justice system later on in their life. Data on the home environment of justice-involved youth would be helpful identify common traits in the households of these youth. Programs could then be designed to affect the needed changes to allow youth an environment that helps them be successful and stay out of the justice system.

Mentoring is an example of community support that can provide at-risk youth support and guidance. A mentor gives a juvenile a non-authoritative adult to talk to about things that are happening in their life and get input on how to handle issues as they come up. Mentors give a juvenile someone they can trust and rely on to engage them positively, which allows the mentor to influence the child’s behavior positively and act as a role model. Mentoring programs are one type of delinquency prevention program that is funded, and in which participation is tracked, by the State.

Providing services in schools can help reach large portions of the juvenile population engaging at-risk youth in a place where they are likely to be more receptive to receiving service. These programs should have the goal of keeping kids out of the justice system and on track to being productive members of society. The map in Figure 2.8 shows areas where people who have not graduated high school live, with areas that are darker on the map having a higher concentration of people who have not graduated. An effort to understand why people did not graduate and what programs and supports would have helped them stay in school until they graduated would be valuable in understanding what services should be implemented to help at-risk students in schools. More information on the things that cause juveniles to be involved with the school disciplinary system and the justice system would help applicants decide on the programs they need to implement in schools.

Figure 2.8: Non-high School Graduation Rate by Census Tract in the CAPCOG Region, 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

Table 2.17 below provides information on the number of confirmed child abuse cases in each county in the CAPCOG region in 2018. This information is valuable to understanding the needs of juveniles involved in the justice system. Knowing how many juveniles have experienced trauma in the form of child abuse can help dictate staffing levels and the type of treatment that juvenile services departments provide. By understanding the level of trauma that youth have experienced before becoming involved in the justice system, professionals providing trauma-informed care can tailor services that work best for the specific types and levels of trauma. Services are offered to juveniles based on risk and need. Most of the time juveniles are placed on probation and receive the services they need while living in the community, but there are still some that require detention to ensure safety.

More information on vulnerable populations would be useful for understanding their needs in the CAPCOG region, giving the ability to target specific areas where these populations tend to concentrate or to provide messages to these populations in a way they can understand with actions they can take. In some areas of the region, over 20% of the households speak a language other than English. Presenting information to juveniles in the language they speak at home can be valuable. Using the maps in the Access to Services part of the Direct Victim Services section (Figures 2.3-5), one can see where these areas are. This information is also included in a data book by zip code for potential applicants that want to use this data to support their project. Understanding where these vulnerable and unique populations live can also help with organization-provided, targeted information delivery that will reach the population that would benefit from services. Tailoring messages and services to the population that needs service is needed to improve access and get the results expected from services to these vulnerable groups of young people.

Table 2.17: Child Abuse Investigations and Confirmed Victimizations by County, 2019

County	Child Population	Total CPS Completed Investigations	Per 100,000 Children	All Confirmed Victims	Per 100,000 Children	Child Abuse Fatalities
Bastrop	20,654	637	3,084.1	286	1,384.7	0
Blanco	2,112	40	1,893.9	14	662.9	0
Burnet	10,273	325	3,163.6	210	2,044.2	0
Caldwell	10,861	382	3,517.2	167	1,537.6	0
Fayette	5,703	123	2,156.8	38	666.3	0
Hays	51,105	1,088	2,129.0	461	902.1	0
Lee	4,187	105	2,507.8	37	883.7	0
Llano	3,117	141	4,523.6	70	2,245.7	0
Travis	283,941	5,651	1,990.2	2,310	813.5	4
Williamson	144,585	2,325	1,608.1	693	479.3	3
CAPCOG	536,538	10,817	2,016.1	4,286	798.8	7

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

Resources

- [OJJDP Model Programs Guide](#)
- [Juvenile Justice Information Exchange](#)

Resources and Access to Resources (Equipment and Technology)

A major issue for justice-involved youth, especially in a rural setting, is access to services. In a lot of communities, service providers are dozens of miles apart, which makes it difficult to get to appointments when a juvenile is not yet licensed to drive, there is no one to drive them and there is no public transportation. Technology can provide a solution by allowing services to be provided virtually over the internet, although there are still some barriers and technological requirements that need to be met to successfully implement services in this manner. Providing services close to schools can allow juveniles access to service before, after, or if necessary during school. Understanding how juveniles can get to the services they need is an important part of providing the proper support for juveniles to be successful in the community after justice involvement.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3771701 – Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Texas, One-to-One Mentoring Program for At-risk Youth

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3723002 – Boys & Girls Club of the Highland Lakes, Programs and Operations Stabilization

Data and Information

Understanding the scope of a juvenile crime can help us understand what resources are needed to appropriately serve many areas of the juvenile justice system. Table 2.15 provides further detail for specific categories of arrest for all arrests made in the CAPCOG region for juvenile offenders in 2016. The arrest data provides information on arrests in 19 more categories than the seven index crimes for which incidences of crime are reported, with an additional 10 subcategories for drug arrests and three subcategories for gambling arrests. While the arrest data does not provide information on the number of incidents for each of these crime categories, it is nice to have this more detailed information on arrests in the region, since arrests for the seven index crimes makes up only 23% of total juvenile arrests in the region. Having this information over time can allow decision-makers to understand the resources needed to effectively address and interact with justice-involved and at-risk youth.

Resources

- [OJJDP Model Programs Guide](#)
- [Juvenile Justice Information Exchange](#)

2.4 Mental Health / Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention

Mental health and substance abuse treatment play a vital role in the criminal justice system, with the majority of individuals involved in the justice system having substance use issues, and around a third having a mental health condition that needs treatment; individuals often have a dual diagnosis. In data provided by one of the local mental health authorities in the CAPCOG region for the first half of 2017, almost 60% of the people they provided mental health services to in jails had a diagnosable substance use disorder as well. For this section of the plan, CAPCOG staff has spent the last two years talking with representatives of the three local mental health authorities that serve the CAPCOG region, mental health officers and crisis intervention team members from five counties in the CAPCOG region, and the CAPCOG CJAC members with expertise in mental health treatment. Additionally, staff attended the National Forum on Criminal Justice, the Crimes Against Children Conference in Dallas, the Texas Municipal Court Education Service Center’s Bail and Warrant Officers Conference, and the Center for Victim Research Virtual Institute. Additionally, staff collected information from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration, the Texas Department of State Health Services, PSO/CJD, and the CAPCOG Regional Criminal Justice Needs Survey. This section of the plan contains information on what was learned about mental health and substance abuse treatment during the planning process and focuses on common issues, successful strategies, and information and data that can help decision-makers understand the issues and identify what strategies are working.

Table 2.18 shows the results of three questions from the CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey, which asked respondents to identify and compare gaps in mental health and substance abuse treatment throughout the region. “Housing Needs for People with Mental Illness” was the service identified as most often having the most gaps in service and the service with the highest gap rating. “Counseling/Therapy” had the second-highest gap rating, and “Trauma-Informed Treatment” was third. Below Table 2.18 the plan will talk about specific needs and issues that face the CAPCOG region.

Table 2.18: Gaps in Mental Health / Substance Abuse Treatment, 2020

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Responses		Responses		Responses		
Behavioral Health	42.31%	11	7.69%	2	3.85%	1	38
Counseling or Therapy for Substance Abuse	11.54%	3	15.38%	4	7.69%	2	19
Crisis Services	7.69%	2	19.23%	5	11.54%	3	19
Professional Therapy and Counseling	11.54%	3	7.69%	2	7.69%	2	15
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	3.85%	1	15.38%	4	11.54%	3	14
Shelter	11.54%	3	0.00%	0	11.54%	3	12
Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation	0.00%	0	15.38%	4	0.00%	0	8
Community-Based Programs and Services	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	7.69%	2	7
Reentry	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	7.69%	2	7
Other (please specify)	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	6
Diversion	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	7.69%	2	2

Table 2.18: Gaps in Mental Health / Substance Abuse Treatment, 2020

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Responses		Responses		Responses		
Peer Support Groups	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	7.69%	2	2
Trauma Informed Treatment	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	0.00%	0	2
Treatment Facilities in Correctional Facilities	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	0.00%	0	2
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	1
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	1
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	1
Crime Prevention	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Equipment and Technology	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Legal Advocacy/Assistance	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Material or Curriculum Development	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

Source: PY 2021 CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey

Access to Services (Focusing on Evidence-Based and Trauma-Informed Services)

There is a need for services that support the recovery from trauma and substance abuse that can help return an individual to a stable, productive life. Services that support treatment and recovery from substance abuse and trauma include:

- Treatment and recovery from substance abuse and trauma
- Diversion programs
- Assessments in jails
- Caseworkers in jails
- Gap analysis
- Map of need to services
- Crisis respite centers
- Individualized long-term case management and support
- Early intervention programs
- Transportation
- Telemedicine
- Life skills training

The normal deterrence of the penalty of the law does not always work for people with behavioral health needs, especially when an individual is experiencing a crisis. For this reason, crisis intervention teams see a lot of the same people repeatedly. An officer that is a part of one of these teams in the region estimated that three out of every five calls is in response to someone they had responded to in the past.

The criminal justice system is not intended to provide mental health treatment and consequently, many people with mental illness are repeatedly arrested and processed through the criminal justice system without ever receiving treatment for their illness.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3852301 – University High School, Graduating Sober Teens
- 3589102 – Interagency Support Council of Eastern Williamson County, Rural School-Based Mental Health Program

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3329703 – Austin ISD, Healing Victims Through School-Based Mental Health Centers

Data and Information

One common model for the identification and treatment of mental health and substance use problems is the Sequential Intercept Model, which contains five or six intercepts where problems can be identified and treated. These intercepts are listed below:

- Intercept 0: Community health
- Intercept 1: Law enforcement/911 emergency services
- Intercept 2: Initial detention/court hearing
- Intercept 3: Jail and courts
- Intercept 4: Reentry
- Intercept 5: Community corrections

Intercept 0 is a somewhat new addition to the model; it focuses on addressing issues before involvement with the justice system. Need can be identified at any intercept, and treatment can be provided at any point, but higher cost is associated with treatment at later intercepts. So, identifying and providing treatment to individuals with need early is beneficial.

Data on the impact of different diversion programs would be useful for helping people understand what is working and what programs can be implemented at the different intercepts on the Sequential Intercept Model. The re-arrest rate of individuals that are diverted is probably the most useful indicator for understanding how a diversion program is working. It would also be useful to know the arrest rates for different behavioral health issues, and what happens to individuals with similar issues that are not diverted.

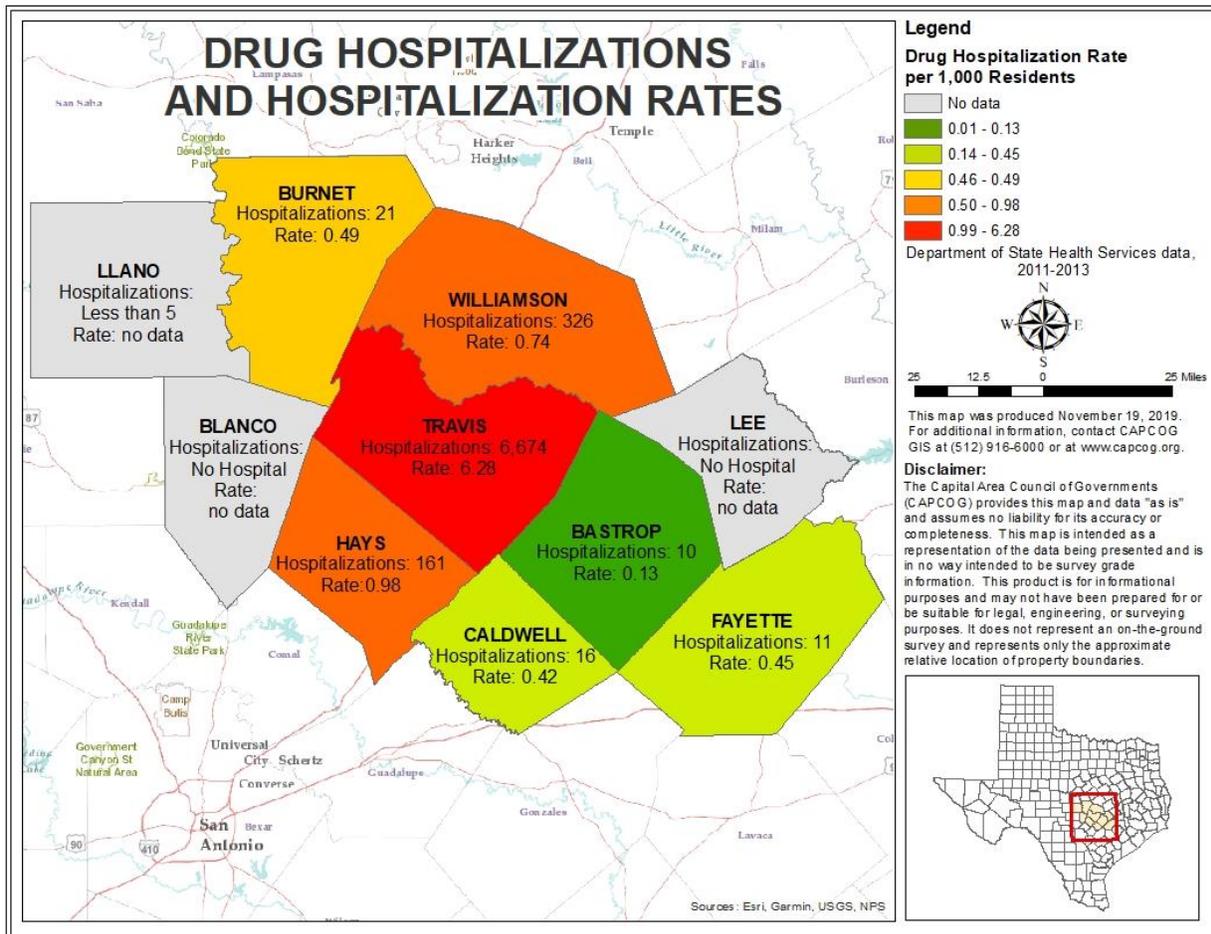
A good resource for the identification of treatment needs for substance abuse in the CAPCOG region is Bluebonnet Trails Community Services, which is the state-funded OSAR – Outreach, Screening, Assessment, and Referral Center. They receive state funding to provide assessments and refer people for treatment based on their needs. Before a person can be treated for a substance use disorder, an assessment is done to identify the needs of the person who is seeking treatment. This can be done with a drug screening to identify what substances the person is using, but should also include a more in-depth look at the person's medical and drug use history. There are many things that Bluebonnet Trails looks at before referring people for treatment, including age, prevalence, early intervention (how long

they have been using), prevention, housing, transportation, employment, and schooling. All of these things are factors in what type of treatment a person should receive in order to have a successful outcome. In the CAPCOG region, the SBRIT method is used by organizations to identify the treatment needs of a person with a substance use disorder. In this process there are three steps:

- Screening – assessment of an individual using standardized screening tools
- Brief Intervention – a short conversation, providing feedback and advice
- Referral to Treatment – provide a referral to brief therapy or additional treatment for individuals whose screening indicates a need for additional treatment

Treatment for substance use typically lasts between six months and two years, costing at the low end \$5,000. Experts in the field are starting to believe that in cases of moderate and severe addiction this level of treatment is not enough, suggesting that people with this level of addiction need recovery supports in place for five years, while many former addicts treat their addiction as a condition that has to be managed for the rest of their life. Data suggests that detox alone is not a successful treatment for addiction. Even though a person has removed the addicting substance from their body, they are still drawn towards use and often relapse without a support system that helps them. For individuals that need long term treatment, case management is needed to outline the path to recovery and keep the person in recovery on track.

Figure 2.9: Map of Drug Hospitalizations and Rate per 100,000 Residents by County, 2011-2013



Source: Department of State Health Services

Figure 2.9 shows the number of drug hospitalization and the rate of drug hospitalizations per 100,000 residents for 2011-2013. These numbers are based on ICD-10 codes for inpatient hospitalizations at the specific hospital. So, they represent the number of inpatient hospitalizations for drugs at the hospitals in each county in the CAPCOG region. Two of the counties in the CAPCOG region do not have reporting hospitals (Blanco and Lee) and Llano County had less than five drug hospitalizations, so no hospitalization rate is available for those counties. When looking at the map, Travis County jumps out with a drug hospitalization rate around 10 times the rates of the other counties in the region. The reasoning for the greater rate in Travis County is the level of service availability in comparison to hospitals in other counties in the CAPCOG region. Many of the surrounding counties send individuals seeking drug detoxification and other inpatient services to hospitals in Travis County for those services.

More specific data on what services were provided during the hospitalization would help interested parties understand exactly why a person was hospitalized for drugs. It would also be useful to have information on the locations from which people were brought to the hospital. As mentioned above, the information in Figure 2.9 is based on the location of the hospital where treatment was received and not the location where the person overdosed or otherwise realized they needed to be hospitalized because of drug use.

Prevention of drug use is the least intensive, most cost-effective tool for treating substance use problems because it addresses the issue before treatment is needed. Education and awareness about drug use need to start young; data shows that 90% of addiction starts in adolescence. More data on drug use and other habits of individuals with substance use disorders can help one understand when it is best to start educating youth on addiction and the dangers of drugs. Knowing who to target and when to implement prevention and responsible use education programs can reduce the need for treatment and allow professionals to focus on a smaller population needing service.

Resources

- [SAMHSA – Gains Center](#)
- [Travis County’s Mental Health Public Defender](#)
- [SAMHSA – Homelessness Programs](#)
- [SAMHSA – Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center](#)

Staffing and Training

Because of a lack of treatment availability, the criminal justice system has had to shoulder a load when it comes to serving people with mental illness and addiction or dependence on drugs, especially those in need of supervision. This has led to many jails being used as de facto mental health hospitals and treatment facilities. The Harris County Jail in some circles is referred to as the largest mental health hospital in the state of Texas, and on many days has treated more psychiatric patients than all of the state-run mental hospitals combined. This issue has caused a push to train peace officers and jailers on how to interact with a person experiencing a mental health crisis.

Personnel that facilitate interagency interactions are needed in the organizations that interact with and provide services to people with mental health and substance use needs. These professionals need to understand the community in order to deliver services that respect the different cultural and language

needs in the community. Mental health and substance abuse treatment professionals that are willing to provide service in jails and other locations where people with mental health and substance abuse treatment needs typically live are needed.

In conversations with peace officers and mental health professionals in the region, one thing that came up often was the need to have more officers trained in crisis intervention and addressing mental health issues. The training includes teaching officers how to identify a mental health crisis, as well as how to react to prevent harm to the public, the officers on the scene, and the person in crisis. In the last few years, police academies in the region have started providing training on mental health in their basic peace officer courses. There is an additional 40 hours of training for crisis intervention available after a person becomes a licensed peace officer. The additional training is meant to give officers the tools to deal with individuals who are experiencing a mental health crisis. Many officers who receive the 40-hour crisis intervention training do so to become a mental health officer in smaller jurisdictions or part of a crisis intervention team in bigger jurisdictions. These officers are responsible for responding to emergencies where a mental health crisis is suspected.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3825001 – Hays County, Hays County Mental Health Crisis Intervention

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 4027101 – Giddings ISD, School Based Mental Health Programs to Reduce Truancy and Juvenile Criminal Offenses

Data and Information

Table 2.19 contains survey estimates about self-reported poor mental health days in the CAPCOG region. While every single poor mental health day does not result in a crisis, a poor mental health day or string of poor mental health days can lead to a crisis. Knowing how the population deals with poor mental health days, and what options there are to prevent people experiencing poor mental health days from ending up in jail is valuable to ensuring the best care is provided to these individuals. A directory of respite centers and other locations where people in or near crisis can get help would be a valuable step towards keeping people with mental illness out of jail and would help better show the need for more beds for respite.

As has been discussed, understanding the scope of those needing mental health services and what services are needed can help identify what is needed to properly provide mental health and substance abuse treatment. This includes what personnel are needed to provide the services required by those with a need for treatment.

Table 2.20 contains information on mental health jobs and workers in the CAPCOG region. This includes the percent change in these jobs from 2016 to 2020, with Fayette and Lee Counties as the only counties that experienced a decrease in these types of jobs. Along with identifying the supply and demand for treatment, an evaluation of different treatment methods and data on what types of professionals can most effectively provide the best treatment is valuable to improving the outcomes of treatment and keeping people with behavioral health treatment needs out of the justice system.

Table 2.19: Self-Reported Poor Mental Health Days in the Last 30 Days in the CAPCOG Region and Local Mental Health Authority Service Areas, 2011-2016

	CAPCOG		Bluebonnet Trails Community Services (Bastrop, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Lee, Williamson Counties)		Integral Care (Travis County)		Hill Country MHDD Centers (Blanco, Hays, Llano Counties)	
	Average	Percent with 5+	Average	Percent with 5+	Average	Percent with 5+	Average	Percent with 5+
Entire Adult Population	3.48	17.92%	3.17	16.96%	3.67	18.84%	3.39	16.17%
18-24	4.42	26.65%	3.62	24.88%	4.91	28.04%	4.01	24.66%
Less than High School	5.18	20.21%	6.67	22.46%	4.27	19.42%	5.39	17.42%
Unemployed	4.30	20.29%	3.29	17.85%	4.87	21.58%	4.72	21.81%
Unable to Afford Healthcare	7.21	34.89%	6.64	34.73%	7.66	36.28%	6.56	27.46%
< \$25,000	5.42	25.50%	4.80	24.75%	5.81	26.24%	4.88	23.26%

Source: Department of State Health Services

Table 2.20: Mental Health Professionals in the CAPCOG Region by County, 2020

County Name	2020 Jobs	2020 Resident Workers	2020 Net Commuters	2020 Location Quotient	% Change 2016 - 2020
Bastrop	105	167	-62	1.15	93%
Blanco	<10	11	N/A	0.53	N/A
Burnet	76	94	-18	1.03	14%
Caldwell	48	82	-34	1.13	14%
Fayette	27	36	-9	0.61	-28%
Hays	296	463	-167	0.83	29%
Lee	16	25	-9	0.42	-62%
Llano	<10	32	N/A	0.40	N/A
Travis	3,710	2,382	1,328	0.99	14%
Williamson	809	1,301	-492	0.92	53%
CAPCOG	5,087	4,594	536		19%

Source: EMSI

Data on the impact of having officers with mental health and crisis intervention training is rather sparse. There is a lot of information that can be collected about the actions and impact of officers with this training. Data on the treatment received by individuals who interact with officers with this training would make it easier to see the effectiveness of the training. It would also be interesting to see

information on how many people were diverted by officers with this training, especially in comparison to officers without mental health or crisis intervention training.

Resources

- [SAMHSA – Gains Center](#)
- [SAMHSA – Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center](#)

Outreach, Education, and Support Services in the Community

Diverting individuals with mental health and substance abuse service need from the criminal justice system is something that experts believe helps both the criminal justice system and the health of the offender. Diversion occurs when an individual commits a crime, but instead of processing the individual through the criminal justice system in the typical fashion, the individual is instead assessed for behavioral health needs and then provided with needed treatment.

There is a need to provide legal defense for indigent individuals with behavioral health needs. Attorneys for these individuals should receive specialized training to provide a responsible defense for these individuals, with a focus on getting psychiatric and other services that are needed to stabilize the individual and keep them out of the justice system.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3825001 – Hays County, Hays County Mental Health Crisis Intervention

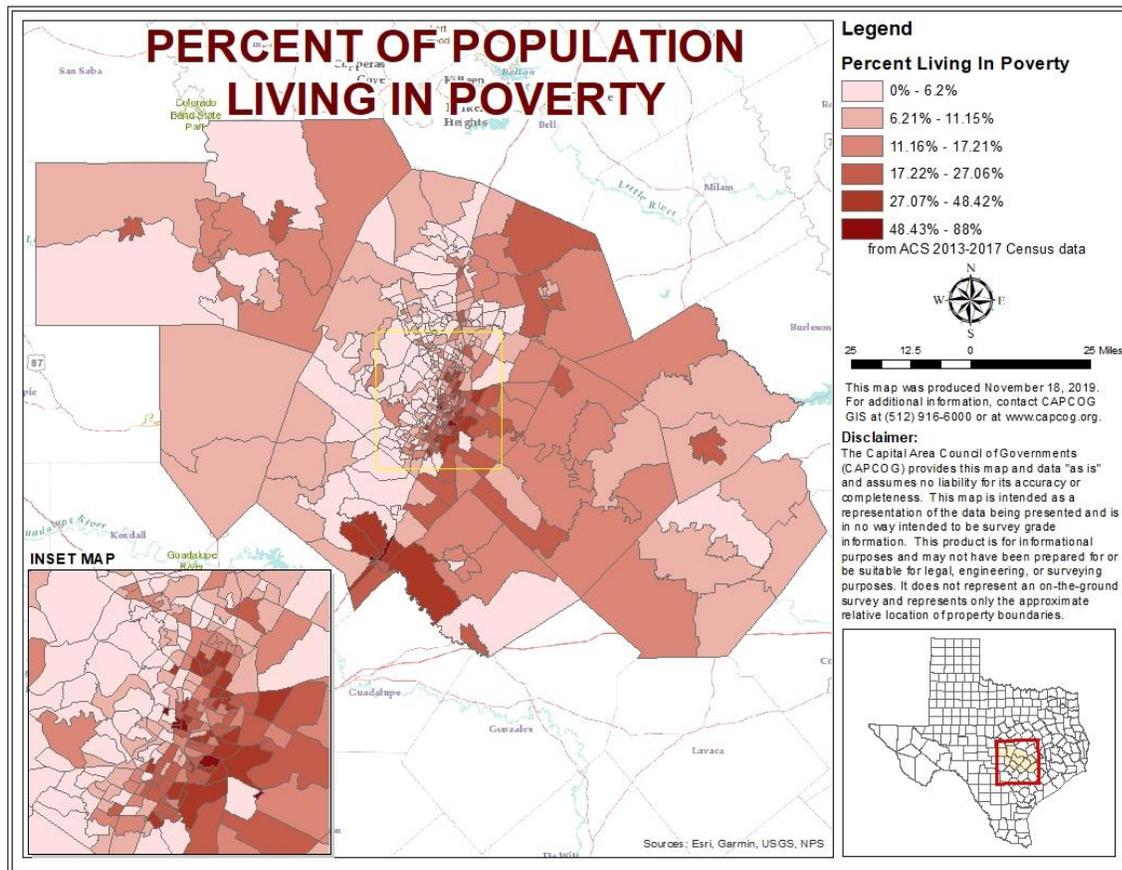
Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 4039301 – Hays County, Volunteer Veterans at Schools

Data and Information

Understanding the scope of the indigent population that have mental health and substance use treatment needs would help in figuring out what is needed to address the issue and provide support during their interaction with the justice system. Figure 2.10 shows the percentage of the population living at or below the poverty line in the CAPCOG region. This information can be helpful to organizations looking to help the indigent. They can use this information to identify where their services are most needed. Identifying the mental health and substance abuse treatment needs of this population, and more specifically, those that are involved with the justice system, would allow for organizations to have proper legal resources available to divert these individuals, often frequent users of the justice system, to services that can address their disease and get them the help needed to avoid future justice involvement.

Figure 2.10: Percent of Population in Poverty, 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

One example of diversion that has been put into practice are mobile crisis outreach teams (MCOT), these are teams of mental health professionals that go out in response to individuals in a mental health crisis. Referring a person in crisis to an MCOT saves law enforcement resources, allowing them to respond to other issues that need their attention. MCOTs are mental health professionals with the resources and training to help get a person from crisis back to a place where they can function within the constraints of society. MCOTs in Travis County have a 99% diversion rate for individuals in crisis that have been referred by law enforcement. Diversion is becoming more common over time, but there are still cases where diversion is not possible because of the threat a person poses to public safety. In some cases, the law requires an arrest be made even if diversion is thought to be a better option.

Resources

- [SAMHSA – Gains Center](#)
- [SAMHSA – Homelessness Programs](#)
- [Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#)
- [SAMHSA – Veteran’s Crisis Line](#)

Resources and Access to Resources (Equipment and Technology)

In the CAPCOG region, there is a need for facilities to take individuals while they are in crisis. Respite centers offer a more appropriate setting than jails for people during a crisis who need specialized

services to stabilize. More beds to address these crises mean programs to divert individuals in crisis from jail can be used more often and provide better service to people with behavioral health needs. Diverting these individuals from the criminal justice system is something that experts believe helps both the criminal justice system and the health of the offender.

Housing for people with mental health needs is a need in the CAPCOG region. Many people experiencing homelessness are suffering from mental illness and/or substance abuse. Housing for these individuals can help them stabilize and reduce the stress that may exacerbate their illness. Many of these individuals need long term assistance to ensure they do not return to being homeless. Services should include addressing the transition from an institution to a private residence and ensure housing is affordable and available where individuals with behavioral health issues can live and get the services they need while living in the community.

Example Projects

Plan Year 2020 Projects

- 3825001 – Hays County, Hays County Mental Health Crisis Intervention

Plan Year 2021 Projects

- 3329703 – Austin ISD, Healing Through School-Based Mental Health Centers

Data and Information

Understanding the barriers to housing for individuals with mental health and substance abuse issues is valuable for identifying solutions that will give these people long term stable housing. Data such as income and the ability to maintain employment can give us realistic expectations about the money these groups can contribute to their housing. Conversely, understanding rents and the availability of housing units can provide insight into gaps that exist and what needs to be done to improve the way that housing is supplied to individuals whose illness prevents them from providing this necessity on their own.

Table 2.21: Regional Mental Illness and Substance Use Rates, 2016-2018

In the last year did a person:	Rate	Margin of Error	
12 and older use marijuana	15.65%	13.68%	17.85%
12 and older use cocaine	2.17%	1.47%	3.19%
12 and older use heroin	0.23%	0.12%	0.45%
12 and older have an alcohol use disorder	5.18%	3.95%	6.75%
Experience any mental illness	19.06%	16.44%	21.98%
Experience any serious mental illness	4.06%	3.25%	5.07%
Experience any serious thoughts of suicide	3.78%	3.06%	4.66%
Receive mental health services	13.65%	11.62%	15.97%

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Other information that can be valuable in addressing the housing issue for these individuals is an understanding of the scope of the issue. Information on how many people with mental health and substance use issues are living in the CAPCOG region and where they are living is valuable to understanding the scope of this issue. One resource for understanding the number of people in the region living with these issues is the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, which provides estimates on certain mental health issues and substance use in the United States. To make estimates at the subnational level, three years of survey data were combined; estimates on drug use and mental illness are included in Table 2.21 for the CAPCOG region. Another valuable piece of information for better understanding the need for housing for individuals with behavioral health needs is to understand what portion of this population is homeless. Understanding the scope of this issue and what things are contributing to it can be a starting point for addressing the housing problem in these groups.

Resources

- [SAMHSA – Gains Center](#)
- [SAMHSA’s National Helpline](#)

Section 3: Past Grant Funding to the CAPCOG Region

This section provides an overview of the Office of the Governor, Public Safety Office’s Criminal Justice Division (PSO/CJD) grant funding for the last few years, indicating how much was granted to each county in the CAPCOG region and from what programs the funding came. This funding consists of COG-reviewed and non-COG-reviewed grants from PSO/CJD.

Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 provide funding levels by county for COG-reviewed grant funding since 2015. Table 3.1 shows the number of grants received, total funding amounts, funding per-grant, and per resident funding from all four of the CAPCOG Criminal Justice Advisory Committee (CJAC)-reviewed programs combined, while the latter two tables show the per-program total funding and number of grants received. These tables are based on the location of the grantees’ headquarters, but in many cases, the grantee is using grant funds in multiple counties throughout the CAPCOG region.

Table 3.1 COG Reviewed PSO/CJD Funding by County, 2015-2021

County	Grant Funding	Number of Grants	Funding per Grant	Funding per Residents
Bastrop	\$2,494,866.69	15	\$166,324.45	\$28.81
Blanco	\$275,820.26	5	\$55,164.05	\$23.68
Burnet	\$2,640,677.64	26	\$101,564.52	\$55.78
Caldwell	\$164,324.00	2	\$82,162.00	\$3.81
Fayette	\$81,584.19	3	\$27,194.73	\$3.23
Hays	\$6,857,579.99	26	\$263,753.08	\$30.79
Lee	\$61,600.00	1	\$61,600.00	\$3.60
Llano	\$265,260.02	6	\$44,210.00	\$12.28
Travis	\$43,068,721.61	124	\$347,328.40	\$34.55
Williamson	\$4,580,770.73	51	\$89,819.03	\$8.09
CAPCOG	\$60,491,205.13	259	\$233,556.78	\$26.43

Source: eGrants

Table 3.2 Criminal Justice Program and Juvenile Justice Grant Program Funding by County, 2015-2021

County	Criminal Justice Program (JAG)		Juvenile Justice Grant Program (JJ)	
	Grant Funding	Number of Grants	Grant Funding	Number of Grants
Bastrop	\$408,824.63	7	\$34,733.06	2
Blanco	\$202,240.64	3	\$73,579.62	2
Burnet	\$815,611.75	15	\$45,232.00	1
Caldwell	\$40,124.00	1	\$124,200.00	1
Fayette	\$81,584.19	3	\$0.00	0
Hays	\$478,381.10	9	\$324,918.19	5
Lee	\$0.00	0	\$61,600.00	1
Llano	\$37,500.00	1	\$129,449.34	3
Travis	\$1,111,099.05	15	\$5,050,968.17	33
Williamson	\$509,980.37	10	\$472,556.86	9
CAPCOG	\$3,685,345.73	64	\$6,317,237.24	57

Source: eGrants

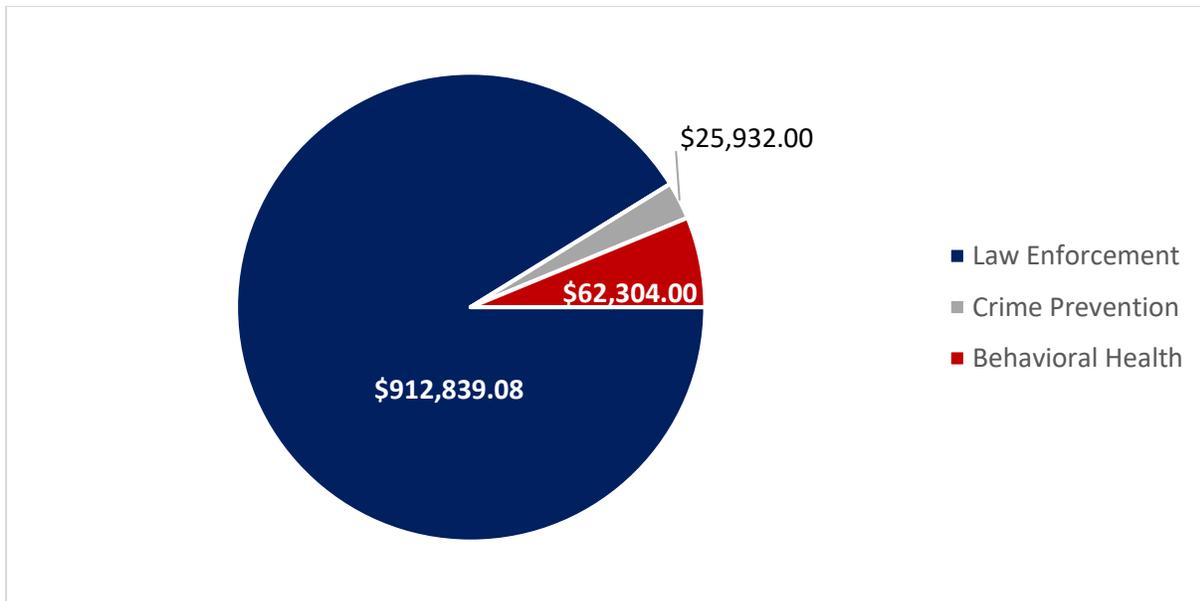
Table 3.3: General Victim Assistance Direct Services Program and Violence Against Women Justice and Training Program Funding, 2015-2021

County	General Victim Assistance Direct Services Program (VOCA)		Violence Against Women Justice and Training Program (VAWA)	
	Grant Funding	Number of Grants	Grant Funding	Number of Grants
Bastrop	\$2,003,103.00	5	\$48,206.00	1
Blanco	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Burnet	\$1,596,283.75	7	\$183,550.14	3
Caldwell	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Fayette	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Hays	\$5,998,041.93	10	\$56,238.77	2
Lee	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Llano	\$60,605.00	1	\$37,705.68	1
Travis	\$33,889,797.81	60	\$3,016,856.58	16
Williamson	\$3,553,760.70	25	\$44,472.80	7
CAPCOG	\$47,101,592.19	108	\$3,387,029.97	30

Source: eGrants

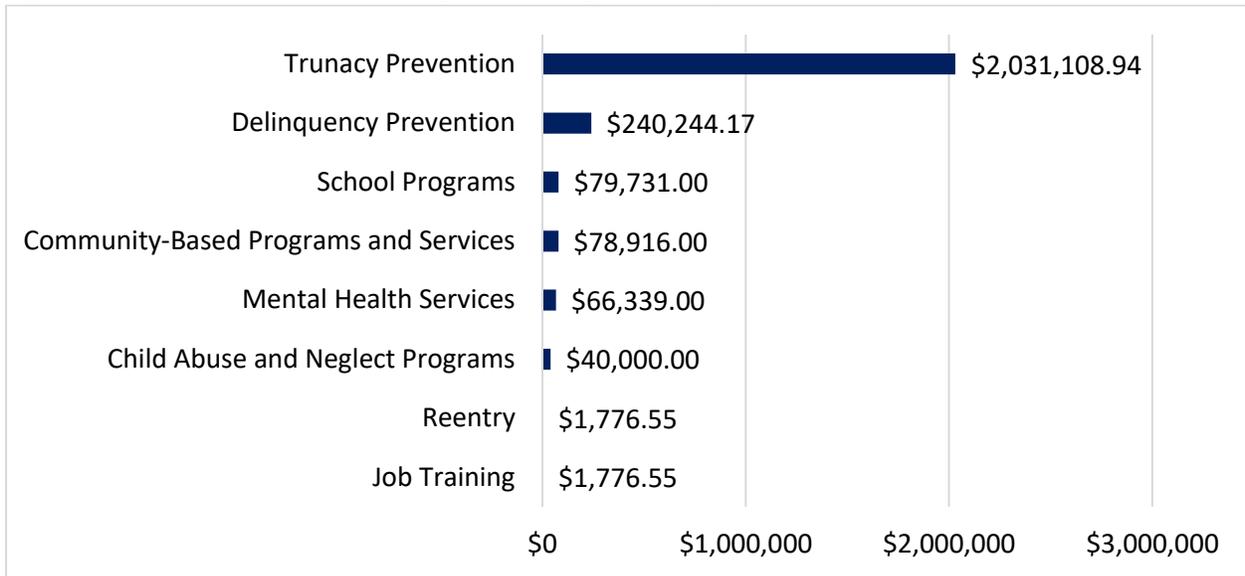
PSO/CJD collects information provided by grant applicants on total funding to different types of activities performed with the grant funding and the type of victims served (only for VOCA and VAWA grants). CAPCOG staff cross-linked funding with activity and victim information and provided analysis to criminal justice planners in the regional strategic planning workshops to inform the prioritization process. The purpose was to examine the balance between priority program activities and funding. Mismatches would suggest needed changes in the regional priorities. The information in the charts below contains what was shared with stakeholders during the planning process on how organizations in the CAPCOG region used these funds.

Figure 3.1: Criminal Justice Program Funding by Activity, 2020-21



Source: eGrants

Figure 3.2: Juvenile Justice Grant Program Funding by Activity, 2020-21



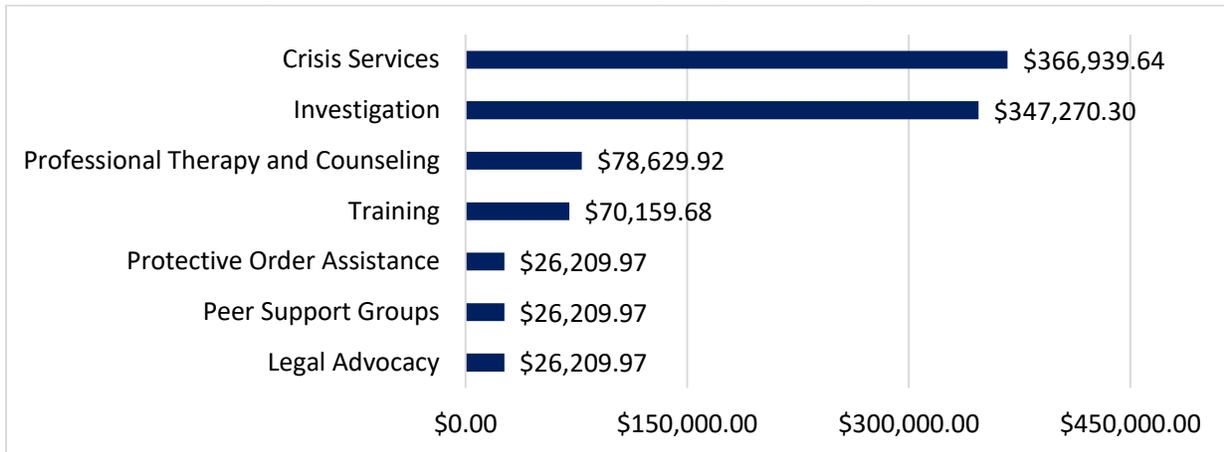
Source: eGrants

Figure 3.3: General Victim Assistance Direct Services Program Funding by Activities, 2020-21



Source: eGrants

Figure 3.4: Violence Against Women Justice and Training Program Funding by Activity, 2020-21



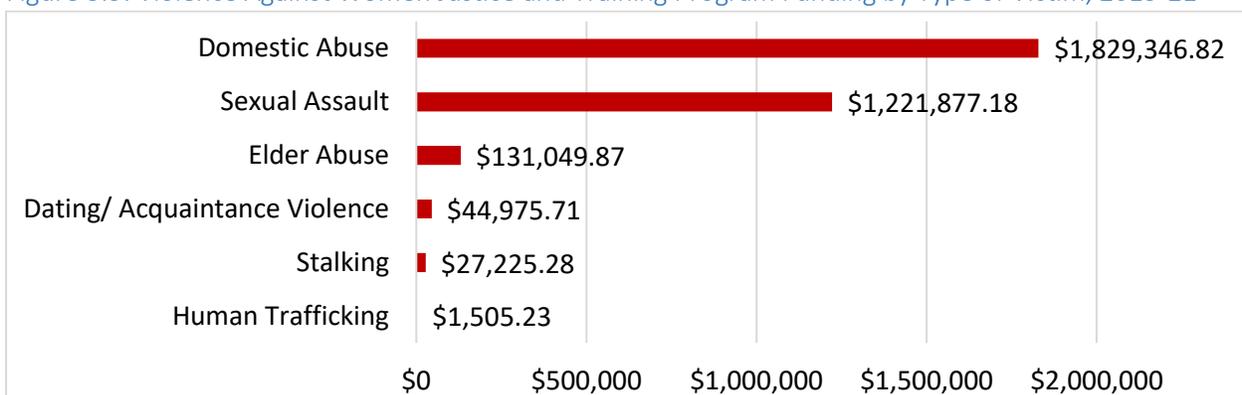
Source: eGrants

The charts above contain information about proposed activities for the projects that were recommended in the spring of 2019 and 2020. CAPCOG chose to provide information on funded activities for these projects rather than older projects because the activity choices changed significantly two years ago, making it difficult to merge activity information further back than FY 2020. It is also anticipated that PSO/CJD will use the same activities used last year in the upcoming grant cycle.

It should be noted that “crisis services” is often used to describe several of the other activities, a practice that muddies planners’ analysis of the balance between activities funded and regional priorities. For example, grantee-provided legal services are sometimes provided by grantees under the crisis services label. Future data mining could attempt to better inform this analysis by manually reviewing funded applications and more accurately assigning activities’ categories. The criminal justice planners generally felt that the victims served and activities provided fell in line with the current state and regional priorities.

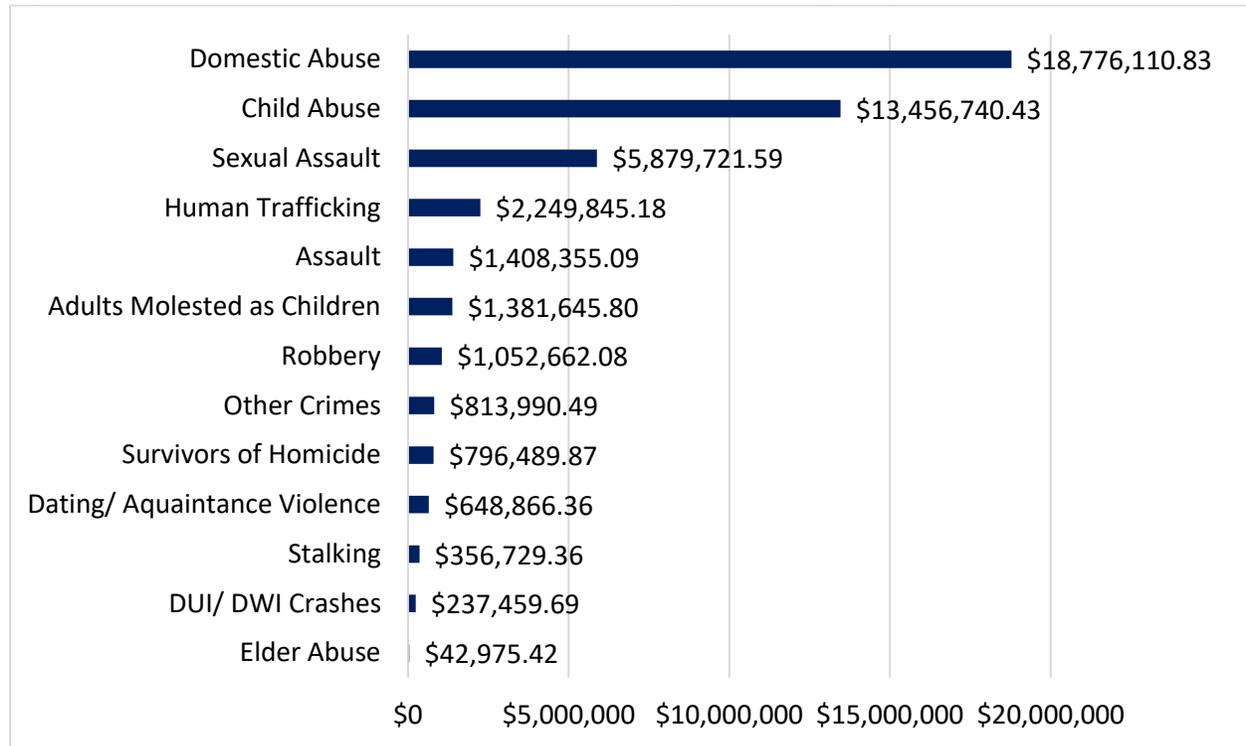
For VAWA and VOCA projects, grantees are asked to identify the amount of service they provide to different types of victims. The VOCA program allows grantees to provide services to many different types of victims, while VAWA projects are restricted to serving victims of violent crimes. Domestic abuse is the victim type that is most often served by both programs. The below charts show funding by victim type from 2015 to 2021.

Figure 3.5: Violence Against Women Justice and Training Program Funding by Type of Victim, 2015-21



Source: eGrants

Figure 3.6: General Victim Assistance Direct Services Program Funding by Type of Crime Victim, 2015-21



Source: eGrants

Table 3.4 shows the funding received by the CAPCOG region from PSO/CJD for 2017 and 2018, which totaled roughly \$21 million for the two years. Notably, more than half of the two-year total was granted in the fiscal year 2018 through the General Victim Assistance Direct Service Program (\$11.2 million), the only COG-reviewed VOCA grant. There were two major reasons for having such a large percentage of funding from a single source. The first was a drastic increase in funding to Texas under the federal Victims of Crime Act. The second was the region’s responsiveness to encouragement from PSO/CJD and CAPCOG for applications under this grant program to ensure the State expended all of these funds.

Table 3.4: PSO/CJD Funding by Fund Source, 2017 and 2018

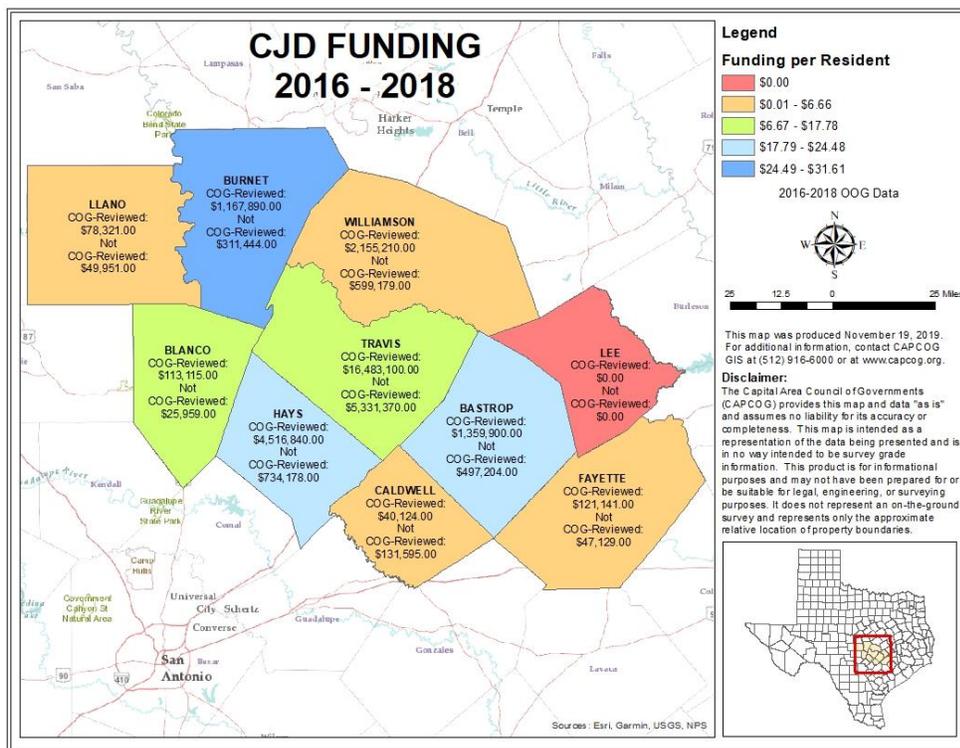
Grant Program	2017 COG - Reviewed	2017 Not COG- Reviewed	2018 COG- Reviewed	2018 Not COG- Reviewed	Total
Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	\$2,077,839	\$0	\$11,209,546	\$1,685,065	\$14,972,450
Juvenile Assistance (JAG)	\$434,446	\$208,725	\$475,951	\$0	\$1,119,122
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)	\$329,518	\$0	\$560,913	\$0	\$890,431
Juvenile Justice	\$238,087	\$0	\$542,341	\$0	\$780,428
State Body Worn Camera Program	\$0	\$1,058,118	\$0	\$0	\$1,058,118
Specialty Courts	\$0	\$611,779	\$0	\$268,685	\$880,464

Regional Law Enforcement Training Academies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$628,718	\$628,718
NIBRS Enhancements	\$0	\$264,831	\$0	\$82,094	\$346,925
Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act	\$0	\$116,008	\$0	\$0	\$116,008
Truancy Prevention Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,339	\$109,339
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,053	\$54,053
Crime Stoppers	\$0	\$37,135	\$0	\$15,000	\$52,135
Total Funding From PSO/CJD	\$3,079,890	\$2,296,596	\$12,788,751	\$2,842,954	\$21,008,191

Source: eGrants

Figure 3.7 below is a map that shows the total PSO/CJD grant funding that each CAPCOG county received over the three years 2016-2018. The counties are color-coded based on the per-resident amount received by organizations in that county. Bastrop, Burnet, and Hays Counties appear in blue and have the highest per resident funding during this time. These counties contain crisis centers, which serve multiple counties in the region by providing services to help victims recover.

Figure 3.7: PSO/CJD Funding by County, 2016-2018



Source: CAPCOG PY2020 Planning Data, PSO/CJD

Section 4: Regional Criminal Justice Planning Process

4.1 Planning Process

CAPCOG facilitated the region's first-ever criminal justice strategic plan in December 2013. Before the Plan Year 2015 plan, community-based plans were used to determine regional priorities for the Office of the Governor, Public Safety Office's Criminal Justice Division (PSO/CJD) grants. After each year of funded projects and new issues to consider, the region initiates a planning process. During this process, possible data sources are identified to best drive analysis of regional needs with consideration to resource gaps, trends in the type of problem, and priorities of relevant funding sources. The plan includes this data to provide a single source of data for applicants from the CAPCOG region applying for criminal justice funding from PSO/CJD.

CAPCOG engages with stakeholders from throughout the region during the planning process. To get input from stakeholders, CAPCOG conducts a needs survey and holds stakeholder meetings. The Plan Year 2022 CAPCOG Criminal Justice Needs Survey was conducted before the meetings and asked respondents to provide input on needs in their areas of expertise. The results of the survey were gathered and analyzed to identify trends and common needs across the region.

On October 6th and 8th, 2020, two Regional Stakeholder Meetings were held with 99 participants in total. This year the stakeholder meetings were 100% virtual for the first time due to the risk meeting in person poses during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The goals of these meetings were to:

- a) Develop consensus of up to five priorities for the region; and
- b) Discuss grant-related issues for the CJAC and PSO/CJD consideration.

After a presentation summarizing the Plan Year 2022 Regional Strategic Criminal Justice Plan, updates from PSO/CJD, the results of the Plan Year 2022 CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey, and data on previous grant funding to the region, CAPCOG staff facilitated input from stakeholders on the Plan Year 2022 regional criminal justice priorities.

During this process, CAPCOG staff presented stakeholders the Plan Year 2021 priorities with lists of activities/services that were options for applicants to the grant programs the CJAC traditionally reviews over the last three years. Each activity/service was listed under just one priority even though, in many cases, they could fit under multiple priorities. Stakeholders were asked to provide comments on what they thought should be added or removed from each of the priorities and listed activities/services through the Chat feature. CAPCOG staff collected and mapped the comments to the priorities and lists presented. Staff reviewed this mapping and updated the priorities and list of activities/services that fall under each.

The CJAC met on November 17th, 2020, to hear a presentation on the information included in the plan and was asked to help with the finalization of the regional priorities. After some discussion of the priorities, members of the CJAC approved the five priorities that were developed by CAPCOG staff from stakeholder input provided on October 6th & 8th.

4.2 Regional Planning Stakeholder Meeting Participants

The regional priorities identified in this regional strategic plan were the result of direct input from the following stakeholders:

Name:	Organization:
Rebecca Lightsey	American Gateways
Vanessa Perez	American Youthworks
Camille Atkins	Asian Family Support Services of Austin
Darlene Lanham	Asian Family Support Services of Austin
Tammy Beard	Austin Bat Cave
Paula Beaird	Austin Community Steelband
Shechem Sauls	Austin Independent School District
Heather Graves	Austin Independent School District
Natalia Lee	Austin Police Department
Carolyn Dill	Bastrop County
Christopher Wolf	Bastrop County Sheriff's Office
Lauren Jones	Bastrop County Women's Shelter, dba Family Crisis Center
Daniel McManus	Bastrop Police Department
Leslie Kyle	Bertram Police Department
Mark Turk	Beyond the Grade
Lorie Barzano	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Texas
Michael Megna	Blanco County
Kat Staas	Blanco Independent School District
Kathy Kasperek	Boys & Girls Club of the Highland Lakes, Inc. - 11054
Devon Spencer	Boys & Girls Clubs of the Austin Area
Christopher Jett	Burnet County Sheriff's Office
Jessica Gonos	Cedar Park Police Department
Kachina Clark	City of Austin Police Department
Jill Strube	City of Smithville
Shana Fox	Council on At-Risk Youth
Randa Simpson	Council on At-Risk Youth
Sherry Murphy	Family Crisis Center; Bastrop Co Women's Shelter
Thomas Sheehan	Georgetown Behavioral Health
Ashton Booth	Giddings ISD
Chelsea Dean-Martinez	Girls Empowerment Network
Jenny Fritz	Goodwill Central Texas
Efren Chavez	Hays County
Lindsay McClune	Hays County
Michelle Ducote	Hays-Caldwell Women's Center
Vanessa Davila	Helping Hand Home for Children
Kathrine Cholcher	Highland Lakes Family Crisis Center
Marlene Buchanan	Integral care

Katie Conyers	Integral care
Luisa Lerma	Interagency Support Council of Eastern Williamson County
Trish van Til	interagency Support Council of Eastern Williamson County, Inc.
Jeff Barnett	Kyle Police Department
Kelly Delagarza	Kyle Police Department
Cindy Metro	Langford Community Management Services
Luana Wilcox	Leander Police Department
Lauri Webb	Luling ISD
Rebecca Lott	Manor ISD
Sandro Aguilar	Manor ISD
Margarita Guerrero	Manor Police Department, Victim Services Network
Glenn Hanson	Marble Falls Police Department
Trisha Ratliff	Marble Falls Police Department
Lorie Goggin	Reset Mentoring
Josie Geck	Samaritan Center
Dan Leal	Seedling Foundation
David Repka	Smithville Police Dept.
Claudia Parislla	Taylor Police Department
Henry Fluck	Taylor Police Department
Madison Lozano	Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Arthur Arevalo	Texas State University Police Department
Raymond Loriaux	Texas State University Police Department
Elizabeth Yocum	The Key2Free
Leslie R. Fitzpatrick	The Law Office of Lesli R. Fitzpatrick
Carol Richards	The Refuge for DMST
Robin Dahlheim	The Refuge for DMST
Coni Stogner	The SAFE Alliance
Hosie Washington	The SAFE Alliance
Melinda Cantu	the SAFE Alliance
Duy Doan	The Settlement Home for Children
Laurie Annear	The Settlement Home for Children
Kirsha Haverlah	Travis County Counseling and Education Services
Gregg Cox	Travis County District Attorney
Cathy McClagherty	Travis County Justice Planning
Melisa Unterseher	Travis County Juvenile Probation
Karen Maxwell	Travis County Sheriff's Office
Will Moser	Travis County Sheriff's Office
Tom Szimanski	Travis County Sheriff's Office
Michael Wusterhausen	University of Texas at Austin Police Department
William Rice	Upbring
Alisa De Luna	Volunteer Legal Services of Central Texas

Katie Valle	Volunteer Legal Services of Central Texas
Kathy Pierce	Williamson County
Thomas Velez	Williamson County Attorney's Office
Abdy McComas	Williamson County Attorney's Office
Danielle Gilliam	Williamson County Attorney's Office
Saskia Alston	Williamson County Attorney's Office
Tanielu Tuiasosopo	Williamson County Juvenile Services
Monet Munoz	YWCA Greater Austin

4.3 Regional Priorities

The following are the regional priorities that CAPCOG identified with the assistance of the CJAC, and with input from stakeholders during two Regional Stakeholder Meetings and the Plan Year 2021 Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey. Definitions and areas of emphasis for the bulleted activities/services that fall under each priority are located in [Appendix A](#).

Access to a continuum of comprehensive services that meet victim and community needs

- Aftercare/Reentry
- Behavioral Health
- Casework, Non-licensed Counseling, or Other Support
- Child Abuse and Neglect Programs
- Community-Based Programs or Services
- Community Corrections
- Corrections
- Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse
- Crisis Services
- Delinquency Prevention
- Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation
- Forensic Interviews
- Instruction and Support for Academic Programs, Employment or the Workforce, and Life, Social or Emotional Skills
- Job Training
- Legal Advocacy/Assistance
- Mental Health Services
- Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination
- Peer Support Groups
- Professional Therapy and Counseling
- Reentry
- Shelter

Access to resources including equipment, technology, and facilities

- Body-Worn Camera Program Implementation
- Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation
- Equipment and Technology
- Materials or Curriculum Development
- Shelter

Adequate and well trained staff in all areas of criminal justice

- Behavioral Health
- Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support
- Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Counseling, Therapy, or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional Investigation
- Juvenile Case Management
- Law Enforcement
- Legal Advocacy/Assistance
- Professional Therapy and Counseling
- Prosecution
- Training
- Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received

Communication, collaboration, and coordination among stakeholders, including members of the community, and consumers of criminal justice services

- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Instruction and Support for Life, Social, and Emotional Skills
- Materials or Curriculum Development
- Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination
- Training
- Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided

Community outreach, education, awareness, and engagement to promote crime prevention and early intervention efforts

- Behavioral Health
- Crime Prevention
- Delinquency Prevention
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- General Law Enforcement or Public Safety
- Instruction and Support for Academic Programs
- Instruction and Support for Employment or the Workforce
- Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills
- Professional Therapy and Counseling
- School Programs
- Truancy Prevention

Section 5: An Overview of the Region

5.1 Regional Crime Context: Counties and Jurisdictions

All crime statistics in this section of the strategic plan were taken from the Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting program, referencing the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Statistics. Table 5.1 compares total crimes committed in 2010 and 2019, and Table 5.2 breaks out violent and property crime data over the same period. Over this time frame, all counties in CAPCOG saw a drop in total and property crime. This was not the case when looking at violent crime; six of the ten counties in the CAPCOG region saw an increase in the number of violent crimes committed. When accounting for the change in population, the number of counties with a rising violent crime rate drops to four (Burnet, Fayette and Llano Counties).

Table 5.1: Comparison of Total Crimes Reported by County, 2010 and 2019

Total Crime				
County	2010	2019	Change	% Change
Bastrop	2,402	1,471	-931	-38.8%
Blanco	163	79	-84	-51.5%
Burnet	1,025	731	-294	-28.7%
Caldwell	954	426	-528	-55.3%
Fayette	425	325	-100	-23.5%
Hays	3,933	3,734	-199	-5.1%
Lee	357	240	-117	-32.8%
Llano	418	185	-233	-55.7%
Travis	57,277	47,560	-9,717	-17.0%
Williamson	7,634	6,674	-960	-12.6%
CAPCOG	74,588	61,425	-13,163	-17.6%
Texas	1,065,271	805,879	-259,392	-24.3%

Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

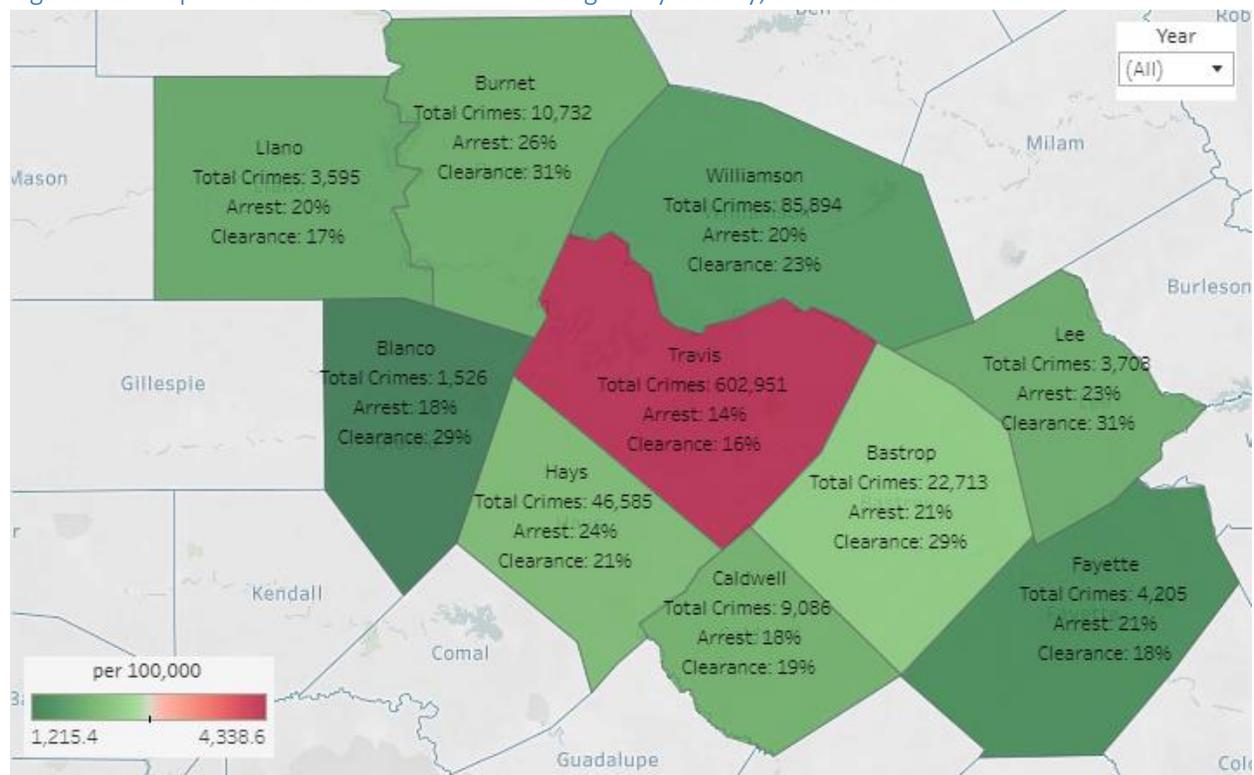
Table 5.2: Comparison of Violent and Property Crimes Reported by County, 2010 and 2019

County	Violent Crimes				Property Crimes			
	2010	2019	Change	% Change	2010	2019	Change	% Change
Bastrop	386	271	-115	-29.8%	2,016	1,200	-816	-40.5%
Blanco	21	19	-2	-9.5%	142	60	-82	-57.7%
Burnet	75	120	45	60.0%	950	611	-339	-35.7%
Caldwell	130	77	-53	-40.8%	824	349	-475	-57.6%
Fayette	28	56	28	100.0%	397	269	-128	-32.2%
Hays	326	454	128	39.3%	3,607	3,280	-327	-9.1%
Lee	65	51	-14	-21.5%	292	189	-103	-35.3%
Llano	14	30	16	114.3%	404	155	-249	-61.6%
Travis	4,463	5,011	548	12.3%	52,814	42,549	-10,265	-19.4%
Williamson	440	580	140	31.8%	7,194	6,094	-1,100	-15.3%
CAPCOG	5,948	6,669	721	12.1%	68,640	54,756	-13,884	-20.2%
Texas	113,300	120,508	7,208	6.4%	951,971	685,371	-272,600	-28.6%

Total Crime

To find more detailed crime data for the CAPCOG region, one can look use Crime in CAPCOG, an interactive Tableau story that contains information on reported crimes, arrests, and clearances by jurisdiction or county for the years 2008 to 2019. The Tableau story can be used to view data on any of the seven index crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) collected for the Uniform Crime Report. For all seven index crimes, violent crime (the sum of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), property crime (the sum of burglary, larceny, and auto theft), and total crime (the sum of all seven index crimes), two tables and three maps have been created to help anyone interested better understand crime in the CAPCOG region. One table shows crime, arrests, and clearances by jurisdiction. The filters available for this table allow users to see information for jurisdictions in specific counties and/or for any grouping of years from 2008 to 2019. The other table shows the annual change in crime, comparing crime in the year listed to crime in the previous year, and also allows users to filter the information by county.

Figure 5.1: Map of Total Crime in the CAPCOG Region by County, 2008-2019



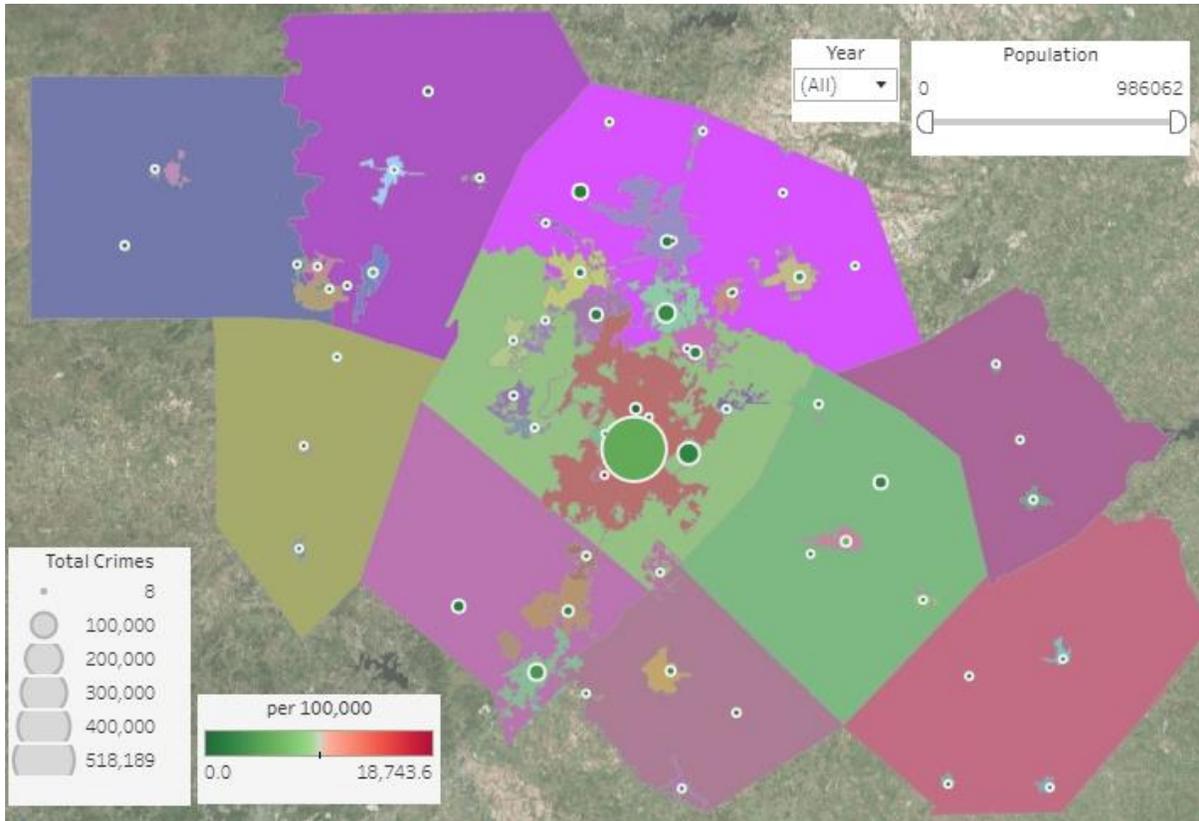
Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

The maps allow users to visualize crime figures over the period covered, 2008 to 2018. One of the maps presents data by county; on this map, the counties are color-coded, with counties having lower crime rates being dark green and counties with higher crime rates being dark red. This map contains a filter that allows users to view information on specific years in the timeframe. To use the filter, you will need to click the link above or Figure 5.1 above, which is a snapshot of the map mentioned, showing total crime by county for 2008 through 2019. When looking at this map, one thing that stands out is that the number of crimes reported in Travis County (602,951) is more than three times the number of crimes reported in the rest of the region combined (188,044). You may also notice that Travis is the only county

in red, meaning it has a significantly higher annual crime rate than any other county in the CAPCOG region.

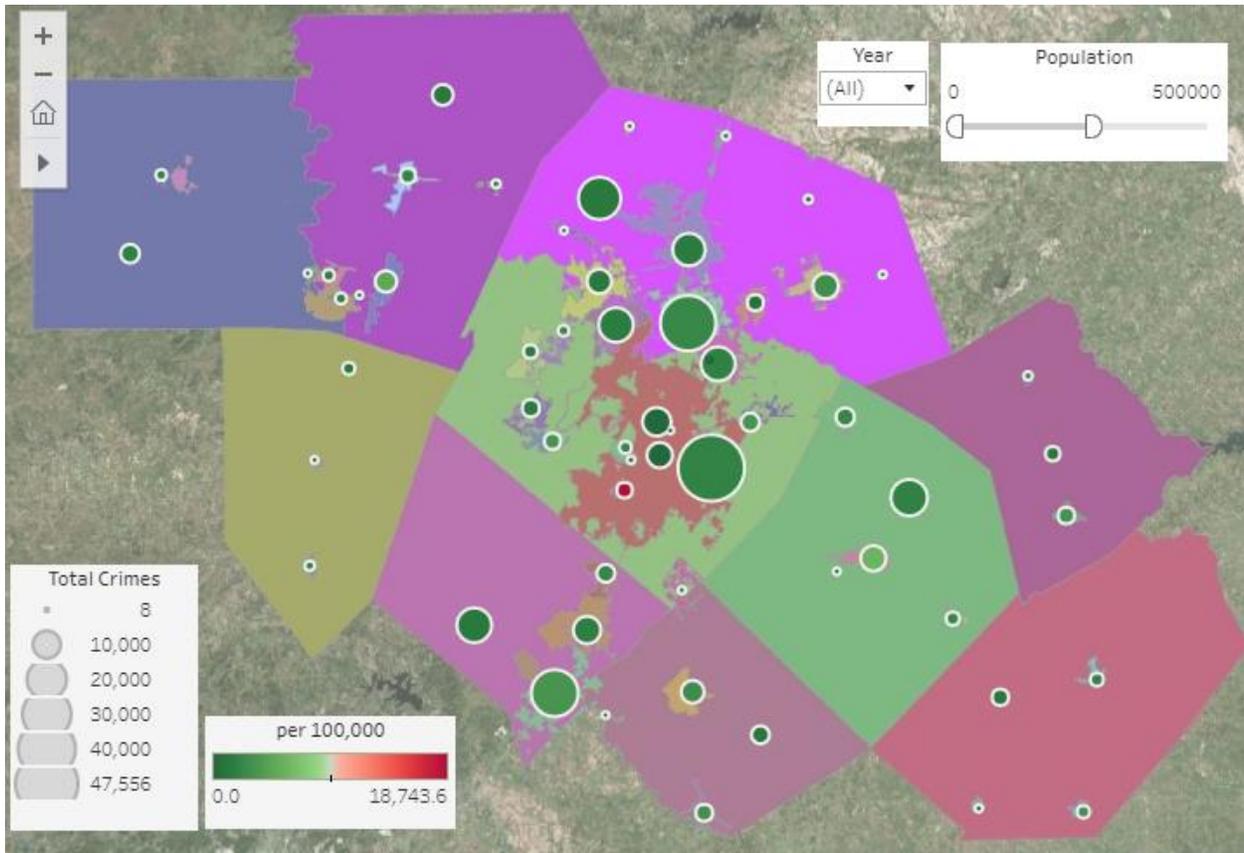
The other two maps have dots for each jurisdiction reporting to UCR. Both of these maps contain filters to allow users to select view information for specific years and compare like-sized jurisdictions via the ability to filter by population. One of these maps shows crime for each reporting jurisdiction with dot size based on the number of crimes and dot color based on the annual crime rate. The population filter is especially useful with this map so that users can eliminate the City of Austin, which reports roughly ten times more crimes to UCR than any other jurisdiction in the region and has a dot that dwarfs the dots of the other jurisdictions. Figures 5.2 and 5.3 show what the map looks like with Austin included and excluded, respectively, from the map of total crime. Excluding Austin creates more variation in the dot size and makes it easier to see which jurisdictions reported more or less crime.

Figure 5.2: Map of Total Crime by Jurisdiction (including Austin), 2008-2019



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Figure 5.3: Map of Total Crime by Jurisdiction (excluding Austin), 2008-2019

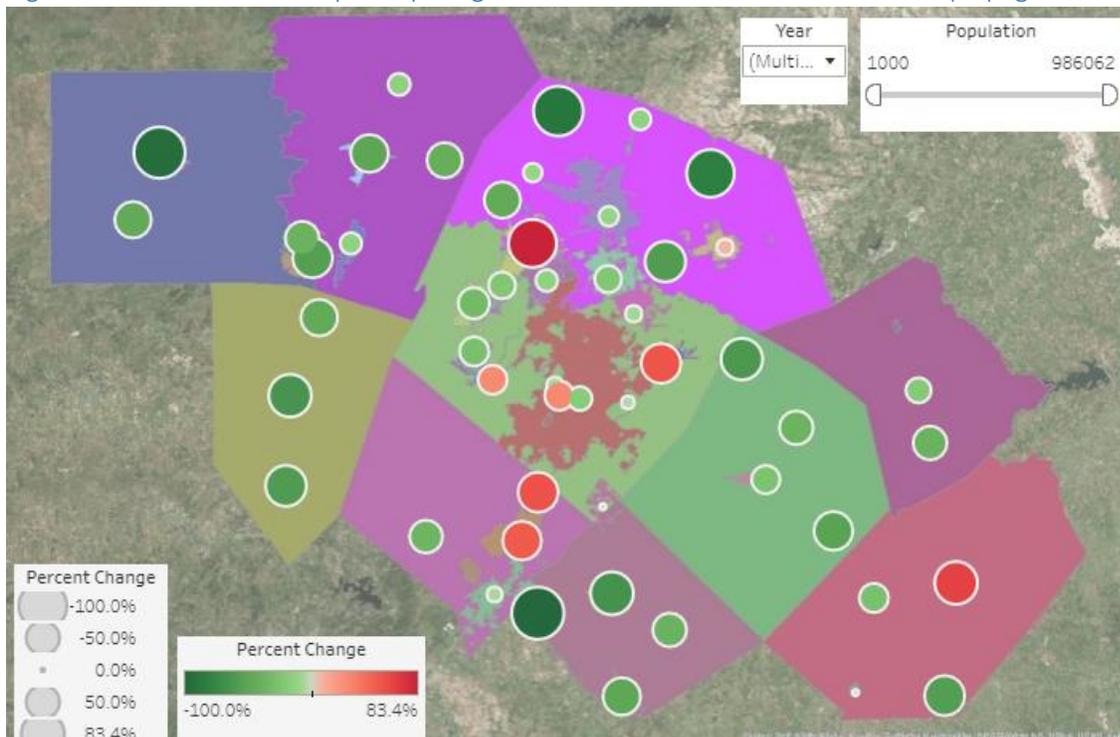


Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

To compare like-size jurisdictions or remove outlier jurisdictions from the map, one can use the population filter. In the CAPCOG region, Sunset Valley, a city engulfed by Austin with a high concentration of retail businesses, has a property crime rate that is more than three times the property crime rate of any other jurisdiction. Part of the reason for the high crime rate is that there are less than 1,000 residents in Sunset Valley. In smaller jurisdictions, reported crimes have a much greater impact on the crime rate than in larger jurisdictions. So, by using the filter to show only jurisdictions with over 1,000 residents, users can visualize the differences in crime rates more easily, since the range covered by dot color goes down by more than 12,000 crimes per 100,000 residents.

The third map, seen below in Figure 5.4, has dots for each jurisdiction and compares crime from previous years to crime in 2019. To compare 2019 to a specific year, all years before the year you want to compare must be deselected. The dots on this map represent the percent change in crime for a jurisdiction, with larger dots indicating a larger change and dot color indicating if crime increased (red dots) or decreased (green dots). In the online version, users can learn more about crime for each jurisdiction on any map by hovering over the dot for the jurisdiction of interest. Figure 5.4 compares crime from 2010 to 2019; there are more green dots than red dots on this map, which is consistent with the downward trend in crime that occurred from 2010 to 2019.

Figure 5.4: Jurisdictional Map Comparing Total Crime Trends from 2010 to 2019 (Pop. greater than 1,000)



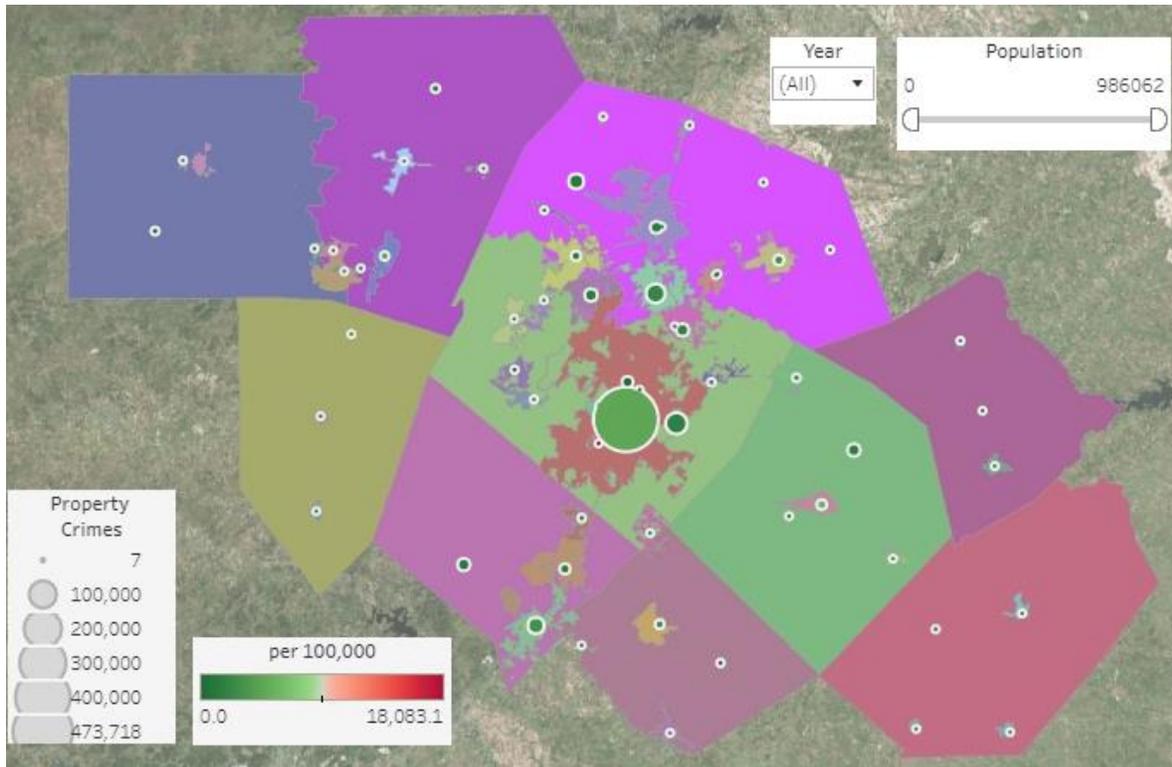
Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Property Crime

Figure 5.5 is similar to the map in Figure 5.2 but provides information on property crime by jurisdiction rather than total crime. Comparing property crime rates by jurisdictions in the CAPCOG region, we see many similarities to the comparison of total crime rates in the region. The volume of property crime compared to violent crime causes it to dominate total crime rates. In 2018, nine of the ten jurisdictions with the highest property crime rates were also in the group of jurisdictions with ten highest total crime rates. The similarities remain when looking at the lowest property and total crime rates; of the ten jurisdictions with the lowest property crime rates, only one does not also fall in the ten jurisdictions with the lowest total crime rates.

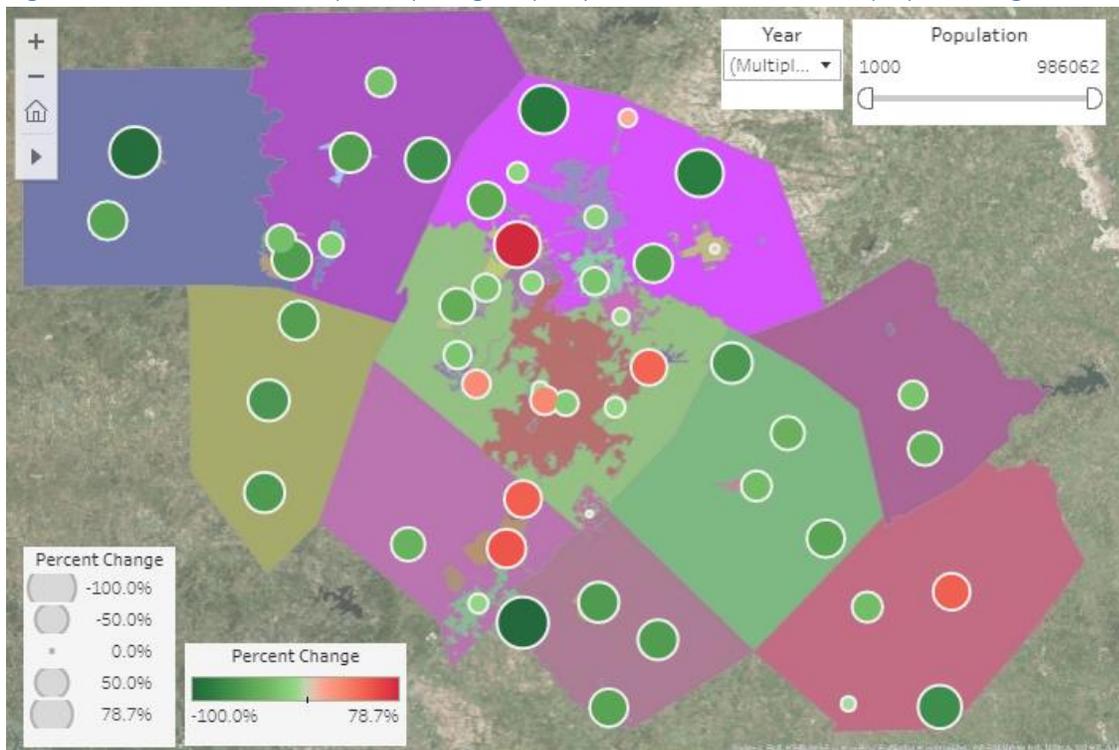
In Figure 5.6, which compares property crime in 2010 to property crime in 2019, the population filter is set to show jurisdiction with a population greater than 1,000. This decision was made because Mustang Ridge, one of the smaller jurisdictions in the region, had an increase of 1,650% in crime during this time, while the second-largest increase was 79%. If we want to dig a little deeper, we can look at the table showing the year-over-year change. When looking at Mustang Ridge, we see some pretty drastic fluctuation in property crime, with two years where there were no property crimes reported and then the two largest increases in property crime following the next year, 2012 and 2019. Looking at jurisdictions that saw a decrease, one jurisdiction saw a 100% decrease in property crime. A 100% decrease means these jurisdictions reported no property crime in 2019; there is likely more to this situation than just that there was no property crime committed. So, we may need to do some research as to why Martindale PD reported no property crimes in 2019 after reporting 12 in 2009. The largest decrease for a jurisdiction that reported property crimes in 2019 belonged to Llano PD, which saw a 96% decrease in property crimes from 2010 to 2019.

Figure 5.5: Map of Property Crime by Jurisdiction, 2008-2019



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

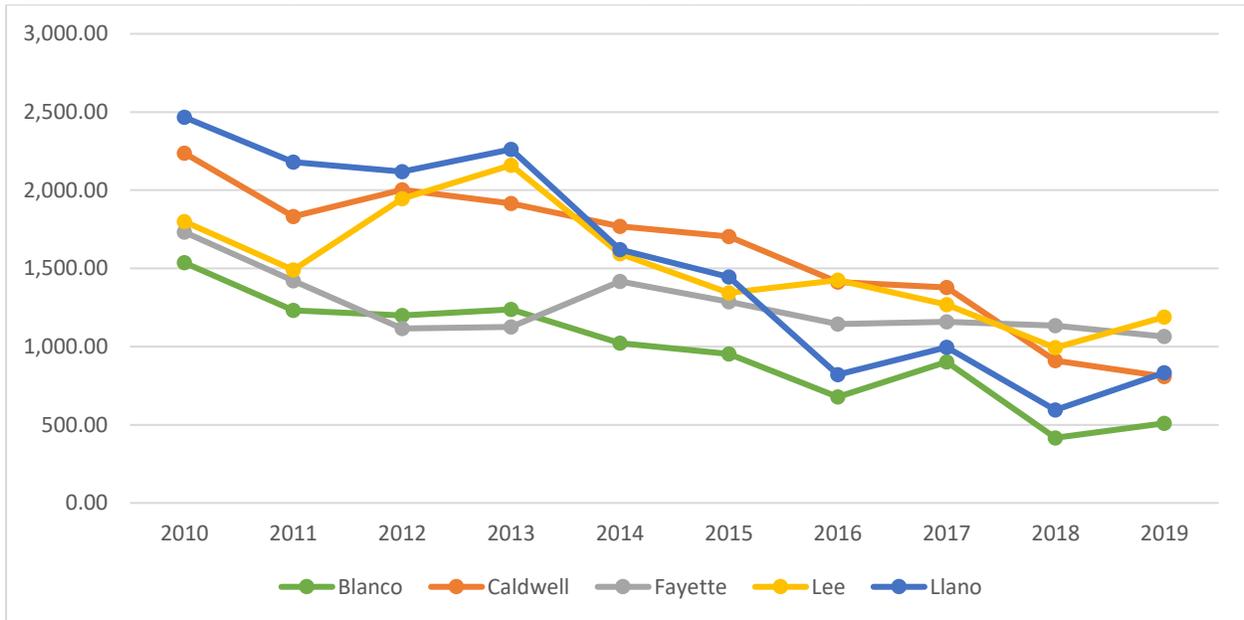
Figure 5.6: Jurisdictional Map Comparing Property Crime in 2010 to 2019 (Population greater than 1,000)



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

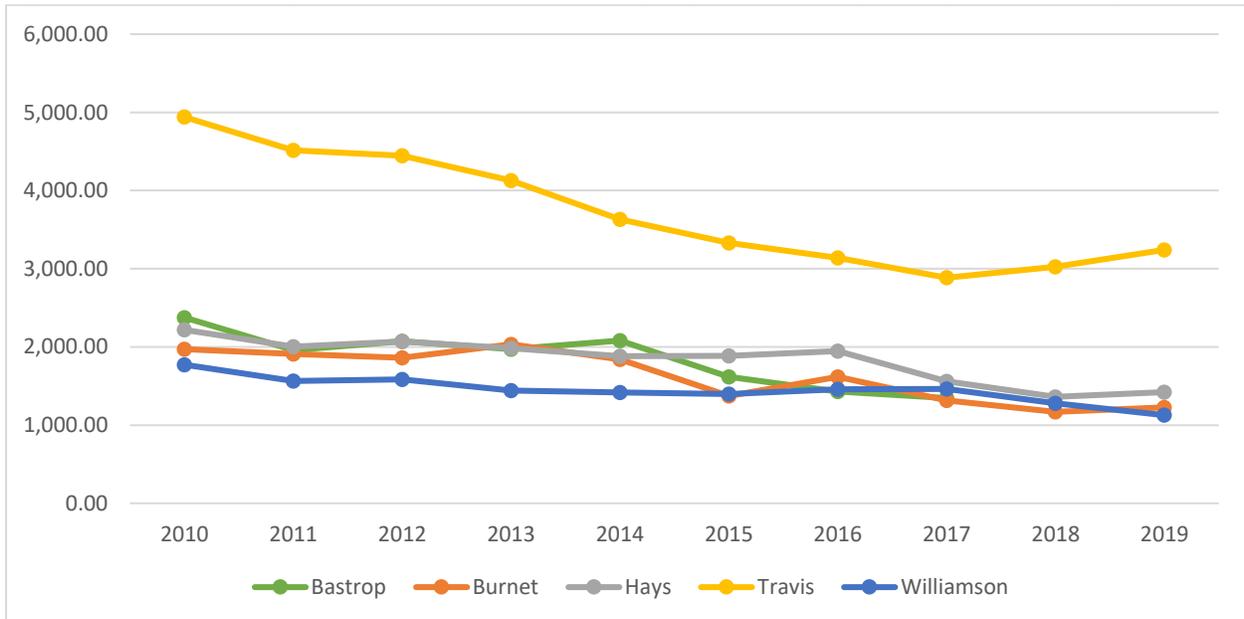
Figures 5.7 and 5.8 both show the trend lines for property crime for counties in the CAPCOG region. Figure 5.7 contains lines for the five least-populous counties and shows the trend of decreasing property crime rates. This trend holds in Figure 5.8 for the five most-populous counties but is harder to see because of the big difference in property crime rate between Travis County and the four other counties in the graph.

Figure 5.7: Five Least-Populous CAPCOG Counties' Property Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents, 2010-19



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Figure 5.8: Five Most-Populous CAPCOG Counties' Property Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents, 2010-19



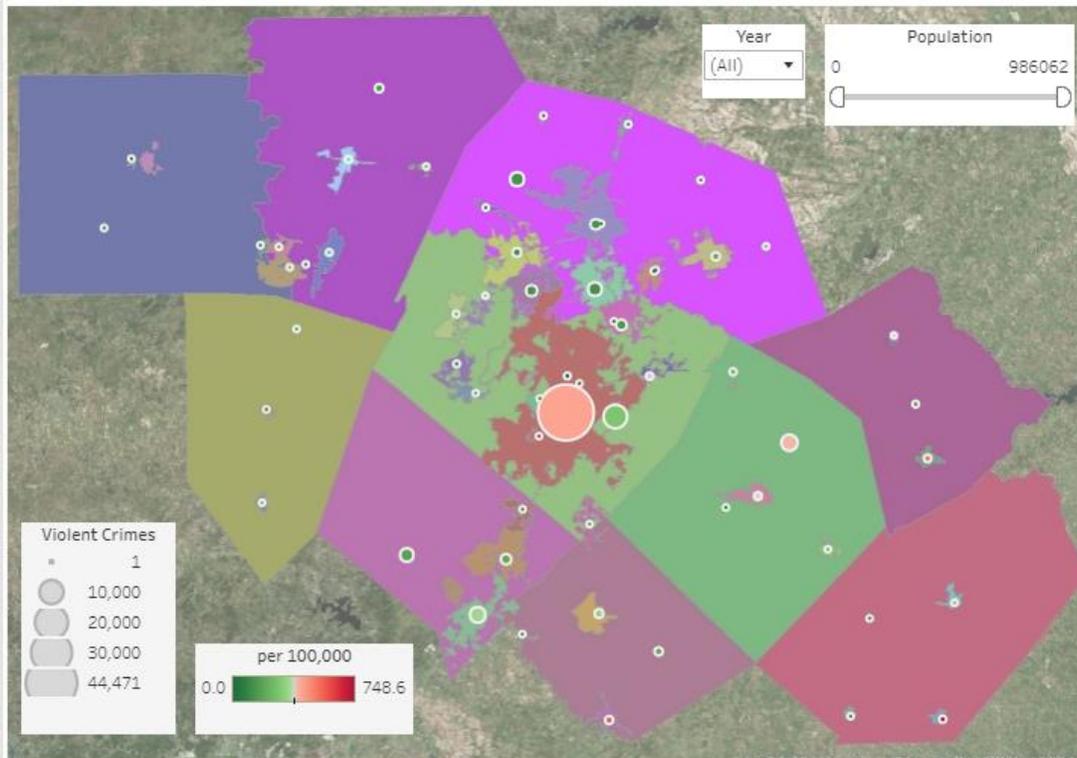
Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Violent Crime

Figure 5.9 below shows violent crime by jurisdiction from 2008 through 2018. The first thing that jumps out about this map is that the big dot in the middle representing Austin is red, rather than green like it was for total and property crime. This color dot means not only did the highest number of violent crimes get reported in Austin (dot size) but also that Austin had one of the higher violent crime rates in the region over this time (dot color). As noted earlier, violent crime is not as correlated with total crime as property crimes are. One can see that of the ten jurisdictions with the highest violent crime rate, seven are in the group of the ten highest total crime rates. When looking at the jurisdictions with the ten lowest violent crime rates, six are also in the group of the ten lowest total crime rates.

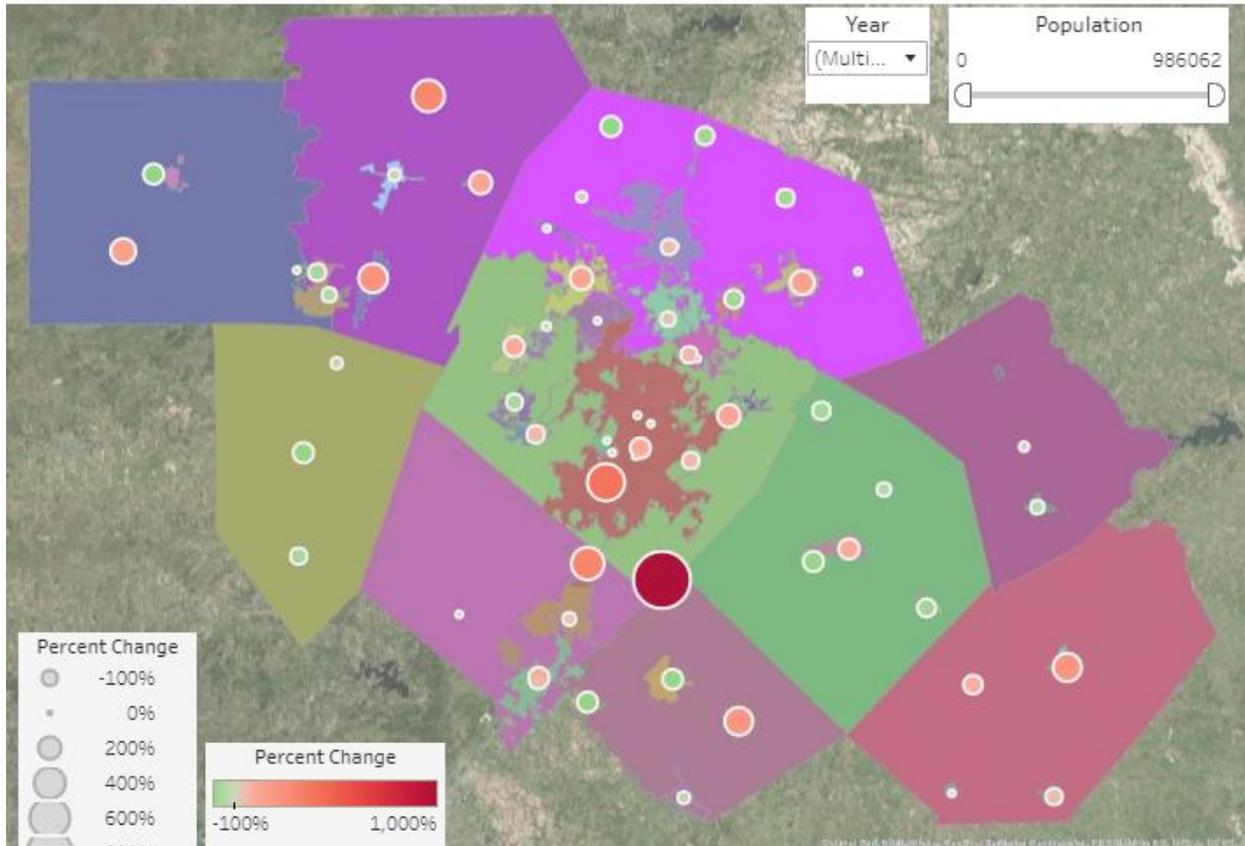
Figure 5.10 shows the change in violent crimes from 2010 to 2019. A couple of things stand out when looking at this map. The first is the widespread presence of red dots, which indicate that (unlike with property crime and total crime) the number of violent crimes reported has gone up for most jurisdictions in the CAPCOG region. The other thing that stands out is the big red dot representing a 1,167% increase in violent crimes for Mustang Ridge PD from 2010 to 2019. With a closer look, we see that an increase of just ten violent crimes caused this dramatic percentage change. For some perspective, we can look at the Travis County Sheriff's Office, which had 294 more violent crimes in 2019 than in 2010, which still represented only a 59% increase. A handful of jurisdictions saw a 100% decrease in violent crime reported, meaning that there was no violent crime reported in 2019, but at least one violent crime occurred in 2010. There were no instances in which a jurisdiction reported no violent crimes in both 2019 and 2010.

Figure 5.9: Map of Violent Crime by Jurisdiction, 2008-2019



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

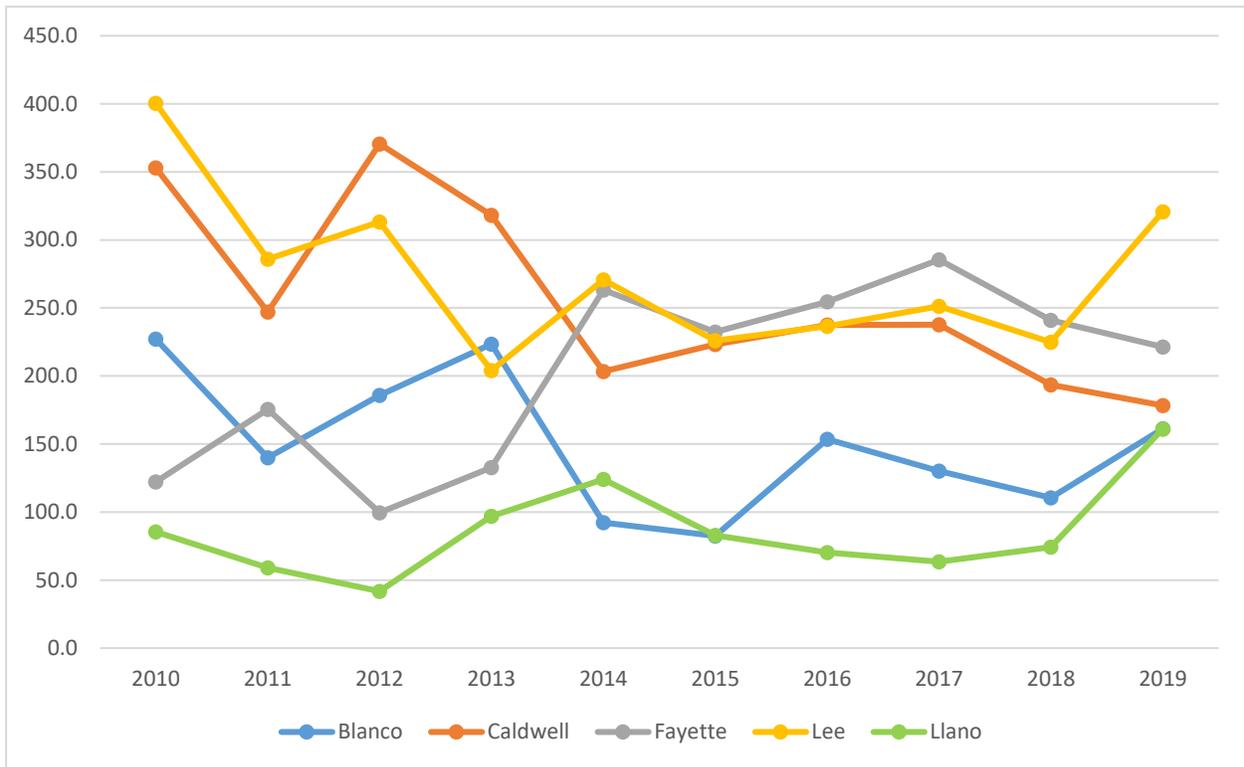
Figure 5.10: Jurisdictional Map Comparing Violent Crime in 2010 to 2019



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

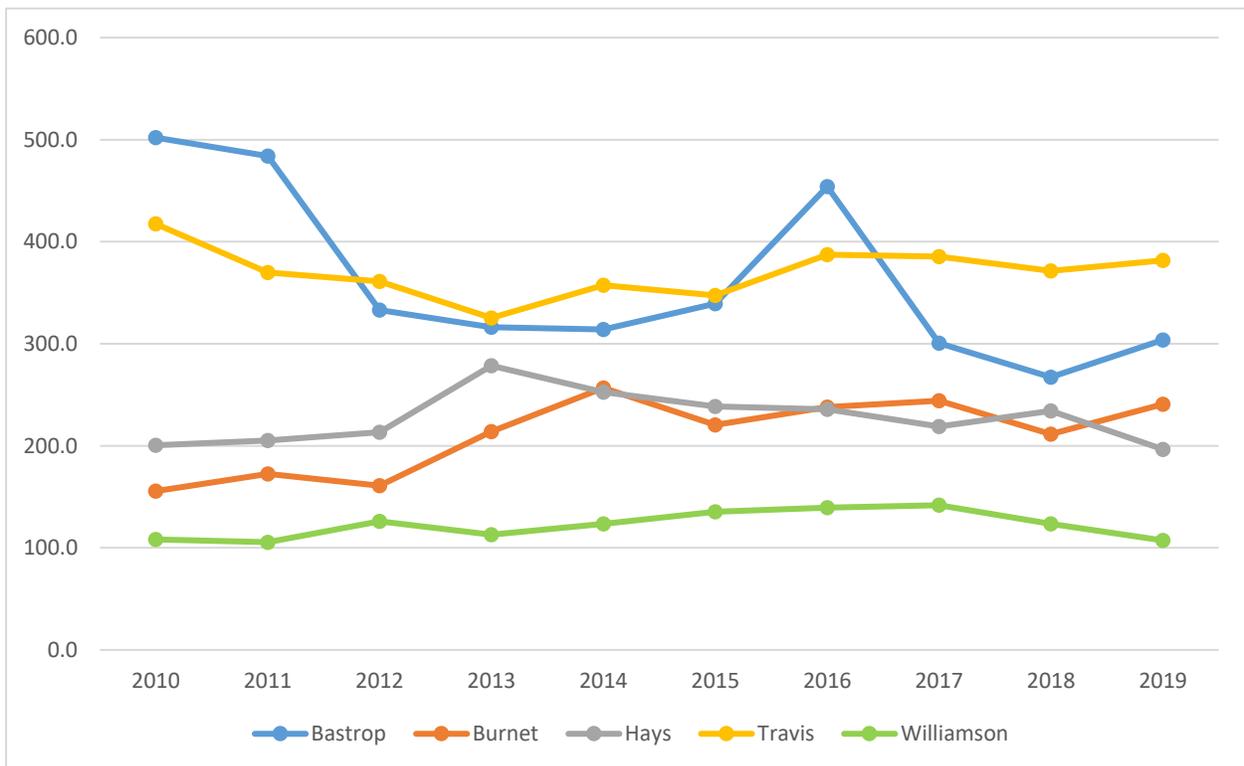
Figures 5.11 and 5.12 below show trend lines for the violent crime rates for counties in the CAPCOG region from 2010 to 2019. When looking at these charts, one can see that there is more fluctuation in the violent crime rates of counties that are less populous. This fluctuation makes sense because a change in the number of violent crimes reported will have more of an impact on violent crime rates in these counties. To better understand this, one can compare Travis, the most populated county in the CAPCOG region, to Blanco, the least populated county in the CAPCOG region, and show the impact of one crime on the crime rate for each county. For Travis County, each additional crime increases the crime rate per 100,000 residents by 0.08. While each crime in Blanco County increases the crime rate per 100,000 residents by 9, meaning a crime reported in Blanco County has 114 times the impact on the county's crime rate per 100,000 residents than crimes committed in Travis County. These changes can be especially noticeable in violent crime rates because there are far fewer violent crimes committed and reported than property crimes.

Figure 5.11: Five Least-Populous CAPCOG Counties' Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents, 2010-19



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Figure 5.12: Five Most-Populous CAPCOG Counties' Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents, 2010-19



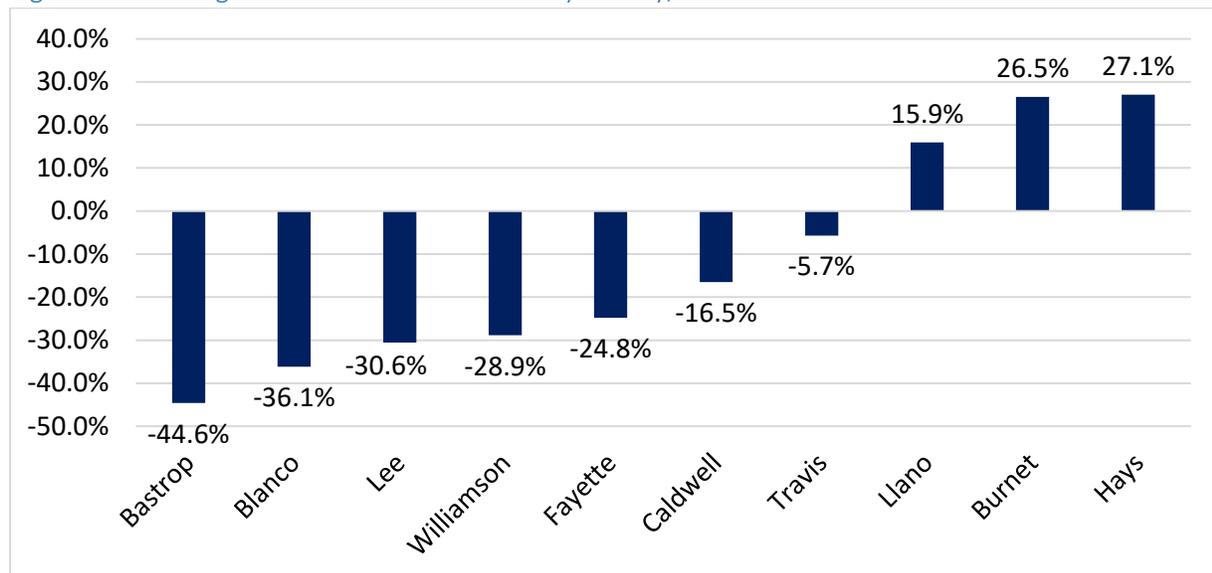
Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Criminal Arrests and Clearances

To calculate the arrest rate divide the number of arrests for UCR index crimes by the number of index crimes reported. In the CAPCOG region for 2019, arrest rates range from a high of 31% in Burnet County to a low of 11% in Blanco County. Bastrop, Blanco, Caldwell, Travis, and Williamson Counties all have an arrest rate below 20%; Burnet County has the only arrest rate above 30%, and the remaining four counties in the CAPCOG region have arrest rates that fall between 20% and 30%. Arrest rates for violent crimes are higher than the arrest rates for property crimes. As a region, violent crimes have an arrest rate of 46%, with a range of 70% in Llano County to 21% in Blanco County. Property crimes have a region-wide arrest rate of 12%, with a range of 29% in Burnet County to 10% in Travis County.

To calculate the clearance rate divide the number of crimes cleared, via conviction or administratively, by the number of crimes reported, in the CAPCOG region for 2019 range from 34% in Burnet County to 12% in Travis County. Just like with arrests, violent crimes are cleared at a higher rate than property crimes. As a region, CAPCOG cleared 41% of violent crimes and only 11% of property crimes. Clearance rates for violent crimes ranged from 73% in Llano County to 34% in Bastrop County. Meanwhile, property crime clearance rates in the region range from at the high end 30% in Burnet County to 9% on the low end in Caldwell, Fayette, and Travis Counties. One should also notice that the lowest clearance rate by county for violent crimes is greater than the highest clearance rate by county for property crimes. This difference likely has to do with the personal nature of violent crimes, which allows victims to identify offenders more often.

Figure 5.13: Change in Crime Clearance Rates by County, 2010 to 2019



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Crime clearance rates in the CAPCOG region have changed rather significantly, with all 10 counties having more than a 5% change in clearance rate from 2010 to 2019. Of the counties with a greater than 5% change in clearance rate, three saw an increase: Llano, Burnet and Hays. On the other hand, Bastrop, Blanco, Caldwell, Fayette, Lee, Travis and Williamson, saw a greater than 5% decrease in clearance rates.

5.2 Regional Crime Context: State and Region

All crime statistics in this section of the strategic plan were taken from the Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting program, referencing the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Statistics. Table 5.3 presents the number of cases for the seven different index crimes that comprise two broader categories: violent crimes and property crimes. The table shows changes for the ten years from 2010 to 2019, the most current available reporting period. Over this decade, violent crime went up by about 12%, while property crime went down by 20%. During that time, the CAPCOG region added just under half a million people, a 25% population increase. Given the population change, the rate of crime is a better indication of criminal activity levels and is discussed below Table 5.4, which shows information on crime rates.

Table 5.3: Comparing CAPCOG Regional Crime Statistics, 2010 and 2019

CAPCOG REGION	2019	2010	Change
Population	2,338,795	1,864,550	474,245
Total Violent Crime	6,669	5,948	721
Murder	57	64	-7
Rape*	1,127	463	664
Robbery	1,275	1,486	-211
Assault	4,210	3,935	275
Total Property Crime	54,756	68,640	-13,884
Burglary	7,270	13,878	-6,608
Larceny	43,118	51,648	-8,530
Auto Theft	4,368	3,114	1,254
Total Crime	61,425	74,588	-13,163

Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Table 5.4: Change in Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents in the CAPCOG Region, 2010 and 2019

CAPCOG REGION	2019	2010	Change
Violent Crime Rate	285.1	319.0	-33.86
Murder	2.4	3.4	-1.00
Rape*	48.2	24.8	23.36
Robbery	54.5	79.7	-25.18
Assault	180.0	211.0	-31.04
Property Crime Rate	2,341.2	3,681.3	-1,340.11
Burglary	310.8	744.3	-433.46
Larceny	1,843.6	2,770.0	-926.40
Auto Theft	186.8	167.0	19.75
Total Crime Rate	2,626.4	4,000.3	-1,373.97

Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

Table 5.4 details the rate of crime per 100,000 residents and the change in rates over the last ten years for each crime subcategory. As the data shows, there is a clear pattern of a drop in crime rates overall

* Rape was redefined by the FBI in 2014, which led to more crimes that are sexual in nature being indexed as rape

categories except for auto theft and rape. One reason for the increase in rapes is a transition to the FBI's revised definition of rape in 2014. There was an over 50% increase in the number of rapes per 100,000 people that occurred from 2013 to 2014 in Texas. The new definition of rape is the overwhelming reason for the increase in this category. Before, the definition was rather vague and pertained only to women; this led to many crimes that were sexual in nature being indexed in other crime categories.

Table 5.5: Comparison of State and Regional Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents, 2010 and 2019

		Regional Rate	Statewide Rate	Regional minus Statewide Rate
Violent Crime	2019	285.1	415.6	-130.5
	2010	319.0	450.6	-131.6
	Difference	-33.9	-35.0	1.1
Murder	2019	2.4	4.8	-2.4
	2010	3.4	5.0	-1.6
	Difference	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8
Rape*	2019	48.2	50.5	-2.3
	2010	24.8	30.3	-5.5
	Difference	23.4	20.2	3.2
Robbery	2019	54.5	99.5	-45.0
	2010	79.7	130.7	-51.0
	Difference	-25.2	-31.2	6.0
Assault	2019	180.0	260.7	-80.7
	2010	211.0	284.6	-73.6
	Difference	-31.0	-23.9	-7.1
Property Crime	2019	2,341.2	2363.7	-22.5
	2010	3,681.3	3785.8	-104.5
	Difference	-1,340.1	-1422.1	82.0
Burglary	2019	310.8	387.7	-76.9
	2010	744.3	911.8	-167.5
	Difference	-433.5	-524.1	90.6
Larceny	2019	1,843.6	1711.5	132.1
	2010	2,770.0	2602.8	167.2
	Difference	-926.4	-891.3	-35.1
Auto Theft	2019	186.8	264.5	-77.7
	2010	167.0	271.3	-104.3
	Difference	19.8	-6.8	26.6
Total Crime	2019	2,626.4	2779.3	-152.9
	2010	4,000.3	4236.4	-236.1
	Difference	-1,374.0	-1457.1	83.1

Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

* Rape was redefined by the FBI in 2014, which led to more crimes that are sexual in nature being indexed as rape

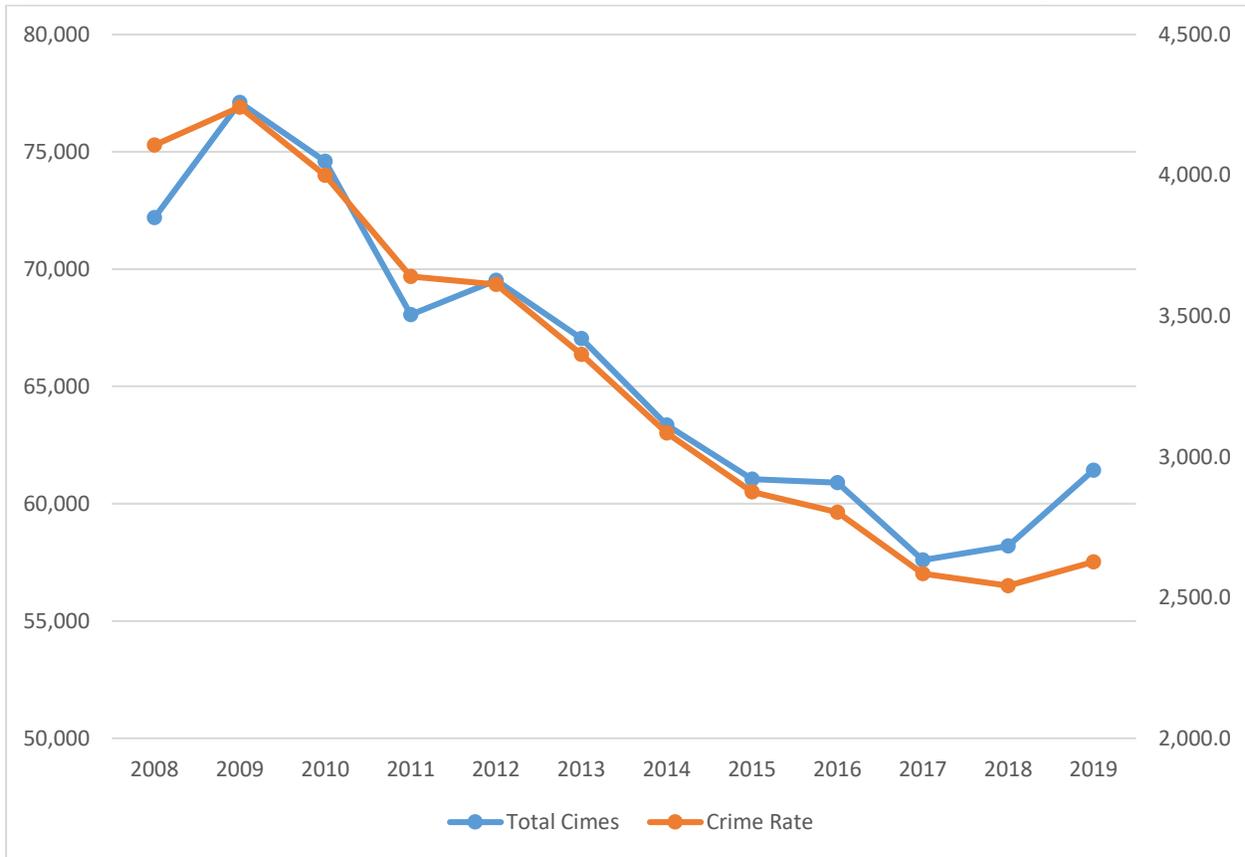
Table 5.5 above provides further context for the reduced crime rates. The table compares the same regional crime rate data with statewide numbers. In this table, there are three rows for each crime and type of crime. The top row shows crime rates from 2019, the middle row shows crime rates for 2010, and the bottom row shows the change in the crime rate from 2010 to 2019. Except for larceny in both years, the CAPCOG region also experienced crime rates lower than the state, as one can see in the last column in Table 5.5.

As detailed in Table 5.5, except for auto theft and rape, the regional rates have all dropped. Although crime continues to decrease in the region and the crime rate in the region is lower than the statewide rate, crime dropped at a slightly faster pace across the state than it did in the region between the 2010 and 2019 reporting periods. For example, the region's reduction in property crime was 94% of the state reduction. In other words, the region's reduction was about 19/20ths of the state reduction, comprising 1340 fewer violent crimes per year out of 100,000 residents in the region versus 1422 fewer violent crimes per 100,000 people in Texas. Multiple variables contribute to crime rates, and this report did not attempt to control for these various factors. Also, note that several criminal categories, such as white-collar crimes, drug crimes, and DWIs, are not included in the data.

When looking at the drop in crime rates as a percentage of current crime rates, it shows the difference in the change for the CAPCOG region vs. the state to be less drastic than when just comparing the change in rates. Comparing the percentage change also provides a better context for the impact the region is having on crime compared to the state since crime rates in the state have consistently been higher than crime rates in the region. These percentages show that the region has done a better job reducing violent crime than the state, with an 11% reduction compared to an 8% reduction for the state. When comparing the percentage reduction in property crime, the CAPCOG region saw a slightly larger drop than Texas, with a 36% and 38% reduction, respectively. Since there is a great deal more property crime than violent crime, the percentage reduction in total crime is much closer to the reduction in property crime than violent crime, with both CAPCOG and Texas seeing a 34% drop in total crime.

Figure 5.14 is a dual vertical chart that provides a year over year comparison of crimes reported and crime rates per 100,000 residents. From this figure, one can tell that both the number of crimes and crime rates have fallen over this time. While there were four years where the number of crimes reported increased, 2009, 2012, 2018, and 2019, there was only two years, 2009 and 2019, where the crime rate increased due to more significant population growth.

Figure 5.14: Number of Crimes and Crime Rate per 100,000 Residents in the CAPCOG Region, 2008-2019



Source: [Texas Department of Public Safety](#)

5.3 Regional and County Demographic, Social, and Economic Context

The CAPCOG region is a diverse and unique region made up of many different types of people and businesses. While the region does have many similar characteristics to the state of Texas and the country as a whole, there are many differences that make the region and the issues it faces unique.

Table 5.6: Comparing the CAPCOG Region, Texas and the USA's Demographics

	CAPCOG	Texas	USA
Demographics			
Population (2019)	2,346,474	29,128,822	329,399,330
Population Annual Average Growth '14 to '19	2.6%	1.5%	0.7%
Median Age	34.7 ³	34.3	37.8
10 to 19 Years	13.0%	14.3%	12.8%
20 to 24 Years	6.7%	6.9%	6.6%
25 to 34 Years	16.8%	14.7%	14.0%
35 to 44 Years	15.4%	13.5%	12.7%
45 to 54 Years	12.7%	12.3%	12.5%
55 to 64 Years	10.9%	11.2%	12.9%
65 Years, and Over	12.0%	12.8%	16.4%
White, non-Hispanic	52.6%	41.1%	60.0%
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	6.9%	12.0%	12.5%
Asian, non-Hispanic	6.0%	5.1%	5.8%
Some Other Race, non-Hispanic	2.3%	1.9%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	32.1%	39.8%	18.7%
Economic			
Labor Force Participation Rate and Size (population 15 years and over)	67.8%	61.4%	60.7%
Veterans	5.0%	5.1%	5.8%
Median Household Income (2017)	\$93,649 ²	\$57,652	\$57,051
Poverty Level (of all people)	7.9%	12.4%	10.5%
Unemployment Rate	2.9%	3.9%	3.9%
Educational Attainment, Age 25+			
No High School Diploma	11.5%	18.1%	13.4%
High School Graduate	20.3%	25.1%	27.5%
Some College and Associate's Degree	26.9%	28.5%	28.7%
Bachelor's Degree or higher	41.3%	28.2%	30.4%
Social			
Disconnected Youth ¹	2.5%	3.2%	2.8%
Children in Single Parent Families (% of all children) ¹	29.2%	35.2%	34.7%

Source: EMSI 2019 (1: JobsEQ 2016) (2: Weighted average of county medians) (3: Texas Demographic Center 2018)

Table 5.6 shows that the CAPCOG region, 19.7% of whose residents are age 10 to 24, is comparable to the entire country, where 19.4% of residents are age 10 to 24, and less than Texas, where 21.2% of residents are in that age range. The region is growing about 1.7 times faster than Texas and 3.7 times faster than the United States. The CAPCOG region has a significantly higher percentage of Hispanics and Latinos when compared to the nation as a whole, but it still has 7.7% less than Texas. The percentage of Hispanic or Latino people varies significantly by county in the region, with over 50% of residents in Caldwell County identifying as Hispanic or Latino. However, only 11% of Llano County residents identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Table 5.7: Demographic Comparison by County, 2019

County	Population	Projected Annual Growth 2019 to 2024	Age 10 to 19	Age 15 to 24	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Other Races	Hispanic or Latino
Bastrop	88,879	1.6%	14.3%	12.8%	51.4%	6.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	39.3%
Blanco	11,893	1.2%	11.2%	10.5%	76.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	20.0%
Burnet	48,264	1.2%	12.0%	11.1%	72.7%	1.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	22.9%
Caldwell	43,987	1.4%	14.4%	15.7%	38.5%	5.6%	0.3%	0.9%	1.1%	53.6%
Fayette	25,464	0.4%	11.6%	10.4%	70.3%	6.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	21.9%
Hays	231,107	2.6%	14.9%	20.1%	52.7%	3.7%	0.3%	1.6%	1.7%	40.0%
Lee	17,276	0.4%	12.4%	11.6%	63.1%	10.5%	0.4%	0.5%	1.5%	24.0%
Llano	22,024	1.4%	8.7%	7.9%	85.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	11.2%
Travis	1,273,544	1.4%	12.1%	12.6%	48.6%	8.0%	0.3%	7.2%	2.1%	33.9%
Williamson	584,037	2.3%	14.2%	12.4%	58.2%	6.6%	0.3%	7.7%	2.3%	24.9%
CAPCOG	2,346,474	1.7%	13.0%	13.2%	52.7%	6.9%	0.3%	6.4%	2.0%	32.1%
Texas	29,128,822	1.0%	14.3%	14.0%	41.1%	12.0%	0.3%	5.1%	1.6%	39.8%

Source: EMSI 2019

The CAPCOG region is more educated, as can be seen when comparing its residents who are 25-64 years old to the same cohort in Texas and the USA, 46.6% and 35.9% more of their residents aged 25-64 years have at least a bachelor's, respectively. The CAPCOG region also has a greater rate of residents graduating high school than the rest of the state. The high school graduation rate of the region compares favorably to the high school graduation rate of the United States. Taking a closer look at high school graduation in the CAPCOG region by looking at Table 5.8, one sees that the graduation rate ranges from 92.3% in Williamson County to 79.9% in Bastrop County. This range includes four counties with a greater than 88% graduation, with Blanco County as the only county outside the IH-35 corridor to have this high of a graduation rate.

The CAPCOG region has a smaller percentage of disconnected youth than both Texas and the USA, at 2.6% of 16- to 19-year-olds. Disconnected youth are people ages 16 to 19 who are not high school graduates, not in school, and either unemployed or not in the labor market. Table 5.8 shows the percentage of disconnected youth by county in the CAPCOG region. At 5.7%, Caldwell has a much higher

percentage of disconnected youth than the CAPCOG region, the state, and the United States. In contrast, Blanco, Fayette, and Hays Counties have less than 1% of 16- to 19-year-olds that are considered disconnected, a much smaller percentage than all of the other counties in the CAPCOG region.

Table 5.8: Socio-Economic Comparisons by County, 2019

County	Unemployed	Median Age	Veterans	Median Income (2017)	Poverty Rate	No High School Diploma	Disconnected Youth ¹	Children in Single Parent Families ¹
Bastrop	3.5%	38.8	8.3%	\$59,185	9.7%	20.1%	2.7%	28.5%
Blanco	2.8%	49.5	9.8%	\$58,500	6.9%	11.0%	0.2%	30.1%
Burnet	2.9%	44.0	7.7%	\$57,173	8.1%	13.8%	2.2%	42.7%
Caldwell	3.8%	35.8	5.5%	\$51,346	12.2%	23.0%	5.7%	38.1%
Fayette	2.9%	47.2	6.8%	\$56,941	5.0%	17.3%	0.3%	19.7%
Hays	3.0%	31.3	4.9%	\$62,815	8.7%	11.7%	0.9%	28.0%
Lee	3.1%	41.3	7.4%	\$55,741	10.5%	19.2%	3.8%	20.2%
Llano	3.6%	57.1	11.4%	\$50,524	7.4%	14.3%	3.2%	47.7%
Travis	2.8%	33.6	4.1%	\$68,350	9.0%	11.8%	2.8%	31.9%
Williamson	3.0%	35.8	5.8%	\$79,123	4.7%	7.7%	2.6%	22.8%
CAPCOG	2.9%	34.7 ³	5.0%	\$68,913 ²	7.9%	11.5%	2.5%	29.2%
Texas	3.7%	34.3	5.1%	\$57,051	12.4%	18.1%	3.2%	35.2%

Source: EMSI 2019 (1: JobsEQ 2016) (2: Weighted average of county medians) (3: Texas Demographic Center 2018)

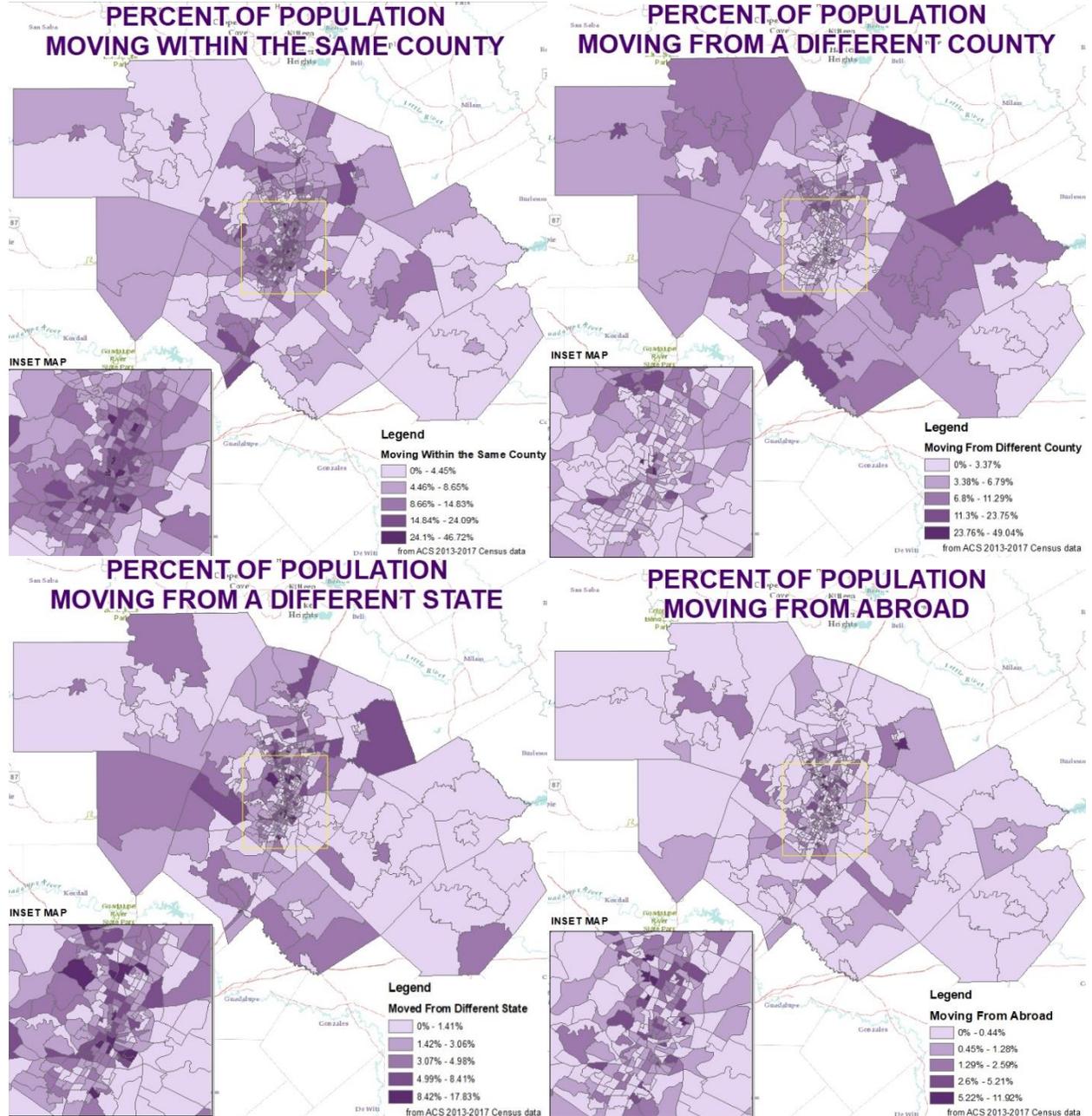
The region has a smaller percentage of children in single-parent families, with 29.2% in the CAPCOG region, 35.2% in Texas, and 34.7% in the USA. While generally, the region’s counties have a lower rate of children in single-parent families than Texas or the United States, Burnet at 42.7%, Caldwell at 38.1%, and Llano at 47.7% all have rates that are higher than the national and state rates. An interesting observation that can be seen by looking at Table 5.8 is that two of these counties, Caldwell and Llano, have the lowest median household income, both more than \$4,000 less than any other county in the region. Burnet County, with a median household income of \$57,173, has the fifth-lowest in the region. Weighted by the number of households, the mean of the median household income for counties in the CAPCOG region is \$68,913, which is dominated by the three most populous counties: Hays at \$62,815, Travis at \$68,350, and Williamson at \$79,123 have the three highest median incomes in the region, as well as almost 90% of the region’s population.

Through information provided by the American Community Survey, net population change can be calculated based on total out-migration and in-migration on an annual basis, separate from total births and deaths and in-migration from outside of the United States. In Figure 5.15 below, we see maps that show where people are moving in the CAPCOG region by census tract, with maps for people moving from abroad, out of state, a different county in Texas, and within the same county. The CAPCOG region has included migration data and other census data in a workbook to help applicants easily access data that might bolster an organization’s application for funding from the Office of Governor.

One common migration trend in the region is the geographic growth of the Austin Metro Area as people continue to move to central Texas. With this growth, people are moving from Travis County to the

surrounding counties. From 2013 to 2017, only one county in the CAPCOG region (Fayette County) had a positive net migration to Travis County. In all of the other counties in the CAPCOG region, more people are leaving Travis County and moving to the surrounding counties, with net migration to Travis County from other counties in the CAPCOG region at -13,068. Excluding the nine other counties in the CAPCOG region, Travis County had 3,885 more people from other Texas counties move to Travis County than moved to those counties from Travis County, and 5,855 more people that moved from outside of Texas than moved from Travis County out of the state. This migration to the surrounding counties is one example of the urban sprawl the region is experiencing due to the growth of the city of Austin.

Figure 5.15: Migration by Location Moved from in the CAPCOG Region by Census Tract, 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017

While Travis County had the most number of people moving in and out, it is Williamson County that experienced the most net migration, with 17,246 people moving into the county. That was more than 7,500 more people than Hays County, which had the second-highest net migration in the CAPCOG region. Travis (-3,328) and Fayette (-209) Counties were the only two counties with negative net migration.

Appendix A: Activity/Service Definitions and Points of Emphasis by Priority

Access to a continuum of comprehensive services that meet victim and community needs

- **Aftercare / Reentry** - Community-based programs that prepare targeted youth to successfully return to their homes and communities after secure confinement. These programs focus on preparing youth offenders for release and providing a continuum of follow up post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community.
- **Behavioral Health** - Substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, or co-occurring treatment as a standalone program or as part of a corrections, community corrections, or court program.
- **Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support** - Support not necessarily delivered by a licensed professional and not aimed at developing specific life, social, or emotional skills. Enter any substance abuse-related activities under “Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse”.
- **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs** - Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such youth offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Prevention programs*
 - *Support for families in the child welfare system*
 - *Legal services*
- **Community-Based Programs and Services** - These programs and services are those that work pre- and post-confinement with: a) parents and other family members to strengthen families to help keep youth in their homes; b) youth during confinement and their families to ensure safe return of youth home and to strengthen the families; and c) parents with limited English speaking ability.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Legal services*
- **Community Corrections** - Programs that oversee offenders outside of jail or prison, and are administered by agencies or courts with the legal authority to enforce sanctions. The two main types of community corrections supervision are probation and parole.
 - **Corrections** - Programs that oversee offenders confined within a secure correctional facility.
 - **Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse** - Treatment for substance abuse, including licensed therapy, non-licensed counseling (peer counseling, mentoring, etc.), and medically assisted treatment. Note: Substance abuse treatment is generally ineligible under VOCA-funded programs.
 - **Crisis Services** - Emergency services provided to help victims during the crisis phase. Typical services include hotline, crisis counseling, phone and in-person information and/or referrals,

accompaniment, advocacy for all necessary crisis procedures (medical, law enforcement, legal, shelter, etc.), transportation, emergency financial assistance, crime victim compensation filing, etc.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Safe/Emergency shelter*
- *Legal services*
- **Delinquency Prevention** - Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Starting before an individual is involved with the justice system*
- **Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation** - Emergency shelter, transitional housing, foster care support, etc. Note: For almost all CJD grants, this is a prohibited activity. Consult the eligible funding areas or expenses in the Funding Announcement.
- **Forensic Interviews** - Evidentiary interviews with survivors of abuse conducted by a trained professional in a friendly environment. Interviews may be videotaped and may allow for input from representatives of diverse agencies. One comprehensive interview is preferred in order to reduce the potential for further victim trauma. Results of the interview should be used not only for law enforcement and prosecution purposes but also for social services, personal advocacy, case management, and mental health purposes. Interviews should be conducted in the context of a multidisciplinary investigation and diagnostic team or in a specialized setting such as a child advocacy center. The interviewer must be trained to conduct interviews appropriate to the development age and abilities of the children and vulnerable adults. The agency may not be a prosecution or law enforcement organization.
- **Job Training** - Projects to enhance the employability of youth or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
- **Instruction and Support for Academic Programs** - Training, counseling or other support aimed at enrolling in or completing formal academic credentials (such as a GED). Any job training or vocational credential should be listed under "Job and Workforce Services".

With emphasis placed on:

- *Mentoring*
- *Targeting the homeless population*
- **Instruction and Support for Employment or the Workforce** - Training, assessment, or placement aimed at attaining or improving employment.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Mentoring*
- *Targeting the homeless population*

Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills - Instruction for program participants, targeted populations, at-risk populations, etc., to develop life, social or emotional skills. Training for criminal justice system professionals should be entered under the "training and professional development" activity.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Mentoring*
- *Targeting the homeless population*

- **Legal Advocacy/Assistance** - Survivors are identified soon after the offense, provided information on victims' rights (e.g., restitution, crime victim compensation), and provided comprehensive crisis and follow-up support needed to keep them engaged in the investigation and prosecution process. May include filing temporary restraining orders, injunctions, and other protective orders, elder abuse petitions, and child abuse petitions but does not include criminal prosecution or the employment of attorneys for non-emergency purposes, such as custody disputes, civil suits, etc. Those opting not to prosecute may receive required "education" about their options in an effort to reduce fear of testifying.
- **Mental Health Services** - Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services including, but are not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.

With emphasis places on:

- *School-based services*
- *Mentoring*
- *Legal services*

- **Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination** - Representatives of several agencies meet regularly to discuss common cases and share information to enhance investigation, prosecution, and victim restoration. Cases are followed through in this manner to closure. Participating agencies may include Child Protective Service, law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners or other medical personnel, mental health professionals, etc.
- **Peer Support Groups** - Regular meetings of survivors experiencing similar types of traumas providing mutual peer support.
- **Professional Therapy and Counseling** - Individual, group, and family therapy/counseling provided by a licensed professional therapist/counselor, including the use of diagnostic and treatment instruments, and psychological/psychiatric evaluations. May include specialized types of therapy such as animal therapy, play therapy, and art therapy.
- **Reentry** - Programs designed to prepare offenders for reintegration into their communities after serving a period of secure confinement.

With emphasis placed on:

- *housing/shelter and independent living for juveniles*

- **Shelter** - Shelter programs provide a safe place for victim / survivors and their children. Other services include food, clothing, transportation, and service referrals.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Targeting the homeless*
- *Providing residential treatment for safety and security*
- **Truancy Prevention** - Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy including prevention services for children considered at-risk of entering the juvenile justice system and intervention services for juveniles engaged in misconduct.

With emphasis placed on:

 - *Starting before a student is involved with the justice system*
- **Victim-Offender Meetings** - Meetings between the survivor and the offender who perpetrated the crime against the survivor. At a minimum grantees must consider: (a) the safety and security of the survivor; (b) the benefit of therapeutic value to the survivor; (c) the procedures for ensuring that participation of the survivor and offender are voluntary and that everyone understands the nature of any meeting or other activity; (d) the provision of appropriate support and accompaniment for the survivor; (e) appropriate debriefing opportunities for the survivor after a meeting; (f) the credentials of the facilitators; and (g) the opportunity for a survivor to withdraw from the process at any time.

Access to resources including equipment, technology, and facilities

- **Body-Worn Camera Program Implementation** - Body Cameras, intended for use by municipal police departments and county sheriff's departments that employ officers who are engaged in traffic or highway patrol, otherwise regularly detain or stop motor vehicles; or are primary responders who respond directly to calls for assistance from the public.
- **Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation** - Emergency shelter, transitional housing, foster care support, etc. Note: For almost all CJD grants, this is a prohibited activity. Consult the eligible funding areas or expenses in the Funding Announcement.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Providing services to adults and juveniles*
- *Giving access to vulnerable populations*
- **Equipment and Technology** - Includes equipment acquisition and training specifically on the equipment/technology purchased with grant funds.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Supporting de-escalation*
- *Body-worn cameras*
- *Personal protective equipment*
- *Healthcare access*
- *Access for vulnerable population/ digital equity for the underserved (ie.: courts, victim services, and other virtual services/ public goods)*
- *Connectivity through internet/wifi/hotspots, phones (smart phones) and data plans for long-term use*
- *Community sites for people to access technology*

- *Improving communication between service providers and clients*
- **Materials or Curriculum Development** - Activities specifically to support developing/publishing materials or training curricula related to the criminal justice system.
- **Shelter** - Shelter programs provide a safe place for victim / survivors and their children. Other services include food, clothing, transportation, and service referrals.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Long term shelter*
- *Providing wraparound services*

Adequate and well trained staff in all areas of criminal justice

- **Behavioral Health** - Substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, or co-occurring treatment as a standalone program or as part of a corrections, community corrections, or court program.
- **Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support** - Support not necessarily delivered by a licensed professional and not aimed at developing specific life, social, or emotional skills. Enter any substance abuse-related activities under "Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse".

With emphasis placed on:

- *Mentors that work with young people*
- **Counseling, Therapy, or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional** - Counseling or therapy delivered by licensed professionals. For professional substance abuse treatment, use the "Substance Abuse Treatment" activity.
- **Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse** - Treatment for substance abuse, including licensed therapy, non-licensed counseling (peer counseling, mentoring, etc.), and medically assisted treatment. Note: Substance abuse treatment is generally ineligible under VOCA-funded programs.
- **Disproportionate Minority Contact** - Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address situations where there are a disproportionate number of people from one or more minority groups coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.
- **Investigation** - Provide support for officers involved in the investigation of violent crimes and/or organized crime to ensure complete and thorough investigation is conducted to gather adequate evidence to prosecute cases. Activities include, but are not limited to, conducting interviews, taking statements, assisting with crime scene photos, evidence collection/processing and other covert/overt operations.
- **Juvenile Case Management** - Individual designated to provide services in court cases involving juvenile offenders including assisting the court in administering the court's juvenile docket and supervising the court's orders in juvenile cases. May also provide prevention services to a child

considered at-risk of entering the juvenile justice system and intervention services to juveniles engaged in misconduct before cases are filed.

- **Law Enforcement** - Programs that provide support for law enforcement officers involved in the investigation of violent crimes and/or organized crime to ensure a thorough investigation is conducted with adequate evidence to prosecute cases.
- **Legal Advocacy/Assistance** - Survivors are identified soon after the offense, provided information on victims' rights (e.g., restitution, crime victim compensation), and provided comprehensive crisis and follow-up support needed to keep them engaged in the investigation and prosecution process. May include filing temporary restraining orders, injunctions, and other protective orders, elder abuse petitions, and child abuse petitions but does not include criminal prosecution or the employment of attorneys for non-emergency purposes, such as custody disputes, civil suits, etc. Those opting not to prosecute may receive required "education" about their options in an effort to reduce fear of testifying.
- **Professional Therapy and Counseling** - Individual, group, and family therapy/counseling provided by a licensed professional therapist/counselor, including the use of diagnostic and treatment instruments, and psychological/psychiatric evaluations. May include specialized types of therapy such as animal therapy, play therapy, and art therapy.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Serving victims of human trafficking*
- **Prosecution** - Programs designed to improve the prosecution of serious and violent crimes.
- **Training** - Establishing and maintaining training programs for victim services or criminal justice professionals to more effectively identify and respond to preventing and controlling crime.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Equity and diversity training*
- *Intersectionality*
- *Training that is culturally specific trauma informed*
- *Based on victim/survivor input*
- *Holistic and culturally appropriate training*
- *Training to understand and recognize domestic minor sex trafficking*
- *Law enforcement training*
- *Training on best practices when working with interpreters/translators/victims and other members of the public whose primary language is not English*
- *Arts and academic instruction*
- **Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received** - Training and professional development for professionals or volunteers in the criminal justice system (including victim services) within the applicant's organization. Or, technical assistance to help organizations execute programs more effectively and/or efficiently. Training or outreach for member of the general public or targeted populations should be entered under the "Life, Social and Emotional Skills Development" activity.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Equity and diversity training*
- *Intersectionality*
- *Training that is culturally specific trauma informed*
- *Based on victim/survivor input*
- *Holistic and culturally appropriate training*
- *Training to understand and recognize domestic minor sex trafficking*
- *Law enforcement training*
- *Training on best practices when working with interpreters/translators/victims and other members of the public whose primary language is not English*
- *Arts and academic instruction*

Communication, collaboration, and coordination among stakeholders, including members of the community, and consumers of criminal justice services

- **Disproportionate Minority Contact** - Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address situations where there are a disproportionate number of people from one or more minority groups coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.
- **Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills** - Instruction for program participants, targeted populations, at-risk populations, etc., to develop life, social or emotional skills. Training for criminal justice system professionals should be entered under the "training and professional development" activity.
- **Materials or Curriculum Development** - Activities specifically to support developing/publishing materials or training curricula related to the criminal justice system.
- **Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination** - Representatives of several agencies meet regularly to discuss common cases and share information to enhance investigation, prosecution, and victim restoration. Cases are followed through in this manner to closure. Participating agencies may include Child Protective Service, law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners or other medical personnel, mental health professionals, etc.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Coordination among different multi-disciplinary teams*
- *Outreach to natural community supports including schools, faith-based organizations, and community leaders from all races and ethnicities*
- **Training** - Establishing and maintaining training programs for victim services or criminal justice professionals to more effectively identify and respond to preventing and controlling crime.
- **Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided** - Training and professional development for professionals or volunteers in the criminal justice system (including victim services) provided to others. Training or outreach for member of the general public or targeted populations should be entered under the "Life, Social and Emotional Skills Development" activity.

Community outreach, education, awareness, and engagement to promote crime prevention and early intervention efforts

- **Behavioral Health** - Substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, or co-occurring treatment as a standalone program or as part of a corrections, community corrections, or court program.
- **Crime Prevention** - Programs designed to reduce and/or deter crime and criminals.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Single parent household assistance*
 - *Language access*
 - *Culturally relevant outreach*
 - *Outreach that includes communities that do not speak English*
 - *Healthcare*
 - *Promote healthy relationships*
 - *Citizen police academies*
 - *Youth police academies*
- **Delinquency Prevention** - Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Language access*
 - *Culturally relevant outreach*
 - *Outreach that includes communities that do not speak English*
 - *Single parent household assistance*
 - *Family/caregiver support*
- **Disproportionate Minority Contact** - Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address situations where there are a disproportionate number of people from one or more minority groups coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.
 - **Diversion** - Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system including restorative justice programs.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Restorative justice practices*
 - *Outreach*
- **General Law Enforcement or Public Safety** - Law enforcement and public safety activities. Examples: increased patrols, law enforcement officer overtime, or public trainings/ seminars/ outreach sessions, including those with a victim focus. Does not include equipment-specific activities (implementation, training), training, professional development, or activities covered by other categories.

- **Instruction and Support for Academic Programs** - Training, counseling or other support aimed at enrolling in or completing formal academic credentials (such as a GED). Any job training or vocational credential should be listed under "Job and Workforce Services".
- **Instruction and Support for Employment or the Workforce** - Training, assessment, or placement aimed at attaining or improving employment.

Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills - Instruction for program participants, targeted populations, at-risk populations, etc., to develop life, social or emotional skills. Training for criminal justice system professionals should be entered under the "training and professional development" activity.

- **Professional Therapy and Counseling** - Individual, group, and family therapy/counseling provided by a licensed professional therapist/counselor, including the use of diagnostic and treatment instruments, and psychological/psychiatric evaluations. May include specialized types of therapy such as animal therapy, play therapy, and art therapy.
- **School Programs** - Education programs or supportive services in traditional public schools and detention/corrections education settings to encourage youth to remain in school; or alternative learning programs to support transition to work and self-sufficiency, and to enhance coordination between correctional programs and youth's local education programs to ensure the instruction they receive outside school is aligned with that provided in their schools, and that any identified learning problems are communicated.
- **Truancy Prevention** - Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy including prevention services for children considered at-risk of entering the juvenile justice system and intervention services for juveniles engaged in misconduct.

With emphasis placed on:

- *Language access*
- *Culturally relevant outreach*
- *Outreach that includes communities that do not speak English*
- *Healthcare*
- *Single parent household assistance*
- *Family/caregiver support*

Appendix B: Survey Results

The following are the results of the Regional Criminal Justice Needs Survey. The survey addresses the priority categories identified by PSO/CJD. The survey was developed to gain input from a broader range of stakeholders than those that can attend the stakeholder meetings held on the virtual GoToMeeting platform. The survey was developed starting with last year's survey and then updating the list of services to align with the activities that applicants to the grant programs the CAPCOG CJAC have been asked to select from over the past three grant cycles. The results of the survey, which was open from August 28 to September 27, 2020 and October 12 to October 25, are below.

Respondents

Below is the list of people who responded to the survey and included their name, position, and organization. Seven people responded to the survey but did not include this information.

Name:	Title:	Organization:
Seanna Crosbie	Chief Program Officer	ACGC
Edna Yang	Deputy Director	American Gateways
Rebecca Lightsey	Executive Director	American Gateways
Tammy El-Tawil	Director of Finance	American Youthworks
Leah Sweet	Victim Counselor	APD- Victim Services
Heather Jones	Program Director	Austin Bat Cave
Paula Beaird	Executive Director	Austin Community Steelband
Heather Graves	Billing Manager	Austin Independent School District
Melinda Lipani		Austin Independent School District
Agustin Aragon	APD Victim Service Counselor	Austin Police Department
Michael King	Sergeant	Austin Police Department
Stephanie Rohe	Victim Services Supervisor	Austin Police Department
Trisha Cupero	Victim Services Counselor	Austin Police Department
Connie Geerhart	Victim Services Supervisor	Austin Police Department Victim Services
Kristen	Victim Services Counselor	Austin Police Department Victim Services
Leah Sweet	Victim Counselor	Austin Police Department-Victim Services
Amber Quinley	Assistant Auditor/Grant Coordinator	Bastrop County
Carolyn Dill	Director of Development Services	Bastrop County
Jerome Reese	Supervision Supervisor	Bastrop County Juvenile Probation
Christopher Wolf	Sergeant / Special Operations Division	Bastrop County Sheriff's Office
Rene Baker	Sexual Assault crisis advocate	Bastrop County Women's Shelter, dba Family Crisis Center.
Mechelle Hill	Rural Advocate	Bastrop County Women's Shelter, dba Family Crisis Center.
Lauren Jones	Grants Manager	Bastrop County Women's Shelter, dba Family Crisis Center
Rachel McDonald	Residential Services Director	Bastrop County Women's Shelter, dba Family Crisis Center

Sherry Murphy	Executive Director	Bastrop County Women's Shelter, dba Family Crisis Center
Daniel McManus	Sergeant	Bastrop Police Department
Leslie Dewayne Kyle	Chief of Police	Bertram Police Department
Mark Turk		Beyond the Grade
Lorie Barzano	Grants Director	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Texas
Kat Staas	Student Wellness Assistant	Blanco Independent School District
Scott D Rubin	Chief of Police	Blanco Police Department
Andrea Hoppock		Bluebonnet Trails Community Services
Andrea Richardson	Executive Director	Bluebonnet Trails Community Services
Kathy Kasparek	Resource Development	Boys & Girls Club of the Highland Lakes, Inc. - 11054
Devon Spencer	Grants Coordinator	Boys & Girls Clubs of the Austin Area
Christopher Jett	Captain	Burnet County Sheriff's Office
Natalie Flowers	Communications Supervisor/Sergeant	Burnet County Sheriff's Office
Fred Weber		Caldwell County District Attorney
Jay Monkerud	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer	Caldwell County Juvenile Probation
Matt Holderread	Regional Research Coordinator	CAPCOG
Jessica Gonos	Victim Services Coordinator	Cedar Park Police Department
Sharon Bayliss	Director of Strategy and Compliance	Center for Child Protection
Kachina Clark	Victim Services Manager	City of Austin Police Department
Vanessa Shauner	City Manager	City of Jarrell
Todd Radford	Chief of Police	City of Lakeway
Jill Strube	Grants Administrator	City of Smithville
Veronica Garner	Secretary	City of Weir
Shana fox	Executive director	Council on at-risk youth
David Lopez	Chief of Police	Del Valle ISD Police Department
Bastrop County Women's Shelter, dba Family Crisis Center	Rural Advocate	Family Crisis Center
Cody George	Patrolman	Flatonina Police Department
David Van Raalte	Court Administrator	Georgetown Municipal Court
Ashton Booth	Special Education Director	Giddings ISD
Thais Macedo	Grants Manager	Girl Scouts of Central Texas
Michelle Ducote	Director of Operations	Hays Caldwell Women's Center
Efren Chavez	Grant Writer	Hays County
Lindsay McClune	Grant Writer	Hays County
Laurie Taylor	Planner	Hays County Office of Emergency Services
Vanessa Davila	Director of Strategy and Planning	Helping Hand Home for Children
Kathrine Cholcher	Executive Director	Highland Lakes Family Crisis Center
Patty Conner	VP, Programs	Hope Alliance
Patty Conner	VP, Programs	Hope Alliance

Sherry Blyth	Director, Crisis Services, Specialty Substance Use Treatment and Justice Initiatives	Integral Care
Luisa Lerma	Administrative Assistant	Interagency Support Council of Eastern Williamson County
Trish van Til	Executive Director	Interagency Support Council of Eastern Williamson County, Inc.
Chris Haskins	Founder	Jail to Jobs
David Law	Lieutenant	Lakeway Police Department
Cindy Metro	Grant Administrator	Langford Community Management Services
Robert F. Maier	Attorney	Law Office of Robert F. Maier, PLLC
Allan Jones	Detective Sergeant	Leander Police Department
Luana Wilcox	Lieutenant, Support Services	Leander Police Department
Michael York	Judge	Lee County
Mike Scoggins	Chief of Police	Llano police Department
Lauri Webb	Director of Special Programs	Luling ISD
Bill Sala	Chief of Police	Luling Police Department
James Allen	Lieutenant	Manor Police Department
Rebecca Lott		Manor Schoolhouse Foundation
Toniya Parker	Program Expansion Coordinator	NAMI Central TX
Paul Maslyk	Inspector	Office of the Director Of Police/ UT System
Linda Johnson	Director	Pavilion (Justice)
Bill Gibbens	director, administrative services	Pflugerville Police Department
Lorie Goggin	Executive Director	Reset Mentoring
Natalie Sacco	Director of Business Development	Rock Springs
Erin Basalay	Chief Operating Officer	Rock Springs Hospital
Ashleigh Gore	Vice President of Therapeutic and Peer Support Services	SAFE
Josie Geck	Development Manager	Samaritan Center
Monica Valadez	Director of Bilingual and ESL Education	SMCISD
David Repka	Chief of Police	Smithville Police Department
Laura Sovine	Executive Director	Sobering Center
Monica Trout	Grants & Communications Coordinator	Spirit Reins, Inc.
Claudia Parisella		Taylor Police Department
Henry Fluck	Chief of Police	Taylor Police Department
Davany Vargas	Victim Services Director	TCSO
Raymond Loriaux	Emergency Management Coordinator	Texas State University
Arthur Arevalo	Captain	Texas State University Police Department
Elizabeth Yocum	Resource Development Director	The Key2Free
Coni Stogner	Vice President	The SAFE Alliance
Melinda Cantu	Vice President of Child Abuse Prevention and Intervention Services	the SAFE Alliance

Piper Stege Nelson	Chief Public Strategies Officer	The SAFE Alliance
Wendie Abramson	Chief Quality Officer	The SAFE Alliance
Duy Doan	Grant Writer	The Settlement Home for Children
Gregg Cox	Assistant DA - Director of Operations	Travis County District Attorney
Craig Smith	Major	Travis County Sheriff's Office
Daniel Smith	Director of Inmate Mental Health and Programs	Travis County Sheriff's Office
Karen Maxwell	Sr. Planner	Travis County Sheriff's Office
Tom Szimanski	Captain	Travis County Sheriff's Office
Mitzi Stoute Faniola	Executive Director	TX Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs
Michael Wusterhausen	Police Officer	University of Texas at Austin Police Department
Marica Kelley	Program Coordinator	Victims Advocate Network
Eric M Love	Mayor	Village of Point Venture
Alisa De Luna	Executive Director	Volunteer Legal Services of Central Texas
Katie Valle	Director of Family Legal Services	Volunteer Legal Services of Central Texas
Kathy Pierce	Chair Williamson County Behavioral Health Task Force	Williamson County
Laura Gorman	Criminal Division Chief	Williamson County Attorney's Office
Thomas Velez	Director of Domestic Violence	Williamson County Attorney's Office
Michael Cox	Juvenile Prosecutor	Williamson County Attorney's Office
Kerrie Stannell	CEO	Williamson County Children's Advocacy Center, Inc
Jameson Pennington	Interim Director	Williamson County Community Supervision and Corrections Department
Laura Barker	Judge	Williamson County Court at Law #2
Scott Matthew	Executive Director	Williamson County Juvenile Services
Tanielu P Tuiasosopo	Prevention Coordinator	Williamson County Juvenile Services
Monet Munoz	Director of External Affairs	YWCA Greater Austin
Erwin Sladek		

Background Information

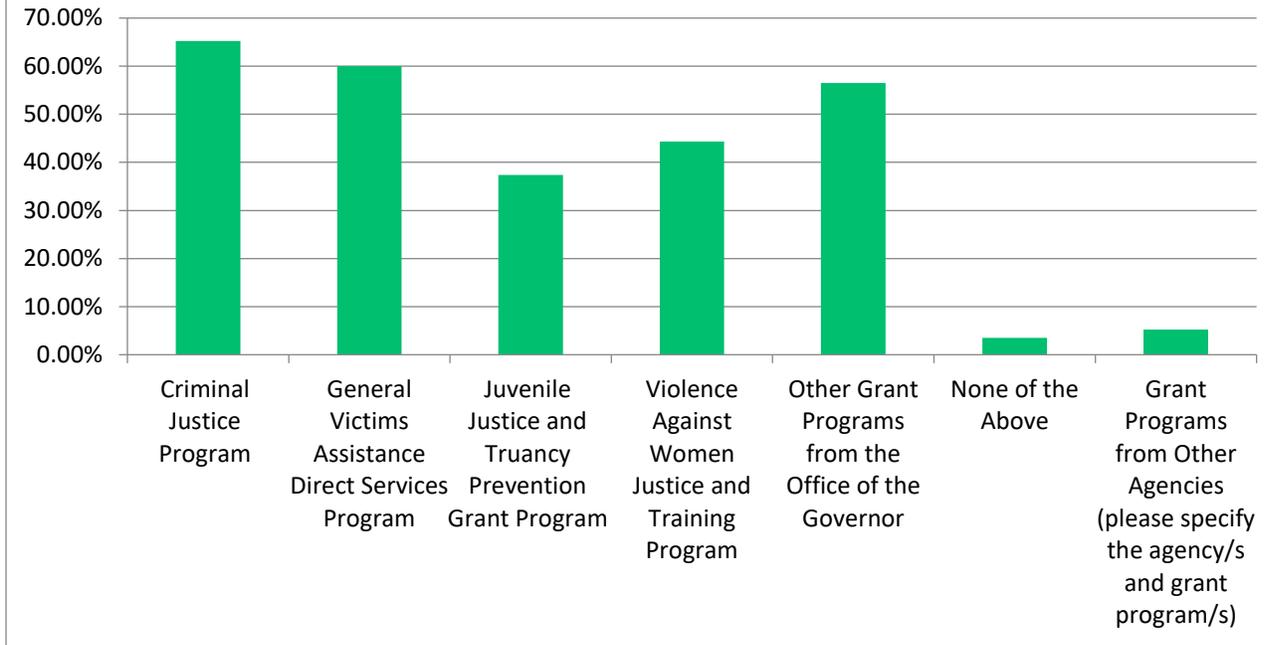
Please indicate your background (Check all that apply):		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Civic Organization	6.67%	8
College/University	7.50%	9
Concerned Citizen	10.83%	13
Courts/Prosecution	9.17%	11
Child/Adult Protective Services (FPS/CPS/APS)	3.33%	4
Crime Victim Services Recipient	1.67%	2
Criminal Defense Attorney	0.83%	1
Criminal Justice System Consumer	0.83%	1
County Governmental Organization	12.50%	15

Domestic Partner/Intimate Partner Violence Organization	13.33%	16
Early Childhood Education	3.33%	4
Education (K-12)	10.83%	13
Elected Official	3.33%	4
Employment/Workforce	1.67%	2
Faith-Based Organizations	4.17%	5
Federal Agency	0.00%	0
For-Profit Corporation	0.00%	0
Grant Coordination	10.00%	12
Juvenile Probation	5.83%	7
Law Enforcement	30.00%	36
Legal Services	6.67%	8
Mental Health/ Intellectual and Developmental Disability Service Provider	13.33%	16
Municipal Governmental Organization	5.83%	7
Non-Profit Agency	35.83%	43
Parent	6.67%	8
Parole/Probation (Adult)	0.83%	1
Private Sector	0.83%	1
Public Defender	0.83%	1
Public Health	2.50%	3
Public Official (City Manager, Economic Development, ect.)	0.83%	1
Rape Crisis Center	9.17%	11
State Agency	2.50%	3
Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention	5.00%	6
Other (please specify)	7.50%	9
	Answered	120
	Skipped	6

Others:

- Anti Human Trafficking Organization
- victim services
- Work as a Lived Experienced Advocate with 30 years in area that includes a lot of Justice Driven areas that I want to pursue here Texas, from Washington St.
- Victim Advocacy within a Police Department
- Children's Advocacy Center
- MSW Counselor providing services to victims and witnesses of violent crimes
- Sexual assault, child abuse and sex trafficking organization
- Children's Advocacy Center
- social worker in a LE Victim Services

Grant Program Interest



Others:

- Specialty Courts Program and Rifle-Resistant Body Armor Grant.
- Grant.
- I would like information on any grants that are justice or mental health related.
- Texas Veterans Commission
- Mental Health programs for the community
- CAPCOG Homeland Security

If you are completing this survey as part of an agency, check all counties that are served by your agency. If you are completing this survey as a citizen, select the county/s in which you live and work:

County	Responses Percent	Response Count
Bastrop	26.23%	32
Blanco	11.48%	14
Burnet	14.75%	18
Caldwell	17.21%	21
Fayette	13.11%	16
Hays	25.41%	31
Lee	13.93%	17
Llano	9.84%	12
Travis	54.10%	66
Williamson	45.90%	56
	Answered	122
	Skipped	4

Juvenile Justice and School Based Prevention Systems

What do you think are the most important services to juveniles within your county? Please indicate the level of importance for the services listed.								
Answer Choices	Not Important		Somewhat Important		Very Important		Response Count	Rating Average
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, and Emotional Skills	0.00%	0	6.67%	2	93.33%	28	30	2.93
Community-Based Programs and Services	0.00%	0	10.00%	3	90.00%	27	30	2.9
Mental Health Services	0.00%	0	13.33%	4	86.67%	26	30	2.87
Casework, Non-licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	0.00%	0	20.69%	6	79.31%	23	29	2.79
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	0.00%	0	20.69%	6	79.31%	23	29	2.79
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	0.00%	0	24.14%	7	75.86%	22	29	2.76
Delinquency Prevention	0.00%	0	31.03%	9	68.97%	20	29	2.69
Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation	6.90%	2	17.24%	5	75.86%	22	29	2.69
School Programs	3.45%	1	24.14%	7	72.41%	21	29	2.69
Counseling, Therapy or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional	0.00%	0	33.33%	10	66.67%	20	30	2.67
Truancy Prevention	6.67%	2	20.00%	6	73.33%	22	30	2.67
Aftercare/Reentry	3.45%	1	27.59%	8	68.97%	20	29	2.66
Job Training	0.00%	0	34.48%	10	65.52%	19	29	2.66
Juvenile Case Management	0.00%	0	48.28%	14	51.72%	15	29	2.52
Instruction and Support for Employment or the Workforce	6.90%	2	37.93%	11	55.17%	16	29	2.48
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	10.00%	3	33.33%	10	56.67%	17	30	2.47
Specialized Juvenile Offender Courts	6.90%	2	48.28%	14	44.83%	13	29	2.38
Disproportionate Minority Contact	10.71%	3	42.86%	12	46.43%	13	28	2.36

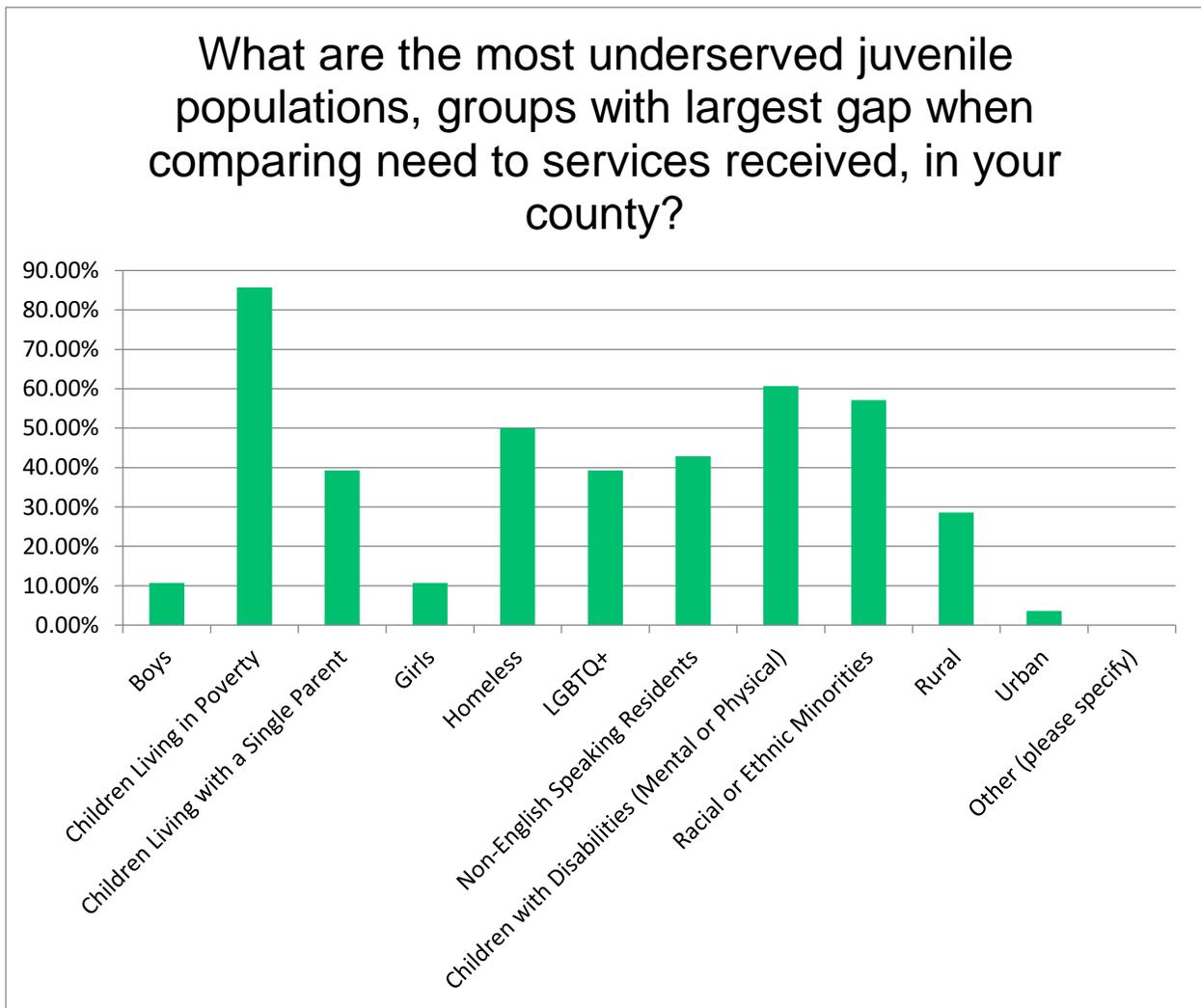
Diversion	10.71%	3	42.86%	12	46.43%	13	28	2.36
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	6.90%	2	55.17%	16	37.93%	11	29	2.31
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	6.90%	2	55.17%	16	37.93%	11	29	2.31
Material or Curriculum Development	13.33%	4	43.33%	13	43.33%	13	30	2.3
General Law Enforcement or Public Safety	13.79%	4	51.72%	15	34.48%	10	29	2.21
Equipment and Technology	7.14%	2	78.57%	22	14.29%	4	28	2.07
Other	50.00%	1	0.00%	0	50.00%	1	2	2
							Answered	30
							Skipped	96

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Mental Health Services	27.59%	8	13.79%	4	0.00%	0	32
Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation	3.45%	1	13.79%	4	24.14%	7	18
Aftercare/Reentry	13.79%	4	6.90%	2	0.00%	0	16
Community-Based Programs and Services	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	3.45%	1	11
Counseling, Therapy or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	13.79%	4	11
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	6.90%	2	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	10
Delinquency Prevention	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	0.00%	0	10
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, and Emotional Skills	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	9
Job Training	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	9
School Programs	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	6.90%	2	9
Casework, Non-licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	6.90%	2	0.00%	0	3.45%	1	7

Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	0.00%	0	10.34%	3	3.45%	1	7
Truancy Prevention	3.45%	1	3.45%	1	6.90%	2	7
Disproportionate Minority Contact	3.45%	1	3.45%	1	3.45%	1	6
General Law Enforcement or Public Safety	3.45%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	3.45%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Diversion	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	6.90%	2	2
Instruction and Support for Employment or the Workforce	0.00%	0	3.45%	1	0.00%	0	2
Material or Curriculum Development	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.45%	1	1
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.45%	1	1
Equipment and Technology	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Juvenile Case Management	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Specialized Juvenile Offender Courts	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Research or Statistical Activities	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
					Answered	29	
					Skipped	97	

What do you think your community does best in serving juveniles through the justice and school systems in your county? Please indicate the level of service for the topics listed.							
Answer Choices	Worst	Poor	Adequate	Good	Best	Total	Average Rating
Child Abuse and Neglect Program	0	4	15	7	0	27	3.12
Community-Based Programs and Services	0	6	12	9	0	27	3.11
School Programs	0	8	13	5	1	27	2.96
Truancy Prevention	0	7	13	4	1	26	2.96
Diversion	0	7	12	5	0	27	2.92
Juvenile Case Managers	1	7	13	4	1	27	2.88
Aftercare/Reentry	0	8	12	4	0	27	2.83
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	0	9	15	2	0	27	2.73
Delinquency Prevention	1	10	10	5	0	27	2.73

Job Training	1	10	10	5	0	27	2.73
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	8	11	4	0	27	2.68
Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation	2	14	8	3	0	27	2.44
Mental Health Services	3	14	6	3	0	27	2.35
Other (please specify)	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
						Answered	27
						Skipped	99



Other information provided on the Juvenile Justice and School Based Prevention Systems:

None

Criminal Justice System

What do you think are the most important criminal justice services within your county? Please indicate the level of importance for the services listed. Click for service definitions.								
	Not Important		Somewhat Important		Very Important		Response Count	Average Rating
Mental Health Services	0.00%	0	15.22%	7	84.78%	39	46	2.85
Behavioral Health	2.17%	1	17.39%	8	80.43%	37	46	2.78
Crime Prevention	2.22%	1	26.67%	12	71.11%	32	45	2.69
Law Enforcement	6.67%	3	17.78%	8	75.56%	34	45	2.69
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	4.55%	2	27.27%	12	68.18%	30	44	2.64
Community-Based Programs and Services	2.33%	1	37.21%	16	60.47%	26	43	2.58
Diversion	6.67%	3	31.11%	14	62.22%	28	45	2.56
Counseling, Therapy, or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional	2.27%	1	43.18%	19	54.55%	24	44	2.52
Equipment and Technology	6.52%	3	36.96%	17	56.52%	26	46	2.5
Body-Worn Camera Program Implementation	9.09%	4	34.09%	15	56.82%	25	44	2.48
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	2.22%	1	51.11%	23	46.67%	21	45	2.44
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	11.11%	5	37.78%	17	51.11%	23	45	2.4
Reentry	4.55%	2	52.27%	23	43.18%	19	44	2.39
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	11.36%	5	43.18%	19	45.45%	20	44	2.34
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills	11.36%	5	47.73%	21	40.91%	18	44	2.3
Prosecution	8.89%	4	55.56%	25	35.56%	16	45	2.27
School Programs	15.56%	7	42.22%	19	42.22%	19	45	2.27
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	13.64%	6	47.73%	21	38.64%	17	44	2.25
Other (please specify)	40.00%	2	0.00%	0	60.00%	3	5	2.2
Delinquency Prevention	15.91%	7	50.00%	22	34.09%	15	44	2.18
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	16.67%	7	50.00%	21	33.33%	14	42	2.17
Corrections	17.78%	8	53.33%	24	28.89%	13	45	2.11
Community Corrections	13.33%	6	64.44%	29	22.22%	10	45	2.09
Materials for Curriculum Development	20.45%	9	54.55%	24	25.00%	11	44	2.05
							Answered	46

Other:

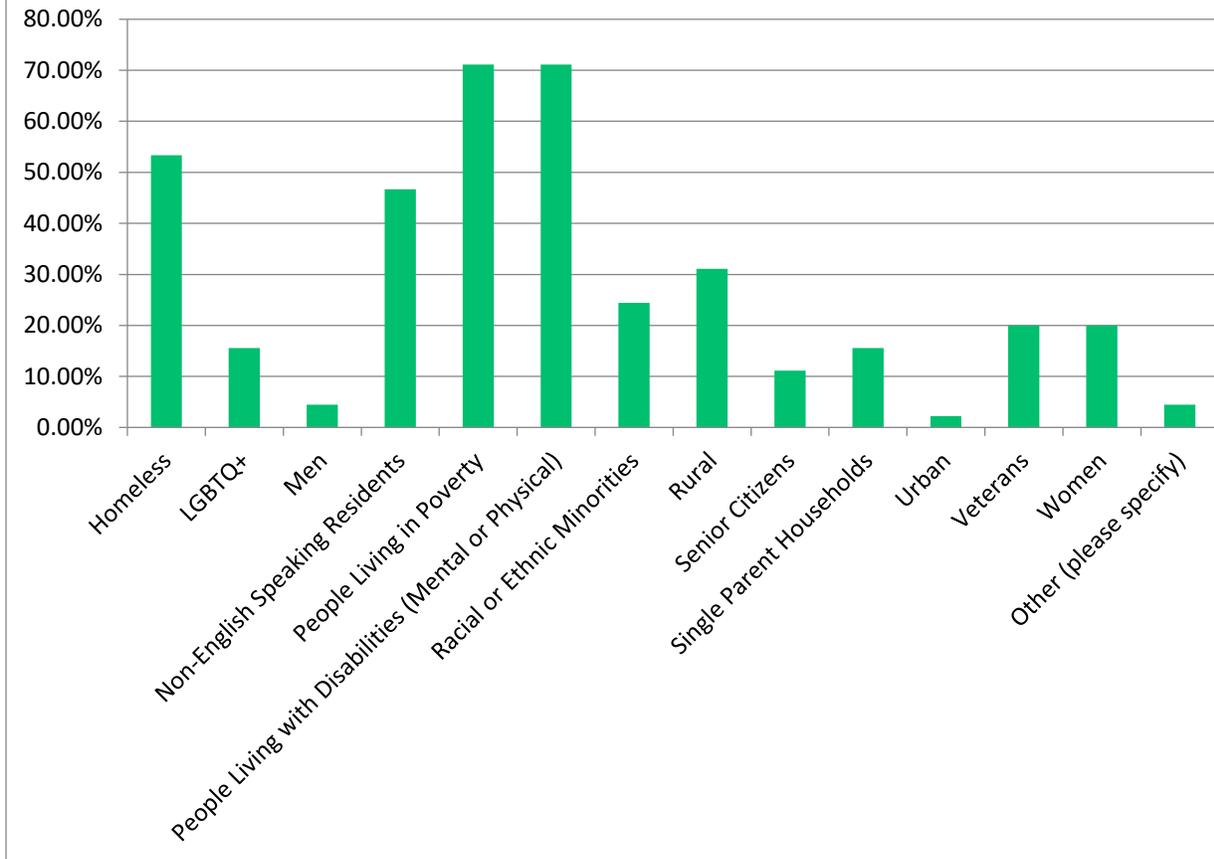
- Everything
- Substance Abuse Treatment and Services
- solutions for the severe mentally ill who do not seek help. we have a system that requires voluntary compliance, we need long term solutions for those who do not want help but due to the level of their mental illness and security risk to themselves and the public a more restrictive solution is needed.
- Volunteer based programs to leverage resource availability

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Mental Health Services	34.78%	16	19.57%	9	8.70%	4	70
Behavioral Health	19.57%	9	10.87%	5	2.17%	1	38
Equipment and Technology	8.70%	4	15.22%	7	2.17%	1	27
Law Enforcement	6.52%	3	8.70%	4	2.17%	1	18
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	6.52%	3	4.35%	2	4.35%	2	15
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	2.17%	1	6.52%	3	6.52%	3	12
Reentry	4.35%	2	4.35%	2	4.35%	2	12
Community-Based Programs and Services	6.52%	3	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	10
Counseling, Therapy, or Other Care Performed by a Licensed Professional	2.17%	1	0.00%	0	15.22%	7	10
Diversion	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	17.39%	8	10
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	2.17%	1	2.17%	1	4.35%	2	7
Other (please specify)	2.17%	1	2.17%	1	4.35%	2	7
Body-Worn Camera Program Implementation	0.00%	0	6.52%	3	0.00%	0	6
Crime Prevention	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	8.70%	4	6
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	0.00%	0	4.35%	2	2.17%	1	5
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills	2.17%	1	2.17%	1	0.00%	0	5

Prosecution	0.00%	0	4.35%	2	2.17%	1	5
School Programs	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	4.35%	2	4
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	2.17%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Delinquency Prevention	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	4.35%	2	2
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	0.00%	0	2
Corrections	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	1
Materials for Curriculum Development	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.17%	1	1
Community Corrections	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
					Answered		46
					Skipped		80

How would you rate your criminal justice system in regard to:							
Answer Choices	Bad	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Response Count	Average Rating
Body-Worn Camera Program Implementation	1	1	16	13	8	44	3.67
Law Enforcement	1	5	11	20	6	45	3.58
Corrections	1	5	19	8	4	45	3.24
Instruction and Support	0	7	23	9	2	44	3.15
Prosecution	2	8	16	14	2	45	3.14
Community-Based Programs and Services	0	10	22	7	4	44	3.12
Community Corrections	1	7	21	4	4	44	3.08
Crime Prevention	0	8	24	9	1	44	3.07
School Programs	0	9	22	8	1	44	3.03
Diversion	0	10	20	6	2	44	3
Behavioral Health	1	13	18	6	4	45	2.98
Delinquency Prevention	1	6	23	5	1	44	2.97
Reentry	0	15	19	2	2	45	2.76
Mental Health Services	3	21	7	11	1	45	2.67
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	3	15	20	2	1	44	2.59
						Answered	45
						Skipped	81

What are the most underserved populations, groups with largest gap when comparing need to services received, in your county?



Other:

- Tax Payers
- the economically disadvantaged and those without a strong family or friend network.

Other information provided on the criminal justice system:

Too many repeat offenders released on PR BOND.

The jail is the largest mental health provider because of the lack of other services.

Right now recruiting in law enforcement has become difficult I'm not only for finding qualified people to hire, but budgets are being cut when additional equipment is needed.

Our Department plays a minor role in regards to the number of reports/cases taken in the county with a majority of our cases being misdemeanor cases. Therefore, many of our criminal cases are minor in

nature for which our CJ system has to prioritize the more serious crimes first over the minor misdemeanor cases. The other issue is unlike most other areas, most of our crime and economy are tied to the very transient college student population in one way or another.

It has been our experience in recent years that despite efforts to participate in grant opportunities through CAPCOG that all funds are diverted and funneled to the I-35 corridor agencies and all other participating counties are ignored and not represented effectively in the selection process.

Our department spends a great deal of time with code enforcement and explaining civil issues and processes.

Mental Health/ Substance Abuse Treatment

What do you think are the most important services to address mental health/substance abuse issues in your county? Please indicate the level of importance for the services listed. Click for service definitions.								
	Not Important		Somewhat Important		Very Important		Response Count	Weighted Average
Behavioral Health	0.00%	0	3.57%	1	96.43%	27	28	2.96
Community-Based Programs and Services	0.00%	0	10.34%	3	89.66%	26	29	2.9
Professional Therapy and Counseling	0.00%	0	17.24%	5	82.76%	24	29	2.83
Counseling or Therapy for Substance Abuse	3.45%	1	13.79%	4	82.76%	24	29	2.79
Crisis Services	0.00%	0	20.69%	6	79.31%	23	29	2.79
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	0.00%	0	25.93%	7	74.07%	20	27	2.74
Shelter	0.00%	0	35.71%	10	64.29%	18	28	2.64
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills	3.45%	1	41.38%	12	55.17%	16	29	2.52
Peer Support Groups	6.90%	2	44.83%	13	48.28%	14	29	2.41
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0	60.00%	3	40.00%	2	5	2.4
Reentry	0.00%	0	62.07%	18	37.93%	11	29	2.38
Diversion	0.00%	0	65.52%	19	34.48%	10	29	2.34
Legal Advocacy/Assistance	10.34%	3	55.17%	16	34.48%	10	29	2.24
Crime Prevention	10.34%	3	58.62%	17	31.03%	9	29	2.21
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	6.90%	2	68.97%	20	24.14%	7	29	2.17
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	10.34%	3	65.52%	19	24.14%	7	29	2.14
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	11.11%	3	66.67%	18	22.22%	6	27	2.11
Equipment and Technology	17.86%	5	57.14%	16	25.00%	7	28	2.07
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	14.81%	4	74.07%	20	11.11%	3	27	1.96
Material or Curriculum Development	14.29%	4	75.00%	21	10.71%	3	28	1.96
							Answered	29
							Skipped	97

Other:

- Legal support for parents of adult children
- Housing solutions for the severe mentally ill/ long term care for those who are a threat to others and those who are unable to take care of basic societal norms for living in a free society

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Responses		Responses		Responses		
Behavioral Health	42.31%	11	7.69%	2	3.85%	1	38
Counseling or Therapy for Substance Abuse	11.54%	3	15.38%	4	7.69%	2	19
Crisis Services	7.69%	2	19.23%	5	11.54%	3	19
Professional Therapy and Counseling	11.54%	3	7.69%	2	7.69%	2	15
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	3.85%	1	15.38%	4	11.54%	3	14
Shelter	11.54%	3	0.00%	0	11.54%	3	12
Emergency Shelter, Housing, or Transportation	0.00%	0	15.38%	4	0.00%	0	8
Community-Based Programs and Services	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	7.69%	2	7
Reentry	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	7.69%	2	7
Other (please specify)	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	6
Diversion	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	7.69%	2	2
Peer Support Groups	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	7.69%	2	2
Trauma Informed Treatment	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	0.00%	0	2
Treatment Facilities in Correctional Facilities	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	0.00%	0	2
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	1
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	1
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3.85%	1	1
Crime Prevention	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Equipment and Technology	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, or Emotional Skills	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Legal Advocacy/Assistance	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Material or Curriculum Development	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

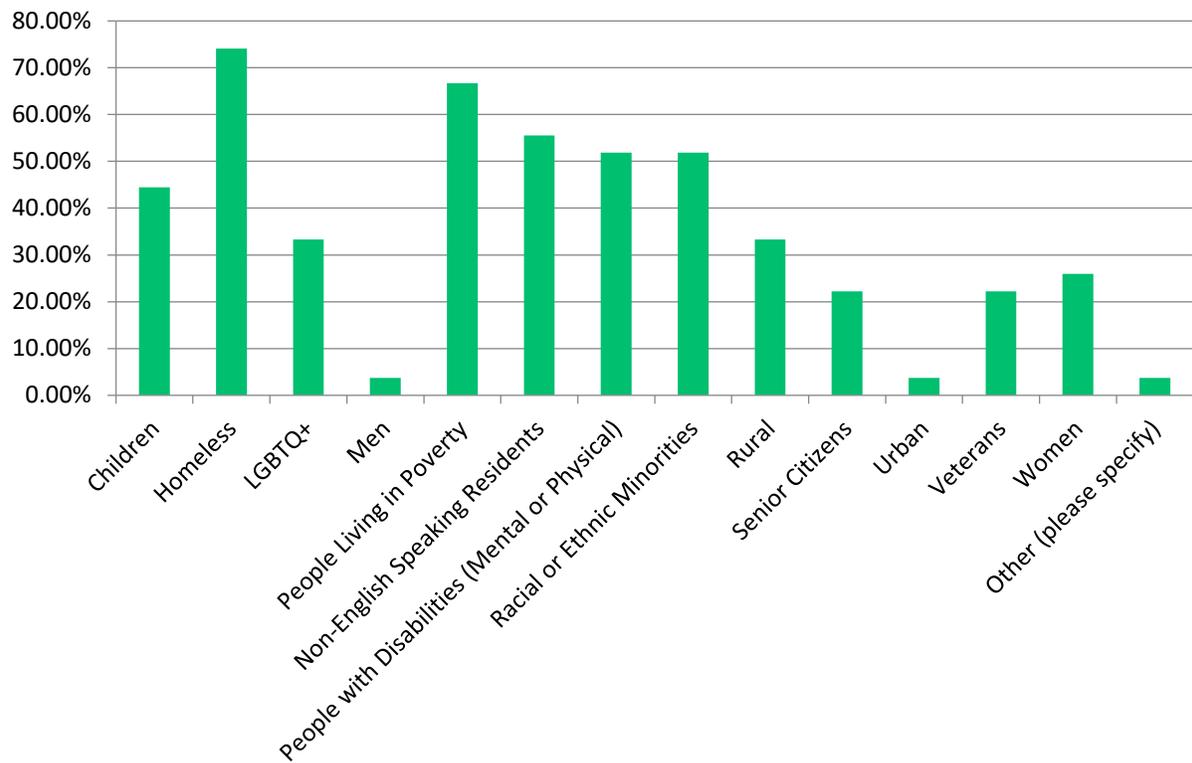
					Answered	26
					Skipped	100

Others:

- solutions for the severe mentally ill and extreme substance abusers. We need to explore the past idea of long term state facilities to treat the severe mentally ill for long term. The key is to make it a system that serves the needs of those who are sick with options to include a person when doing well with work solutions and privileges but the ability to address when a person is in crisis to move to a higher level of care.

What do you think your community does best in serving individuals dealing with mental health and substance abuse issues in your county? Please indicate the level of service for the topics listed.							
Answer Choices	Worst	Poor	Adequate	Good	Best	Response Count	Average Rating
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	0	6	14	8	0	28	3.07
Instruction and Support	0	4	15	4	0	26	3
Professional Therapy and Counseling	1	9	7	11	0	28	3
Legal Advocacy/Assistance	0	7	12	6	0	27	2.96
Counseling or Therapy for Substance Abuse	1	9	9	9	0	28	2.93
Crisis Services	0	12	8	7	1	28	2.89
Diversion	0	10	11	3	1	27	2.8
Peer Support Groups	1	9	10	4	0	26	2.71
Reentry	1	12	8	2	0	26	2.48
Shelter	3	16	4	1	1	26	2.24
						Answered	28
						Skipped	98

What are the most underserved populations, groups with largest gap when comparing need to services received, in terms of mental health/ substance abuse treatment in your county?



Other:

- the underserved are those with less income and those who lack a family or strong friend support system

Other information provided on Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment:

As in every area, mental health is a field in which we all need assistance on. With more of the population being diagnosed with some mental health issue(s), the need for those services/professions that can address those issues are struggling to keep up with the demand. The area is in high need of a mobile crisis team that are available 24/7.

There is a struggle getting mental health services and even crisis services especially for adults living with mental health issues. This population is currently living at home with their older parents and not receiving treatment or support.

There are not enough sliding scale out-patient services nor enough affordable in-patient services available.

Need additional substance use treatment capacity to meet need

There is extremely limited availability of medical detox, residential treatment, and harm reduction services for substance abuse for the indigent.

Victims of Crime

Please rate the following victim services in relation to how important they are to your county. Click for service definitions.								
	Not Important		Somewhat Important		Very Important		Response Count	Weighted Average
Crisis Services	0.00%	0	10.87%	5	89.13%	41	46	2.89
Professional Therapy and Counseling	0.00%	0	15.56%	7	84.44%	38	45	2.84
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	0.00%	0	19.57%	9	80.43%	37	46	2.8
Protective Order Assistance	4.55%	2	11.36%	5	84.09%	37	44	2.8
Shelter	2.22%	1	15.56%	7	82.22%	37	45	2.8
Legal Advocacy/Assistance	4.35%	2	21.74%	10	73.91%	34	46	2.7
Forensic Interviews	4.65%	2	23.26%	10	72.09%	31	43	2.67
Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination	0.00%	0	33.33%	15	66.67%	30	45	2.67
Investigation	2.27%	1	29.55%	13	68.18%	30	44	2.66
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	2.33%	1	30.23%	13	67.44%	29	43	2.65
Prosecution	4.65%	2	25.58%	11	69.77%	30	43	2.65
General Law Enforcement or Public Safety	9.30%	4	25.58%	11	65.12%	28	43	2.56
Peer Support Groups	6.67%	3	31.11%	14	62.22%	28	45	2.56
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, and Emotional Skills	0.00%	0	45.45%	20	54.55%	24	44	2.55
Court Services/Improvements (Including Specialized Courts)	6.82%	3	45.45%	20	47.73%	21	44	2.41
Other (please specify)	20.00%	1	20.00%	1	60.00%	3	5	2.4
Equipment and Technology	4.76%	2	54.76%	23	40.48%	17	42	2.36
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	4.65%	2	58.14%	25	37.21%	16	43	2.33
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	9.09%	4	52.27%	23	38.64%	17	44	2.3
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	6.98%	3	60.47%	26	32.56%	14	43	2.26
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	9.09%	4	61.36%	27	29.55%	13	44	2.2
Materials and Curriculum Development	11.36%	5	61.36%	27	27.27%	12	44	2.16
Victim-Offender Meetings	22.73%	10	50.00%	22	27.27%	12	44	2.05

							Answered	46
							Skipped	80

Other:

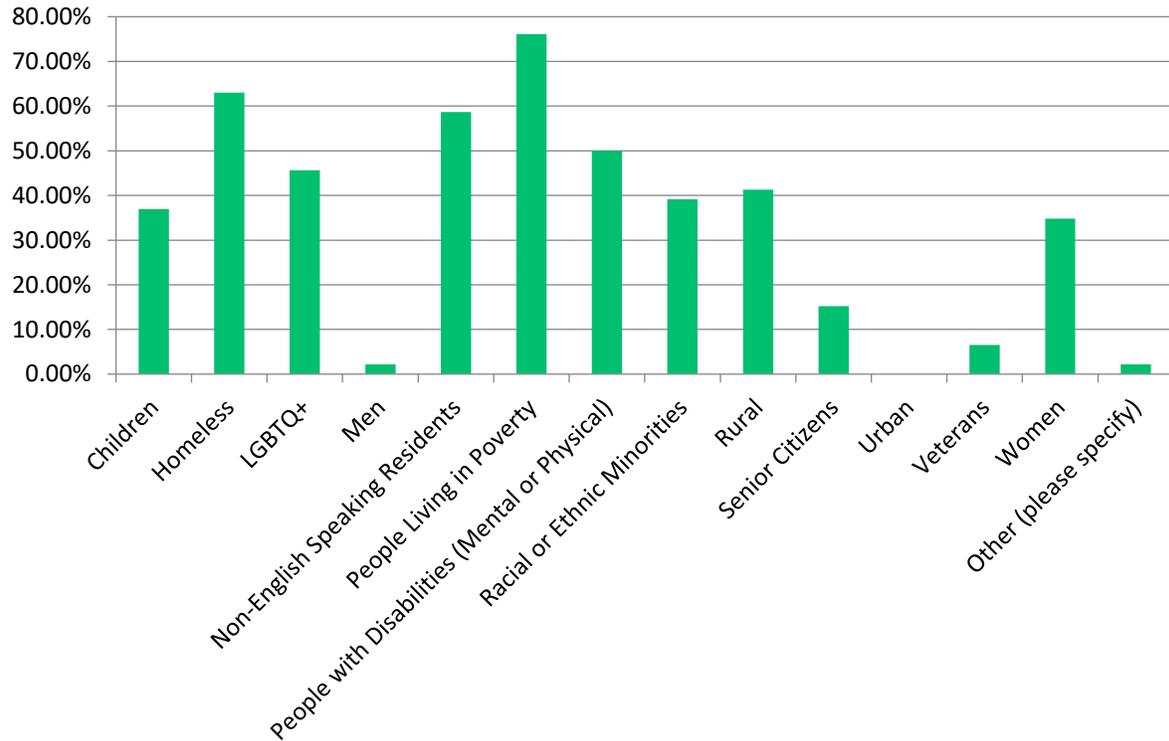
- school-based mental health services
- Shelter availability is lacking, the protective order office is understaffed leading to long wait times, more support throughout the court process would be helpful for victims
- legal support in court proceedings - understanding and navigating the process
- Volunteer based programs to leverage resource availability

Gaps in Services							
Answer Choices	Most Gaps		Second Most Gaps		Third Most Gaps		Rating
Shelters	20.00%	9	11.11%	5	11.11%	5	42
Crisis Services	13.33%	6	13.33%	6	13.33%	6	36
Professional Therapy and Counseling	11.11%	5	15.56%	7	6.67%	3	32
Legal Advocacy/Assistance	4.44%	2	15.56%	7	8.89%	4	24
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	11.11%	5	4.44%	2	4.44%	2	21
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	8.89%	4	4.44%	2	6.67%	3	19
Court Services/ Improvements (Including Specialized Courts)	4.44%	2	11.11%	5	4.44%	2	18
Equipment and Technology	4.44%	2	6.67%	3	0.00%	0	12
General Law Enforcement or Public Safety	4.44%	2	2.22%	1	8.89%	4	12
Instruction and Support for Life, Social, and Emotional Skills	2.22%	1	4.44%	2	0.00%	0	7
Prosecution	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	4.44%	2	7
Protective Order Assistance	2.22%	1	0.00%	0	8.89%	4	7
Other (please specify)	4.44%	2	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	7
Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	6
Peer Support Groups	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	6.67%	3	5
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Provided	2.22%	1	0.00%	0	4.44%	2	5
Investigation	2.22%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	3
Materials and Curriculum Development	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	3
Instruction and Support for Academic Programs	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	0.00%	0	2

Forensic Interviews	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	1
Instruction and Support for Employment and the Workforce	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.22%	1	1
Training, Professional Development, or Technical Assistance Received	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Victim-Offender Meetings	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
						Answered	45
						Skipped	81

How would you rate the services your community provides to victims of crime in regard to:							
Answer Choices	Worst	Poor	Adequate	Good	Best	Response Count	Weighted Average
Forensic Interviews	0	2	11	20	6	43	3.77
Crisis Services	0	10	11	14	10	45	3.53
Protective Order Assistance	0	9	9	21	4	45	3.47
Casework, Non-Licensed Counseling, Individual Advocacy, or Other Support	0	8	13	18	4	44	3.42
Investigation and Prosecution	0	9	13	15	4	44	3.34
Instruction and Support	0	4	19	12	1	42	3.28
Legal Advocacy/ Assistance	1	7	16	17	2	44	3.28
Professional Therapy and Counseling	2	8	13	16	3	44	3.24
Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination	1	12	11	17	2	44	3.16
Peer Support Groups	0	12	18	10	1	44	3
Shelter	3	11	15	9	4	44	3
Counseling or Treatment for Substance Abuse	2	14	12	9	2	44	2.87
Victim Offender Meetings	2	5	15	12	0	44	2.85
						Answered	45
						Skipped	81

What are the most underserved victim populations, groups with largest gap when comparing need to services received, in your county? (select all that apply)



Other:

- Deaf people

Any other information provided about Victim Services:

There are services available for victims that can afford it or have private insurance, but the services available to victims living in poverty and non-English speakers are severely lacking. While the caseworker programs that exist are good, there are not enough caseworkers for the number of victims needing services.

This area is in dire need of more victim services. It appears that the current level of victim service providers is overwhelmed with the number of victims who need this service, especially needed after normal business hours/days.

The severely lacking shelter and emergency housing makes it difficult for victims without financial resources to leave safely. I believe funding programs that provide short-term emergency housing with corresponding case management would be very beneficial. Also, as someone who previously worked at

the protective order office (Travis County Attorney's Office) there is a huge need for additional counselors in order to meet the volume of victims applying.

There is just such a lack of access and support for women and children victims - services are not culturally accessible or responsive, first responders are not trained effectively and follow up can be difficult

Folks who are black, indigenous, or people of color are simply less likely to even report crime or concerns to police or request a police response because of their valid fears for their safety and well-being in those interactions. For decades, we have funded and equipped EMS to effectively collaborate and respond when police identify a medical need on a call. We need a fully funded/resourced equivalent of that for calls with a mental health/social services need/component, that is comprised of experienced behavioral health experts to meet the need and reduce uses of force and the recidivism of this population through jails and Emergency Departments.

HCWC provides emergency shelter for victims of abuse -- men, women, and children. However, we receive many calls on our hotline for people in need of shelter who are experiencing homelessness not due to abuse. The resources available to homeless in Hays and Caldwell counties is lacking. In addition, mental health services are never adequate enough to support those in need of them.

I think there are some services out there that are fantastic, but they don't have the capacity to meet all of the needs.

We definitely need victim services in the Travis County as they are underserved. I believe if we have the community support and have victim services collaborating with each other, makes it easier for residents in the community to feel supportive and safe.

There needs to be a robust investment in the provision of victim services, especially increasing the number of victim advocates available to provide individual and legal advocacy to survivors of family violence and sexual assault. In addition, the staff members that currently provide these services in addition to being short staff are severely underpaid compared to their peers around the state.

Appendix C: Resources for Evidence-Based Practices by Fund Source

Criminal Justice Program (JAG)

- <http://www.crimesolutions.gov/>
One of the best resources for researching evidence-based practices is CrimeSolutions.gov, a clearinghouse website maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Justice Advisory Committees and applicants are encouraged to review CrimeSolutions.gov and other resources to prioritize the funding of projects that have been shown to be effective.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention-Local Services

- <http://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/>
The U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention maintains a Model Programs Guide (with information about evidence-based juvenile justice and youth prevention, intervention, and reentry programs. It is a resource for practitioners and communities about what works, what is promising, and what does not work in juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and child protection and safety.
- <http://jjie.org/hub/>
Another resource is the Juvenile Justice Information Exchange, a project of the National Juvenile Justice Network, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Juvenile Justice Information Exchange – a comprehensive source of information on cutting-edge juvenile justice issues and reform trends.

General Victim Assistance Direct Services Program (Victims of Crime Act – VOCA)

The Office of Crime Victims maintains several online resources:

- <https://www.ovcttac.gov/>
The Training and Technical Assistance Center has online trainings (Victim Assistance Training - Online), webinars, a directory of consultants, and offers limited in-person training upon request.
- <https://www.ovcttac.gov/views/resources/index.cfm>
A directory of resources.
- <https://www.ovcttac.gov/resourceLibrary/index.cfm>
A resources library.
- <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovcproviderforum/>

OVC HELP for Victim Service Providers Web Forum: “a place where victim service providers and allied professionals can connect to peers, share ideas about best practices, and help change lives.”

You can also contact OVC directly with questions via online contact form (<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc/>) or phone: 1-800-851-3420 or 202-836-6998 (TTY 301-240-6310).

- <http://www.sane-sart.com/>
SANE-SART offers online and on-site learning for victim advocates, members of law enforcement, prosecutors and crime lab specialists. These learners practice and gain experience at investigating sexual assault crimes, assisting victims and prosecuting offenders.
- <http://www.justicesolutions.org/>
Justice Solutions is a web site by crime victim professionals for crime victim professionals. It has online guides, articles, and other resources.
- <http://www.crimevictims.gov/providers.html/>
CrimeVictims.gov is a federal website with links to victim services resources.
- <https://www.victimsofcrime.org/library/resource-directory-victims-with-disabilities>
The National Center for Victims of Crime maintains a resource directory for service providers working with crime victims with disabilities.
- <https://www.victimsofcrime.org/library/publications>
The National Center for Victims of Crime maintains a library of publications on best practices.
- <https://www.ncjrs.gov/>
The National Criminal Justice Reference Service is a federal government website with information on many topics, including victim services.

Violence Against Women Justice and Training Program (Violence Against Women Act – VAWA)

Please refer to the Evidence-Based Practices resources listed above, as many contain information pertinent to the program areas funded under VAWA. Resources more specifically covering violence against women include:

- <http://www.evawintl.org/Best-Practices>
End Violence Against Women International’s (EVAWI) website contains best-practices resources.
- [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(14\)61703-7/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(14)61703-7/fulltext)

A 2015 *Lancet* journal article reviewing the topic, “Prevention of violence against women and girls: what does the evidence say?”

- <https://vaw.msu.edu/project/evidence-based-advocacy-intervention-for-domestic-violence-survivors/>

The Michigan State University Consortium on Gender-based Violence has information on their Evidence-based Advocacy Intervention for Domestic Violence Survivors program.

- <http://www.cebc4cw.org/>

The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare.

- <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/prevention.html>

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s website on Sexual Violence: Prevention Strategies.

- <http://www.dvevidenceproject.org/>

The Domestic Violence Evidence Project.

Appendix D: List of Mental Health Treatment Facilities

From the [2019 National Directory of Mental Health Treatment Facilities](#) developed by the Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

CALDWELL

Pegasus Schools Inc

896 Robin Ranch Road, Lockhart, TX 78644
(512) 376-2101x113 Intake: (512) 376-2101

Seaton Edgar B Davis Hospital SEBD Heritage Program

130 Hays St, Luling, TX 78648
(830)875-7000

FAYETTE

Whispering Hills Achievement Ctr

4110 FM 609 Flatonia, Texas 78941
Phone: (361) 865-3083

HAYS

San Marcos Treatment Center

120 Bert Brown Street, San Marcos, TX 78666
(512) 396-8500x3245 Intakes: (512) 396-8500x3202 (800) 848- 9090

WellBridge Hospital of San Marcos

1106 North Highway 35 San Marcos, Texas 78666
Phone: (512) 353-0194 Intake: (512) 353-0194x611

TRAVIS

Austin Lakes Hospital Psychiatric Hospital

1025 East 32nd Street, Austin, TX 78705
(512) 544-5253

Austin Oaks Hospital

1407 West Stassney Lane, Austin, TX 78745
(512) 440-4800

Austin State Hospital

4110 Guadalupe Street, Austin, TX 78751
(512) 452-0381

Central Texas Veterans Healthcare System Austin Outpatient Clinic

7901 Metropolis Drive, Austin, TX 78744
(512) 823-4040 Intake: (512) 823-4000

Cross Creek Hospital

8402 Cross Park Drive, Austin, TX 78754
(512) 215-3900

Helping Hand Home for Children

3804 Avenue B, Austin, TX 78751
(512) 459-3353 Intake: (512) 600-7896

Integral Care

825 East Rundberg Lane Suite F-1, Austin, Texas 78753
Phone: (512) 804-3900 Intake: (512) 472-4357

Seton Shoal Creek Hospital

3501 Mills Avenue, Austin, TX 78731
(512) 324-2000

Settlement Home for Children

1600 Payton Gin Road, Austin, Texas 78758
Phone: (512) 836-2150

WILLIAMSON

Bluebonnet Trails Community Services Adult Clinic

1009 North Georgetown St, Round Rock, TX 78644
(512)2448480

Georgetown Behavioral Health Institute

3101 South Austin Avenue Georgetown, TX 78626
(512) 819-1100

Rock Springs

700 Southeast Inner Loop, Georgetown, TX 78626
(512) 819-9400

Appendix E: List of Substance Abuse Treatment Providers

From the [National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Facilities - 2019](#) developed by the Department of Health and Human Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

BASTROP

Bluebonnet Trails Community Services Bluebonnet Trails Recovery

275 Jackson Street, Bastrop, TX 78602
(512) 863-8968

Burning Tree Lodge

122 Fisher Street, Elgin, TX 78621
(512) 285-5900 Intake: (866) 287-2877 (512) 285-5902

Last Resort Recovery

1620 FM 535 Smithville, Texas 78957
Phone: (512) 360-3600 Intake: (512) 750-6750

Willow Springs Recovery

1128 Highway 21 East, Bastrop, Texas 78602
(888) 486-6717

BURNET

Bluebonnet Trails Community Services Bluebonnet Trails Recovery

308 Brier Street, Burnet, TX 78611
(512) 863-8968

Bluebonnet Trails Comm MH/MR Ctr

1800 Colt Circle Marble Falls, Texas 78654
Phone: (512) 863-8968

Bluebonnet Trails Community Services Bluebonnet Trails Recovery

4606 Innovation Loop, Marble Falls, TX
78654 (512) 863-8968

CALDWELL

Bluebonnet Trails Community Services Bluebonnet Trails Recovery

2060 South Colorado, Lockhart, TX 78644
(512) 863-8968

FAYETTE

Bluebonnet Trails Community Services Bluebonnet Trails Recovery

275 East Ellinger, La Grange, TX 78945
(512) 863-8968

HAYS

Austin Recovery Inc. Hicks Family Ranch

13207 Wright Road, Buda, TX 78610
(512) 697-8500 Intake: (512) 697-8600

Nova Recovery Center

601 Old Oaks Ranch Road Wimberley, Texas 78676
Phone: (512) 858-9600 Intake: (512) 605-2955

TRAVIS

Aeschbach and Associates DBA Addictions and Psychotherapy Services

2824 South Congress Avenue, Austin, TX 78704
(512) 444-5092

Arbor Intensive Outpatient

6448 Highway 290 East Suites 108 and 109 Austin, Texas 78723
Phone: (512) 868-4952 Intake: (844) 413-2690

Austin Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program

7801 North Lamar Boulevard Suite D-109, Austin, TX 78752
(512) 454-8180

Austin Recovery Inc. Outpatient Program

4201 South Congress Avenue Suite 202, Austin, TX 78745
(512) 697-8601

BRC Recovery

11503 Parsons Road, Manor, Texas 78653
(866) 905-4550

Cenikor Foundation

2410 West Howard Lane Austin, Texas 78728
Phone: (737) 300-2960 Intake: (888) 236-4567

Changes Counseling Services

5555 North Lamar Blvd Suite E119, Austin, TX 78757
(512) 257-0066; Intake: (512) 888-4903

Clean Investments Inc. Counseling Center

1212 East Anderson Lane Suite 300, Austin, TX 78752
(512) 477-6690

Integral Care Ambulatory Detoxification

1165 Airport Boulevard Austin, Texas 78702
Phone: (512) 804-3463 Intake: (512) 804-3465

Integral Care (ATCIC)/Oak Springs Treatment Center

5015 South IH-35 Suite 200-D, Austin, TX 78744
Phone: (512) 804-3526 Intake: (512) 472-HELP

Integral Care CARE Program Journey OTP

1165 Airport Boulevard, Austin, Texas 78702
(512) 804-3650 Intake: (512) 804-3650x0

Integral Care Narcotic Treatment Program

1631 East 2nd Street Building A, Austin, TX 78702
(512) 804-3380

La Haciendas Solutions

11110 Metric Blvd Braker 8 Suite B, Austin, TX 78758
(512) 835-1994x218 Intake: (512) 835-1994x1

Lionrock Recovery

901 Mopac Expressway South Building 1 Suite 300, Austin, Texas 78746
(800) 495-2282 Intake: (800) 258-6550

Maintenance and Recovery Services Inc (MARS)/North

305 Ferguson Drive, Austin, TX 78753
(512) 339-9757

Maintenance and Recovery Services Inc (MARS)/South

1110 West William Cannon Drive Suite 303, Austin, TX 78745
(512) 899-2100

Northwest Counseling and Wellness Ctr.

12335 Hymeadow Drive Suite 300, Austin, TX 78750
(512) 250-9355 Intake: (512) 250-WELL

Phoenix Academy of Austin Residential Services

400 West Live Oak Street, Austin, TX 78704

(512) 440-0613x4733 Intakes: (888) 671-9392; (888) 286-5027; (800) DRU-GHEL

Phoenix House Outpatient

400 West Live Oak Street, Austin, TX 78704

(512) 440-0613x4705 Intakes: (844) 748-3927 (512) 470-9481

Recovery Unplugged Austin

14109 FM 969 Austin, Texas 78724

(888) 343-1405 Intake: (855) 384-6340

Recovery Unplugged Encore

5419 South Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas 78745

(888) 334-1189 Intake: (855) 447-8002

Sage Recovery and Wellness Center

7004 Bee Caves Road Suite 2-200 Austin, Texas 78746

Phone: (512) 306-1394

Self Recovery

4807 Spicewood Springs Road Building 1, Suite 1140, Austin, Texas 78759

(512) 766-4051

Texas NeuroRehab Center Texas Star Recovery

1106 West Dittmar Street, Austin, TX 78745

(512) 444-4835 Intakes: (512) 462-6729

TRS Behavioral Care Inc The Right Step

Austin 4701 Westgate Boulevard Building D, Suite 404, Austin, Texas 78745

(512) 899-8300

Veterans Administration Austin Outpatient Clinic

7901 Metropolis Drive 2nd Floor, Austin, Texas 78744

(512) 823-4040 Intake: (800) 423-2111x54040

WILLIAMSON

Arbor Behavioral Healthcare

1443 County Road 103, Georgetown, TX 78626

(844) 413-2690 Intake: (844) 413-2690x1

Bluebonnet Trails Comm MH/MR Ctr

1401 Medical Parkway Building C, Suite 300, Cedar Park, Texas 78613
Phone: (512) 863-8968

Bluebonnet Trails Community Services Bluebonnet Trails Recovery

711 North College Street, Georgetown, TX 78626
(512) 863-8968

Bluebonnet Trails Community Services Bluebonnet Trails Recovery

1009 North Georgetown Street, Round Rock, TX 78664
(512) 863-8968

Medication Assisted Recovery Services (MARS) LLC

1101 Arrow Point Drive Suite 214, Cedar Park, TX 78613
(512) 986-7743

Phoenix House of Texas Round Rock Location

211 Commerce Boulevard Building B, Round Rock, TX 78683
(512) 851-1231

Appendix F: List of Victim Service Providers

From the [Statewide Directory of Family Violence Service Programs](#), [Texas Association Against Sexual Assault Service Directory 2016-2017](#), [Children's Advocacy Centers of Texas Local Center Finder](#), and the PSO/CJD Data Packet.

BASTROP

Family Crisis Center / Bastrop County Women's Shelter (Bastrop)

512-321-7760 Phone

888-311-7755 Hotline

www.family-crisis-center.org

Additional Counties Served: Colorado, Fayette & Lee

Additional Outreach Locations: Columbus, Giddings & La Grange

The Children's Advocacy Center Serving Bastrop, Lee, and Fayette Counties (Bastrop)

(512)321-6161 Phone

www.childrensadvocacycenter.org

Additional Counties Served: Colorado, Fayette & Lee

BURNET

Highland Lakes Family Crisis Center (Marble Falls)

830-693-3656 Phone

830-693-5600 Hotline

www.hlfcc.org

Additional Counties Served: Blanco, Lampasas & Llano

Hill Country Children's Advocacy Center, Inc. (Burnet)

(512)756-2607 Phone

www.hccac.org

Additional Counties Served: Blanco, Lampasas & Llano

HAYS

Hays-Caldwell Women's Center / Roxanne's House (San Marcos)

512-396-3404 Phone

512-396-4357 Hotline

www.hcwc.org

Additional Counties Served: Caldwell

TRAVIS

American Gateways (Austin)

(512)478-0546 x 200 Phone

www.americangateways.org/

Additional Counties Served: Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano & Williamson

Asian Family Support Services of Austin (Austin)

512-581-6318 Phone

877-281-8371 or 512-651-3743 Hotline

www.afsfaustin.org

Center for Child Protection (Austin)

(512)472-1164

www.centerforchildprotection.org

The SAFE Alliance (Austin)

512-267-7233 Phone

512-267-7233 Hotline

<http://www.safeaustin.org>

Texas Advocacy Project, Inc. (Austin)

512-476-5377 Phone

800-374-4673 Hotline

www.texasadvocacyproject.org

Additional Counties Served: Statewide

WILLIAMSON

Hope Alliance (Round Rock)

512-255-1212 Phone

800-460-7233 Hotline

www.hopealliancetxt.org

Williamson County Children's Advocacy Center, Inc. (Georgetown)

(512)943-3701 or (512)943-3710 Phone

www.wilcocac.org

Appendix G: Poor Mental Health According to the Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System

	CAPCOG		Bluebonnet Trails Community Services		Integral Care (Travis)		Hill Country MHDD Centers (Blanco, Hays, Llano)	
	Self-Reported Poor Mental Health Days in the Past 30 Days							
	Average	Percent with 5+	Average	Percent with 5+	Average	Percent with 5+	Average	Percent with 5+
Entire Adult Population	3.48	17.92%	3.17	16.96%	3.67	18.84%	3.39	16.17%
18-24	4.42	26.65%	3.62	24.88%	4.91	28.04%	4.01	24.66%
25-34	3.80	20.73%	2.93	16.96%	4.30	22.31%	3.27	23.45%
35-44	2.90	16.92%	3.10	20.04%	2.96	16.35%	1.75	9.45%
45-54	3.69	18.21%	4.10	18.90%	3.41	17.68%	3.67	18.66%
55-64	3.02	14.21%	2.94	14.78%	2.94	15.05%	3.65	8.30%
65+	3.00	10.10%	2.36	8.02%	3.33	11.38%	3.80	12.00%
Less than High School	5.18	20.21%	6.67	22.46%	4.27	19.42%	5.39	17.42%
High School or Equivalent	3.78	20.28%	3.26	18.99%	4.20	22.21%	3.81	17.37%
Some College	3.55	19.50%	2.60	17.60%	4.30	21.10%	2.95	17.89%
College Graduate	2.43	13.63%	1.98	11.23%	2.63	14.89%	2.40	12.04%
Employed	2.99	16.63%	3.09	16.50%	3.05	17.51%	2.33	11.70%
Unemployed	4.30	20.29%	3.29	17.85%	4.87	21.58%	4.72	21.81%
Unable to Afford Healthcare	7.21	34.89%	6.64	34.73%	7.66	36.28%	6.56	27.46%
Able to Afford Healthcare	2.82	14.95%	2.58	13.94%	2.95	15.73%	2.85	14.06%
< \$25,000	5.42	25.50%	4.80	24.75%	5.81	26.24%	4.88	23.26%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3.68	20.07%	3.16	18.69%	3.76	20.46%	4.88	22.39%
> \$50,000	2.16	13.10%	1.86	12.15%	2.43	14.23%	1.67	10.03%
White	3.30	17.81%	2.99	16.63%	3.55	18.84%	3.17	17.02%
Black	4.95	24.69%	4.76	25.32%	5.20	24.46%	2.89	24.06%
Hispanic	3.25	16.12%	2.76	15.77%	3.35	16.89%	3.96	12.81%
Other	3.81	19.64%	2.66	15.69%	4.17	20.70%	4.56	24.69%

Source: Department of State Health Services, 2011-2016

Appendix H: Crime In CAPCOG, Regional Databook and Informational Documents

[Click here](#) to go to the website where you can find the CAPCOG Regional databook and informational documents, which contain data and information that may be useful when applying for grants through the Office of the Governors, Criminal Justice Division.