# SAFE 2021

## Mid-year performance OVERVIEW April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021

In response to the COVID 19 pandemic, SAFE attended in new ways to the safety and health of survivors, staff and volunteers and adjusted all services to maximize access. In FY2019, a majority of SAFE services were in person. In 2020, SAFE quickly modified our service delivery models and training and education to include virtual services, where possible. In 2021, this trend continued with over 82% of SAFE services being offered virtually.





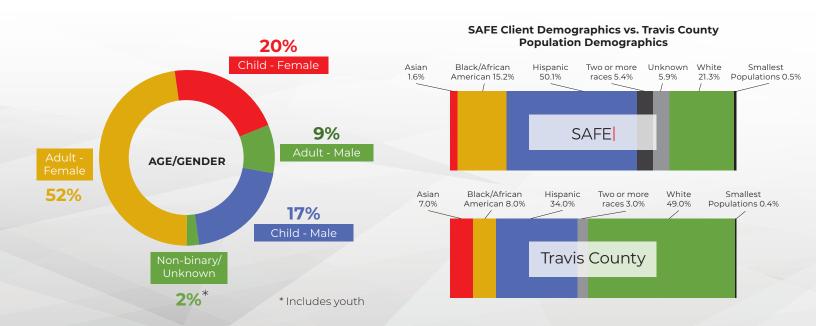






60% of clients disclosed more than one type of victimization. 60% of clients received services from more than one SAFE program in FY20.

### Who we serve





# **SAFE** services

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SHELTER/HOUSING	FY20-21 Mid Year Actual	FY21-22 Mid Year Actual	FY21-22 Year End Projection
Emergency Care Cottage: youth served	49	14	100
Teen Parent & Early Childhood Program: children and youth served	30	13	44
Transitional Living: older teens served	22	15	30
Supervised Independent Living: youth exiting foster care served	8	7	6
Rathgeber Village: total youth served	103	47	
Rathgeber Village: days of care	6,895	5,001	_
Foster and Adopt in Austin: children in care	32	40	55
Foster and Adopt in Austin: days of care	3,910	5,184	_
Family Shelter: adult survivors and their children served	369	313	600
Community Shelter: adult survivors and their children served	_	93	600
Supportive Housing: adults and youth served	162	154	200
Family Shelter, Community Shelter, and Supportive Housing: bed nights	38,508	35,958	_
Youth and Adult Rapid Rehousing: adults and youth served	150	188	_
Youth and Adult Rapid Rehousing: households	66	73	85



#### **GROVE CAMPUS HOUSING**

- Family Shelter
- Supportive Housing



#### **COMMUNITY HOUSING**

- Community Shelter
- Rapid Rehousing
- Grove Place Permanent Housing
- Supportive Housing



# RATHGEBER VILLAGE LICENSED HOUSING

- Emergency Care
- Teen Parent and Early Childhood Program
- Transitional Living Program
- Supervised Independent Living

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION	FY20-21 Mid Year Actual	FY21-22 Mid Year Actual	FY21-22 Year End Projection
Community Education: people reached	604	883	1,600
Deaf SHARE: people reached	138	396	500
Disability Services: people reached	903	1,211	2,300
Expect Respect: people trained and educated	9,503	2,812	12,000
<b>Expect Respect:</b> individual and group participants	250	205	450
SAFE Futures classes and advocacy: people reached	223	283	_
SAFE School (K-12): children who attended	60	23	90
Strong Start (including Fatherhood Services): at risk children and parents benefiting from parent education	335	273	640
SAFE Institute: people reached	202	409	3,600

ADVOCACY AND FACE-TO-FACE SUPPORT	FY20-21 Mid Year Actual	FY21-22 Mid Year Actual	FY21-22 Year End Projection
Community Resource Advocacy: adults and children impacted	191	511	700
Counseling/Therapeutic Services: adults and children served	682	649	950
Grove Place Apartments: people who received support	143	167	182
Health Coordination Services: people served	193	90	325
<b>Legal Services:</b> people served	1,640	812	1,625
<b>Peer Support:</b> youth and adult survivors supported by survivors	289	144	150
<b>Planet SAFE:</b> child exchanges or supervised visitation	235	359	590
<b>SAFE CARES:</b> victims of sex trafficking served	87	80	200
Sexual Assault Forensic Nursing: responses	310	268	575
Sexual Assault Victim Advocacy: medical accompaniments/advocacy	303	282	500
<b>Volunteer Services:</b> number of volunteers	82	63	250
Volunteer Services: number of volunteer hours	3,179	4,041	10,000



## **Outcomes**

SAFE is committed to measuring the impact and effectiveness of services through outcome measures. These indicators typically focus on safety, self-sufficiency, well-being, and stabilization that support survivor healing and reclaiming power, as well as abuse prevention. During FY21-22, we continued to see disruptions to housing, basic needs, finances, education, parenting, health, safety, and relationships due to the global pandemic and extensive damage due to the historic winter storms last year. Due to these compounding issues, it was especially critical to measure how our services impact survivors. Below is a snapshot of our results:

#### • 93% of youth and adult clients felt safe in our care and through our residential and counseling services.

· Providing an atmosphere for children and youth that promotes felt safety reduces the immediate fear associated with trauma.1 Our Children's Shelter staff utilize the evidence-informed Trust Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) model, which focuses on felt safety. In addition, research depicts that domestic violence programs are effective in increasing survivor's felt sense of safety.<sup>2</sup>

#### •99% of adult Counseling and Therapeutic Services clients reported an increased ability to manage the effects of trauma.

• Trauma-informed intervention supports survivors to restore a sense of control and well-being.<sup>3</sup> Our counselors utilize multiple evidence-based and/or evidence-informed modalities to support survivors in managing the effects of their trauma and regaining their power.

#### •85% of survivors in Peer Support reported an increased level of connection as a result of program services.

· Research shows that peer support helps survivors relate to one another, build community, and create positive long-lasting relationships.<sup>4</sup> Loneliness and isolation are proven predictors of negative physical and mental health outcomes. 5 SAFE's Peer Support team provides ongoing emotional support and guidance in navigating social service and criminal justice systems to ensure survivors do not feel isolated.

#### • 20 children (100% of exited households) were stabilized by remaining or returning to the custody of the parent participating in SAFE Futures services.

· Keeping children stabilized in their own home with their non-abusive parent and out of the foster care system has long term benefits for the child's physical and mental health. This work saved the state an average of \$112.38 per child per day (depending on level of care and type of placement), annualized at \$820,374 for twenty children. Parental engagement in child protection services leads to a higher likelihood of post-placement family reunification and child safety, and decreases the risk of continued child abuse.6

#### • 186 clients (95%) reported they were able to obtain or maintain stable housing.

· Survivors facing housing insecurity do so with elevated danger and risks which increases their need for safe housing options.<sup>7</sup> SAFE's Community Resource Advocacy, Rapid Rehousing, and Supportive Housing programs assist survivors in obtaining and maintaining housing, supporting them as they transition to independence from an abusive partner.

#### 45% of clients increased their income within one year and/or at program exit.

· When poverty and intimate partner violence intersect, survivors often feel powerlessness to leave an abusive situation.8 SAFE's housing programs assist survivors in gaining financial independence to increase their self-efficacy.

#### • 100% of people who received workplace sexual harassment training from the SAFE Institute felt their workplace will be safer and more respectful as a result of the training.

· Research indicates that individuals who attend workplace sexual harassment training increase their ability to recognize sexual harassment behaviors and empathetically respond towards targets of harassment.9 SAFE Institute provides trainings to businesses, companies, and institutions to stop abuse and build healthy environments in the workplace.

2. Bennett et al. 2004. Effectiveness of hotline, advocacy, counseling and shelter services for victims of domestic violence: A statewide evaluation. Journal of Interpersonal Violence 19(7): 815-29.

4. Watson, E. 2019. The mechanisms underpinning peer support: A literature review. Journal of Mental Health 28(6): 677-88. 5. Christiansen et al. 2021. Loneliness, social isolation, and chronic disease outcomes. Annals of Behavioral Medicine 55(3): 203-15

7. Billhardt, K. 2021. Transforming our coordinated entry systems to increase survivors' access to housing options. Special Series: Coordinated Entry & Domestic/Sexual Violence 8. Goodman et al. 2009. When crises collide: How intimate partner violence and poverty intersect to shape women's mental health and coping. Trauma, Violence, and Abuse 10(4): 306-29.

9. Roehling, M.V. & Huang J. 2018. Sexual harassment training effectiveness: An interdisciplinary review and call for research. Journal of Organizational Behavior 39(2): 134-50.

<sup>1.</sup> Purvis, K. B., Cross, D. R., & Sunshine, W. L. 2007. Disarming the fear response with felt safety. The Connected Child, New York: McGraw-Hill.

<sup>3.</sup> Sullivan, C. M., Goodman, L. A., Virden, T., Strom, J., & Ramirez, R. 2018. Evaluation of the effects of receiving trauma-informed practices on domestic violence shelter residents. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 88(5): 563-70.

<sup>6.</sup> Charest-Belzile, D., Drapeau, S, & Ivars H. 2020. Parental engagement in child protection services: A multidimensional, longitudinal and interactive framework. Children and Youth Services Review 116:1-12.