



Family Violence Council Report

JULY 01, 2021–JUNE 30, 2023

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN



Acknowledgments

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This is the eleventh annual report in a series. It builds on the work of previous department fellows and department staff.

The Family Violence Council Chairs are:

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The Family Violence Council is administered by the Department on the Status of Women, under the guidance of Director Kimberly Ellis.

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Message from the Family Violence Council Chairs



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Jenny Pearlman,
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San Francisco
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Consortium

The FY2022- FY2023 San Francisco Family Violence Council Report comes as we transition into the post-COVID pandemic era. It is heartening to see the resilience and adaptability of communities across the country. While encountering unprecedented challenges, we've also learned valuable lessons about unity, compassion, and innovation. As inequalities related to social determinants of health persist in this post-COVID era, the San Francisco Family Violence Council and its members remain committed to addressing family violence.

We remain inspired by the enduring strength and resilience of the communities we work with, the public and private organizations that seek to prevent and respond to family violence, and the people who dedicate their lives to give the opportunity to live free from violence. With this commitment to work towards a more equitable future, we are excited to release the FY 2022-FY2023 Report of the San Francisco Family Violence Council. This report covers the period between July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2023. We are incredibly proud of the advances that we have made in the past few years, including working with domestic violence shelter leadership to continue the availability of shelters to survivors and their children, ensuring the health and safety of staff, and meeting survivors' needs after the pandemic. In this report, you will learn about family violence in San Francisco, including the prevalence of abuse, the response from City agencies, demographics of victims and survivors, access to community-based services, and demographics of people using abuse.

Drawing from these insights, the Family Violence Council has crafted a series of recommendations designed to eradicate child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse in San Francisco. Our commitment extends to fostering a supportive community dedicated to confronting family violence head-on and devising strategies for recovery. This includes bolstering our long-range approach to counter the profound repercussions of the pandemic, economic instability, and the renewed scrutiny of systemic racism's toll on families. We appreciate your interest in this critical matter and commend the Council and our collaborators for their concerted efforts.

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Executive Summary

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

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

This is the eleventh Family Violence in San Francisco report and covers the period between July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2023 (fiscal years 2022 and 2023). This timeframe notably includes the tail-end of the pandemic period and the return-to-work/return-to-school transition, which is helpful to consider when evaluating the FY 2022 data. Data for this report draws from more than ten City public agencies and more than 27 community-based organizations.

Overall Key Findings

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

1. There are clear racial disparities across all three forms of family violence; reported family violence disproportionately impacts Black/African American and Latinx populations.
2. Domestic Violence and Elder Abuse disproportionately affects women.
3. Men remain the largest users of abuse in family violence cases.

Key Findings (FY 2023): Child Abuse

Prevalence

Child abuse allegations: Family and Children’s Services reported **4,896** child abuse cases.

911 Calls: There were **292** child abuse-related calls to 911.

Mandated reporting: There were **1,583** reports made by mandated reporters in schools during School Year (SY) 2023.

System Response

Substantiated cases: Family and Children’s Services substantiated **11%** of cases (515 of 4,896 total cases).

Arrests: **248** arrests made by the San Francisco Police Department.

Prosecutions: The District Attorney’s Office prosecuted **131** cases; most cases were for physical or sexual abuse.

Convictions: **8** cases resulted in a conviction through trial on at least one count.

Child deaths: There were **11** unexpected deaths and **3** homicides.

Demographics of Victims

Race/ethnicity: Latinx and Black/African American children were overrepresented among victims with substantiated allegations, (**36%** and **40%**, respectively).

Gender: Boys experienced child abuse at a slightly higher rate (**50%**) than girls (**49%**). Boys more frequently experienced caretaker absence or incapacity. Girls more frequently experienced sexual abuse.

Perpetrators

Gender: Men represented the majority of child abuse suspects (**73%**).

Relationship to victim: **93%** of perpetrators were parents or stepparents of the victim.

Key Data Points (FY 2023)

515

of 4,896 child abuse cases substantiated

292

911 calls related to child abuse

248

arrests related to child abuse

131

cases prosecuted by the District Attorney

36%

of child abuse victims were Black/African American

93%

of perpetrators were parents or stepparents of the victim

Key Findings (FY 2023): Elder Abuse

Prevalence

Reports of elder and dependent adult abuse: 57% of reports (4,756 of 8,327) were substantiated.

Self-neglect cases: There was a total of 2,261 substantiated elder abuse self-neglect cases.

911 Calls: There were 118 elder abuse related calls to 911.

System Response

System response to elder physical abuse cases: 532 elder abuse incidents were reported to the Police Department.

System response to elder financial abuse cases: 34 elder financial abuse incidents were reported to the Police Department.

Arrests: 200 arrests were made in elder physical abuse cases.

Demographics of Victims

Race/ethnicity: The Black/African American community was overrepresented among victims of abuse by others, representing 14% of elder abuse victims and 26% of dependent adult abuse victims.

Gender: Women comprised a slightly larger share of total victims of elder abuse (54%).

Perpetrators

Gender: Men represented 68% of total elder abuse suspects.

Relationship to victim: 94% of victims knew the perpetrator. 76% of victims were abused by a family member.

Key Data Points (FY 2023)

8,327

elder abuse cases reported

57%

of 8,327 cases substantiated

2,261

substantiated self-neglect cases

12

cases prosecuted by the District Attorney

225

total cases served by District Attorney Victim Services

94%

of elder abuse victims knew the perpetrator

Key Findings (FY 2023): Domestic Violence

Prevalence

911 Calls: More than half of the **6,658** domestic violence related 911 calls concerned a fight or dispute where no weapons were used.

Weapons used: **3,281** domestic violence incidents reported involved a weapon. The Sheriff's Department restrained party owned firearms in 10 cases.

Homicides: **Three** domestic violence related homicides, and **eight** family violence related homicide were reported in FY 2023.

System Response

Incidents reported: **3,330** incidents were responded to by the Police Department.

Prosecutions: 472 of 1,167 total cases received by the District Attorney's Office (**40%**) were prosecuted.

Convictions: **4 of 14** cases resulted in a conviction by trial.

Restraining orders: The Family Law Division of the San Francisco Superior Court received **845** requests for domestic violence restraining orders and granted **64%** of requests (246).

Demographics of Victims

Race/ethnicity: The Black/African American and Latinx communities were overrepresented among victims (**36%** and **28%**, respectively).

Languages spoken: **3,386 of 13,436** individuals served by the Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Intervention Grants Program (**25%**) spoke a language other than English.

Gender: Female victims made up **70%** of Police Department incidents.

Age: Victims between the ages of 18 and 39 years of age represented **57%** of Police incidents.

Perpetrators

Gender: Based on SFPD data, men represented **78%** of suspects.

Age: **68%** of suspects were between the ages of 18 and 39.

Key Data Points (FY 2023)

13,436

individuals served by
GBV grant-funded
programs

6,658

domestic violence
related calls to 911

3,330

incidents responded
to by police

492

cases prosecuted by
the District Attorney

3

domestic violence
related homicides

78%

of domestic violence
suspects were male

9,066

Calls to domestic
violence crisis lines

Family Violence Council Recommendations



Recommendation 1:

Expand family violence data collection and enhance accessibility to support community-informed decision-making.



Recommendation 2:

Improve and/or maintain access to basic and emergency needs to keep vulnerable populations safe.



Recommendation 3:

Strengthen collaboration between law enforcement, the Family Violence Council, community groups, and survivors.



Recommendation 4:

Ensure law enforcement is equipped with the most up-to-date, trauma-informed knowledge and approaches.



Recommendation 5:

Provide adequate resources for the Mayor's Office for Victim Rights ("MOVR"), and grant MOVR the authority to ensure compliance.

New Recommendations for FY 2022 and FY 2023

1. Data-Gathering and Analysis	
Recommendation	Expand family violence data collection and enhance the accessibility of this data to support data-driven, effective, and community-informed decision-making and identify emerging trends or concerns.
Description	To meet the Family Violence Council’s goal to increase awareness and understanding of family violence in San Francisco, there must be comprehensive and accessible data on victims and perpetrators and the rate of arrests and prosecutions. This should include demographics such as language, age, race, ethnicity, gender, and disability. Additionally, data should be gathered from the community as victims of family violence often interact only with community organizations due to multiple factors making these victims wary of public systems.
Areas of Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Increase the number of community organizations contributing data to the Family Violence Council report. B. Broaden the demographic data gathered for the Family Violence Council report. C. Begin data collection for the Family Violence Council report earlier to better inform contributors of the type of data needed to be gathered. D. Ensure the data from the gender violence grant portfolio is fully transferred from the Department of Status on Women to the Mayor’s Office on Housing and Community Development in a timely manner.
Lead Agencies	Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights, Department on the Status of Women, Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development, Domestic Violence Consortium.
2. Basic and Emergency Needs	
Recommendation	Improve and/or maintain access to basic and emergency needs to keep our city’s most vulnerable populations safe and help prevent family violence.
Description	Research shows that investing in basic needs is crucial for preventing family violence and its recurrence, especially in times of economic hardship when basic costs like gas prices are on the rise. ¹ For instance, a 10% increase in public benefit levels for a family of four is predicted to reduce foster care

¹ McLaughlin, M. (2017). Less money, more problems: How changes in disposable income affect child maltreatment. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 67, 315-321.

	<p>placements by 8%.² Additionally, multilingual services enhance community support, reduce isolation, and lower the risk of elder abuse in non-English-speaking communities. Recent budget cuts for FY 2024-2025 pose a threat to essential resources for families, underscoring the importance of continued investment in these basic needs to prevent and address family violence effectively.</p>
<p>Areas of Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ensure that the needs of survivors of family violence are addressed in the changes that the Coordinated Entry Redesign Implementation Committee is proposing for San Francisco’s Coordinated Entry system, including through community representation. B. Support implementation of recommendations on housing and shelter from the Safe Housing Alliance’s 2022 “Safe Housing in San Francisco: A Community Needs Assessment.” C. Ensure City budget decisions and funding prioritize basic and emergency needs for victims of and those at risk for family violence, including housing and shelter, legal services, mental health support, and community-based and culturally- and linguistically responsive services for families, children, and elders living in vulnerable circumstances.
<p>Lead Agencies</p>	<p>Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights, Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing, Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development, API Elder Abuse Task Force, Board of Supervisors, Child Abuse Prevention Council, Child Support Services, Consortium for Elder Abuse Prevention, Department of Adult and Aging Services, Department of Children, Youth and Families, Department of Early Childhood, Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing, Department of Public Health, Department on the Status of Women, Domestic Violence Consortium, Family Support Alliance, The Mayor’s Office, SF Human Services Agency, SF Institute on Aging, Self Help for the Elderly.</p>
	<p>3. Collaboration with Law Enforcement</p>
<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>Strengthen collaboration between law enforcement, the Family Violence Council, community groups, and survivors, ensuring the needs and perspectives of survivors are central in the response to family violence.</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>A report by the U.S. Department of Justice emphasizes that strong relationships of mutual trust between police agencies and the communities they serve are critical for maintaining public safety and effective policing.³</p>

² Paxson, C., & Waldfogel, J. (2002). Work, welfare, and child maltreatment. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 20(3), 435-474.

³ U.S. Department of Justice. Importance of Police-Community Relationships and Resources for Further Reading. Community Relations Service. <https://www.justice.gov/crs/file/836486/dl>.

	Collaboration and survivor input are vital to creating policies and practices that reflect actual needs and experiences, leading to more effective and compassionate outcomes.
Areas of Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Continue the review of the implementation status of past Family Violence Council work with law enforcement—including the Domestic Violence and Elder Abuse Manuals and specific Police Department General Orders - to determine whether additional actions are necessary for current implementation. B. Schedule quarterly meetings with the Police Chief, other key San Francisco Police Department representatives, the Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights, and the Family Violence Council tri-chairs to increase collaboration and maintain consistent communication and alignment. C. Develop opportunities and formal structures to ensure that the needs and perspectives of survivors are consistently incorporated into law enforcement policies and practices related to family violence, including revising and drafting relevant San Francisco Police Department General Orders and bulletins. D. Revise the San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Council’s mandated reporter training to align with the paradigm shift toward community support. Make this revised training available to key agencies that regularly work with children, such as the San Francisco Unified School District.
Lead Agencies	San Francisco Sheriff’s Office, SF Police Department, Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights, Domestic Violence Consortium, tri-chairs of the Family Violence Council, SF Child Abuse Prevention Council, Consortium of Elder Abuse Prevention, SF Institute on Aging, API Elder Abuse Task Force.

	4. Ensure Law Enforcement has Tools to Improve Response to Family Violence
Recommendation	Provide additional tools for law enforcement to help ensure law enforcement is equipped with up-to-date, trauma-informed knowledge and approaches for responding to family violence to support victims and enhance community safety effectively.
Description	The Family Violence Council hopes to work with law enforcement with renewed efforts to enhance the response to family violence. It is important to collaborate to determine ways to provide additional tools and support to law enforcement in the context of current staffing levels, cross-Department partnerships, and internal Department structures. This might include materials to guide policies, practices, protocols, training, and staffing structures as described below. Improved response to the complexities of family violence will reduce the risk of re-traumatizing victims and foster trust within the community, ultimately leading to a safer and more supportive environment for all.

Areas of Implementation	<p>A. Create a San Francisco Police Department Child Abuse Handbook, like the Domestic Violence and Elder Abuse Handbooks. This handbook should include, but not be limited to, guidance on gathering information from child victims, collaborating with the Human Services Agency, Family and Children Services Division on a joint investigation process, referring to the Children’s Advocacy Center, and utilizing existing screening tools to assess next steps concerning children present during a law enforcement response to a domestic violence complaint.</p> <p>B. Increase staffing in the Special Victims Unit, which has experienced a 75 percent reduction in staffing.</p> <p>C. Re-establish the San Francisco Sheriff’s Office’s online VINELink to meet State Marcy’s Law victim notification requirements.</p> <p>D. Enhance law enforcement training on child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse by incorporating additional training from community-based agencies or other relevant partners at the Police Academy and developing new and innovative opportunities for training that is more easily accessible for relevant San Francisco Police Department officers.</p>
Lead Agencies	<p>San Francisco Sheriff’s Office, San Francisco Police Department, Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights, Domestic Violence Consortium, tri-chairs of the Family Violence Council, SF Child Abuse Prevention Council, Consortium of Elder Abuse Prevention, SF Institute on Aging, API Elder Abuse Task Force, Children’s Advocacy Center, Child and Adolescent Support, Advocacy & Resource Center.</p>
5. Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights	
Recommendation	<p>Provide adequate resources for the Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights (MOVR) and grant MOVR the authority to ensure compliance with community-led recommendations on preventing family violence and centering survivors.</p>
Description	<p>In June 2022, San Francisco voters overwhelmingly approved Proposition D, championed by Supervisor Catherine Stefani, to establish the Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights. Prop D secured a decisive victory, garnering the support of the majority of voters (59.08%), and led to the amendment of the Administrative Code, adding “Article XXVII: Office Of Victim And Witness Rights,” establishing the office. The MOVR will also support the Family Violence Council as part of its duties. To fulfill its mandate and protect the most vulnerable in our community, this department requires adequate funding to ensure that no survivor is left without the critical support and representation they deserve. Without this investment, the promise of Prop D will fall short, leaving many without the help they urgently need.</p>

<p>Areas of Implementation</p>	<p>A. Provide the Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights with adequate resources and authority to ensure they can effectively achieve impactful outcomes that prevent family violence, support the implementation of survivor-centered practices, support the Family Violence Council, and effectively act as a lead agency for the development of the Family Violence Council Report Recommendations 1-4.</p> <p>B. Support MOVR efforts to expand training for survivors, community advocates, and City staff regarding Marsy’s Law (including enforcing a victim’s constitutional due process rights under Marsy’s Law), ensuring that victims of crime are fully informed of their rights and the protections available to them under the law.</p> <p>C. Support the formation of a MOVR-led grants council to proactively identify funding opportunities for initiatives for survivors and victims, both public and private, and ensure interdepartmental collaboration on grant applications.</p>
<p>Lead Agencies</p>	<p>Mayor’s Office for Victim Rights, Board of Supervisors, Mayor's Office, Family Violence Council.</p>

Achievements of the Family Violence Council

The Family Violence Council completed the following in response to the recommendations set forth in the FY 2021 Report. Codifying these recommendations will be essential to ensure sustainability moving forward. Plans for doing so are outlined below. To monitor the progress of all recommendations, the Family Violence Council will ask for routine updates from agencies directly involved with implementation, including the San Francisco Police Department, the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, and the San Francisco Adult Probation Department.

RECOMMENDATION	UPDATE
<p>Increase awareness around family violence during COVID-19.</p>	<p>In 2020, the Family Violence Council collaborated with the Mayor's Office to create 311 emergency alerts and hold a series of town halls on the subject.</p>
<p>Promote access to basic needs and integrate family violence prevention in disaster planning and recovery plans.</p>	<p><u>Successful & Ongoing</u></p> <p>The Family Services Alliance (FSA) (previously the Family Resource Center Alliance (FRC)) received many in-kind donations during the pandemic to meet basic needs. For example, 116,682 boxes of baby wipes were received and distributed to families, which was estimated at \$816,774. The FSA also partnered with the Department of Early Childhood to distribute diapers, formula, and PPE through a central distribution site at a community-based organization. During the pandemic, the FSA received \$2.7 million from an anonymous donor to support basic needs for families and an additional \$2 million from a private foundation to fund capacity-building for FRCs. During this period, the City also provided additional funding to FRCs to support families with basic needs and case management, including \$5M each year for fiscal years '21-'22 and '22-'23 and \$3.75M for fiscal years '22-'23 and '23-'24. At the State level, the Alliance helped to advocate for and secure \$3 million in State COVID-19 relief in April 2020. The FSA applied for and received \$169K of these funds and distributed it equally to families in all 26 FRCs, providing additional support for over 4,000 families. In December 2022, Governor Newsom and the Alliance obtained \$547K of these funds to provide emergency needs to families of all 26 FRCs (2020-22).</p> <p>Further, the Latino Parity Coalition and the San Francisco Human Rights Commission successfully secured funding for Latino families' basic needs, including a housing subsidy in</p>

	<p>the Mayor’s Budget in 2018.⁴</p> <p>Members of the Domestic Violence Consortium provided funds and gift cards during the COVID-19 pandemic to meet basic needs. The City did not provide additional relief funding, but organizations used unrestricted funds to meet the needs. Leaders at DPH and UCSF helped to ensure all shelters remained open providing shelter staff with current health information and strategies to limit contact. Despite limited funds, shelters continue to provide groceries, but basic needs support is still in high demand.</p>
<p>Increase access to training and expand the expertise of frontline staff to provide a trauma-informed response to survivors of family violence.</p>	<p>Successful & Ongoing</p> <p>Training is required for all newly hired employees in organizations receiving funding from the SF Department of Public Health.⁵ These should be ongoing.</p> <p>In addition, during the pandemic, when safety lessons, through the SF Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC) were conducted virtually, the CAPC worked with SFUSD to establish a supportive system and protocols in the situation where a student discloses sexual assault or other violence during a virtual safety lesson. This was important as there could be potential dangers to students if the perpetrators were nearby. This is no longer necessary now that safety lessons are in-person.</p>
<p>Improve San Francisco’s emergency response to vulnerable older adults with dementia and other conditions.</p> <p>Prevent the intergenerational transmission of violence.</p>	<p>Successful, Paused due to lack of funding</p> <p>UCSF developed a certification program for first responders working with aging populations. Funding is needed to pursue additional citywide training for first responders.</p> <p>SafeStart served 176 families with young children where DV/IPV or community violence was experienced.</p> <p>191 people attended training for alleged perpetrators.</p>

The global public health crisis in 2020 forced a pause in issuing the Family Violence Council’s annual report for FY20-21. During the following fiscal year (FY2021-2022), the Council published an abbreviated, two-part report comprising a data dashboard and recommendations by the Family Violence Council,

⁴ Strategic Plan: Policy and Budget Priorities Addressing the Needs and Displacement of San Francisco’s Latino Community, 2018-2023, Latino Parity and Equity, Coalition, May 2018.

⁵ Trauma-informed System Training, SF Department of Public Health: [Department of Public Health | Deemed Approved Ordinance \(sfdph.org\)](https://www.sfdph.org/trauma-informed-system-training)

which drew from past recommendations. The Family Violence Council accepted this abbreviated report and recommendations in May 2023. These recommendations are presented in the following table:

Recommendations Approved by the Family Violence Council (FY2021-2022)

Recommendation	1. Review the status of key recommendations and achievements of the Family Violence Council over the past five years to determine new action. (See Appendix B for a table reviewing the status of past recommendations).
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review where progress has been made on the Family Violence Council recommendations and provide an update on the status of the key recommendations from the prior five years. • Plan ahead for the Council’s 2024 recommendations by assessing progress on past recommendations and current issues and needs in family violence.
Areas of Implementation	<p>Family Violence Council recommendations and achievements to review should include the status of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on, implementing, and updating the Domestic Violence and Elder Abuse Manuals at SFPD. • Staffing levels at SVU and the capacity of other City departments are essential for preventing and responding to family violence. • Access to basic needs, including safe housing, to support the prevention of family violence. • The City’s emergency response to vulnerable older adults with dementia and other conditions. • Recommended training, policies, and procedures involving law enforcement and the Courts, such as the Firearm Surrender program, Marsy’s Law, pretrial assessment tools tailored to domestic violence, and training on family violence-related topics at the Police Academy. • Department plans for family support during emergencies and for disaster preparedness.
Lead Agencies	Child Abuse Prevention Council, Consortium for Elder Abuse Prevention, Department on the Status of Women, Domestic Violence Consortium, tri-chairs of the Family Violence Council.

Recommendation	2. Review data on the victims and rate of arrests and prosecutions of perpetrators in cases of family violence over the past five years. This should include demographics such as language, age, race, ethnicity, gender, and disability and determine whether there are any trends or concerns. This data should be used to identify emerging trends or concerns. It is also important to review data on the community response.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variations in arrest and prosecution rates can have a significant impact on family violence and the path to healing after such violence. Thus, understanding these rates from year to year, the reasons for variations, and any trends is important for the prevention of and response to family violence and policy and practice changes, as well as resource allocation decisions.
Areas of Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize the 2021 Family Violence Council data dashboard, prepared by the Department on the Status of Women, to identify questions about arrest and prosecution rates, including the impact based on demographics, and work with SFPD, the Office of the District Attorney, and the San Francisco Sheriff Department to obtain a better understanding of these rates.
Lead Agencies	API Elder Abuse Task Force, Child Abuse Prevention Council, Department on the Status of Women, Domestic Violence Consortium, San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco Sheriff Department.

Recommendation	3. Improve access to basic needs to prevent child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse and ensure cultural responsiveness and stability of essential services and supports to prevent and respond to family violence.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research shows that increased support for families, particularly families living in vulnerable conditions, is an essential violence prevention strategy. For example, accessing public benefits during economic and material hardship reduces child abuse investigations, particularly for those with young children (ages 0-4). Families who access public benefits are at a 12% decreased risk for child welfare investigations and a 50% decreased risk for child welfare investigations for physical abuse. Moreover, according to recent national reports, providing multilingual services strengthens community support, breaks isolation, and lowers the risk of elder abuse in limited/non-English speaking communities. Many AAPI older adults in San

	<p>Francisco report a lack of language support, especially in mental health, case management, housing navigation, and food security.</p>
<p>Areas of Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase collaboration and coordination across departments and agencies to support more trauma-informed access to essential needs for all families, the elderly, and victims of domestic violence; this should include efforts to coordinate multiple new initiatives such as Cal AIM and the Family First Prevention Plan. • Explore ways to improve referral pathways, including enhancement of knowledge of available resources and establishment of more formal linkages between systems that support families, the elderly, and victims of domestic violence. • Gather and summarize existing reports and information on service needs not being met for families, the elderly, and victims of domestic violence to inform future Family Violence Council recommendations. • Support additional opportunities for flexible funding for families, the elderly, and victims of domestic violence using the successful example of COVID-19 relief efforts. • Provide the Family Violence Council with information on City pilots for guaranteed income programs for families, the elderly, and victims of domestic violence. • Explore access to increased legal resources for victims of family violence. For instance, for the elderly population, preparing wills and trusts to protect their personal property against scams/financial abuse is essential.
<p>Lead Agencies</p>	<p>API Elder Abuse Task Force, Board of Supervisors, Child Abuse Prevention Council, Child Support Services, Consortium for Elder Abuse Prevention, Department of Adult and Aging Services, Department of Children, Youth and Families, Department of Early Childhood, Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing, Department of Public Health, Department on the Status of Women, Domestic Violence Consortium, Family Resource Center Alliance/SF Family Support Network, The Mayor’s Office, SF Human Services Agency, SF Institute on Aging, Self Help for the Elderly.</p>
<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>4. Promote training, education, and other strategies to improve the response to child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse cases.</p>
<p>Description</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Family Violence Council encourages continued and regular training and education—identified by community-based organizations—to prevent and respond to child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse cases. One specific area of need is to raise awareness of and provide culturally and linguistically appropriate education on elder abuse in immigrant

	<p>communities where it is underreported due to cultural and language barriers. The elderly immigration population is conditioned not to make waves and to maintain family harmony and are often physically and emotionally dependent on the abuser. In addition, the pandemic, isolation, exclusion, and greater gaps have made Asians and elders a target and vulnerable population subject to scams, financial abuse, and physical abuse, as well as anti-Asian hate crimes.</p>
<p>Areas of Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse training for the SF Police Department, including at the Police Academy and for the Special Victims Unit; this training should include information on existing City protocols and policies such as cross-reporting to Family and Children’s Services, use of the Domestic Violence and Elder Abuse manuals, and referral to the Children’s Advocacy Center as well as primary aggressor training for police officers arresting victims of domestic violence • Present the recommendations from the Domestic Violence Death Review Team to Family Violence Council annually • Gather information on whether there is sufficient material on healthy relationships, domestic violence/intimate partner violence, and sexual exploitation available in key settings in the San Francisco Unified School District, such as Wellness Centers and School Health • Continue to support and engage in community training on family violence to address such topics as elder self-neglect, trauma-informed care, consumer education on MediCal for caregivers to prevent elder abuse, dementia, positive parenting, healthy relationships, sexual exploitation, and legal support for those experiencing family violence • Promote cross-training and education between the faith communities and the elder abuse prevention communities to secure further support and raise awareness of red flags of elder abuse, including but not limited to financial elder abuse, neglect, and self-neglect.
<p>Lead Agencies</p>	<p>API Elder Abuse Task Force, Child Abuse Prevention Council, Consortium for Elder Abuse Prevention, Department of Public Health, District Attorney’s Office, Institute on Aging, SF Domestic Violence Consortium, SF Police Department, SF Unified School District, Safe & Sound, Self Help for the Elderly, Superior Court.</p>

Introduction

Goals of the Report

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

The report aims to:



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



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



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



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

San Francisco Family Violence Council

In 2007, San Francisco became the first county in California to broaden the scope of its Attorney General-mandated Domestic Violence Council to include child abuse and elder abuse along with domestic violence. The Council was initially established by local ordinance to increase awareness and understanding of family violence and its consequences and to recommend programs, policies, and coordination of City services to reduce family violence in San Francisco.

San Francisco recognizes the importance of providing a broad range of access points for survivors of abuse. As of 2023, 28 agencies are official members of the Family Violence Council (See Appendix A for a list of all member agencies). The Council is chaired by three community-based experts in the different forms of family violence:

- Anni Chung, President/CEO of Self-Help for the Elderly and representing the S.F. Consortium on Elder Abuse
- Jenny Pearlman, Chief Policy Officer, Safe & Sound
- Beverly Upton, Executive Director, San Francisco Domestic Violence Consortium

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

Structure of this report

The report is structured in three chapters, each focusing on a different form of family violence. In the previous 2021 Report, the *Family Violence in San Francisco Report* covered child abuse first, then elder abuse, then domestic violence. The placement order of each form of abuse is not intended to attribute importance. Neither is the length of the chapter. There is more data available for domestic violence and child abuse than for elder abuse, for example, as elder abuse has historically been under-recognized. This report covers two fiscal years, from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (FY 2022) and July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023 (FY2023).

Note on Language

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

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

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

Lastly, the way we collect Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE) data is consistent with guidance from the San Francisco Office of Transgender Initiatives and Department of Human Resources given in Executive Directive 18-03 (issued October 25, 2018 by Mayor London Breed) and the Gender Inclusion Policy for Transgender and Gender Nonconforming City Employees. Through these policies, the City and County of San Francisco have committed to moving towards inclusive administrative forms and applications to lift up all identities, allowing people to more broadly choose how they self-identify when demographic information is collected.

Note on Disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System and Racial Injustice

When reviewing data about perpetrators of family violence, it is worth considering the systemic inequalities that lead to the overrepresentation of people of color within the broader criminal justice system. A report by the W. Haywood Burns Institute found that, in 2015, there were a disproportionate number of Black adults represented at every stage of the criminal justice process in San Francisco. Despite making up just 6% of the adult population in San Francisco, Black adults represent 40% of people arrested, 44% of people booked in County Jail, and 40% of people convicted. When looking at the relative likelihood of system involvement, Black adults are 7.1 times more likely as White adults to

be arrested, 11 times as likely to be booked into County Jail, and 10.3 times as likely to be convicted of a crime in San Francisco.⁶ Additional independent research on cases processed by the San Francisco District Attorney (DA) concluded that there were substantial racial and ethnic disparities in criminal justice outcomes that tend to disfavor defendants of color, and Black people in particular.⁷ Black people fared worse than White people across all outcomes in the research, including being less likely to have their cases dropped or dismissed.⁸ The report also concluded that: “[n]early all of the racial disparities in case disposition outcomes can be attributed to the differences in case characteristics that are determined prior to a case being presented to the San Francisco District Attorney.” For example, one manner differences in case characteristics can be determined prior to the case being presented to the DA is through policing. The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office of the U.S. Department of Justice published an Assessment of the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) in 2016. The assessment found racial and ethnic disparities across policing practices in San Francisco, particularly in traffic stops, post-stop searches, warnings, citations, arrests, contraband discovery, and use of deadly force against African Americans. African American drivers in San Francisco were 24% more likely to be stopped compared to their representation in the San Francisco driving population and 9% more likely to be stopped compared to their representation among traffic violators. African American and Latinx/Hispanic drivers were disproportionately searched and arrested following a stop compared to White drivers, even though they were less likely to be found with contraband than White drivers. The assessment also found numerous indicators of implicit and institutionalized bias against racialized groups/people of color in the SFPD. The assessment concluded that SFPD general orders were outdated and did not reflect current practices surrounding biased policing, discrimination, harassment, and retaliation.⁹ In June 2020, the Public Policy Institute of California published a report on Proposition 47’s impacts on racial disparity in the criminal justice system. Proposition 47 reclassified various offenses, including drug and property offenses, from felonies to misdemeanors. The study found a reduction in pretrial detention and racial disparities in criminal justice outcomes across California as a result of the proposition, including a 5.9% reduction in the comparative arrest rates between African American and White suspects.¹⁰ However, racial disparities are still persistent and widespread. Racial disparities in the criminal justice system also led to racial health inequalities and inequalities in the experience of family violence.¹¹ Incarceration harms the mental and physical health of incarcerated individuals and their families. Community deterioration, mental illness, discrimination, oppression, and experiencing and witnessing violence are risk factors associated with increased violence. Other risk factors that increase the prevalence of violence include poverty, poor housing, illiteracy, and alcohol and drugs. This, in turn, has effects on families and communities, as the history of violence in families and communities leads to increased child maltreatment.¹²

⁶ The W. Haywood Burns Institute for Justice Fairness and Equity, *San Francisco Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Racial and Ethnic Disparities Analysis*, pg.4, 2016. https://burnsinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/SF-JRI_-_compressed.pdf

⁷ MacDonald, J. and Raphael, S., *An Analysis of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Case Dispositions and Sentencing Outcomes for Criminal Cases Presented to and Processed by the Office of the San Francisco District Attorney*, pg. 136, 2017. <https://www.issuelab.org/resources/30712/30712.pdf>

⁸ *Ibid.*, pg.3

⁹ Collaborative Reform Initiative, Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, *An Assessment of the San Francisco Police Department*, 2016. http://sfpd.prod.acquia-sites.com/sites/default/files/2018-11/DOJ_COPS%20CRI_SFPD%20OCT%202016%20Assessment.pdf

¹⁰ Lofstrom, M., Martin, B., and Raphael, S., *Proposition 47’s Impact on Racial Disparity in Criminal Justice Outcomes*, 2020. <https://www.ppic.org/publication/proposition-47s-impact-on-racial-disparity-in-criminal-justice-outcomes/>

¹¹ San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership, *Community Health Needs Assessment, I2019*. https://www.sfdph.org/dph/hc/HCAgen/2019/May%2021/CHNA_2019_Report_051719.pdf

¹² *Ibid.*

The City and County of San Francisco created the Office of Racial Equity (ORE) through Ordinance No 188-19 in July 2019 in response to persistent and growing racial disparities in the city. ORE was created to address the history of structural and institutional racism present in the delivery of City services to the public and in the City's internal practices and systems. ORE created a citywide racial equity framework that directs City and County of San Francisco Departments to develop and implement mandated Racial Equity Action Plans. The legislation also required City departments, including the Department on the Status of Women, which staffs the Family Violence Council, to designate employees as racial equity leaders, acting as liaisons to ORE. The Department on the Status of Women's racial equity goals include expanding the ability for Commission members to hear from diverse voices from a place of importance, implemented through the Commission on the Status of Women having a seat on the Family Violence Council. The Family Violence Report serves as a vehicle to identify racial inequities among survivors of family violence. Additionally, the Family Violence Council works to identify racial inequalities in existing policies and access to services, proposing reforms, new policies and approaches to service.

In June 2020, the Commission on the Status of Women also released a Statement on Racial Injustice, recommitting the Commission and the Department to take action against racial injustice. Alongside restating the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on Black and Brown communities, the Statement also called out, "the disease of racial injustice is also present, and most despairingly manifested in the recent executions of Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, Tony McDade, and George Floyd."¹³ The Commission and Department stand "in solidarity with those who feel unsafe, targeted, unseen, and unheard"¹⁴ and urgently commit to fighting discrimination in all forms through anti-racist action.

¹³ Zwart, B., *Statement from San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women President Breanna Zwart on Racial Injustice*, 2020.

https://sfgov.org/dosw/sites/default/files/SF%20COSW%20President%20Zwart%20Statement%20on%20Racial%20Injustice_06%2002%202020.pdf

¹⁴ Ibid.

Chapter 1: Child Abuse

In California, child abuse and neglect are generally defined as a child having suffered, or at a substantial risk of suffering, serious physical harm inflicted non-accidentally upon a child by the child's parent or guardian. Child abuse and neglect may also be found to exist when the parent or guardian knew or reasonably should have known that another person was engaging in serious physical harm or acts of cruelty to the parent's/guardian's child and failed to act, particularly if the child is under age 5. There are four recognized forms of child abuse.¹⁵

Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse or Sexual Exploitation	Emotional Abuse	General Neglect
The intentional use of physical force can result in physical harm. Examples include hitting, kicking, shaking, burning, or other shows of force against a child.	Involves pressuring or forcing a child to engage in sexual acts. It includes behaviors such as fondling, penetration, and exposing a child to other sexual activities. Sexual exploitation includes instances where a child receives something of value in exchange for sexual acts.	Refers to behaviors that harm a child's self-worth or emotional well-being. Examples include name-calling, shaming, rejection, withholding love, and threatening.	Situations—other than those due to parent/caregiver economic disadvantage--when the failure to adequately provide basic needs like clothing, food, or shelter creates a substantial risk of serious physical harm or illness. ¹⁶

Protective factors for child abuse¹⁷

Families with strong protective factors can practice positive parenting skills, meet family needs, and address life's challenges.

¹⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect*, 2024.

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/fastfact.html>

¹⁶ This definition includes Assembly Bill 2085 (Holden), which became effective January 1, 2023, and modified the definition of reportable general neglect by clarifying that general neglect does not include a parent/caregiver's "economic disadvantage" and that a child must be at "substantial risk" of suffering serious physical harm or illness. Additionally, "severe neglect" involves instances where a person with the care or custody of a child willfully causes or permits the child to be placed in a situation where their person or health is endangered, including the intentional failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care or negligently fails to protect them from severe malnutrition or "failure to thrive."

¹⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Child Abuse Neglect and Prevention*, 2024.

<https://www.cdc.gov/child-abuse-neglect/risk-factors/index.html>

Parents/Caregivers	Families	Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create safe, positive relationships with children. • Practice nurturing parenting skills and provide emotional support. • Meet basic needs of food, shelter, education, and health services. • College degree or higher and have steady employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong social support networks and stable, positive relationships with people around them. • Are present and interested in the child. • Caregivers enforce household rules and engage in child monitoring. • Caring adults outside the family who can serve as role models or mentors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe, stable housing. • Access to high-quality preschool. • Access to nurturing and safe childcare. • Access to safe, engaging after-school programs and activities. • Access to medical care and mental health services. • Access to economic and financial help. • Where adults have work opportunities with family-friendly policies.

Risk factors for child abuse¹⁸

Parents / Caregivers	Families	Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of understanding about children’s needs, child development, and parenting skills. • Substance abuse or mental health issues. • Low levels of education • History of abuse in the family. • Large number of dependent children. • Experiencing high levels of parenting stress or economic stress. • Thoughts and emotions supporting abusive behaviors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social isolation. • Family disorganization, dissolution, and violence (including intimate partner violence). • Poor parent-child relationships and negative interactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High inequality and poverty rates. • High unemployment rates. • Lack of adequate and affordable housing. • Homelessness. • Community violence. • Few community activities for young people. • Substance abuse. • High rates of food insecurity.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Data Sources

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

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

Prevalence

Child Abuse Reports

Family and Children's Services (FCS) is a division of the Human Services Agency that protects children from abuse and works in partnership with community-based organizations to support families in raising children in safe, nurturing homes. Allegations of child abuse come to FCS via its confidential hotline, which is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Calls may come from concerned members of the public or mandated reporters, such as educators, childcare providers, or medical professionals. 4,983 child abuse reports were received in FY 2022, and 4,896 child reports were received in FY 2023. This represents an overall decrease from the pre-pandemic numbers. Figure 1 shows the number of child abuse allegations for the past years, from FY 2010- FY 2023.

4,896

child abuse allegations
in FY 2023

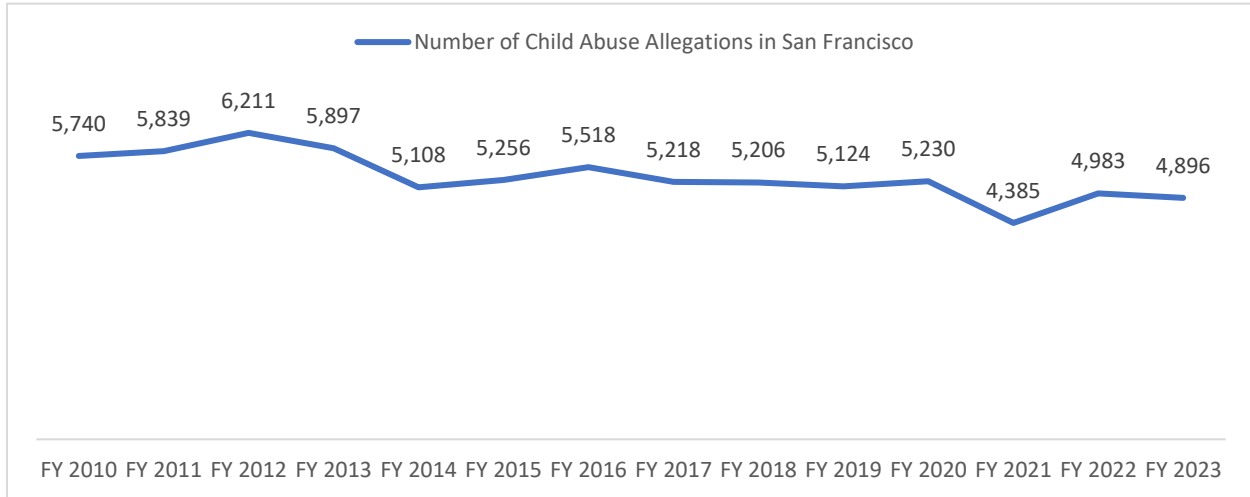
881

child maltreatment
reports from mandated
school reporters in SY
2023

292

911 calls related to child
abuse in FY 2023

Figure 1: Number of Child Abuse Allegations in San Francisco, FY 2010-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Family and Children’s Services

Figure 2 shows the number of child abuse allegations by type in FY 2022 and FY 2023, as well as the percent change between the two years. If a child had multiple allegations, only one will be counted in this table. The most prevalent form of abuse in both FY 2022 and FY 2023 was general neglect, followed by physical abuse. Overall, there was only a slight decrease in Child Abuse Allegations from FY 2022 to FY 2023 of approximately 2%. The number of caretaker abuse allegations increased by around 51%. The number of sexual abuse cases decreased by approximately 22%.

Figure 2: Number of Child Abuse Allegations by Allegation Type, FY 2022-FY 2023

ALLEGATION TYPE	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
GENERAL NEGLECT	1,947 (39%)	1,967 (40%)	1%
PHYSICAL ABUSE	1,059 (21%)	1,084 (22%)	1%
AT RISK, SIBLING ABUSED	523 (10%)	506 (10%)	0%
EMOTIONAL ABUSE	776 (16%)	737 (15%)	-1%
SEXUAL ABUSE	528 (11%)	412 (8%)	-3%
CARETAKER ABSENCE/INCAPACITY	91 (2%)	137 (3%)	1%
SEVERE NEGLECT	43 (1%)	49 (1%)	0%
EXPLOITATION	16 (0%)	4 (0%)	0%
TOTAL	4,983 (100%)	4,896 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Family and Children’s Services



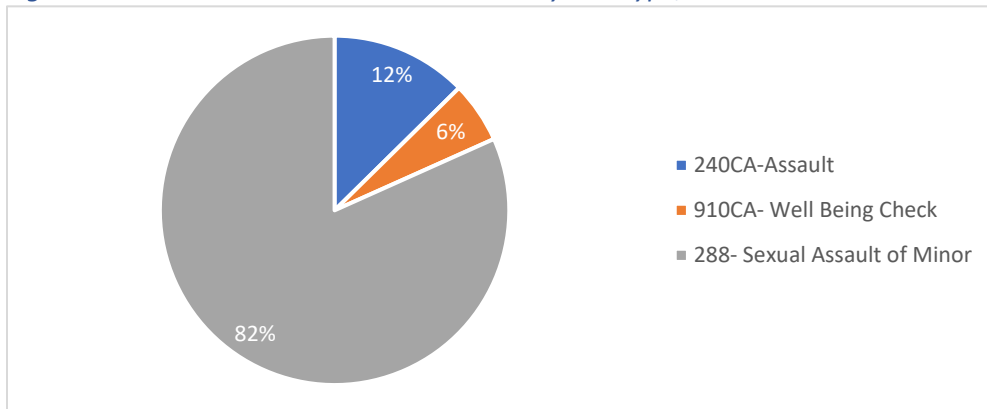
81%

of 911 calls related to child abuse in FY 2023 were for sexual abuse under 15 years

911 Calls

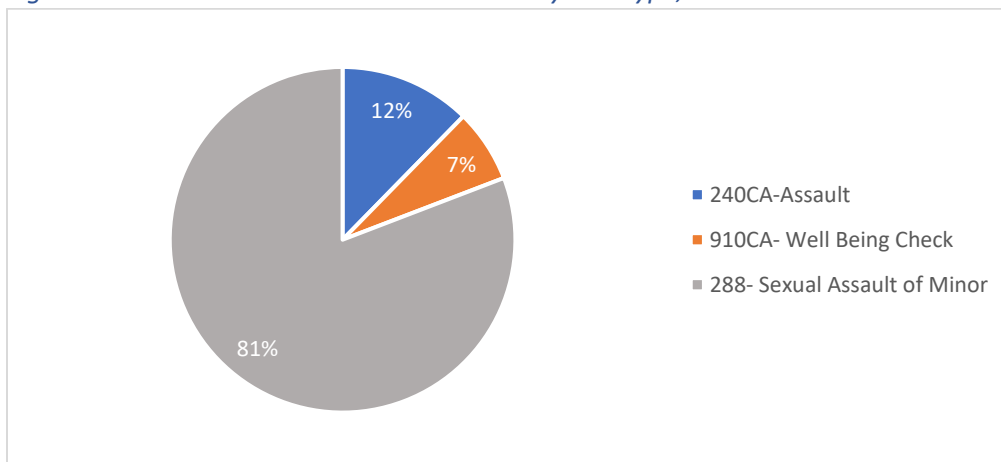
Another measure of the prevalence of child abuse is through 911 calls to the Department of Emergency Management. Overall, the number of 911 calls regarding child abuse is much lower than other forms of abuse. This may be because there are different methods for reporting child abuse, either through Family and Children’s Services or other available hotlines. This may also result from other issues, such as societal beliefs and attitudes about family privacy. Figures 3 and 4 show the number of calls to 911 related to child abuse in FY 2022 and FY 2023 by call type. FY 2022 and FY 2023 saw 388 and 292 calls, respectively, which represents a 24% decrease in total number of 911 calls regarding child abuse. While sexual abuse under 15 years is not coded as child abuse by the Department of Emergency Management, it is important to recognize dispatches of this type. These calls represented 82% of all calls related to child abuse in FY 2022 and 81% of all calls related to child abuse in FY 2023.

Figure 3: Calls to 911 Related to Child Abuse by Call Type, FY 2022



Source: San Francisco Department of Emergency Management

Figure 4: Calls to 911 Related to Child Abuse by Call Type, FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Department of Emergency Management



48%

of reports in FY 2023 come from SFUSD Elementary Schools

Mandated Reporters

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

Figure 5 provides the number of reports by reporter type. The number of reports has varied over the years, with 1,583 total reports in SY 2023. The majority of reports come from SFUSD Elementary Schools, representing 46% of reports in SY 2023.

Figure 5: Children with Maltreatment Reports by School Reporter Type and School Year, SY 2021-SY 2023

REPORTER TYPE	SY 2021	SY 2022	SY 2023
NON-PROFIT / NON-SFUSD DAY CARE CENTER	47	38	59
NON-SFUSD PRESCHOOLS & DAYCARE CENTERS	8	13	13
OTHER SCHOOL DISTRICT / UNKNOWN	109	97	94
PRIVATE DAY CARE / PRIVATE SCHOOL	108	201	171
SFUSD CHILD DEVELOPMENT & PRESCHOOLS	2	8	22
SFUSD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	366	821	727
SFUSD HIGH SCHOOL	120	239	239
SFUSD MIDDLE SCHOOL	88	186	243
SFUSD MIXED GRADES	2	4	15
GRAND TOTAL	850	1607	1583

Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Family and Children’s Services

System Response

515

of 4,896 child abuse cases substantiated (FY 2023)

248

arrests related to child abuse (FY 2023)

228

cases received by the District Attorney (FY 2023)

131

cases prosecuted by the District Attorney (FY 2023)

Substantiating Allegations

Based on information taken during the hotline call or referral, FCS social workers assess the information on child abuse. Figure 6 shows three possible pathways.

Figure 6: Pathways for substantiating child abuse allegations

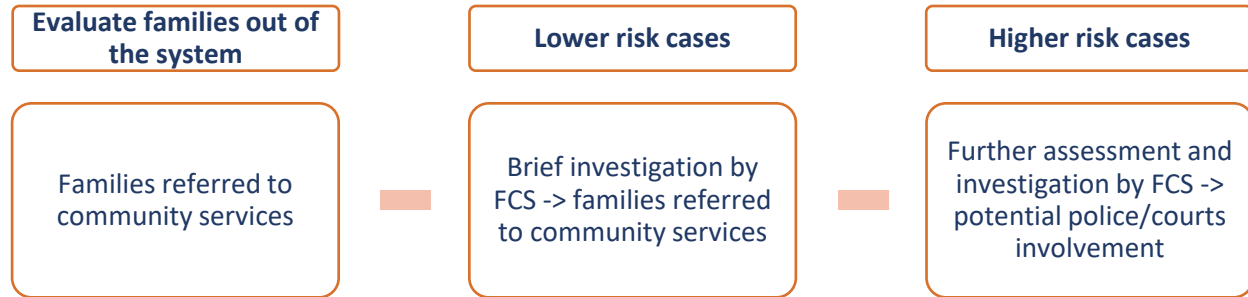
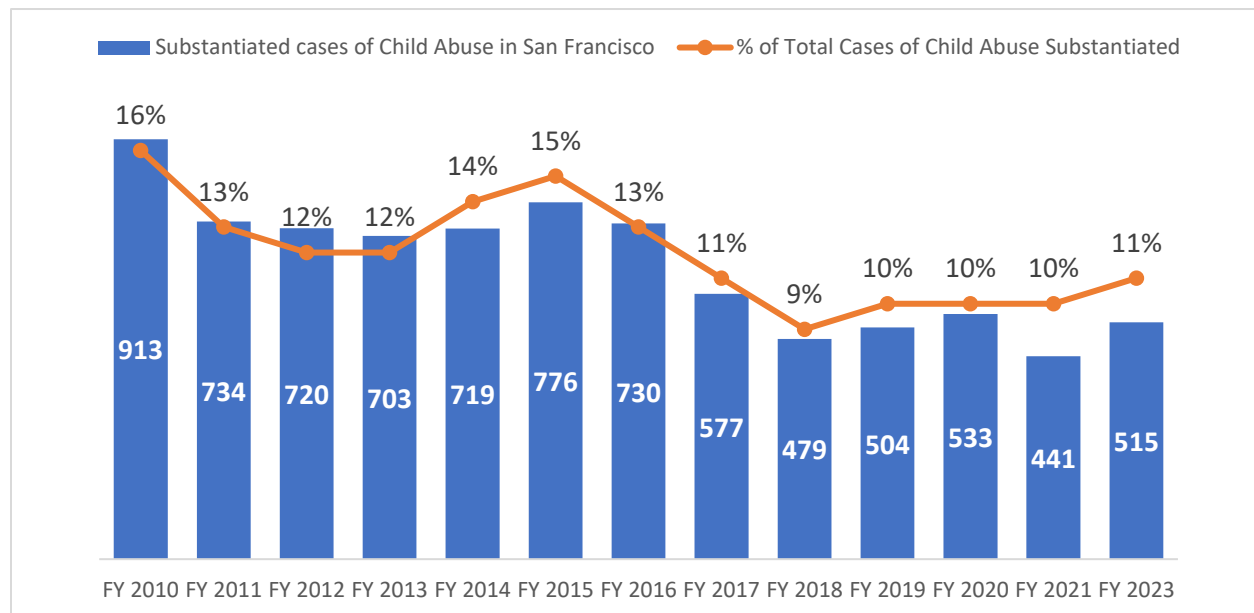


Figure 7 shows that the number of substantiated cases of child abuse in San Francisco has decreased over time, with a slight increase in substantiated cases over the past two years. In FY 2023, 515 of 4,896 total cases were substantiated (representing 10.5% of total cases) compared with 913 substantiated cases in FY 2010. The percentage of substantiated cases has remained steady in recent years.

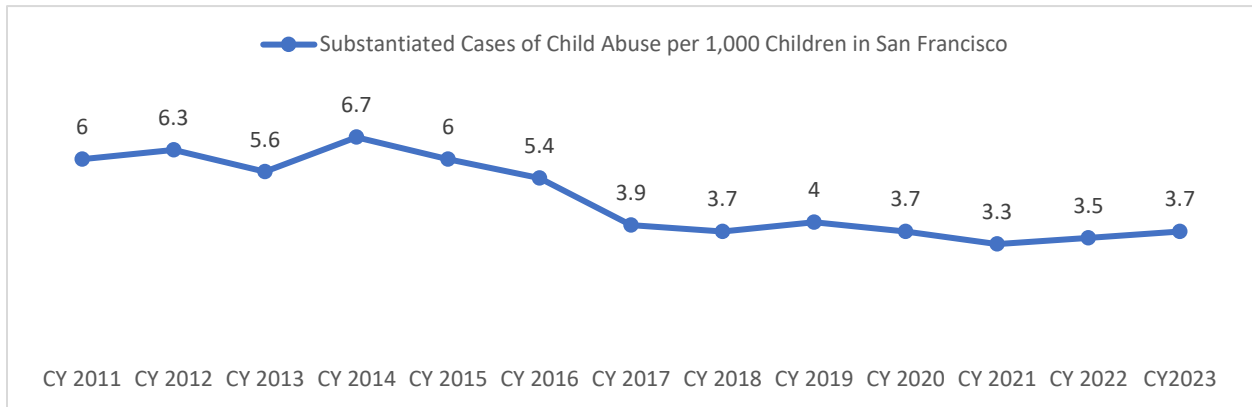
Figure 8 shows the number of substantiated cases of child abuse per 1,000 children in San Francisco over the past ten calendar years. The trend is the same as that in Figure 6, showing a decrease in substantiated cases of child abuse over time.

Figure 7: California Child Welfare Indicators Project: Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse in San Francisco, FY 2010-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Family and Children's Services

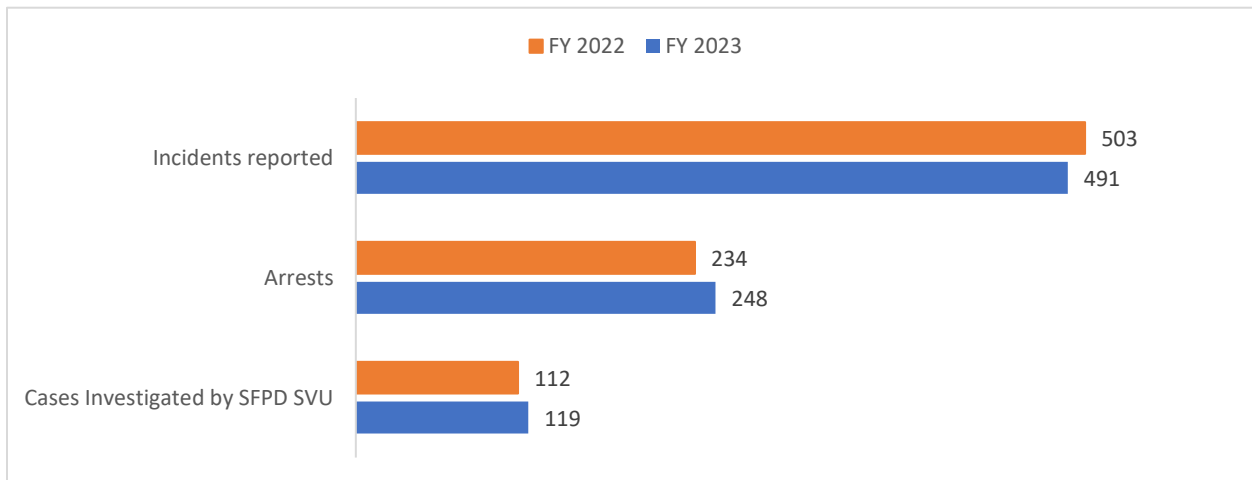
Figure 8: California Child Welfare Indicators Project: Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse per 1,000 Children in San Francisco, CY 2011-CY 2023



Source: California Child Welfare Project

FCS must cross-report all substantiated cases of child abuse to the Police Department, but not all cases meet the criminal definition of child abuse. The cases that do not meet the criminal definition of child abuse are not included in the incidents reported in Figure 9 below. Not all child abuse incidents reported to the Police Department come from FCS, as other sources can report child abuse incidents to the police as well. A smaller subset of cases results in an arrest. An even smaller subset of cases is investigated by the Special Victims Unit (SVU) within the Police Department. Figure 9 shows the number of cases that moved through the system from incident reports to cases further investigated by the SFPD SVU in FY 2022 and FY 2023. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, around 500 incidents were reported, leading to about 240 arrests and about 115 cases being investigated by the SVU.

Figure 9: System Response to Child Abuse Incidents Reported, FY 2022 and FY 2023

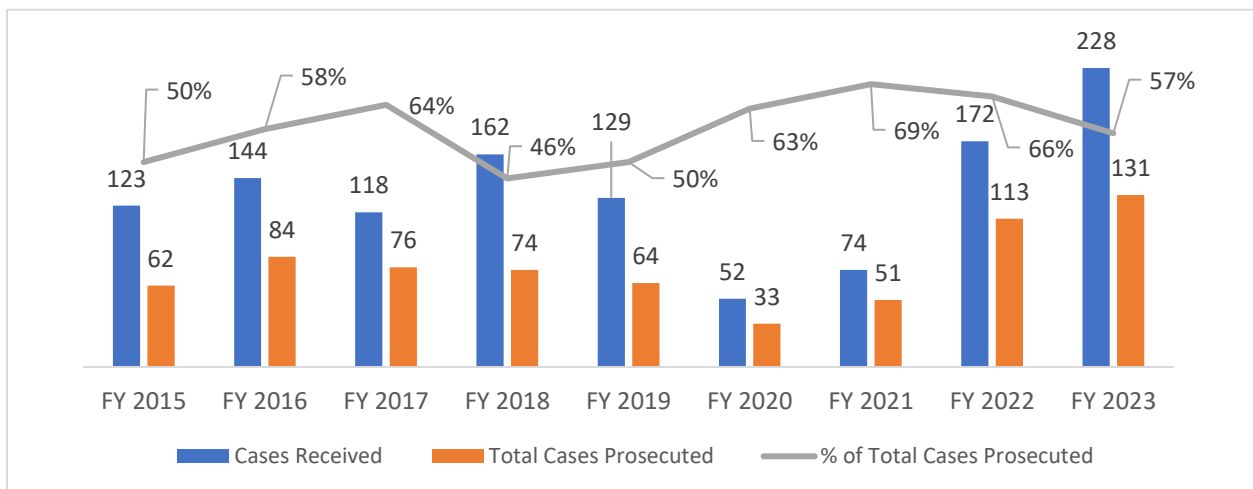


Source: San Francisco Police Department

Prosecutions

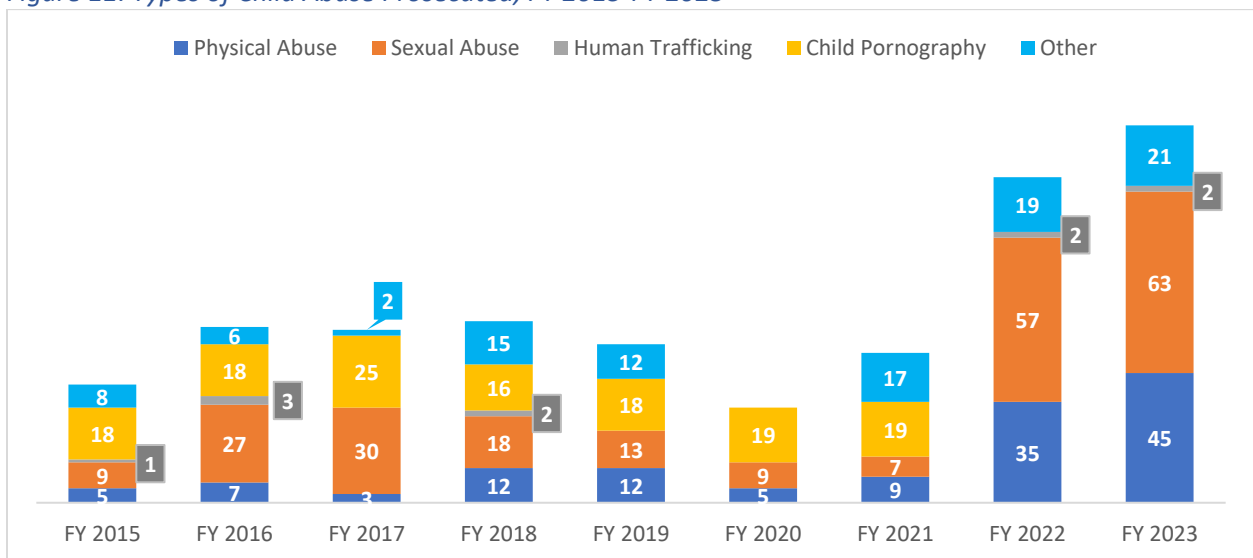
The District Attorney’s Child Abuse and Sexual Assault (CASA) Unit reviews all child abuse incidents. It prosecutes felony cases of physical or sexual assault against children, child endangerment, human trafficking of children, and cases involving child pornography. Figure 10 shows the total number of child abuse cases received and prosecuted by the District Attorney’s Office over the past few years. FY 2022 and FY 2023 showed a very large increase in the number of cases received by the District Attorney, about an 85% increase since 2015. This is coupled with a sharp rise in the District Attorney’s office prosecutions, rising by 157% from FY 2021. Figure 11 shows the types of child abuse cases that the District Attorney’s Office prosecutes. Sexual abuse represented the largest share of cases prosecuted in FY 2022 and FY 2023, representing 50% and 48% of total cases prosecuted, respectively.

Figure 10: Cases of Child Abuse Received and Prosecuted, FY 2015-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco District Attorney’s Office

Figure 11: Types of Child Abuse Prosecuted, FY 2015-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco District Attorney's Office

Convictions



8 convictions through jury trial in FY 2023

In FY 2023, there were ten cases that went to trial and eight resulted in a conviction on at least one count, as reported by the District Attorney's Office. Eight of the ten of the cases in FY 2023 that resulted in jury trial were child sexual abuse cases.

Child Deaths

The Child Death Review Team (CDRT), co-chaired by the Department of Public Health and Safe & Sound, facilitates a comprehensive review of all unexpected child deaths reported to the San Francisco Medical Examiner's Office. This coordinated review helps prevent future deaths and improve the health and safety of San Francisco's children, including identification of potential child abuse in a home. In FY 2022, the Child Death Review Team reviewed 8 unexpected deaths. In FY 2023, the Child Death Review Team reviewed 11 unexpected deaths.

Figure 12: Child Death Review Team: Child Deaths in San Francisco, FY 2022-FY 2023

CHILD DEATHS	FY 2022	FY 2023
UNEXPECTED CHILD DEATHS	8	11
HOMICIDES	2	3
SUICIDES	1	1

Source: Safe & Sound

Demographics of Victims



36%

of victims with substantiated allegations were Black or African American

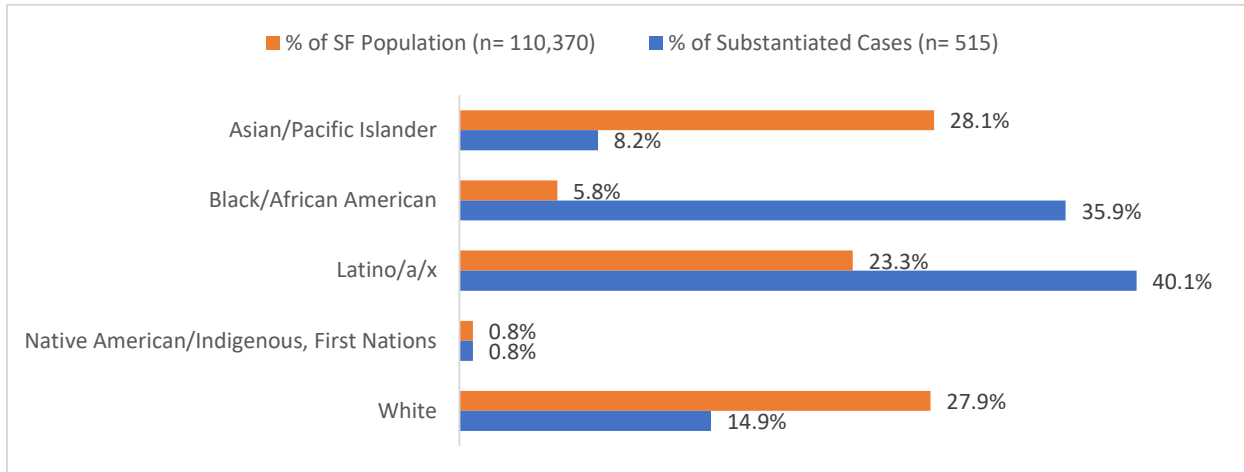
Race/Ethnicity

Figure 13 shows the race/ethnicity of a child in a substantiated allegation compared to the population of San Francisco under 18 years old. Latinx and Black children are overrepresented in the number of substantiated allegations. Black children make up 36% of the victims with substantiated allegations despite Black children representing about 6% of the overall San Francisco population. Latinx children make up 40% of the total victims with substantiated allegations despite Latinx people representing 23% of the overall San Francisco population. Compared to FY2020, the share of Latinx child victims has increased from 39% and the share of Black child victims has increased from 32%.

White and Asian/Pacific Islander children were less likely to be reported and/or substantiated as victims of child abuse, as indicated by the number of substantiated allegations in comparison to their representation in the San Francisco population. White children made up 15% of substantiated

allegations in FY 2023, up from 14% in FY 2020. Asian and Pacific Islander children made up 8% of substantiated allegations in FY 2023, down from 13% in FY 2020.

Figure 13: Race/Ethnicity of Child in Substantiated Allegation Compared to the San Francisco Population Under 18¹⁹, FY 2023

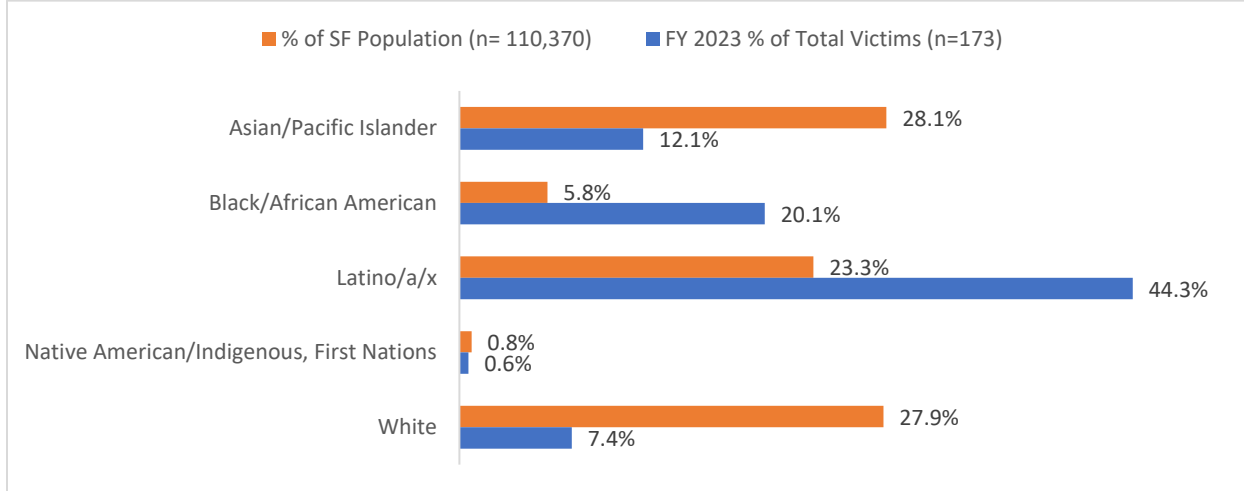


Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Family and Children’s Services

The Children’s Advocacy Center (CAC), which provides trauma-informed, child-focused forensic interviews and supportive services to children who have been abused, also provides demographic information for clients. Figure 14 shows that from the total clients served by the Children’s Advocacy Center in FY 2023, 44% identified as Latinx. Black children represented 20% of victims served by the Children’s Advocacy Center but only represented 6% of the San Francisco population.

¹⁹ Source for San Francisco population under 18 by race/ethnicity: 2022 American Community Survey, S0901, 5-year estimates. Percentages are estimates and include all in San Francisco County under 18 years of age. Compared to other cited population numbers the 0-18 population is far more likely to identify as multiple races, which is not included here.

Figure 14: Children's Advocacy Center: Race/Ethnicity of Child Victims Compared to the San Francisco Population Under 18²⁰, FY 2023



Source: Safe & Sound



49%

of victims with substantiated allegations were female

Gender

As seen in Figure 15, boys and girls were similarly likely to have substantiated cases of abuse, with boys having three more cases than girls. Girls more frequently experienced sexual abuse than boys, with boys having zero reported cases of sexual assault that were substantiated. Boys were more likely to face different forms of abuse, namely caretaker absence/incapacity. Gender Queer / Non-Binary victims made up about 1% of substantiated cases, though there is concern about underreporting for this population.

Figure 15: Substantiated Allegations by Type and Gender of Child, FY 2023

ALLEGATION TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	GENDERQUEER/ GENDER NON-BINARY	TOTAL (% OF TOTAL)
GENERAL NEGLECT	157	162	2	321 (63%)
PHYSICAL ABUSE	35	27	0	62 (12%)
AT RISK, SIBLING ABUSED	13	12	1	26 (5%)
EMOTIONAL ABUSE	17	19	0	36 (7%)
SEXUAL ABUSE	0	17	1	18 (4%)
CARETAKER ABSENCE/INCAPACITY	25	7	0	32 (6%)
SEVERE NEGLECT	7	7	0	14 (3%)
EXPLOITATION	0	0	0	0 (0.2%)

²⁰ Ibid.

TOTAL (% OF TOTAL)	254 (50%)	251 (49%)	4 (1%)	509 (100%)
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Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Family and Children’s Services NA=6

Figure 16 shows the demographic breakdown of those served by the Children’s Advocacy Center.

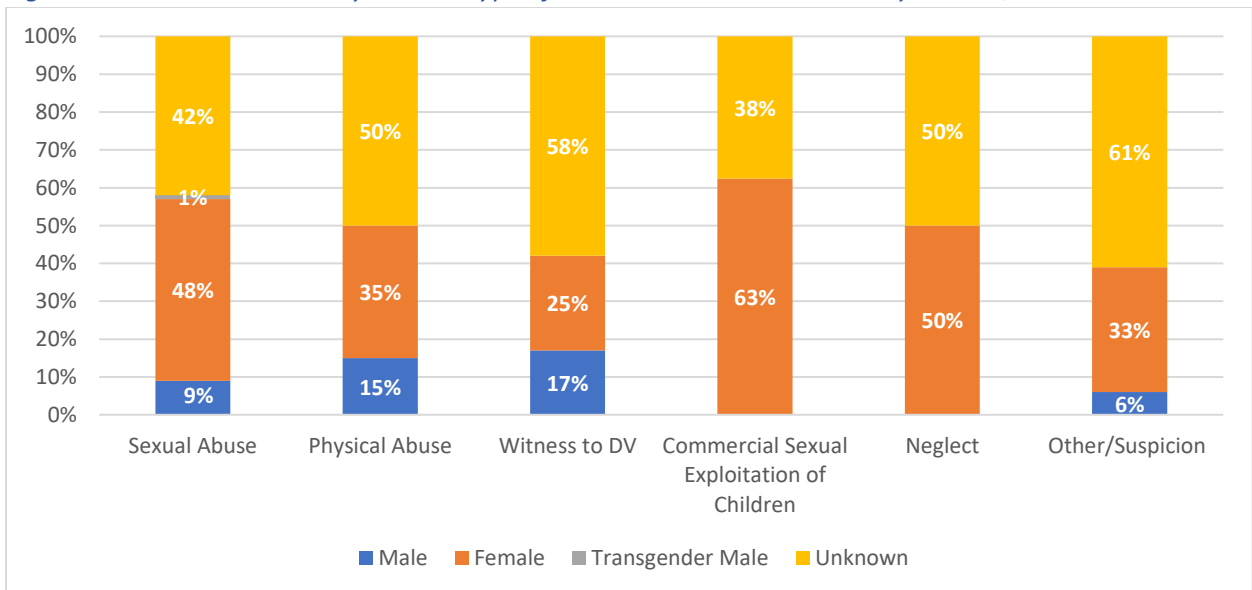
Figure 16: Children's Advocacy Center: Gender of Child Victims, FY 2022 and FY 2023

GENDER OF VICTIM	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
MALE	29 (17%)	18 (10%)	-7%
FEMALE	71 (41%)	76 (44%)	3%
TRANSGENDER MALE	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	0%
UNKNOWN	70 (41%)	78 (45%)	4%
TOTAL	173 (100%)	171 (100%)	0%

Source: Safe & Sound

The CAC also reports the types of abuse experienced by victims. Based on the data presented in Figure 17, girls who were served by the CAC are far more likely to experience allegations of sexual abuse than boys. Boys served by the CAC similarly experienced allegations of physical abuse and were witnesses to violence. Girls coming to the CAC are represented at higher rates than boys across all types of abuse.

Figure 17: Children's Advocacy Center: Type of Abuse Based on Interviews by Gender, FY 2023



Source: Safe & Sound

Age

Based on the total number of abuse referrals to Family and Children’s Services (FCS), Human Services Agency, similar shares of children in the 0-5 and 6-10. Children in the 11-17 age range are the most represented among children referred to FCS for alleged child abuse, as seen in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Age of Children with Abuse Referrals, FY 2022 and FY 2023

AGE GROUP	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	% CHANGE
0-5	1,458 (29%)	1,435 (29%)	0%
6-10	1,386 (28%)	1,327 (27%)	-1%
11-17	2,138 (43%)	2,131 (44%)	1%
TOTAL	4,982 (100%)	4,893 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Family and Children’s Services

Figure 19, the California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP) provides a breakdown of the age of children with substantiated child abuse allegations. Infants under the age of one experienced substantiated child abuse at significantly higher rates than other age groups; 9.5 out of 1,000 children under the age of one experienced substantiated child abuse in CY 2022, and 9.9 out of 1,000 children under the age of one experienced substantiated child abuse in CY 2023.²¹

Figure 19: California Child Welfare Indicators Project: Number of Substantiated Child Maltreatment Allegations in San Francisco in Every 1,000, by Age-Group, CY 2021-CY 2022

AGE GROUP	CY 2021	CY 2022	CHANGE IN %
UNDER 1	11.0	11.8	0.8%
1-2	3.3	3.5	0.2%
3-5	2.8	2.8	0%
6-10	2.3	2.3	0%
11-15	3.2	3.3	0.1%
16-17	2.6	4.4	1.8%
TOTAL	3.3	3.5	0.2%

Source: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Family and Children’s Services

Figure 20 shows the age demographics of those served in the Children’s Advocacy Center. From FY 2022 to FY 2023, the number of cases for children in the 0-5 age bracket increased significantly.

²¹ Child Maltreatment Substantiation Rates, California Child Welfare Indicators Project, 2024
<https://ccwip.berkeley.edu/childwelfare/reports/SubstantiationRates/MTSG/r/rts/s>

Figure 20: Children's Advocacy Center: Age of Child Victims, FY 2022-FY 2023

AGE OF VICTIMS	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
0-5 YEARS OLD	16 (9%)	28 (16%)	7%
6-10 YEARS OLD	46 (27%)	32 (18%)	-9%
11-17 YEARS OLD	110 (64%)	100 (58%)	-6%
UNKNOWN	—*	13 (8%)	

Source: Safe & Sound

*Data not available

Services Available for Survivors



Figure 21 provides a description of services available for survivors of child abuse as well as a snapshot of the number of clients served by each service. See Appendix C for a full description of the services available to survivors and perpetrators.

Figure 21: Services to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect and for Survivors of Child Abuse

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	CLIENTS SERVED
CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER	Trauma-informed, child-focused forensic interviews and supportive medical and mental health services to children who have disclosed abuse or neglect.	FY 2022: 173 clients FY 2023: 171 clients
TALK LINE PARENTAL SUPPORT	24/7 telephone support and crisis counseling to parents and caregivers.	FY 2022: 1,702 incoming calls; approx. 134 parents/caregivers engaged in phone counseling FY 2023: 1,286 incoming calls; approx. 145 parents/caregivers engaged in phone counseling
SAFESTART	Reduces the incidence and impact of interpersonal and community violence on families with children under age six through early intervention and treatment services, including case management, curriculum-based	FY 2022: 242 families FY 2023: 237 families

	parenting services, and parent/child interactive groups.	
FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	Provides supportive services to families living in vulnerable circumstances throughout every San Francisco neighborhood, including those families who are homeless, have young parents, have children with disabilities, have young children exposed to violence, or have family members who identify as LGBTQ. Family Resource Centers provide welcoming spaces with culturally and linguistically responsive services such as connections to basic needs and public benefits, parenting education, mental health, school readiness supports, and opportunities for parents/caregivers to become leaders.	26 Family Resource Centers, serving tens of thousands of children and parents/caregivers each year
SAFETY LESSONS FOR CHILDREN	Yearly lessons teaching personal safety skills, with a focus on elementary schools that have higher percentages of vulnerable children and families.	FY 2022: 3,546 children FY 2023: 3,844 children
DISTRICT ATTORNEY VICTIM SERVICES	Provides support to child witnesses of domestic violence and victims of child abuse, including adults who experienced physical abuse or sexual assault as children.	FY 2022: 0 child witnesses of DV; 400 victims of child abuse FY 2023: 0 child witnesses of DV; 192 child abuse victims
MAPPING RESOURCES TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE	An asset mapping exercise that identifies programs in San Francisco that prevent child abuse (full list of programs available at the City's open data portal) ²² .	375 distinct programs; more than \$143 million in City spending

Healthcare Services: Child Trauma Research Program

The University of California's Child Trauma Research Program (CTRP) supports young children (ages 0-5 years) who have been exposed to a broad range of traumas by providing intensive mental health services. Traumas may include traumas that are outside the forms of child abuse and maltreatment recorded in FCS data, but many of the traumas are risk factors for child abuse. Traumas may include domestic violence, separation from a primary caregiver, physical abuse, community violence, loss of close relations, sexual abuse, and child neglect. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, CTRP served 225 and 179 families, respectively. Figure 22 shows the type of abuse experienced by children served by CTRP. Note that one child may experience multiple forms of abuse. Therefore, the totals of the columns in Figure 22 do not add up to the number of families reported above.

²² City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller, City Performance, *Mapping Resources to Prevent Child Abuse in San Francisco*, 2019.
<https://sfcontroller.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Auditing/Mapping%20Resources%20to%20Prevent%20Child%20Abuse%20in%20San%20Francisco.pdf>

Figure 22: Number of Clients Served by Type of Abuse, FY 2022-FY 2023

TRAUMA TYPE	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	68 (20%)	60 (20%)	0%
SEPARATION FROM PRIMARY CAREGIVER	64 (19%)	55 (19%)	0%
PHYSICAL ABUSE	27 (8%)	29 (10%)	2%
COMMUNITY VIOLENCE	40 (12%)	35 (12%)	0%
LOSS OF CLOSE RELATION	38 (11%)	23 (8%)	-3%
SEXUAL ABUSE	22 (7%)	20 (7%)	0%
CHILD NEGLECT	13 (4%)	10 (3%)	-1%
OTHER TRAUMA	63 (19%)	64 (22%)	3%

Source: Department of Public Health

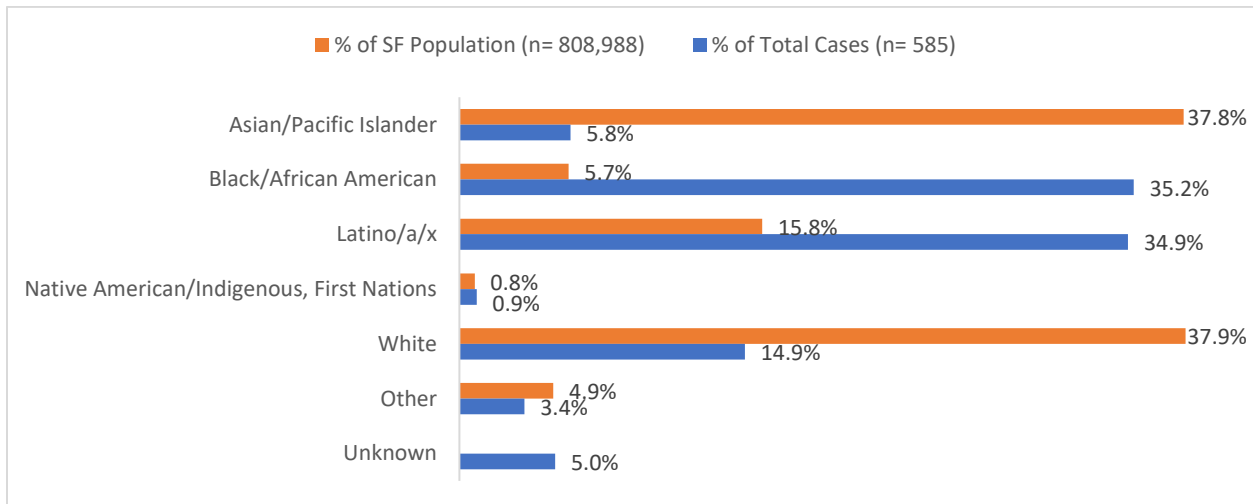
Perpetrators

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

Race/Ethnicity

Figure 23 shows the race/ethnicity of child abuse suspects compared to the general San Francisco Population. Black and Latinx suspects are disproportionately represented compared to their shares of the population. Please refer to the note about disproportionality in the criminal justice system in this report's introduction.

Figure 23: Race/Ethnicity of Child Abuse Suspects Compared to General San Francisco Population²³, FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department

²³ Source for general San Francisco population by race/ethnicity: American Community Survey, 2022. Percentages are estimates and include all adults and children in San Francisco City.



73%

of suspects are male

Gender

Figure 24 shows data from the San Francisco Police Department on the gender of child abuse suspects. Men represent the majority of suspects; approximately 73% of suspects were male in FY 2023. This reflects trends from previous years.

Figure 24: Gender of Child Abuse Suspects, FY 2022 - FY 2023

GENDER OF SUSPECT	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
MALE	421 (69%)	428 (73%)	4%
FEMALE	163 (27%)	142 (24%)	-3%
GENDERQUEER/GENDER NON-BINARY	1 (0%)	—	—
UNKNOWN	22 (4%)	15 (3%)	-1%
TOTAL	607 (100%)	585 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Age

Figure 25 provides information on the age of child abuse suspects. The data demonstrates that suspects tend to be younger. In FY 2023, approximately 47% of suspects were between 18 and 39 years of age. This follows trends from previous years.

Figure 25: Age of Child Abuse Suspects, FY 2022- FY 2023

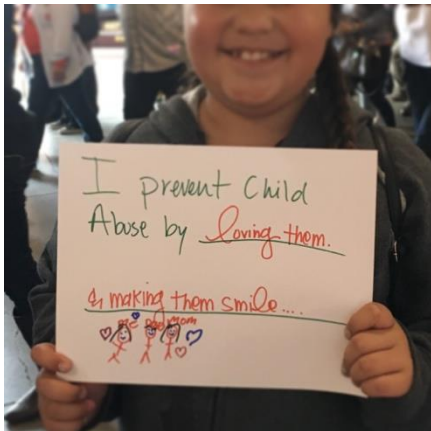
AGE OF SUSPECT	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
UNDER-18	18 (3%)	23 (4%)	1%
18-29	129 (21%)	124 (21%)	0%
30-39	167 (28%)	155 (26%)	-2%
40-49	98 (16%)	84 (14%)	-2%
50-59	22 (4%)	38 (6%)	2%
60+	21 (3%)	16 (3%)	0%
UNKNOWN	152 (25%)	145 (25%)	0%
TOTAL	607 (100%)	585 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Relationship to Victim

Our data shows that the perpetrators of child abuse cases tend to be the parent or step-parent of the victim. Based on Family and Children’s Services data, 93% of perpetrators in substantiated cases in FY 2023 were a parent or step-parent of the victim. These findings are consistent with our previous reports; historically, over 90% of cases are perpetrated by the parent or step-parent of the victim.

Services Available for Perpetrators



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

Adult Probation

The Adult Probation Domestic Violence Unit supervises a caseload specific to child abuse offenders. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, 34 and 30 clients were supervised on the child abuse caseload, respectively. Unlike in previous years, most probationers were women, not men (72% of cases in FY 2022 and 60% in FY 2023).

Chapter 2: Elder Abuse

In California, abuse of older adults and adults with disabilities includes acts of physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect (including self-neglect), financial abuse, abandonment, isolation, and abduction. It also includes the deprivation by a care custodian of goods or services that are necessary to avoid physical harm or mental suffering. The table below provides additional detail on the types of abuse of older adults and adults with disabilities, defined under California's Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act (EADACPA).²⁴

Physical Abuse	Assault, battery, sexual assault, physical or chemical restraint, over- or under-medication.
Isolation	Includes false imprisonment, as well as acts intentionally committed for the purpose of preventing an elder or dependent adult from receiving his or her mail or telephone calls.
Mental Suffering (Emotional Abuse)	Inflicting mental pain, anguish, or distress on an elder person through verbal or nonverbal acts.
Financial Abuse	The taking of real or personal property by undue influence, fraud, theft or embezzlement.
Neglect	Refusal or failure by those responsible to provide food, shelter, health care, or protection for a vulnerable elder.
Abandonment	The desertion of a vulnerable elder by anyone who has assumed the responsibility for care or custody of that person.
Self-Neglect	The inability to secure food, clothing, shelter, medical or mental health care, to protect oneself from health and safety hazards, prevent malnutrition or dehydration, or to manage one's own finances as a result of poor cognitive functioning, mental limitation, substance abuse, or chronic poor health.
Deprivation by a Care Custodian	Depriving an elder of goods and services that are necessary to avoid physical harm or mental suffering.

Data Sources

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

- Adult Protective Services

²⁴ In California, under EADACPA and under Penal Code 368, an "elder" refers to any person residing in this state, 65 years of age and older. A "dependent adult" refers to a person, regardless of whether the person lives independently, between the ages of 18 and 64 who resides in this state and who has physical or mental limitations that restrict their ability to carry out normal activities or to protect their rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities, or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age. A "dependent adult" includes any person between the ages of 18 and 64 who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour health facility.

- Department of Emergency Management
- Elder Abuse Prevention
- Elder Abuse Forensic Center
- Police Department

This Chapter of the report reflects data from multiple sources. The majority of this data is based on reports of abuse to the San Francisco Adult Protective Services (APS) program, which defines the age breakdown for older adults as individuals 60 years of age and older, and for adults with disabilities as individuals ages 18-59. It bears noting that these age breakdowns differ from prior reporting periods, which define older adults as individuals 65 years of age and older, and adults with disabilities as individuals ages 18-64. These updated population definitions are a reflection of recent changes to California state law governing the administration of APS.²⁵ San Francisco implemented these changes on January 1, 2022, during this reporting period. Readers should consider this context when interpreting longitudinal APS program trends; we have noted impacts on the data where relevant.

The other major data source in this section, the San Francisco Police Department, retains the historical age breakdown of older adults as individuals 65 years of age and older, and adults with disabilities as individuals ages 18-64.

Prevalence

The most comprehensive data on elder and dependent adult abuse in San Francisco comes from Adult Protective Services — a state-mandated program administered by the City’s Department of Disability and Aging Services, which is housed within the San Francisco Human Services Agency. APS is responsible for responding to reports of abuse, neglect, self-neglect and exploitation of older adults and adults with disabilities as defined above. APS serves older adults (elders), defined as individuals 60 years of age and older, as well as adults with disabilities (dependent adults), defined as individuals between 18 and 59 years of age with “physical or mental limitations that restrict their ability to carry out normal activities or to protect their rights.”

APS receives reports of abuse through their 24-hour hotline and (for non-urgent cases) online. Social workers assess each referral and determine an appropriate response. When appropriate, they work with law enforcement, medical services, the District Attorney’s Office, legal service providers, and other experts from the Elder Abuse Forensic Center to investigate and intervene in cases where abuse occurs. For self-neglect cases, APS works with other City departments, including experts from the High Risk Self-Neglect multidisciplinary team. APS may also conclude, following investigation, that the allegation is unsubstantiated.

Figure 26 shows both elder abuse and dependent adult abuse reports received and substantiated over the last eight years. In this time, the number of reports received remained relatively consistent from FY 2015 to FY 2021, with an average of about 7,000 cases each fiscal year in the period. FY 2022 and FY

²⁵ For the purposes of investigating or providing services under the APS program, California Assembly Bill 135 (2021) expanded the definition of an “elder” to include individuals ages 60 and older, and made a corresponding adjustment to redefine “dependent adults” to include only individuals ages 18-59. This change was implemented by San Francisco APS on January 1, 2022. The reason for the age expansion for APS is that research indicates that approximately 50 percent of homeless individuals are over 50 years of age, and one-half of those individuals became homeless after 50 years of age. The intent of the Legislature in expanding the age of clients served under APS is to intervene earlier with aging adults before their situations reach a crisis point. (WIC 15610.02 and 15750).

2023 saw the largest number of reported cases since we began collecting this data, about 14% higher than the average for the preceding years. We need to continue to monitor this development to see if this is an exception or a new normal, especially given that the recent increase in number of reports aligns with the Jan. 1, 2022 expansion in age criteria for APS.

While the total number of cases remained relatively stable until the recent increase, the number of substantiated cases has consistently trended up. Since FY 2015 the number of substantiated cases has grown by 57%, from 3,021 to 4,756. The rate of substantiation has also increased over time, growing by 13 percentage points from FY 2015 to FY 2023. The substantiation rate trended downward in FY 2022 and FY 2023, though, and it remains to be seen if this rate will continue to trend down and return to its pre-pandemic levels.

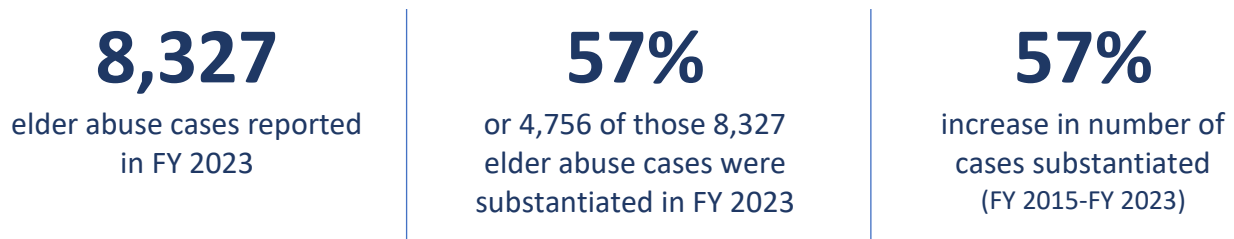
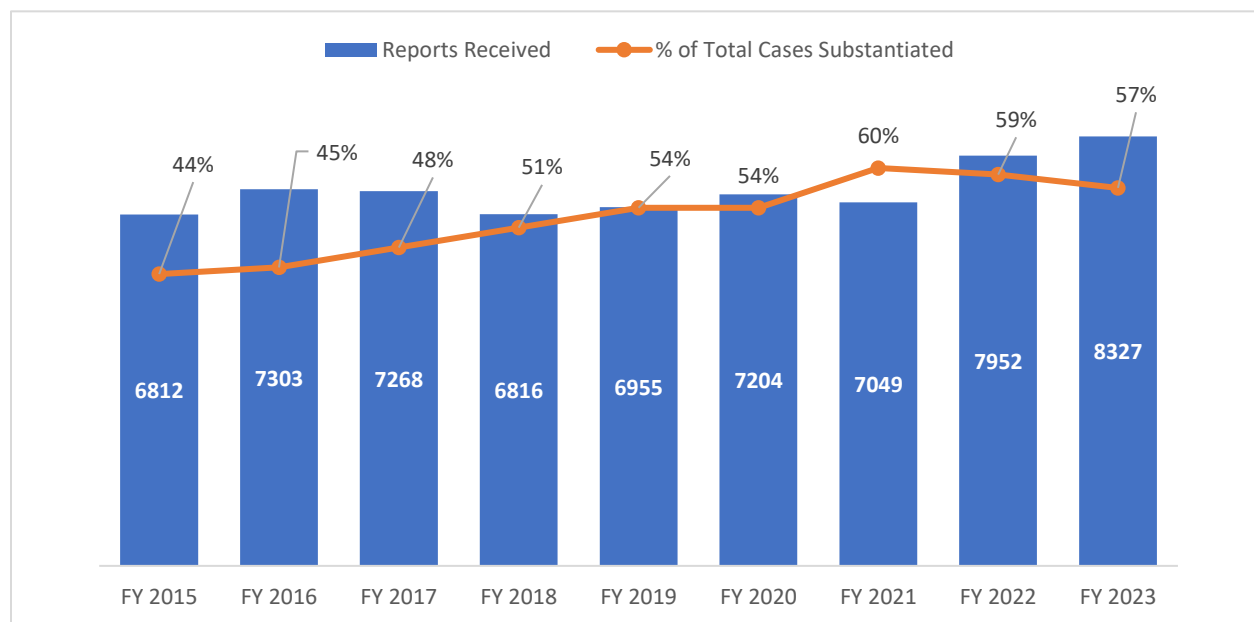


Figure 26: Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse: Reports Received and Substantiated, FY 2015-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services

Figure 27 and Figure 28 show the number of referrals and substantiations by elder abuse and dependent adult abuse for FY 2022 and FY 2023. There has been a 6% increase in the number of elder abuse referrals from FY 2022 to FY 2023, while there has been a 1% decrease in the number of dependent adult abuse referrals. Across both elder abuse and dependent abuse cases, the percentage of cases substantiated was slightly down in FY 2023 from FY 2022. Taken together, these two years of data show a consistent increase in the number of elder abuse cases as compared to dependent adult abuse when compared to pre-pandemic data. In previous years, elder abuse cases made up about 70% of cases,

whereas in the last two years, elder abuse cases have made up about 80% of cases. This increase aligns with the Jan. 1, 2022, expansion in age criteria for APS.

Figure 27: Elder Abuse: Referrals and Substantiations, FY 2022-FY 2023

ELDER ABUSE REPORTS	FY 2022	FY 2023	% CHANGE
REPORTS RECEIVED	6,295	6,673	6%
REPORTS SUBSTANTIATED	3,704	3,845	4%
% SUBSTANTIATED	59%	57%	-2%

Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services

Figure 28: Dependent Adult Abuse: Referrals and Substantiations, FY 2022-FY 2023

DEPENDENT ABUSE REPORTS	FY 2022	FY 2023	% CHANGE
REPORTS RECEIVED	1,388	1,368	-1%
REPORTS SUBSTANTIATED	841	808	-4%
% SUBSTANTIATED	61%	59%	-3%

Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services

Figure 29 shows the number of substantiated reports of self-neglect in FY 2022 and FY 2023. This data shows that very little has changed in the last two years in regard to the number of self-neglect cases or the breakdown between elder abuse and dependent adult abuse.

Figure 29: Substantiated Reports of Self-Neglect, FY 2022-FY 2023

SUBSTANTIATED SELF-NEGLECT REPORTS	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
ELDER ABUSE	2,291 (76%)	2,261 (76%)	0%
DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE	660 (22%)	630 (21%)	0%
TOTAL	3,023 (100%)	2,958 (100%)	0%

Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services

Figure 30 and Figure 31 describe the types of abuse experienced by elder abuse and dependent adult abuse victims. There may be more than one allegation of abuse per client. Data about types of abuse experienced was gathered for this report at the intersection of abuse type and gender identity, and APS withheld data to protect client privacy when there were fewer than 10 instances of abuse for any given gender identity.

Figure 30: Types of Abuse by Others: Elder Abuse, FY 2022-FY 2023

TYPE OF ELDER ABUSE	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
PSYCHOLOGICAL/EMOTIONAL	590 (31%)	542 (26%)	-5%
FINANCIAL	746 (39%)	970 (46%)	7%
NEGLECT	208 (11%)	167 (8%)	-3%
PHYSICAL	339 (18%)	358 (17%)	-1%
ISOLATION	29 (2%)	26 (1%)	-1%
ABANDONMENT	15 (1%)	25 (1%)	0%
SEXUAL	N/A* (%)	11 (1%)	*
TOTAL	1,927 (100%)	2,099 (100%)	

* UNABLE TO REPORT DUE TO DATA BEING WITHHELD FOR PRIVACY REASONS.

Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services

Figure 31: Types of Abuse by Others: Dependent Adult Abuse, FY 2022-FY 2023

TYPE OF DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
PSYCHOLOGICAL/EMOTIONAL	99 (44%)	104 (39%)	-5%
FINANCIAL	34 (15%)	47 (18%)	3%
NEGLECT	36 (16%)	36 (14%)	-2%
PHYSICAL	57 (25%)	66 (25%)	0%
SEXUAL	N/A*	12 (5%)	*
TOTAL	226 (100%)	265 (100%)	

* UNABLE TO REPORT DUE TO DATA BEING WITHHELD FOR PRIVACY REASONS.

Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services

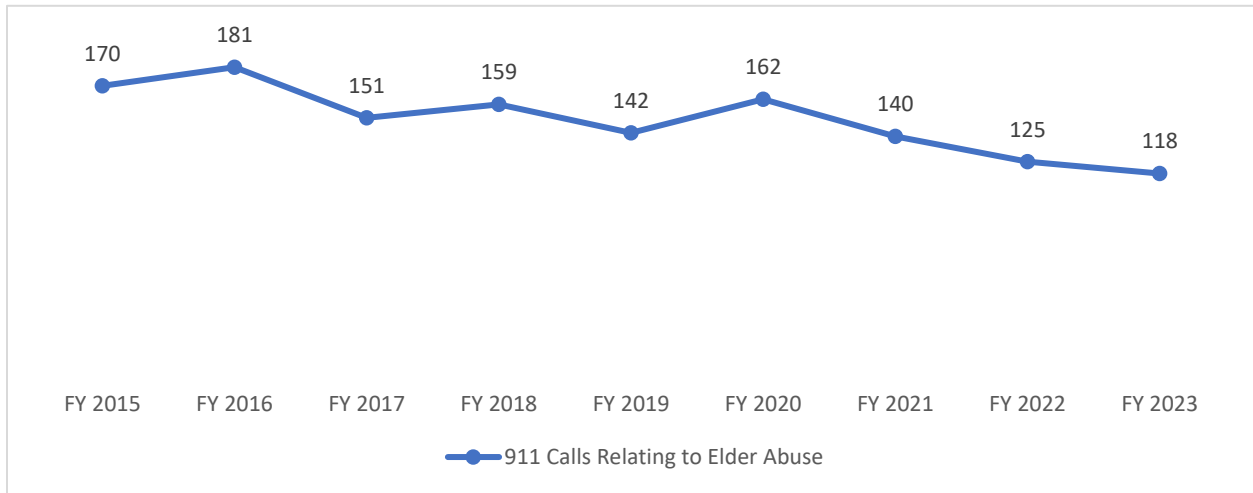


30%

decrease in 911 Calls
Relating to Elder
Abuse
(FY 2015-FY 2023)

Another measure of the prevalence of elder abuse is through 911 calls to the Department of Emergency Management. Figure 32 shows the number of 911 calls concerning elder abuse in the past eight years. There has been a 30% decrease in the number of calls between FY 2015 and FY 2023. The last three years have seen a steady decrease in the number of calls being received. Figure 33 shows the breakdown of type of 911 call. Call type data shows that most 911 calls are concerned with elder abuse.

Figure 32: 911 Calls Relating to Elder Abuse, FY 2015-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Department of Emergency Management

Figure 33: Calls to 911 Relating to Elder Abuse by Call Type, FY 2022-FY 2023

CALL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
368EA	Elder Abuse	63 (50%)	60 (51%)	1%
240EA	Assault/Battery (Includes Unwanted Physical Contact)	24 (19%)	31 (26%)	7%
470EA	Fraud	11 (9%)	9 (8%)	-1%
910EA	Well-Being Check	24 (19%)	13 (11%)	-8%
650EA	Threats	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	3%
488EA	Petty Theft	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1%
418EA	Fight or Dispute – No Weapons Used	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1%
245EA	Aggravated Assault (Severe Injuries or Objects Used to Injure)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	-2%
	Total Calls	125 (100%)	118 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Department of Emergency Management



523

elder physical abuse incidents reported to SFPD (FY 2023)

System Response

APS Partnerships and Elder Abuse Prevention Activities

San Francisco APS's Elder Abuse Prevention (EAP) program is a public-private partnership with the non-profit Institute on Aging that operates multi-disciplinary team meetings with the mission to prevent and combat the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults and adults with disabilities in San Francisco through improved collaboration and coordination of professionals within the elder abuse network. The EAP facilitates a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) process for clients experiencing abuse by another person as well as a High-Risk Self-Neglect MDT that uses the same approach but is focused on self-neglect.²⁶ Figure 34 shows the number of cases brought to the different MDT meeting types for FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Figure 34: Number of Cases Presented to Forensic Center and High-Risk Self-Neglect MDT, FY 2022-FY 2023

MEETING TYPE	# OF CASES PRESENTED		
	FY 2022	FY 2023	% Change
FORENSIC CENTER	34	38	12%
HIGH RISK SELF-NEGLECT MDT	31	56	81%
TOTAL	79	94	19%

Source: Elder Abuse Prevention Program

Elder Abuse Task Force

The Elder Abuse Task Force is another example of a public-private partnership funded by the City's Department of Disability and Aging Services. Facilitated by Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (APILO), the Task Force provides quarterly meetings where they provide anonymous case reviews for community-based organization (CBO) case managers regarding possible elder abuse or scam issues, provide technical assistance on relevant topics, and develop an outreach plan for public education about elder abuse and scams.

Elder and Disability Death Review Team (EDDRT)

The San Francisco Department of Disability and Aging Services' APS program re-launched the City's interagency death review team of older adults and adults with disabilities. This multidisciplinary team reviews suspicious deaths, and facilitates interagency communication to identify system gaps and help design ways forward to intervene earlier to help prevent similar deaths as a result of abuse, neglect, self-neglect (e.g. suicide, hoarding, drug overdose) and exploitation. Since re-establishing the EDDRT in

²⁶ Funded with 100% CRRSA/ARPA funds from the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Community Living, for the time period of 4/1/23-6/30/25 and with a total amount of \$325,217.

San Francisco under APS in January 2022 as a result of federal American Rescue Plan Act funding, granted by DAS to the Institute on Aging, the EDDRT has been meeting quarterly and discussing an average of 2 cases per session.²⁷

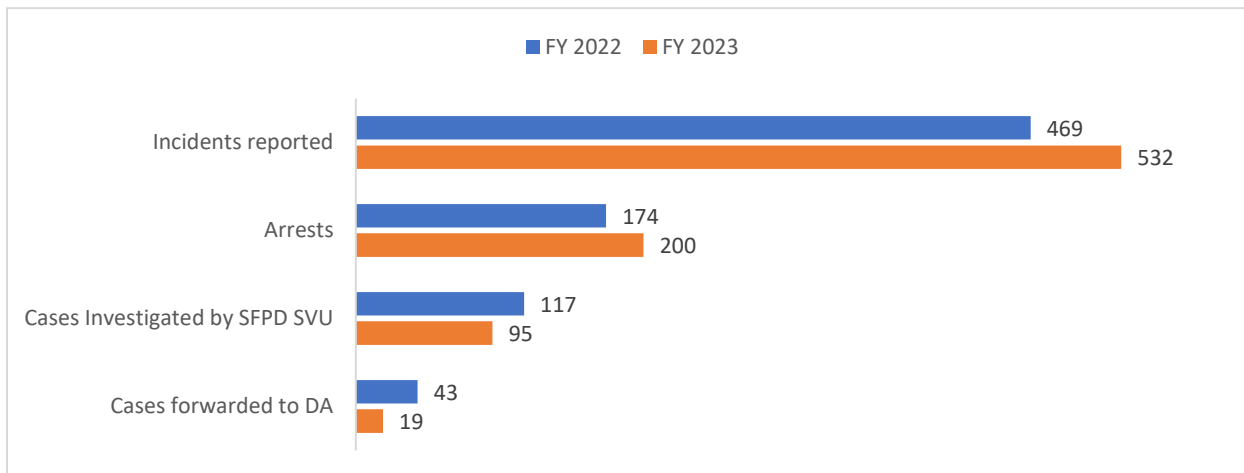
San Francisco Police Department

In addition to cases referred to the APS hotline, incidents of elder abuse may also be reported to the Police Department. This section of the report details the Police Department's processes and data.

Following an incident report, all incidents reported are investigated. A subset of cases is assigned and further investigated, a subset results in an arrest, and a smaller subset of cases is presented to the District Attorney's Office. Figures 35 and 36 provide Police Department data from FY 2022 and FY 2023. In FY 2022, 469 elder abuse incidents were reported, and 43 (9%) cases were presented to the District Attorney's Office by the Police Department. In FY 2023, of the 532 incidents reported, 19 (4%) of cases were presented to the District Attorney's Office by the Police Department.

Figure 36 shows the same data as Figure 35 but for cases of elder financial abuse rather than elder physical abuse. In general, there are far fewer cases of financial abuse as compared to physical abuse investigated by SFPD generally. However, the Special Victims Unit investigates far more cases of financial abuse than physical abuse. The incidents reported for elder financial abuse cases increased from 24 in FY 2022 to 34 in FY 2023, and neither year had any arrests. The number of cases investigated by the Special Victims Unit increased dramatically from FY 2022 to FY 2023, from 308 to 477, a 55% increase.

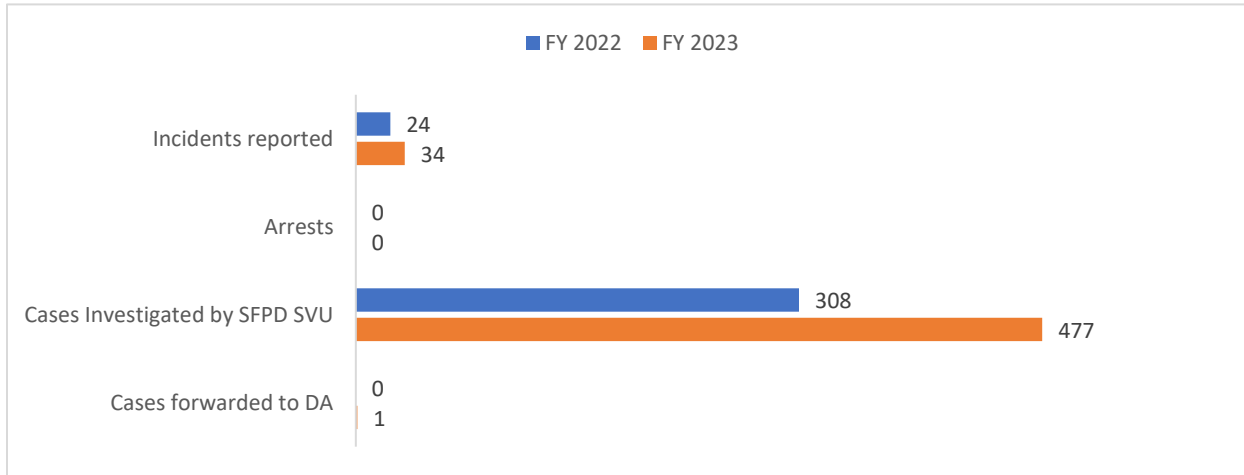
Figure 35: System Response to Elder Physical Abuse Cases, FY 2022-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department

²⁷ Funded with 100% CRRSA/ARPA funds from the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Community Living, for the time period of 4/1/23-6/30/25 and with a total amount of \$325,217.

Figure 36: System Response to Elder Financial Abuse Cases, FY 2022-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department

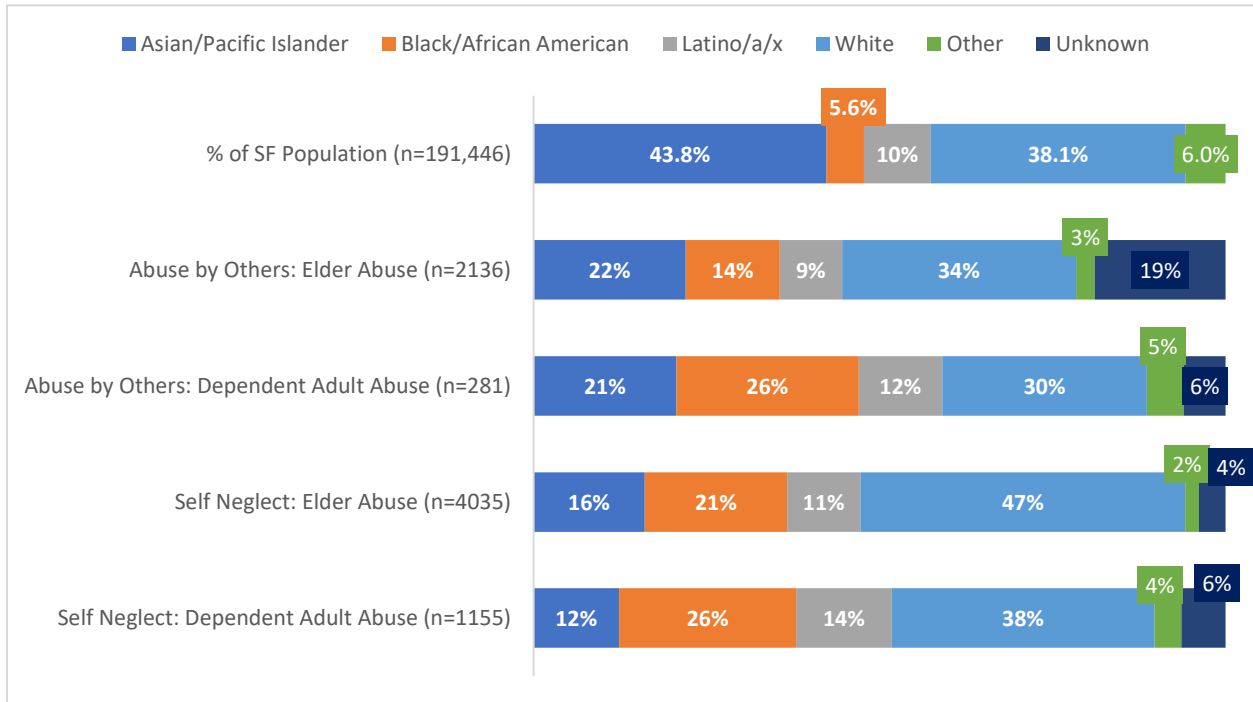
Demographics of Victims

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

Race/Ethnicity

In recent years, data about the demographics of victims, including race/ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation, has become available from APS. Figure 37 shows a comparison of the percentage of victims of substantiated cases of elder abuse and dependent adult abuse by race/ethnicity, in cases of abuse by others and self-neglect cases, compared to the San Francisco population aged 60+. Black victims are disproportionately represented. The Black/African American community represents about 6% of the San Francisco population aged 60+ but represented 14% of substantiated elder abuse victims of abuse by others and 26% of dependent adult abuse victims of abuse by others in FY 2023. Similar to cases of abuse by others, there are distinct racial disparities in self-neglect cases: Black victims are disproportionately represented in both elder abuse (21%) and dependent adult abuse cases (26%).

Figure 37: Race/Ethnicity (Where Known) of Substantiated Cases of Abuse by Others and Self Neglect, Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Victims Compared to SF Population 60+²⁸, FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services



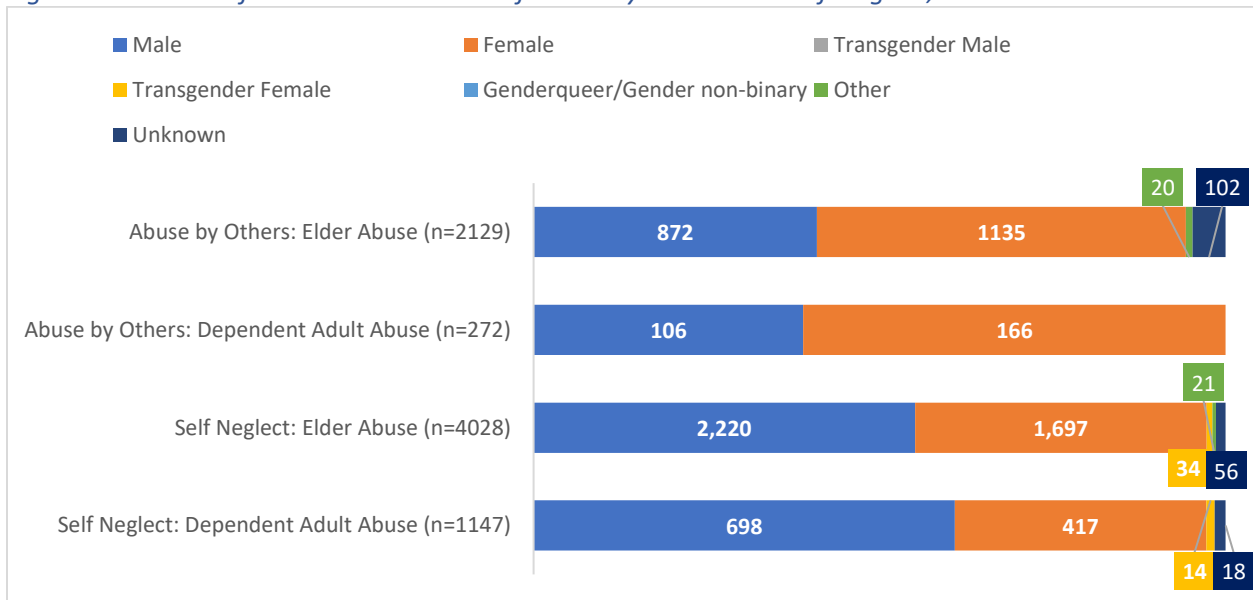
Gender

54%
of victims of abuse by others were female

Figure 38 shows the gender of substantiated cases of elder abuse and dependent adult abuse victims of self-neglect and abuse by others in FY 2023. Across elder abuse and dependent adult abuse cases, women represented 54% of victims of abuse by others in FY 2023. In FY 2023, 56% of victims of self-neglect were men.

²⁸ Source for San Francisco population 60+ by race/ethnicity: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S0102, 2022. Percentages are estimates and include all adults in San Francisco County age 60 and older.

Figure 38: Gender of Substantiated Cases of Abuse by Others and Self-Neglect, FY 2023

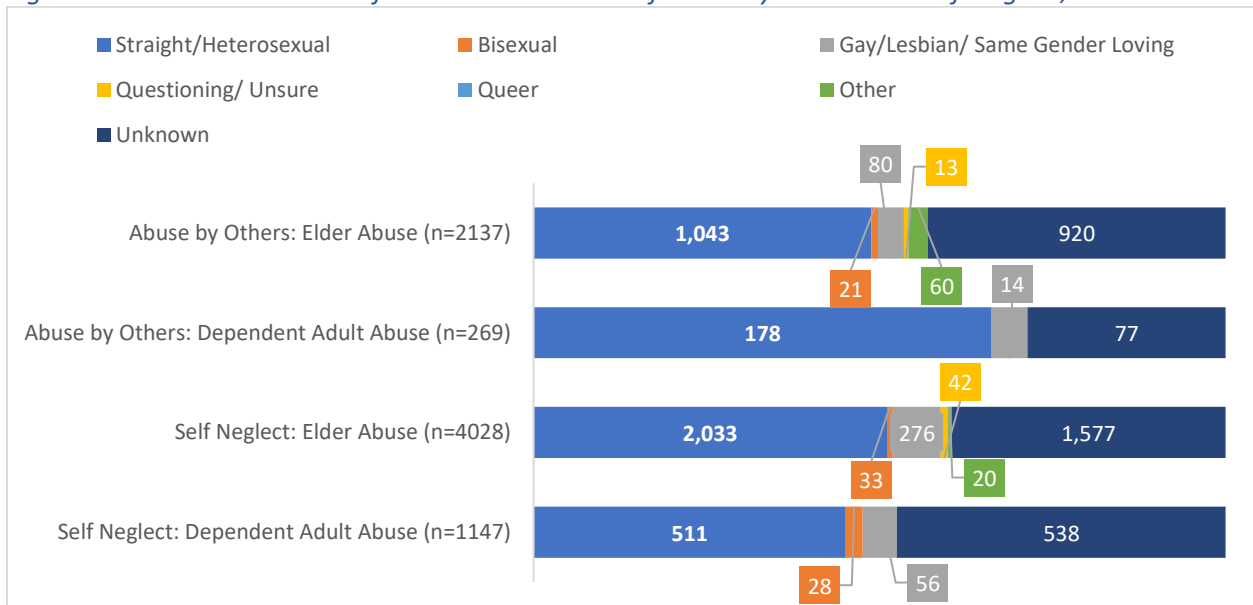


Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

APS provided data on the sexual orientation of victims of elder abuse. It should be noted that this data contains more missing data points than most of our other data, with about half of cases not having data on sexual orientation. Figure 39 shows straight/heterosexual victims represented 85% of total victims of abuse by others in FY 2023 and about 83% of self-neglect cases.

Figure 39: Sexual Orientation of Substantiated Cases of Abuse by Others and Self-Neglect, FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Adult Protective Services

Age

Data on the age of victims of elder abuse was also provided by APS. The average age of victims who experienced abuse by others and/or self-neglect was 70 in both FY 2022 and FY2023.

Services Available for Survivors

The District Attorney’s Victim Services Division, Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (APILO), and other community-based organizations provide services for survivors of elder abuse and dependent adult abuse. See Appendix C for a full description of the services available to survivors and perpetrators.

Community-Based Programs

The Department on the Status of Women (DOSW) provides funding through the Violence Against Women (VAW) grant program to community-based organizations to support survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking.²⁹

Figure 40: Number of Clients Aged 65+ Served by DOSW Funded Programs FY 2020 and FY 2023

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLIENTS 65+	FY 2020	FY 2022	CHANGE IN %
FEMALE	379 (67%)	368 (69%)	2%
MALE	188 (33%)	162 (31%)	-2%
TOTAL	567 (100%)	530 (100%)	

Source: Department on the Status of Women

Perpetrators

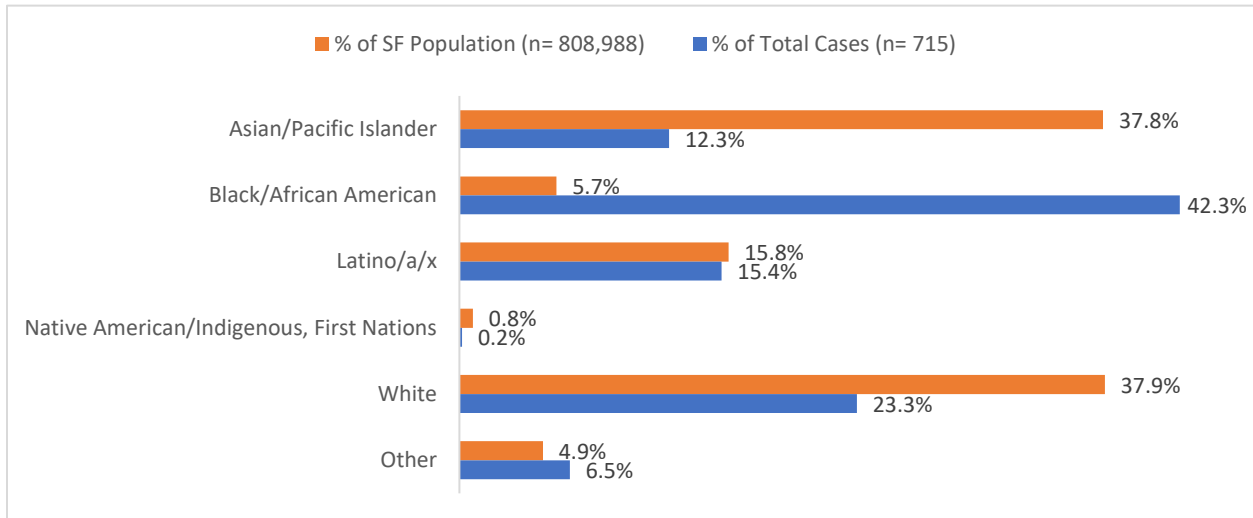
The following charts are derived from the Police Department and the Elder Abuse Forensic Center. The Police Department provides demographic data on elder abuse suspects. This data includes race/ethnicity, gender, and age. The Elder Abuse Forensic Center provides data on the relationship between perpetrators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

Race/Ethnicity

Figure 41 shows the race/ethnicity of elder abuse suspects. Black suspects are disproportionately represented. Please refer to the note about the disproportionate representation of people of color in the criminal justice system in the report’s introduction.

²⁹ For this report, the Department on the Status of Women retains the historical age breakdown of older adults as individuals 65 years of age and older.

Figure 41: Race/Ethnicity of Elder Abuse Suspects Compared to General SF Population,³⁰ FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department



Gender

Figure 42 shows the gender of elder abuse suspects. Men were more likely to be perpetrators of elder abuse in FY 2023, representing 68% of the total suspects. This follows trends from previous years.

68%

of suspects were male in
FY 2023

Figure 42: Gender of Elder Abuse Suspects, FY 2022-FY 2023

GENDER OF SUSPECT	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
MALE	431 (71%)	487 (68%)	-3%
FEMALE	134 (23%)	163 (23%)	0%
GENDERQUEER/GENDER NON-BINARY	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0%
GENDER INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE (NOT COLLECTED, NOT LISTED, DECLINED/NOT STATED)	36 (6%)	64 (9%)	3%
TOTAL	601 (100%)	715 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Police Department

³⁰ Source for general San Francisco population by race/ethnicity: American Community Survey, 2022. Percentages are estimates and include all adults and children in San Francisco City.

Age

Figure 43 provides a breakdown by age of elder abuse suspects. From this data, it does not appear that one particular age range is significantly more likely to be a perpetrator. This follows trends from previous years.

Figure 43: Age of Elder Abuse Suspects, FY 2022-FY 2023

AGE OF SUSPECT	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
UNDER-18	10 (2%)	11 (2%)	0%
18-29	34 (6%)	48 (7%)	1%
30-39	58 (10%)	66 (9%)	-1%
40-49	56 (9%)	87 (12%)	3%
50-59	47 (8%)	54 (8%)	0%
60+	81 (13%)	76 (11%)	-2%
UNKNOWN	315 (52%)	373 (52%)	0%
TOTAL	601 (100%)	715 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Relationship to Victim

The Elder Abuse Forensic Center collects data on the relationship between perpetrators and victims, represented in Figure 44. This data shows that perpetrators tend to be close socially to their victims, which comports with our previous findings. In FY 2023, 94% of victims knew the perpetrator. Additionally, in many cases, victims were abused by a family member (76% of victims were abused by a family member in FY 2023). It should be noted that this data is limited by low sample size and high missingness (roughly 2/3rds of cases didn't have information regarding relationship of victims and perpetrators).

Figure 44: Cases of Abuse by Others, Relationship to Perpetrator, FY 2022-FY 2023

RELATIONSHIP TO PERPETRATOR	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
PERPETRATOR KNOWN TO VICTIM	19 (82%)	24 (94%)	12%
PERPETRATOR UNKNOWN TO VICTIM	4 (18%)	2 (6%)	-12%
TOTAL	23 (100%)	34 (100%)	

Source: Elder Abuse Forensic Center

Services Available for Perpetrators



Resolve to Stop the Violence Project

The Sheriff's Department's Resolve to Stop the Violence Project aims to reduce recidivism among violent offenders and restore individuals and communities through community support. Eight male participants participated in FY 2022, and two men participated in FY 2023.

Chapter 3: Domestic Violence

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

Impacts of Domestic Violence

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

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

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that the lifetime economic cost associated with medical services for domestic violence-related injuries, lost productivity from paid work, criminal justice and other costs, was \$3.6 trillion. The cost of intimate partner violence over a victim's lifetime was \$103,767 for women and \$23,414 for men.³¹

National and State Prevalence of Domestic Violence

The CDC estimates that 41% of women and 26% of men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported a related impact. Over 61 million women and 53 million men experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.³² In California, it is estimated that 33% of women and 27% of men experience intimate partner physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking in their lifetimes.³³

³¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Intimate Partner Violence Prevention*, 2024.

https://www.cdc.gov/intimate-partner-violence/about/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/fastfact.html

³² Ibid.

³³ National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, *Domestic Violence in California*, 2019.

https://assets.speakcdn.com/assets/2497/california_2019.pdf

41% of women

in California are estimated to have experienced intimate partner physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking in their lifetime

26% of men

in California are estimated to have experienced intimate partner physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking in their lifetime

Data Sources

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

- Adult Probation Department
- Department of Emergency Management
- Department of Public Health
- District Attorney's Office
- Domestic Violence Information and Referral Center
- Police Department
- Sheriff's Department
- San Francisco Unified School District
- Superior Court
- 27 community-based organizations

Prevalence

Given that domestic violence is often underreported, it is difficult to assess the full extent to which San Franciscans experience domestic violence. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, the rate of domestic violence not reported to police stood at 2.2 per 1,000 persons aged 12 or older in 2022.³⁴ The Figure below provides some measures of where victims seek support when they experience domestic violence in San Francisco: seeking services with community-based organizations, calling 911, and calling domestic violence crisis lines.

13,463

individuals served by Gender-Based Violence Prevention grant-funded programs

9,066

calls to domestic violence crisis lines

6,658

911 calls related to domestic violence

3,330

incidents responded to by the police department

³⁴ Thompson, Alexandra, Tapp, Susannah N., *Criminal Victimization*, 2022. <https://bis.ojp.gov/document/cv22.pdf>, 2023.

911 Calls

One measure of the prevalence of domestic violence is the number of calls to the Department of Emergency Management. Calls are broken down by type in Figure 45. There were 7,139 911 calls related to domestic violence in FY 2022 and 6,658 calls in FY 2023, representing a 7% decrease overall. The most prevalent type of call concerned a fight or dispute where no weapons were used, representing over half of all calls in FY 2022 and FY 2023. The next most prevalent type of call concerned assault and battery, representing approximately a third of calls in both years.

Figure 45: 911 Calls Related to Domestic Violence, FY 2022-FY 2023

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
418DV	Fight or Dispute – No Weapons Used	3,830 (54%)	3,433 (52%)	-2%
240DV	Assault/Battery (Includes Unwanted Physical Contact)	2,082 (29%)	1,967 (30%)	1%
646	Stalking	371 (5%)	366 (5%)	0%
650DV	Threats (Written, Verbal, or Recorded)	313 (4%)	336 (5%)	1%
594DV	Malicious Mischief/Vandalism (Property Damage Only)	138 (2%)	114 (2%)	0%
602DV	Break-In	88 (1%)	73 (1%)	0%
245DV	Aggravated Assault (Severe Injuries or Objects Used to Injure)	82 (1%)	99 (1%)	0%
222DV	Armed Assailant – Knife	72 (1%)	69 (1%)	0%
416DV	Civil Standby (Officer Takes a Person to Retrieve Belongings)	20 (0.2%)	34 (0.5%)	0.3%
646DV	Domestic Violence Stalking	33 (0.5%)	44 (0.7%)	0.2%
419DV	Fight or Dispute – Weapons Used	24 (0.3%)	31 (0.5%)	0.2%
219DV	Stabbing	8 (0.1%)	19 (0.3%)	0.2%
221DV	Armed Assailant – Gun	43 (0.6%)	44 (0.6%)	0%
910DV	Well-Being Check (Often at the Request of Another Individual)	35 (0.5%)	29 (0.4%)	-0.1%
TOTAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & STALKING CALLS		7,139 (100%)	6,658 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Department of Emergency Management

Figure 46 provides data on the number of translation requests for incoming domestic violence calls. Spanish was the most requested language, representing 93% of requests in FY 2023. Previous years also showed that Spanish was the most requested language.

Figure 46: Translation Requests for Incoming Domestic Violence Calls, FY 2022-FY 2023

BY LANGUAGE	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
SPANISH	45 (82%)	38 (93%)	11%
CANTONESE	8 (15%)	2 (5%)	-10%
MANDARIN	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	-1%
TOTAL	55 (100%)	41 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Department of Emergency Management



of incidents where a
weapon was used were
male (FY 2023)

Weapon Use

Data from the Police Department also provides insight into the number of domestic violence incidents where a weapon was used. Figure 47 provides a breakdown by gender of the suspect, and Figure 48 provides a breakdown by gender of the victim. Of suspects, men represent approximately 80% of suspects in incidents where a weapon was used, and women represent 79% of victims in FY 2023. This follows trends from previous years.

Figure 47: Domestic Violence Incidents where Weapon was Used by Gender of Suspect, FY 2022-FY 2023

GENDER OF SUSPECT	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
MALE	2,394 (80%)	2,245 (79%)	-1%
FEMALE	549 (18%)	582 (20%)	2%
GENDERQUEER/GENDER NON-BINARY	0 (0%)	5 (0%)	0%
GENDER INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE (NOT COLLECTED, DECLINED/NOT STATED)	34 (2%)	27 (1%)	-1%
TOTAL	2,977 (100%)	2,859 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Figure 48: Domestic Violence Incidents where Weapon was Used by Gender of Victim, FY 2022-FY 2023

GENDER OF SUSPECT	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
MALE	904 (24%)	921 (28%)	1%
FEMALE	2,372 (64%)	2,313 (70%)	-1%
GENDERQUEER/GENDER NONBINARY	4 (0%)	3 (0%)	0%
GENDER INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE (NOT COLLECTED, DECLINED/NOT STATED)	440 (12%)	44 (2%)	0%
TOTAL	3,720 (100%)	3,281 (100%)	%

Source: San Francisco Police Department



Proposition 63 & Firearms Surrender Program

Proposition 63 is a safety for all initiative designed to keep guns and ammunition out of the hands of violent offenders. The law requires defendants to relinquish all firearms in their possession and/or control upon conviction. The San Francisco Adult Probation Department Proposition 63 Unit investigates and informs the Courts if the defendant owns firearms and if those firearms have been relinquished. In FY 2023, pursuant to the Penal Code Section 29810, the San Francisco Adult Probation Department Prop 63 Unit received 2318 PPRF referrals from the Courts and identified 55 firearms through the PPRF Process.

Beginning in November 2018, the Sheriff’s Department has also begun an effort to track, investigate, and enforce prohibitions on firearm possession by individuals who have a Domestic Violence Restraining Order or Criminal Protective Order issued against them. In FY2023 the Sheriff’s Department received 458 domestic violence temporary restraining orders and served 282 (62%). The total number of temporary restraining orders handled by the Superior Court during this time period was 845, indicating that the Sheriff’s Department received 54% of total restraining orders. In FY 2022 there were 8 firearms registered to restrained parties, two were turned in by restraining parties, zero were seized. In FY 2023, there were 9 firearms registered to restrained parties; all of which were turned in by the parties (the Sheriff’s office was not required to seize any).

Beginning in November 2018, the Sheriff’s Department has also begun an effort to track, investigate, and enforce prohibitions on firearm possession by individuals who have a Domestic Violence Restraining Order or Criminal Protective Order issued against them. In FY2023 the Sheriff’s Department received 458 domestic violence temporary restraining orders and served 282 (62%). The total number of temporary restraining orders handled by the Superior Court during this time period was 845, indicating that the Sheriff’s Department received 54% of total restraining orders. In FY 2022 there were 8 firearms registered to restrained parties, two were turned in by restraining parties, zero were seized. In FY 2023, there were 9 firearms registered to restrained parties; all of which were turned in by the parties (the Sheriff’s office was not required to seize any).

Guns and Domestic Violence

There is a close and dangerous link between guns and domestic violence.³⁵

³⁵ Everytown for Gun Safety, *Guns and Violence Against Women: America’s Uniquely Lethal Intimate Partner Violence Problem*, 2019. <https://everytownresearch.org/reports/guns-intimate-partner-violence/>



10

firearms restrained by
the Sheriff's
Department
(FY 2023)

- The presence of a gun in a domestic violence situation increases risk of homicide by 500%.³⁶
- It is estimated that over half of female victims of intimate partner homicides in the U.S. are killed with a gun.³⁷
- In two-thirds of domestic violence homicide situations with a gun, it is not uncommon for the person using abuse to also die by firearm suicide.³⁸
- In FY 2023, the San Francisco Sheriff's Department restrained party owned firearms in two cases and 10 firearms were surrendered to the Sheriff's Office in those cases.

Homicide

The Police Department provides data on homicides where domestic violence was a contributing circumstance. Figure 49 shows all homicides in FY 2022 and FY 2023. Figure 50 provides some information about those cases. Of the 54 homicides in FY 2022, one was related to domestic violence, and none were related to family violence. In FY 2023, three homicides were related to domestic violence and eight were related to family violence. Figure 50 provides details about the demographics of homicide victims.

Figure 49: San Francisco Homicides by Contributing Circumstance, FY 2022-FY 2023

CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCE	FY 2022	FY 2023
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	1	3
FAMILY VIOLENCE	0	8
OTHER MOTIVES	53	46
TOTAL	54	57

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Figure 50: Domestic Violence and Family Violence Homicide Victims, FY 2022-FY 2023

FISCAL YEAR	RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM	VICTIM RACE AND GENDER	VICTIM AGE
2022	Wife	Black Female	40
2023	Mother	Asian or PI Female	76
2023	Other Family	Asian or PI Female	76
2023	Ex-Boyfriend	Black Male	36
2023	Stanger-Unknown	Latinx Male	28
2023	Daughter	Black Female	5
2023	Daughter	Black Female	1

³⁶ Heather, *Safety Planning Around Guns and Firearms*. <https://www.thehotline.org/resources/safety-planning-around-guns-and-firearms/>

³⁷ Websdale, Neil & Ferraro, Kathleen & Barger, Steven. "The domestic violence fatality review clearinghouse: introduction to a new National Data System with a focus on firearms. *Injury Epidemiology*." <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40621-019-0182-2>, 2019.

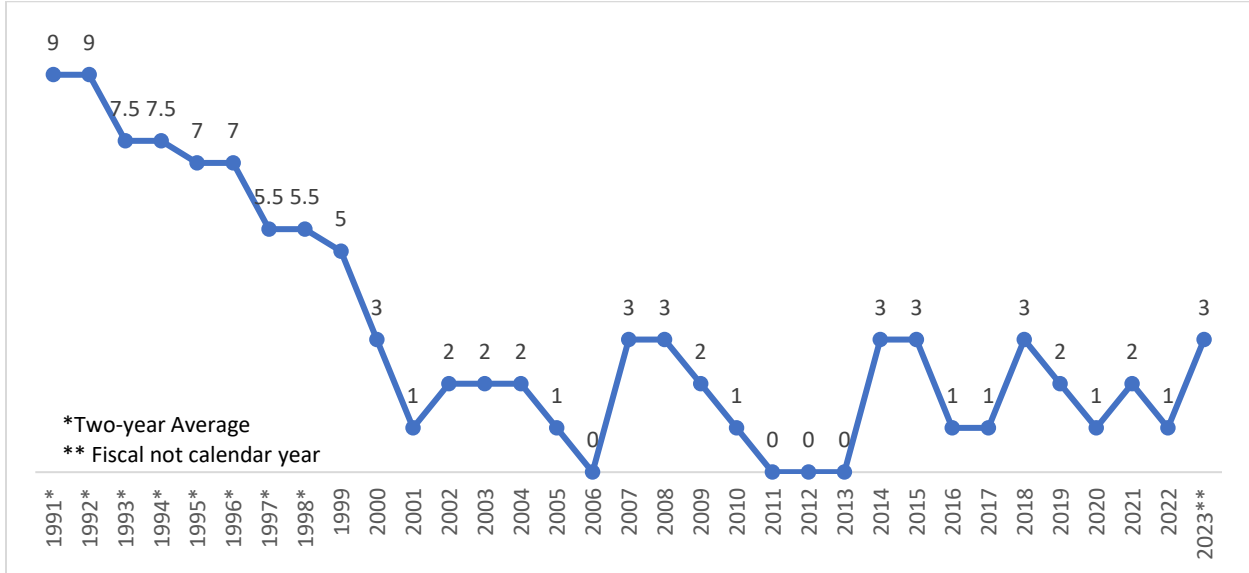
³⁸ Zeoli, April M. "Multiple Victim Homicides, Mass Murders, and Homicide-Suicides as Domestic Violence Events," <https://www.preventdvgunviolence.org/multiple-killings-zeoli-updated-112918.pdf>, 2018.

2023	Mother	Asian or PI Female	51
2023	Boyfriend	White Female	41
2023	Brother	Black Male	33
2023	Stepmother	Latinx Male	41
2023	Father	Latinx Male	47

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Figure 51 shows the number of domestic violence homicides with female victims over the last 32 years. While there has been a significant reduction in homicides since the early 1990s, there has been a recent increase in homicides where domestic violence was a contributing circumstance since 2014. Note that previous reports have used calendar years for this measure, but we have reported FY 2023 using the fiscal year to conform to the rest of the report.

Figure 51: Domestic Violence Homicides with Female Victims, CY 1991-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department



Domestic Violence Death Review Team

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

It has been a recurring recommendation of the Family Violence Council to re-establish the San Francisco DVDRT. In 2019, the Department on the Status of Women and the District Attorney’s Office held a series of planning meetings with member agencies of the Domestic Violence Death Review Team. The Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice provided technical assistance to this effort through the

National Sentinel Event Initiative. The first case has been reviewed, and the recommendations were shared in 2021. No additional cases have been reviewed. This vital work must continue.

System Response

1,053

Cases presented to DA’s Office (FY 2023)

1,618

arrests related to domestic violence (FY 2023)

3,330

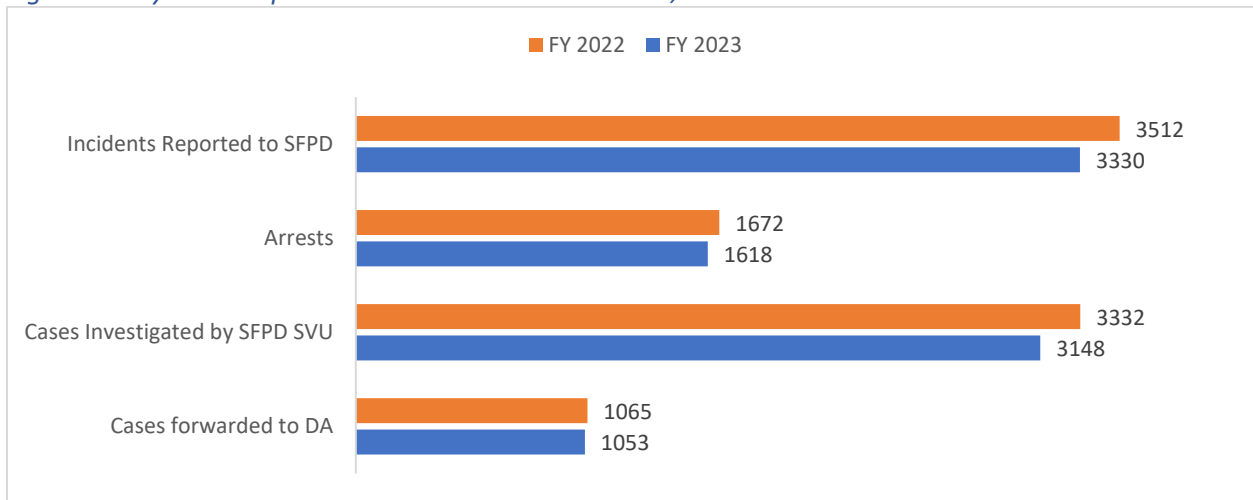
Incidents responded to by SFPD (FY 2023)

3,148

cases investigated by SFPD Special Victims Unit (FY 2023)

After the Police Department responds to 911 calls, arrests may be made. Then, a smaller subset of cases are further investigated by the Department’s Special Victims Unit. Figure 52 provides an overview of the system flow of cases in FY 2022 and FY 2023. In FY 2023, Police responded to 3,330 incidents.

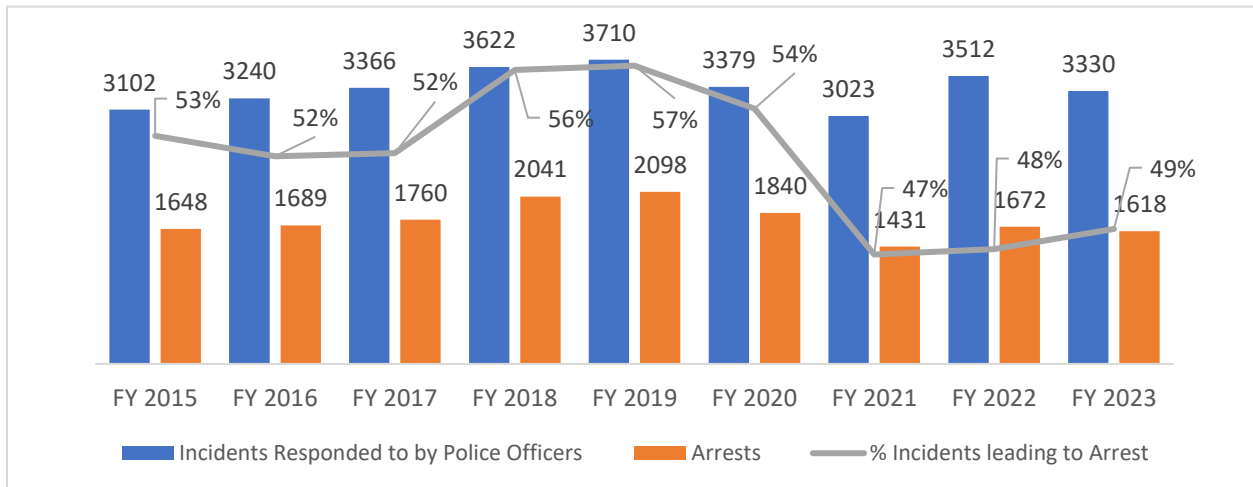
Figure 52: System Response to Domestic Violence Cases, FY 2022-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department

Figure 53 shows the number of incidents responded to by police officers and arrests made over the last eight years, from FY 2015 to FY 2023. We can see that before the pandemic, arrests were made about 54% of the time. However, starting in FY 2021, arrests rates decreased to about 48%, though this is trending upwards.

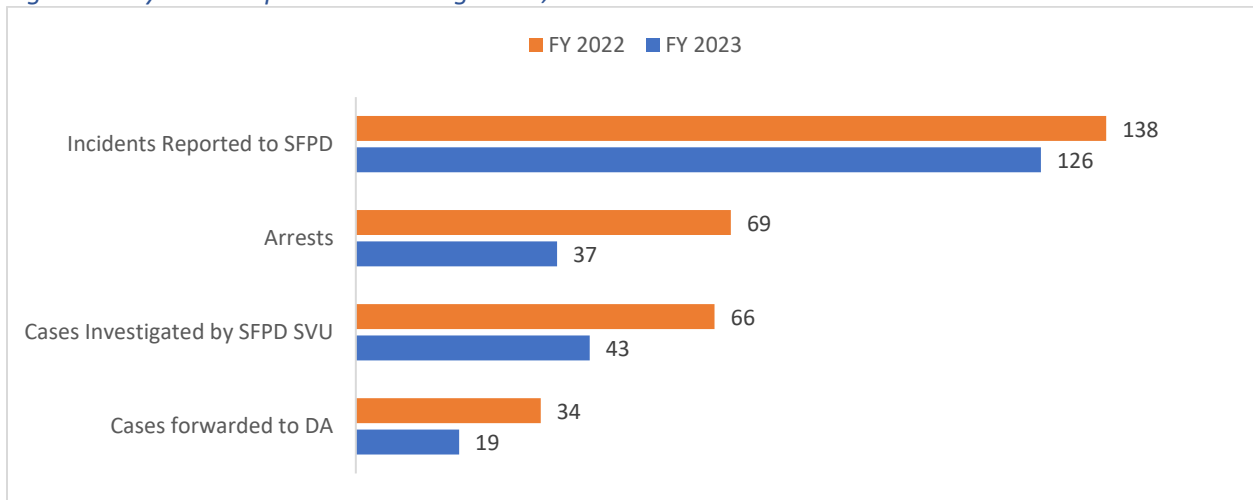
Figure 53: Incidents Responded to by Police Officers and Arrests, FY 2015-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department

The Police Department also provides data about incidents related to stalking. Police responded to 138 incidents in FY 2022 and 126 incidents in FY 2023, which is similar in scale to previous years.

Figure 54: System Response to Stalking Cases, FY 2022-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department



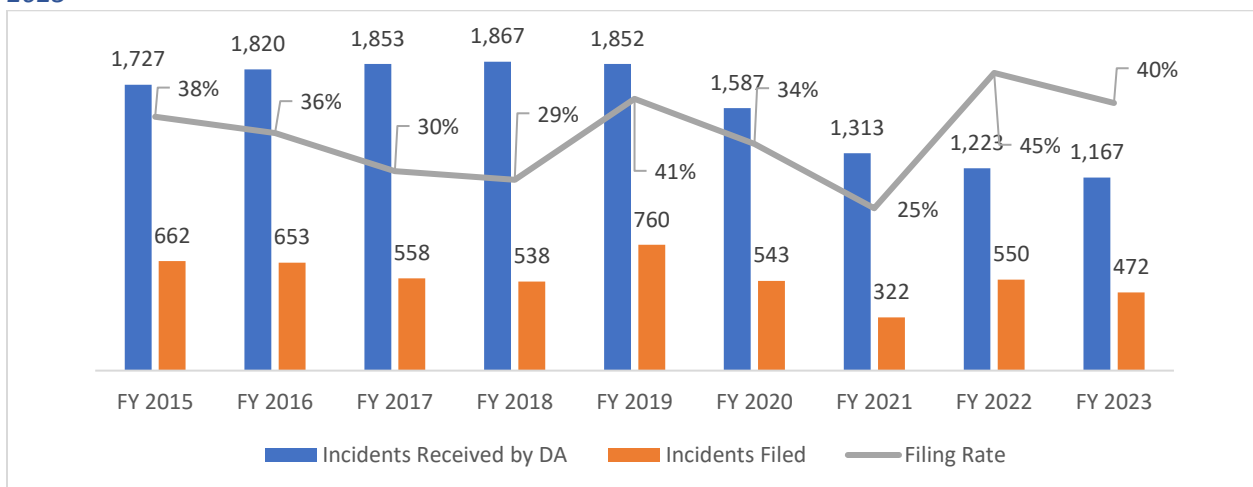
40%

Prosecution rate
(FY 2023)

Prosecution

Data from the District Attorney’s Office provides information about cases that are received, filed, and prosecuted. Figure 55 summarizes this information for domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse. We can see two trends developing in the data. First, the number of incidents being forwarded to the District Attorney’s Office has decreased over time, falling over 32% since FY 2015. Second, we can see that the filing rate has hovered around 30%, with a spike to above 40% in the last two fiscal years. Figure 56 shows the number of domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse cases that the District Attorney’s Office received and the percentage of cases that were ultimately prosecuted over the past two fiscal years.

Figure 55: Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Elder Abuse Cases Received and Prosecutions, FY 2015-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco District Attorney’s Office

Figure 56: Filing Statistics for Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Elder Abuse by Action Type FY 2022-FY 2023

FILING STATISTICS FOR DV, STALKING, ELDER ABUSE	FY 2022	FY 2023	CHANGE IN %
CASES RECEIVED	1,223	1,167	—
CASES FILED	550	472	—
FILING RATE	45%	40%	-5%
CASES REFERRED FOR PROBATION/MANDATORY SUPERVISION	19	20	—
TOTAL PROSECUTIONS (FILING AND OTHER ACTION)	569	492	—
TOTAL PROSECUTION RATE	47%	42%	-5%

Source: San Francisco District Attorney's Office



14

cases resolved through jury trial in FY 2023

Convictions

Figure 57 provides information about domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse cases that are resolved at trial as reported by the District Attorney. In FY 2022, 4 domestic violence cases were resolved through jury trial. In FY 2023, 14 domestic violence cases were resolved through jury trial, representing a 250% increase. Our previous report noted the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of jury trials. The number of jury trials decreased sharply after early March 2020, and for many months no jury trials were conducted at all in San Francisco County. This helps to explain the sharp decrease in the number of jury trials conducted from FY 2020-2021. This decrease in jury trials is not unique to domestic violence cases but applies to all types of criminal

and civil jury trials statewide. In FY 2022, 1 of 4 domestic violence jury trials (including domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse) resulted in a conviction on at least one count. In FY 2023, 4 of 14 domestic violence jury trials resulted in a conviction on at least one count. The District Attorney's Office does not track the number of cases that are resolved outside of court (*e.g.*, where a plea bargain was entered). Furthermore, the District Attorney's office does not separate out incidents received by crime type, so the convictions can only be shared for stalking, elder abuse and domestic violence combined. In future reports, the Family Violence Council will work to compile data from both the District Attorney's Office and the Public Defender's Office to provide a more complete picture of convictions.

Figure 57: Cases Tried for Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Elder Abuse, FY 2022-FY 2023

CASES TRIED	FY 2022	FY 2023	% CHANGE
TOTAL TRIALS	4	14	250%
TOTAL TRIAL CONVICTIONS	1	4	300%

Source: San Francisco District Attorney's Office

Restraining Orders



845

requests for DV restraining orders in FY 2023

Survivors of domestic violence can request a restraining order from the Family Law Division of the San Francisco Unified Family Court. Civil domestic violence restraining orders are available for cases involving a current or former intimate partner or spouse, a person with a child in common, or family to the second degree, which includes in-laws but not cousins. Most persons requesting a domestic violence restraining order receive a temporary restraining order, which remains in place from the date of filing until a hearing scheduled within 25 days, to determine if a permanent restraining order will be granted. San Francisco Unified Family Court remained open during the pandemic and continued issuing restraining orders and holding hearings. The Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic, a

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Intervention Grant Program recipient, noted that “we have had to prepare clients to appear in person under a host of health and safety measures or to appear at the hearing over the telephone, which is *not ideal* and requires a much longer time for adequate preparation.” There are several dispositions possible at the hearing as follows.

- **Granted:** The petitioner receives a restraining order. Domestic Violence restraining orders issued by a Family Court may be issued for up to five years and are renewable permanently or for five more years.
- **Denied:** The petitioner does not receive a permanent restraining order, and the temporary order is removed.
- **Off-Calendar:** A case may be removed from the calendar if the petitioner does not attend the hearing, or if the petitioner indicates that he or she no longer wants the restraining order.
- **Pending:** A case may not have been resolved by the close of the fiscal year, June 30.
- **Continued:** The most common reason for a continuance, or a rescheduling of the hearing, is the inability to find and serve the respondent with the order prior to the hearing date.
- **Dismissal:** The judge may determine the case should be dismissed, or it could be dismissed at the request of the petitioner.
- **Set for Trial:** Instead of a short hearing, some restraining order requests require a trial to determine a disposition.

The Family Law Division of the San Francisco Superior Court received 782 requests for domestic violence restraining orders in FY 2022 and 845 requests in FY 2023. There was a decrease in the number of requests since the COVID-19 pandemic, whereas before the pandemic there was an average of about 1000 requests a year. Figure 58 shows a breakdown of requests by year. Of the requests in FY 2022, 239 were granted, and in FY 2023, 246 were granted. 63% of the requests that remained on the calendar in FY 2022 were granted, and 64% of the requests that remained in FY 2023 were granted.

Figure 58: Civil Domestic Violence Restraining Order Requests, FY 2019, FY 2022, and FY 2023

STATUS OF RESTRAINING ORDER	FY 2019	FY 2022	FY 2023	CHANGE SINCE 2019
REQUESTS*	1,089	782	845	-22%
OFF CALENDAR	560	402	460	-18%
GRANTED	302	239	246	-19%
% GRANTED THAT REMAIN ON CALENDAR	57%	63%	64%	7%
DENIED	86	79	65	-24%
OTHER DISPOSITIONS**	168	56	45	-73%
PENDING	2	6	29	13.5%
*THE INFORMATION IN THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE RESTRAINING ORDER REQUESTED IN CRIMINAL COURT AS PART OF A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.				
**OTHER DISPOSITION INCLUDES CASES CONTINUED PER REISSUANCE OF ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, DISMISSED, SET FOR TRIAL, ADVANCED, OR VACATED.				

Source: San Francisco Superior Court

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

In addition to domestic violence restraining orders, individuals may also request a Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO), which prohibits someone from having a gun, ammunition, or magazines. Only a close family member or a law enforcement officer can request a GVRO. Close family members include: a spouse or domestic partner; parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren and their spouses (including stepparents or step-grandparents; a spouse’s parents, children, siblings, grandparents and grandchildren; any person who regularly lives in the individual’s house within the last 6 months.

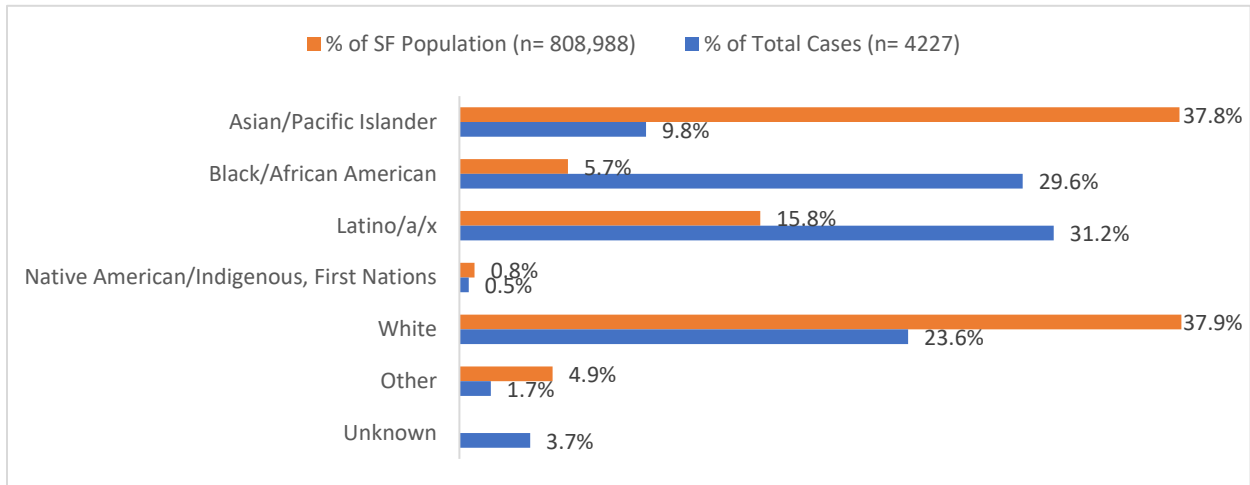
Demographics of Victims

This section will cover the demographics of the victims of domestic violence. Data in this section is primarily drawn for the police department, with some ancillary data from DOSW.

Race/Ethnicity

Figure 59 provides the breakdown of domestic violence victims from the Police Department by race/ethnicity in FY 2023 compared to the general San Francisco population. The domestic violence information covers both general domestic violence cases and domestic violence stalking cases. Black/African American and Latino/a/x victims are overrepresented compared to their share of the general San Francisco Population.

Figure 59: Race/Ethnicity of Victim Compared to General SF Population,³⁹ FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Police Department

Languages Spoken

Of the 13,436 individuals served in FY 2023 by the Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Intervention (GBV) Grants Program, 3,386 individuals (25%) spoke a language other than English. Figure 60 presents the most frequently spoken languages. Since FY 2020 there has been an increase in the share of non-English speakers who speak Spanish, and a corresponding decrease in the number of Laotian speakers.

Figure 60: DOSW Grant-Funded Programs: Languages Spoken, FY 2020 – FY 2023

LANGUAGES SPOKEN	FY 2020 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
SPANISH	1,546 (42%)	1,834 (54%)	12%
LAOTIAN	864 (23%)	367 (11%)	-12%
CAMBODIAN	329 (9%)	213 (6%)	-3%
CANTONESE	287 (8%)	298 (9%)	1%
ARABIC	40 (1%)	29 (1%)	0%
MONGOLIAN	39 (1%)	1 (0.0%)	-1%
MANDARIN	69 (2%)	71 (2%)	0%
CHINESE (OTHER DIALECTS)	131 (4%)	89 (3%)	-1%
VIETNAMESE	25 (1%)	92 (3%)	2%
THAI	234 (6%)	187 (6%)	0%
OTHER	125 (3%)	210 (6%)	3%
TOTAL NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS (%)	3,689 (100%)	3,386 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Department on the Status of Women

³⁹ Source for general San Francisco population by race/ethnicity: American Community Survey, 2022. Percentages are estimates and include all adults and children in San Francisco City.



70%

of victims were female

Gender

Domestic violence disproportionately impacts women. In instances where gender data is available, female victims made up 71% in FY 2022 and 70% in FY 2023.

Figure 61: Gender of Domestic Violence Victim, FY 2022- FY 2023

GENDER OF VICTIM	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
MALE	1,195 (27%)	1,188 (28%)	1%
FEMALE	3,168 (71%)	2,974 (70%)	-1%
GENDERQUEER/GENDER NON-BINARY	4 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	0%
GENDER INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE (NOT COLLECTED, DECLINED/NOT STATED)	74 (2%)	62 (2%)	0%
TOTAL	4,441 (100%)	4,228 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Figure 62: DOSW Grant-Funded Programs: Gender of Client Where Known, FY 2020 and FY 2023

GENDER OF VICTIM	FY 2020 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
MALE	3,392 (27%)	1,468 (18%)	-9%
FEMALE	9,565 (73%)	6,826 (82%)	9%
TOTAL	12,957 (100%)	8,294* (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Department on the Status of Women

*Note: FY 2023 had a higher degree of missingness on demographic data than usual.

Age

Victims between the ages of 18 and 39 years of age represent over half of victims (58% of total victims in FY 2022 and 57% of total victims in FY 2023). Figure 63 shows the breakdown of victim age.

Figure 63: Age of Domestic Violence Victim, FY 2022-FY 2023

AGE OF VICTIM	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
UNDER-18	28 (1%)	25 (1%)	0%
18-29	1,075 (27%)	947 (25%)	-2%
30-39	1,260 (31%)	1,204 (32%)	1%
40-49	814 (20%)	755 (20%)	0%
50-59	373 (9%)	370 (10%)	1%
60+	215 (5%)	198 (5%)	0%
UNKNOWN	244 (6%)	221 (6%)	0%
TOTAL	4,009 (100%)	3,720 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Figure 64: DOSW Grant-Funded Programs: Age of Client (Where Known), FY 2020 and FY 2023

AGE OF CLIENT	FY 2020 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
UNDER-18	2,564 (18%)	1,428 (19%)	1%
18-24	2,026 (14%)	1,069 (14%)	0%
25-64	9,299 (64%)	4,393 (59%)	-5%
65+	612 (4%)	530 (7%)	3%
TOTAL	14,501 (100%)	7,420* (100%)	

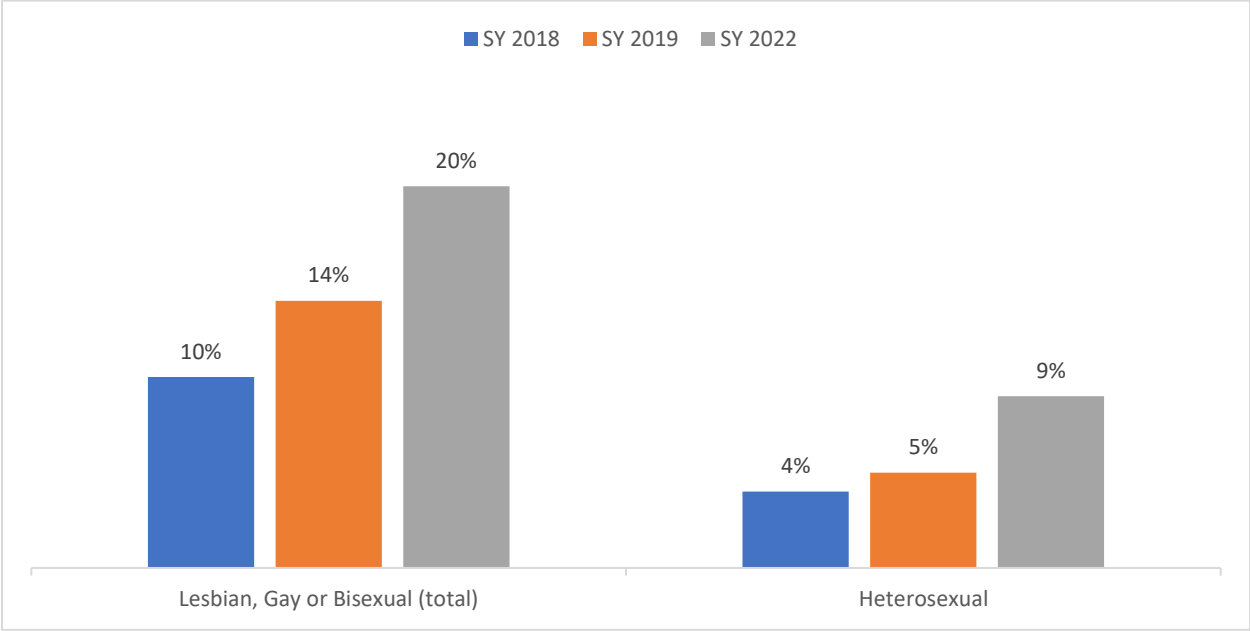
Source: San Francisco Department on the Status of Women

*Note: FY 2023 had a higher degree of missingness on demographic data than usual.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

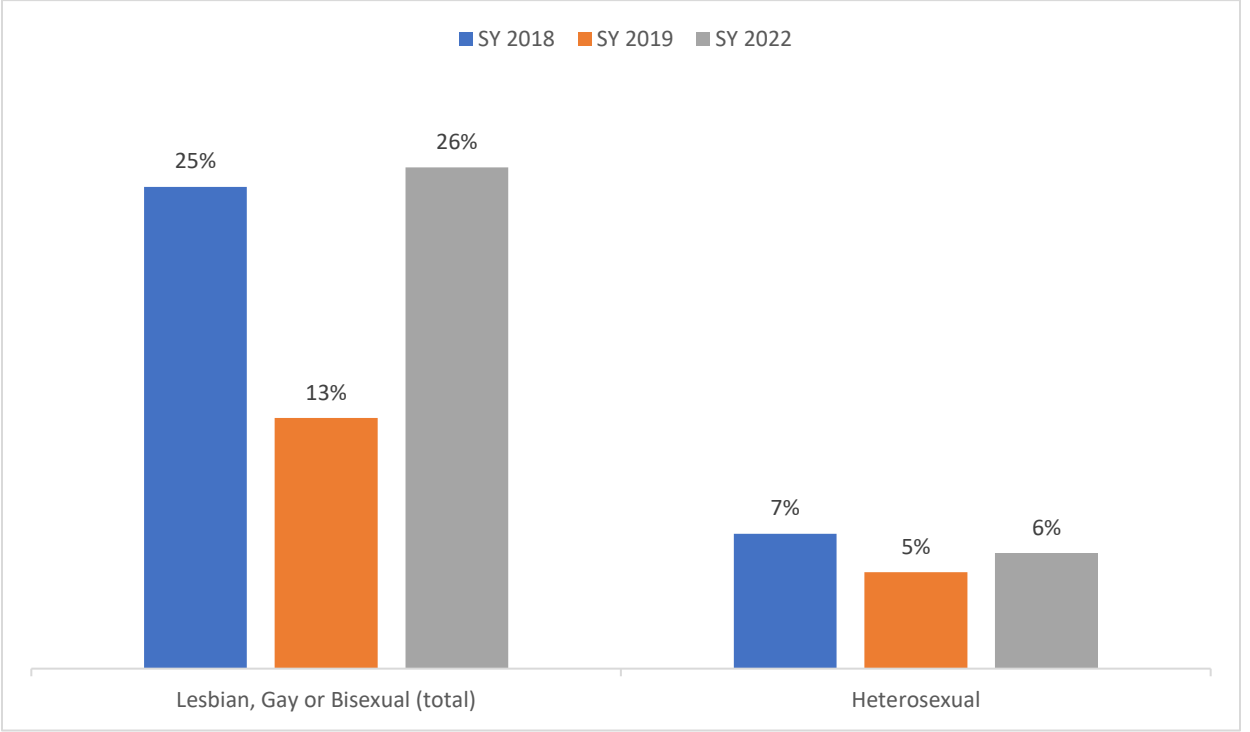
The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, conducted by the San Francisco Unified School’s District in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control, gives insight into the sexual orientation of students who experience physical and sexual dating violence. This survey was most recently conducted in School Year (SY) 2022. In SY 2022, the survey found that high school students who identify as Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual were more likely to have experienced violence. This is consistent with previous years, as seen in Figure 65 and Figure 66. Due to the low unweighted sample size, results for transgender students are not likely representative and, therefore, not included.

Figure 65: Youth Risk Behavior Survey: Percentage of Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence, SY 2018, SY 2019, and SY 2022



Source: San Francisco Unified School District

Figure 66: Youth Risk Behavior Survey: Percentage of Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence, SY 2018, SY 2019, and SY 2022



Source: San Francisco Unified School District

Services Available for Survivors

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

Community-Based Services

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

- 

Crisis lines
- 

Legal and advocacy services
- 

Emergency shelter
- 

Counseling
- 

Transitional housing
- 

Prevention and education



Each year, the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women (DOSW) distributes grants to fund community-based organizations through the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Intervention Grants Program (formerly the Violence Against Women (VAW) Prevention and Intervention Grants program). These funds supported 39 community-based programs. Figure 67 provides a high-level summary of the total grant dollars and the number of individuals supported. In FY 2023, there was a 23% increase in the number of dollars provided to community-based

organizations. There was also a 32% increase in the number of individuals served. Providing a full range of services to survivors of domestic violence is expensive in nature and it is important to note that survivors may access services from multiple agencies and spend a significant length of time with community-based organizations.

Figure 67: Community-Based Organizations: Summary Report, FY 2020 and FY 2023

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS	FY 2020	FY 2023	% CHANGE
DOSW FUNDING	\$ 8,584,767	\$ 10,522,410	23%
INDIVIDUALS SERVED	10,173	13,463	32%

Source: San Francisco Department on the Status of Women



Calls to crisis lines in FY 2023

Crisis Line Calls

San Francisco is served by several crisis lines that support victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and human trafficking, two of which are funded by the Department on the Status of Women. These free and confidential hotlines provide phone counseling, safety planning, and referrals. The number of crisis line calls in FY 2023 was 9,066, down from 11,829 in FY 2020. Survivors may access resources elsewhere, such as online or through other hotlines or texting lines.

Domestic Violence Information and Referral Center

In addition to the crisis lines that support survivors of domestic violence, the Domestic Violence Information and Referral Center (DVIRC) serves as an online interactive network that provides a safe space for member domestic violence service providers to share, network, and access updated information on services available in the Bay Area. The DVIRC was created in 2012 as a collaborative effort between domestic violence agencies in the nine San Francisco Bay Area counties. Figure 68 provides information about the number of organizations active and the number of shelter and program searches. In 2023, the number of active organizations has increased to 74 members. This increase included adding several Southern California-based organizations as members of the DVIRC. This has impacted the percentage of searches from San Francisco-based organizations as there is more usage in Southern California.

Figure 68: Member Organizations, Shelter Referrals, and Program Searches, FY 2022-FY 2023

DVIRC	FY 2022	FY 2023	% CHANGE
ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE	73	74	1%
NUMBER OF DV SHELTER REFERRALS	108,466	107,818	1%
NUMBER OF PROGRAM SEARCHES	2,569	2,607	1%
OTHER SEARCHES	38,830	36,175	-7%
TOTAL SEARCHES	149,865	146,600	-2%

Source: Domestic Violence Information and Referral Center



Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelter services provide intensive, short-term support, intended to give survivors and their children time and space to consider their options in safety. DOSW funded grants served about 5,482 emergency shelter bed nights and turned away 51 individuals. Reasons for turn away include lack of bed space; the shelter is not in a safe location for the survivor; the shelter was unable to accommodate the survivor’s needs (e.g., substance use disorder, mental health needs, language needs); the shelter was unable to accommodate the survivor’s children; and/or the survivor did not want to go into shelter.

Shelter-in-Place Hotel and Site 47

The City and County of San Francisco (CCSF) activated its COVID-19 Command Center (CCC) amidst the COVID-19 pandemic to respond quickly and effectively to the pandemic. The CCC oversees a COVID-19 Alternative Housing System as part of its pandemic response, including the Shelter-in-Place (SIP) Hotel Program. The SIP Hotel Program primarily supports individuals experiencing homelessness in San Francisco in complying with the shelter-in-place order.

In September 2020, the Department on the Status of Women (DOSW) and the Office of Transgender Initiatives (OTI) partnered with the City's CCC to create and support a confidential referral process to a Shelter in Place (SIP) Hotel for adult women fleeing gender-based violence. In addition to SIP Hotel eligibility, 20 hotel rooms have been dedicated to referrals for cisgender, transgender, and queer adult women ages 18 and older fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence. The program does not accept youth (ages 0-17) and cisgender, transgender, or queer men, including as roommates. All 20 rooms were filled by early December 2020. However, there is a continued need to serve this population, with 44 additional referrals received as of December 14, 2020. While COVID-19 is not the threat it once was in San Francisco, there are still intermittent spikes in cases during the summer and winter. It is essential for all of us to remember the lessons from the pandemic and remain prepared.



Transitional and Permanent Housing

The DOSW funds three transitional housing agencies in San Francisco – Saint Vincent de Paul's Brennan House, Gum Moon Women's Residence, and San Francisco SafeHouse – and one permanent housing program, at Mary Elizabeth Inn. These services provide longer-term stability to survivors of abuse and their families.

In FY 2023, DOSW grantees provided 6,672 transitional housing bed nights to women and their children, and turned away 126 individuals. Those turned away will often receive placement referrals to sometimes distant facilities in other counties.

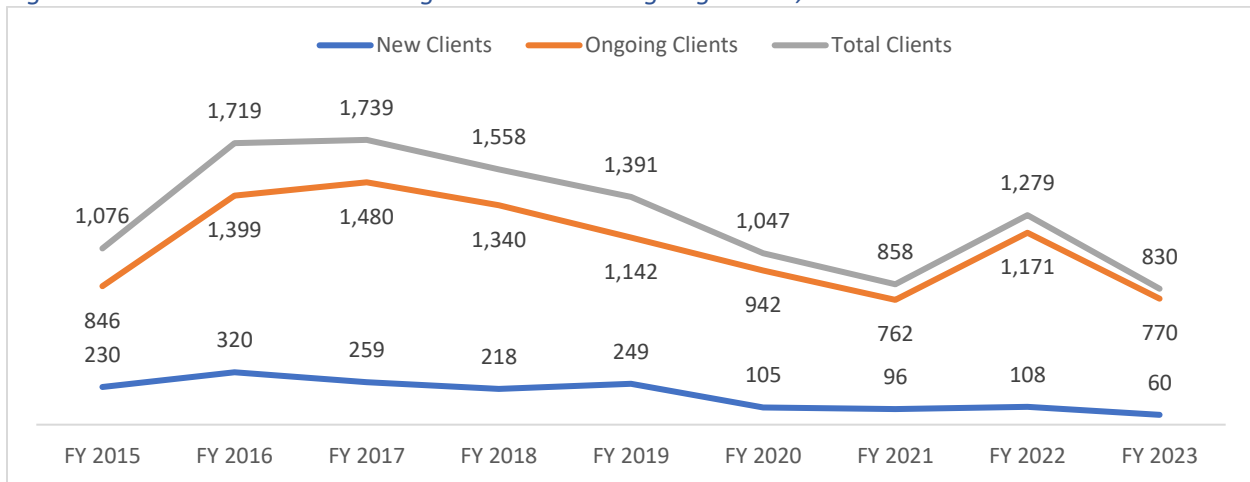
Counseling and Advocacy

Community-based organizations also provide counseling, casework, and advocacy to survivors. The Department on the Status of Women funds several grants which provide these types of services to survivors and victims of domestic violence. In FY 2023, grants funded by DOSW provided 7,655 hours of counselling to individuals, both adults and children, in group and individual settings. DOSW grants also provided 14,800 hours of case management.

Survivor Restoration Program

The Survivor Restoration Project, which is managed by the Sheriff's Department, offers direct services to the survivors of the offenders participating in Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP). Figure 69 shows the number of new and ongoing clients in the Survivor Restoration Program. The data shows a downward trend in the number of clients over time, though there was a notable (albeit temporary) increase in FY 2022. Figure 70 shows some of the outcomes achieved for clients.

Figure 69: Survivor Restoration Program: New and Ongoing Clients, FY 2015-FY 2023



Source: San Francisco Sheriff's Department

Figure 70: Survivor Restoration Program: Outcomes, FY 2022- FY 2023

SRP OUTCOMES	FY 2022	FY 2023	% CHANGE
TOTAL U-VISAS FILED	24	29	21%
POLITICAL ASYLUM GRANTED	2	1	-50%
PERMANENT RESIDENCE GRANTED	15	20	33%
GRADUATED FROM EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM	0	0	0%

Source: San Francisco Sheriff's Department



Health Care Services

Healthcare providers may be the first or only professionals to encounter and provide services to many victims of family violence. The San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) strives to reduce family violence and other forms of interpersonal violence through public health prevention and programs in the San Francisco Health Network (SFHN) clinics and hospitals.

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

perpetrating violence finding out about the disclosure or being incarcerated or deported, losing custody of children, and being judged by healthcare staff. Thus, the number of patients identified as experiencing current or past interpersonal violence (Figure 71 below) markedly underestimates the number of patients experiencing interpersonal violence.



Emergency Department

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



Primary Care

Outpatient primary care and women’s clinics in the San Francisco Health Network (SFHN)⁴⁰ have a long history of addressing interpersonal violence; an intimate partner violence protocol was endorsed by the San Francisco Health Commission in 1998. Beginning in FY2015, the San Francisco Health Network (SFHN) implemented a federally funded multi-sector, trauma-informed partnership program called ARISE (Aspire to Re-Imagine Safety and Equity), led by a team at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), to improve the health and safety of adults and children affected by interpersonal violence. Through SFHN-UCSF-community-based organization partnerships, patient education, healthcare team training, protocol and policy change, and improved documentation, ARISE has resulted in dramatic increases in the provision of life-saving education to patients about interpersonal violence, trauma and healing and the disclosure of interpersonal violence by SFHN patients. ARISE co-located a domestic violence advocate from La Casa de las Madres (the ARISE IPV Advocate) on the San Francisco General Hospital campus to respond immediately to patients from five outpatient clinics who disclose interpersonal violence. The ARISE IPV Advocate provides SFHN patients with on-site education, emotional support, safety planning, and expedited referrals to support groups and services, counseling, legal assistance, and shelter. The onsite advocate has been off campus since mid-March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic but is still taking direct referrals. Many of the SFHN patients who meet with the ARISE IPV Advocate have never interacted with a community-based domestic violence agency previously.

Figure 71 provides the number of outpatient primary care and women’s clinic clients screened for interpersonal violence by gender. The number of clients screened in FY 2022 and FY 2023 are relatively similar following a dramatic jump in number of clients screened from FY 2018 to FY 2019.

⁴⁰ Clinics included: Balboa Teen Health Center, Castro-Mission Health Center, Children’s Health Center, Chinatown Public Health Center, Cole Street Youth Clinic, Curry Senior Center, Family Health Center, Larkin Street Youth Clinic, Maxine Hall Health Center, Ocean Park Health Center, Positive Health Program, Potrero Hill Health Center, Richard Fine People’s Clinic, Silver Avenue Family Health Center, Southeast Health Center, Tom Waddell Urban Health Center, and Women’s Health Center.

Figure 71: Outpatient Primary Care and Women's Clinic: Clients Experiencing Interpersonal Violence by Gender, FY 2022-FY 2023

PRIMARY CARE CLIENT STATUS	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
FEMALE CLIENTS SCREENED*	14,150 (55%)	15,200 (52%)	-3%
FEMALE CLIENTS WITH CURRENT INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE**	549	549	
FEMALE CLIENTS WITH PAST INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE***	397	448	
MALE CLIENTS SCREENED*	11,405 (45%)	14,099 (48%)	3%
MALE CLIENTS WITH CURRENT INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE**	493	605	
MALE CLIENTS WITH PAST INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE***	303	403	
TOTAL	25,555 (100%)	29,299 (100%)	
* A "screened client" is defined as a client with a completed standardized field in at least one of categories of abuse.			
**A client "with current interpersonal partner violence" is defined as a client with a positive screen in three categories of abuse that occurred within the past 12 months.			
***A client "with past interpersonal partner violence" is defined as a client with a positive screen for past abuse, in any one of the three categories of abuse, more than one year ago.			

Source: San Francisco Department of Public Health

Trauma Recovery Center

The University of California, San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center (UCSF-TRC) provides mental health and clinical case management services to survivors of interpersonal violence. Figure 72 shows the number of clients served in FY 2022 and FY 2023 by trauma type. The majority of trauma experienced by clients served is sexual assault (53% of clients served in FY 2022 and FY 2023).

Figure 72: Trauma Recovery Center: Client Statistics by Trauma Type, FY 2022- FY 2023

TRAUMA TYPE	FY 2022 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 2023 (% OF TOTAL)	CHANGE IN %
SEXUAL ASSAULT	404 (53%)	426 (53%)	0%
OTHER ASSAULT	241 (32%)	236 (31%)	-1%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	79 (10%)	87 (11%)	1%
FAMILY OF VICTIM	33 (4%)	48 (4%)	0%
TOTAL	757 (100%)	797 (100%)	

Source: San Francisco Department of Public Health

District Attorney’s Victim Services Division

The District Attorney’s Victim Services Division provides comprehensive advocacy and support to victims and witnesses of crime. Trained advocates help these individuals navigate the criminal justice system by assisting with crisis intervention, Victim Compensation Program claims, court escort, case status updates, transportation, resources, referrals, and more. In FY 2023, there were 2,028 individuals supported by the Victim Services Division. Of those, there were 400 child abuse cases. In FY 2022, there were 2,299 individuals supported by the Victim Services Division. Of those, 192 were child abuse cases.

Perpetrators

Race/Ethnicity

The Police Department provides data on the race/ethnicity of domestic violence and stalking suspects. In FY 2023, Black suspects represented 36% of all suspects; White suspects represented 21% of all suspects; and Latinx suspects represented 29% of all suspects. This data is similar to previous years. Please refer to the note on disproportionality in the criminal justice system in the introduction.

Figure 73: Race/Ethnicity of Domestic Violence and Stalking Suspects, FY 2023

RACE/ETHNICITY OF SUSPECT	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (% OF TOTAL)	STALKING, DV (% OF TOTAL)
AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	22 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	267 (7%)	5 (8%)
BLACK	1,314 (36%)	17 (27%)
HISPANIC OR LATIN	1,059 (29%)	24 (38%)
WHITE	793 (21%)	16 (25%)
OTHERS	36 (1%)	1 (2%)
UNKNOWN	164 (4%)	1 (2%)
TOTAL	3,655 (100%)	64 (100%)

Source: San Francisco Police Department



78%

of suspects are male

Gender

The Police Department and the District Attorney’s Office provide gender information of suspects and defendants. Figure 74 shows domestic violence suspects are overwhelmingly male; across domestic violence and stalking cases, men represented 78% of suspects in FY 2023 similar to previous years. Figure 75 further shows that men represented 87% of defendants in cases handled by the District Attorney’s Office.

Figure 74: Gender of Domestic Violence Suspects, FY 2023

GENDER OF SUSPECT	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (% OF TOTAL)	STALKING, DV (% OF TOTAL)
MALE	2,856 (78%)	62 (97%)
FEMALE	743 (20%)	1 (1.5%)
GENDERQUEER/GENDER NON-BINARY	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
GENDER INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE (NOT COLLECTED, NOT LISTED, DECLINED/NOT STATED)	53 (1%)	1 (1.5%)
TOTAL	3,657 (100%)	64 (100%)

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Figure 75: Gender of Defendants by Crime Type, FY 2023

GENDER OF DEFENDANT	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (% OF TOTAL)	STALKING (% OF TOTAL)
MALE	344 (87%)	8 (100%)
FEMALE	51 (13%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL	395 (100%)	8 (100%)

Source: San Francisco District Attorney's Office

Age

Data from the Police Department and the District Attorney's Office, shown in figures 76 and 77, show that approximately 60% of suspects and defendants are under the age of 40.

Figure 76: Age of Domestic Violence Suspects, FY 2023

AGE OF SUSPECT	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (% OF TOTAL)	STALKING, DV (% OF TOTAL)
UNDER-18	25 (0.7%)	0 (0%)
18-29	928 (25%)	19 (30%)
30-39	1,180 (32%)	24 (38%)
40-49	741 (20%)	14 (22%)
50-59	365 (10%)	5 (8%)
60+	197 (5%)	1 (2%)
UNKNOWN	220 (6%)	1 (2%)
TOTAL	3,656 (100%)	64 (100%)

Source: San Francisco Police Department

Figure 77: Age of Defendants by Crime Type, FY 2023

AGE OF DEFENDANT	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (% OF TOTAL)	STALKING (% OF TOTAL)
18-25	85 (19%)	3 (37%)
26-35	152 (34%)	1 (13%)
36-45	122 (27%)	2 (25%)
46-55	52 (12%)	2 (25%)
56-65	33 (7%)	0 (7%)
66+	8 (2%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL	452 (100%)	8(100%)

Source: San Francisco District Attorney's Office

Services Available for Perpetrators

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

Adult Probation Department Services

The Adult Probation Department supervises individuals convicted of domestic violence as they complete the court-ordered conditions of probation. Probation Officers work directly with their clients to develop treatment and rehabilitation plans consistent with their criminogenic needs. Figure 78 provides data on the number of persons supervised by the Domestic Violence Unit in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Figure 78: Persons Supervised by Domestic Violence Unit, FY 2022-FY 2023

DV UNIT CASES	FY 2022	FY 2023	CHANGE IN %
TOTAL CASES AT YEAR-END	299	270	-10%
NEW INTAKES	96	114	-19%
COMPLETIONS	98	87	-11%
CASES ONGOING	203	156	-23%

Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

When individuals convicted of domestic violence are referred to the Adult Probation Department for supervision, they are referred to a state-mandated 52-week Batterers' Intervention Program, run by a community agency and certified by the Adult Probation Department. There were 6 certified Batterers' Intervention Programs in San Francisco as of the end of FY 2023, a decrease of three from the previous year. The Department continues to utilize the Batterers' Intervention Program Audit Team to observe, audit and certify the programs.

Figure 79 shows 14 revocations in FY 2022 and seven in FY 2023, a 50% decrease since FY 2022. Probation revocation is one possible outcome for individuals who fail to comply with the conditions of their probation (e.g., failing to attend the Batterers’ Intervention Program or being arrested for a new alleged crime). There was a 24% decrease in bench warrants issued for non-compliance between FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Figure 79: Domestic Violence Unit Revocations and Non-Compliance, FY 2022-FY 2023

DV UNIT REVOCATIONS AND NON-COMPLIANCE	FY 2022	FY 2023	% CHANGE
REVOCATIONS (NUMBER)	14	7	-50%
REVOCATIONS (% OF TOTAL)	3%	2%	-33%
BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED FOR NON-COMPLIANCE*	97	74	-24%
VIOLATIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COURT**	127	80	-37%
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE PROBATION WAS REVOKED BY THE COURT	14	7	-50%
*THIS IS THE NUMBER OF WARRANTS, NOT THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WITH WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST THEM. ONE PROBATIONER COULD HAVE SEVERAL WARRANTS.			
**AS ABOVE, THIS IS NOT THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WITH VIOLATIONS ADDRESSED.			

Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

Manalive Program

The Sheriff’s Department uses the Manalive Violence Prevention Program curriculum both in the jails and at community-based sites to support domestic violence offenders. Figure 80 shows the number of new clients, exiting clients, and clients referred from the Resolve to Stop the Violence Program (see below for more information about RSVP). This data reflects the fluidity of open enrollment; a participant is likely to enter the program one year and exit in another. The total number of 52 clients served in FY 2023 decreased significantly from 133 in FY 2020. Completion rates decreased from 27% in FY 2020 to 14% in FY 2023. Exit reasons include program completion, court release, suspension, termination, and other/unknown. Termination occurs if a participant misses class, is non-compliant or combative, or due to substance use disorders.

Figure 80: Manalive Program: Individuals Participating, FY 2022- FY 2023

MANALIVE PARTICIPANTS	FY 2022	FY 2023	% CHANGE
NEW CLIENTS	24	30	25%
EXITING CLIENTS	24	24	0%
REFERRED FROM RSVP JAIL PROGRAM	4	4	0%
TOTAL CLIENTS	45	52	16%
COMPLETION OF PROGRAM (%)	10%	14%	4%

Source: San Francisco Sheriff’s Department



Resolve to Stop the Violence Program (RSVP)

The Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP), managed by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, is a survivor-centered program based on a restorative justice model for in-custody male offenders. In FY 2023, the program served 60 new clients with domestic violence charges.

Appendix

Appendix A: List of Family Violence Council Members in FY 2023

AGENCY	FAMILY VIOLENCE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT	Chauncey Robinson
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	Supervisor Catherine Stefani
COMMISSION/DEPARTMENT ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN	Kimberly Ellis, Joe Macaluso
DEPARTMENT OF DISABILITY AND AGING SERVICES	Akiles Ceron
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL CARE & CONTROL	Judy Choi
DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES	Karen Roye
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, & THEIR FAMILIES	Jasmine Dawson
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	Evora Heard, Olivia Scanlon
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESSNESS AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	Elisabet Avalos, Dee Rosado Chan, Jessica Lindquist
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	Mawuli Tugbenyoh
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	Dr. Leigh Kimberg
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	Brad Allred, Tara Anderson
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONSORTIUM	Beverly Upton
FIRE DEPARTMENT	Matt Alba
DEPARTMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD	Shelli Rawlings-Fein
HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY	Susie Smith, Taryn Ness
JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT	Derek Hom
MAYOR'S OFFICE	Ivy Lee, Bobbi Lopez
MEDICAL EXAMINER	Dr. Ellen Moffatt
POLICE DEPARTMENT	Robert O'Sullivan, Liza Ortiz, Rachel Moran, Alexa O'Brien
PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE	Kleigh Hathaway
SAFE & SOUND	Jenny Pearlman
CONSORTIUM FOR ELDER ABUSE PREVENTION	Anni Chung
SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	Tara Anderson
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT	Kathy Johnson, Delia Ginorio
SUPERIOR COURT	The Honorable Carolyn Gold
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	Dulce Garcia, Vallie Brown
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY	Carolyn Wysinger

Appendix B: Recommendations Status Survey

Numerous recommendations have been issued by the Family Violence Council (FVC) since 2007. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the annual report was paused. On May 17, 2023, the FVC approved adoption of new, abbreviated recommendations, including one to review the implementation status of previous recommendations (“Review the status of recommendations and achievements of the Family Violence Council over the past five years to determine new action”). At this time, it was important to take stock of recommendations from the past several years to help develop future recommendations and understand successes and continuing challenges and gaps.

The Process to Review Status

First, the San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Council, through Safe & Sound, reviewed the FVC reports from 2016 - 2023 to compile a list of reported progress on recommendations going back seven years. This provided a more accurate and comprehensive review than the five years suggested in the FVC Recommendations approved in May 2023. Second, we interviewed leaders and key informants in each of the three areas of family violence (child abuse, domestic violence, elder abuse) about the current status and implementation of recommendations from the 2016 - 2023 recommendations. These are summarized in the table below:

YEAR OF RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS OF RECOMMENDATION
2016-2017	Enhance accountability around Batterer Intervention Programs.	<u>Successful; Ongoing</u> In 2017, the Family Violence Council agreed to add an agenda item at each quarterly meeting so that Probation could update the FVC on their efforts. This has been paused.
2016-2017	Ensure San Francisco Police Department complies with Family Code section 6228.	<u>Paused</u> It had been agreed that this would be a routine agenda item at Family Violence Council quarterly meetings. This, however, has been paused.
2016-2017	Increase awareness of elder victims of intimate partner violence.	<u>Successful; Ongoing</u> In 2019, Institute on Aging (IOA) and San Francisco Department of Aging and Disability Services hosted “Rights and Resources for Older Victims of Domestic Violence in San Francisco” in recognition of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.

		<p>Also, IOA’s trainings related to elder abuse are ongoing.⁴¹ Every year, City employees must complete elder abuse-related mandated reporting training. The training is offered in Mandarin, Tagalog, Cantonese, and Spanish.</p>
<p>2016-2017</p>	<p>Gather information on what service needs are not being met for DV survivors and map existing resources.</p>	<p><u>Incomplete</u></p> <p>There should be an asset mapping project to identify service needs and gaps that are developed with City support.</p>
<p>2016-2017</p>	<p>Focus on ‘engineering for equity’ approach in Violence Against Women-Grant funded community services.</p>	<p><u>Successful; Ongoing</u></p> <p>The Department on the Status of Women (DOSW) developed a racial equity plan for the department. To bring more equity to service delivery and funding, as well as transparency, accountability and integrity, the department has worked to launch its new data management system, Envisio. This new system will increase reporting requirements from service providers for demographic and statistical data to help ensure the department continues to apply a racial equity lens to all future funding allocations.</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Consortium is coordinating extensively to meet the needs of non-English and Black survivors through several strong partner organizations, including the Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC), Black Women Revolt Against Domestic Violence, and other organizations participating in the Domestic Violence Consortium.</p>

⁴¹ Institute on Aging Resources: <https://www.ioaging.org/resources/>

		Also, the Domestic Violence Lethality Assessment Program was launched in the Bayview District, and the successful tool was being expanded citywide.
2017-2019	Request emergency funding for agencies engaged in the prevention of and response to domestic violence and elder abuse.	<u>Ongoing</u>
2017-2019	Ensure that all City departments that are members of the Family Violence Council create a response plan to address and prevent family violence in disaster planning.	<u>Incomplete</u>
2017-2019	Institute a pretrial assessment tool to aid decision-making at arraignment that is tailored to domestic violence cases.	<p><u>Successful; Ongoing</u></p> <p>Advocates have successfully evaluated a nationally recognized assessment tool that was not validated for domestic violence and dissuaded courts from using it. The tool asks about crimes such as car theft, burglary, etc., but does not ask about violence, so it is not a valid predictor of domestic violence. The advocates are continuing to pursue a pre-trial assessment tool that is validated for domestic violence.</p> <p>Also, in the Judicial Council’s Jan 2023 report, they recommended that the courts and Legislature “Monitor the evolving research related to specialized DV assessments to evaluate whether they add predictive value beyond that provided by general pretrial risk tools.”</p>
2017-2019	Finalize Domestic Violence Manual for Police Department.	<p><u>Complete</u></p> <p>The Police Commission approved DGO 6.09 in 2021. However, it seems additional training on this is necessary with the significant staff turnover at SFPD.</p>

<p>2017-2019</p>	<p>Ensure adequate and consistent staffing at the Special Victims Unit.</p>	<p><u>Ongoing</u></p> <p>While the Special Victims Unit had a total of 51 investigators in 2020, that number has decreased significantly by at least 50%.</p>
<p>2017-2019</p>	<p>Finalize Elder Abuse Manual for Police Department.</p>	<p><u>Complete</u></p> <p>The Police commission approved DGO 6.09 in 2021. However, it seems additional training on this is necessary with the significant staff turnover at SFPD.</p>
<p>2017-2019</p>	<p>Create death review teams for domestic violence and elder abuse deaths and identify best practices and share lessons between these teams and the Child Death Review Team.</p>	<p><u>Successful, Ongoing</u></p> <p>Community successfully advocated for creation of an Elder Abuse Death Review Team.</p> <p>In 2019, DOSW and the Office of the District Attorney held a series of planning meetings with member agencies regarding the Domestic Violence Death Review Team, but a Team still has not been established.</p> <p>The Child Death Review Team and the Elder Abuse Death Review Team have begun to share learnings and best practices. Also, domestic violence advocates have met with the Elder Abuse Death Review Team to understand their processes.</p>
<p>2017-2019</p>	<p>Conduct targeted primary aggressor training for police officers arresting victims of domestic violence.</p>	<p><u>Incomplete</u></p> <p>It has been challenging to conduct domestic violence training for police officers.</p>
<p>2017-2019</p>	<p>Support educators on screening for family violence.</p>	<p><u>Ongoing</u></p> <p>Each year, the Human Services Agency supports the Child Abuse Prevention Council, through Safe & Sound, to provide training on mandated reporting of child abuse to early childhood educators and thousands of other mandated reporters.</p>

<p>2017-2019</p>	<p><u>Incomplete</u></p> <p>Advocates and community-based organizations are hopeful that more training on family violence can resume at the Police Academy and within SFPD. There is not a regular community outreach plan that is developed and coordinated with community-based organizations. Limitations and staffing transitions in SFPD cause difficulty in completing this recommendation.</p>
<p>2019-2020</p>	<p>Increase awareness around family violence during COVID-19.</p> <p>In 2020, the Family Violence Council worked in collaboration with the Mayor’s Office on creating 311 emergency alerts and holding a series of town halls on the subject.</p>
<p>2019-2020</p>	<p><u>Successful & Ongoing</u></p> <p>The Family Services Alliance (FSA) (previously the Family Resource Center Alliance (FRC)) received many in-kind donations during the pandemic to meet basic needs. For example, 116,682 boxes of baby wipes were received and distributed to families, which was estimated at \$816,774. The FSA also partnered with the Department of Early Childhood to distribute diapers, formula, and PPE through a central distribution site at a community organization in the Bayview. During the pandemic, the FSA received \$2.7 million from an anonymous donor to support basic needs for families, and an additional \$2 million from a private foundation to fund capacity-building for FRCs. During this period, the City also provided additional funding to FRCs to support families with basic needs and case management, including \$5M each year for</p>

		<p>fiscal years '21-'22 and '22-'23 and \$3.75M for fiscal years '22-'23 and '23-'24. At the State level, the Alliance helped to advocate for and secure \$3 million in State COVID-19 relief in April 2020. The FSA applied for and received \$169K of these funds and distributed it equally to families in all 26 FRCs, providing additional support for over 4,000 families. In December 2022, Governor Newsom and the Alliance obtained \$547K of these funds to provide emergency needs to families of all 26 FRCs (2020-22).</p> <p>Further, the Latino Parity Coalition and the San Francisco Human Rights Commission successfully secured funding for Latino families' basic needs, including a housing subsidy in the Mayor's Budget in 2018.⁴²</p> <p>Members of the Domestic Violence Consortium provided funds and gift cards during the COVID-19 pandemic to meet basic needs. The City did not provide additional relief funding, but organizations used unrestricted funds to meet the needs. Leaders at DPH and UCSF helped to ensure all shelters remained open providing shelter staff with current health information and strategies to limit contact. Despite limited funds, shelters continue to provide groceries, but basic needs support is still in high demand.</p>
<p>2019-2020</p>	<p>Increase access to training and expand expertise of frontline staff to provide a trauma-informed response to survivors of family violence.</p>	<p><u>Successful; Ongoing</u></p> <p>Training is required for all newly hired employees in organizations receiving funding from the SF Department of Public</p>

⁴² Strategic Plan: Policy and Budget Priorities Addressing the Needs and Displacement of San Francisco's Latino Community, 2018-2023, Latino Parity and Equity, Coalition, May 2018.

		<p>Health.⁴³ These should be ongoing.</p> <p>In addition, during the pandemic when safety lessons, through the San Francisco Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC) were being conducted virtually, the CAPC worked with SFUSD to establish a supportive system and protocols in the situation where a student discloses sexual assault or other violence during a virtual safety lesson. This was important as there could be potential dangers to students if the perpetrators were nearby. This is no longer necessary now that safety lessons are in-person.</p>
2019-2020	<p>Improve San Francisco’s emergency response to vulnerable older adults with dementia and other conditions.</p>	<p><u>Successful; Paused due to lack of funding</u></p> <p>UCSF developed a certification program for first responders working with aging populations. Funding is needed to pursue additional citywide training for first responders.</p>
2019-2020	<p>Prevent the intergenerational transmission of violence.</p>	<p>— SafeStart served 176 families with young children where DV/IPV or community violence was experienced.</p> <p>191 people attended training for alleged perpetrators.</p>
2022-2023	<p>Review the status of key recommendations and achievements of the Family Violence Council over the past five years to determine new action.</p>	<p><u>Complete</u></p> <p>This table provides a review of the status of key recommendations and achievements of the FVC from 2016 - 2023.</p>
2022-2023	<p>Review data on the victims and rate of arrests and prosecutions of perpetrators in cases of family violence over the past five years. This should include demographics such as language, age, race, ethnicity,</p>	<p><u>Ongoing</u></p> <p>In 2024, the FVC will publish a full report for the period 2021 - 2023. This contains essential demographic data, and it is important to continue to collect this data as well as additional information.</p>

⁴³ Trauma-informed System Training, SF Department of Public Health: [Department of Public Health | Deemed Approved Ordinance \(sfdph.org\)](https://www.sfdph.org/trauma-informed-system-training/)

	<p>gender, and disability and determine whether there are any trends or concerns. This data should be used for identifying emerging trends or concerns. It is also important to review data on the community response.</p>
<p>2022-2023</p>	<p>Improve access to basic needs to prevent child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse and ensure cultural responsiveness and stability of essential services and supports to prevent and respond to family violence.</p> <p><u>Ongoing</u></p> <p>Access to basic needs remains a significant gap in preventing child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse. The City budget for '24-'26 included cuts to resources for children and families. Fortunately, advocates were able to restore some of the cuts, including those to HSA food distribution and to DEC funding of basic needs for families that participate in Family Resource Centers.</p>
<p>2022-2023</p>	<p>Promote training, education, and other strategies to improve the response to child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse cases.</p> <p><u>Ongoing</u></p> <p>The Institute on Aging provides training on elder financial abuse and domestic violence survivor issues throughout the City. There are also trainings offered on self-neglect abuse, which occurs in situations such as when elders are unhoused or do not have clothes or the ability to dress themselves or have challenges with issues like hoarding.</p> <p>The Coordinator of the Children’s Advocacy Center is providing onboarding training with an overview of the CAC and is working to provide cross-training for the relevant agencies about their roles and priorities in responding to child sexual abuse and severe physical abuse cases.</p> <p>Additionally, the SF Child Abuse Prevention Council, through Safe & Sound, provides training for parents and other adults around the prevention of and response to child sexual abuse.</p>

Appendix C: Services Available

District Attorney's Victim Services Division

The District Attorney's Victim Services Division provides comprehensive advocacy and support to victims and witnesses of crime. Trained advocates help these individuals navigate the criminal justice system by assisting with crisis intervention, Victim Compensation Program claims, court escort, case status updates, transportation, resources, referrals, and more.

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

Phone: 415-553-9044

Email: victimservices@sfgov.org

Elder Abuse Forensic Center

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

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

Phone: 415-750-4111

Family Resource Centers

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

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

Website: <https://sfdec.org/our-initiatives/>

Healthcare services

The University of California's Child Trauma Research Program (CTRP) serves families at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center (ZSFGH) and at community centers throughout San Francisco and supports young children who have been exposed to a broad range of traumas, by providing intensive mental health services. These traumas go beyond the forms of child abuse and maltreatment recorded in Family and Children's Services data, but many of the traumas are risk factors

for child abuse. For example, a child may be referred to the CTRP because they have been separated from their primary caregiver.

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

Phone: 415-206-5311

Positive Parenting Program

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

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

SafeStart

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

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

Phone: 415-694-5863

Safety lessons for children

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

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

Phone: 415-441-KIDS (5437)

Survivor Restoration Program

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

Website: http://www.sfsheriff.com/division_community.html

TALK Line Parental Support

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

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

Phone: 415-441-KIDS (5437)

Trauma Recovery Center

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

Website: <https://divisionoftraumarecoveryservices.org/trauma-recovery-center/>

Phone: 415-437-3000

Services Available for Perpetrators

Adult Probation Department services

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

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

Phone: 415-553-1706



Child Abuse Intervention Program

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

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

Juvenile Probation

The Juvenile Probation Department provides services to youth who are alleged and/or have been found to have committed crimes, as well as youth who are alleged to have been/have been found to be

beyond their parents' control, runaway, or truant. After their arrest, each youth is assigned a probation officer who investigates the circumstances of the arrest and all relevant social and family issues.

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

Phone: 415-753-7800

Manalive Program

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

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

Resolve to Stop the Violence Program (RSVP)

The Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP), managed by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, is a survivor-centered program based on a restorative justice model for in-custody offenders. The mission of RSVP is to bring together all those harmed by crime, including victims, communities, and offenders. RSVP is driven by victim restoration, offender accountability, and community involvement. The goals of the program include empowering victims of violence, reducing recidivism among violent offenders, and restoring individuals and communities through community involvement and support.

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

Phone: 510-268-8116

DOSW Gender-Based Violence Resources

San Francisco community-based organizations, funded through the Department on the Status of Women, provide essential violence prevention and intervention services to the community. The resource list, linked below, comprises crisis line services, transitional housing resources, information on domestic violence shelter programs, legal services, prevention, education, and training resources, intervention and advocacy services, and national resources. This year, the list also includes COVID-19 information as survivors may be experiencing increased isolation and danger caused by social distancing measures during the Coronavirus public health emergency.

Website: <https://sfgov.org/dosw/sites/default/files/Gender-Based%20Violence%20resources%20v10-19-2020.pdf>