

**Charting a Course for Peace
Statewide Domestic Violence Plan
Plan Performance Measures Implementation Matrix**

Performance Measure	Baseline data	Target for 2008	Activities as of September 9, 2008	Target for 2012
1. Increased awareness about Domestic Violence within targeted communities	No current campaign in place	Not a 2008 priority	<p>Activity to Date:</p> <p>1. Vigils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Oahu: 8 commemorative silent marches with media coverage for Domestic Violence homicides • Maui: Men’s rallies and vigils have been held in conjunction with each Domestic Violence homicide; from May 2008 there have been 5 to date. <p>2. Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free PSAs on 7 Salem media radio stations • KPAX TV • Mixed Martial Arts; print ad in their magazine “Real men keep it in the ring”; “You love your daughter, you would do anything for her, start by respecting her mother”. <p>3. Conferences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference sponsored by 1st Circuit Judiciary on Intimate Partner Sexual Violence Training provided to 175 statewide May 27 and 28th <p>4. Outreach & Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) targeting 	Comprehensive print & broadcast public awareness campaigns have been launched statewide & locally targeting underserved groups

			<p>Filipino women on Maui and Oahu and faith based communities with outreach and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (SCADV): <i>Passion & Sustainability, the Tapestry of Leadership</i>, annual conference Sept 2008, 170 attended. Partnering with the Women of Color Caucus 	
<p>2. Increased access for school-aged children in skill building and prevention education about domestic violence</p>	<p>Need baseline.</p>	<p>Not a 2008 priority</p>	<p>Activities to Date:</p> <p>1. School Based Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Education (DOE) at Kapolei High School National Education Association training programs on Bullying and Flirting or Hurting Kapolei High School-Lesson plans regarding female subjugation <p>2. Proposed School Based Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Assault Treatment Center (SATC) submitted RW Johnson grant for dating violence prevention for Dole and Farrington High School complexes; proposal is in the last cut Maui- Proposed curriculum on dating and Domestic Violence for intermediate schools from Prosecutors Office. <p>1. Other Venues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOE Presentations in Alternative Learning Center program 	<p>More schools or programs have incorporated domestic violence-related learning objectives or curriculum in their activities.</p>
	<p>10% of HS students reported intimate partner abuse in past year. (2005)</p>	<p>Not a 2008 priority.</p>		<p>YRBS data related to intimate partner violence has shown improvement in schools that have</p>

				incorporated Domestic Violence prevention-related learning objectives.
3. Increased access to services for victims on each island.	No continuum in place.	Inventory of services and gap analysis completed	<p>1. Increased Service Capacity</p> <p>Increased funding from Attorney Generals office for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence outreach to Filipino victims on Maui and rural Oahu. • Na Loio to provide education training & outreach to Chinese immigrants victims (but often when they do call there are language barriers and they have to wait to access services. There are also barriers for women who have status issues. Victim Witness Kokua Services has a bilingual access line for Oahu, but sometimes there is a wait.) • Salvation Army outreach in Kahuku • Department of Human Services (DHS) continued support of diversion and family support programs <p>2. Proposed Increased Service Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui- Domestic Violence Task Force is pursuing the most appropriate way to make sure that children of Domestic Violence victims are getting appropriate services. Exploring the Keiki Safe model. Currently it is voluntary, only children whose mothers receive services get counseling. If it is provided at the school the barriers might be broken down. 	Continuum of services has been developed for each island, with a plan in place for ensuring the continuum is fulfilled.
	Need baseline data.	Inventory of services and gap analysis completed.		New methods of outreach to underserved populations have been

				implemented in at least one program on each island.
	Need baseline data.	Not a 2008 priority.		New partnerships for effectively serving underserved groups of victims have developed in at least one program on each island.
4. Increased accountability and opportunity for batterers to develop new skills.		Not a 2008 priority	<p>1. Program Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judiciary and providers are in the process of reviewing and revising Batters Intervention Program (BIP) standards review Judiciary- BIP continued efforts to promote evidence based practices. Better & uniform assessment of risk Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions; i.e. cognitive behavior treatment and motivational interviewing Correctional Program Assessment through the Correctional Program Checklist, evidence based practice. <p>2. Training</p> <p>Judiciary- training scheduled in the Fall with Batterers Intervention Program -Ed Gondolf, PHD for October 30th</p> <p>3.</p>	A continuum of activities for batterers (including assessment, enforcement, intervention and follow up) has been adopted for each island and plans are in place to ensure the continuum is fulfilled.
5. Increased leadership and	Task Forces currently	Plan and have	<p>1. County Task Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maui: Task Forces; west, central and east, currently 	Task forces have met

<p>collaboration among agencies to address Domestic Violence.</p>	<p>organized on Maui; work being done to secure funding for Hawai`i Island.</p>	<p>funding in place to establish 5 Task Forces.</p>	<p>organized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Health (DOH) funding will become available for county Domestic Violence task forces. <p>2. Integration of Sexual Assault Prevention and Treatment Efforts A representative from the Sexual Assault Coalition will sit on the Oversight Committee to enhance collaboration between the efforts of DV and SA</p> <p>3. Coordination with Child Abuse Prevention Efforts Department of Human Services -Casey Family Programs , Diane English to help Hawaii identify overlapping issues between Domestic Violence and Child Abuse</p>	<p>regularly on each island and addressed community initiatives related to domestic violence</p> <p>Each Task Force has diverse member representatives</p>
<p>6. Increased use of reliable data to educate and inform the general community and policy makers about domestic violence</p>	<p>No single entity responsible.</p>	<p>Not a 2008 priority.</p>	<p>Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions preliminary data available Domestic violence info from police/HSCADV, medical examiner willing to assist in identification of domestic violence fatalities</p>	<p>One entity has been given authority and resources to collect, analyze and disseminate data about domestic violence</p>
	<p>22,000 adults reported intimate partner abuse in the past year (2004)</p>	<p>Not a 2008 priority.</p>	<p>BRFSS survey has been amended to include more accurate questions to ascertain rate.</p>	<p>Reports of intimate partner abuse in Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study have been revised to more accurately reflect the rate</p>

7. Increased training about domestic violence	Need baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team Domestic Violence Fatality Review (DVFR) team, administered by DOH. Meets monthly for cross department domestic violence review of fatalities is up & running. Retro to 2000, they review both victim and perpetrator. • Training Plan • HSCADV matrix developed with levels of priorities for training 	of occurrence Findings from the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team have been used to better understand the risks of safety needs in domestic violence.
	Need baseline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings • Hawaii Youth Services Network curriculum and trainings (Oahu, Maui and Hawaii Island, approximately 120 youth service providers attended) completed in March 2008 on Domestic Violence 101, teen dating violence • Intimate Partner Sexual Violence training conducted in May 27 & 28th for DV and SA providers and Judiciary staff and others for a statewide audience • DOH Completed Violence Against Women prevention education w/ UH & DVAC. Plan forum to discuss findings on dating violence. • Exploring a Maui men’s group to help men with grieve and loss rather than resort to violence. This would have a prevention focus; activity focused or culturally based i.e. the Turning Points for Family program on Hawaii Island • Judiciary sponsored TA & training on batterers and victim’s safety on Oahu, HI and Maui Dec 08 for probation and others in the criminal justice system and domestic violence providers. 	The number of service provider trainings conducted annually has increased by 10%.

	Need baseline.		The number of workplace trainings conducted annually has increased by 10%.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui- supported Filipina Project to educate faith based groups. • Maui- DVAC support for Filipina newspaper running a series of articles covering Domestic Violence. 	The number of trainings for “other professionals” conducted annually has increased by 10%.
8. Increased resources supporting domestic violence prevention and intervention activities.	Need baseline	See 3 above <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Judiciary POS funds for domestic violence victims on Oahu • Through Prosecutor’s Office grant funds made available on Maui for new services at the Neighborhood Place and Mediation Services 	New funds from both the public and private sectors has been raised annually to support strategies identified in this plan.

HSCADV-Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
DVAC-Domestic Violence Action Center
BIP- Batterers Intervention Program
DOE- Department of Education
DHS- Department of Human Services
DVFR-Domestic Violence Fatality Review

hscadv HAWAII STATE COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

01/26/09

	DV & SA Service Providers	Law Enforcement/ First Responders	Health Care Providers	Judiciary	Education	State Services	Military	Community/ Business Leaders
Tier 1	Victim Witness Advocates DV & SA Advocates Professional Interventionists	Patrol Officers Desk Sergeants Detectives Police Cadets Chaplain Fire Dept. Fire Dept. Recruits Prosecutors	EMTS Emergency Room Personnel Counselors Marriage Counselors	ACSB (TRO Services) Pier Diem Civil/Family Court Judges		CWS Workers Adult Protective Services	Commanding Officers Family Advocacy Chaplain	Family Law Attorneys Immigrant Service Providers Civic Groups
Tier II		911 Dispatch: ✓ EMS ✓ Police ✓ Fire Public Safety Parole	OB/GYN MDs Dentists	Probation	School Teachers Counselors	CWS Service Providers/Home Visitors		Clergy Legislators Child Care Providers Homeless Providers
Tier III			Health Care Providers Mental Health/ Health Clinics Certified Substance Abuse Counselor Care Home Providers Geriatric Health Providers	Parole	Higher Education Staff	Legislators DOH - Alcohol & Drug Abuse Division Public Housing Public Benefits	Veterans Affairs	Employers EA Providers HI Employers Council Security Guards Consulate Staff

NAVIGATING A COURSE FOR PEACE
Domestic Violence Strategic Plan
2007 – 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Prepared by:

Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence



Submitted to:

State of Hawaii
Department of Health
Family Health Services Division
Maternal and Child Health Branch

Background

Imagine living in fear of your spouse or your intimate partner. Imagine what it is like to be a child in that household. Imagine what it is like to go to work – distracted and fearful that someone will learn about the abuse you live with. Fear, shame, and danger are common companions in the life of a victim of domestic violence.

It is difficult to estimate the magnitude of the problem of domestic violence because of underreporting — occurring for a variety of reasons. One source which begins to illustrate the occurrence of domestic violence in Hawai'i shows 2.4% of the adult population suffers violence from an intimate partner each year. That means that each year, more than 22,000 adults are victims of domestic violence.¹ Data from high school students in Hawai'i suggests that these numbers may grow in the future — over 10% of high school students reported that they were hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year.² National estimates report that one in every four women will experience domestic violence during her lifetime.³

Domestic violence causes pain, emotional damage, and in some cases, even death. In 2004, nearly one in every three murders in Hawaii was perpetrated by an intimate partner. Nationally, intimate partner homicides accounted for 32% of the murders of females and 4% of the murders of males. About three quarters of the persons murdered by an intimate partner were female.⁴

Told by a domestic violence counselor...

....Anna was referred to me by the immigration clerk. I learned that during an argument with her husband, he twisted her arm in an attempt to force her to have sex with him. In self defense, she bit him. When the police arrived, she was arrested since he had the visible wounds.

The police accused her of dealing drugs because she had several hundred dollars in her purse. We learned that she had money in her purse because she works two jobs and had just been paid. Whether due to language barriers, Anna is a Filipina immigrant, or fright, she refused to make a statement to the police.

It was at this point I made contact with her. Because she was not yet a lawful permanent resident, she was afraid of being deported if found guilty. I was able to secure medical records from the local clinic where she had been treated for an on-going vaginal infection due to her husband's continued forced sex (his penis was pierced). The prosecutor asked to have the case dismissed, as he understood she was abused and had retaliated in self-defense. Anna is now free of abuse and free of fear of deportation.

¹ SMS Research and Marketing Service, Inc, "Domestic Violence Literature Review", January 2006

² Correspondence from Susan Saka, University of Hawai'i, March 2006.

³ Tjaden, Patricia & Toernnes, Nancy. National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*, 2000.

⁴ US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim, 1993-2001.", (February 2003)

Domestic violence is costly. Nationally, estimates of domestic violence related cost to employers range from \$3 billion to \$13 billion each year.⁵

This five year strategic plan was developed with an understanding that domestic violence impacts all of us, victim, batterer, family, employer, neighbor, pastor, teacher or friend, and with a belief that we can, over time, change the conditions in our communities and in our families that allow violence to occur.

Domestic violence occurs among same sex partners, too.

Jess and his partner Bob have been in a relationship for the past year. Recently, Jess decided to move in with Bob. Since moving in, Bob has become jealous and possessive and demands that Jess say where he has been, everyone he has seen or talked to, and exactly what was said.

Bob has started accusing Jess of cheating with other men and threatens that he will tell Jess' family that Jess is gay if he ever finds that Jess has been with another man. Jess is starting to wonder if he made a mistake moving in with Bob, but he is afraid to talk to him about it.

The 2005 Hawai'i Legislature directed the Department of Health (DOH) to work with domestic violence service providers to develop a five year strategic plan to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and to increase support to victims. The Hawaii Coalition Against Domestic Violence (HSCADV), a statewide coalition of domestic violence service providers, was selected to develop the strategic plan, in collaboration with the DOH, Maternal and Child Health Branch (MCHB).

Knowing that it will take all of us to shift the patterns that allow domestic violence to occur in our communities, HSCADV convened a diverse and well-respected planning committee to develop the plan. The group met monthly from November, 2005 through May, 2006.

Primary and secondary data were collected and analyzed to assist the planning committee in its responsibilities. Data was provided through

nine focus groups of key stakeholders held throughout Hawai'i; written surveys of victims and batterers; and a review of secondary data and literature conducted by SMS Research and Marketing Services, Inc.

⁵ Bureau of National Affairs, Special Report No. 32, "Violence and Stress: The Work/Family Connection," (1990)

Vision for Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

The scope of this plan covers the five years from 2007 through 2012. The vision sets a course for our future. It reflects the perceived hopes, aspirations, and values of the constituents who crafted this plan.

We are working together to reach a day when families are free of violence, when communities recognize that domestic violence is a major problem, and when everyone takes responsibility for being part of the solution.

This plan positions Hawai'i to:

- Achieve greater community awareness about domestic violence, its root causes and consequences, and how each of us can help stop it.
- Ensure that batterers are held accountable for their behaviors and are assisted in developing new skills to support non-violent behavior.
- Ensure that anyone seeking safety or help as a result of domestic violence can easily find services, provided by well trained staff.

We envision a system of support which is community-based, fully coordinated, culturally appropriate, and accessible to all.

To assess whether we are making progress toward achieving the vision, the following performance measures were adopted. These measures will be assessed annually to determine whether progress is being made and what mid-course adjustments are needed.

When victims of domestic violence were asked what most helped them in getting help and feeling safer, they replied:

- *Responsive, caring, and supportive services*
- *Having a safe place to go*
- *Financial help*
- *Support systems such as family, friends, and professionals*
- *Safety plans*
- *Wanting to protect their children*

Plan Performance Measures

1. Increased awareness about domestic violence within targeted communities.

Indicator: At least one targeted public awareness campaign regarding domestic violence has been launched.

Indicator: The number of reports of intimate partner abuse in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) has become more consistent with the estimated rate of occurrence.

2. Increased access for school-aged children in skill building and prevention education about domestic violence.

Indicator: More schools or programs have incorporated domestic violence related learning objectives or curriculum in their activities.

Indicator: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data related to intimate partner violence has shown improvement in schools that have incorporated domestic violence prevention related learning objectives.

When batterers in Intervention Programs were asked about their history of abuse, 82% reported they had engaged in physical abuse, 74% in emotional abuse, 26% in stalking, controlling money, demanding sex or checking up on their partner.

Eighteen percent (18%) reported they are continuing to engage in physical abuse, and 36% reported they are currently engaging in emotional abuse.

3. Increased access to services for victims on each island.

Indicator: A continuum of services has been developed for each island, with a plan in place for ensuring the continuum is fulfilled.

Indicator: New methods of outreach to underserved populations have been implemented in at least one program on each island.

Indicator: New partnerships for effectively serving underserved groups of victims have developed in at least one program on each island.

4. Increased accountability and opportunity for batterers to develop new skills.

Indicator: A continuum of activities for batterers (including assessment, enforcement, intervention, and follow-up) has been adopted for each island and plans are in place to ensure the continuum is fulfilled.

5. Increased leadership and collaboration among agencies to address domestic violence issues.

Indicator: Task Forces have met regularly on each island and addressed community initiatives related to domestic violence.

Indicator: Each task force has included representatives from the following:

- Department of Health
- Department of Human Services
- Intervention providers (batterers)
- The Judiciary
- Media
- Police Department
- Prosecutors Office
- Religious leadership
- Service providers (victims)
- Other

When batterers in Intervention Programs were asked how to stop abuse before it happens, most respondents said:

- Learning to take time-outs
- Learning how to manage anger and how to communicate better
- Thinking about consequences before acting
- Changing beliefs

6. Increased use of reliable data to educate and inform the general community and policy makers about domestic violence.

Indicator: One entity has been given authority and resources to collect, analyze, and disseminate data about domestic violence.

Indicator: Findings from the domestic violence fatality review team have been used to help better understand the risks and safety needs in domestic violence.

7. Increased training about domestic violence.

Indicator: The number of service provider trainings conducted annually has increased by 10%.

Indicator: The number of workplace trainings conducted annually has increased by 10%.

Indicator: The number of trainings for “other professionals” conducted annually has increased by 10%.

8. Increased use of resources supporting domestic violence prevention and intervention activities.

Indicator: New funds, from both the public and private sectors, has been raised annually to support strategies identified in this plan.

Goals and Strategies

While the long-term benefits of this plan are for all of us, the goals and strategies outlined in this plan do target various groups. Strategies in this plan are designed to directly impact victims of domestic violence and batterers. Strategies also target young people who may be at-risk for future domestic violence. Targets of this plan also include service systems, policy makers and funders that are part of the response for victims of domestic violence that intervene with batterers, and that help to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence by providing education and skill building.

- Goal 1:** Shift the paradigm by raising awareness about domestic violence and its consequences.
- Goal 2:** Develop skills among younger people to reduce future occurrences of domestic violence.
- Goal 3:** Ensure accessible services for victims.
- Goal 4:** Provide intervention for batterers that builds skills and changes behaviors.
- Goal 5:** Influence policies and legislation to improve systems and support.
- Goal 6:** Improve data collection related to domestic violence.
- Goal 7:** Promote collaboration in addressing domestic violence.
- Goal 8:** Ensure education and training.
- Goal 9:** Solidify financial resources.

Implementation Plan

To ensure that the strategies identified in the statewide domestic violence strategic plan are followed, an implementation plan will be developed.

The first step is for the DOH and HSCADV to convene an oversight body to support the process. HSCADV will provide administrative support to the oversight body which will be co-chaired by representatives from the public and private sectors.

They were a beautiful young couple. They had a lovely home and both of them had very good jobs. They had a 14-month old son. If you had asked the neighbors, friends, or relatives, they all would have told you they were the perfect young family.

Behind closed doors, he yelled at her and put her down. There were many incidents of physical abuse. The worst incident was when he grabbed her, threw her against the wall, and strangled her until she passed out. Another time, he beat her intermittently for an entire weekend. She once told her co-workers that she had been in a bicycle accident. Another time she explained her injuries by saying she had fallen down stairs.

He blamed her for everything that went wrong in his life. He called her names and accused her of being evil. He constantly threatened to leave her, hurt her, and kill her. He told her that if she ever left him, he would track her down and kill her, their son, and himself. She lived in constant fear.

After one terrifying night of abuse, she took her son and moved in with a new friend from work. She stayed at the friend's house, afraid to go to work because he had shown up at her job. She was sure he would calm down after a few days.

After missing work for a week, she decided she had better return. She needed the money from her job to support herself and her son. As she was getting out of her car, her husband jumped out of the car and approached her. When she refused to go with him, he pulled a gun from his pocket and shot her. He then shot her three more times.

Acknowledgements

Many hands, hearts, and minds contributed to the development of this plan without whom this plan could not be developed.

Thank you to the 2005 Legislature for recognizing domestic violence as an important issue in our state. The Department of Health (DOH), Maternal and Child Health Branch (MCHB), was an ideal funding partner in this process. The DOH set the basic parameters for the plan, delegated the process to Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (HSCADV) and then was well represented on the planning committee by Marlene Lee.

Members of HSCADV, specifically: Shabnaum Amjad, Joe Bloom, Angie Doi, Lisa Dunn, Lonnie Eugene, Dennis Mendonca, Donalyn Nihipali, Malia Pierce, and Beverly Zigmond took leadership roles in organizing focus groups in their communities and in disseminating written surveys to victims and batterers in their programs. SMS Research and Marketing Services, Inc., executive, Faith Rex ably led the collection and analysis of secondary data.

Several state officials took time to review and comment on the draft report. Their comments were especially helpful in ensuring the plan builds on work that is already being carried out and appropriately targets leaders to serve as champions and partners. These individuals include: Maureen Kiehm, The Judiciary; Lari Koga and Adrian Kwock, Department of the Attorney General; Momi Kamau, Department of Health; and Amy Tsark, Department of Human Services. *Mahalo* to each of them for their help and for their important work.

Three recognized religious leaders also reviewed and commented on the draft plan. Their insight and support is greatly appreciated. They are: Sister Joan Chatfield, Reverend Al Miles, and Reverend Barbara Ripple.

Final recognition goes to the members of the Planning Committee and Steering Committee who generously shared their ideas and their expertise to collectively craft a plan for our state that is both hopeful and necessary.

For more information call:

Maternal and Child Health Branch
Phone: (808) 733-9028



Linda Lingle
Governor, State of Hawaii

Chiyome Leinaala Fukino, M.D.
Director, Hawaii State Department of Health

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November 2006