

Community Engagement and Collaboration: We are all in this together
Continuum of Care and Community Response Exercise
Group work responses for May 25th,2010

1. Early Assistance and Access

Primary Healthcare Providers

Schools

Clergy

1. What are the strengths of current responses?
 - Healthcare providers will report,
 - mandatory reporting (Schools, health, government workers)
 - Clergy, churches find support within – are willing to make referrals out
 - Home health
 - Positive behavior system (PBS)
 - Counseling services, small group/ Mokihana
 - DARE advanced SRO
2. Barriers to safety and accountability?
 - Victim's are not willing to report
 - Hospitals or schools not reporting
 - Religion
 - Cultural belief
 - Personal safety for neighbors, doctors, close regular contacts
 - Private and public schools (depend on administration)
 - Not enough education
 - Access due to lack of services or duplication of services
 - Know family history
3. Recommendations to improve the response:
 - Education of providers
 - Mandatory prosecution
 - Expand perimeters of mandatory reporting
4. Top 3 recommendations for the Task forces
 - Expand outreach to schools, primary healthcare & clergy
 - Encourage and educate organization policy's to support victims and point victims to assistance
 - Invite members of the clergy, schools, and healthcare to TF
 - Education Home health

 - Education all in education
 - Education Faith Base (use resources wisely –no duplication)

- Expand mandatory reporting to include adults
- Use resources wisely/no duplication of services

5. Caveats and concerns in implementation:

- Churches belief and priority to keep parents together
School is a big bureaucracy
- Healthcare providers feel it is a social problem not theirs
- Consistent application
- Grant to fund project
- Committed task force committee

6. Resources for implementation:

- Health/PE teachers/SBBH/ comprehension student support system
- Faith based Council
- Health care
- AMA or part of on-going training
- ADV/SV advocate
- Hawaii DV Coalition
- Social Services/large Corporations
- Community organizations, government, mayor, government support

7. Other thoughts:

Information and technology
Information accessible to everyone

2. Safety and Well-Being: Advocacy and Direct Services for Battered Women-Crisis Management

Hotlines

Emergency Medical

Law Enforcement, Initial Response

Civil Protection Order Process Staff

Emergency Shelter

1. Strengths of current responses?

- Hotline on every island
- Shelter on every island but lanai
- Agencies with committed dedicated trained people
- Growing community awareness
- First responders-law enforcement, after securing the scene should be able to call dispatch and have an advocate called to the scene 24/7. Victims may be more already and willing to speak to someone at the scene. When there are injuries EMS should be called every time so the injuries can be documented by medical professionals.

2. Barriers to safety and accountability
 - Lack of funding, unpredictable funding
 - Successful ongoing training – have to focus on moment, lack of long-term planning –
 - On-going awareness
 - Lack of planning/vision people- funded to do this thinking
 - Broad community understanding of problem
 - Inspire education- educating the community on DV in schools, healthcare, religious leaders, etc. Also encouraging people to come forward and report when they see instances of violence

3. Recommendations to improve the response:
 - Institutionalize in law enforcement, criminal justice, civil justice
 - Create family justice centers- one stop shopping
 - Consistent DV training of emergency medical
 - Standard DV emergency medical protocols
 - 1st responders consistent collection of data and data definitions of what to collect
 - More women continue male education/see benefit
 - Networking/collaboration of community resources- law enforcement, DV organizations, community programs, legal systems, etc. organizations should be working closely to help victims

4. Top 3 recommendations:
 - Permanently forward (?) 24/7 staffed statewide hotline, easy to remember #, easily accessible, well publicized, technologically appropriate
 - Consistent definition and data collection, give meaningful data can help community build support, including 1st responders' data collection
 - Long-term planning vision for the future. What do we want it to look like in 25 years? what do we need? vision to create and plan

5. Caveats and concerns:
 - Consistent founding of statewide hotline- otherwise it would be unethical

6. Other resources:
 - Faith community
 - Medical community
 - Schools, CBO's (social/civic organizations)

3. Safety and Well- Being: Advocacy and Direct Services for Battered Women- Support and Problem Solving

Recommendations

- Identify cultural experts in the community
- Foster more inter-agency communication and collaboration

4. Safety and Well-being: Advocacy and Direct Services for Children Counseling and support groups

Coordination with school personnel

Opportunities for enrichment and play

1. Strengths?

- Multiple programs reliable
- Often low cost
- Strong commitment of works
- Personal interagency contact

2. Barriers

- Cultural and religious
- Community attitudes and awareness
- Lack of funding, political attitudes
- Confidentiality policies
- Ignorance of general public (what's expected from the system)

3. Recommendations to improve:

- Updated and culturally sensitive screening for health centers and law enforcement
- More shelter space
- Networking
- Communication and education empower people with info that help is available
- Automatic court order to parenting?
- Coordinated system response/approach (providers)

4. 3 recommendations to TF

- Community education to ancillary services that provide support to children (DOE/Medical, state workers, who may encounter DV)
- Access to funding for children's resources
- Networking and support group for mothers of children who have experienced DV
- Direct education to children through school curriculum (who to contact for help)
- Realistic coordinated system response

5. Caveats and concerns:

- Funding- additional needed
- Awareness to community (address fear)
- Paid training staff (dedicated trainers/educators)
- Coordination lacking (paid volunteer coordinator)

6. Other Resources :

- Getting new people to the table/evaluating who else needs to be there
- Additional staffing for shelters
- Access to medical personnel
- Key stakeholders: survivors, youth, business, DOE, Children's justice Center, Liliuokalani Children's services, Big Brother/BS,
- Non profits- PACT, CFS, DVAC, CC
- State agencies- DOE, CPS

7. Notes: Crisis oriented currently

5. Justice and Protection

Civil Legal services

Criminal justice proceedings

Corrections

1. Strengths of current responses:

- Shelters
- Legal aide, free/affordable lawyers
- 211
- TRO –phone assistance
- Court advocacy
- HOPE program- immediate jail time
- mandate 24- hour stay away
- Batterer intervention Programs (BIP) mandated
- Dedication of staff
- Collaboration
- Furlough Fridays-> reduction of services

2. Barriers to safety and accountability

- Finding perpetrators
- early release
- lax sentencing
- not having information
- not enough space in safe house/shelter
- inexperienced attorneys
- inappropriate sentencing -pleading downs
- town over in prosecuting
- swift action from probation
- high case loads for probation
- no or less legal response
- limited resources/conflict
- allocation of services
- confidentiality (anonymity for small towns)

3. Recommendations to improve:recommendations:

- Appropriate sentencing, according to high lethality cases
- Mental Health and substance abuse assessments
- Swift action by probation
- Education/ best practice
- More shelters
- Education about justice and protection across state (best practice & current)
- More money

- Early intervention
 - Mandate BIP regardless of relationship status
 - Mentors
4. Caveats and concerns
 - Staffing- multiple hats/
 - competition of funding- may impede collaboration
 - tackling justice center- large
 5. Other resources
 - Money
 - Linkage systems/ loop holes

6. Battering Intervention

BIPP Counselors

Civic clubs and others able to mentor

1. Strengths?
Mandatory attendance if court orders BIP
2. Barriers?
 - BIP won't change behavior if the batterer doesn't want to change
 - if they don't like what the mentor is saying they can drop out of program
3. Improve responses?
 - BIPP counselor keep victim informed of Batterer's enrollment and check with her via TRO people/DV agency advocacy program
 - Encourage her to seek counseling through same agency
4. Top 3 recommendations:
 - Education about violence @ all levels (pre-k, elem, middle, HS, college)
 - Develop a sense of community and take a stand
 - Ad council adopt DV as a PSA (use a community theater group)
 - Continuum of Intervention
 - Equitable enforcement across jurisdiction
 - Multi-layered interventions tailored to the batterer
5. Caveats and concerns
 - Funding cuts
 - Agencies need to be collaborative, victim focused
 - Follow up with batterers to support change
6. Other Resources
 - Ad council- PSA
 - State/county agencies incl. collaboration in their contracts
 - Assess \$5 for DV convictions to fund education programs
 - Ads & media

7. Other thoughts
- Start intervention for the batterer to focus on him by shifting our tactics. Look at the series of events that led to the situation.
 - Don't have a one-size fit all protocol to batterers.
 - Educate family members, neighbors, community liaison, church leaders to assist the batterer.
 - mandated services for batterers
 - increase manpower

7. Cultural Change

Media

Sports

Faith

Community group Initiatives

1. Strengths?
 - Media: Oprah, local newspaper coverage,
 - Faith: Al Miles, Arms of Hope, Broken Vows video, Bible society video, meetings, curriculum
 - Community group initiatives: men's march, silent marches
2. Barriers?
 - Media: takes high profile case to get media attention, victim blaming word choice, agenda of the article
 - Faith: denial, push to keep families together, discourage women from leaving, fear of referring parishioners outside of faith
 - Community group initiatives: community policing doesn't include DV, denial and view it is privacy issues
 - values condone violence
 - lack of education and unwillingness to change
 - cultural beliefs (Military)
3. improve response?
 - Coaching boys to Men
 - Hawaiian culture
 - Men's march
 - Promote same message
 - Train-the trainer
4. top 3 recommendations
 - media- engage key leaders in different systems (athletics, coaches, org. , religious leaders)
 - local leaders- DV training/education
 - encourage media to change norms: DV is not OK, address bullying and sexism
 - involve more men as role models, mentors, advocates

- increase awareness of DV issues among pastors, and skill in intervention

8. Economic Security and Transitional Resources

Housing

Welfare programs

Job training

Formal education

1. Strengths?

- Shelters on Oahu,
- Military has offender leave housing, family stays,
- WIC, food stamps, state benefits
- Job corp- military intake process, info given, economic development center

2. Barriers?

- Not enough housing -shelter close down
- Address/ name changes, gaps needs to be filled
- Not enough access- access difficult
- Scholarships program- also hard to find and get \$
- Due to lack of programs/gaps

3. Improve response?

4. Top 3 recommendations

- Create resource website/ increase access to local services specific to DV survivors
- Increase community education and response training
- Encourage agency/service accountability by providing client/staff access to anonymous feedback

9. Prevention and Early Intervention with Youth

Teen dating violence prevention programs

Support organizations for youth

1. Strengths?

- Lots of community interest/ awareness improved
- Curriculum in DOE as early as elementary
- YWCA/YMCA
- Oahu: DV shelter- coordinator outreach education program include teen dating and sexual violence in curriculum
- Kauai: High school contest regarding teen dating violence
- DVAC teen Alert- statewide education
- UH Pau Violence- media & event awareness campaign,
- Anti-Violence TF @ UH
- Youth Outreach, Hale Kipa,

- Boys and Girls Club
- Smart Moves- National evidence based program

2. Barriers?

- Funding
- Cultural norms/peer pressure
- Resistance reluctance of those involved
- Girls go to peers not counselors
- No consequences to schools for not reporting
- Little accountability
- Furlough – priorities, time limited
- Pressure from peers to stay
- Reporting consequences
- Not one message- no synergy
- Protocols /policies supportive? Exist?
- No integrated response
- understaffing

3. Improve response?

- Lack of safe place
- lack of anonymity
- competency to identify
- Policy to address
- Awareness to other students
- School/social norms
- Greater cooperation between schools and law enforcement
- Eliminate Stigma on reporting
- Encourage positive peer pressure (like in bullying programs)
- Media campaigns like MADD
- Include cultural sensitivity and positive wording

4. Top 3 recommendations

- Shifting cultural norms- positive peer pressure
- Provide training and information (Include cultural sensitivity)
- DOE curriculum on dating violence
- Media campaign like MADD, anti-smoking , use high profile players & men who have successfully rehabilitated (mentors)
- Anonymous hotline for students (to get around peer pressure)
- BIP/DV intervention for juvenile offenders in schools (afterschool program)-schools make the referral and enforce

- Have standardized protocol/policy for victims reporting
 - Increase peer support education/outreach for programs already entering schools (i.e. DARE, Community policing, civic clubs, teen alert)
5. Caveats/concerns
- There might be some prevention/interventions, but we don't know of any and that is a problem
 - Entering systems might be difficult
 - For teens who do not go to school counselors/teachers, they might access their peers more->teach them how to react and access resources
 - The wording of our programs- titles i.e. Positive dating relationships
 - Long term ramifications- for young offenders, need programs to help them change behavior
6. Resources:
- DVAC Teen Alert support and expand
 - Family Center- HPD-CFS_PACT-DOE
 - Community policing, ICAP, Victory over Peace Panel
 - I choose performance
 - PACT, FPC- Haupoa
 - YWCA, YMCA
 - Mayor/governor/ political leaders/legislature
 - Media- positive successful campaigns

10. Unique Structures

Organizations based on ethnicity or specific groups

Campus

Military

International linkages

1. Strengths?
 - Military- specialized training/accessible to victims
 - Police- provide DV resource cards/24 hour stay away/quick response
 - CWS- 24 hour reporting line, referrals for case management, family strengthening
 - Crisis line- 24 hour hotline
2. Barriers?
 - Very fractured system- no unified training or language
 - Difficulty in conveying messages to the offender in appropriate language
 - Different mindset
 - no accountability
 - Minimized violence
 - Lack of providers- secondary to budget cuts
 - CWS- if there's no evidence of DV or sex abuse

- No investigation just referrals to services
 - Not enough \$ for prevention services
 - Need qualified well trained interpreters
3. Improvements
- Go back to our communities: create common values
 - Violence not tolerated
 - Hold offender accountable
 - Create publicity campaign
 - Educate community leaders specifically
 - Immigrant population
 - Be aware of what's appropriate and what's not
 - Think outside the box- look for leaders (coaches, ministers, club leaders)
4. Recommendations
- Create a template with a unified and common language that can be utilized in all areas (ex. law enforcement, judiciary, service providers, etc)
 - Community outreach-recognizing and meeting different cultural communities and leaders and targeting specific groups and communities
 - Early intervention- targeting children and developing and /or utilizing a tiered teaching model
5. Concerns and caveats
- Money
 - Stigma
 - Getting the word out without relying only on media