

**STATE OF HAWAII
STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE
S.T.O.P. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FORMULA GRANT**

FY 2005 - 2007



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIME PREVENTION AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION**

OCTOBER 2005

State of Hawaii Strategic Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant FY 2005-2007 can be downloaded from the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division Website [**www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us**](http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us)

The referenced strategic plans, *Shaping Tomorrow: The Future of Sexual Violence in Hawai'i* and *Hawaii Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services*, can also be downloaded from the CPJAD website.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document serves as the strategic planning document for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) S.T.O.P. Formula Grant Program for FY 2005 through 2007. While statewide statistical data indicate declines in the numbers of reports and criminal justice actions taken in domestic and sexual abuse cases, the demand for services reported by the non-governmental victim service providers continue to rise. Increased advocacy efforts toward community awareness and a greater degree of law enforcement intervention appear to have lessened the reluctance of victims to seek assistance. While the array of services that agencies provide attempts to address the comprehensive needs of victims, the available funding under the STOP funds basically covers the basic survival needs. A snapshot description of money directed toward domestic violence and sexual assault services show a patchwork of federal, state, and county funding. A great portion of these funds is on a year-to-year basis, and the total amount does not appear to keep pace with the increased service demands.

The VAWA State Planning Committee reviewed and reaffirmed the funding priorities for the Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and Victim Services, and agreed to continue use of the STOP Grant funds toward the current efforts to reduce violence against women. Outreach to the underserved population and increased access to services will remain a special funding priority, as will the multi-disciplinary training efforts that enhance collaboration and understanding among the governmental and private sector agencies.

This year, several strategic planning initiatives for victims of domestic and sexual abuse have been started and could augment the efforts identified under this Plan. The pending transfer of sexual assault victim services oversight to the Department of the Attorney General and the increased legislative interest in this area of victim services are promising events that Hawaii will successfully reduce violence against women.

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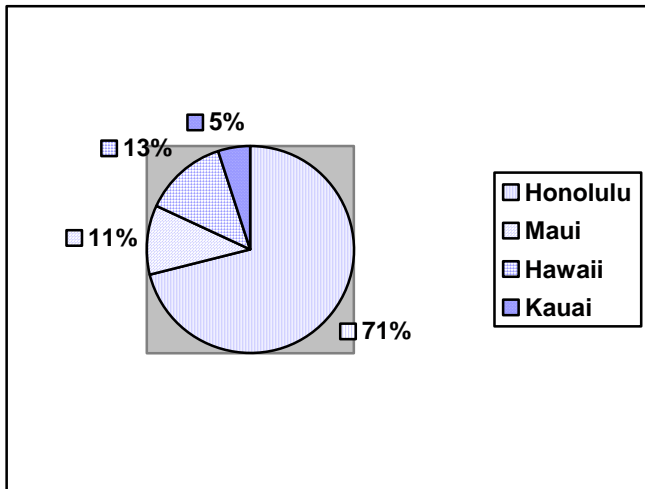
1. SCOPE OF PROBLEM

A. Demographic Characteristics

Hawaii ranks 42nd among the 50 states in population, with a total resident population of 1.263 million, according to the *U.S. Census Bureau Census 2004 Ranking Table for States*. In FY 2004, Hawaii had an estimated resident population of 1,262,840, with females, eighteen and over, comprising approximately 39% (487,484) of the State's population. From the 2000 U.S. Census, the ethnic distribution in the State, by self-classification or by race of mother or father, includes 47.2% Asian, 33.4% Caucasian, 14.6% Pacific Islander, and 2.5% African American. Among the Asian population, Japanese comprised the largest group (22.5%), followed by Filipino (15.2%), and Chinese (6.2%). Hawaiian/part Hawaiian comprised 19.8% of the estimated State population. Between 1996-2000, average annual immigration for those reporting Hawaii as their intended permanent residence was 6,225 with 58.3% originating from the Philippines. While English is the primary language spoken in the home, approximately 26.6% of the population over five years old spoke another language, mainly Japanese (27%), a dialect of Filipino (22% Tagalog and 10% Ilocano), or Chinese (Cantonese 10%).

The State has four county units of government. In 2004, City and County of Honolulu had a population of 899,593 (71%); County of Hawaii, 162,971 (13%); County of Maui, which includes the islands of Maui, Lanai and Molokai, 138,347 (11%); and County of Kauai, 61,929 (5%) (see Figure 1). Median income for a family of four in the State in 2003 was \$29,034, with the poverty level of \$21,160 for a family unit of four. Overall, 11% of the State's population in 2002 stood at the poverty level, with the Neighbor Island counties of Hawaii (14.3%) and Kauai (11.1%) having a higher rate. Statewide the poverty status in 2000 found 29.5% of female householders with related children under 18 years to be below the poverty level, with Hawaii County the highest at 37%.

Figure 1: State of Hawaii Population 2004



B. Domestic Violence (DV)

The term "Domestic Abuse" is defined under HRS §586-1:

- (1) *Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the threat of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault, extreme psychological abuse or malicious property damage between family or household members; or*
- (2) *Any act which would constitute an offense under section 709-906, or under part V or VI of chapter 707 committed against a minor family or household member by an adult family or household member.*

“Family and household members” are defined as spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, former spouses or former reciprocal beneficiaries, persons who have a child in common, parents, children, persons related by consanguinity, persons jointly residing or formerly residing in the same dwelling unit, and persons who have or have had a dating relationship. Offenses for Abuse of Family and Household Members (AFHM) are found under HRS §709-906:

It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert, to physically abuse a family or household member, or to refuse compliance with the lawful order of a police officer under subsection (4). The police, in investigating any complaint of abuse of a family or household member may, upon request, transport the abused person to a hospital or safe shelter.

Domestic violence incidents could also be classified under a multitude of other related offenses, ranging from felony arrest for assault to a misdemeanor arrest for harassment, or a property offense (e.g., criminal property damage). Unfortunately these reports and arrests that involve domestic or family violence, particularly the felony level offenses, are not readily identified as such and therefore not included in the domestic violence statistics in Table 1. Non-reporting of incidents as domestic violence to law enforcement is due to a variety of reasons, such as fear of revictimization, cultural inhibitions, and frustration with the criminal justice response. Table 1 shows a 22% increase in the number of reports filed by police between 2003 and 2004 under the AFHM statute, but the statistics must be taken with some caution for two reasons. Honolulu Police Department did a conversion of its reporting system that affected the reporting of this statute, and the 2003 figure is considered an estimated number. In addition, Maui Police Department eliminated the inclusion of verbal abuse reporting, bringing it in line with the reporting methodology of the other three police departments. Both of these changes have resulted in a lower number of AFHM reports in 2003 and 2004. From the information provided, it appears that Hawaii County has the highest increase (39%) in reporting such abuse.

The four county police departments have mandatory arrest policies for the Abuse of Household Member statute, which is a misdemeanor offense for the first conviction. In the 2002 Hawaii Legislative session, it became a Class C felony for any subsequent offenses of abuse of a family member that occurs within two years after a second misdemeanor conviction of this offense. The law enforcement standard for mandatory arrest for abuse of household members is “visible injury or complaint of pain.” Table 2 shows arrests under the AFHM statute decreased by 19% statewide from 2002 to 2004, after a three-year climb that peaked in 2001. The County of Kauai had an 58% decrease in arrests during this period between 2003 and 2004, while Honolulu County showed a decrease of 22% during the same period.

Table 1

REPORTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ¹ - HRS §709-906										
Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
City and County of Honolulu	4,665	5,966	4,873	4,107	3,211	3,586	3,508	3,001	1,816 ²	2,416 ³
County of Maui	3,147	3,004	3,258	3,431	3,447	4,116	4,786	3,688	632 ⁴	648 ⁵
County of Hawaii	985	1,116	1,091	1,105	1,028	1,256	1,196	987	758	1,057
County of Kauai	368	261	245	321	327	484 ⁶	520	620	562	478
Total	9,165	10,347	9,467	8,964	8,013	9,442	10,010	8,296	3,769	4,599

Source: County Police Departments

Table 2

ARRESTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER - HRS§. 709-906										
Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
City and County of Honolulu	2,750	2,735	3,007	2,569	2,365	2,333	2,276	1,848	1,816	1,416
County of Maui	640	614	644	624	610	654	704	561	556	508
County of Hawaii	565	485	544	564	600	666	691	626	616	558
County of Kauai	166	124	135	217	184	177	274	321	326	222
Total	4,121	3,958	4,330	3,974	3,759	3,830	3,945	3,356	3,314	2,704

Source: County Police Departments (1995); HCJDC (1996-2004)

¹ Includes both male and female victims, and juvenile victims

² Honolulu Police Department converted coding for HRS section in 2003

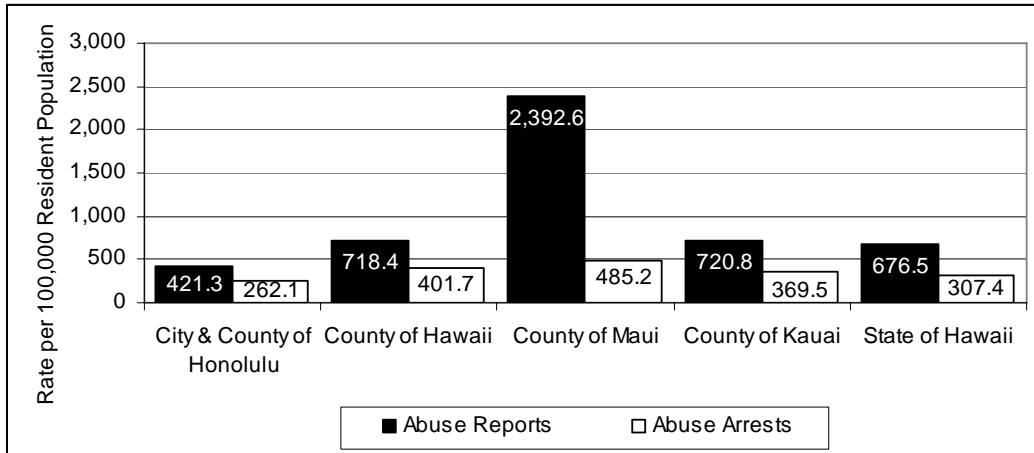
³ see above 2

⁴ Maui Police Department eliminated inclusion of verbal abuse incidents in reporting

⁵ see above 4

⁶ Missing July-September 2000

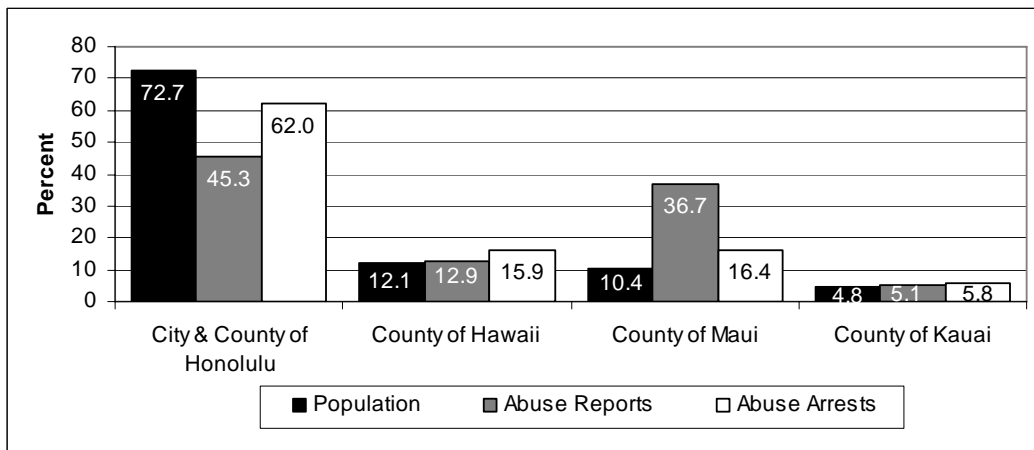
Figure 2. 10-Year Average Rates of Reports and Arrests for Abuse of Family and Household Member, State of Hawaii and Counties, 1995-2004



Source: County Police Departments (Reports); County Police Departments for 1995 and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, for 1996-2004 (Arrests)

The report and arrest rates for domestic abuse per 100,000 residents are illustrated in the Figure 2 above. The County of Maui, which included all verbal reports of domestic abuse, has the highest report rate, and all of the Neighbor Island counties share a higher arrest rate for AFHM, in comparison with the City and County of Honolulu.

Figure 3. 10-Year Average Distribution of Resident Population and Reports and Arrests for Abuse of Family and Household Member, by County, State of Hawaii, 1995-2004



Source: County Police Departments (Reports); County Police Departments for 1995 and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, for 1996-2004 (Arrests)

A comparison of the report and arrest percentage with the population distribution statewide in Figure 3 above reveals that Maui has a disproportionately higher reporting (based on inclusion of all verbal reports by Maui Police Department). Arrests on Hawaii and Maui Counties for AHFM are slightly higher in comparison with population figures, which correlates with the rates per 100,000 residents in Figure 2.

The Family Court in each of the four Circuit Courts issues temporary restraining orders (TRO) and protection orders (PO) in domestic violence cases involving family or household members. The District Courts issue injunctions for non-related partners in domestic violence cases which do not qualify under the Domestic Abuse statute. In the First Circuit, there are also a number of domestic violence cases involving family or household members, that are sent to District Court for adjudication. For those cases heard in the Family Courts, protection order filings have decreased by 6% in 2004, after a steady increase over the last three state fiscal years. See Table 3 below.

Table 3

FAMILY COURT CHAPTER 586 PROTECTION ORDER FILING BY STATE FISCAL YEAR*										
Family Court (County)	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
First Circuit (Honolulu)	1,658	1,326	1,590	2,016	1,835	2,093	2,274	2,838	3,050	2,688
Second Circuit (Maui)	390	392	369	398	407	525	659	621	730	697
Third Circuit (Hawaii)	785	730	801	759	690	833	915	959	1,105	1,236
Fifth Circuit (Kauai)	95	105	135	102	123	119	179	205	236	213
Total	2,928	2,553	2,859	3,275	3,055	3,570	4,027	4,623	5,121	4,834

Source: Judiciary Annual Reports for FY 1995 - 2004

*Fiscal Year (July 1 to June 30)

Arrests for violations of Protection Orders under Chapter 586, which includes both Temporary Restraining Orders and Protection Orders, present a measurement that complements information related to filing for protection against domestic abuse. The data from the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) reflect calendar years 1996 to 2004 in Table 4 below. Coding of violations by the police departments may prevent capture of all domestic violence-related arrests, as mentioned earlier. In 2004, there was an 18% decrease in arrest, after a four-year rise in the number of arrests statewide. The City and County Honolulu had the largest decrease (32%), followed by Hawaii (25% decrease) in the number of arrests for Protection Order violations. The arrests performed by the Sheriff's Department, which did not have a significant role in arrests until 2002, when the Department of Public Safety expanded its role into this area of enforcement, showed a 114% increase, although its numbers are relatively small. Sheriffs' arrests for Protection Order violations occur primarily in the court facilities, where that agency has the responsibility for security.

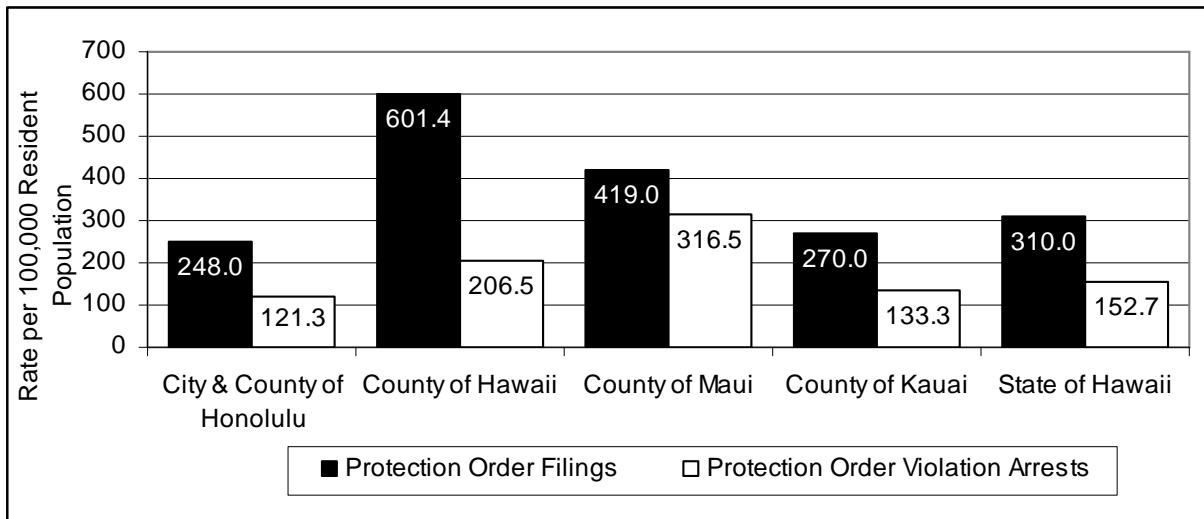
Table 4

FAMILY COURT CHAPTER 586 VIOLATION OF PROTECTION ORDER ARRESTS									
County	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Honolulu	716	941	911	825	1,075	1,305	1,396	1,475	996
Maui	228	239	241	216	445	543	585	545	582
Hawaii	224	212	228	174	320	415	403	446	334
Kauai	37	42	90	46	34	105	120	93	132
Sheriff Dept.	0	0	1	0	3	6	61	42	90
Statewide	1,205	1,434	1,471	1,261	1,877	2,374	2,565	2,601	2,134

Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center

The rates of filings and arrests for violations under Chapter 586 over a nine-year period (1995 figures were not available) in Figure 4 below show Hawaii County with a significantly higher filing action per 100,000 residents. The County of Maui also has a higher than state average filing of Protection Orders and the highest rate of arrest for violations.

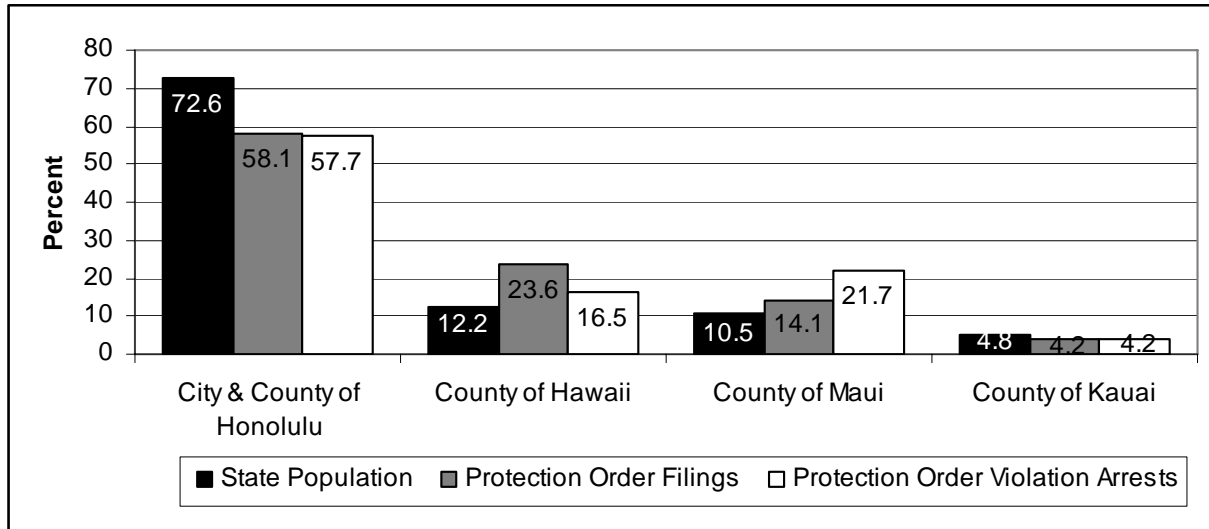
Figure 4. 9-Year Average Rates of Family Court Chapter 586 Protection Order Filings and Violation Arrests, State of Hawaii and Counties, 1996-2004



Source: Judiciary Annual Reports for FY 1996-2004 (Filings) and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, for CY 1996-2004 (Arrests)

A comparison of the filings and arrests under Chapter 586 with the population of the four counties in Figure 5 below also indicates a filing amount in Hawaii County that is twice the percent of its number of residents. Maui County also shows an arrest number that is twice its population size.

Figure 5. 9-Year Average Distribution of Resident Population and Protection Order Filings and Violation Arrests, by County, State of Hawaii, 1996-2004



Source: Judiciary Annual Reports for FY 1996-2004 (Filings) and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, for CY 1996-2004 (Arrests)

Prosecution of domestic violence misdemeanor cases (HRS §709-906) has been difficult to assess for a number of reasons. Different or revised case tracking systems and classification of cases for reporting purposes by the four county prosecution offices make comparison difficult. For instance, the Hawaii County Prosecutor’s calculation of domestic violence cases initially included HRS §586 offenses, in addition to the HRS §709-906 offenses, but from 2002 forward, that data was excluded.

All of the prosecutors’ offices essentially use a vertical prosecution model for domestic violence cases, although the structure of the domestic prosecution unit varies in each county. Deputy prosecutors also handle felony offenses that have a domestic violence connection; TRO and protection order violations are not necessarily a part of their caseloads. The case numbers for each year do not total to equal the different disposition categories because of carryover cases between the years, and the other types of dispositions that may occur. Refer to Table 5.

Table 5

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTION UNDER HRS §709-906								
County	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Honolulu								
- Cases Received	1,488	1170	1,282	1,478	1,459	1,241	1,119	845
- Declined Prosecution	31	31	15	26	16	27	47	12
- Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	1,291	1,022	1,141	1,190	1,171	1,086	941	659
- Found Guilty as Charged	70	47	34	27	10	23	20	31
- Acquitted	95	71	89	69	61	45	43	70
- Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	n/a	n/a	3	166	201	60	68	73
Hawaii								
- Cases Received	1,531	1,614	1,457	1,219	1,181	624	637	569
- Declined Prosecution	272	281	257	325	316	7	11	15
- Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	182	174	115	363	427	357	359	251
- Found Guilty	515	481	485	13	18	12	6	1
- Acquitted	19	28	19	18	21	12	13	11
- Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	107	227	196	17	7	200	204	202
Maui								
- Cases Received	716	703	n/a	718	789	1299	1036	825
- Declined Prosecution	101	94	n/a	116	101	116	81	74
- Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	195	188	n/a	178	178	447	417	239
- Found Guilty	68	63	n/a	31	40	54	50	32
- Acquitted	17	77	n/a	54	62	65	60	40
- Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	146	113	n/a	161	262	378	350	154
Kauai								
- Cases Received	279	276	289	393	358	479	446	505
- Declined Prosecution	91	135	120	159	167	182	82	222
- Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	137	104	135	65	59	103	129	65
- Found Guilty	8	11	4	5	6	15	68	17
- Acquitted	7	6	9	17	17	36	33	23
- Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	33	15	10	19	23	43	84	44

Source: County Prosecution Offices

[n/a=not available]

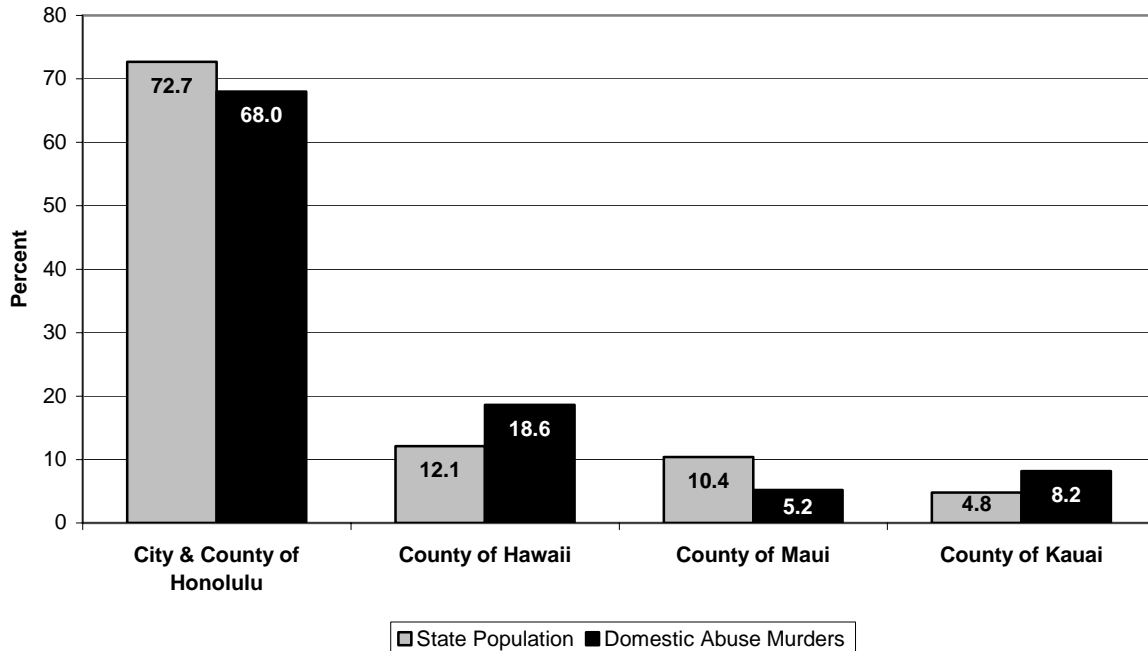
The number and rate of domestic violence-related murders between 2000 and 2004 have been dramatically reduced by more than half (refer to Table 6 and Figure 6 below). Under the definition of Domestic Abuse, household members include not only intimate partners and former partners, but also non-intimate familial relationships (such as siblings, parents, and children) and non-related individuals residing in the same domicile (e.g., roommates, tenants, and children of partner). The average annual rate of domestic abuse murders over the ten-year period from 1995 to 2004 is 0.8 per 100,000 residents in the State of Hawaii.

Table 6

MURDERS INVOLVING DOMESTIC ABUSE BETWEEN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AS DEFINED UNDER HRS §586-1, STATE OF HAWAII, 1995-2004												
Victim-Offender Relationship	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	Avg.
Intimate Partners (incl. former partners)	8	6	5	6	3	10	11	4	2	2	57	5.7
Non-Intimate Familial Relationship	8	1	2	3	5	5	1	1	4	5	35	3.5
Non-Intimate/ Non-Familial Cohabitants	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0.5
Total	17	7	9	9	8	15	12	6	7	7	97	9.7
Rate per 100,000 resident population	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	n/a	0.8

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii

Figure 6. Proportions of Resident Population and Domestic Abuse Murders by County, State of Hawaii, 1995-2004



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii

Figure 6 above illustrates the percentage of domestic abuse murders per county in comparison with the population during the ten-year period from 1995 to 2004. Both Hawaii and Kauai Counties show a higher percentage of domestic abuse murders, although the actual rate per 100,000 residents is small (1.8 for Hawaii County and 0.8 for Kauai, in comparison to 6.5 per 100,000 for Honolulu).

Table 7 provides the number of victim contacts with Department of Human Services (DHS) funded agency service providers as a result of abuse. There are nine shelter facilities statewide (three on Oahu, two on the island of Hawaii, one each on the islands of Molokai, Kauai, and Maui), and one for military victims/dependants only. One of the Oahu shelters (Hale Ola) is funded by the City and County of Honolulu, and the YMCA military shelter is funded by the Federal Department of Defense. The island of Lanai does not have a shelter facility. In its FY 2004 Annual Report for the Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPS) Grant, DHS noted that: “In Hawaii, women tend to return to their abusive partners more frequently (11 times) than the national average (7 times). Hawaii’s cost of living is often cited as a contributing factor. Substance abuse/drug dependency (dependency on crystal methamphetamines, or “ice”) in some situations may also be a factor.” In FY 2004, there was a slight decrease in the number of adults and children served in the eight DV shelters statewide. Shelter usage reports from providers indicate that the available bedspace appears to adequately meet the shelter needs of the State, with no reported waitlists or turnaways. Hotline and Information/Referral Calls and Other Services (particularly in the Legal Advocacy area) have seen substantial growth. The shelter reporting periods for FY 1995 and 1996 are federal fiscal years (October to September), and the FY 1997 and later are reported under the State fiscal period (July to June).

Table 7

STATEWIDE SHELTER SERVICES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS										
Type of Service	Number of Clients/Service Calls									
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Adults served (unduplicated)	1,033	976	1,028	947	848	957	1,098	898	951	941
Hotline and Information/Referral Calls	7,404	8,072	10,066	11,392	10,928	9,205	10,118	10,847	10,846	n/a
No. of Bed Days (Adults/Families)	31,395	28,445	29,639	32,898	30,099	37,575	36,013	36,846	36,982	35,887

Source: FVPS Grant: Annual Reports for 1995 to 2004, DHS Social Services Division

[n/a=not available]

Table 8 shows the array of services currently provided by non-government service providers, other than shelter services. The types of non-shelter services provided to DV victims included hotline and information/referral calls, legal advocacy, parenting skills education, support groups, batterers’ intervention treatment, visitation services, and outreach/education. The greatest increases in recent years have been in the areas of information and referral telephone calls, legal advocacy to obtain protection orders, and support services that involved court accompaniment, visitation services, and parent skills education. The numbers represent a

majority of service contacts with domestic violence victims, and may include duplicated counts within the same agency or multiple agencies providing services to the same client. Data collection remains a challenge for many of these agencies, which are often short-staffed and unable to maintain consistent client statistical data.

Table 8

DIRECT SERVICE CONTACTS WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS, CY 1999-2004						
Type of Service (Duplicated)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Hotline Calls (Crisis Counseling)	13,823	10,470	11,747	15,589	13,782	16,264
Information/Referral Calls	19,456	18,587	16,200	19,652	20,874	38,575
Legal Advocacy (TROs, Divorce, etc.)	1,440	1,489	1,667	6,661	7,368	10,174
Support Groups (including shelter clients)	6,702	1,757	1,629	2,286	2,020	2,024
Outreach/Education Community Presentations, Training	3,608	329	264	199	338	314
Other Services: Visitation Services, Court Accompaniment, Parent Skills, etc.	1,900	4,313	5,011	21,440	26,194	23,977
Batterers' Intervention (clients entering program)	3,537	2,705	2,517	2,044	2,313	1,791

1999-2001 Source: PACT/Puu Ho' nua, Women Helping Women, YWCA of Kauai/ATV, Hale Ho'omalua, DVCLH, CFS (DOV, Hale 'Ohana Shelter), Turning Point for Families/ATV, Hawaii Counseling and Education Center, Catholic Charities.

2002-2004 Source: Catholic Charities, Child and Family Services, Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline, Hawaii Counseling and Education Center, Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, Na Loio Immigrant Rights and Public Interest Center, PACT (Family Peace Center, Pu'uhonua, and Family Visitation Center), Turning Point for Families, City and County of Honolulu – Department of the Prosecuting Attorney (Victim-Witness Kokua Services), Women Helping Women, YWCA of Kauai.

C. Sexual Violence

Sexual Assault is defined in HRS §707-730 as occurring when:

The person knowingly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration or sexual contact by strong compulsion.

Several national studies, the National Women's Study (NWS) (1989) and the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAW) (1995), provided major victimization surveys on the prevalence of forcible rape among adult women in the United States. The findings indicated that approximately 13.4% of adult women were subjected to forcible rape sometime during their lifetime. A majority of these rapes occurred when these women were under the age of 18 years. Risk factors included the victim's current age, her race/ethnicity, and the regional location of her residence. Using these national findings on the prevalence of rape and risk factors for having been raped, Kenneth Ruggiero and Dean Kilpatrick prepared a localized report, *One in Seven – Rape in Hawaii: A Report to the State* (National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center, May 15, 2003). The authors developed a method for estimating the prevalence of rape in Hawaii based on the demographic and geographic risk factors for rape from the national studies and applying it to the State's adult female population using Census data. Their findings estimate that approximately 14.5% of adult women in Hawaii (nearly 67,000) have been victims of one or more completed forcible rapes during their lifetime. The estimate is slightly higher than the national average due in part to the fact that Hawaii is identified in the NWS and NVAW studies as a region with a higher than average rape prevalence. The estimate does not include other forms of rape (attempted, alcohol/drug facilitated or incapacitated), nor does it count those females under the age of 18 who have experienced rape. This estimate of one-in-seven women being a victim of forcible rape sometime in her lifetime is considered conservative for these reasons.

The Department of the Attorney General, in partnership with the Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC), conducted an analysis of nearly 6,000 sexual assault victims who received treatment or services with SATC in Honolulu from mid-1990 through mid-2001. Their report, *Sexual Assault Victims in Honolulu: A Statistical Profile* (Department of the Attorney General, January 2004), presented a number of key findings regarding the population of victims in Hawaii who survived a sexual assault and sought treatment. The average victim at the time of the assault was 18 years old, and 90% of these victims were female. The largest ethnic categories of victims were: Hawaiian/part Hawaiian (28.8%), Caucasian (26.3%), and mixed heritage (non-Hawaiian) (17.4%). Most of these victims were assaulted by someone they knew, more likely to be an intimate partner; only 16.3% were identified as stranger assaults. Most of the assaults included the use of physical force (69.9%) or intimidation (64.6%), although a majority of the assaults did not involve use of a weapon. Prior consumption of alcohol by the assailant increased the risk level involved in sexual assault, especially if the victim is female. It is notable that the national rate of reporting sexual assault to law enforcement is estimated to be around 28%, while SATC victims have a higher reporting rate at 68%.

Reported incidents of forcible rape in Hawaii, which is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will,” decreased by 5% statewide between 2003 and 2004, with Honolulu County having a 17% decline. However, both Hawaii and Kauai Counties experienced increases, especially Hawaii County, which had a 35% increase in the reported incidents of rape (and has November and December 2004 statistics excluded as noted below). Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. Statutory rape (without force), any sexual assault against males, and other sex offenses are not included in this category by the UCR. The numbers include female victims under 18 years of age, although the majority of victims are adults. See Table 9 below for these statistical data.

Table 9

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES										
Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
City/County of Honolulu	217	222	257	242	235	240	293	304	266	222
County of Maui	48	39	49	47	33	30	33	10	24	16
County of Hawaii	49	45	46	45	62	53	68	35	48	74*
County of Kauai	22	20	19	18	24	23	15	23	29	34
Total	336	326	371	352	354	346	409	372	367	349*

Source: Crime in Hawaii, 2003

*excludes November and December 2004 from Hawaii County figures

Table 10 provides the number of rape arrests by county. The police arrest reports include only those cases where a charge has been made following the conclusion of all investigations, and include both adult and juvenile offenders. There has been a continuing statewide decline in the number of arrests for forcible rape, with a 36% decrease between 2003 and 2004 (with two months missing from Hawaii County for November and December 2004 as noted below). Honolulu County is showing a similar decrease of 36%. Only Kauai County showed an increase in the number of arrests. Juveniles represented 13% (16) of these arrests in 2003.

Table 10

ARRESTS FOR FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES										
Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
City/County of Honolulu	67	80	86	97	61	49	104	113	94	60
County of Maui	15	22	15	17	11	12	13	4	10	3
County of Hawaii	14	24	18	16	18	21	19	7	16	8*
County of Kauai	9	4	5	1	12	14	10	9	7	10
Total	105	130	124	131	102	96	146	133	127	81*

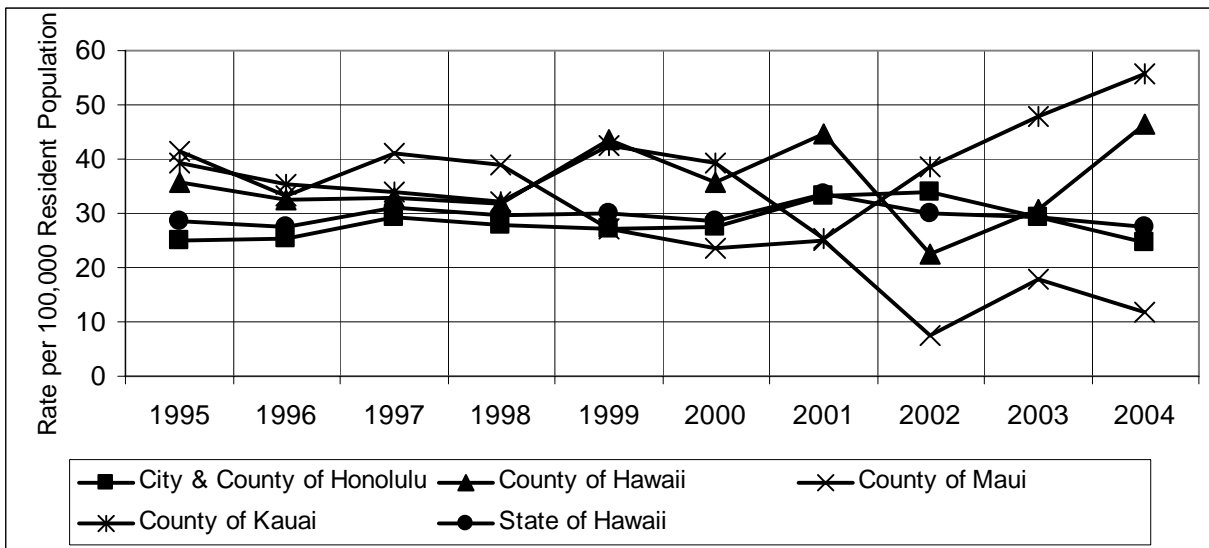
Source: Crime in Hawaii, 2003

* excludes November and December 2004 from Hawaii County figures

The ten-year average rates of reported rapes across the four counties and State in Figure 7 below show a relatively stable pattern until 2001, at which time the Neighbor Island counties experience sharp increases and decreases in reports. The Department of the Attorney General’s

Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division will attempt to research a possible explanation for this situation in the coming year.

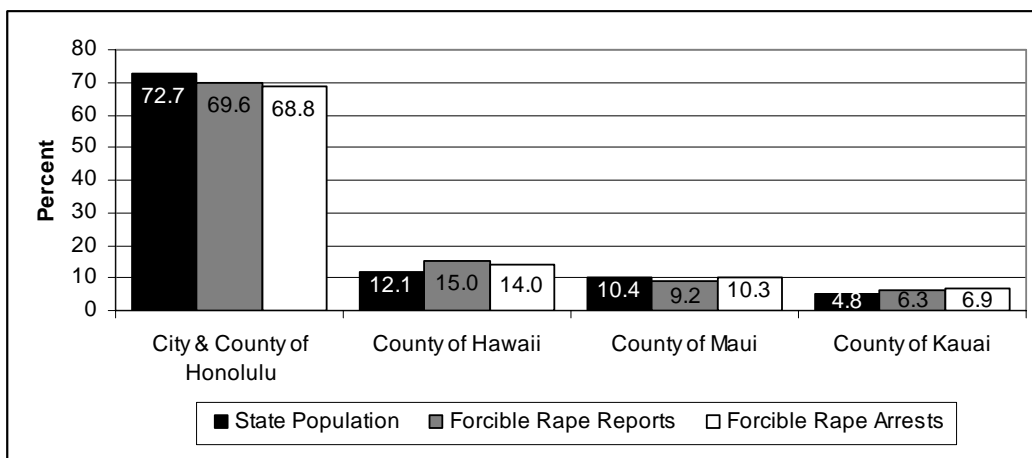
Figure 7. Rates of Reported Forcible Rapes of Females, State of Hawaii and Counties, 1995-2004



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Department of the Attorney General

A comparison of the reports and arrests for forcible rapes with the population in Figure 8 below show a relatively proportionate distribution in the percentages among the four counties.

Figure 8. 10-Year Average Distribution of Resident Population and Reports and Arrests for Reported Forcible Rapes of Females, by County, State of Hawaii, 1995-2004



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Department of the Attorney General

The sexual violence services are provided by four programs whose mission is to provide 24/7 services to adult and minor victims of sexual assault throughout the State: one on each of the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The continuum of services includes 24/7 on-call crisis intervention (for immediate attention, information and referral service), medical/legal

examinations (includes crisis counseling, legal systems advocacy outreach and case management), therapy (includes case management and legal advocacy) prevention/education, and administration and capacity building services. Table 11 below illustrates some of the services provided by the programs. It should be noted that the numbers are a reflection of individuals who are accessing the services, and where there is availability to provide services for sexual assault victims. The State of Hawaii, through the allocation of state general funds within the Department of Health, has not increased the initial amount in funding sexual assault services since 1996. Faced with declining state government support, the statewide providers of sexual violence services resorted to broadening their pool of government and private funders, including the VAWA grant to maintain core services to victims. As a result, this “piecemeal” funding strategy has taken a toll on the scope of services delivered to sexual assault victims. The availability of services to victims is restricted and the underserved population has limited access to services. The struggle to sustain funding for services has created serious infrastructure problems for the programs; for example, there is a high degree of staff turnover and recruitment issues.

The numbers below are a mix of service contacts and number of victims served. Because the sexual violence programs deliver an array of services to both adults and minors, female and male, it is very challenging for the programs to maintain a data base to account for the various services delivered to the varied population. The following qualifications are used:

- The annual number for crisis phone intakes is the total number of hotline calls for both the adults and minors (female and male).
- The annual number for crisis outreach reflects contacts made to either an adult or minor victim of sexual assault since 2003.
- The clinical/legal advocacy annual number is the total number of victims receiving the service; it does reflect service delivery. For example, clients who participate in the counseling program receive on-going therapy sessions, phone calls, case management services and legal advocacy. The programs do not maintain a count of each service contact in the counseling program.
- The community educational presentations and training annual numbers reflect adults (female and male) who receive the services since 2003.

Table 11

STATEWIDE SERVICES FOR ADULT FEMALE SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS								
Type of Service	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Crisis Phone Intakes (all calls)	2,760	2,245	2,153	2,446	1,875	4,111	3,990	3,791*
Crisis Outreach						2,543	2,969	2,112
Crisis Stabilization/Crisis Counseling	577	509	217	195	205	117	249	251
Clinical/Legal Advocacy (<i>including new/pending cases</i>)	1,472	807	731	606	471	481	549	474
Community Educational Presentation and Training						2,367	1,783	1,695

Source: Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children - SATC (*Excludes individuals who did not consent to use of demographic data or whose age/gender is unknown*)

*Note: This figure was incorrectly listed as 2,791 in the printed hard copy reports and the original web site version.

D. Stalking

Hawaii enacted two new sections in the stalking statute in 2003. Harassment by stalking, a misdemeanor (HRS §711.1106.5), requires that the perpetrator only intend “to harass, annoy or alarm a victim, or engage in a pattern of behavior involving pursuit, surveillance or non-consensual contact more than once without lawful purpose.” A credible threat to harm is no longer required, and the “non-consensual contact” extends the type of common behavior or method of contact that can be cited for arrest. Aggravated Harassment by Stalking (HRS §711-1106.4) is a class C felony, in which the perpetrator has a prior conviction for harassment by stalking within the past five years of the present offense. The victim of harassment need not be the same from the prior offense. Both of these changes will make it easier to pursue cases of stalking.

Thus far, there have not been any convictions under the new statutes, although law enforcement personnel are reporting a number of ongoing investigations statewide and referring cases for prosecution. There were no previous arrests under the old statutes for either harassment by stalking or aggravated harassment by stalking noted in police records.

2. FUNDING RESOURCES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

The public funding of services to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, their families, and for batterers' intervention programs come from a wide array of government funding sources, including federal criminal justice and health agencies, state general and special funds, and county general funds. With few exceptions, most of the money is provided to state and county government agencies for the purpose of purchase of service contracts with non-governmental victim/batterers service providers. The most notable exceptions are those federal grants that are allocated for investigation or prosecution of domestic violence or sexual assault under the VAWA STOP Formula Grant. Total amount of funding directed at domestic violence and sexual assault services is \$13,489,080 for the State's Fiscal Year 2005-2006.

The following funding charts (Tables 12, 13, and 14) represent a snapshot of funding and should be reviewed with several important factors to consider:

- (1) the amounts are funds available during this particular reporting period (some of the VAWA grants are awarded for a 24-month period, and only a 12-month period is reflected);
- (2) the figures exclude adult sex offender services, but include juvenile sex offender and DV batterers' intervention treatment services;
- (3) unless otherwise specified, sex assault services include children (which comprise an estimated 60% of service clients); and
- (4) some of the grant funds lapse before the end of this period and may not be renewed (e.g., the VAWA Arrest Grant, some of the state and county grant funds), while there may be new grant awards that will be starting up after this reporting period (e.g., the VAWA Transitional Housing Grant).

Table 12

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING STATE FISCAL YEAR 2005-06			
Source	Award Agency	Amount	Use
Department of Justice:* VAWA STOP Formula Grant	Department of the Attorney General	\$865,000	DV and Sex Assault Services: Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, Victim Services, Judiciary
VAWA Rural DV Grant	Department of the Attorney General	\$242,821	Statewide DV Coordinated Community Response
VAWA Arrest Grant	Prosecutor's Office, City and County of Honolulu	\$248,939	DV Prosecution and Training
VAWA Safe Havens Grant	Department of the Attorney General	\$375,000	Statewide Visitation and Exchange Services
VAWA State Coalition Grants	Hawaii State Coalition Against DV, Hawaii Coalition Against SA	\$148,746	DV Coalition (\$74,373); SA Coalition (\$74,373)
VAWA Grants to Combat Violent Crimes on Campus	University of Hawaii - Manoa	\$100,000	DV and Rape Prevention Education
Byrne Formula Grant	Department of the Attorney General	\$127,506	DV Offender Services (\$94,506); Forensic Training (\$33,000)
VOCA Grant *All require matching funds in cash or in-kind services (20 or 25%)	Department of the Attorney General	\$847,485	Victim Assistance Services: DV (\$622,061); SA (\$225,424)
Department of Health and Human Services: Family Violence Prevention and Services Grant	Department of Human Services	\$840,057	DV Shelter & Related Services (\$781,928); Teen DV Service (\$16,900); Administrative Cost (\$42,044)
	DV Coalition	\$237,000	Education/Prevention Services
Title XX SSBG (TANF) Funds	Department of Human Services	\$478,183	DV Shelters & Related Services (\$478,183)
Rape Prevention and Education	Department of Health	\$175,980	Sex Abuse Treatment Center (\$82,000); DOH (\$48,980); DOE (\$45,000)
Access and Visitation Grant	Judiciary	\$100,000	Family Visitation Centers (\$100,000)

Department of Housing and Urban Development: Community Development Block Grant	City and County of Honolulu	\$620,344	DVCLH (\$377,672); PACT (\$117,672); Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter (\$100,000); Sisters Offering Support (\$25,000)
Total Federal Funds		\$5,407,061	<i>Note: Reflects only 50% of the Rural DV, Arrest, Safe Havens, and Campus grants, which are 2-year funds.</i>

Table 13

STATE FUNDS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING STATE FISCAL YEAR 2005-06			
Source	Award Agency	Amount	Use
State of Hawaii: General Funds	Department of Human Services	\$848,557	DV Shelter & Related Services
		\$ 26,735	Sex Assault Forensic Exams (DHS Clients)
	Department of Health	\$923,783	Sex Abuse Services (via SATC Master Contract)
		\$499,283	Legislative Supplement for Sex Assault Services
	Judiciary	\$3,786,121	POS – DV Services (First Judicial Circuit \$2,667,378, Second Circuit \$506,108 + \$175,000 Grant in Aid, Third Circuit \$466,704, Fifth Circuit \$145,931)
State of Hawaii: Special Funds (HRS §235-102.5)	Dept. of Health: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Special Funds (HRS §321-1.3)	\$325,500*	3 RFPs to Develop and Implement Community Awareness and Education Project to Reduce Violence Against Women (\$225,000); Evaluation Consultant for RFP Grantees (\$75,000); DV Statewide Strategic Plan (\$25,000) *Note: DOH uses balance for In-House Prevention Programs & Administrative Costs
	Dept. of Human Services: Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account (HRS §346-7.5)	\$410,000	Oahu Comprehensive Counseling Services (to help children remain in the home and reunification from foster placement) (\$318,000); Teen Victims of DV (\$92,000) Note: DHS also funds a Nurse Coordinator for DOH Child Death Review (\$40,000)
	Judiciary: Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account (HRS §601-3.6)	\$453,160	POS for DV services and one Juvenile Program (\$338,186); Match funds for federal grants (\$64,997); Meetings, Conferences, Consultants (\$46,315); Publications, Training Material (\$2,980); Note: Judiciary uses funds for Judiciary Staffing (\$23,593) and Administrative Charges (\$22,400)
Total State Funds		\$7,273,139	

Table 14

COUNTY FUNDS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING STATE FISCAL YEAR 2005-06			
Source	Award Agency	Amount	Use
City and County of Honolulu: General Funds	Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) via Honolulu Prosecutor	\$400,000	SA Crisis Intervention (\$16,976); Medical-Legal Examinations (\$383,024)
County of Maui: General Funds	Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline (DVCLH)	\$45,000	Domestic Violence Services
	Women Helping Women (WHW)	\$140,000	Domestic Violence Services
	SATC	\$50,000	CFS: SA Prevention Education Services
County of Hawaii: General Funds	Island of Hawaii YWCA	\$53,880	SANE Coordinator (East Hawaii)
	SATC	\$50,000	YWCA: SA Crisis Intervention, Counseling, Prevention Education
County of Kauai:	SATC	\$70,000	YWCA: SA Crisis Intervention, Prevention Education
Total County Funds		\$808,880	

3. STATE STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan for the Violence Against Women Formula Grant for FY 2005 through 2007 represents the planning efforts that were initially adopted by the VAWA State Planning Committee in December 2001. The concept of a multi-year implementation plan was to provide increased consistency and accountability and offer a longer range “road map” for statewide action for VAWA and other funding that address domestic and sexual violence issues, a concept now embraced by the Office of Violence Against Women.

A. *Overview of STOP Planning Process*

The initial meeting for the planning process was convened on May 17-18, 2001 with the assistance of STOP TA Project facilitation. The VAWA State Planning Committee’s agency participation included Offices of the Prosecuting Attorneys from Hawaii and Kauai Counties, the Honolulu and Hawaii County Police Departments, the Judiciary, and victim service agency administrative directors from Catholic Charities, Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline, Big Island Coalition Against Physical and Sexual Abuse, and the Sex Abuse Treatment Center. In addition, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, State Department of Human Services, State Department of Health, and the Hawaii Coalition Against Sex Assault participated as invited guests of the State Planning Committee. Using a strategic planning tool called SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats), the committee conducted an internal analysis (strengths and weaknesses) and external assessment (opportunities and threats) of the organizations that work to end violence against women in Hawaii.

Each of the agencies brought to this discussion the identified needs and priorities from their respective disciplines to address domestic violence and sexual assault reduction and organizational services to victims. Based on the planning process, the VAWA State Planning Committee adopted these funding priorities for its multi-year strategic plan:

Victim Services:

- Core Services for Adult Female Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, which include but are not limited to:
 - Advocacy
 - Case Management
 - Counseling
 - Crisis Response
 - Increased accessibility by special populations including disabled, immigrant, and victims with substance abuse or mental health issues
 - Legal Assistance
 - Shelter
 - Transitional services

Law Enforcement:

- Training
- Specialized Equipment to Assist in Investigations

Prosecutor:

- Vertical Prosecution
- Training

In addition, three special priority areas for statewide implementation were selected:

- (1) ***Multi-disciplinary Training and Staff Support Efforts***: Support and promote multi-disciplinary training, encourage coordination of multi-disciplinary efforts, and provide incentives for valuing and retaining staff.
- (2) ***Outreach to Underserved***: Increase and fund outreach programs that are culturally and linguistically appropriate and competent to underserved communities.
- (3) ***Data System***: Improve data system infrastructure, especially for access, safety, and dissemination.

For the FY 2005-2007 STOP Implementation Plan, the VAWA State Planning Committee (see Appendix A) met on August 9, 2005 to review the current funding efforts under the FY 2001 to 2003 STOP grant, to reaffirm the current priorities for one more year (FY 2004), and to consider funding priorities for the next three-year Implementation Plan. Victim service programs were represented by the directors for the state coalitions for domestic violence and sexual assault, the largest domestic violence service provider (DVCLH), the master contract agency for statewide sexual assault services (SATC), and the immigrant rights center. The committee members expressed satisfaction with the approach taken in the past three years of funding to address the priorities, particularly the extent to which the majority of funding went to victim advocate programs for direct services to domestic and sexual violence victims. The Attorney General invited suggestions or different approaches to using the STOP money to address the reduction and prevention of violence against women in the State.

In a subsequent meeting on October 4, 2005, the VAWA State Planning Committee agreed that the direction of STOP funds should not be changed and elected to retain the priorities for the Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and Prosecution allocations. The Judiciary allocation will remain focused on training for judges, judicial staff and agencies utilizing court services for victims of domestic violence. In addition, the two special priority areas, Multi-disciplinary Training and Outreach to the Underserved, would be continued, in order to address the equitable distribution of training resources throughout the State and to direct more innovative project funds that would allow underserved and rural victims increased access to services.

The Department of the Attorney General's award process requires applicants to identify and address in their proposals the degree of need and availability of resources for domestic violence and sexual assault victims. The project activities must describe the anticipated impact on the target population and geographic area, with priority given to those areas of greatest need or most lacking in essential services. Overall the allocation must meet the required 25% to law enforcement and prosecution agencies, 30% to non-governmental victim service agencies, and 5% to the Judiciary. The relatively small amount of funding available under the STOP grant has made equitable distribution on a geographic basis particularly challenging for victim service providers in the rural areas, and use of the discretionary VAWA Rural DV Grant has been a partial solution to this issue.

B. Implementation Plan Efforts with STOP Funds

The following Tables 15, 16, and 17 show the specific funding for the STOP Formula Grant funds for FY 2001 through 2003. In its August 9, 2005 meeting, the VAWA State Planning Committee reaffirmed the current priorities described above for the FY 2004 STOP funds. Proposals for FY 2004 funds are currently being reviewed and will be available in November 2005. With the exception of FY 2002 funds, the STOP grants to Hawaii (along with other states and territories) have been generally decreasing, from a high point in FY 2002 of \$1,023,000 to \$961,000 for FY 2004.

All of the priority areas have been addressed under the STOP funds, and two of the three special priority (Multi-Disciplinary Training and Outreach to Underserved) areas have also been funded. For each of these funding years, at least three of the projects have addressed multi-disciplinary training among governmental and private sector agencies, and at least two projects have addressed outreach and increased accessibility to domestic and/or sexual violence victims. The only unfunded special priority is the Data System. With the closure of the Victim Information Management System (VIMS) in March 2002, after three years of project implementation, this priority was placed in abeyance by the VAWA State Planning Committee in 2003.

Table 15. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2001

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		244,100	
<i>DV/SA Service Coordinator</i>	Hawaii County Police	34,000	Crisis Referral, Case Management
<i>SAFE*</i>	Hawaii County Police	51,500	Case Management, Multidisciplinary Training and Staff Support Efforts
<i>DV/Stalking Training</i>	Kauai Police	11,000	Specialized Training
<i>Pu'uhonua Outreach*</i>	Honolulu Police	127,600	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		257,329	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	88,800	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	46,400	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	47,700	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	39,429	Vertical Prosecution
<i>Statewide Medical-Legal Collaboration*</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	35,000	Multidisciplinary Training and Staff Support Efforts
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		384,603	
<i>DV Abuse Shelter Services</i>	Child and Family Services	124,951	Counseling, Shelter
<i>Sexual Assault Violence Empowerment</i>	YWCA of Hawaii Island	77,227	Crisis Response, Advocacy, Case Management
<i>Domestic Violence Response Team</i>	Women Helping Women (Maui)	75,397	Crisis Response, Advocacy, Case Management
<i>Pulama Na Wahine Ola Hou</i>	Salvation Army Family Treatment Services	90,828	Advocacy, Outreach to Underserved
<i>Sexual Assault Strategic Plan*</i>	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	16,200	Case Management, Outreach to Underserved
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		37,113	
<i>Establishing Fatality Reviews*</i>	First Judicial Circuit	37,113	Multidisciplinary Training and Staff Support Efforts
<i>*indicates multi-disciplinary project</i>			

Table 16. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2002

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		229,190	
<i>DV/SA Service Coordinator</i>	Hawaii County Police	25,234	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>DV/SA Digital Photography</i>	Kauai Police	39,000	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>Pu'uhonua Outreach*</i>	Honolulu Police	143,976	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Digital Evidence</i>	Maui Police	20,980	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		292,521	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	90,333	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	51,924	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	52,555	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	45,284	Vertical Prosecution
<i>Statewide Medical-Legal Collaboration*</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	52,425	Training
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		401,282	
<i>DV Abuse Shelter Services</i>	Child and Family Services	116,698	Counseling, Shelter
<i>Family Peace Center</i>	Parents and Children Together	57,097	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management, Transitional Services
<i>Statewide SA Crisis Services</i>	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	93,136	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management
<i>Na Lei Lokahi</i>	Salvation Army Family Treatment Services	121,351	Advocacy, Case Management, Outreach to Underserved
<i>Immigrant Access Strategic Plan*</i>	Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline	13,000	Outreach to Underserved, Increased Accessibility
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		48,592	
<i>Examining Best Practices*</i>	First Judicial Circuit	48,592	Training
<i>*indicates multi-disciplinary project</i>			

Table 17. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2003

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		<i>227,500</i>	
<i>SAFE Coordinator*</i>	Hawaii County Police	66,443	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Medical Crisis Response*</i>	Kauai Police	18,900	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Pu'uhonua Outreach*</i>	Honolulu Police	130,053	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Useful Evidence for Favorable Prosecution</i>	Maui Police	14,104	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		<i>255,034</i>	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	80,640	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	50,445	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	50,940	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	47,475	Vertical Prosecution
<i>Statewide Medical-Legal Collaboration*</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	25,534	Training
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		<i>386,555</i>	
<i>DV Abuse Shelter Services</i>	Child and Family Services	130,800	Counseling, Shelter
<i>Family Peace Center</i>	Parents and Children Together	57,097	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management, Transitional Services
<i>Statewide SA Crisis Services</i>	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	103,658	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management
<i>Outreach Services for Underserved Female DV Victims</i>	Na Loio	95,000	Advocacy, Training, Outreach to Underserved
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		<i>48,592</i>	
<i>Promoting Access for Victims*</i>	First Judicial Circuit	48,592	Legal Assistance, Advocacy
<i>*indicates multi-disciplinary project</i>			

C. Concurrent Strategic Planning Efforts in the State of Hawaii

1. Sexual Violence Strategic Plan (January 2005)

Under a STOP FY 2001 award to the Sexual Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) as master contractor for statewide sexual assault services, the Department of the Attorney General convened a multi-disciplinary group (the Sexual Violence Strategic Planning Group, SVSPG) of state and local criminal justice personnel, sexual violence service providers, and government stakeholders to review and make recommendations on the current status of sexual violence programs and funding. SATC served as the lead agency for this process. The result was a planning document, *Shaping Tomorrow: The Future of Sexual Violence Programs in Hawai'i*, that proposed a vision for the coordination and sustainability of sexual violence programs throughout the state. The Executive Summary and Planning Perspectives of this document can be found in Appendix B.

The conclusions drawn from this planning process included:

- ❑ Although the essential 24/7 services are in operation in each county, inadequate and piecemeal funding have prevented the development of a comprehensive and uniform statewide data collection system which reports on each county's funds and activities in the aggregate. The lack of comprehensive and uniform reporting of such information inhibits the ability of policymakers, such as legislators, funders, and community leaders, to understand the prevalence of sexual violence and the action needed to support victims and eradicate sexual violence in Hawaii.
- ❑ Funding instability limits the scope of services available to victims.
- ❑ Funding instability limits the accessibility of services to underserved victims.

The SVSPG recommended that "the Department of the Attorney General be given the authority and responsibility to develop and oversee the planning and coordination among government funders for the sexual violence programs that receive funding. The Department of the Attorney General has a demonstrated commitment, understanding, and experience in planning and coordinating essential sexual violence treatment, intervention, and prevention services."

Further recommendations included the following:

- ❑ Stabilize and strengthen the existing infrastructure of services
- ❑ Promote and facilitate effective interdepartmental cooperation among federal, state, and county agencies
- ❑ Strengthen partnership with sexual violence service providers
- ❑ Develop an allocation plan for sexual violence services funding, including all federal, county, state, and private grants
- ❑ Coordinate, oversee, and ensure accountability for funds and service delivery
- ❑ Establish a uniform system of reporting and collecting statistical data from programs that receive funding
- ❑ Develop evaluation criteria to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of services
- ❑ Set guidelines for planning, coordinating, and delivering services
- ❑ Promote and facilitate interagency and interdepartmental cooperation among all

- entities that fund sexual violence services
- ❑ Establish standards for sexual violence services
- ❑ Establish priority areas for sexual violence treatment, intervention, and prevention services
- ❑ Develop a long-range, Master Plan of Statewide Sexual Violence Treatment, Intervention, and Prevention Services
- ❑ Reconstitute SVSPG as an advisory body to the Department of the Attorney General on sexual violence treatment, intervention, and prevention services

The Hawaii State Legislature agreed with the recommendation for transfer of the administration of sexual assault services programs and passed Act 133, effective July 1, 2005, that allows the Department of the Attorney General to administer said programs. It further directed under Act 142 that the Department of Health work with the SVSPG to implement the recommendations of the five-year strategic plan, and changed the DV Special Funds to include sexual assault funding as the DV and Sexual Assault Special Funds. The Departments of Health and the Attorney General are currently working on a joint plan to transfer responsibilities for the planning and fiscal management of state-contracted sexual assault services.

2. *Domestic Violence Strategic Plan (July 2005)*

Act 142 also included a legislative directive that the Department of Health (DOH) work with domestic violence service providers to develop a similar five-year strategic plan to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and increase support to DV victims. The DOH will be issuing a solicitation to contract with the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence in the development of the strategic plan. An update on the status of the strategic plan will be presented in the next legislative session in January 2006.

3. *VOCA Strategic Plan for Victim Services (October 2005)*

The Department of the Attorney General was selected by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) to participate in a strategic planning initiative, and the Hawaii Steering Committee identified four underserved crime victim populations to address: Visitor Victims, Immigrants and Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), Persons with Disabilities, and Elderly Victims. The overall goals developed were twofold: (1) Develop and conduct cross-training programs among key stakeholders identified by the four Sub-Committees, creating training curricula that is standardized and based upon Adult Learning Theory; and (2) Provide web-based information and referral resources about the four priority issues and available victim/social services, with cross-referenced links on all relevant web sites.

Two of these victim populations, the Immigrant/LEP and the Persons with Disabilities, are also included as part of the VAWA Strategic Plan, and share similar goals:

- (1) provide meaningful and comprehensive access to victim assistance and crime-related services;
- (2) enhance the civil and legal rights of these victims; and
- (3) increase understanding and response to crimes against these victims.

The mission of this *Hawaii Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services (SSPVS)* is to educate agencies and involve communities in developing and providing services to victims in the

identified populations, especially in underserved communities. The plan is intended to “provide leadership to the victim services agencies and collaborate with the community to effectively deliver seamless victim-centered services in a manner that maximizes resources to ensure that the greatest number of victims can be served.” Some elements of the plan have already been implemented during the planning phase, but the adoption of the major recommendations are pending. The Executive Summary, Introduction, and Overview of this plan can be found in Appendix C.

4. EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS

The Department of the Attorney General's Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) will utilize its current procedures to monitor and assess federally funded projects.

A. Project Goals and Objectives

When an application is submitted to the CPJAD, the staff works with the agency in developing acceptable (meaningful and measurable) goals and objectives for the project, prior to project implementation. Performance indicators are defined in the application. In some cases, the agency and the staff will develop or review the goals and objectives prior to the formal submission of a project application. An application will not be processed unless staff is satisfied that the goals, objectives, performance indicators, and evaluation plan are adequate. Methods for the data collection and a description of the information collection of target populations are also to be included as part of the evaluation plan.

B. Project Monitoring

The monitoring activities are part of the ongoing process evaluation of projects. During the life of the project, several products are produced to assess the implementation of the project (process evaluation).

1. Each project has a file assigned with an individual project number and sectioned off for programmatic and fiscal information documentation.
2. Site visit monitoring is done at least twice a year for each project. The first is usually done within a month after execution of the project contract, and the second after the first six months of project implementation. A copy of this report is shared with the subgrantee for follow-up action as needed.
3. Non-site monitoring reports are completed for inclusion in the project file. Non-site monitoring includes meetings with project staff, telephone contacts, and review of written, required project reports submitted by agencies.
4. Agencies are required to submit a written progress report every six months to CPJAD that details activities and accomplishments toward project goals and objectives. Report form contains a section for the discussion of any problems in implementation and steps taken for resolution.
5. Technical assistance to project personnel is done as requested, or as deemed necessary by staff's monitoring. Subgrantees are invited to participate in local training and workshop events as appropriate to project activities.

C. Evaluation at the End of the Project

At the termination of the project, a written evaluation (agency self-evaluation if they do not have a separate evaluator) is submitted to CPJAD within 60 days. CPJAD will also consider contracting with a consultant to evaluate selected projects for impact evaluation. Prior to termination, there may be discussion regarding agency efforts to sustain project's efforts beyond the grant funding, if appropriate.

APPENDIX A

VAWA State Planning Committee, FY 2003-2006

VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE – FY 2003-2006

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APPENDIX B

Excerpts from

***Shaping Tomorrow: The Future of Sexual
Violence Programs in Hawai'i***

(January 2005)

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to articulate and recommend the case for stability and coordination in the funding and oversight of sexual violence programs and services in Hawai'i. The report provides background on the planning process, the evolution of funding instability and the current status of sexual violence programs and services across the state.

It is clear that the current scenario of inadequate and piecemeal funding has created a crisis in sustaining sexual violence programs and services in Hawai'i. It is also evident that such programs and services are best delivered when coordinated across the entire state assuring consistency of access, availability and quality of services, and program integrity.

The impact to the victim of sexual violence is immeasurable as is the long term social impact to our community—sexual violence programs and services are critical to Hawai'i.

It is our recommendation that the Hawai'i State Department of the Attorney General have the authority and responsibility to develop and oversee the funding and oversight for sexual violence programs and services. The Department of the Attorney General has the commitment, understanding and experience to accomplish these objectives.

I. Planning Perspective

Purpose of Sexual Violence Strategic Planning Group

The Sexual Violence Strategic Planning Group (SVSPG) is a partnership of the 24/7 sexual violence service providers, state and county government funders, and community stakeholders of these services. The stated purpose of the partnership is:

To provide a statewide system of comprehensive and effective care for sexual violence victim needs and services as well as sufficient and reliable funding to ensure stability and program continuity.

Such a system consists of an essential continuum of immediate attention and medical care, follow-up care, therapy, prevention/education, and administrative and capacity building services.

SVSPG has determined that the **first step** toward a more uniform, coordinated system of statewide services for sexual violence victims is to **stabilize funding** for existing core services also described as the essential continuum of sexual violence services. (See Appendix A, *Description of Essential Statewide Sexual Violence Services* and Appendix D, *Global Path of Services*).

First Step: Achieving Funding Stability

This first step, achieving funding stability, was supported by a federal VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) grant from the Department of the Attorney General. The grant enabled SVSPG to hire a consultant, from July through December 2004, to develop this report. The content of this report is based on the consultant's meetings with: 1) SVSPG on O'ahu, and 2) each county's respective sexual violence treatment and prevention service providers, funders, and community stakeholders.

Funding Stability for Essential Services

SVSPG created an outline of essential statewide sexual violence services administered by the following agencies:

24/7 STATEWIDE SEXUAL VIOLENCE SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Hawai'i Island YWCA
Sexual Assault Victim Empowerment
- Kaua'i YWCA
Sexual Assault Treatment Program
- Maui Child & Family Service
Sexual Assault Support Services
- O'ahu Kapi'olani Medical Center
for Women & Children
Sex Abuse Treatment Center

These essential services, outlined on the following page, were established in Hawai'i to support victims following the aftermath of a sex crime and to prevent such crimes from occurring. (See Appendix B, *Hawai'i Sexual Assault Statute*).

Essential Statewide Sexual Violence Services

**24/7 On-Call Crisis Intervention:
Immediate Attention, Information
& Referral Services**

- Phone crisis response for counseling, referral and information
- In-person crisis counseling, legal systems advocacy at any time
- Crisis counseling and legal systems advocacy at the time of the medical-legal examination
- Outreach and case management services to coordinate ongoing care and encourage participation in therapy
- Phone information and referral for non-crisis inquiries about sexual violence and other information requests

Medical-Legal Examinations

- 24 hours/7 days per week immediate forensic examination of adults and minors, which include medical evaluation, collection of legal evidence and treatment. Exams are done within 72 hours of assault with use of a standardized sexual assault kit.
- Post-72 hours medical evaluation of minors suspected of sexual assault
- Statewide Medical-Legal Project

**Therapy, Case Management
and Legal Systems Advocacy**

- Assessment and treatment planning, including referrals for medication
- Individual, family, group, couples therapy
- Case management to coordinate care
- Continuous evaluation of client status and progress
- Legal systems advocacy to support victims through judicial proceedings, civil and criminal
- Sexual assault services for victims of domestic violence

Prevention and Education

- Education for school aged children (pre-school to 12) in the prevention of sexual violence
- Development of a statewide and local curriculum, K-12, about sexual violence
- Education for community organizations on general information about sexual violence and prevention
- Media activities and community-based wellness events to promote awareness of sexual violence and related services
- Training and consultation to professionals on the identification, response and treatment of sexual violence victims
- Participation in degree programs for the training and education of professionals
- Participation in community meetings, coalitions and task force groups
- Advocacy to shape laws and improve services
- Data collection and generation of research, publications and literature about sexual violence

**Administrative and
Capacity Building Services**

- Delivery of standardized, statewide sexual violence services
- Fiscal accountability for public funds
- Clinical consultation and training

Observations & Assumptions

SVSPG members developed the following observations and assumptions, for essential sexual violence programs and services:

NECESSITY OF SERVICES

- The existing and essential statewide sexual violence services as previously outlined have a twenty-five year track record of serving our community. These core services are proven to be highly effective and are essential to our community.
- Without such services, we can expect a significant reduction in the reporting of sexual assault crimes to the police. This will impact the criminal justice system's capacity to identify and prosecute sex offenders.
- Without such services, we can expect an increase in many other social problems, such as substance abuse, prostitution, teenage pregnancy and mental illness.
- Without such services, societal tolerance of sexual violence will continue, compromising the safety and well-being of women, men and children in Hawai'i.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

- The existing and essential statewide sexual violence services were developed as a system of services, based on proven national models, to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery. The medical-legal protocol of Hawai'i has been recognized nationally.
- Sexual violence service providers continue to strive for the optimum levels of efficiency and effectiveness to provide the best possible services with optimal use of limited resources.

PROBLEMS AND TRENDS:

INADEQUATE & PIECEMEAL FUNDING

- The efficiency and effectiveness of existing and essential statewide sexual violence services have been impeded by revenue shortfalls, fluctuating year to year grant dollars, and limited funds allocated specifically for sexual violence.
- Faced with declining state government support, the statewide providers of sexual violence services resorted to broadening their pool of government and private funders. While this strategy of diversifying funding succeeded in continuing existing services, it has taken a toll on the scope of services delivered. For example, rather than providing the needed services to victims of sexual violence, the service providers have had to divert their personnel resources in order to manage the multiple funding grants. Each grant requires specific, written, quarterly narrative reports and data to account for the funds.

CONSEQUENCES OF INADEQUATE & PIECEMEAL FUNDING

- Sexual violence crimes are significantly underreported. It is likely that a substantial number of victims are not receiving services of any kind. Inadequate and piecemeal funding limits the capacity of sexual violence programs to expand their scope of services.
- Inadequate and piecemeal funding encourages fragmented, rather than comprehensive outreach approaches to underserved victims, such as immigrants, elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of sex trafficking, persons with limited English proficiency, and gays/lesbians.
- Inadequate and piecemeal funding has eroded the infrastructure of Hawai'i's sexual violence programs, resulting in constant staff turnovers and inconsistent delivery of essential sexual violence services.
- Inadequate and piecemeal funding evolved with limited capacity for coordination among the different levels of federal, state, and county funders, resulting in a lack of strategic planning to sustain sexual violence services for the State of Hawai'i.

COST OF STATUS QUO

- Hawai'i's sexual violence programs cannot continue to survive on a strategy of inadequate and piecemeal funding and a lack of interagency and interdepartmental coordination especially among government funders.
- Maintaining the status quo means that funding and infrastructure instability will continue to worsen, thus reducing the scope and access to services, creating variation in the quality of service delivery, and ultimately endangering public safety.

SOLUTIONS & FUTURE

- Only government funders have the capacity to oversee a comprehensive rebuilding of the infrastructure of Hawai'i's sexual violence programs as they have the statutory authority (clout) to generate this change.

- A well-organized infrastructure benefits government funders because it supports the efficient and effective use of public dollars to deliver comprehensive and quality sexual violence services for the State of Hawai'i. As an example, it will allow the development and maintenance of systematic data collection and analysis to monitor and evaluate these essential services.
 - The future survival of Hawai'i's sexual violence programs requires a commitment from government funders to restore stability by advancing an agenda of constructive change. This includes both centralized oversight and coordination, as well as stable and adequate funding.
-

APPENDIX C

Excerpts from

Hawaii Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services

(October 2005)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services (SSPVS) highlights the special needs of underserved victims of crime who are tourist/visitors (visitors), immigrants or persons with limited English proficiency, persons with disabilities, and persons who are elderly. These vulnerable populations often have multiple challenges and need specialized assistance when they become victims of crime. Their stories are told in this report.

Under the leadership of the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, approximately 100 stakeholders came together to design the elements of this plan. Focus groups on six islands responded to the plan and provided input to make the plan relevant to their communities' needs. The SSPVS identifies gaps in the current service delivery system and offers recommendations to enhance services for four underserved crime victim populations.

SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS AND STRATEGIC ACTION STEPS

VISITORS:

- Provide temporary assistance to address the immediate needs of visitors who are victimized by crime
- Develop agreements across all counties with hotels, restaurants, medical facilities, car rental companies, etc. to ensure that the Visitor Aloha Society of Hawaii (VASH) has the resources and support it needs to serve crime victims
- Reduce the incidents of crimes against visitors by increasing awareness of safety and security issues.
- Support the Hawaii Tourism Strategic Plan, 2005-2015, Strategic Initiative: Safety and Security for visitors and residents

IMMIGRANTS OR PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:

- Establish a Task Force to implement the strategic plan
- Initiate a 24/7 language service program with qualified interpreters/translators
- Develop bias prevention programs
- Promote community support for amendments of the State Civil Rights Law

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES:

- Provide "awareness" training to law enforcement on the uniqueness of various disabilities
- Provide training to service providers to identify high risk crime environments and make appropriate referrals to criminal justice agencies
- Promote self advocacy among persons with disabilities by providing education on the criminal justice system
- Add crime victim services information on the websites of the Department of Health/DCAB, Hawai'i Disabilities Rights Center, and other entities that interact with people with disabilities

ELDERLY PERSONS:

- Build partnerships with AARP, law enforcement, banks and other federal and state agencies for fraud prevention
- Increase the community's sensitivity to the prosecutorial problems of elderly persons who are abused by their family members or caretakers upon whom they are dependent

NEXT STEPS

IT IS THE HOPE OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING TEAM THAT THE READERS OF THIS PLAN WILL:

- review the gaps in services discussed in the SSPVS;
- acknowledge the recommendations that were developed through an inclusive process; and
- support activities to enhance services to four underserved crime victim populations.

If public, private, philanthropic and corporate entities take responsibility for parts of the activities recommended in the SSPVS, collectively, these efforts could significantly enhance services to underserved victims of crime in Hawaii.

“Some of the best outcomes of the SSPVS project involve new partnerships that have been forged. In addition to working with old friends, it has been refreshing and invigorating to be working with new partners including the Dept. of Human Services and the Dept. of Health. Henry Oliva and Momi Kamau have added a breath of fresh air to our discussions.”

- *NAVAA 6 member*

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) selected the Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General (AG) to participate in a national strategic planning initiative. A team from Hawaii was selected to travel to Washington, D.C. to receive intensive training in strategic planning. During the training, the Hawaii team identified four underserved crime victim populations:

- Visitor victims
- Immigrants and persons with limited English proficiency
- Persons with disabilities
- Elderly victims

PLANNING ORGANIZATION

The Strategic Planning Steering Committee (called NAVAA 6), provided policy direction and oversight of the development of the SSPVS. The purpose of the project is to develop a strategic plan to enhance services for underserved victims of crime. The NAVAA 6 members include: Mei Chun, Victim-Witness Coordinator, U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Hawai'i; Pam Ferguson-Brey, Administrator, Crime Victim Compensation Commission; Momi Kamau, Chief, Maternal and Child Health Branch, Hawai'i State Department of Health; Lena Lorenzo, Director, Victim Witness Assistance Division, Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui; Henry Oliva, Deputy Director, State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services; and Nancy Ralston, Criminal Justice Planning Specialist, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Department of the Attorney General. Subcommittees were formed for each of the four underserved crime victim populations.

INPUT FROM STATEWIDE FOCUS GROUPS

To obtain statewide input for the SSPVS, eight focus group meetings were organized and held on Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kauai, Hawai'i (Hilo and Kona), and two on Oahu. Focus group questions were constructed around four broad themes. These themes were:

- What resources are available in the communities?
- What should be the key features of the strategic plan?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the draft plan?
- What needs to be improved in the service delivery?

The participants for the focus groups were chosen because of their knowledge, interest and involvement with the four crime victim populations. The participants for the focus groups on visitor victims included individuals representing the tourism industry, visitors bureaus, law enforcement, criminal justice, service providers, advocacy/assistance groups, volunteers, and state and local governments. The focus groups on immigrant/LEP victims included individuals from domestic violence assistance centers, homeless shelters, faith-based groups, immigrants associations, service providers, volunteers, advocacy/assistance groups, and state and local governments. The focus groups on victims with disabilities included individuals representing disabilities rights groups, homeless shelters, sex abuse treatment centers, vocational rehabilitation centers, advocacy/assistance groups, and state and local governments. The elderly victim focus groups included individuals from Legal Aid Society of Hawaii (LASH), Adult Protective Services, adult day care centers, public health nurses, Medicaid, volunteers, advocacy/assistance groups, and state and local governments.

THE STRATEGIC PLAN

The components of the SSPVS were developed with consensus among NAVAA 6 members and their subcommittee members. Below is the vision statement, mission and the SSPVS goals and objectives. Subsequent chapters provide further background on each of the components of the plan that focus on the underserved victim populations: Visitor Victims, Immigrant and Limited English Proficiency Victims, Victims with Disabilities, and Elderly Victims.

THE VISION

The vision of the Hawai'i Strategic Plan for Victim Services is to provide a seamless service delivery system that is victim centered and inclusive.

THE MISSION

The mission of the strategic planning process is to:

- Educate agencies and involve communities in developing and providing services to victims of crime including underserved populations.
- Provide leadership to the victim service agencies and collaborate with the community to effectively deliver seamless victim centered services in a manner that maximizes resources to ensure that the greatest number of victims can be served.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR VISITOR CRIME VICTIMS

Goal 1: Provide temporary assistance to address the immediate needs of visitors who are victimized by crime

Objective: Victimized visitors of reported crimes are supported by telephone access, health services, replacement of personal identification, provision of interpreters, transportation, food and lodging and other personal services as needed.

Goal 2: Reduce the incidents of crimes against visitors by increasing awareness of safety and security issues and increasing enforcement of crimes affecting visitors.

Objective 1: Increase visitors' awareness of safety and security issues.

Objective 2: Increase visitors' knowledge about available victim services in Hawai'i (and in their state/country of residence, if applicable.)

Objective 3: Increase law enforcement efforts to deter solicitations & reduce property crime.

Goal 3: Reduce bureaucracy as it relates to services for visitors who are victimized in Hawai'i.

Objective: Reduce the amount of time it takes to process the replacement of identification, legal documentation, and related processes for victimized visitors.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR IMMIGRANT/LEP CRIME VICTIMS

Goal 1: Immigrant and LEP victims of crime will have meaningful and comprehensive access to victim assistance and crime-related services.

Objective 1: Create a statewide, state-funded and staffed task force to develop and coordinate strategic plan.

Objective 2: Gather from and provide information to relevant service providers on LEP populations and issues.

Objective 3: Develop and support implementation of a statewide service plan for 24/7 delivery of language services to LEP crime victims.

Objective 4: Provide for training on multiple LEP issues and legal obligations.

Objective 5: Provide education and outreach to LEP/immigrant populations on crime-victim issues.

Objective 6: Build pool of qualified and competent Interpreters/ Translators.

Objective 7: Outreach to funders and policymakers.

Goal 2: Hawai'i will serve as a model for the nation for a bias-free environment to eliminate the victimization of immigrants.

Objective 1: Incorporate and integrate Goal 2 into task force activities

Objective 2: Identify sources and types of anti-immigration bias throughout the state

Objective 3: Support community research, education and awareness initiatives to address the victimization of vulnerable immigrants.

Objective 4: Support the establishment of reliable systems to document anti-immigrant bias in Hawai'i.

Goal 3: Enhance the civil and legal rights of immigrant and LEP crime victims.

Objective 1: Incorporate and integrate Goal 3 into task force activities.

Objective 2: Amend Hawai'i Revised Statutes to require the state and county and other entities that receive state or county funds to provide language accessible services.

Objective 3: Ensure legal assistance for immigrant crime victims to enforce their rights under the law.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR CRIME VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES

Goal 1: Provide equal access to the criminal justice system and victim services to crime victims with disabilities.

Objective 1: Law Enforcement (county police departments) will obtain training about ADA compliance and the rights of victims with disabilities.

Objective 2: Prosecutors, public defenders, and the judiciary will be able to communicate effectively with persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, speech impaired, and cognitive impaired.

Goal 2: Increase understanding and response to crimes against people with disabilities by Service Providers

Objective: Service providers (and entities who interact with people with disabilities) shall be able to refer victims with disabilities to appropriate agencies.

Goal 3: Increase understanding and response to crimes against people with disabilities.

Objective: People with disabilities will be able to recognize a crime committed against them and will be able to access a civil and criminal justice systems to obtain remedies.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR ELDERLY CRIME VICTIMS

Goal 1: Reduce and prevent consumer fraud against the elderly, and provide services to elderly victims of fraud.

Objective: Develop a social marketing program about elder consumer fraud prevention and victim assistance.

Goal 2: Review existing statutes and the penal code, and propose new legislation to strengthen the ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of elder abuse and neglect.

Objective: Form a Task Group of law enforcement, prosecutors, DHS, DOH, AARP and relevant federal agencies.

Goal 3: Increase successful prosecution of perpetrators of crimes against the elderly.

Objective 1: Develop successful investigation and prosecution units for crimes against the elderly (both in-home and at care homes).

Objective 2: Create effective communication and collaborative policies between law enforcement and social services.

Ms. Anne Seymour, Senior Advisor of Justice Solutions, Inc. and consultant to NAVAA 6 developed the goals and objectives relating to cross training which are displayed below. These tables are taken from the "Hawai'i Statewide Strategic Planning for Victim Services: Summary Report of the Strategic Planning Meeting." While the focus groups that reviewed this plan, did not review these tables, NAVAA 6 thought they were extremely important to add to the plan. All participants agreed that cross-training is essential to enhance services for underserved victim populations.

Population Group: Visitors, Immigrant/LEP, Elderly Victims, and Victims with Disabilities

New Priority Goal: Develop and conduct cross-training programs among key stakeholders identified by the four Sub-committees, concurrently with the implementation of the goals for each of the four issue areas.

Objective 1: Create training curricula that is standardized for this project and based upon Adult Learning Theory.

Objective 2: Plan and implement cross-training programs among key stakeholders.

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS OBJECTIVE	RESOURCES NEEDED	HOW WILL WE MEASURE SUCCESS?
<p>Identify the “right people” within each stakeholder discipline who most need training.</p> <p>Develop a curriculum structure based upon Adult Learning Theory that includes “minimum” standards for amount of time and topics.</p> <p>Develop a cross-training curriculum for each of the issue area topics identified by each Sub-committee.</p> <p>Conduct cross-training programs.</p>	<p>Identification of “target audience” by each Sub-committee</p> <p>OVC “The Ultimate Educator”</p> <p>Guidelines for curriculum development</p> <p>Wo/manpower to develop curricula and funding to replicate.</p>	<p># of participants are identified for each issue area.</p> <p>Curriculum structure and minimum standards are developed.</p> <p># curricula are developed.</p> <p># cross-training programs are conducted with # of participants; summary of participant evaluations.</p>

Population Group: Visitors, Immigrant/LEP and Elderly Victims, and Victims with Disabilities

New Priority Goal: Provide web-based information and referral resources about the four priority issues and available victim/social services, with cross-referenced links on all relevant web sites.

Objective 1: Identify all relevant web sites that include information and referral resources specific to visitor victims, immigrants/LEP, elderly, and persons with disabilities, as well as criminal justice, victim assistance and key related resources.

Objective 2: Create hyperlinks among all relevant web sites.

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS OBJECTIVE	RESOURCES NEEDED	HOW WILL WE MEASURE SUCCESS?
<p>Identify all relevant web sites and document agency/organization contact information and URL.</p> <p>Provide list of all agency contact information and URLs to all agencies.</p> <p>Create hyperlinks between and among agencies' web sites.</p>	<p>Identification and documentation by each Sub-committee.</p> <p>Summary list created by Strategic Planning Consultant.</p> <p>Webmasters.</p>	<p># agencies' web sites are identified and documented.</p> <p>Comprehensive list is created and provided to # agencies.</p> <p># hyperlinks are created by agencies and organizations; and # "hits" to referral URLs.</p>