

Battered Women's Movement in Hawaii

1976

First shelter for abused spouses and children opens on Oahu.

1980

YWCA Kauai opens a shelter for battered women.

Hawaii State Committee on Battered Women (now HSCADV) was formed.

1982

The Joint Military Family Abuse Shelter opens on O'ahu.

Maluhia O' Wahine, a community based counseling program for women, starts on O'ahu.

The Episcopal Church opens a shelter on Moloka'i.

Parent and Children Together (PACT) begins the Services Assisting Families Environment (SAFE) program, a family violence intervention and treatment program for military families at seven military installations on O'ahu.

1983

The Alternatives To Violence (ATV) Program opens on Maui.

1984

The Komo Mai Program and Maluhia 'O Wahine Program becomes programs under the umbrella of the Waikiki Community Center.

1985

Child and Family Service (CFS) opens an O'ahu Extended Transitional Shelter.

The military SAFE program transitions over to the Department of Defense to be staffed and operated out of the military Family Service Centers.

1986

The Alternatives To Violence (ATV) Program opens on Kaua'i.

The first Alternatives to Violence Program opens on the Big Island.

Developing Options to Violence (DOV) opens on O'ahu.

The Child and Family Service (CFS) Transitional Shelter on O'ahu closes.

The Leeward Spouse Abuse Shelter opens on O'ahu.

1987

The Leeward Spouse Shelter on O'ahu closes.

A second shelter opens on the Big Island in Kona.

1988

Fairness For Abused Women, an advocacy group of formerly battered women, is organized.

The Moloka'i shelter, administered by the Episcopal Church, closes.

The Domestic Violence Legal Hotline begins with volunteer attorneys answering calls during the lunch hour.

The Moloka'i Alternatives To Violence Program opens, administered by the Maui ATV.

The Family Violence Program begins the Premeditation Program for women going through a contested divorce and identified as a victim of spouse abuse who are mandated to attend mediation to resolve divorce issues.

1989

The Alternatives to Violence Adolescent Program opens on the Big Island in East Hawai'i.

A second Alternatives To Violence Program opens on the Big Island in Kona.

1990

The Leeward Shelter for Abused Spouses and Children re-opens on O'ahu.

The Lana'i Alternatives To Violence Program opens.

The Domestic Violence Legal Hotline opens an office providing legal hotline service statewide.

Family Violence Program becomes a private non-profit corporation and changes their name to Family Peace Center.

Family Peace Center (FPC) begins “New Directions in Anger” for Maluhia clients. FPC expands to include the children’s program for child witnesses of domestic violence and adolescent teens involved in dating violence.

1991

The HOPE For Battered Women Program is established as a program of the Hawai’i State Committee On Family Violence.

The Moloka’i shelter re-opens under new administration as Hale Ho’omalua.

The Alternatives To Violence Adolescent Program on the Big Island is renamed the Youth Services Program and expands to West Hawai’i.

1992

The Domestic Violence Legal Hotline is expanded to include the Clearinghouse and becomes the Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline (DVCLH).

The Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline (DVCLH) begins domestic violence legal informational sessions called “The Right to Know”.

The third shelter on O’ahu opens on the Windward side.

The Transitional Apartments, administered by Child and Family Service for formerly abused women, opens on O’ahu.

Maui County Domestic Violence Task Force is created with the collaborative efforts of Women Helping Women, Alternatives To Violence, Maui Police Department, Family Court, Prosecutor’s Office, and Maui County Councilwomen Alice Lee.

1993

The Hawai’i State Committee On Family Violence transfers the HOPE for Battered Women Program to Child and Family Service. DVCLH begins disbursement of Persons in Need (PINs) emergency cash grants to battered women, at the request of Hawai’i Community Foundation.

Family Peace Center (FPC) begins to provide services to gay and lesbian victims and batterers.

Family Peace Center, in collaboration with the neighborhood Justice Center and Family Court, begins to provide domestic violence screening at “Kid’s First”.

FPC adds to the children’s program a parent program for parents who have children enrolled in the group to help in their healing.

1994

Child and Family Service changes the name of the HOPE for Battered Women Program to the REACH Domestic Violence Counseling Program.

A new AmeriCorps program serving victims of domestic violence starts, Students and Advocates for Victims of Domestic Violence (SAVD), a project of Hawai’i Lawyers Care.

Parents and Children Together begins the Family Visitation Center on O’ahu.

The HOPE Program is transferred to Parents and Children Together. The name is changed to HEART and the to DART, Domestic Abuse Response Team.

1995

Child and Family Service opens Hale Ohana Spouse Abuse Shelter in East Hawai’i. Child and Family Service Developing Options to Violence (CFS-DOV) opens on Maui.

CFS-DOV, O’ahu, begins anger management groups for men.

CFS-DOV, O’ahu, begins children’s support groups with the help of Masters level practicum students.

CFS-DOV, O’ahu and AmeriCorps SAVD begins collaboration to provide legal information to victims of domestic violence during support groups.

CFS-DOV, O’ahu, begins a Maintenance Phase for the Batterer’s program.

Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline begins disbursing Keiki Care grants to the families (children) where domestic violence poses a threat.

Family Peace Center (FPC) becomes a program of Parents and Children Together (PACT).

Parents and Children Together (PACT), in collaboration with Alternatives to Violence, begins the Family Visitation Center on Maui.

PACT begins providing outreach services to victims in community settings through the Community Based Outreach Program (CBOP).

YMCA Children's Safe Center opened in Hilo to facilitate exchange of children between parents.

1996

Alternatives To Violence on Maui closed.

Hale Ho'omalua acquired the Moloka'i ATV to sustain it due to the Maui ATV closing; the original administrating agency.

Women Helping Women takes over the Domestic Violence Task Force outreach counselor positions, victim's programs, and issuing restraining order protections.

Parents and Children Together and Family Peace Center (PACT/FPC) is awarded the contract for adult and juvenile batterers programs on Maui (formerly the ATV contract).

Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline (DVCLH) receives federal funds to conduct a statewide public awareness campaign, Plan For Your Life and training throughout the community.

A collaboration among Parents and Children Together, the Honolulu Police Department, and the Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline opens Pu'uhoonua, a one-stop domestic violence drop-in center in Honolulu where victims of domestic violence can receive crisis counseling, police reporting, legal services and child care in one center.

DVCLH develops guidelines and collaborates with Parents and Children Together and Honolulu Cellular to begin the Lifeline Program and assists with the distribution of cellular phone emergency services for very at risk domestic violence victims.

Parents and Children Together/Family Peace Center-Maui begins a Filipino men's batterer's group.

Child and Family Service Developing Options to Violence, O'ahu, and the Leeward Outreach Program begins providing support services in the Leeward area for victims.

1997

Women Helping Women and PACT/Family Peace Center-Maui begins providing services on Lana'i through the Lana'i Human Services Alliance.

Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline (DVCLH) begins distributing bus passes for battered women needing transportation assistance.

DVCLH begins providing legal information and representation to Tagalog speaking Filipino victims and Mandarin Chinese speaking victims.

DVCLH begins a new advocacy and case management program, Ala Ka'i, for its clients and clients of Pu'uhoonua.

DVCLH develops the Plan For Their Lives program focusing on child witnesses living in violent homes.

PACT/FPC's Maluhia O' Wahine begins to provide outreach services to the partners of adjudicated perpetrators enrolled in the Komo Mai program.

Women Helping Women begins providing outreach services to partners of Family Peace Center's Maui program (Batterer's).

The Battered and Formerly Battered Women's Caucus was formed under the guidance of the Hawai'i State Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Funding for the Parents and Children Together DART program ends. DART Program services were streamlined into Pu'uhoonua Drop-In Center.

Parent and Children Together/Family Peace Center begins a Filipino men's batterer's group.

A Crisis Counselor from Pu'uhoonua is assigned to work with the police in the Waianae Coast.

Parents and Children Together/Family Peace Center-Maui starts anger management classes at the Maui Community Correctional Center for both male and female inmates. Parents and Children Together/Family Peace Center begins anger control classes at the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility.

Child and Family Service Developing Options to Violence, O'ahu, is funded by the Judiciary to provide services to children who witness domestic violence and Parenting Education.

1998

Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline (DVCLH) begins a new advocacy and case management program, Partners in Probation, for the victims of convicted domestic violence perpetrators sentenced to probation.

DVCLH conceived a public awareness and training program about teen victims of dating violence, Teen Alert: Dating 101.

Family Peace Center (FPC) begins a parenting program for court-mandated referrals who have children that have witnessed or experienced domestic violence in their homes.

Maluhia O' Wahine becomes Maluhia Victims Support Program and Komo Mai becomes Komo Mai Perpetrators Program.

Pu'uhonua Drop-In Center and the Honolulu Police begin follow up outreach services to victims of domestic violence on the Waianae Coast.

Parents and Children Together expands the Family Visitation Center services to an additional site in Waipahu.

Women Helping Women, Maui, opens "Transitions" project (transitional support and housing) for women and their children who are moving from crisis to more independent living. DVCLH opens an office on Maui to provide civil legal services and case management in the Maui County.

DVCLH coordinates the Domestic Violence Access Project to increase accessibility to services for disabled victims.

DVCLH begins a guardian ad litem program, Keiki Interventions, for children on CPS

calendars where child abuse and spouse abuse exist in the same family.

DVCLH begins providing advocacy for teen victims of partner abuse.

Child and Family Service Developing Options to Violence, O'ahu, begins Bi-lingual groups for perpetrators in Korean, Ilocano, and Tagalog.

1999

DVCLH creates a program for families, Hui O' Ohana Aloha, moving from a violent family setting to a non-violent single parent household.

Child and Family Service Developing Options to Violence, O'ahu, and Domestic Violence Shelters begins providing children support and parenting support groups at the shelters.

YMCA Children's Safe Center in Hilo was renamed the YMCA Family Visitation Center. An additional facility was opened in Kailua-Kona. Supervised visitation and monitored telephone visitations were added to the exchange service.

2000

DVCLH Teen Alert: Dating 101 program is funded.

2001

DVCLH ExPO program begins at Family Court.

SAFTS/Na Lei Lokahi community-based program begins providing victim services in Ko'olauloa Moku.

2002

Women Helping Women opens it Lanai Coordinated Rural Community Response (CRCRP)

DVCLH begins culturally based intervention program focusing on the Pilipino community and hires a Pilipina Bi-Cultural Bilingual Advocate.

2003

YMCA Family Visitation Center expanded services and opened in Waimea.

2004

DVCLH purchases own site for operations.