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Project Evaluation: Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel), A.W.A.I.C. (Anchorage), Male Awareness Project (Anchorage), Kodiak Women's Resource Center and Kodiak Police Department (Kodiak)

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Summary

This report presents evaluations of three Alaska agencies that deal with domestic violence: Tundra Women's Coalition in Bethel, through its Family Violence Program; Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) in Anchorage, through its programs for battered women as well as its Male Awareness Program; and Kodiak Women's Resource Center, including its relationship to Kodiak Police Department.

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Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel)
A.W.A.I.C. (Anchorage)
Male Awareness Project (Anchorage)
Kodiak Women's Resource Center and
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JUSTICE CENTER

**University of Alaska, Anchorage
Anchorage, Alaska**

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Family Violence Program - Bethel

In a quonset hut, known by the region's villagers and residents as the "old pet shop" (since it housed pets for sale in earlier days), the Tundra Women's Coalition established its shelter, crisis line, counseling center and education center for women of the region.

The emergence of a shelter program in rural Alaska and, more generally, a counseling and advocacy program has already had some notable impact upon justice and social agencies in this hub for fifty-seven Indian and Eskimo villages and more than 29,000 persons.

Perhaps, more importantly, it has been uniquely sought out by Native women on their own volition. This is significant if one considers (for example) that the town's alcohol treatment center receives almost all of its referrals through police transport.

The challenge to the shelter will be to further define its role among the legal and social service agencies which are nearly always better funded and sometimes legally mandated to deal with the problems shelter clients lay before staff personnel.

Evaluation methodology

Two field trips were made to Bethel. Evaluation materials were introduced into the program. Only contact and intake forms were used. Project data collected on TWC's own forms were reviewed, staff and some Board members were interviewed.

State and local police, the district attorney, a member

of the state social service office, staff of the alcohol treatment center and other private citizens were interviewed. The state police supplied domestic violence reports. Local police were between chiefs during the evaluation period. Public Health Service records were reviewed. Village council and constable records from selected villages were reviewed.

Tundra Women's Coalition

Nineteen clients to TWC completed the intake form with staff counselors during the evaluation period (August through October). Only one needs assessment was received. All intake clients were female.

Client Profile

Race

Fifteen women clients were Yupik Eskimo, two were white and one Athabascan Indian. Of recorded male batterers seven were Yupik Eskimo, one American white, one American black and one Albanian.

The median age of clients was 24 years.

Primary language for seven clients was English and Yupik for eleven others. The primary language for eight recorded males was English (3) and Yupik (5).

Relationship

Eleven clients were married, five single, two widowed and one separated. The clients had lived with or had been married to battering males for a median of five years (but note: information was not supplied in nine cases).

Number of persons in clients' households

Two persons - four clients

Three persons - six clients

Four persons - one client

Five persons - three clients

Seven persons - one client

Unknown - five clients

Clients and the Shelter

Eleven clients' cases were recorded as emergencies and eight were not so recorded. Twelve clients came to TWC with battering problems, two as a result of rape and five others with a wide variety of family or personal problems.

In two cases, for example, the other person was drinking and clients were afraid to go home. One client sought advice for alcohol abuse. Another needed children's food in order to return to the village.

Clients learned about the program in several ways.

Five clients had contacted the program before. Four had learned of the program from relatives, friends or neighbors including board members of TWC. Four had learned about the program from radio station KYUK and two from the Tundra Drums.

Cab drivers referred three clients, the Bethel police, one client, the Public Health Service hospital, three clients, and the State Office of Health and Social Services, one client.

Goals for Now

In response to the rather broad choices put to them on the

intake form, nine clients said they sought the shelter for safety and for time to sort things out.

criminal action and five viewed ending the marriage or relationship as their objective.

Three Bethel clients planned to return home and improve the relationship and two sought transportation to school or family

Once again, some persons had more than one goal.

Ten clients said that they had children with them. Two others had children in either a village or a foster home.

Resources (intake)

Five TWC clients were employed, three fulltime and two seasonally employed. Thirteen were not wage earners when they contacted the TWC.

Four clients were recorded as unemployed and five others as currently unemployed seasonal workers. One was a student and four were fulltime homemakers.

Of nine males upon whom information was recorded, seven were employed, five fulltime and two as seasonal workers. One other was a currently unemployed seasonal worker and one was recorded as a fulltime homemaker.

Secondary Resources

Three clients received Social Security payments. In addition one of these same three clients received A. F. D. C., one received unemployment compensation and one received foodstamps. Ten others received none of the above or other fixed income payments. Six

clients were unrecorded.

No clients listed received alimony or child support, BIA general assistance or were listed as receiving land claims checks.

Personal resources (non-monetary)

Fourteen clients said that they had friends or relatives who could help. Five said they did not.

Seven clients said these friends and relatives were located in Bethel; five others named five different villages: Chevak, Tuluksak, Upper Kalskag, Pilot Station or Napaskiak.

Two clients named out-of-state locations.

Thirteen clients said that, if they had to, they and their children could stay with them. Four clients said they could not.

Some of the positive answers were qualified with remarks such as "Sister in Bethel, but husband might not approve" and "Don't know how long I could stay with parents."

Ten clients said no one could help at work. There was no positive response for either female or male who worked.

Religion

Five clients were Moravian, five Catholic, three Russian Orthodox, one Mormon and one a member of the Covenant of God (Protestant). Thirteen clients said they considered themselves religious though seven said only a little and one said "somewhat." Only one client considered herself very religious.

Two clients considered themselves non-religious.

Eight clients said someone at the church could help, but seven said they could not. Five did not know.

History of Violence

Seven clients had been assaulted within the past twenty-four hours, one in the past two to three days, two in the past four weeks and two over a month before. Two did not indicate when violence had occurred.

Violence took place in the homes of nine clients, in public in one case and in someone else's home in four others.

Punching, hitting and shoving characterized twelve fights. Sexual assault occurred in one recorded instance.

Knives, guns or other weapons figured in two fights, verbal assault in one other and biting in another instance.

In seven cases one spouse was injured, but in six recorded cases neither spouse was injured, at least as this term was interpreted by Native clients.

One person needed further medical care as a result of injuries (note: an indeterminate number of clients had already received medical care from village health aides or at the Public Health Service hospital).

History of Violence

The intake form provides very limited information on the role of violence in the relationship and seems in fact inadequate to capture relationships of rural clients.

Five clients experienced violence from the male during the non-marital relationship (three after living with the male), two clients experienced violence before marriage and, for six others, it began after marriage.

Counseling

Interestingly, seven clients and one male had already received counseling. Three women said they had not and five males were recorded as not having received counseling.

Without further data, the nature of counseling cannot be discovered. There is counseling at the Bethel Alcoholic Treatment Center where twenty-nine percent of the adult residents of Bethel had contacts in 1977, at social services, at TWC and at the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Other resources employed - Police

Five clients had dealt with police because of a family fight and eight had not. In two cases they had called police and in two cases family members (other than the spouse) had called police. One client did not know who had called police.

Police response was recorded cumulatively. In one case, clients said police did not come. In one case police came and counseled disputants without an arrest. Police in two cases offered referrals and in one case had made an arrest. No cases were recorded where police arrived and took no action or removed disputant without an arrest.

However, it should be noted that notes on one case indicate that client was to be lodged in the shelter or in a safe home until client's partner was arrested by police.

Four clients had gone to court because of their relationship, but seven said they had not. Two cases were criminal actions, past or pending.

clients noted, "Police didn't pick up abuser until three days later and he was out of jail on bail," and "He beat me up before and had one more chance to land in jail."

Other legal actions were for divorce (one) and adoption (one).

Nine clients who replied indicated they had not obtained a temporary restraining order. TWC staff note that problems arise for clients who desire civil remedies because the Alaska Legal Services Office already provides assistance to the family or male in other civil matters, creating a conflict-of-interest when free legal assistance is needed.

Village Police Service

Clients who lived in villages were asked if a policeman was on duty. Six said, "Yes." One said, "No." They were also asked whether troopers come to town to deal with family problems. Five said "No" and one said "Yes."

Troopers interviewed said the general pattern was to respond to felonious crimes. Misdemeanors are handled by village police. Troopers do accompany social service workers in cases where child abuse is evident.

Clients were asked what other problems existed in their families. (Clients could indicate no problems or more than one). Cumulative statistics are these:

	Man	Woman	Child
	1	2	1
	1	1	1
Medical problems	1	1	
Sexual problems	0	0	
Legal problems	0	0	
Alcohol problems	9	4	
Drug problems	1	0	
Mental illness	1	0	
Job problems	0	1	
Pregnancy	0	1	
Phsical Handicap	0	1	

Other:

Male jealousy - 1

Male domineering - 1

Action Taken

The lion's share of TWC action (e.g., advocacy, safe homes and telephone contacts) did not emerge on intake forms due to the nature of the form and its level of completion.

Eight clients received informal counseling. One client was taken to a safe home and another was admitted as a resident.

Referrals were made to the Bethel Police Department (3), the Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Service (1), the Bethel alcoholic Treatment Center (1), the Public Health Service Hospital (1), AWAIC (1), and Alcoholic Treatment Center.

Transportation to the airport was provided in one case.

Other results noted included the following, "Client undecided

about whether to leave her husband at this time and needs time to think it over."

Action in a second case was pending, while a third client was noted to have returned home.

Compilations of statistics on TWC activity were also available from quarterly reports for the month of July, August and September. As stated, activity was hampered by changes in directors and in staff personnel although activity by three Native women on the staff remained constant for the period.

Quarterly Report Data

Referral Information

	July	August	September
Self-referrals	21	13	5
Community sources	3	7	3

(Referral agents included Alaska Legal Services, police, state and Bureau of Indian Affairs offices of social services, Bethel Alcohol Treatment Center, Kuskokwim Community College, Public Health Service nurses and private citizens.)

Initial contact was made with the staff in August in 17 cases and through the crisis line in three cases. Figures for July and September are not available.

Client Data

Sex of Clients

	July	August	September
Female	21	16	8
Male	3	2	0
Couples	1	0	0

Age of clients (female and male combined)

	July	August	September
Less than 20 years old	10	3	1
21 to 30 years old	17	9	5
31 to 40 years old	3	6	1
41 to 50 years old	2	0	1

Residence of clients

	July	August	September
Bethel	20	9	5
Villages	5	9	4

Villages included Shageluk (1), Napaskiak (2), Chevak (3), Akiachuk (1), Hooper Bay (3), Alaknuk (1), Scammon Bay (2), Pilot Station (1), Kongiganak (1), Kwethluk (2) and Kotlik (1).

Proportionate to population this suggests a higher representation of coastal villages than might be anticipated.

Ethnic Background

	July	August	September
Eskimo-Indian (Native)	21	16	0
White	3	2	0
Black	1	0	0

Employment Status

	July	August	September
Employed	10	6	3
Not employed	10	7	4
Unknown	5	5	1

Services provided

	July	August	September
Counseling	25	5	3
Refused counseling	n/a	1	n/a
Safe home/shelter	6	4	3
Referred to police	14*	0	1
Referred to lawyer	3	3	0
Referred to Alanon	3	2	n/a
Referred to Social Services	5	3	1

*referral included advocacy in eight cases

The Bethel Trooper detachments provided the evaluators with domestic violence reports for July and August. Turnover in the town department did not allow for similar data to be collected at that level.

In each month, the troopers noted about seven contacts with domestic violence.

	July	August
Child abuse	3	1
Woman battered by man	3	2
Man battered by woman	1	0
Child sexual abuse	1	0
Abuse of elderly	0	1
Medical care needed	3	1
Were hospitalized	0	1

Incidents involved:

Alcohol use	5	4
Guns	1	3
Other weapons	1	0

Other agency involved:

	July	August
Hospital-doctor	1	0
Social service agency	2	1
Mental health agency	1	0
Domestic violence program	0	0

COMMENT:

Several institutional goals emerge from the myriad activities of the Tundra Women's Coalition:

The first is to raise the awareness of the often-transitory bureaucratic personnel within the realm of law and social services, as they deal with the female victims of family abuse.

Although no person would suggest that this task is complete, there can be no question that many institutional decisions are now made with reference to the Tundra Women's Coalition's probable response.

The second is to receive clients in need of counseling, referral and shelter from town and village. Development of outreach sufficient to deal with village problems and, further, to react fully to village problems once discovered remains a critical challenge for this rural experiment.

The third goal is perhaps the most elusive. Project staff and directors must deal with problems of several generations of predominantly Native women. These problems involve hard choices on the part of clients, perhaps more difficult than those of shelter clients in urban Alaska.

Over each of these goals and interests hang at least two

clouds. The first is that wife and family battering are epidemic in rural Alaska although nearly invisible to centralized official records.

The second problem is that there is no single state or local agency in Bethel or its environs that can claim that its staffing and resources meets more than a fraction of needed or mandated service for this immense geographic region of Indian and Eskimo villages.

In view of the magnitude of the problem and the limited resources of state and local agencies, the TWC had been able only to improve relatively the response of agencies.

At the same time, the TWC must generate useful contacts in the agencies in order to reach many clients. To date, TWC has been able to balance what could be termed an adversarial or advocacy role and a collaborative role with agency representatives.

Goals in the Context of Problems

The best evidence of epidemic levels of family violence is contained in Public Service Records for outpatients. Regional hospitals note causation and location. Table 1 notes numbers of accidents listed as "injury purposely inflicted by another" which occurred in the home. Seventy-four accidents of one hundred and sixty-two such accidents in the Bethel region occurred at home. More than half of this same category of accidents (49 of 74) were also alcohol-related.

Compared to the state Native health service records and to its sister region, Barrow, the statistics indicate that while only thirteen percent of all accidents occur in the home (compared

Table 1

1978
NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE
ACCIDENTS TREATED ON AN OUTPATIENT BASIS

	TOTAL FIRST VISITS	OCCURRED INSIDE HOME
<u>STATEWIDE: All Native Service Units</u>		
Total All Accidents	15,827	2,751
Number of Alcohol Related Accidents	2,249	628
Total Accidents with Injury Purpose- fully Inflicted by Another	1,458	467
Number of Accidents with Injury Purposefully Inflicted that were Alcohol Related	858	305
<u>BARROW SERVICE UNIT: Servicing the Town and Surrounding Villages</u>		
Total All Accidents	1,471	391
Number of Alcohol Related Accidents	352	149
Total Accidents with Injury Purpose- fully Inflicted by Another	179	101
Number of Accidents with Injury Purposefully Inflicted that were Alcohol Related	141	81
<u>BETHEL SERVICE UNIT: Servicing the Town and Surrounding Villages</u>		
Total All Accidents	2,457	321
Number of Alcohol Related Accidents	251	82
Total Accidents with Injury Purpose- fully Inflicted by Another	162	74
Number of Accidents with Injury Purposefully Inflicted that were Alcohol Related	103	49

TABLE 2

1978
NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE
ACCIDENTS TREATED ON AN OUTPATIENT

	<u>STATEWIDE*</u>	<u>BARROW**</u>	<u>BETHEL**</u>
Percentage of all Accidents that were Alcohol Related	14%	24%	10%
Percentage of all Alcohol Related Accidents that were Injury Purposefully Inflicted by Another	38%	40%	41%
Percentage of All Accidents that Occur Inside the Home	17%	27%	13%
Alcohol Related Accidents that Occur Inside the Home	28%	42%	33%
Percentage of all Injury Purposefully Inflicted Accidents, Alcohol Related that Occur Inside the Home	36%	57%	48%
Percentage of all Purposefully Inflicted Accidents that Occur Inside the Home	32%	56%	46%

* This represents the statewide native population which includes all Native Health Service Units, Urban and Rural

** This represents the service unit region which includes the town and surrounding villages

Table 3

1978
NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE
BARROW REGION SERVICE UNIT

OUTPATIENT ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENTS
CAUSE OF INJURY

<u>CAUSE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Injury Purposefully Inflicted by Another	129	40%
Accidental Falls	56	17
Motor Vehicle	48	15
Cutting and Piercing Instruments	33	10
Undetermined	18	6
Other	16	5
Animal Related, Not Stings	8	3
Suicide	6	
Environmental Factors	4	1
Firearms	2	--
Machinery	2	--
Accidental Poisoning	1	--
Fires	1	--
TOTAL:	324	

(Data from Alaska Area Native Health Service, Systems Development)

1978
NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE
BARROW REGION SERVICE UNIT

OUTPATIENT ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENTS
PLACE OF INJURY

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Home, Inside	139	42%
Home, Outside	75	23
Highway and Street	43	13
Not Specified	23	7
Recreation and Sport	17	.5
Public Building	15	5
Other	5	2
Industrial Premise	4	1
School	1	--
Resident Institution	1	--
Farm, Ranch	1	--

TOTAL: 324

(Data from Alaska Area Native Health Service, Systems Development)

to seventeen percent statewide), forty-six percent of all "purposely inflicted accidents" (compared to thirty-two percent statewide) occur in the home.

It is important to understand that these figures severely understate the level of interfamilial violence. They are outpatient figures. In-patient figures available to us did not break down accidents by cause or location.

Village patients, that is, those persons so severely beaten as to be flown from their home village into the Bethel unit of the Native Health Service, are more likely to be inpatients. Thus, outpatient figures probably reflect Bethel residents and not village residents.

Social Control in Village and Town

To generalize about variant responses to domestic violence in fifty-seven villages would be foolhardy. However, some generalizations are fair. Violence attendant to use of alcohol on the part of some family members against others is reoccurring. Troopers are not likely to respond to these forms of violence unless serious injury occurs. Social service personnel are not likely to respond unless evidence of child abuse emerges. Troopers do not have the manpower to deal with both misdemeanor and felony level violence. And, according to one Bethel informant within the Division of Health and Social Services, the Social Services department lacks resources to deal preventively with family problems in the villages.

At the village level, it is very likely that domestic violence will come to the attention of village health aides and

and village police if the latter are employed. Turnover of village police is high due to uncertain pay and very difficult working conditions in small, face-to-face communities.

Yet village legal response to domestic violence that does not result in serious injury is likely to be conciliatory and not likely to result in an arrest. Less than a quarter of the villages in the region have courts. About the same proportion have a lock-up to remove a drinking batterer.

This means that police capacity is limited by available resources even if his predilection is to make an arrest. In fact, village police are currently trained to mediate such situations (Bethel trooper interview).

For the victim or potential victim, shelter in homes of relatives is usually the only recourse when violence occurs or is imminent. Yet relatives, also, may fear the potentially violent spouse and family member, especially in a community where law enforcement or legal follow-through is not reliable.

This overview of the place of domestic violence in rural society must be coupled with further difficulties for the woman who desires to break free from a cycle of violence.

First, it is likely that she will have to leave the village for the town or the town for the city if she wishes to avoid the violent spouse. Second, she will need housing for her children and new work opportunities or work training. Housing and non-seasonal work are in short supply in Bethel. Third, she may be breaking not only spousal ties, but also important social

and economic ties to family and friends and exchanging them for a new situation fraught with uncertainties. In this regard, familial and village pressure may be against such a move.

TWC staffers, according to their records and to interviews, have encountered these problems in crisis line conversations, client counseling and sheltering and in addressing through advocacy the broader problems of service in the town and region.

How then have they responded to them?

Goal one is consciousness-raising of the bureaucracies and their representatives. TWC has made important strides in making more credible agency response to criminal justice problems. Staffers have developed important dialogues with two successive assistant district attorneys and police chiefs as well as troopers and judges.

From the perspective of the district attorneys, this has lead to improved understanding of the criminal justice system by local women and for necessary support of the victim-witnesses as cases proceed through the criminal justice system. From the perspective of the TWC and other community members, it has sharpened the awareness of police and the district attorney when rapes and batterings come to their attention.

For example, TWC supplied important background information in one battering case that lead to the DA's recommendation that the defendant leave town and have no contact with the victim's family.

TWC affiliates attended hearings in an otherwise empty court when rapes and battering cases were tried and sentences were meted out. They discussed their program with the Superior

Court judges.

As stated, there are three levels of police operations relevant to TWC: state police, Bethel town police, and village constables.

Both state and town police have been a source of referrals. So also have both state and local police supported the safe home project.

TWC staff noted a drop in the number of rapes since a former Bethel trooper (and longtime resident) returned to the town as chief. The wife of the previous chief had served as an effective counselor in the shelter project.

Although relationships between the police entities are good, some misapprehensions on both sides emerged during interviews.

State police have a closer relationship with the State Social Service office. They are more inclined to view TWC as a town project but to take social service workers with them on aircraft and to employ social service workers as interpreters in rape cases. This denies TWC staff direct contact with village cases.

One reason for this is that TWC is viewed as outside of the normal bureaucratic structure. Another reason is the proximity of social service and trooper offices. A third reason may be the state police view TWC as potentially adversarial.

Both state and town police were concerned by TWC's use of the press to decry alleged rapists, citing a recent case where the victim failed a polygraph test after charges were filed. Both stressed the need to build a case suitable for court.

However, it should be stressed that neither police agency

cited the case as cause to cease cooperation with TWC or as a cause for strained relations. Both agencies saw the law enforcement stance of TWC as positive and had criticism only of approaches used in isolated cases.

Town police were apparently prepared to refer "women's problems" of all types to TWC. A local police representative complained that the TWC had refused a woman released on her own recognizance who lacked a place to stay.

A TWC representative pointed out that the shelter's mandate was not simply to shelter all women and that there were, in fact, several agencies prepared to offer shelter for persons without short-term housing.

This second matter could be solved by further dialogue. Town police have good reason to support the shelter. In town situations where a family member is drinking and potentially violent, a woman and children may not have relatives or friends with which to stay. Police may transfer an intoxicated person to the treatment center upon request of a family member. In earlier days, but no longer, the jail was used to house potential victims of violence. But, until recently, there was no official place for potential victims.

Thus the perspective of the police is that the shelter is an appropriate haven for victims or potential victims of violence as is the safe home network developed by board members.

Other important sources of referral to the Shelter are nurses at the Public Health Service and Social Service Workers.

They first discover battering victims as clients to the hospital. They are perhaps the best source of information about battering victims from town and village as yet developed for TWC. Social workers discover victims as they investigate child abuse cases.

Village police are presently not agents of cooperation or referral of significance. The problems with employing village police in this capacity are several, according to TWC. The most serious is that it is not likely that the village policeman will make an arrest that will be prosecuted. Furthermore, to tie referral to the legal process at the village level would increase village pressure upon the victim, pressure that then casts the woman as persecutor of the family and as "homebreaker."

TWC is beginning to look to village health aides as possible referral agents. This decision is sound. Health aides are more consistently professional. Their recommendations might be viewed as therapeutic and not as directed at persecution of spouse or his family.

Still, village police, in this evaluator's experience, possess knowledge regarding every battering relationship in their community. Individualized, informal communication with village police might lead to non-legal referrals of clients to the shelter.

Travel to the Shelter

As yet no village client has asked for money to travel to Bethel and the shelter. TWC has limited travel funds, but these would be rapidly depleted if many potential clients solicited help. The Social Services office has no travel funds to bring in battered women although it might be argued that this is within their purview. The Public Health Services has funds only to bring

in victims of serious injury and then must seek funds from others.

What this suggests is that absent increased funding TWC must be cautious in its solicitation of clients from the villages. Or, alternatively, it must seek increased funding for other agencies.

Comprehensive counseling capabilities "in the areas of parenting and child abuse, marriage counseling, women in transition, employment and career counseling, housing and health counseling, pre-natal counseling, teen problems and financial management" are identified by TWC in its second year grant. (Second year grant, 1979: 56.)

The more salient issue for TWC is counseling to what? Figures offered the Alaska Family Violence Program suggest that of thirty-three clients (before the evaluation), two left their former living conditions and stayed in the community and two others left the community. These figures include non-Native transients.

In recent months, only one TWC Native client had left her husband for a new life in town.

While "independent living" might be an attainable target for middle-class urban women with developed job skills, how likely is success in village and town Alaska where Native women face roadblocks as they seek housing and jobs at other than the most marginal level?

TWC has begun a legal system advocacy program that has borne fruit, at least in town policing and in prosecution and judgment. Perhaps it should have its own legal arm to induce much-needed

service and to break through structured job discrimination.

TWC also has a stake in the quality of law enforcement within the villages as well as the town.

Will legal advocacy destroy interagency communication? It should not. Constraints on agency activity tend to be established at the top (where budgets and programs are defined) and not by workers in the region.

TWC's mandate, as read by clients statement of needs is two-fold: . to improve the environment for families that are not likely to break up as well as to create meaningful options for all women of the region.

Alcohol and the program

It would be easy to suggest that alcohol problems and alcohol-induced violence are the nub of clients' concerns. Yet alcohol and violence are characteristics of urban problems as well. What is missing from clients' conceptions of their problems in Bethel is an appreciation of the way that other structural problems make their presence known in drinking behavior.

TWC clearly understands this. It does not stop with alcoholic treatment.

Males and the program

TWC could develop an excellent battering therapy group in collaboration with Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Prosecutor.

Outreach

TWC recently met with village health aides. Health aides could be excellent contact points. As stated above, so could

village police. So, also, could councils and magistrates.

If there is a danger in TWC's program it is twofold. First, that it will lose the remarkable number of self-referrals it has generated by joining in "inter-agency bounce." TWC must be assured that clients so referred receive the service to which they are entitled, not only by law enforcement but elsewhere.

Second, that it be forced to impose urban forms upon its programs and urban pre-conceptions upon its clients. Much self-study and self-evaluation should occur at TWC as it learns about itself and about the needs of its clientele.

AWAIC REPORT

Dan O'Tierney, Research Assistant

The following are preliminary findings and are the result of data that was extracted from a sample of 26 "needs assessment" questionnaires randomly selected from a pool of 40 that were received during August to October, 1979, from the Women's Shelter (AWAIC) and completed by shelter residents (See example of form in appendix).

This research project is essentially an exploratory one, descriptive in nature. The information elicited by the questionnaires provides a profile of Anchorage women who are the victims of physical violence. While a majority of the cases in the sample involved marital or extra-marital couples, 30% of the victims did not live in the same household as the batterer. For this reason, some of the questionnaire items pertaining to batterers were only relevant to 70% of the respondents.

The questionnaire was designed to elicit data on batterers who were present members of the victim's household. Since 30% of the batterers were not resident in the households at the time the victims were completing the questionnaires in the Shelter, information was lost. The following information on batterers is based upon 70% (18 of 26) of the cases.

Also, when the results of particular variables were unexpected or when variables were particularly important, the remaining 14 questionnaires were consulted to check the findings.

Overall, the findings suggest that violence occurred predominantly between educated, middle-aged people involved in

long-term relationships with a history of violent situations and repeated separations.

AWAIC - Shelter program

The evaluators also received eighty-three intake interviews administered to Shelter clients during the period August through October, 1979 (see example of intake form in appendix). There was no representation that these intake interviews included all clients for the period. Nonetheless, they offered a data base that could be used to test and expand upon information obtained from the more limited sample of Needs Assessment.

THE HOUSEHOLD (NEEDS ASSESSMENT)

A. Basic Demographic Information

1. Sex

The great majority (21 of 26) of the adults in the households were male/female couples. One household was the residence of a single, female adult and 4 of the households contained more than two adults.

The sexual breakdown of those residing in households containing more than 2 adults is reflected in Table A.

Table A. More than 2 adults in Household

	<u>Total # of Adults in Household</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Four	4	2	2
Isolated	2	1	2
Cases	4	2	2
	3	1	2

(INTAKE)

Eighty-three Shelter clients were asked on intake forms how many persons (adults and children) lived in their homes.

Residence figures were these:

One person	-	1
Two persons	-	17
Three persons	-	20
Four persons	-	21
Five persons	-	13
Six persons	-	3
Seven persons	-	2
Eight persons	-	0
Nine persons	-	3

Two persons were listed as "living on the street."

Of 82 respondents then 41, or half, resided in homes with three or four persons. Single residence or transience was exceptional. Two person households were also relatively exceptional with only 21 percent residing in such situations.

2. Age (Needs Assessment)

The median age of males was 32. The median age of females was 30.

Age of Client (Intake)

The average age of shelter clients was 29.3 years; the median age was 28.

Age of Battering Spouse or Co-Resident Male (Intake)

The average age of the battering person was 32.9 years and the median age was 31 years.

3. Birthplace (Needs Assessment)

Fifty percent (11 of 20) of the males/batterers in the households were born in rural areas. (Suburban-4; Urban-5; Unknown-3.) Forty percent (10 of 25) of the females/batterees in the households were also born in rural areas. (Suburban-7; Urban-8; Unknown-2.)

4. Race

A clear majority of both the males and females were white/Caucasian. White Males: 17 of 23. White Females: 16 of 23. These figures probably reflect little more than the Caucasian percentage of the total Anchorage population (88.9%).

Race (Intake Forms)	Female	Male
White	53	50
Black	8	14
Latino	1	4
Oriental	1	0
Yupik Eskimo	5	1
Inupiat Eskimo	2	3
Siberian Eskimo	2	2
Athabascan	3	1
Tlingit	1	0
Haida	0	0
Filipino	1	1
Aleut	2	1
"Indian"	4	5
Other	4	6

Twenty-six of eighty male/female relationships recorded on intake forms involved adults of different races or ethnic groups. Forty-one couples were both listed as White, eight as Black, two as American Indian, one Mexican and one Filipino.

5. Education

The educational level of the males and females involved in these situations of physical violence is high. Seventy percent of the males (12 of 17) had at least a high school diploma. Seventy-four percent (17 of 23) of the females had achieved at least a high school diploma. See Table B.

Table B. Years of School Completed

	0-6	7-11	12	13-15	16+	Unknown
Males	1	4	6	5	1	8
Females	0	6	8	8	1	3

LIVING SITUATION

Of the 21 women who responded to this particular variable, 48% owned their residences (although often the title of ownership was in the spouse's name). Fifty-two percent of the women's families rented their residences.

Seventy percent (16 of 23) of the women had moved between one and ten times in the past five years. Eight had moved one to three times. Eight had moved four to ten times. Three moved more than ten times. Four had not moved in the past five years.

Finally, 69% (18 of 26) of the women lived with the person they fought with. Fourteen of those eighteen were married. (The additional fourteen needs assessments were also consulted and revealed that ten [of 14] lived with the person they fought with; a confirmation of the sample percentage who lived with the person with whom they fought.)

Marital Status(Intake)

Forty-five clients were married, twelve single, sixteen divorced, one widowed and two separated.

WORK SITUATION (Needs Assessment)

1. Vocational Training

As previously noted, the formal educational level of those household members involved in physical abuse was high; 50% of both the men and women have been involved in any kind of vocational training. Of those men who had, 5 of the 7 were trained for "blue collar" jobs. Seven of the ten women with vocational training received "white collar" skills.

Twelve of the eighteen men were currently employed in a full time job. Nine of the twenty-three women were employed/earning income.

Looking for Work (Needs Assessment)

According to the female respondents, twelve of sixteen males were not looking for work and ten of seventeen were satisfied with the current work situation. Thirteen of the twenty-three women were not looking for work; seventeen of twenty-three stated they were satisfied with the current work situation. This seemingly ambivalent/contradictory result/attitude may reflect that some women do not prefer to be wage earners, yet feel compelled to find employment due to their present household circumstances and desire to maintain independence by supporting themselves.

Table C. Looking for Work

	No	Yes	Unknown
Male	12	5	8
Female	13	10	0

Table D. Satisfied with Work Situation

	No	Yes	Unknown
Male	7	10	8
Female	5	17	0

3. Job Type

The majority of the males were, or had been, employed as tradesmen: carpenter - 3; mechanic - 2; plumber - 1; electrician - 1; operating engineer - 1; military - 1; delivery/truck driver - 2. Only two males in the sample were described as professionals or executives: technician - 1; administrator 1.

The predominant job type for women was of a secretarial/clerk/typist nature: secretary - 8; bankteller - 2; others: bartender - 1; waitress - 1; nurse - 1; janitor - 1.

Job Status (Intake)

Thirty-two Shelter clients were employed full time with another twenty-three listed as full time homemakers. Seven clients were currently unemployed seasonal workers, and nineteen were recorded as simply unemployed. One client was employed part-time.

No Shelter clients who completed the intake forms were listed as student, retired, military, or then-employed as seasonal workers or in subsistence activities.

Where information was available on battering males, forty were recorded as employed full time and eighteen unemployed. Two were recorded as currently employed seasonal workers and four as currently unemployed seasonal workers. Two were recorded as homemakers, three as employed part time, three as retired, one as military and three as engaged in subsistence activities.

In sum, 45 males were engaged in wage earning activities, full or part time. Military activity was low in comparison with participants in the Male Awareness Project.

By comparison, thirty-three women were engaged in wage-earning activities, full-time or part-time.

Twenty-three men were unemployed or engaged in non-wage earning activities. Thirty women were unemployed or engaged in non-wage earning activities.

RELATIONSHIP HISTORY (Needs Assessment)

1. Length of Relationship

Physical violence surveyed in this sample occurs between people who are involved in longterm relationships. Seventy-one percent (17 of 24) of the individuals have been together three years or longer. The clusters are as follows (in years):

Table E. Length of Relationship

Years	1-	1-2	3-5	6-10	10+	Unknown
#	4	3	11	3	3	2

The remaining 14 cases not included in the sample revealed that 10 had been together longer than three years, thus lending credibility to the above clusters.

Duration of Relationship Between Clients and Battering Spouse (Intake)

The average length of time given by clients to the A.W.A.I.C. program for living with or being married to the battering person was 5.33 years. The median duration was 4 years.

Past Separations (Needs Assessment)

Eighteen of twenty-three women stated that they had separated at least once in the past. Fourteen of those eighteen had separated in the past because of violence.

Eight of twenty-four women indicated that a troubled relationship had existed between them and their partner for less than a year. Eleven of the twenty-four women indicated that the troubled relationship had existed from 1-3 years (Table F).

Table F. Length of Troubled Relationship

Not Troubled	Once in While Over Years	<1 yr	1-3 yr	4-10 yr	10+ yr	Other
0	1	8	11	2	0	2

Eleven of the eighteen women who were married have separated or filed for divorce.

Nearly all of the respondents (20 of 26) stated that they did not "fight a lot before they were married or living together."

Eleven of twenty-six women stated that since that time fights occur more than once a week and that violent fights occur once or more a month. Eight of twenty were first hurt "just after marriage."

Fifty-eight percent (15 of 26) of the women indicated that as adults they had not been in an abusive relationship before; however, they indicated that 75% (19 of 25) of their male partners had been involved in a previous abusive relationship as adults.

SUMMARY OF EVENT (Needs assessment)

Request for brief description of precipitating event elicited the following data:

1. During this event, were you:

	No	Yes
Slapped?	9	13
Shoved?	6	17
Hit?	8	16
Knocked to Ground?	9	14
Bleed?	13	9
Punched/Beaten?	10	14

precipitating event summary (continued)

	No	Yes
Threatened or cut with knife?	18	6
Threatened with gun?	21	2
Injured with gun?	22	1
2. During this event, did you:		
Slap?	20	5
Shove?	20	5
Hit?	20	5
Knock to ground?	25	1
Make bleed?	23	2
Punch or beat?	22	3
Use knife or other weapon to defend yourself?	22	3
Threaten to use or use a gun?	24	1

3. The clients were also asked how they thought their partner felt after the last fight and their decision to come to the Shelter. The aggregate responses were as follows:

Normal, no reaction	3	Like leaving	1
Anger	9	Like getting a divorce or separation	3
Hurt	13	Lost, he needs you	12
Shame, Embarrassment	12	Willing to change	13
Resigned/defeated	3	Willing to get help	6
That the fight and abuse were your fault	13	Like killing himself	2
That you deserved to be beaten	11	Like hurting someone else	5
Like getting revenge through violence	6	Like trying to take custody of kids	5
Like getting revenge through legal action	Ø	Other	2

4. Finally, the female clients indicated the excuses that their partner gave for hitting them:

He is unemployed	4	You were on drugs	Ø
You are unemployed	2	Other people living in the house were causing the trouble	3
He was jealous	11	You are pregnant	2
You were jealous	2	You just had another child	1
He felt bad after a party	1	He said kids were noisy or messy	2
He was drinking	12	He said housework was not done	7
You were drinking	3		
He was on drugs	4		

He or you felt bad after sex	2	You had sought help from someone else	2
Police had come to your home	2	He wanted sex	2
You had sought help from police	3	He doesn't like your friends	6

OTHER IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Were Police Involved?

Only 6 of the 20 women in the sample who responded to this variable indicated that police were involved. In all 6 of these cases it was the female client who called the police. No arrests were made in those 6 cases in which the police responded to calls for assistance.

The larger quantity of Intake Interviews probably provides a more accurate assessment. The responses to similar questions reveal a greater degree of police involvement in this or in some other family fight.

Police Involvement (Intake).

Shelter clients were asked, "Has anyone called the police because of a fight in your family?" Forty-four responded affirmatively and thirty-three negatively.

Clients were asked who had called the police. Thirty-one women answered that they had called police.

Other answers were these:

Spouse	2	Neighbor	6
Other family members	3	Don't know	3
Friend	2		

Shelter clients were asked what had been the police response. Thirteen responded that police had offered referrals. Thirteen responded that police had made an arrest. Ten answered that police had arrived and taken no action. Six said police did not come. Two said that the police had counseled disputants and two answered that the disputant had been removed with no arrest.

These answers may or may not reflect the kind of police involvement in the most recent battering incident since the question is framed generally. Also, some respondents offered more than one answer. Thus, police could have made an arrest and offered a referral in a single instance.

However, the answers seem to indicate the variety of likely police responses in the opinion of an A.W.A.I.C. staff member.

In 14 of the 17 relevant Needs Assessment cases, children were present during the violent event. In 6 of those 14 cases, there was an indication of physical violence toward the children.

Problems in addition to the battering incident (Intake Interviews).

Clients to the A.W.A.I.C. program were asked which kinds of family problems were true of their family. Eight had had no other problems. Of 67 respondents who indicated problems, the following emerged, categorized as problems for the man, the woman and the child:

	Man	Woman	Child
Financial Problems	26	37	
Recent bereavement	4	2	

	Man	Woman	Child
Medical problems	7	11	5
Sexual problems	15	14	
Legal problems	8	7	1
Alcohol problems	34	12	
Drug problems	11	8	
Job problems	21	10	
Mental illness	11	5	
Pregnancy	0	4	
Physical handicap	3	2	
Other	2	1	

Alcohol problems were listed most often for men (34) with financial problems (26) and job problems (21) close behind. Financial problems were the most serious factor noted by women (37). Sexual problems were noted for men in 15 instances and women in 14 instances.

Clients to the program were asked on intake if each had friends or relatives who could help. Forty-four said yes and thirty three, no. Those who answered affirmatively were asked where these friends were located. Twenty-four said Anchorage. Four named nearby Alaska locations. Six named California locations and five others named five other states, Georgia, Idaho, Texas, Oregon and Louisiana. Three cited church or institutional groups.

Intake clients were asked their goal for the present.

Sixty-three circled "safety/time to sort things out." Forty noted "ending the marriage or relationship." Ten noted,

"return home; improve the relationship." Six circled "criminal court action." Nine others marked transportation to another location or other goals such as, "independent house, independent living, place to stay until spouse is caught by police."

Reasons why the women remain with their partners (Needs Assessment).

This question was relevant to only 18 women as 8 of the 26 were not living in the same household as the batterer.

No reason to leave	0	Pity for the partner	0
did nothing wrong	1		
Had no money to leave	8	Thought things would get better	15
No way to support self and children	7	Threatened more abuse if left	5
Had no place to go	7	Threatened to take kids	5
Fear	5	Other	5
Wanted a father/mother figure for the children	5		
Love--not wanting to end the relationship	16		

GETTING HELP (NEEDS ASSESSMENT)

Various kinds of agencies are often approached for assistance when families have problems to solve. The 26 Shelter clients were asked whether they or anyone in their household had one or more contacts with any of the following services during the last two years.

	<u>Intake Clients With Contacts</u>	<u>Intake Clients With Past Contact</u>	<u>Intake Clients With Present Contact</u>
Women's Resource Center	5	2	3
Welfare worker	9	5	4
Day care center	5	3	2
Psychologist or mental health clinic	9	7	2
Child dependency worker	6	1	5
Health aide	6	5	1
Clergy	8	5	3
Teachers	2	0	2
Hospital	11	9	2
Doctor	10	6	4
Police	8	8	0
Lawyer	9	4	5
Drug Program	1	0	1
Alcohol treatment center	3	2	1

Referral sources (Intake).

Clients were asked how they heard about the A.W.A.I.C. program. Thirty-seven had been referred by another agency.

Agencies included:

Anchorage Police Department	13
Catholic Social Services	2
WICCA (Fairbanks shelter)	1
McKinnel	1
Social Services	3
State troopers	3

CINA Family Services	1
Alaska Native Services	3
Hospital	4
Crisis line	1
Public Health Nurse	--
Kodiak Crisis Line	1
Kenai Women's Center	1

Ten clients had heard about the program from a relative, friend or neighbor, five from a former client, six from television, three from both radio and newspaper and two others from the program itself.

Nineteen clients had learned about the program from other diverse sources including her doctor (1), lawyer (1), psychiatrist (1), phone book (2), ex-resident (5), minister (1), and a sign in a bar in Kenai (1).

OVERVIEW OF THE A.W.A.I.C. STATISTICAL REPORT

To staff members and those close to the A.W.A.I.C. shelter program, the statistical portrait of those who enter their program should offer few surprises.

The A.W.A.I.C. program seems to have well communicated to a remarkable web of public and private agencies both the goals of its program and the kinds of clients most likely to benefit from its program (see appended A.W.A.I.C. statistical excerpts reports -- "To us from other agencies" and "From us to other agencies").

The program seeks as shelter clients women who have been participants in long-term battering relationships. Its immediate

goal is to provide safety for women and children whose home is unsafe. Its long-term goal is to provide "time out" and counseling in order that a woman can perceive choices other than continuation of the battering relationship. These choices include selection of a mate and development of economic independence (staff interview).

Statistical reports supplied by A.W.A.I.C. confirm the statistical findings of the intake and needs assessments. During the months of August, September and October, 1979, 95 women and 76 children entered the shelter. During the same period, 40 women left the shelter for previous homes. However, 32 women existed for what the report terms "independent living." Three women exited from the shelter for homes of relatives and 5 to friends.

It would appear then that during the shelter residence some women decided to depart from the battering relationship. This is not to suggest that the shelter created separation from spouse as an option. Our sample shows that most clients had separated one or more times from their husbands. Some clients were separated before entering the shelter. Instead, the shelter sought to develop separation for "independent living" as an affirmative life choice, something other than flight.

Left unclear from available data is a reading of the longer term implications of this "independent living." Also left unclear is the impact of the shelter experience on those who returned to previous homes and to long-term battering relationships out of love, need, habit or economic necessity.

Statistics conceal as much as they reveal. The interplay of variables that we had anticipated to result from computer processing were lost to us with the suspension of the national evaluation. While one can obtain a very general portrait of the clients and their life situation from this report, that is all one can obtain.

Does the report mean that professionals in upper income groups (e.g., women who flee to motels and hotels and take an airplane south) are immune from battering? Hardly.

Are non-battering or unreported battering couples immune from financial and alcohol problems? No likely.

Societal pressures common to Alaska press in upon all relationships.

If anything, this very superficial analysis sustains the criticism leveled at all research on battering. Control groups and control data (e.g., 1980 census figures) are necessary if data is used to distinguish clients from non-clients.

Legal and medical authorities are clearly in a position to discover battering. Every effort should be made to provide them with information on this and other programs. A.W.A.I.C. is already responsive to this as are other Alaska programs.

Clients to the Anchorage program appear to be as well educated or better educated than their male counterparts. They appear to be nearly as active in the job market as their male counterparts.

Active efforts to endure the problems that finally brought them to the shelter seems a central characteristic of many

clients. A.W.A.I.C. clients are "veterans" of battering. One wonders to what extent racial prejudice exacerbates economic problems, problems with alcohol, social life history and personal life histories of abuse.

One hopes that a male counseling program will be sufficiently funded to assist males who continue to live with clients as well as those left to drift into other relationships.

From strong programs such as A.W.A.I.C. will probably emerge information and approaches long missing from couple counseling programs, approaches that deal with the underlife of many relationships.

One views these findings with the strong suspicion that clients to the A.W.A.I.C. program are not the products of deviant relationships but, sadly and tragically, refugees from relationships that are all too typical of urban life in Alaska and American life.

A systematic comparative study of control groups and shelter clients may well show that adult relationships of typical, middle-class Alaskans are the stages for personal tragedy and not havens from problems large and small outside of our doors.

If this is true what shelter programs may provide is an environment where familial relationships can be viewed with candor for the first time, reworked, redefined and, finally, made healthy and rewarding.

A.W.A.I.C. MALE AWARENESS PROGRAM

The evaluators worked with the original director of the Male Awareness program to develop a set of data collection instruments appropriate to his program. Unfortunately, the evaluation period coincided with a transition in directors. Only the very limited intake form was used of many forms devised. The director of the pretrial diversion program sheperded the program through this period of transition. Interviews with this person and the new director of the program were employed to flesh out the data collected.

The Male Awareness Program, a group counseling program for battering males, seeks to treat therapeutically and change long-term and deep-seated dysfunctional male/female role attitudes that have led to long histories of assaultive behavior. Eighteen current participants meet in 12 week, once or twice weekly sessions in small groups (of about eight persons) to re-evaluate their masculine roles.

The program began accepting referrals in early June and began its first treatment/support group on June 4 with six male batterers. Forty persons are or have been participants in the program. Although the program has accepted referrals and self-admissions, its primary referral source to date has been the Pre-Trial Intervention Project of the Department of Law.

The Pre-Trial Intervention Project has since June, 1979, assigned a fulltime counselor to deal with clients charged with domestic assault and battery as well as the victims of assault

and battery. This relationship between a diversion program and a therapeutic program for batterers may well be the only one of its kind. Because of limits of the MAP, created by the optimal size of counseling groups and its staffing resources and because the Pre-Trial project is able to accept two new clients weekly for domestic assault and battery, the MAP is currently a near appendage of the Pre-Trial project.

This means that clients to the program and its direction are charted by the diversion project. During the evaluation period, direct personal involvement of the diversion project director allowed the program to continue for three weeks between directors.

MAP CLIENTS

Statistical information on clients to Male Awareness Program was drawn from two sources, eleven intake forms for clients to the program during the three month period of study and demographic data on 23 clients drawn from the Alaska Family Violence program, second year grant (described hereafter as grant data). Data from the latter source is often incomplete.

Clients during the three month study period entered the program for battering (7) and child abuse (1) with three unknown.

Nine clients were referred by the pre-trial intervention service and one by his wife's attorney. Fourteen earlier clients of 23 listed in grant data also were referred by pre-trial intervention, six through self-admission and one each by the court and the Division of Social Service.

The pre-trial intervention service (as described herein) is the primary referral agent to the project.

Race

Five males of recent clients were white, four black, one Latino and one Yupik Eskimo. Clients admitted during the earlier phase of the project included fifteen white, two black, two Latin, and one Alaska Indian and three Eskimo. In sum race of 33 known clients was twenty white, six black, three Latin, and five Alaska natives.

Age of Clients (Intake)

The median age of clients to the MAP was 27.

Duration of Relationship

Of eleven recent clients, one lived with the victim for less than a year, three for one to two years, three for three to five years and, in two cases, for more than ten years.

Six of eleven intake clients were married, three were single, one divorced and one separated. Nineteen of twenty-three grant data clients were married.

People in the House

Three intake clients lived alone. Two lived in two-person households, five lived in three-person households and one lived in a four-person household.

Job Status

Three males were full-time employed (non-military) and four others were employed in the military full-time. One male was currently employed in seasonal activities and one male was engaged in subsistence activities. One male was listed as unemployed and one as an unemployed seasonal worker.

Of twenty-three earlier clients (from grant data), ten were recorded as employed, four unemployed and nine listed no data.

Data on spouse of male clients was (unfortunately) incomplete.

History of Violence

Eight clients indicated the last fight occurred in their own home, two in autos and one, "outside the home." Nine said the dispute involved punching, hitting and shoving, one, weapons, three verbal or psychological assault and one, sexual assault. Seven males said violence began after marriage.

Four of eleven intake clients had received professional counseling.

Five of eleven clients said the police had been called because of a fight in the family and six said they had not. Of those for whom police had been called, male clients said that police made an arrest in four instances, offered referrals in three instances, removed one spouse without arrest in two instances and counseled disputants without arrest in two instances. No respondent said the police did not come or took no action (intake clients checked more than a single description of police action).

Asked what factors created problems in their family, males recorded the following problems for themselves and for female victims:

	Males	Females
Financial Problems	5	2
Job Problems	1	2
Recent Bereavement	1	1
Medical Problems	1	
Sexual Problems	1	
Legal Problems	2	1
Alcohol Problems	1	

Two respondents indicated that they were "fed up" with their situation.

Pre-Trial Diversion and MAP

The logic of the Pre-trial Diversion Project's ongoing support of the MAP is important to understand.

The Pre-trial Diversion project observed as a matter of justice system dynamics that domestic assault and battery cases were lost to the system in part because there was no dispositional alternative to fines and jail sentences. Further, they observed high rates of dismissals by prosecutors, and low fines, often suspended and ten-day jail sentences only for repeatedly convicted offenders.

The message that "nothing happened" was communicated to the client population and, as importantly, to police, prosecutors and judges who found in fines and jail sentences a legal response that was not productive.

With the emergence of a 12-week group therapy program, the diversion project was positioned to encourage retention of cases that might never have been prosecuted through a program of deferred prosecution. That something "would happen" was communicated through concrete circumstances to police and to victims of batterers.

Drawing upon the now creditable threat of prosecution (by informing the batterers that the case was now the system's case and not his wife's to drop), Pre-trial Diversion was capable of marshalling resources to assist batterer and victim.

This relationship has been, in the main, extremely beneficial to both programs. It has allowed for the MAP to use a wide network of services developed by the diversion project for both male batterers and for female victims.

However, it probably has led to a recent client group (as evidence by our statistics) that is somewhat at variance with the portrait of battering males drawn by clients to the A.W.A.I.C. shelter program. Thus, clients to the battering project tend to be younger, from slightly smaller households, involved in relationships of somewhat shorter duration, representative of a more racially mixed group (in the last three months) with a broader representation of military men.

Clients from the Pre-trial intervention project are also persons who, by definition, face the possible threat of prosecution and conviction for their assaultive behavior. Continuing involvement with the criminal law system occurs in only about half of the cases of clients to the shelter program (needs assessment client sample).

Finally, special effort has been made by the pre-trial intervention counselor to work with and communicate separately and assist the battered spouse.

It must be emphasized that critical matters such as a balanced weighing between coerced and non-coerced therapy, and the impact of therapy on relationships cannot rationally be explored with the limited data at hand, the present client group and with a program so young, in recent days so subject to internal change.

However, what can be explored is the potential impact of this relationship between the justice system and a therapeutic program for batterers on the justice system and client community.

Police Response and Results

A.W.A.I.C. shelter statistics as well as computer analysis of 1976 police reports of assault and battery, disorderly conduct, and family disturbance incidents (Alaska Family Violence Program, Second Year Grant, 1979: A-3 to A-22) confirm that at each of the three critical decisions stages -- arrest, prosecution, conviction and sentencing -- technical legal judgments tend to be blended with "reality judgments" as legal professionals decide how to or whether to proceed. Social facts overwhelm legal facts.

We hire legal professionals and grant them legal authority not available to civilians because we want more than robotlike responses to fact situations. Yet social facts and social perceptions that dominate legal decisions which may not, in the end, be to anyone's liking.

Police Response

Statistics on police response in 1976 (grant report, supra) demonstrate that arrests occur in domestic disputes in only a tiny minority of cases. Reasons often given for this phenomena by researchers, feminists and legal professionals have become part of the ideological belief system about family violence.

1. Domestic dispute if affectuated will result in withdrawal of complaints by victims when the outward economic and living consequences are considered.
2. Arrests worsen the domestic situation; what the woman wants is:
 - a. for the man to be cooled off/threatened/removed,
 - b. for the couple to be counseled. The position in recent years has found its way into police training (e.g., 1979 village police training in Bethel).
3. Intervention in domestic violence situations is one of the most dangerous kinds of police involvement.
4. Police respond uncounsciously to the male position because they share the similar male-female role expectations.
5. Even if victims carry through as complainants/prosecuting witnesses, the "other guys" in the system will not back the police. That is, the prosecutors will not prosecute or the courts will not sentence with the same deterrent approach which they apply to street assaults between strangers.
6. Despite the development in the past 40 years of a welfare system which purports to promote family well-being, police have operated as "24 hour social workers."
7. Who police decide to arrest may be determined by what or how the male and female (and their living environment) communicate to the policeman. For example, it is said by one interviewee that if the woman goes to the police station and files a complaint, then an arrest is likely to take place.

7. Is the male capable of "cooling off" and manipulating the police officer with feigned obsequience or does he lash reply with arrogance to the police officer that threatens his self esteem? Does the woman appear victim enough to merit an arrest? Is there snapshot reading of the home environment by the police officer, that there is chaos or order, control or lack of control as the police officer as an American female or male has decided that there should be chaos or order, control or lack of control? Does the presence or absence of children (or their condition) matter? Does the presence or absence of drinking matter? Does the presence or absence of weapons matter? Does the race or age matter?

In the end police, doing their jobs, draw upon an amalgam of social facts and legal facts. They must read the situation based on a wide variety of cues thrust before them, drawing as well not only upon learned legal information regarding how the legal system should operate, but also upon first and second hand information regarding how the justice system to which they are connected does operate.

The bundle of premises which observers and police use to interpret the interplay of the law system and the couple are made more and not less confusing by the diverse client community and its reading of the system.

How much do expectations or lack of expectations by different victims and different batterers govern police response or involvement?

Thus, it may be that A.W.A.I.C. clients who do not contact police operate from their own "reading," valid or invalid, regarding what police will do and its impact upon their problem including their relationship.

Further, it may be that MAP clients, the products of arrests, may be distinguishable from the larger number of

unarrested battering males only in the ability of the latter number to manipulate police and not in their relationship with victims.

Researchers and project directors view this confusing laundry list of truths and untruths that operate as social facts from different perspectives. Researchers may find here fruit for many sociological and psychological studies.

Project personnel move to change perceptions of legal agents and clients or potential clients by manipulating the environment, by redirecting the institutional dynamics of the legal and social system to create in fact options that did not heretofore exist.

The Process

Screening criteria is essentially non-existent. Pre-trial diversion will divert any and all to the MAP. MAP will take anyone who can keep appointments, although it has "sent back" one person for intransigence to the group process. Two persons were recharged for assault but retained.

The group process has ground rules:

- a. Speak in the here and now.
- b. Speak in the first person.
- c. No violence.
- d. Matters discussed in the group are confidential.
- e. Shake hands at the beginning of each session and proclaim, "I'm a batterer and will not batter again." (Persons who have battered during the process usually don't shake hands.)
- f. Members can't attend under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Groups vote on expulsion of persons who show up with

any indication of either.

g. Members exchange phone numbers to create a support system.

It should be emphasized that this "alcoholics anonymous" approach was employed by the pro tem director of the project between directors.

The essence of the process is utilization of a member to member unmasking of what is believed to be learned behavior.

Characteristics of Batterers

As mentioned, the source of the group or the relative absence of persons from sources other than the criminal justice group makes generalizations beyond the group, suspect.

However, some aspects of client personalities and backgrounds are worth describing.

Both male and female in the battering couple appear to be very isolated from other people. Males are deeply attached to their partners, perhaps detrimentally so. If prototypes are possible to create, one would be "silent brooder," another the male, "victimized by authority."

Battering experience as youth seems to be a common thread. Problems with alcohol use is another.

Program Interaction with Diversion Program

Pre-trial personnel have secured the cooperation of municipal prosecutors. One of these persons contacts female complainants as soon as possible to urge them not to drop the complaint.

Pre-trial diversion contacts both persons if living together. About seventy percent live together.

Diversion personnel, as stated, make every effort to get persons into the group and then to allow other batterers to attack premises upon which batterers operate in twice weekly, twelve week sessions.

Victim Contact

A female diversion counselor contacts victims. Victims are also perceived as isolated individuals who may never have talked about their problem. The diversion counselor may refer women to AWAIC, the Women's Resource Center, Center for Children and Parents, CINA, Baptist family counseling, Community Mental Health or to alcohol programs. One-to-one counseling and economic counseling are seen as useful for women as their men "try to change."

The first director of the MAP told this evaluator that he was plagued by women who wanted him to punish their husbands if they "backslid." In its present state, the pre-trial project has taken on the role of "bad guys" and mediators.

Court Experience

Experience with the court on persons in the program re-convicted is limited. One person received a sixty to ninety day suspended sentence.

Critique:

While the existence of the program has had an apparent effect on withdrawal of complaints by victims and on municipal prosecutors, both police and judges, figures on either end of the spectrum will need to be persuaded that the program works. Only then will we

observe increased arrests and sentences which reinforce the program.

The group therapy approach is no more nor less than experimental. The approach and the transition of directors, each with differing backgrounds, would make evaluation difficult.

Further, the program is far too new to evaluate participants.

If participants are evaluated, it is hoped that control groups of non-participating batterers and other males will be used.

The diversion project uniquely, works (separately) with both males and females. This aspect of the project also deserves evaluation.

Broadening its Reach

The first director listed many, non-legal potential sources of clients. These include private psychologists and psychiatrist, Community Mental Health, private attorneys, alcoholism counseling programs, Family Connection, and other social service agencies.

Self-referrals began to appear at an early point in the program's operation and could certainly be renewed with advertising.

Finally, the shelter program could begin to encourage males to use the group program.

In short, there is no limit to the clients except the staff and resource limitations of the MAP. Until public funds other than LEAA are obtained, it is unlikely that the program will open its doors to large numbers of persons who have not been arrested.

When this occurs and when the program is managed by staff who are financially able to stick with the program, the technique employed can be evaluated anew. The relevance or lack of

relevance of the coercive element of diversion can then be assessed.

The strongest point for expansion of the program, even at this early stage, is the finding of our data that battering relationships are longterm and than many male-femal relationships are not likely to end with contact by a shelter program. Economic pressures and mutual needs of the participants will not allow some couples to separate.

If battering relationships are to continue, they must be rethought and remade for the health of couples and the health of the community.

KODIAK WOMEN'S
RESOURCE CENTER REPORT

The following are preliminary findings and are the result of data that was extracted primarily from a sample of six "intake interview" questionnaires that were received during August to October, 1979, from the Kodiak Women's Resource Center (KWRC) and completed by the project director and volunteer workers in conjunction with clients seeking services offered by KWRC.

Because of the small size of the samples it is likely that results will be skewed and therefore not necessarily representative of the universe of families in the Kodiak area which could benefit from services provided by KWRC and may indeed benefit from them in the future. Although caution should be used when interpreting client impact data, gathered from questionnaires, and community impact data, gathered largely through open-ended interviews, this part of the exploratory study should provide information where virtually none exist now.

In addition to the six intake interviews, a number of "domestic violence reports" were received and checked against the interviews. KWRC case files were also checked for the period 12 months prior to the start of the family violence program evaluation. These additional sources of information will be cited where appropriate during the following discussion and statement of facts.

RESULTS OF INTAKE INTERVIEW

Basic Demographic Information

All of the adults in the households were male/female couples. Four of the households on arrival had no children, one household had four children and one had three children.

Age of Client

The average age of the battered person was 24.1. The median age was 23.

Age of Battering Spouse

The average age of the battering spouse was 25 years of age. The median age was 23.3.

Length of Marriage

The average length of the marital relationship was 3.6 years. The median length was two years.

Race

The majority of both males and females were white/caucasian. Four of the couples were white/caucasian, two white/caucasian women were married to Athabaskan men.

Medical Information

Five of the women clients answered no to all of the medical questions. One reported that she was three months pregnant.

Income

According to the female respondents, two of the six males were employed full time, two were currently employed on a seasonal basis and two were unemployed seasonal workers. Four of the six women were full time homemakers, two were employed full time and one was employed on a seasonal basis. The two women with children reported that they were full time homemakers.

Only one couple reported receiving any income subsidy. In this instance the couple received food stamps.

Goals and Resources

Two of the respondents stated that criminal court action was their goal for now. Three were ready to take steps to end their marriage and one requested transportation to a friend's house telling KWRC volunteers that eventually she hoped to sort things out.

All six respondents said that they had friends or relatives who would help them. Four women listed friends living in Kodiak as resources and one woman listed her mother, a Kodiak resident, as a resource. One of the respondents reported that she had a friend in Seattle who would help. This client was taken to the airport by KWRD where she flew to Seattle. She had agreed to seek counseling there and to report her progress periodically to the Kodiak police counselor.

Four of the respondents said they could count on help from friends at work. Three listed co-workers as resources and one mentioned her boss.

Four of the respondents said they could stay with their friends while two respondents, the only clients in the sample with children, said there would be no refuges available for their

It would appear that temporary housing for women with children in crisis situations is in woefully short supply throughout the island. Floor space on the Coast Guard base, in town and in outlying villages is limited. One city official called the housing situation cramped and inadequate with many seasonal workers forced to live in large dormitories with very little privacy or, if they desire more privacy but fewer amenities,

they can and often do live in tents. Like most other urban and suburban areas of Alaska, there is a limited number of spacious custom made homes available. The homes with ample space for recreation and privacy are available to those with an annual income that is substantial and protected from wild seasonal fluctuations.

For the rest of the population, many of which must divert large portions of their income into areas of investment other than housing, the choices are much more limited.

One result of inadequate housing which, by definition, includes the unavailability of a sufficient number of affordable units to meet consumer demand and the unavailability or non-existence of housing units with adequate floor space capacity, is to reduce the number of options that a female spouse with children has in a battering situation. However, one of the few options available is to have the batterer arrested since there may be no other way to put needed distance between the woman and her children and her spouse. The two women in the survey sample who reported that there were no places available where they could seek refuge together with their children apparently filed complaints against their husbands who, in turn, were taken into custody by Kodiak police.

The data might suggest that battered women with children in Kodiak are more likely to call police and, later, to press charges when faced with no apparent place to go where their needs will be addressed and where they will be safe from harm.

In turn, the police officer may be more likely to make an arrest where children are present or a judgment might be made based on the attitude of the batterer or the seriousness of the victim's injuries. This is a tentative conclusion based on a very small data base. More research needs to be done in the area of population density, geographical isolation, the adequacy of available housing and the relationship of these factors to family violence.

Another querie in the goals and resources section of the intake interview found that five of the six clients sampled considered themselves somewhat religious and all five described themselves as Protestant. All five felt that no one at their church could provide them with help. While the sample group, presumably all of whom resided within Kodiak, felt that no one at their church could help, quite the reverse may be true on the Coast Guard base where the base chaplain sometimes provides emotional support in place of close friends or relatives. A

History of Violence

In four out of six cases, the violence took place in the client's own home. One occurred in a public locale and one took place in a neighbor's house. All of the incidents involved punching or hitting. One of the women was injured and five said that they were not. The injured woman required medical care.

All six clients reported that the violence began after marriage. One of the respondents said that she had received counseling, five said they had not. None of the husbands apparently received counseling.

Justice System Contacts

All six of the clients said that no one had ever called the police prior to the present situation. In this instance, two of the clients called the police, one didn't know who called, one listed another family member and two noted not applicable.

The police response in two of the six cases was to make an arrest. In two instances they counseled but made no arrest. In one of those matters the client refused to press charges and in the other the wife decided to fly to Seattle with help from KWRC.

In one of the cases the disputant was removed from the scene and no arrest was made. One of the clients did not answer the questions.

In answer to the question about problems in the client's family, all six checked financial problems.

Alcohol was cited as not a problem for the women in five of the questionnaires and as a problem for one of the women. Drug abuse was a problem for one of the women. Four clients said that alcohol was a problem for their spouse and two said that drugs were a problem.

Referral Sources

Five of the clients heard about the program from the police and one heard about it from a relative or friend. All six clients had never contacted the program before.

Action Taken

Four clients received informal counseling from KWRC and of this group two were referred back to the Kodiak police counselor.

No action was taken in one case as the client said that she would work things out with her husband. Two clients received informal counseling and a short stay in one of the safe homes.

In the two cases where arrests were made the court has ordered that the defendants be diverted before trial into counseling programs. One of the defendants, an Athabaskan male living on the other side of the Island, has reportedly breached the agreement with the court and a rehearing on the matter was set for late November. The other defendant is reported to be complying with the agreement and is currently being counseled at the Community Mental Health Clinic.

SYNOPSIS OF CASE LOGS

August 1978 through July 1979

The following is a list of cases handled by KWRC and compiled from their contact logs which cover a period more than one year prior to the Family Violence Project evaluation.

- 8/78 Police referral. Caucasian woman needs shelter. She stayed at a safe home one night and was taken by KWRC staff member to airport where she flew to California to be with family.
- 9/78 Police referral. Caucasian woman. Shots were fired by husband. Both had alcohol problem. DSS took their child as a PIN.
- 9/78 Health nurse referral. Battered Native woman in need of housing.
- 9/78 Self referral. Caucasian woman battered by husband. He has alcohol problem. She filed for divorce. She sought refuge at a Kodiak motel.
- 10/78 Self referral. Caucasian woman battered by husband. KWRC volunteer helped her to the airport where she caught a plane home.
- 10/78 Caucasian woman threatened by husband with knife. Husband has drinking problem, charges were filed but police dropped them. Client was referred to AWAIC where, in addition to a refuge, she hopes to get help for her alcohol problem.
- 11/78 Self referral or police referral. Caucasian woman. Police were called. Husband has history of assaultive behavior. He has a problem with alcohol.
- 12/78 Caucasian woman reported that she was taking prescription drugs. She was verbally threatened by her husband. Both drink and consider it a problem. She needed a place to live. No follow-up information given.
- 1/79 Self referral. Caucasian woman battered. Asked for help in finding a lawyer so that divorce proceedings could commence. Referred to Kodiak police counselor.
- 2/79 Self referral. Woman beaten by boyfriend. Police made arrest. Client wanted to talk things over with KWRC volunteer.

- 2/79 Self referral. Beaten by husband who was arrested by Kodiak Police Department. Client requested help so that she could go to Anchorage.
- 2/79 Self referral. Client called police after she was beaten (no indication as to whether assailant was husband or boyfriend). She was angry because the police did not tell her about services available for battered women.
- 3/79 Self referral. Husband shot at her. Safe home arranged.
- 3/79 Native woman reported beatings by her husband. She was referred to police.
- 4/79 Self referral. Client battered by husband who she said is an alcoholic. She was referred to AWAIC in Anchorage.

No Date -- Referred by friends. She was battered and needed housing.
probably April

- 4/79 A friend called on behalf of battered woman living on Coast Guard base. Referrals were made to Red Cross on the base and the Alcohol Treatment Program.
- 4/79 Self referral. Native woman beaten by her brother. Wanted safe home.
- 4/79 Native woman was referred by legal services. Battered. Referred to local Native non-profit organization.
- 5/79 Friend of battered woman called requesting information. No call backs.
- 5/79 Referred by DSS. Battered Native woman needed temporary housing and transportation back to village.
- 6/79 Floyd Steele, the police counselor, called and requested a safe home for a client.
- 6/79 Self referral. Battered client was assisted in getting to airport for a flight to Seattle.
- 6/79 Self referral. Native woman referred to AWAIC Shelter.
- 6/79 Request for temporary shelter for a woman with drinking problem.
- 7/79 Self referral. Battered by husband who also threatened her life. She requested financial help for passage out of town. This was provided and she was referred to the Shelter in Tacoma, Washington.

- 7/79 Referred by police counselor. Safe home provided. Client flew to Anchorage.
- 7/79 Self referral. Husband breaking windows. Client wanted to start divorce proceedings. KWRC provided help with the packaging and shipping of her personal belongings.

A breakdown of the battering cases by month reveals the following picture:

August 1978	1	January 1979	1
September 1978	3	February 1979	3
October 1978	2	March 1979	2
November 1978	1	April 1979	5
December 1978	1	May 1979	2
		June 1979	4
		July 1979	3

Total number of calls concerning spouse abuse during this 12 month period -- 28.

Numerous other calls for service were received by the KWRC, both during the evaluation period and the period one year prior. The nature of these calls concern primarily personal problems including finances, drugs, problems with spouses of a nonviolent nature and problems finding housing. Another reason for inquiry was to ask about employment opportunities in the Kodiak area.

ADDITIONAL VICTIM CASE DATA

Additional data was collected from the Division of Health and Social Services, the Alaska State Troopers, Kodiak Department, the Kodiak Police Department and the U. S. Coast Guard Base at Kodiak.

In checking domestic violence reports received from Coast Guard Chaplain Richard Flick, the Protestant clergyman in the Corps of Chaplains, we found that an average of six wife battering cases were reported to him in each of the three months encompassed in the evaluation period. All of the 18 cases received some assistance from the Chaplain, usually in the form of counseling and a referral to an appropriate human service agency. Chaplain Flick often made multiple referrals to agencies such as the KWRC (100%), legal assistance (50%), mental health (50%), friends and acquaintances (50%).

Although the majority of the cases reported to Chaplain Flick were comprised of a female spouse beaten by a male spouse, at least three of the cases involved mutual battering and one involved child abuse. Medical care was required in six of the eighteen cases and one required hospitalization. Seventy-five percent of the cases involved drug or alcohol abuse.

Ironically, none of the spouses that contacted Chaplain Flick appear to have sought assistance from KWRC despite the suggestion that they do so. Neither is Chaplain Flick certain of the number of spouses who may have contacted the other agencies suggested in the initial referral or counseling session. Chaplain Flick agrees with the observation of former KWRC Director Denise Helgin that the city of Kodiak and its residents are strange and alien to people on the base. The situation is paradoxical, for as military personnel and their dependents grope for help within the supposed security of the military enclave, the whole military establishment is, according to

Chaplain Flick, unable to furnish the services that are required. For victims of family violence living on base at Kodiak, the military might seem like a prison within a prison within a prison.

Not only doesn't the military provide the services that it should, said Flick, they have drastically cut the services that once were offered. He said that helping services including those offered by all military clergy are the first to be slashed.

From other interviews on the base including talks with officers of command rank it is clear that there is deep and widespread dissatisfaction with the cuts in the so-called helping service programs within the the military community.

From the interviews one possible effect of programmatic cutbacks emerges: reductions in available social services and perennial stresses and strains of military life along with a growing number of volunteers and their dependants for whom this life is particularly ill-suited increases the possibilities for family violence. Much more research is required in the area of military life and its relationship to family violence.

There are a number of possible intervention strategies. The most implausible is to somehow change the budgetary priorities of the armed forces to restore former social programs and provide for new ones. The most plausible for the shortrun is to increase the outreach activities of Chaplain Flick. This appears to be a reality as work is in progress now to establish clubs comprised of couples with common interests, community potluck meals and fellowship organizations. Increased activities for young newly

married couples, many away from home for the first time, should help ease feelings of loneliness and isolation, build support groups and put people in touch with what few helping services actually exist on the base. These programs are preventative in nature.

More programs are needed on the base for military personnel and their spouses. KWRC needs to recruit volunteers on the base and, as has already been planned, set up an extension of the crisis line on base. It is questionable as to whether the military can take care of its own at least not in the context of the Coast Guard base at Kodiak.

ADDITIONAL VICTIM CASE DATA - (Continued)

A series of Domestic Violence report forms was submitted by the director of the Kodiak office of Health and Social Services. Here is a breakdown of those incident reports on a monthly basis.

Month	<u>Number of Contacts</u>	<u>% Involving Alcohol or Drugs</u>
August, 1979	10	100%
September, 1979	11	95%
October, 1979	14	95%

Seven of the ten contacts in August were reports of child neglect and three reports were made by women who were beaten by a boyfriend or spouse. Dan Maciak, Director of the Kodiak DSS office reported 40% of the contacts were referred to legal assistance, 20% to community mental health services, 5% to a church, 10% to a friend or acquaintance and 10% to relatives/family. Seventy percent of the domestic violence cases handled in August received some form of service from DSS beyond the referral.

Eight of the eleven client contacts in September involved child abuse and two involved sexual abuse. There was one case of wife battering reported. DSS referred 30% to family court, 30% to the community mental health facility and 40% to relatives.

Ten of the 14 client contacts in October involved child abuse, one involved child sexual abuse and three involved women battered by men. Fifty percent was referred to legal assistance, 40% to mental health, 5% to church clergymen and 5% to a family or relative.

The number of child abuse cases reported to DSS approaches all known reports of spouse abuse collected by or brought to the attention of this evaluator during the evaluation period. One explanation could be that in Kodiak child abuse is a more pervasive form of family violence than spouse abuse. Another reason for the large number of reported incidents could be that DSS case workers, health aides, teachers and police officers are more likely to come into contact with child abuse cases. Calls for services provided by DSS are usually initiated on a "complaint" or referral from sources outside the family. Sometimes, one parent may report the conditions of neglect resulting from the other parent's behavior; or an elder sibling may report the neglect or abuse.

There is a law in Alaska that requires the mandatory reporting of child abuse cases but only recently has the state legislature provided an increase in funds to implement these laws or to develop programs to assist children and their families. While money for programs providing services for the victims of spouse abuse has been made available on a statewide basis from both state and federal government sources, there are currently no programs of such scope for abused children and their parents.

Like wife abuse, the true incidence of child abuse may never be known; a realistic assessment, however, may be possible by examining current reporting rates in Alaska cities with those elsewhere in the country. By taking some liberties with the mathematical principle of extrapolation we can predict that

incidents of child abuse will probably continue to be reported to DSS at the rate of about nine per month. That equals slightly over 100 reported cases per year out of a total population of around 15,000. The national average now ranges between 250 to 300 cases reported per million population per year.¹ Figures from Kodiak provide further evidence that the incidence of child abuse and neglect is intolerably high.

This evaluation is not sufficiently comprehensive to adequately determine each and every individual service agency's capacity for coping with the incidence of neglect and abuse, and the demand for the services required as a result of the reporting of such cases. But a review of the literature provides an overall view of the nationwide status of child protection services and reveals marked differences in the patterns of service. Probably the greatest difference cited by the literature is found in each state's ability to accept complaints of child abuse and its capacity to serve the children and families reported by the complaints. Quite distressing is the fact that many differences, perhaps enormous differences, were found in the patterns of services within states particularly those states with large rural areas in need of service.

But most disturbing is the fact that no state and no community has developed a child protective service program

¹Gil, D.: Violence Against Children, Physical Child Abuse in the U. S. Harvard Press, 1970.

adequate in size to meet the service needs of all reported cases of child neglect or abuse (Alaska in fact has experienced a decline in the overall number of child case workers). This conclusion was based on the following criteria:

1. To respond promptly.
2. To explore all reports.
3. To assess the damage to children in all reported instances.
4. To evaluate the risk to children from continued exposure to neglect.
5. To offer the necessary remedial casework services.
6. To take summary action where warranted through invoking the authority of the juvenile court or family court.

From the total data examined, the authors of one recent study found reason to believe that service delivery² nearing full geographic coverage is available in less than 10% of the United States. It might be argued that 90% coverage is an impressive figure. The same argument cannot be made by Alaska where services such as child protection, police, courts, alcohol counselling and domestic violence prevention and education are not always present at the levels nor in the area where they are needed.

Much more research needs to be done to determine what constitutes a protection service program of adequate size and

²DeFrancis, Vincent: Child Abuse Legislation in the 1970's and Child Protective Services -- A National Survey.

quality to meet the needs of Kodiak's -- and for that matter all of Alaska's neglected, abused and exploited children. The reporting laws may serve the purpose of bringing more cases to the attention of DSS and the public, but they do not resolve the problem nor can they prevent the condition, or fact, of child abuse.

State Troopers

The following is a breakdown of family violence calls received by the state troopers during the evaluation period.

Five calls were received in August, all were described as threats or physical violence by men towards a wife or girlfriend. Three cases involved threats of violence, two of them were alcohol related. No arrests were made. Two cases involved slapping and hitting, both were alcohol related. In one case no arrest was made but the trooper did refer the couple to the Kodiak Police Counselor. In the other, the victim was treated for injuries and a formal complaint was filed.

Nine calls were received in September. Five involved cohabitants. Two came from Sand Point, both alcohol related. One victim filed complaint against her husband; he was tried and convicted. In the other matter, the charges were dropped at the request of the victim and she resumed living with her spouse.

There was one case reported to the troopers in September. The victim signed a complaint against her husband and the case was referred to the D. A.

In a letter to the evaluators from Sgt. Bill Farber, Detachment E, he wrote, "It is obvious that many family violence cases go unreported, especially in the villages, and therefore, can not be documented."

There is a chance that at some point in the future the experimental state trooper village police training program will provide individual or clusters of villages with police officers, who may also have training in accident prevention, fire protection and counselling. Such a program could have an effect on the number of cases currently being reported to state troopers.

Overall, the members of the small detachment on Kodiak seemed aware of the problem, concerned by its ubiquitous presence, aware of all resources in the city and borough and ready to help in any way possible.

Kodiak Police Department

Cross-checking the contact sheets submitted by the police department with the intake interviews received from KWRC revealed only one case that was not documented in the records of both agencies. This case involved an unmarried, 19 year old female caucasian who was beaten by her boyfriend, a 22 year old cannery worker. The couple lived with the woman's child in a tent outside of town. A safe home was provided for the woman and her child.

The manner in which this case was handled is illustrative of the role played by the police counselor in creating the image of the police as an agency upon which battered women can call without experiencing at least all the typical reservations which so often hamper police/community relations, and in making on-the-spot referrals to other appropriate service agencies, and maintaining a linkage between the police department and the other agencies. The Kodiak police counselor is an important member of a collection of small social worlds with special organizational practices which, when combined and coordinated, appear able to accomplish the enormously difficult task of altering (sometimes in very subtle ways) practices in not one but several complex bureaucracies.

Since the arrival of the police counselor, a project initially funded by LEAA through the Alaska State Family Violence

Project and following a somewhat stormy implementation phase replete with stylistic and ideological differences between the police chief and the project coordinator concerning how the program should be administered, the quality of services provided to victims of domestic violence and the quality of data collection methods both appear to have improved. Prior to the advent of the police counselor who is also known as "the family violence counselor," Chief Rheims held a view common to police administrators that police officers had one prime responsibility when responding to family disputes: maintain the peace. The police are not to perform services normally performed by social workers. Police Chief Rheims still maintains this view though he acknowledges and rather enjoys what he believes to be qualitative improvements in the response of his officers to domestic violence calls and the pivotal role played by the counselor in providing both on-the-spot and follow-up services to victims.

The police counselor has received praise for his job performance from both criminal and social justice agencies. He is held in particularly high esteem by the KWRC staff whose project director in her last quarterly report wrote: "Having a family violence counselor with the police department has been extremely valuable to us. We feel that he has made our services more accessible to clients as well as provide a variety of services to them. It seems to have had a positive effect on

the attitudes of the police officers and a keystone in communication between other service-oriented agencies and the police department."

Interviews with patrol officers of the Kodiak Police Department also produced praise for the concept of a "police family counselor" as personified by Mr. Floyd Steele. It is now department policy to call in Mr. Steele on any matter concerning domestic disputes of a violent and nonviolent nature. Police officers display no hesitation in turning cases over to the counselor. Since Steele is on call 24 hours a day by his and not the department's choice it is not unusual for officers to summon him from bed to respond to calls late at night.

The police chief's commitment to the continuation of the counselor program appears to be firm in spite of the fact neither the federal or state funds are available to pick up the costs following the end of the program's pilot year. The police chief -- one of the doyens of local government -- appears confident of prospects that the cost of the counselor position can be absorbed within the department's budget or that an additional appropriation will be approved.

Concern over the perceived magnitude of family violence in the community and its effects on their constituents has made supporters of the city council for projects that provide services to the victims of family violence. A commitment on the part of the council to reduce the level of family violence, their high regard for the judgment of the police chief and their overall acceptance of the goals of the women's resource center should

guarantee the continuation of the police counselor program and increase the likelihood that council members will shoulder the cost burden for new programs and for programs now funded through sources outside Kodiak should these sources dry up one day.

Meanwhile, the caseload of the police counselor should continue to grow as word of the services which he provides spreads through the community. At the present time his duties consist of the following: maintain liaison with members of the consultation group which is comprised of representatives from the police department, DSS, mental health, Red Cross, Coast Guard Base, judicial system, women's resource center, KANA (the local native nonprofit organization) and the local alcohol treatment program; attend consultation group meetings where intervention strategies and counselling techniques are discussed, respond to domestic violence calls, intervene and counsel where appropriate, provide follow-up counselling to victim and batterer if requested; advise victim of all choice options including those offered by the judicial system, make referrals to other agencies, conduct periodic follow-ups, attend pre-trial hearings in cases where the victim elects to prosecute, advise the judge in cases when the court contemplates pre-trial diversion options; accompany the victim to court and remain with her during all aspects of a criminal proceedings. In view of the growing caseload and in the interests of better utilizing his time, the police counselor has turned over many of the victim/witness assistance duties to volunteers from KWRC.

It is not clear as to what role the police counselor plays in determining whether or not an arrest is made at the scene of a battering or in the aftermath. No information exists for example on whether and to what extent a batterer is able to manipulate the counselor or the responding officer. How for example would the intervenors respond to a situation where the batterer appeared penitent or kow-towed to the officer? Would the presence of children make a difference? Does the response differ if the batterer is intoxicated, uncooperative or abusive?

It is possible that one aspect of the counselor's incident follow-up procedure may affect the arrest rate to some degree. Depending on the circumstances, he will recontact the victim usually early in the day following the battering incident and go over all the options available to her including arrest. This conversation usually takes place in person. It is a practice that is infrequently employed in larger jurisdictions where the absence of a police counselor and patrol workloads make such follow-ups nearly impossible.

Important to the success of our family violence program is the degree of cooperation received from the police department. Cooperation implies that the department is fully aware of and agrees with the value of the family violence program in terms of helping to meet urgent needs of individuals and families in crisis. The level of cooperation from the police department appears to help not hinder the improvement of service to these individuals and families residing in the Kodiak municipality.

KODIAK WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER

Quarterly Report Data

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Information	4	2	4	10
Phone Counseling	0	1	2	3
Assistance	2	4	0	6
	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>26</u>

Reason for Contact

Battering	2	3	4	9
Rape	0	1	0	1
Threat	1	2	1	4
Personal Problem	4	3	3	10
Employment Problem	1	1	0	2
Total	8	10	8	26

Number and Nature of Referrals

Referrals From:

Family Violence Counselor	1	1	0	2
State Troopers	0	1	0	1
Court System	0	0	1	1
Public Assistance	0	0	1	1
Mental Health	0	0	1	1

Referrals To:

Family Violence Counselor	1	3	0	4
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	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legal Services	1	0	2	3
Mental Health	1	0	0	1
Employment Services	1	1	0	2
KCA	0	1	0	1
KANA	0	1	0	1
Social Services	0	1	0	1
Medical Care	0	2	0	2
Day Care Programs	0	1	1	2

Comment

A number of institutional goals emerge from the activities of the KWRC.

The first is to raise the awareness of the bureaucratic personnel within the worlds of law and social services, as they deal with the female victims of family violence. While this goal is certainly not complete, there can be no question that many institutional decisions are now made with respect to and often in consultation with KWRC. The community consultation group has made such cooperation possible. It has not, as one informant predicted, become moribund and ineffective. It continues to be a forum where concerns and ideas can be discussed and where information about community trends in the area of family violence can be contemplated. The consultation group could form the nucleus of a cooperative program for male batterers. This possibility should be discussed in detail.

The group has also been responsible for furthering their own training and that of other human service agency personnel. Their most recent training project consisted of presenting a community workshop on the subject of family violence. Group members provided the funds and the energy for the workshop which featured Dr. Ann Garrley and Denise Horman from the Tacoma Women's Shelter and the Tacoma Veterans Hospital. The week-long session attracted impressive numbers of participants and received wide media coverage. The consultation group plans more sessions in the near future. As former project director Heglin remarked, "It pays to work together and pool your resources."

The need is critical for more outreach projects especially in the area of community education. With a highly transient population that turns over by as much as 50% every three years, according to one informant, the distribution of creatively packaged informational presentations is necessary. It is essential that new arrivals to Kodiak receive information about the program as well as the new young generation of Kodiak residents for whom family violence has not as yet become an accepted and tragically ignored fact of life.

The achievement of this goal should create an increase in calls for service from both the town and village. Development of outreach programs sufficient to react to and deal with village problems remains a critical challenge. There are, however, some significant developments. The Kodiak Native Association (KANA) is expanding the service and inservice training of village health aides to include physical and emotional aspects of family

violence. The decision to expand the role of village health aides makes sense. They have more day-to-day contact with village life than social workers from DSS, troopers, or Fish And Game officers.

Furthermore, their recommendations and advice are not likely to be viewed by village people as accusatory or punitive. Nonlegal referrals in cases involving family violence made by people who are respected by villagers pose, at this time, the greatest opportunity for reducing the level of violence in the villages of Kodiak.

It is important to mention here that the figures collected from all agencies responding to requests for information from the evaluators severely understate the incidence of family violence, wife and child abuse in the municipality and borough of Kodiak. The best evidence of what some informants called "epidemic levels of family violence" may be contained in Public Health Service and KANA records for outpatient treatment. Ann Crosswell of KANA has agreed to analyze outpatient records and provide KWRC with the results.

Much has been said in this report about the level of coordination and cooperation among services in Kodiak. It is important to ensure that more than one service agency does not serve the violent family from focal points unique to the functions of each agency. The tragedy of a segmented approach is that it consumes valuable staff and agency time without truly resolving the basic problems which have produced the surface symptoms being treated.

Some services are more keenly aware of this ineffective use of manpower than others because their major service is to the community's multiproblem families -- the very group in the Kodiak community which probably absorbs the largest share of social services.

These wasteful practices -- perhaps inherent in many operations recently organized around the new challenges posed by family violence -- could and are being reduced with more cooperative exchanges typified by the work of the consultation group. Increased understanding about respective roles improves the potential for more coordination and improvement of existing services. Responsibility for calling the shots should probably be left to the agency whose relationship with the family is in tune with the family's capacity for helpful change. The consultation group is in a good position to know which agency or cluster of agencies this would be in many if not most instances, and to know whether sufficient resources exist to provide a level of service needed to treat the surface as well as subsurface symptoms of family violence.

In terms of the adequacy of staffing necessary to handle present and future levels of family violence incidents, it is apparent to this evaluator that if the system is to be able to react to the needs of violent families then more staff will be necessary. The Division of Social Services office in Kodiak could use at least one and preferably two full time social workers. The population on the island has increased ten

times while the DSS staff has not increased at all. With more staff DSS can recruit and train more foster placements for children who are in imminent danger of harm from their abusive and often alcoholic parents. Once removed, the parents often have an option of exercising their due process rights or in voluntarily seeking counseling in order to get their children returned. DSS removes children from the home only as a last resort but the seriousness of cases brought to their attention requires that the last resort be used often.

Another full time staff person, more volunteer advocates and more volunteer safe home coordinators are also needed. Safe homes for women and their children are needed without delay. Once outreach efforts are increased in the villages it is possible to predict an inflow of new cases from the bush as village women and urban women recognize and choose to take advantage of alternatives to fear, pain and poverty.

Much more attention needs to be paid to preventative education, both by existing staff and new staff members that hopefully will come on line soon. More information about family violence and its causes needs to be made available on the local media and in the schools. Educational material needs to be developed for children as well as adults. Such a project should be contemplated immediately by the Department of Education.

Much has been said about the effects of an island environment on the psyche of those that inhabit it. Just as it can

lead to a compound version of "cabin fever" it can also lead to a sense of cooperation, of mutual concern and caring regarding mutual problems. The helping spirit must be enhanced in Kodiak as it must in other areas of the state, for to depend exclusively on a handful of agencies inadequately staffed and funded to deal at the present time with not much more than the symptoms of the problem would be to ignore the responsibility that the community must face. To fail here will insure that little is accomplished in the way of reducing the level of family violence during this generation or in the next.

APPENDIX I

B. INTAKE INTERVIEW

(cover sheet for project file only)

Project # _____
Case # _____
Staff # _____
Date _____

LAST ADDRESS: _____

Telephone: home _____
work _____
Check if:
personal phone _____
community phone _____

Name of Spouse/Partner _____

Address (if different) _____

Telephone: home _____
work _____

DISCHARGE INFORMATION:

Date discharged: _____ Length of stay _____

Reason for discharge:
goals accomplished _____
left without notice _____
asked to leave _____
unknown _____
other _____ Explain: _____

Destination address: _____

Phone: _____

Living arrangement after leaving:
set up independent household _____
returned to previous situation/environment _____
staying with relative or friend _____
unknown _____

Comments: _____

B. INTAKE INTERVIEW

Project # _____
Case # _____
Staff # _____
Date _____

Is this an emergency? Yes (01) No (02)

What is reason for contact? battering (01) rape (02) incest (03)
child abuse (04) other (05) _____

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Marital Status (circle one)

M S D W Sep
(01) (02) (03) (04) (05)

Number of years married or living together? _____

Does batterer live elsewhere? (01=Yes;02=No) _____

Where is he now? _____

Age
Woman Man

RACE:

- White (01)
- Black (02)
- Latino (03)
- Oriental (04)
- Yupik Eskimo (05)
- Inupiat (06)
- Siberian Eskimo (07)
- Athabascan (08)
- Tlingit (09)
- Haida (10)
- Fillipino (11)
- Aleut (12)
- Other (13)
- Unknown (99)

Race

PRIMARY LANGUAGE:

English (01) Yupik (02) Other (03) _____

Language

IA. MEDICAL INFORMATION: check those that apply.

High blood pressure _____

Diabetes _____

Epilepsy _____

On Medication _____

Hearing problems _____

Allergy reactions _____

to food or medication _____

Pregnant _____ of months _____

Other illness or medical problem _____

Explain all positive answers and any physical or mental handicap:

IB. INCOME

	<u>Woman</u>	<u>Man</u>
Current job status:		
Full-time employed (01)	_____	_____
Full-time homemaker (02)		
Seasonal worker--currently employed (03)		
--currently unemployed (04)		
Employed part-time (05)		
Student (06) Unemployed (07) Retired (08)		
Military (09) Subsistence (10)		

Are you receiving any of the following: _____

A.F.D.C. (01)_____	Alimony/Child Support (06)_____
Social Security (02)_____	Land Claims (07)_____
Unemployment (03)_____	BIA General Assistance (08)_____
Foodstamps (04)_____	Other (09)_____
Workmen's Compensation (05)_____	

IC. FAMILY
How many people live in your home? _____

What is their relation to you? How many of each?

Children _____	Unrelated Adults _____
Stepchildren _____	Unrelated Children _____
Parents _____	Spouse, common law spouse _____
Other Adult Relatives _____	

If children: Are your children with you? Yes (01) No (02) _____

If no, where are they? _____

II. GOALS AND RESOURCES
What is your goal for now? (Circle all that apply.)

Return home/improve the relationship (01)
 Safety/time to sort things out (02)
 Criminal Court Action (03)
 Ending the marriage or relationship (04)
 Transportation to (05) _____
 Other (06) _____

Do you have friends or relatives who will help you? Yes (01) No (02) _____

If yes, where? _____

If you had to, could you (and your children) stay with them?
Yes (01) No (02) _____

II. Goals and Resources (cont'd)

Woman Man

If employed, is there anyone at your job or spouse's job, who might be helpful? Yes (01) No (02)

Who? Boss (01) Co-worker (02) Employee (03) Other (04) _____

Do you consider yourself religious?

No (01) Yes (04)
A little (02) Very (05)
Somewhat (03)

(If 2-5), What religion?

Catholic (01) Mormon (05)
Protestant (02) Fundamentalist (06)
Moravian (03) A.M.E. church (07)
Russian Orthodox (04) Other (08) _____

Can anyone at your church help?

Yes (01) No (02) Don't know (99) Other (03) _____

III. HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

Who hit you? (relationship) _____

When was your last fight? _____

Was there child abuse? (01=yes;02=no)

If yes, by whom? (relationship) _____

Where did it take place?

Own home (01) Public locale (03)
Someone else's home (02) Other (04) _____

Did this dispute involve:

Punching, hitting or shoving (01)
Knives, guns or other weapons(02)
Verbal or psychological assault (03)
Sexual assault (04)
Other (05)(e.g., throwing objects) _____

Were you (or your spouse) injured? Yes(01) No (02)

If yes, do you (or your spouse) need further medical care as a result of the injuries? Yes (01) No (02)

When did violence begin?

Before marriage(01) During pregnancy (03)
After marriage (02) Other (04) _____

Have you ever received professional counseling? (01=yes; 02=no)

Child Woman Man

How often do your "kids" use violence against family members? (Circle one.)

OFTEN SOMETIMES NEVER

If OFTEN, or SOMETIMES, against whom? (relationship) _____

IIIA. JUSTICE SYSTEM CONTACTS

If Client is from a village:		
Is there a police officer on duty where you live?(01=Yes; 02=No)		_____
Does the Trooper come to town to deal with family problems? (01=Yes;02=No)		_____
Did the Fish and Wildlife Protection officer deal with the problem? (01=Yes; 02=No)		_____

Has anyone ever called the police because of a fight in your family?
Yes (01) No (02) _____

Who called the police? _____

Self (01)	Friend (04)
Spouse (02)	Neighbor (05)
Other family (03)	Don't know/other (06) _____

What was the police response? _____

Did not come (01)	Counseled disputants/no arrests (04)
Arrived, no action (02)	Made an arrest (05)
Offered referrals (03)	Removed disputant/no arrest (06)

Was there a court ordered restraining order in effect at the time?
Yes (01) No (02) _____

Have you ever gone to court because of your relationship with
your spouse? Yes(01) No (02) _____

If yes, check all that apply:

Divorce action (01) _____	Child support (05) _____
Child custody (02) _____	Child abuse, neglect (06) _____
Restraining order(s) (03) _____	Other (07) _____
Criminal proceedings (04) _____	

What were the results? _____

IIIB. OTHER FACTORS

Are any of the following true of your family: 01=Yes; 02=No
(Indicate all which apply.)

		<u>Child</u>	<u>Woman</u>	<u>Man</u>
Financial problems (01)	Drug problems (07)	_____	_____	_____
Recent bereavement (02)	Job problems (08)	_____	_____	_____
Medical problems (03)	Mental illness (09)	_____	_____	_____
Sexual problems (04)	Pregnancy (10)	_____	_____	_____
Legal problems (05)	Physical handicap (11)	_____	_____	_____
Alcohol problems (06)	Other (12) Explain: _____			

IV. REFERRAL SOURCES

How did you hear about this program?

Relative, friend or neighbor (01) _____

A former client (02)

Referred by other agency (06)

Television (03)

Which agency? _____

Radio (04)

Domestic Violence Program (07)

Newspaper (05)

Other (08) _____

Have you ever contacted this program before? Yes (01) No (02)

If yes, when? _____

Have you ever been to any domestic violence program before? .

01=yes; 02=no

V. ACTION TAKEN (list all)

Informal counseling (01)

Other service provided (07) _____

*Advocacy (02)

Group (03)

Admitted as resident (04)

Taken to safe home (05)

Referred to (06) _____

No action taken (08)

Comments: _____

*Advocacy log.

C. NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY (Needs Assessment)

Information provided by you in filling out this form is confidential as against the claim of any law enforcement agency or court and may be used only under circumstances which provide anonymity and for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of this project only.

This confidentiality is protected by federal law (42 U.S.C.A. §3771) which provides in part:

"(a) . no ... recipient of assistance under provisions of this chapter, [the organization conducting this evaluation research is such a recipient] shall use or reveal any research or statistical information furnished under this chapter by any person and identifiable to any specific private person for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was obtained in accordance with this chapter. Copies of such information shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the person furnishing such information, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceedings."

"(c) Any person violating the provisions of this section, or of any rule, regulation or order issued thereunder, shall be fined not to exceed \$10,000, in addition to any other penalty imposed by law."

- (1) Staff member who handled Needs Assessment _____
(signature)
- (2) Client who answered Needs Assessment _____
(signature)

Doug Barry
Steve Conn
Sema Lederman

C. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Case No. _____

BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

First names of adults (with relationship to client) who live in your home (do not include your children, or your partner's children.

1. Sex (01=Male; 02=Female)
2. Year/month born (if unknown, guess age)
3. Where born (01=Rural area; 02=Suburban area; 03=Urban area)
4. Race (01=white; 02=oriental; 03=black; 04=latin; 05=Yupik Eskimo; 06=Inupiat; 07=Siberian Eskimo; 08=Athabaskan; 09=Tlingit; 10=Haida; 11=Filipino; 12=Aleut; 13=other _____; 99=unknown)
5. Education. Put the number of the highest year completed:
0 - 8 Grade School 9 - 12 High School
12 - 16 College 16 - up Graduate school
6. What is this person's relation to you?
(01=spouse; 02=non-spouse; 03=parent; 04=other relative; 05=friend/family acquaintance; 06=visitor)

Woman	Man				

WORK SITUATION

First names of adults (with relationship) who live in your home (match appropriate number with name).

1. Did this person ever take any kind of vocational training? (01=no) If yes, training for which of the following? (02=white collar job; 03=blue collar job; 04=service job; 05=agricultural job; 06=hunting and fishing; 99=unknown)
2. Current job status (01=full-time job; 02=part-time job; 03=student; 04=no job currently; 05=retired)
3. What is this person's current type of job, or if this person is not working, what was the last job? Write in.

Woman	Man				

WORK SITUATION (continued)

Woman	Man				

4. How long have you each worked at your current job or, if unemployed, how long? (If you work in the home doing housework, this job counts. How long have you been doing this?) (01=longer than 5 years; 02=2-5 years; 03=1-2 years; 04=6-12 months; 05=1-6 months)

5. (1) does this person generally work for someone else, or is this person (2) self-employed?

6. Is this person currently looking for work: (01=no; 02=yes)

7. Do you think this person is satisfied with the current work situation? (01=yes; 01=no)

RELATIONSHIP HISTORY

1. How long have you been together (in years)?

2. Did you fight a lot before you got married or started living together? (01=no; 02=once in a while; 03=fairly often) (circle answer number)

3. Do you live with the person you fought with? (01=no; 02=yes)

4. Are you married to the person you fought with? (01=no; 02=yes)

5. If you are married, have you separated or filed for a divorce? (01=no; 02=yes)

6. How many times in the past have you separated: _____

7. In the past have you separated because of violence? (01=no; 02=yes)

8. How long has a troubled relationship existed between you and your partner: (01=not troubled; 02=once in a while over the years; 03=less than a year; 04=1-3 years; 05=4-10 years; 06=more than 10 years; 07=other)

9. How often do fights occur? (01=never; 02=once in a while; 03=once a month; 04=more than once a month; 05=once a week; 06=more than once a week)

When were you first hurt by him? (01=during courtship; 02=just before marriage; 03=just after marriage; 04=first trimester of pregnancy; 05=last trimester of pregnancy; 06=never; 07=other) _____

11. How often do violent fights occur? (01=never; 02=once in a while; 03=once a month; 04=more than once a month; 05=once a week; 06=more than once a week)

12. As an adult, have you been in an abusive relationship before? (01=no; 02=yes) If yes, with whom? (relationship only) _____

13. As an adult, has your spouse/partner been in an abusive relationship before? (01=no; 02=yes) If yes, with whom? (relationship only) _____

SUMMARY OF EVENT*

We need a brief description of the event that brought you to our program this time.

1. During this event, were you:

Slapped? (01=no; 02=yes)

Shoved? (01=no; 02=yes)

Hit? (01=no; 02=yes)

Knocked to ground? (01=no; 02=yes)

Made to bleed? (01=no; 02=yes)

Punched or beaten by the other person? (01=no; 02=yes)

Threatened or actually cut with a knife (01=no; 02=yes)

Threatened with a gun? (01=no; 02=yes)

Injured with a gun? (01=no; 02=yes)

2. During this event, did you:

Slap the other person? (01=no; 02=yes)

Shove the other person? (01=no; 02=yes)

Hit the other person? (01=no; 02=yes)

Knock the other person to the ground? (01=no; 02=yes)

Make the other person bleed? (01=no; 02=yes)

Punch or beat the other person? (01=no; 02=yes)

Have to use a knife or some other weapon to defend yourself? (01=no; 02=yes)

Threaten to use or use a gun? (01=no; 02=yes)

3. After your latest fight, and your decision to come here, how do you think your partner felt? Check all that apply.

01=normal, no reaction; 02=anger; 03=hurt; 04=shame, embarrassment;
05=resigned/defeated; 06=that the fight and abuse were your fault;
07=that you deserved to be beaten; 08=like getting revenge through
violence; 09=like getting revenge through legal action; 10=like leaving
you; 11=like getting a divorce or separation; 12=lost, he needs you;
13=willing to change; 14=willing to get help; 15=like killing himself;
16=like hurting someone else. Who? _____;
17=like trying to get custody of the kids; 18=other _____

* Subject to specific notice of confidentiality.

SUMMARY OF EVENT continued

4. People have various excuses for hurting other people. What excuse did he give for hitting you? Check all that apply.

01=he is unemployed; 02=you are unemployed; 03=he was jealous; 04=you were jealous; 05=he felt bad after a party; 06=he was drinking; 07=you were drinking; 08=he was on drugs; 09=you were on drugs; 10=other people living in the house were causing the trouble; 11=you are pregnant; 12=you just had another child; 13=he said kids were noisy or messy; 14=he said housework was not done; 15=he or you felt bad after sex; 16=police had come to your home; 17=you had sought help from police; 18=you had sought help from someone else; 19=he wanted sex; 20=he doesn't like your friends.

OTHER IMPORTANT PEOPLE

First name of every person you live with (with relationship):

1. Has anyone close to this person died or become critically injured or ill within the last year? (01=no; 02=yes) If yes, what was their relationship? 02=friend/acquaintance; 03=aunt, uncle, cousin; 04=grandmother or grandfather; 05=sister or brother; 06=mother or father; 07=natural child, including miscarriage.

2. Were police involved? (01=no; 02=yes) If no, go to question # 3.

Who called the police? (01=woman; 02=man; 03=child; 04=other family; 05=friend; 06=neighbor, 99=unknown) Circle.

What response did the police take? Check all that apply. (01=concern for the safety of people in the house; 02=urged reconciliation; 03=told woman to "cool off"; 04=walked man around area; 05=told people of their legal rights (e.g., can make citizen's arrest); 06=offered referrals to emergency shelter, counseling, mediation, court, DA; 07=lack of concern for safety of family members; 08=took no action; 09=suggested the individuals brought abuse upon themselves; 10=sympathetic to the problem; 11=gave woman a ride to a safe place; 12=escorted man from the scene; 13=other, Explain _____)

Was an arrest made? (01=no; 02=yes)

3. Did the violent person violate conditions of probation or a suspended imposition of final sentence imposed by the court in a previous case? (01=no; 02=yes) Circle.

4. Was a Temporary Restraining Order in effect? (01=no; 02=yes) If no, go on to next question.

Is the order against you? (01=no; 02=yes)

OTHER IMPORTANT PEOPLE continued

5. Were your children present during this event? (01=no; 02=yes) If no, go on to question 6.

** During this event, were any of your children:

Slapped (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did this happen to? _____

Shoved (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did this happen to? _____

Hit? (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did this happen to? _____

Knocked to ground? (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did this happen to? _____

Did anyone bleed? (01=no; 02=yes)

Punched or beaten? (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did this happen to? _____

Threatened or actually cut with a knife? (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did this happen to? _____

Injured with a gun? (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did this happen to? _____

Did any of your children:

Punch or beat another person? (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did they hit? _____

Threaten another person with a weapon? (01=no; 02=yes)

Who did it? _____ Who did they threaten?

Did your child attempt to intervene in an argument? (01=no; 02=yes)

** Subject to notice of confidentiality.

6. Did anyone in your family need medical attention as a result of this event?
(01=no; 02=yes) If no, go to question 7.

List their names and where they went, to a doctor, health aide or the hospital.
How badly were they hurt?

Name	Doctor	Health Aide	Hospital

6a. Treated at home (01=no; 02=yes) By whom? _____

7. Check any of the following reasons that seem to explain why you remain with your partner. Circle the reason that seems strongest.

 01=no reason to leave; 02=I did nothing wrong; 03=had no money to leave;
 04=no way to support self and children; 05=had no place to go; 06=fear;
 07=wanted a father/mother figure for the children; 08=love - not wanting to end
the relationship; 10=pity for the partner; 11=thought things would get better;
 12=threatened more abuse if left; 13=threatened to take the kids;
 14=other _____

LIVING SITUATION

1. Do you live in a (01=house; 02=apartment or other group dwelling)?
2. Do you have a car? (01=no; 02=yes)
3. Do you own the place where you live? (01=own; 02=rent; Whose name is it in?
_____ How much do you pay per month? _____)
4. How long have you lived there? (01=longer than 2 years; 02=12-24 months;
03=6 to 12 months; 04=0 to 6 months)
5. How many times have you moved in the last 5 years? (01=no times; 02=1 to 3 times;
03=4 to 10 times; 04=more than 10 times)
6. Do you feel at home, or like you belong to, the area around where you are
now living? (01=no; 02=yes)
7. How interested are you to know what goes on in your community? (01=very
interested; 02=little bit of interest; 03=not interested at all)
8. Supposing that for some reason you had to move away from your community. How
sorry or pleased would you be to leave? (01=very sorry; 02=quite sorry;
03=not sorry)

LIVING SITUATION DECISIONS

1. Will you be able to return to your house after the latest fight? (01=no; 02=yes)
2. If you wanted, do you have enough money to get another place? (01=no; 02=yes)

APPENDIX IV
A.W.A.I.C. STATISTICAL REPORTS

A.W.A.I.C. INC. STATISTICAL REPORT

AUGUST, 1979

I CLIENTS

a.	NEW INTAKES	WOMEN	<u>33</u>	CHILDREN	<u>30</u>
b.	CLIENT DAYS	WOMEN	<u>298</u>	CHILDREN	<u>236</u>
c.	NUMBER OF WOMEN	HIGH	<u>12</u>	LOW	<u>7</u>
d.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	HIGH	<u>13</u>	LOW	<u>4</u>
e.	DISCHARGES	PREVIOUS HOME	<u>19</u>	RELATIVES	<u>0</u>
		FRIENDS	<u>1</u>	INDEPENDENT LIVING	<u>12</u>
		OTHER	<u>0</u>	UNKNOWN	<u>0</u>
f.	REPEAT VISITS	<u>4</u>	INVOLVING	<u>3</u>	WOMEN

II TRAINING

STAFF

ON JOB TRAINING GIVEN TO NEW CETA STAFF

VISTAS

NO TRAINING REPORTED FOR VISTAS DURING AUGUST

VOLUNTEERS

NO TRAINING REPORTED FOR VOLUNTEERS DURING AUGUST

III PROGRAM

a. VOLUNTEERS

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

ADULT 8 CHILD 3 PERIPHERAL 2
(categorized as to type of service given)

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEER HOURS GIVEN DURING AUGUST 175

b. CLIENTS (RESIDENTS)COMPLETED:

PICNICS, OUTINGS, POTLUCK SUPPER IN PARK ETC.

ONGOING:

TUESDAY IN-HOUSE RAP GROUP
WEDNESDAY FULL HOUSE INTERACTION
THURSDAY HOUSE MEETINGS
WEEKLY PARENT MEETINGS
ON-HANDS SERVICE, COUNSELING AND SUPPORT

PROPOSED:

TRIP TO THE FAIR IN SEPTEMBER
ATTENDANCE AT LOCAL ARTS FAIR IN SEPTEMBER
PLANNED ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING FOR RESIDENTS IN HOUSE DURING SEPTE

c. CLIENTS (EX-RESIDENTS)COMPLETED:

SELF HELP GROUP MEETINGS THROUGHOUT MONTH
BAKE SALE AT SEARS MALL
NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED AND SENT OUT
DAY-LONG HIKE FOR MOMS
POT LUCK & BARBEQUE AT CRAWFORD PARK

ONGOING:

SUPPORT GROUP MEETING AT OFF-SITE RAP GROUP EACH WEEK
SELF HELP GROUPS MEETING REGULARLY
PUBLIC SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS BEING MET ON REGULAR BASIS

PROPOSED:

CONTINUATION OF ONGOING ACTIVITIES

d. CHILD CARE

NO SIGNIFICANT REPORT

III PROGRAM (CONT.)

e. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

- 1 SEVERAL INTERVIEWS WERE TAPED FOR TV AND/OR RADIO BY EX-RESIDENTS,
- 2 TROOPS FROM FT. RICHARDSON WERE ADDRESSED AT FOUR DIFFERENT SESSIONS AS PART OF THE WORKSHOP ON FAMILY VIOLENCE SPONSORED BY THE GENERAL STAFF.
- 3 STAFF FROM THE PXs WERE ADDRESSED BY INVITATION ON SUBJECT OF BATTERING
4. VARIOUS SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS ARE TO BE FILLED DURING THE COMING MONTH, THERE IS ALSO A TRAINING SEMINAR SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER WITH THE AREA HEALTH AIDS AT ANS.

f. REFERRALS

BY US TO OTHER AGENCIES/SERVICES

ATTORNEYS <u>12</u>	APD <u>2</u>	DSS <u>3</u>
McKINNEL <u>6</u>	AFDC <u>3</u>	ASHA <u>2</u>
MALE AWARENESS <u>5</u>	CHILD ABUSE BOARD <u>2</u>	
ANCH. MENTAL HEALTH <u>2</u>	SUICIDE PREVENTION <u>1</u>	
NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH <u>1</u>	PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE <u>1</u>	
OPEN DOOR CLINIC <u>1</u>	CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES <u>2</u>	
CENTER FOR PARENTS & CHILDREN <u>2</u>	AWRC <u>2</u>	
ALCOHOLICS ANNONYMOUS <u>1</u>	ALANON <u>1</u>	
HOSPITALS <u>3</u>	ASPCA <u>1</u>	
GOSPEL OUTREACH <u>2</u>	AURORA LODGE <u>2</u>	
WEDNESDAY OFF-SITE RAP GROUP <u>6</u>	LANGDON CLINIC <u>1</u>	

TO US FROM OTHER AGENCIES/SERVICES

APD <u>6</u>	AST <u>1</u>	AWRC <u>1</u>
LEGAL AID <u>1</u>	DSS <u>1</u>	HOSPITALS <u>2</u>
MALE AWARENESS PROGRAM <u>1</u>		ATTORNEYS <u>1</u>

IV

ADMINISTRATION

NUMBER, TYPE AND SOURCE OF TELEPHONE CALLS

AGENCIES CALLING FOR INFORMATION AND REFERRAL _____ 195 _____
CALLS TO AGENCIES FOR INFORMATION AND REFERRAL _____ 73 _____
CLIENT CALLS, INCOMING .. 277 ..
CALLS TO CLIENTS 22 ..
INCOMING RESIDENT CALLS .. 69 ..
CALLS REQUESTING INFORMATION, WOMEN .. 80 .. COMMUNITY 64 MEN 37
CALLS FROM WOMEN IN CRISIS .. 77 ..
CALLS FROM MEN IN CRISIS 2 ..

PROGRAM (CONT.)b. CLIENTS (RESIDENTS)COMPLETED:

PICNICS, OUTINGS, PARTICIPATION IN EX-RESIDENTS POTLUCK SUPPER AT COMMUNITY CENTER, TRIP TO FAIR AT PALMER, LOCAL ARTS FAIR

ONGOING:

TUESDAY IN-HOUSE RAP GROUP
 WEDNESDAY FULL HOUSE INTERACTION
 THURSDAY HOUSE MEETINGS
 WEEKLY PARENT MEETINGS
 ON-HANDS SERVICE, COUNSELING & SUPPORT

PROPOSED:

CONTINUATION OF ONGOING ACTIVITIES

c. CLIENTS (EX-RESIDENTS):COMPLETED:

NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED AND SENT OUT
 SELF HELP GROUPS MEETING THROUGHOUT MONTH
 POTLUCK SUPPER AT COMMUNITY CENTER
 GENERAL MEETING SEPT. 8 TO DECIDE FUTURE OF WOMEN HELPING WOMEN WITHOUT VISTA PARTICIPATION.

PROPOSED:

TOTAL SELF MOTIVATION OF ALL SELF HELP GROUPS IN PREPARATION FOR ANTICIPATED VISTA DEPARTURE

d. CHILD CARECOMPLETED:

ROLLER SKATING
 WEEKLY MOVIES FOR CHILDREN PROCURED BY RICK FROM LIBRARY
 INCLUSION OF CHILDREN IN WEEKLY CHORE SIGN-UP WITH APPROPRIATE TASKS
 SPECIAL GROUPS HELD FOR OLDER CHILDREN
 SEVERAL TRIPS TO THE PARK

PROPOSED:

CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ACTIVITIES ..
 MAKING USE OF NEW MALE CHILD-CARE VOLUNTEER

PROGRAM (CONT.)e. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

1. SEPT. 6-- PX EMPLOYEES WERE ADDRESSED ON EAFB ON SUBJECT OF BATTERING (GINI)
2. SEPT. 20- TALK GIVEN TO HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES AT ALASKA HOSPITAL (HELEN)
3. SEPT. 20- RESOURCE FAIR AT PALMER REQUESTED SPEAKER FOR INFORMATION ON FAMILY VIOLENCE (GINI DID THIS)
4. SEPT. 20- PATSY SHOWED FILM "WE WILL NOT BE BEATEN" TO VOLUNTEERS AS PART OF REGULAR TRAINING
5. SEPT. 25- PALMER OFFICE OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE HAD ASKED FOR SPEAKERS ON BATTERING AND RELATED KINDS OF FAMILY BEHAVIOR. THIS WAS FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL EXTENSION OFFICES. (DEBBIE, LESLIE AND HELEN DID THIS)
6. SEPT. 27- COTTAGE UNITS AT MC LAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER ASKED FOR SPEAKERS ON SUBJECT OF HOW TO IDENTIFY BATTERERS (NOREEN, ELLYN AND TWO EX-RESIDENTS, CYNTHIA & RITA DID THIS)
7. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, SEVERAL PREVIOUSLY TAPED INTERVIEWS WERE SHOWN ON LOCAL TV SHOWS. MOST OF THESE WERE DONE BY EX RESIDENTS OF THE SHELTER UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ELLYN AND NOREEN. EX RESIDENTS ALSO ATTENDED VOLUNTEER GROUP TRAINING AS PART OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

f. REFERRALS

BY US TO OTHER AGENCIES

ANCH. COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2
 CENTER FOR PARENTS & CHILDREN 4
 PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE 4
 ANCH. MENTAL HEALTH 4
 DR. MENDELSON PROGRAM 1
 PT. WORONZOFF PROGRAM 2
 DENALI CLINIC 1
 MUNICIPAL CHILD CARE 2
 YOUTH ADVOCATES 2
 CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES 1
 MALE AWARENESS PROGRAM 5
 LOCAL ATTORNEYS 3
 AURORA LODGE 2
 MC KINNEL HOUSE 9
 BIA 2
 AST 2

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA 3
 CHILD ABUSE BOARD 2
 OPEN DOOR CLINIC 3
 AREA HOSPITALS 2
 AK. HOSP. CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY UNIT 1
 ALANON 1
 STAR 2
 SUICIDE PREVENTION 1
 AWAIC OUTREACH 11
 LEGAL CLINICS 5
 SHILOH HOUSE 2
 GOSPEL OUTREACH 4
 CINA 2
 APD 10

II

PROGRAM (CONT.)

f. REFERRALS (CONT.)

BY AGENCIES TO US

APD 11

AST 2

SALVATION ARMY 1

ELMENDORF MENTAL HEALTH 1

DR. LINDAHL (G.P.) 1

ALASKA NATIVE SERVICE 2

JOHN REESE, ATTY. 1

DR. HANSON'S OFFICE 1

I CLIENTS

a.	NEW INTAKES	WOMEN	<u>30</u>	CHILDREN	<u>26</u>
b.	CLIENT DAYS	WOMEN	<u>364</u>	CHILDREN	<u>456</u>
c.	NUMBER OF WOMEN	HIGH	<u>15</u>	LOW	<u>9</u>
d.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	HIGH	<u>19</u>	LOW	<u>10</u>
e.	DISCHARGES	PREVIOUS HOME	<u>7</u>	RELATIVES	<u>2</u>
		FRIEND	<u>1</u>	INDEPENDENT LIVING	<u>14</u>
		OTHER	<u>0</u>	UNKNOWN	<u>0</u>
f.	REPEAT VISITS	<u>4</u>	INVOLVING	<u>3</u>	WOMEN <u>3</u>

II TRAINING

STAFF

FHI--OCTOBER 3

TWO HOURS DEVOTED TO PERSONAL HISTORIES, HURT MUSEUM, CLEARING HOUSE, HIGHS & LOWS, AND CLOSING.

FHI-- OCT. 24th

TWO HOURS OF THE MEETING SPENT WITH STAFF AT CENTER FOR PARENTS & CHILDREN DISCUSSING SERVICES PROVIDED BY EACH, AND DISCUSSING BEST WAYS BOTH STAFFS CAN WORK TOGETHER, GIVE FEEDBACK TO EACH OTHER AND SEEK SOLUTIONS

FHI-- OCT: 31st

OBED NELSON FROM THE ALASKA HOSPITAL CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY UNIT FINISHED THE LAST HALF OF HIS TRAINING ON ALCOHOLISM, CAUSES AND TREATMENT.

VISTAS

SAME AS STAFF

II TRAINING (CONT.)

VOLUNTEERS

COMPLETED:

REGULAR VOLUNTEER MEETING: SHOWED FILM "VIOLENCE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS"

ONGOING:

NO TRAINING PROGRAM CONTEMPLATED UNTIL AFTER DECEMBER, SINCE ANY NEW TRAINING WOULD RUN INTO THE HOLIDAYS

III PROGRAM

a. NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS 19 1 VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEER HOURS GIVEN DURING OCTOBER 278

b. CLIENTS (RESIDENTS)

COMPLETED:

RESIDENTS WENT TO POTLUCK SUPPERS, WERE ALSO GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO GO ON PICNICS, AND OUT FOR ICE CREAM

ONGOING:

TUESDAY IN HOUSE RAP GROUP
WEDNESDAY FULL HOUSE INTERACTION
THURSDAY HOUSE MEETING
WEEKLY PARENT MEETINGS
ON HANDS SERVICE, COUNSELING AND SUPPORT

PROPOSED:

SWIMMING ACTIVITIES AT YMCA ON REGULAR BASIS
ATTENDENCE AT COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE PRODUCTIONS

c. CLIENTS (EX RESIDENTS)

COMPLETED:

NEWSLETTER PRINTED AND SENT OUT
SELF HELP GROUPS MET THROUGHOUT THE MONTH
POTLUCK SUPPER AT COMMUNITY CENTER COMBINED FAREWELL TO NOREEN AND WELCOME TO RHONDA

III PROGRAM (CONTINUED)d. CHILD CARE

CHILDREN WENT ICE SKATING, TOOK MANY TRIPS TO THE PARK, MADE REGULAR SATURDAY TRIPS TO THE LIBRARY.
CHILDREN ALSO WATCHED CARTOON FILMS AT THE SHELTER.

e. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

1. OCT. 1-- ANCHOR PARK METHODIST CHURCH--WOMEN'S GROUP

FILM WAS SHOWN, INFORMATION ABOUT SHELTER SERVICES, BATTERING GIVEN, FOLLOWED BY QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION ABOUT 15 WOMEN WERE IN THE GROUP (ELLYN & JEANNE DID THIS AND WERE ACCOMPANIED BY RITA, AN EX-RESIDENT)

2. OCT. 2-- FILM, "VIOLENCE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS" SHOWN AT MC LAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER. (ELLYN DID THIS) ALSO, MC LAUGHLIN KEPT THE FILM FOR ANOTHER DAY TO SHOW AGAIN IN A DIFFERENT UNIT.

3. OCT. 3-- ALASKA NATIVE SERVICE HOSPITAL GROUP OF HEALTH AIDS FROM THE BUSH AREAS IN FOR HEALTH AID TRAINING PROGRAM. FILM WAS SHOWN, THEN INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD ABUSE, AND BATTERING WAS GIVEN, TOGETHER WITH SERVICES AVAILABLE AND SYSTEMS THERE WERE SIX AIDS IN THIS GROUP, PRESENTATION WELL RECEIVED. (HELEN AND DEB DID THIS)

4. OCT. 4-19 "VIOLENCE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS WAS SHOWN AGAIN AT MC LAUGHLIN ON VARIOUS DAYS DURING THIS PERIOD.

5. OCT. 10--TV APPEARANCE WITH THEDA COMSTOCK DISCUSSING MINORITIES (CYNTHIA AND LILLIAN BOTH EX RESIDENTS, ONE BLACK AND ONE NATIVE DID THIS ONE)

6. OCT. 10-- BROWN BAG LUNCHEON AT CENTER FOR PARENTS AND CHILDREN. REGULAR MONTHLY PARENT AID TRAINING SESSION. QUESTIONS ABOUT BATTERING "WHO GETS BATTERED, WHY DO THEY STAY, WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE, WHAT HAPPENS TO THE CHILDREN?--" THERE WERE ABOUT 10 PEOPLE PRESENT AT THIS AND IT WAS VERY WELL RECEIVED. (JEANNE & JOAN)

7. OCT. 10-- PALMER HOME EXTENSION GROUP--TWENTY WOMEN FROM THE HOME EXTENSION SERVICE, (CHRIS DID THIS ONE)

8. OCT. 18-- PATSY SHOWED THE FILM AT STELLAR SCHOOL TO ABOUT TWENTY STUDENTS.

9. OCT. 20-- AS PART OF WOMEN'S CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM, THE FILM WAS SHOWN AT ALEYSKA ROOM AT NORTHERN LIGHTS INN TO 7 PEOPLE. INFORMATION WAS GIVEN ON AWAIC HISTORY DISCUSSION OF BATTERING DYNAMICS AND WHAT CAN BE DONE? (LISA & ELLYN DID THIS)

III PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

e. COMMUNITY EDUCATION (CONTINUED)

- 10. OCT. 23-- ANS HOSPITAL TRAINING FOR HEALTH AIDS FROM BUSH AREAS. THIS WAS THE SECOND GROUP OF AIDS WHO CAME IN FOR TRAINING AND THE SAME KIND OF TRAINING WAS GIVEN AS FOR THE FIRST GROUP ON OCT. 3. (HELEN, KATHY & DEBBIE DID THIS)
- 11. OCT. 23. PATSY SPOKE AT OCEAN VIEW SCHOOL ON BATERING AND-SHELTER SERVICES.
- 12. OCT. 24.-- MC LAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER, DETENTION AREA FOR GIRLS, "VIOLENCE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS" WAS SHOWN AND A LOT OF SHARING OF MEMORIES AND IDENTIFICATIONS EVOKED BY THE FILM TOOK PLACE. VERY MOVING EXPERIENCE. (DOROTHY DID TH
- 12. OCT. 29-- OUR FILM "WE WILL NOT BE BEATEN" WAS SENT TO FAIRBANKS TO WICCA FOR SHOWING THERE. OUR FILM "VIOLENCE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS WAS LOANED TO CENTER FOR PARENTS AND CHILDREN TO BE RETURNED BY NOVEMBER 6.

f. REFERRALS

BY US TO OTHER AGENCIES

POLICE (EITHER APD OR AST) <u>8</u>	HUMAN RIGHTS COMM. <u>4</u>
PHYSICIANS AND/OR HOSPITALS OR MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR PHYSICAL PROBLEMS <u>3</u>	OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE <u>2</u>
MENTAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES <u>3</u>	CHILD ABUSE BOARD <u>1</u>
LEGAL SOURCES FOR ADVICE <u>12</u>	CNTR. FOR PARENTS & CHILDREN <u>5</u>
DSS <u>3</u>	FAMILY CONNECTION <u>3</u>
MALE AWARENESS PROGRAM <u>5</u>	AK. YOUTH ADVOCATES <u>1</u>
WED. OFF SITE RAP GROUP <u>9</u>	PARENT'S ANNONYMOUS <u>1</u>
	STAR <u>1</u>
	AWRC <u>10</u>
	MILITARY FACILITIES <u>3</u>

BY OTHER AGENCIES TO US

PHYSICIANS AND/OR HOSPITALS <u>5</u>
OTHER SHELTERS AND/OR WOMEN'S GROUPS <u>1</u>
POLICE <u>3</u>
MILITARY CHAPLAINS <u>2</u>
AWRC. <u>1</u>

IV ADMINISTRATION

NUMBER, TYPE AND SOURCE OF TELEPHONE CALLS

AGENCIES CALLING FOR INFORMATION AND REFERRAL 224
CALLS TO AGENCIES FOR INFORMATION AND REFERRAL 78
CLIENT CALLS, INCOMING 218
CALLS TO CLIENTS 32
INCOMING RESIDENTIAL CALLS 58
CALLS REQUESTING INFORMATION WOMEN 86 COMMUNITY 43 MEN 18
CALLS FROM WOMEN IN CRISIS 108
CALLS FROM MEN IN CRISIS 3