

# MOLOKA`I CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PATHWAY



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Consuelo Foundation Board-First Quarter Report

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# Moloka`i Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Pathway

## CONSUELO FOUNDATION BOARD-FIRST QUARTER REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

Development of clear goals and objectives are critical to the Moloka`i Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Pathway's (MCSAPP) work. Over the last year as a result of conducting community meetings, partnering with allied organizations, and delivering primary prevention education in Moloka`i, we updated our theory-of-change logic model. The model allows us to maintain continual focus on program objectives, outputs, outcomes, and to evaluate effectiveness over time. As a point of clarification, prevention of child abuse and neglect is central to MCSAPP's work with particular attention to primary prevention of child sexual abuse.

This report is divided into three sections: 1) Purpose of MCASPP, theory-of-change, and logic model, 2) trends in program output over the last year, accomplishments, and 3) current and future directions.

### PURPOSE OF THE MOLOKAI CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PATHWAY

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND NEED

Child abuse and neglect is one of the most critical problems facing populations across the globe; 25 to 50 percent of children are physically abused, and 20 percent of girls and 5 to 10 percent of boys are sexually abused (Union Bank of Switzerland Optimus Foundation, 2012). The impact of maltreatment has been linked to adverse health and mental health outcomes for children and families, and long term negative effects on community and national, socio-economic wellbeing (Fang, Brown, Florence, & Mercy, 2012). International and national epidemiological studies by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and governments of eastern and southern African countries report the following ranges of child abuse rates (Union Bank of Switzerland Optimus Foundation, 2012).

For girls:	For boys:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child physical abuse: 25 to 73 percent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child physical abuse: 61 to 73 percent</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child sexual abuse: 28 to 33 percent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child sexual abuse: 9 to 18 percent</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child emotional abuse: 24 to 30 percent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child emotional abuse: 28 to 29 percent</li> </ul>

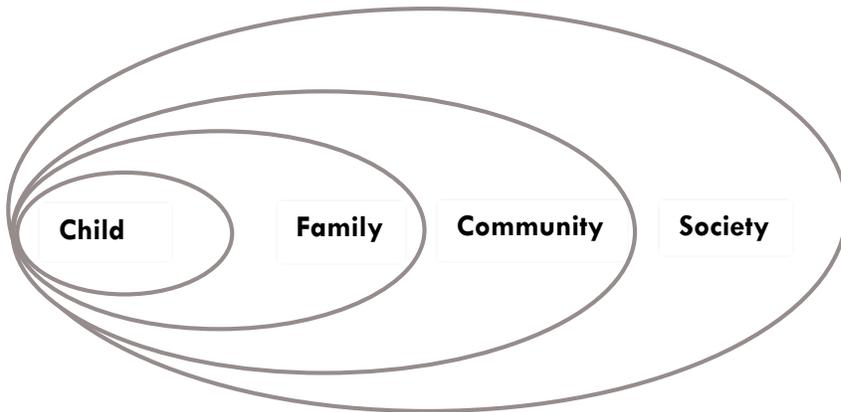
**Child Abuse & Neglect in Hawai'i.** In 2012, the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) reported there are 303,818 children under the age 18 living in Hawai'i, constituting approximately 22% of Hawai'i's population; similar figures are confirmed by the Children's Defense Fund (Children's Defense Fund, 2012). Hawai'i's 2012 child abuse and neglect figures indicate approximately 1,795 children were confirmed victims of abuse or neglect, a rate of 6.2 per 1,000 children; of these children 12.0% were neglected, 11.6% were physically abused, and 5.2% were sexually abused (Child Welfare League of America, 2012; Hawaii State Department of Human Resources, 2012). Actual unduplicated reports of Hawai'i's child abuse and neglect (Child Welfare League of America, 2012; Hawaii State Department of Human Resources, 2012). Actual unduplicated reports of Hawai'i's child abuse and neglect total 4,928, of which 32% are confirmed reports (Hawaii State Department of Human Resources, 2012).

**Child Abuse & Neglect in Moloka'i.** Molokai's population is approximately 7,345 (State of Hawai'i, 2012) with an estimated 1,616 children, based on probability calculation. The total number of unduplicated, confirmed and unconfirmed child abuse and neglect reports in Moloka'i for 2012 numbered 29 (Hawaii State Department of Human Resources, 2012); this is nearly three times projected estimates of abuse and neglect including childhood sexual abuse (CSA) for a comparable sized population in Hawai'i. While the exact rate of CSA in Molokai is difficult to determine, corroborating evidence from a state-wide study, identified CSA, domestic violence, substance abuse, and suicide among the critical challenges that Moloka'i's communities face (Consuelo Foundation, 2011). Recognizing the high rates of child abuse and neglect on Moloka'i, the purpose of the Moloka'i Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Pathway is to prevent and reduce the risk of CA and CSA in Moloka'i.

**THEORY-OF-CHANGE**

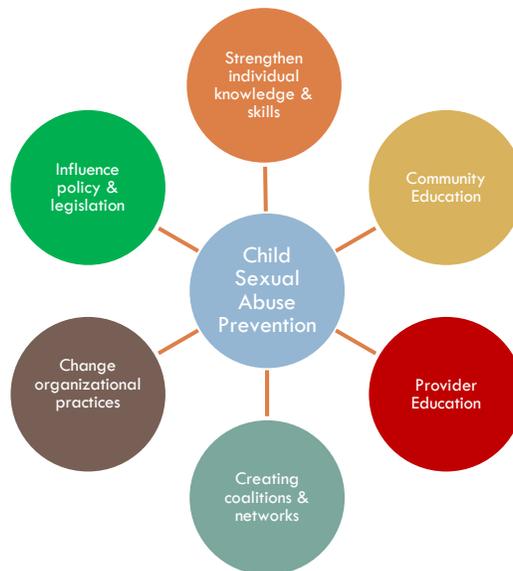
MCSAP's primary prevention efforts are directed toward transformation. Our work is based on the understanding that child sexual abuse occurs in a complex interaction of individual, interpersonal, social, political, cultural and environmental factors, in which a child's wellbeing can be affected by influences in any area, which can increase or decrease the risk of abuse or victimization (see Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1: SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL MODEL**



Meta reviews of child abuse and prevention studies such as: The Rand Child Policy Center's, "Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention" (Shaw & Kilburn, 2009); Chapin Hall at University of Chicago's, "Innovations in the Field of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention: A Review of the Literature" (Benedetti, 2012); and the Prevention Institute's policy brief: "Transforming Communities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation: A Primary Prevention Approach" (Lyles, Cohen, & Brown, 2009), emphasize the need to apply a "spectrum of prevention" (see Figure 2) strategies, which strengthen child abuse prevention knowledge, skills, and practices at multiple levels: Individual and family, community, providers, organizations, policy and legislation.

**FIGURE 2: SPECTRUM OF PREVENTION**



## STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION

MCSAPP focuses on nationally recognized, promising, evidence-based areas of CA and CSA prevention: 1) *risk reduction*, and 2) *primary prevention education, and facilitating secondary and tertiary prevention responses* (Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape & National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2011):

- 1) **Risk Reduction Education:** Sexual abuse risk reduction emphasizes lessening one's risk of sexual victimization, for example, teaching children to say "no" to unwanted touching.
- 2) **Primary Prevention Education and facilitating Secondary and Tertiary Prevention:** As distinct from risk reduction, **primary prevention of CSA** concentrates on taking action prior to the occurrence of a sexual assault. For example, by educating and raising the awareness of children, parents and caretakers on ways to prevent sexual abuse: such as respecting the physical boundaries of others. **Secondary prevention of CSA** involves immediate responses after abuse has occurred in order to prevent additional harm. For example, preparing parents with knowledge, skills and motivation to respond effectively, and thereby, prevent further trauma. **Tertiary prevention of CSA** centers on long-term responses after abuse has occurred to address the lasting consequences of sexual victimization. Tertiary prevention facilitates the involvement of parents in their victimized child's healing and treatment processes, thereby, lessening the negative consequences of abuse, and strengthening parents' ability to support their child's recovery.

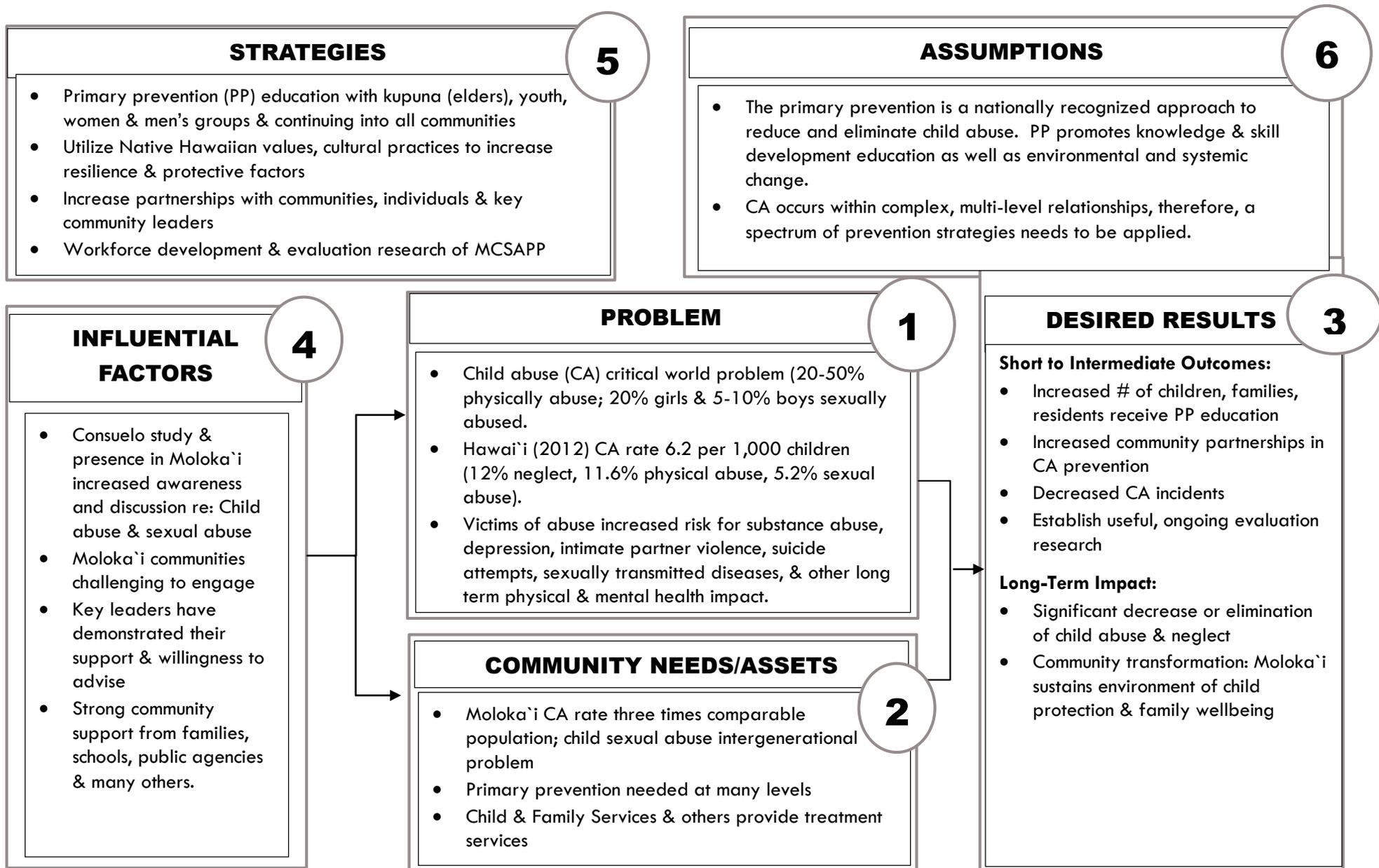
*The third priority area of MCSAPP's work recognizes the need for CA prevention research.*

Very little research exists in the area of primary prevention. The team is preparing to systematically examine the efficacy of primary prevention activities. Does primary prevention work? Under what conditions is primary prevention most effective? (E.g. What type of primary prevention works best? For whom? What are the cultural implications?)

## MCSAPP LOGIC MODEL

MCSAPP's logic model allows the team to continuously clarify and improve the program's goals, design, implementation, and evaluation. Figure 3 provides a visual of the elements and process of our theory-of-change, and Figure 4 describes the inputs, activities, outputs, anticipated outcomes, and impact of the program over time. The logic model will continue to be modified depending on need and situational factors that arise.

**FIGURE 3: MCSAPP THEORY-OF-CHANGE LOGIC MODEL**



**FIGURE 4: MCSAPP LOGIC MODEL**  
**(April 28, 2014 working document)**

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes		
			Short-term (2-5 years) Indicators	Intermediate (6-10 years) Indicators	Long-term Impact (11+ years)
<p><b>Five half-time staff:</b></p> <p>Project Director</p> <p>Three Moloka`i resident staff</p> <p>Graduate Assistant</p>	<p><b>Focus: Native Hawaiian `ohana; open to Moloka`i residents</b></p> <p><b>Primary prevention (PP)<sup>1</sup> education &amp; activities to:</b>            Children/youth, families &amp; communities</p> <p><b>Coalition building:</b>            Moloka`i, &amp; Statewide</p> <p><b>Professional development</b>            education</p> <p><b>MCSAPP Evaluation</b> research utilizing SEER<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Increased # of children, families &amp; residents receive PP education</p> <p>Increased # partnerships with local &amp; allied organizations statewide</p> <p>Developing qualified prevention professionals</p> <p>Relevant, reliable MCSAPP evaluation research &amp; reports</p>	<p>Lower # of child abuse (CA) incidents</p> <p>Increased # of community members aware of and involved in CA prevention</p> <p>Increased # of partnerships &amp; collaborations with allied CA prevention groups</p> <p>Increased number of qualified CA prevention personnel on island</p> <p>Implement diverse, creative approaches to providing PP education</p> <p>Develop long-term evaluation research</p>	<p>Significant decrease of CA #s on Moloka`i</p> <p>Majority of Moloka`i residents aware of CA impact (e.g. on child, family &amp; community wellbeing)</p> <p>Sustained # of partnerships &amp; collaborations with allied CA prevention groups</p> <p>CA prevention education provided consistently on Moloka`i</p> <p>CA research outcomes useful in planning Moloka`i's long-term ohana wellbeing &amp; sustainability</p>	<p>CA incidence is significantly lowered (less than 1% of children under 18 yrs. on Moloka`i experience CA)</p> <p>Moloka`i communities sustain environment of child protection</p> <p>Moloka`i sustains PP education</p> <p>MCSAPP Research continued usefulness in CA prevention for Moloka`i &amp; other communities</p>

<sup>1</sup> PP of child abuse includes (but not limited to): Culturally resonant prevention education & activities centering prevention behaviors & wellbeing practices, & response to trauma.

<sup>2</sup> Strengths Enhancing Evaluation Research: A culturally-weight method which recognizes the unique strengths of indigenous participants.

## MCSAPP OUTPUT

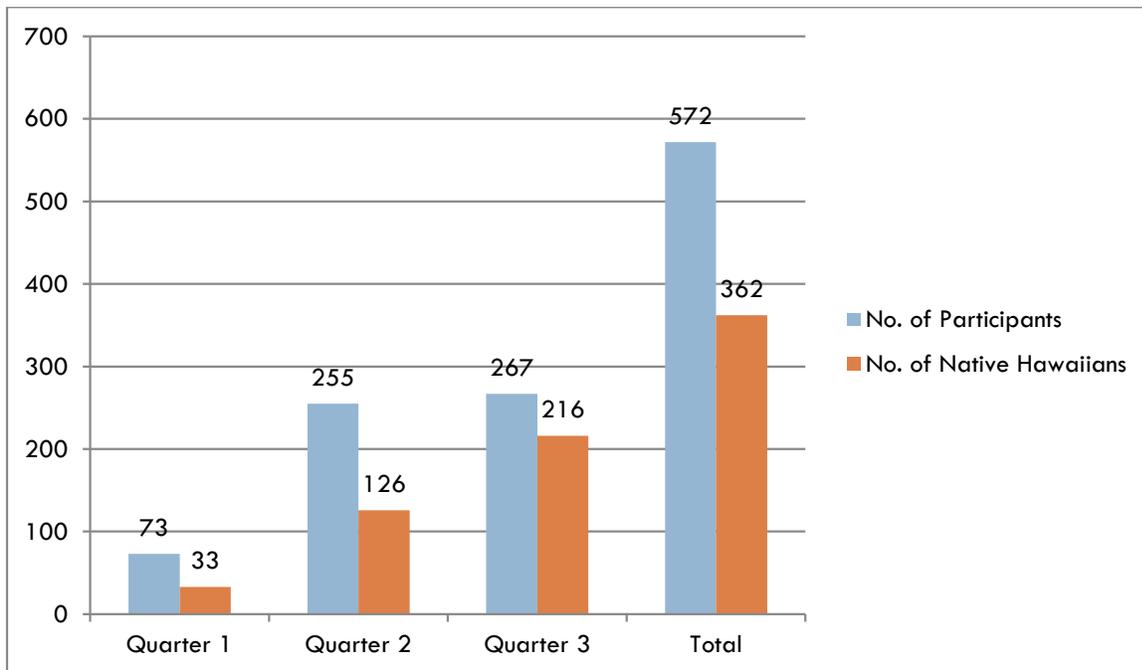
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### PRIMARY PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

As reported to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, during the last quarter (December 1, 2013 thru February 28, 2014), MCSAPP continued to provide primary prevention education to children and youth. Data indicate that participation has steadily increased. General participation went from 69 participants in quarter 1 to 255 in quarter 2, and 244 in quarter 3. For Native Hawaiians participation increased 84% from 33 participants in the first quarter, to 126 participants in quarter 2, and 203 participants in quarter 3.

Including participation figures from the March women's group the following graphic provides a picture of the increasing participation of Native Hawaiians in the MCSAP primary prevention education events on Moloka'i.

**Figure 5: Number of Participants in Primary Prevention Activities** over a ten month period (June 2013 thru March 2014)



At the individual and `ohana level, the Moloka`i CSA Prevention team is regularly providing, prevention education events to children, and youth in the following areas:

- 1) **Kūpuna Group Primary Prevention.** On February 4, 2014, our Kūpuna Group began teaching Native Hawaiian values and pono ways of living on Tuesdays and Thursdays, after-school at the Moloka`i Youth Center. Kupuna teachings have been well-received by the children.
- 2) **Healthy Life Styles Ballroom Dancing:** On December 3, 2013, the first session Healthy Life Styles Ballroom Dancing classes began at the Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, running twice a week in the evenings as a pilot to determine the response level. The classes taught students how to dance with a partner, devoting specific attention to respectful dance etiquette and observing personal boundaries. Each class begins with an interactive discussion about the value of mutually respectful behavior in developing healthy relationships. In post session evaluations, participants: Affirmed the importance of mutual respect and personal boundaries; stated the course helped them overcome shyness and develop self-confidence; helped them feel relaxed and less stressed; and helped them develop respect for others while having fun.

The second round of Healthy Life Style classes will be offered to children and youth who are less likely to attend a dance class on their own due to lack of resources, and will be held at the Moloka`i Youth Center beginning in April 2014. The largest number of children and youth attend this after school program, which will enable us to reach many more youth.

Latest development. The team launched a women's CSA prevention group on March 5, 2014, which was attended by over 30 women with diverse roles in the community. The goals are to: Empower women in their roles as parents and community educators by training them in primary prevention, and developing a women's child abuse prevention coalition.

Perpetrator Issues. There are currently 18 perpetrators of sexual abuse from Moloka`i incarcerated and receiving treatment in Hawai`i State prison on Oahu (Coyne, January 2014). As a result of the Moloka`i community's questions and concerns about perpetrator reintegration, I met with Dr. Barry Coyne, who consented to hold discussions on Moloka`i regarding preparation for a perpetrator's return to their families and society.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Community Partnerships

On December 17, 2013, the Moloka`i Child Sexual Abuse Prevention (MCSAP) team collaborated with the Molokai Sexual Assault Response Team (MOSART) to present an information and discussion session to the Moloka`i community about services currently available on-island. The formation of MOSART allows sexual assault victims to receive assessment and treatment services on Moloka`i, no longer making it necessary for victims to travel off-island for basic services.

## Resource Development

MCSAP developed in collaboration with a Moloka`i consultant the **“Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Bibliography”**, which brings together over 200 references which address: 1) Child, youth and family wellbeing; 2) health disparities and socio-economic wellbeing; 3) traditional practices and culturally resonant services; 4) `aina, arts, history and mo`olelo; and 5) writings about Moloka`i. This is a working resource that will be posted on **MCSAP’s website**, currently under construction, to be launched in the later part of May.

MCSAP has also provided the Molokai Sexual Assault **hotline** with **banners** which will be posted in key locations to inform the public about where to call for help.

## Staff Professional Development

MCSAP staff participated in the following trainings:

- Helping Our Parents Educate (HOPE) workshop to educate parents on how to communicate with youth about healthy sexual behavior;
- “Truth & Misunderstanding” a pastoral approach to teaching youth about homosexuality;
- Aquaponics training at Ka Honua Momona, socio-economic sustainability sponsored by Consuelo Foundation;
- Foster parent training by State Child Welfare Services; guidelines for mandated child abuse reporting;
- MCSAP team strategic planning retreat: Updates on CSA research, strategies for implementation.

## Community Advisory Group Formation

We are currently working on the development of a community advisory group limited to approximately 10 key community leaders, health care professionals, educators and residents by invitation. We seek representation by: Areas of expertise, gender and age, cultural diversity, geographic residence on Moloka`i and other diversity variable. This will enable a steady development of CA prevention champions within the communities of Moloka`i.

## MCSAPP CURRENT AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

### RENEWED FUNDING THROUGH THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

On February 3, 2014, Jon Matsuoka, Kaipo Kukahiko and Paula Morelli met with Chairperson Colette Machado of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. A brief update of the MCSAPP program was provided, discussion about the future directions, and a proposal to continue funding along with the budget for two years (2014-2016) was submitted.

On April 24, 2014, Misti Pali-Oriol our OHA program monitor came to Moloka`i for a site visit and review. She had a private, two and a half hour meeting with an available member of our kupuna group, and staff of the Moloka`i Youth Center (our primary prevention education is provided to children in the after school program). This was followed by a three-hour meeting with our staff (Titi, Eugene, Kealoha, Richard and Paula). Based on Misti’s feedback, she intends to recommend that matching funding for this program be continued for the next two years.

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