

# Domestic Violence Awareness



## Sample Merit Program

Disclaimer: This is a sample program only. This merit program is a locally based program. It was inspired by the Shawnee West Virginia Girl Scouts with changes provided by Santa Clara County Domestic Violence experts. It is provided for historical and/or research purposes only. For more information contact Pam Butler in Santa Clara CA at (408) 488-3432.

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# Credits and Special Thanks

We would like to thank all the people and organizations that helped make this Domestic Violence Awareness Merit Program Possible.

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<b>Special Thanks:</b>	
Merit Program Consultants	The members of the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council (SCCDVC)  Badge / Patch Design by Charlene Haussler, Social Services Agency and member of the Victims' Voice Committee, SCC DV Council.  Shawnee Girl Scout Council, Inc. Keyser, West Virginia - The developers of the original Domestic Violence Awareness Patch Program, which was inspiration for this Merit Program.

## Domestic Violence Awareness Merit Program Requirements and Process:

Step 1:	Read the “Introduction for Group Leaders and Parents / Guardians” and “Violence in the Lives of Women and Children: Some Facts”. Preview the activities you are interested in completing with your group.						
Step 2:	Obtain a completed parent permission slip for all youth in your group participating in this merit program before starting. Keep these permission slips in your group files for at least __ years.						
Step 3:	Talk with the youth about the program and work with them to select the activities they want to do. All levels must complete the activities marked with an asterisk (*).						
Step 4:	<p>Optional activities may be selected from any section. The activities are grouped in sections by age appropriate activities recommended by organization leaders, however, it is up to the group leader and parents’ discretion as to which activities they feel most comfortable discussing and teaching to their children.</p> <p>Number of Optional Activities each level needs to complete:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Level One (school grades 1-3)</td> <td>- 3 activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level Two (school grades 4-6)</td> <td>- 4 activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level Three (school grades 7-12)</td> <td>- 6 activities</td> </tr> </table>	Level One (school grades 1-3)	- 3 activities	Level Two (school grades 4-6)	- 4 activities	Level Three (school grades 7-12)	- 6 activities
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Level Two (school grades 4-6)	- 4 activities						
Level Three (school grades 7-12)	- 6 activities						
Step 5:	After completing all the requirements fill out the evaluation form (included). Turn this evaluation form into your local organization headquarters. All group leaders should keep copies.						

# Introduction for Group Leaders and Parents / Guardians

Please read before starting this merit program

Many youth organizations have noted the importance of addressing issues that could affect the lives of children both now and in their futures. It is our hope that by addressing issues of violence in the home and between acquaintances and partners young people will have a better understanding of dangerous situations and will be able to handle them in an appropriate and safe manner.

The Domestic Violence Awareness Merit Program will help educate young people about Domestic and Date Violence. Some specific topics are: Identification of positive and negative behaviors in relationships, knowing how and when help can be provided to someone in a violent situation, how to promote domestic violence awareness in the community, and understanding domestic violence as a problem that crosses all socio-economic, cultural and gender lines. The program is divided into age-appropriate activities. It is at the leader's discretion to determine which activities are most appropriate for participation by the youth in his or her group. Training for group leaders should be offered at various times throughout the year and resource to help leaders with this merit program should be identified. Domestic and date violence are sensitive topics to discuss with children; many of them may have already been exposed to violence. For this reason, before this merit program is implemented group leaders should have established contacts with domestic violence experts in their localities.

We hope that through this program, children and parents will have a better understanding of domestic and date violence; and that, through this knowledge, awareness will increase in all communities across our country. We commend the children and adults who participate in this merit program and sincerely hope it will help prevent them and others from becoming victims of violence.

## Important Notes

### Web site:

Please be aware that the website [www.growing.com/nonviolent](http://www.growing.com/nonviolent) is referred to at various points in the activities as a resource for information on domestic violence as well as school and date violence. This website is a great resource for all interested parties, however, there are some areas of the website that are graphic in nature. The program developers advise that an adult navigate through the website prior to introducing the website to her/his group. It may also be advisable to have an adult present when children are researching this website.

### **Parent Permission Form:**

We have also included a parent permission slip for all children. Groups should have the permission slips signed by a parent or guardian before starting this program. The intent of the permission slip is to inform the parent / guardian of the content of this program and to give the group leader permission to discuss these issues with the child. This permission slip is for records of the group leader. Your local group headquarters may require you to keep the signed permission slips for \_\_\_ years after conducting the merit program.

### **Disclosure of Information:**

Because the nature of domestic violence is related to abuse, it is possible that a youth may disclose information about abuse in her or his family. Group leaders may not be mandated reporters of child abuse, however, the staff of the group headquarters may be mandated reporters. If a child self-discloses any kind of abuse, please treat this situation as serious. If possible, comfort the child and let her or him know that she or he has acted correctly by talking with you. Let the child know that you will get the information to someone who can help deal with the situation. Then report the incident immediately to either to your Group Director or Headquarters. If this is not possible then report the incident to your County Child Protective Services (CPS) or the police.

### **Resources Available Through Group Headquarters:**

Please obtain and review these resources before presenting them to your group.

- “From This Day Forward: Domestic Violence Information and Referral Handbook” available in English, Spanish and Vietnamese. Available at the Domestic Violence Project website, [www.growing.com/nonviolent](http://www.growing.com/nonviolent), in the section “DV Publications”.
- The Burning Bed: this is a fictional movie addressing the issue of domestic violence. This movie is rated “R”. Group leader discretion is advised for viewing this movie. This can be used as optional activity “V”.
- Making Peace: Healing the Family. (Moira Production Series for the Independent Television Service). This is a documentary about a battered woman’s experience (Pam Butler) and how it led her to become a victim advocate.

## **More Information**

For more information on this program, or if you have questions or concerns, please call your Headquarters.

# Violence in the Lives of Women and Children: Some Facts

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## **General Statistics**

Last year in America nearly four million women were physically abused by their husbands or boyfriends. Physical abuse of a woman occurs approximately every nine seconds in this country.

Most attacks on women (about 70%) are committed by someone the victim knows - often a husband or boyfriend.

More women are victims of domestic violence than of burglary, muggings, and other violent crime combined.

Over 1/3 of Americans have witnessed at least one incident of domestic violence. And according to a 1997 nationwide survey released by the Family Violence Prevention Fund (FUND) almost 90% of Americans say that the beating of women is a serious problem in many families of all races and ages. The same survey also indicated that over 80% percent of Americans believe something can be done to reduce domestic violence in this country.

The FUND polled 500 women and found that nearly 90% believe that the overall level of violence in America could be reduced if policymakers would develop initiatives addressing domestic violence. Over 90% of women say that cops walking a neighborhood beat would help; only about 50% support building more jails.

## **Prevalence**

In 1997, about 7% of American women (4 million) who were married or living with someone as a couple were physically abused, and 37% (20.7 million) were verbally or emotionally abused by their spouse or partner.

Approximately 95% of assaults on spouses or ex-spouses are committed by men against women according to the U.S. Department of Justice.

Domestic violence is a "serial" crime with (usually) a single victim. Approximately 1 in 5 women victimized by a spouse or ex-spouse has reported that she had been in a series of at least 3 assaults in the preceding 6 months.

In 1993 a national study showed that about 19% of Americans had witnessed robberies or muggings. Almost twice as many (35%) directly witnessed domestic violence. About 14% of American women have admitted that they had been violently abused by a husband or boyfriend.

## **Injuries and Fatalities**

When a woman is killed, in about 43% of the cases the murderer is an intimate male partner.

Approximately 30% of women visiting the Emergency Room (ER) of hospitals have been identified as having injuries caused by battering.

Pregnant women are even more likely to be beaten by husbands or boyfriends. Studies indicate that anywhere from 8% to 15% of pregnant women in public and private clinics are presenting with injuries due to domestic violence.

In over half the cases, the physical abuse of a woman by her partner was accompanied by death threats. Almost the same number had called the police on at least one occasion; one-third of them had obtained restraining orders. Ending the relation does not always end the violence. Over one third of women who leave abusive relationships continue to be threatened, assaulted or harassed afterwards.

Domestic violence often causes severe injury: a study of over 200 women presenting at a metropolitan emergency room with injuries due to domestic violence showed that 28% required admission to hospital from injuries. About 13% required major medical treatment. 40% had required medical care in the past for trauma due to domestic violence.

More than one third of abused women suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) afterwards. More than 40% suffer major depression. Over one in four has attempted suicide at least once, usually in adolescence.

## **Cost**

Domestic crime against adults accounts for nearly 15 percent of total crime costs - \$67 billion per year - according to a 1996 study by the National Institute of Justice.

The Rush Medical Center in Chicago has found that the average cost of medical treatment to abused women, children, and elders is about \$1,630 per person per year. This suggests a national annual cost of about \$850 million.

## **Reporting Domestic Violence**

A National Crime Survey has shown that almost half (48%) of all incidents of domestic violence against women go unreported.

92% of women physically abused by their partners did not discuss these incidents with their

physicians. 57% did not discuss the incidents with anyone.

One study has shown that in about 40% of cases in which women present at the emergency room for treatment of injuries due to battering, the staff does not discuss the abuse with the patient.

A Midwest study of 476 consecutive women seen by a family practice clinic has shown that about 80% agreed to be surveyed. Of these, 22.7% disclosed that their partners had physically assaulted them within the last year. Over 38% admitted that they had been abused at least once in their lifetime. Only six women reported that their physicians had ever asked them about domestic violence.

A study of a major metropolitan emergency department showed that even when there exists a protocol for domestic violence, in over 90% of the cases the emergency department physician failed to ask about abuse or the safety of the woman.

Over 50% of accredited U.S. and Canadian medical schools do not require instruction about domestic violence.

### **Domestic Violence and Children**

A national survey of over 6,000 American families has shown that 50% of the men who frequently abused their wives also abused their children.

In families where domestic violence is present child abuse is 15 times more likely to occur.

Boys who witness their parents' domestic violence are three times more likely to grow up to abuse their own wives than are the children of non-violent parents.

The sons of the most violent parents are 1000 times more likely to physically abuse their wives.

Children who observe violence at home frequently develop emotional and behavioral problems, e.g., nightmares, low self-esteem, withdrawal, self-blame and aggression toward family, peers and property.

The most significant difference between delinquent and non-delinquent youth is the frequent history of abuse or family violence among the delinquents.

Every year over 3 million children are in danger of exposure to parental violence.

### **Domestic Violence and the Workplace**

The most frequent cause of fatal injuries among women at work is homicide.

The U.S. Department of Labor has shown that in about one out of six of these homicides, the

alleged assailant was a current or former husband or boyfriend.

A 1994 study showed that two out of three senior executives of Fortune 1,000 companies believed that a company's financial performance would improve by addressing the issue of domestic violence among its employees. Almost half of these executives said that domestic violence reduced employee attendance, lowered company productivity and increased insurance and medical costs.

A study of 50 battered women in New York showed that 75% had been harassed at work by their batterer; 54% reported missing an average of three days each month; 44% lost at least one job for reasons directly related to the abuse.

### **Policy Recommendations**

The Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Hospitals and Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) now requires that accredited emergency departments have established procedures for training staff about domestic violence and for treating battered adults.

One goal of the JCAHO is that by the year 2000 at least 90% of hospital emergency departments will have implemented protocols for identifying, treating, and referring victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

### **Poverty and Violence**

Over 80% of very low-income mothers have been victims of severe physical and/or sexual abuse during their lives.

A study in the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry indicated that among women who head poor families there has been an extreme level of lifelong physical and sexual abuse by parents, caretakers, and adult partners.

A 6-year study in Massachusetts funded by the US Maternal and Child Health Bureau and the National Institute of Mental Health documented the extensive levels of abuse in the lives of very low-income female-headed families.

Over 60% of female heads of low-income families were, as children, severely assaulted by adult caretakers; Over 40% of them were sexually molested by age 12; and almost 20% required medical treatment for bruises, cuts or burns resulting from abuse.

As adults, over 60% of these female heads of families had experienced severe mental abuse and physical violence from male partners. More than a third of them required medical treatment.

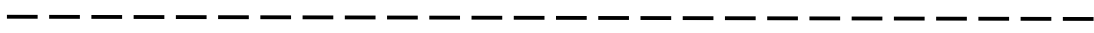
# **“Domestic Violence Awareness Merit Program” Parent / Guardian Permission Form**

Members of the organization of which your child is a member will be participating in a program entitled “Domestic Violence Awareness Merit Program”. This program emphasizes building of self-esteem, identification of positive and negative relationship behaviors, education and awareness of domestic, school, and date violence and community involvement in the prevention of violence.

With the training and support of our community resources, your child’s group leader will guide the age-appropriate activities. The group leader’s role is to help the young people acquire the knowledge and skills they will need to identify and participate in healthy relationships, to strengthen their self-esteem, and to make positive life choices.

We encourage parents to become involved in this program. The materials are available for you to preview. Ask your group leader when it would be appropriate for you to attend training or presentations on these topics. You may wish to follow-up by discussing these issues with your children so that good communication can be maintained at home on these important issues. Your permission is needed for your child to be able to participate in the activities included in this merit program.

Please return the attached response form to your child’s group leader prior to the start of this program.



## **Domestic Violence Awareness Merit Program Parent / Guardian Permission Form**

- Yes, I want my child to participate in this program.
- No, I do not want my child to participate in this program
- I would like more information.

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Child’s name

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Parent / Guardian Signature & Date

# Activities

Requirements: The 3 activities marked with asterisks (\*) must be completed by all levels. Each level must also complete a specified amount of optional activities.

Amount of Optional Activities to be completed in addition to the starred activities:

Level One (ages 6-8 years)	Level Two (ages 8-11 years)	Level Three (ages 11--17)
3 activities	4 activities	6 activities

## Level One and Above (i.e., all levels)

1. \* Find the definition of domestic violence and discuss what this definition means.
2. \* Find out where someone could go if she/he is a victim of domestic violence.
3. \*: Discuss the difference between anger and power/control. How are power and control related to domestic and date violence situations, and in what areas can a person gain control to create a violent situation, i.e., money, time, relationship, etc.?
4. Design a poster or display to teach your community about domestic violence. Try to include ways to protect yourself and others. Discuss places where you can display the poster in your neighborhood. If possible, display the poster.
5. List ways families can get along better, such as talking about a problem instead of using violence.
6. Do a service project that will benefit victims of domestic violence or your local shelter, i.e., clothing drives, blanket drives, etc.
7. Obtain or draw a map of your community and locate places that are safe for people to go if they are in a violent situation. Some examples are schools, stores, libraries, etc.
8. Identify a healthy relationship and a non-healthy relationship. Make a list of the differences.
9. Develop a safety plan to use in case you find yourself in a violent situation. Make safety cards with a list of phone numbers of people you would contact.
10. Communicate through role-playing some negative and positive statements. Discuss how you felt.
11. Complete a "Conflict Journal". For one week write down things that made you angry. What did you do? Brainstorm about some positive ways you can deal with the anger.

### **Level Two and Above:**

12. Invite a speaker to your group from the local domestic violence program to speak about domestic violence. Have her or him discuss what domestic violence is and how to prevent it. Ask the speaker to discuss what options when someone knows of someone who is being abused.
13. Think of some problems that might occur when people are angry or trying to gain abusive power and control. Write them down on slips of paper. In a group take turns pulling out the slips and think of positive ways to handle each problem.
14. Play a game of charades. Express different feelings that a person in a domestic violence situation may express. Form two teams and try to guess the feeling being described.
15. Clip newspaper or magazine articles about domestic violence and share them with your group. Discuss the situations and things you might be able to do to help the person if your knew her or him. Discuss when it is appropriate to try to help and when it would be safer to turn to a trusted adult for help.
16. Discuss how you can help someone who tells you she or he has been abused.
17. Teach what you have learned about domestic violence to another group.
18. Learn what information and what facts are needed to make a domestic violence report (i.e., what happened, when did it happen, who was involved, etc.) Find out who handles domestic violence complaints in your county.
19. Pretend to be a reporter. Write an article about domestic violence. Submit this article to various publications if you like.

### **Level Three:**

20. Look up the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Web Site at [www.growing.com/nonviolent](http://www.growing.com/nonviolent). Create a list of at least 15 things that you learned about domestic violence at this site. (See **Internet note** below)
21. Read a book or watch a movie on domestic violence. Write a short paragraph about the story and bring it back to share with the group.
22. Learn about Domestic Violence Laws in your State and about the County protocols in a domestic violence case.
23. Attend a County Domestic Violence Council meeting.
24. Research a domestic violence case that has been featured in a local newspaper or publication.
25. Look up the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Web site at [www.growing.com/nonviolent](http://www.growing.com/nonviolent). Read an account of a domestic violence

victim. Discuss the actions in the account that would signal the beginning of a domestic violence situation. Discuss how you would handle the situation if you started encountering these actions with someone you knew. Group leaders may have a copy of a domestic violence victim's account available, or you may check out a library book if you do not have access to the internet.

**Internet Note:** Please be aware that the website [www.growing.com/nonviolent](http://www.growing.com/nonviolent) is referred to at various points in the activities as a resource for information on domestic, school, and dating violence. This website is a great resource for all interested parties, however, because of the nature of this topic, there are some areas in the website that may be disturbing to children. Leaders are advised to navigate through the website prior to introducing the website to her or his group. It may also be advisable to have an adult be present when children of any level are viewing the website.

# Books about Domestic Violence

This list is taken directly from the Domestic Violence Project website: [www.growing.com/nonviolent](http://www.growing.com/nonviolent). Your group leaders may want to review this list and make subtractions or additions.

Group Leaders: Please review any book from this list before introducing it to a child. Some books may not be appropriate for younger children.

Agtuga, Jacqueline.

**A Community Secret: For Filipina in an Abusive Relationship.**

Seattle, Washington; Seal Press, 1994.

Browne, Angela.

**When Battered Women Kill.**

New York; Free Press, 1987.

Evans, Patricia.

**Verbal Abuse: Survivors Speak Out.**

Hollbrook, Massachusetts; Bob Adams Inc. Publishing, 1993.

Fortune, Marie.

**Keeping the Faith: Questions and Answers for the Abused Woman.**

San Francisco; Harper, 1987.

Gondolf, Edward W.

**Man Against Woman: What Every Woman Should Know About Violent Men.**

Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania; Tab Books Inc., 1989.

Gunn, Allen & Paula.

**Violence and the American Indian.**

Working Together. Seattle, Washington; Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence, April 1995.

Island, David & Letellier, Patrick.

**Men Who Beat the Men Who Love Them: Battered Gay Men & Domestic Violence.**

New York; Harrington Park Press, 1991.

Jones, Ann.

**Next Time She'll Be Dead.**

New York; Beacon Press, 1994.

Jones, Ann and Schechter, Susan.

**When Loves Goes Wrong: What To Do When You Can't Do Anything Right.**

New York; Harper Collins, 1992.

Levy, Barrie.

**In Love and In Danger: A Teen's Guide to Breaking Free of Abusive Relationships.**

Seattle; Seal Press, 1993.

Lobel, Kerry.

**Naming the Violence: Speaking Out About Lesbian Battering.**  
Seattle; Seal Press, 1986.

Nicarthy, Ginny.

**Getting Free: A Handbook for Women In Abusive Relationships.**  
Seattle; Seal Press, 1987.

Nicarthy, Ginny and Davidson, Sue.

**You Can Be Free: An Easy to Read Handbook for Abused Women.**  
Seattle: Seal Press, 1989.

Paris, Susan.

**Mommy and Daddy are Fighting: A Book for Children About Family Violence.**  
Seattle: Seal Press.

Renzetti, Claire.

**Violent Betrayal: Partner Abuse in Lesbian Relationships.**  
Newbury Park, California: Sage, 1992.

White, Evelyn.

**Chain, Chain, Change: For Black Women Dealing with Physical and Emotional Abuse.**  
Seattle: Seal Press, 1985.

Yllo, Kersti & Bograd, Michele.

**Feminist Perspectives on Wife Abuse.**  
Beverly Hills: Sage, 1988.

Zambrano, Myrna.

**Mejor Sola Que Mal Acompanada: Para La Mujer Golpeada / For the Latina in an Abusive Relationship. (Spanish / English).**  
Seattle: Seal Press, 1985.

Zambrano, Myrna.

**No Mas: Guia Para La Mujer Golpeada. (Spanish).**  
Seattle: Seal Press, 1994.



Asian Women's Home	(408) 975-2739
WATCH (non-emergency housing)	(408) 942-0209
<b>Outside Santa Clara County:</b>	
Fremont – SAVE	(510) 794-6055
Hayward Emergency Shelter Program	(510) 786-1246
Lafayette Battered Women's Alternatives	(510) 930-8300
Livermore –Tri-Valley Haven	(510) 449-5842
Oakland – A Safe Place	(510) 536-7233
Salinas – Shelter Plus	(408) 422-2201
Santa Cruz – Women's Crisis Support	(408) 429-1478
San Francisco Asian Women's Shelter	(415) 751-0880
San Francisco – Casa de Las Madres	(415) 333-1515
San Francisco – Rosalie House	(415) 255-0165
San Mateo – Center for Dom. Viol. Prev.	(415) 342-0850

### Legal Information / Restraining Orders (TRO's)

<a href="#">Support Network for Battered Women</a>	(800) 572-2782
Community Solutions (South County)	(408) 683-4118
Next Door	(408) 279-2962
Asian Women's Home	(408) 975-2739
Family Court Clinic (free forms available)	(408) 299-8567
Legal Aid Society ( ext. 286 )	(408) 283-1535
Lawyers Referral / Modest Means	(408) 971-6822
East Palo Alto Community Law Project	(650) 853-1600
Legal Advocates for Children & Youth	(408) 293-4790
Santa Clara University Law Clinic	(408) 554-1945

### Counseling / Information for Women and Children

Adult and Child Guidance	(408) 292-9353
Alum Rock Counseling Center	(408) 294-0500
Asian Women's Home	(408) 975-2730
Billy De Frank Lesbian / Gay Info.	(408) 293-2429
The Bridge (Morgan Hill)	(408) 779-2113
Center for Human Development	(408) 247-1771
Center for Living with Dying	(408) 980-9801
Centro de Bienestar (Gardner)	(408) 287-6200
Consumer Credit Counseling Service	(408) 988-7881
Community Solutions (South County)	(408) 842-3118
Domestic Viol. Counseling & Intervention	(408) 261-5890
Domestic Violence Victim Advocate	(408) 441-5848
Family Service Association	(408) 288-6200
Giarretto Institute (Incest)	(408) 453-7616
Immigration Services	(408) 944-0691
Jewish Family Services	(408) 356-7576
Korean Community Center	(408) 248-5227
Maitri	(408) 730-4049
Next Door	(408) 279-2962
Proyecto Primavera	(408) 977-1591
San Jose State Univ. Counseling Service	(408) 924-5910
<a href="#">Support Network for Battered Women</a>	(800) 572-2782

Teen Counseling	(408) 224-8336
Tino Esparza Counseling Community Ctr.	(408) 296-0936
Victim / Witness Program	(408) 295-2656
Woman Inc. (including Lesbian / Bisexual)	(415) 864-4777

<b>Law Enforcement</b>	
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Adult Probation	(408) 435-2100
Booking – Santa Clara County Main Jail	(408) 299-2306
Child Protective Services	(408) 299-2071
District Attorney's Child Abduction Unit	(408) 922-1333
District Attorney's Domestic Violence Unit	(408) 792-2533
Gilroy	(408) 686-3600
Palo Alto	(650) 328-1173
California Highway Patrol	(408) 277-1800
Campbell Police	(408) 866-2101
Gilroy Police	(408) 848-0350
Los Altos Police	(650) 948-8223
Los Gatos Police	(408) 354-8600
Milpitas Police	(408) 942-2400
Morgan Hill Police	(408) 779-2101
Mountain View Police	(650) 903-6344
Office of Pretrial Services	(408) 299-4091
Palo Alto Police	(650) 329-2413
San Jose Police	
Records	(408) 277-4302
Family Violence Center	(408) 277-3700
Police Standby / Escort	(408) 277-4222
Santa Clara Police	(408) 261-5300
Santa Clara County Sheriff	(408) 299-3233
State Parole	(408) 629-5980
Or	(408) 683-2681
Sunnyvale Public Safety	(408) 730-7100
Pacific Bell Call Tracing	1-800-698-7223

<b>City of San Jose</b> <b>Family Violence Center</b> 125 East Gish Road San Jose, California 95110 <b>(408) 277-3700</b>
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The Family Violence Center provides personal contact with police investigators, deputy district attorneys, and victim advocates. A children's waiting area is available.

San Jose Police Department	(408) 277-3700
District Attorney	(408) 299-7500
Next Door	(408) 279-7578

# Program Evaluation

Dear Leader: By completing this evaluation you can help make the merit program better and help understand the outcomes of these activities for the young people.

Some of your statements may be used in various publications and reports.

Type of merit program: \_\_\_\_\_

How many children participated in this merit program: \_\_\_\_ .Your Unit ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Levels involved:            1            2            3

1. How long did it take for your group to complete this program? \_\_\_\_\_months.

2. Please rate your group's knowledge in this topic area before they started this program.  
Circle a number between 1 (not knowledgeable) and 5 (very knowledgeable).

1	2	3	4	5
not knowledgeable				very knowledgeable

3. Please rate your group's knowledge in this topic area after completing this merit program.

1	2	3	4	5
not knowledgeable				very knowledgeable

4. Please share four statements or reactions of your group's members that indicate an increase of knowledge or awareness in this topic.

5. What part of this program did your members like best?

6. What part of this program did they like least?

7. Did the children and their parents feel like they benefited? \_\_\_ yes; \_\_\_ no.  
If yes, how did they benefit?
8. Are the group members doing any follow-up activities related to the information they just learned.  
\_\_\_yes, \_\_\_ no; If yes, what activities are they doing?
9. What resources did you use to help your group complete this merit program?
10. On a scale of 1-5 please rate this merit program ( 1 – very bad, 5 – very good).
11. Any other comments or suggestions:

Thank you for completing this evaluation

Group identification and contact  
information goes here.