DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

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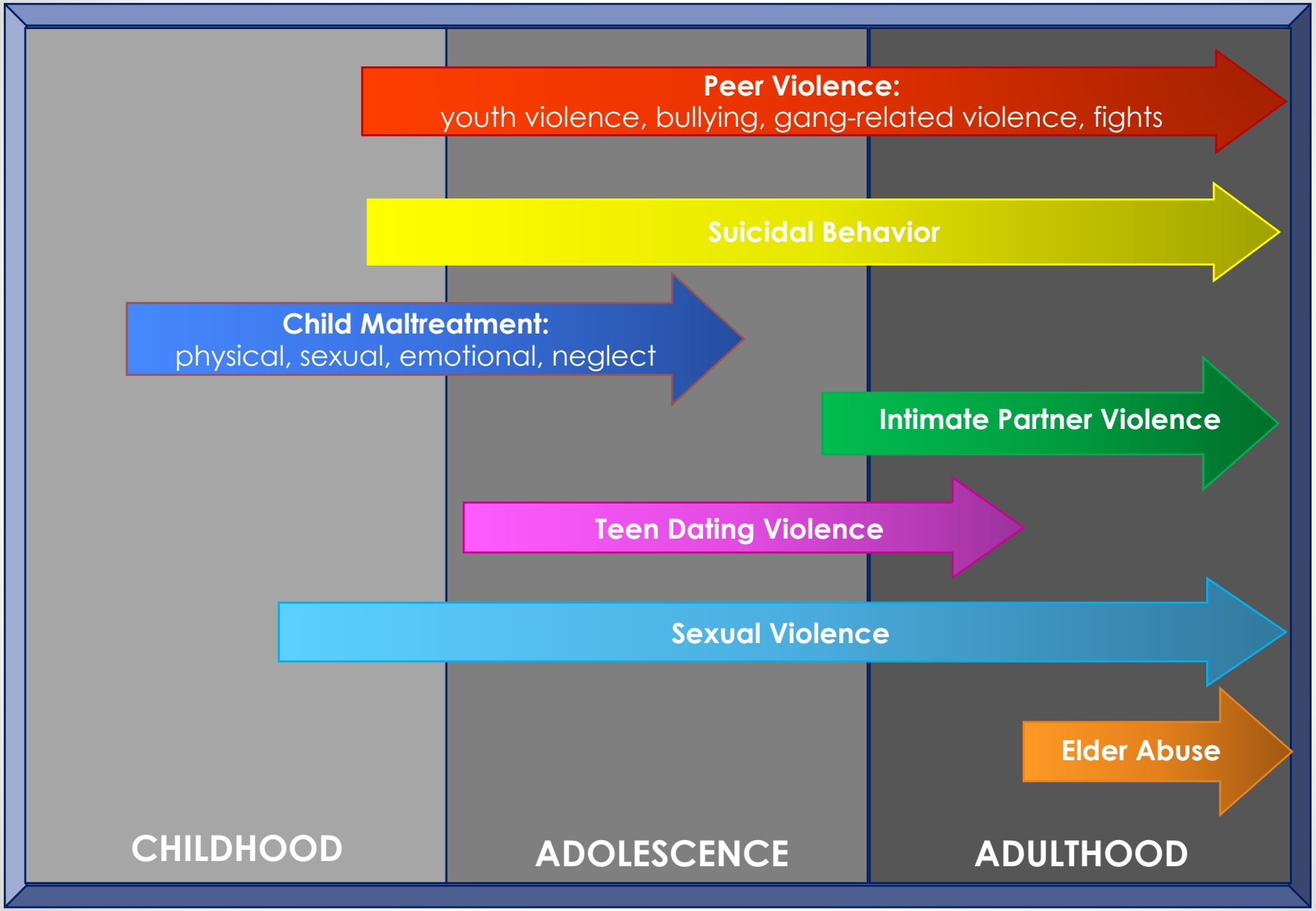
IMPACT WV Community of Practice Presentation

OUTLINE

- Definitions, prevalence, consequences
- Associations with maternal & child health
- Children's exposure to domestic violence
- Prevention & intervention strategies
  - Home visitation

Different Forms of Violence



- Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention

DEFINITIONS

- Domestic Violence
  - "Household"
  - Roommates, family members

- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
  - Physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse (CDC)

TYPES OF IPV

Physical violence
Reproductive Coercion
Sexual violence
Psychological aggression
Stalking

PHYSICAL IPV

- Minor injuries to lethality
- Slapping, pushing, shoving, beating, burning, choking
- Assault with objects or weapons
- Acts or threats to maim or kill pets, partner, family members
- Common: strangulation, biting, burning, throwing down stairs

SEXUAL IPV

- Rape
- Sexual coercion
- Unwanted sexual contact

Until 1993, most states did not criminalize the rape of a spouse (i.e. it did not count as "rape")…

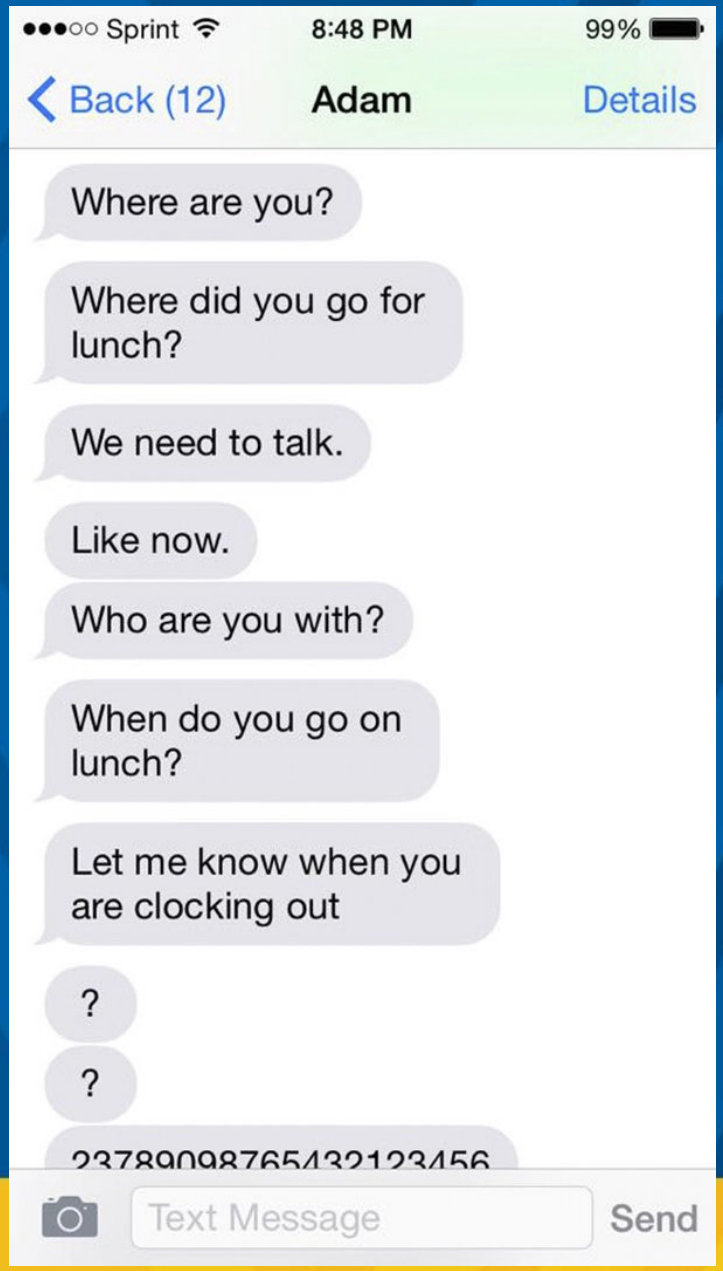
PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION

- Name calling, insults, intense criticism, humiliation, coercive control
- Restriction of routines, activities, relationships
- Forced isolation, restriction of access to medical or mental healthcare
- Threats to harm loved ones
- Economic/financial abuse

STALKING

- Harassment
- Threatening tactics causing fear or concern

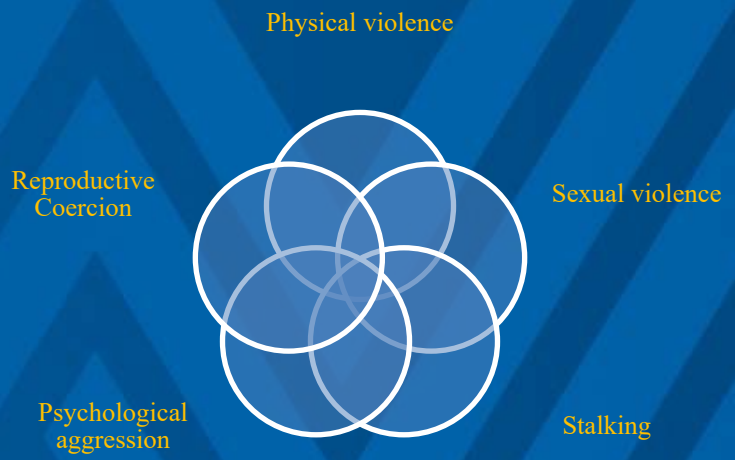
- Home
- Work
- Telephone
- Internet/social media



REPRODUCTIVE COERCION

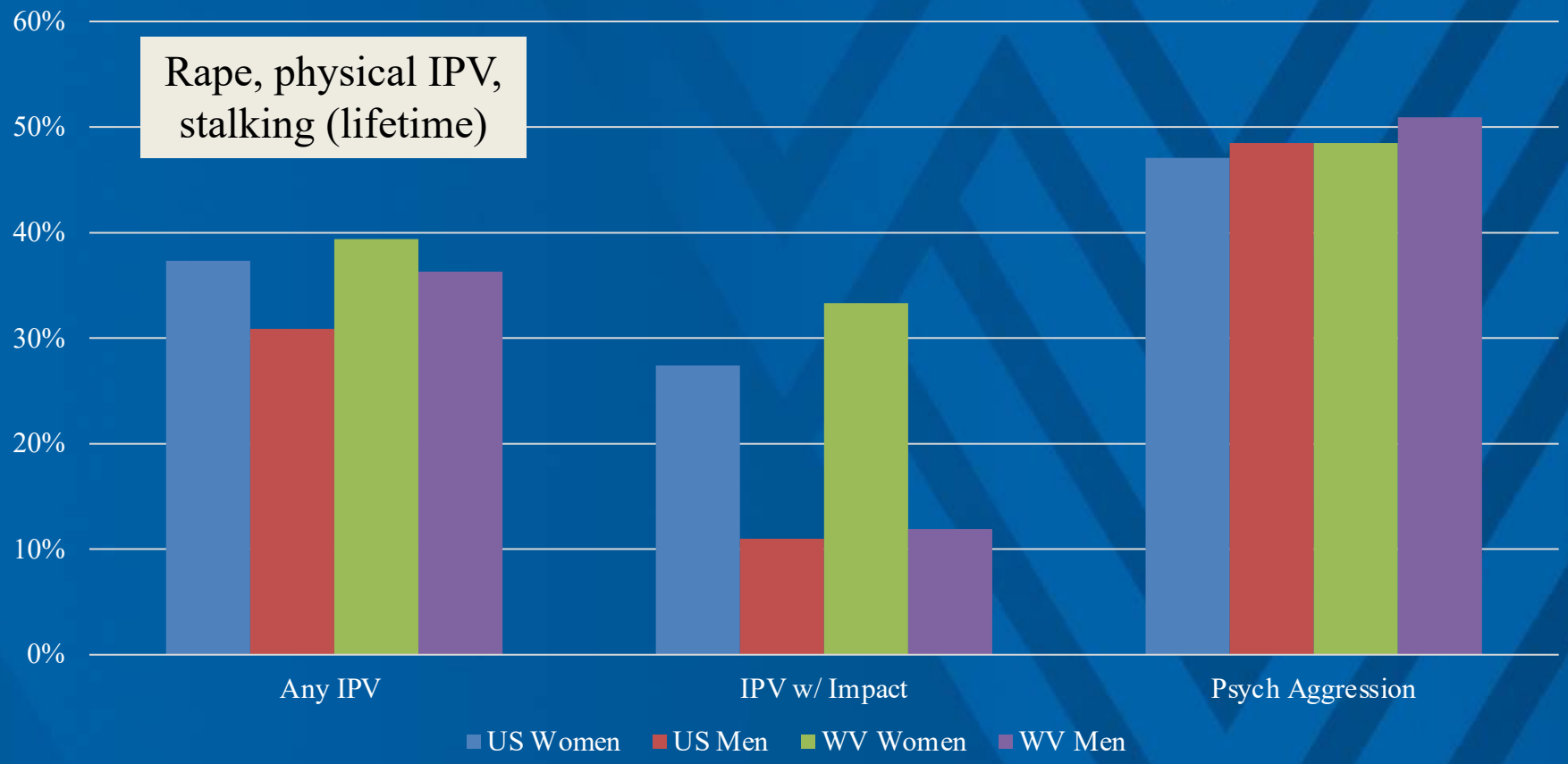
- Pregnancy pressures
- Birth control sabotage or lying
  - Refusing to use a condom
  - “Stealthing”
- Controlling pregnancy outcomes

DYNAMICS OF IPV



- All about power and control
- Types of abuse co-occur
- Escalates in frequency and severity
  - Pregnancy
  - Perceived/actual separation
    - "Why don't you just leave?"
      - » Most leave 6 – 7 times before leaving for good

IPV PREVALENCE – US & WV



(National Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence Survey, CDC, 2010)

Intimate partner violence is widespread.

were victims of contact sexual violence*, physical violence, and/or stalking **by an intimate partner** with a negative impact such as injury, fear, concern for safety, needing services.

*Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Victims of intimate partner violence commonly report negative impacts such as:*

*Among victims who experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Intimate partner violence can be severe.

Nearly 1 *in* 4 *women*

1 *in* 7 *men*

have experienced severe physical violence* by an intimate partner during their lifetime.

*Severe physical violence includes hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by pulling hair, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, used a knife or gun.

IPV IN RURAL AREAS

IPV in rural areas ≥ nonrural areas

- Higher frequency and severity
- More likely to use weapons
- More likely to be killed
- Access medical system and utilize formal and informal resources less frequently

RISK FACTORS: VICTIMIZATION

- Being female
- Young
- Unmarried (including divorced/separated)
- Low socioeconomic status/poverty
- Women of color
- History of violence*

RISK FACTORS: PERPETRATION

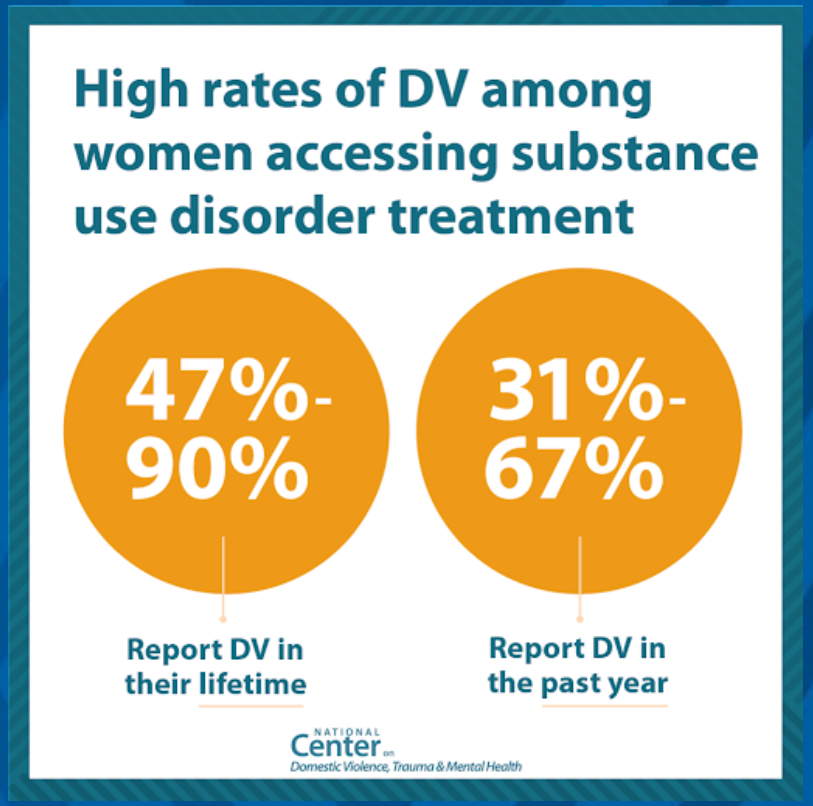
- Witnessing parental violence*
- Being a victim of physical or psychological abuse*
- Aggressive/delinquent behavior as a youth
- Heavy alcohol and drug use
- Hostility towards women
- Attitudes accepting or justifying IPV
- Having inequitable gender attitudes
- Low income
- Low academic achievement/low verbal IQ
- Unemployment

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

- Acute injuries
  - Scratches, bruises, broken bones, welts
- Mental health
  - Depression, Anxiety, Suicidal ideation, PTSD, Psychological distress
- Substance use
- Adverse pregnancy outcomes
  - Low birth weight babies, perinatal deaths
- Gynecological disorders
- Neurological symptoms & disorders
- Chronic pain
- Gastrointestinal symptoms & disorders
- Heart or circulatory conditions
- Risky health behaviors
- Sexual Transmitted Infections/HIV
- Eating disorders

CORRELATES

- Substance abuse
- Mental health issues
- Low-income levels
- Low educational attainment
- Lack of health insurance



LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE

- Women receiving welfare:
  - Lifetime IPV: 40 – 60%
  - Current/recent: 9 – 40%

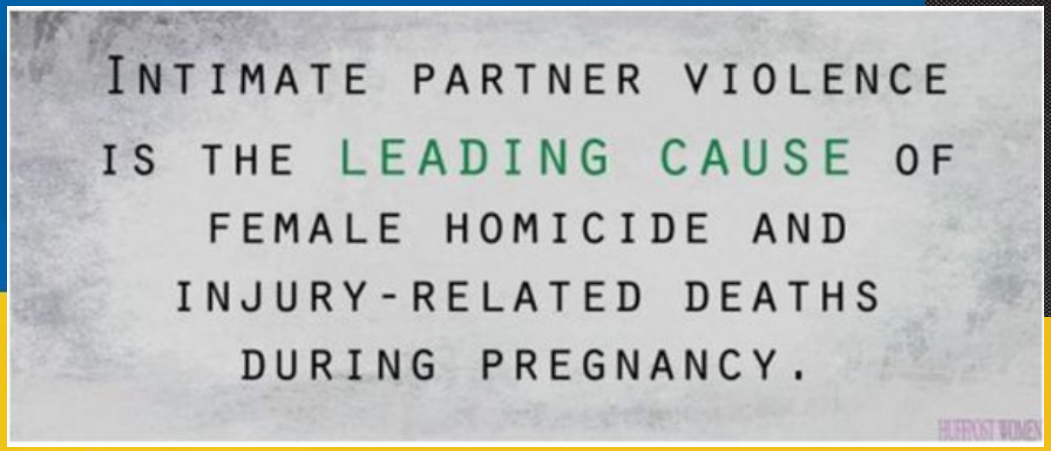
- Women experiencing IPV 4 x more likely to be receiving medical assistance or to have no insurance (Tolman, 2001)

IPV IS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE ADVERSE MATERNAL & FETAL/CHILD OUTCOMES

IPV & PREGNANCY

- Time of increased risk for IPV
- Escalation of violence
- Risk for homicide

- Across 92 studies, prevalence:
  - Emotional: 28%,
  - Physical abuse: 14%
  - Sexual abuse 8%



Intimate partner violence during pregnancy

Fatal outcomes

- Homicide
- Suicide

Non Fatal outcomes

Negative health behaviour

- Alcohol and drug abuse during pregnancy
- Smoking during pregnancy
- Delayed prenatal care

Reproductive health

- Low birth weight
- Pre-term labour/delivery
- Insufficient weight gain
- Obstetric complications
- STIs/HIV
- Miscarriage
- Unsafe abortion

Physical and mental health

- Injury
- Physical impairment
- Physical symptoms
- Depression
- Difficuties or lack of attachment to the child
- Effects on the child

https://www.globalperinatal.org/domestic-violence

INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE

IPV is associated with…

- Not receiving prenatal care (2x)
- Delayed entry into care (2x)

POOR NEONATAL OUTCOMES

- 5 x odds: LBW, PTB, IUGR,
- 4 x odds: SGA
- Increased risk perinatal death

Newborn health consequences	• Preterm births • Perinatal death • Low birth weight babies • Behavioral problems

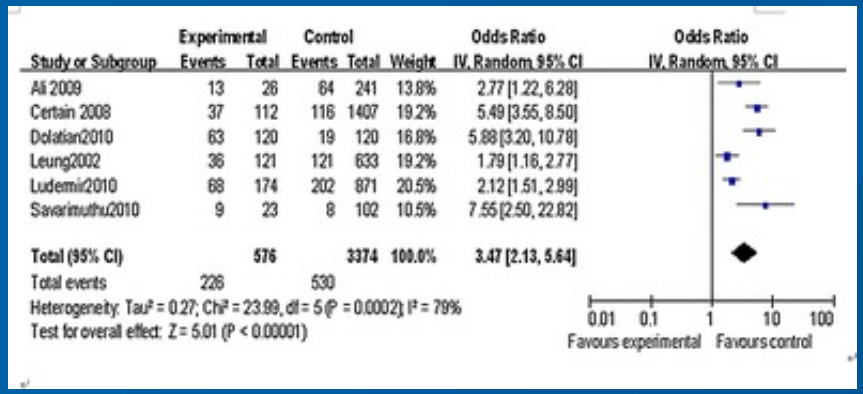
SUBSTANCE USE

- Risk factor for IPV during pregnancy
- May have greatest difficulty accessing adequate prenatal care (Jamieson, 2020)
- Barriers:
  - Fear of CPS
  - Difficulty making/attending appointments
  - Ambivalence/not wanting to quit substances during pregnancy

POSTPARTUM CARE & WELL VISITS

- Postpartum = period of increased risk for IPV
  - Moderate to severe
- Few studies have examined impact of IPV on postpartum care
- Women > 40 experiencing IPV:
  - 87% decreased odds: pap smears
  - 84% decreased odds: mammography

IPV & POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION



Women experiencing violence are 3.5 x more likely to experience PPD

Most do not seek the services of medical practitioners &

do not receive adequate support from family & friends

OTHER PREDICTORS OF PPD

Table 3. Predictors of Depressive Symptomatology at 8 Weeks Postpartum*.

Risk factor	β (Unstandardized)	S.E. β	*OR*	95% CI	*p*-value
Partner has a problem with alcohol or drugs	1.04	0.497	2.83	1.07-7.51	.036
Parents hit in order to discipline	0.524	0.250	1.69	1.04-2.75	.036
Household income: less than C$40,000	0.503	0.248	1.65	1.02-2.69	.043
Personal history of depression	0.894	0.273	2.45	1.43-4.18	.001

*Adjusted for other covariates in the model, *N* = 446.

BREASTFEEDING

- Exposure to IPV may…
  - Shorten breastfeeding duration
  - Result in early termination of EBF
  - Reduce breastfeeding initiation

- One study → 26% reduced likelihood of EBF among those exposed to physical and/or psychological IPV (Ariyo, 2021)

BREASTFEEDING

- Other studies have found no significant differences in breastfeeding among abused and non-abused women

- Conditions associated with IPV
  - Smoking, PPD, PTSD → barriers to successful breastfeeding

IPV & SAFE SLEEP

- IPV increases stress, which impacts mom & infant sleep
- IPV associated with 50% reduced odds of using separate approved sleep surface among low-income families (Colvin, 2021)
- IPV present in 9 of 27 cases of sudden unexplained infant death in one study (Garstang, 2018)

CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO CARE & IPV

- Very little published about IPV's impact on well-visits or developmental screenings

- Growing literature about screening for parental IPV and children's exposure
  - Child maltreatment → well-established
  - Exposure to IPV → trickier to screen/detect

Symptoms of exposure to domestic violence across the lifespan...

As with other trauma types, children's responses to domestic violence vary with age and developmental stage. Their responses depend on the severity of the violence, their proximity to the violent events, and the responses of their caregivers. This table shows a brief list of possible reactions/symptoms by age.

	INFANTS	PRESCHOOL AGE	SCHOOL AGE	ADOLESCENTS
BEHAVIORAL	• Being fussy • Decreased responsiveness • Trouble Sleeping • Trouble Eating	• Aggression • Behavior Problems • Regressive Behavior • Yelling, Irritability • Trouble Sleeping	• Aggression • Conduct Problem • Disobedience • Regressive Behavior	• Dating Violence • Delinquency • Running Away • Truancy • Early Sexual Activity
SOCIAL	• Attachment Needs not Met	• Trouble Interacting with Peers • Stranger Anxiety	• Fewer and Low Quality Peer Relations	• Dating Violence (Victim or Perpetrator) • Increased risk for Teen Pregnancy
EMOTIONAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL		• Fear/Anxiety, Sadness, Worry • PTSD • Negative Affect • Feeling Unsafe • Separation Anxiety • Self-Blame	• Somatic Complaints • Fear and Anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, shame • PTSD • Limited Emotional Response	• Substance Abuse • Depression • Suicidal Ideation • PTSD • Feeling rage, Shame • Unresponsive-ness
COGNITIVE	• Inability to Understand		• Self-Blame • Distracted, inattentive • Academic Problems • Pro-violent Attitude	• Short Attention Span • Pro-violent Attitude • Defensive

https://www.napanews.org/resources/kids/keds

Boys who witness domestic violence are

TWICE AS LIKELY

to abuse their own partners and children when they become adults.

MALES

exposed to domestic violence as children are more likely to engage in domestic violence as adults.

FEMALES

are more likely to be victims as adults.

Children who were exposed to violence in the home are 15x more likely to be physically and/or sexually assaulted than the national average.

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

West Virginia Home Visitation
Supporting Families. Strengthening Communities.

Primary Prevention

Secondary and Tertiary Prevention

Teach safe and healthy relationship skills
- Social-emotional learning programs for youth
- Healthy relationship programs for couples

Engage Influential adults and peers
- Men and boys as allies in prevention
- Bystander empowerment and education
- Family-based programs

Disrupt the developmental pathways toward partner violence
- Early childhood home visitation
- Preschool enrichment with family engagement
- Parenting skill and family relationship programs
- Treatment for at-risk children, youth, and families

Nurse-Family Partnership
Helping First-Time Parents Succeed

Create protective environments
- Improve school climate and safety
- Improve organizational policies and workplace climate
- Modify the physical and social environments of neighborhoods

Strengthen economic supports for families
- Strengthen household financial security
- Strengthen work-family supports

Support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms
- Victim-centered services
- Housing programs
- First responder and civil legal protections
- Patient-centered approaches
- Treatment and support for survivors of IPV, including teen dating violence

HOME VISITATION PROGRAMS

- Offered to the most vulnerable pregnant women and young families
- Shown benefits in prenatal, child health & development, maternal outcomes
  - Lower maternal stress
  - Decreased LBT & PTB babies
  - Increased children's academic readiness & achievement
  - Higher material education & employment
  - *Prevents/reduces child maltreatment & injuries*

HOME VISITATION & IPV

- IPV attenuates positive effects of home visitation (Eckenrode, 2000)
- Child maltreatment & IPV
  - Shared risk factors
  - Overlap in rates of perpetration (30% - 60%)
  - IPV in home visitation (~48%)
- Home visitation might be an appropriate mechanism to detect and address IPV

HOME VISITATION & IPV

- Affordable Care Act
  - $1.5 billion over 5 years
- Unique context requires new strategies
  - Very few interventions
- Formative research → randomized trials
  - DV Enhanced Home Visitation (DOVE)
  - Nurse-Family Partnership IPV Study

SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INTERVENTIONS

- IPV services & resources
  - Shelters, information centers, hotlines
- Legal protections
  - Protective orders
  - Safety planning
- Couples therapy/batterer interventions
  - Limited effectiveness
- Screening in healthcare settings
  - "Are you safe at home?" → not best practice

Silent Witness Exhibit

AT WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

Help honor West Virginia women and men who were murdered by acts of domestic violence by visiting the Silent Witness Exhibit, a collection of 19 life-sized silhouettes that soundlessly scream out for victims who can no longer speak for themselves.

EXHIBITION OPEN
October 5-12
Vandalia Lounge, Mountainlair

OPENING RECEPTION AND VIEWING
October 5, 3 p.m.
Mountainlair Ballrooms

WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER

wrc.wvu.edu

You Make a Difference

Thank You for all you do!

RESOURCES - NATIONAL

Hotlines

- National Domestic Violence Hotline
  - 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
- Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) Hotline
  - 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

Web Sites

- Futures Without Violence - www.futureswithoutviolence.org
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence - www.ncadv.org
- National Network to End Domestic Violence - www.nnedv.org
- National Resource Center on Domestic Violence - www.nrcdv.org
- Office on Violence Against Women – US DOJ - www.usdoj.gov/ovw

RESOURCES – LOCAL

- Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center (RDVIC)
  - http://www.rdvic.org/
- WV Foundation for Rape and Information Services (FRIS)
  - http://www.fris.org/home.html
- WV Coalition Against Domestic Violence
  - http://www.wvcadv.org/

MORE INFORMATION

IPV and Sexual Violence Victimization Assessment Instruments for Use in Healthcare Settings

- http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/ipvandsvscreening.pdf

Video of patient-provider interaction showing screening and reluctant disclosure of abuse

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qdJFDUjoErE

Presentation on managing IPV in healthcare settings

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sUQ2wxakPro

REFERENCES

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- https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv-factsheet.pdf
- http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/IPV-SV.pdf
- https://www.nap.edu/read/5127/chapter/6#114
- **The "Battering Syndrome": Prevalence and Clinical Characteristics of Domestic Violence in Primary Care Internal Medicine Practices**
- **Domestic Violence in the Lives of Women Receiving Welfare: Mental Health, Substance Dependence, and Economic Well-Being**

Thank you!! Questions??

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