



HAWAI'I STATE
**COALITION AGAINST
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

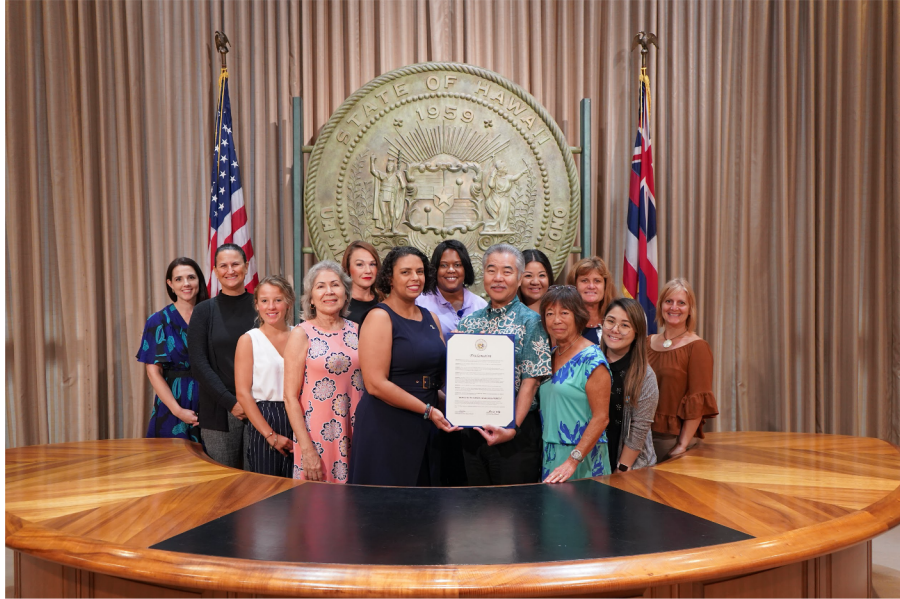
Domestic Violence & Healthcare

February 23, 2021
Behavioral Health ECHO

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Who we are



23 member programs
representing 12 organizations
across the islands serving over
2,000 victims and survivors
each year.



What we do

HSCADV's mission is to engage communities and organizations to end domestic violence through **education**, **advocacy**, and **action** for social justice.

- Training and technical assistance
- Collection and dissemination of domestic violence data and research
- Resource list of DV programs and services across Hawai'i
- Public awareness and prevention
- Policy and systems advocacy



Learning Objectives

- ✓ Describe the dynamics of violence and abuse
- ✓ Examine the connection between domestic violence and public health and the role of healthcare professionals
- ✓ Appraise interventions and resources that best fit the needs of a patient who you suspect or discloses DV



Defining Domestic Violence



Domestic violence is...

a **pattern** of behaviors used by one partner to maintain **power** and **control** over another partner in an intimate relationship.

([NDVH](#))

- Also known as Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), Family Violence, Dating Violence
 - Can include Child Abuse and Neglect, Elder/Vulnerable Adult Abuse, and more.
- Victim or Survivor?



Hawai‘i Revised Statutes §586-1

- Physical harm, bodily injury, assault or the threat of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; extreme psychological abuse or malicious property damage between family or household members.
- Since 2020 - added “**coercive control**”



Global & U.S. Statistics

- About **1 in 3 women (35%) worldwide** have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime. ([WHO, 2017](#))
- About **1 in 4 women** and **1 in 10 men in the United States** experienced sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and reported an IPV-related impact during their lifetime. ([CDC, 2015](#))
- In 2019, **52.2% of violent crime** victimization reported to the police involved domestic violence. ([BJS, 2020](#))



Pacific & Hawai'i Statistics

- **60-80% of women and girls in the Pacific** experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetimes. ([API-GBV, 2018](#))
- Over **1 in 3 women (34.7%)** and **1 in 4 men (24.1%) in Hawai'i** have experienced sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime. ([CDC, 2017](#))
- On a single day in Hawai'i, **246 adult and child victims of domestic violence** found refuge in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or other housing provided by local domestic violence programs. ([NNEDV, 2020](#))



COVID-19 DV Statistics

- Increase in domestic violence across Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America ranging from **20-90%**. ([Washington Post, 2020](#))
- O‘ahu program saw **46%** increase, Hawai‘i Island program saw **36%** increase compared to the same period in 2019
- Rate of **murder-suicide**, in which a male partner kills a female and then himself, **has risen** since the same time last year. ([Campbell, 2020](#))



Dynamics of Domestic Violence



Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Violence

INDIVIDUAL	RELATIONSHIP	COMMUNITY	SOCIETAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- History of being physically abusive- Desire for power and control in relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Unhealthy family relationships and interactions- Witnessing IPV between parents as a child	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Poor neighborhood support and cohesion- Weak community sanctions against IPV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Norms around gender inequality- Cultural norms that support aggression

Adapted from the CDC, 2014

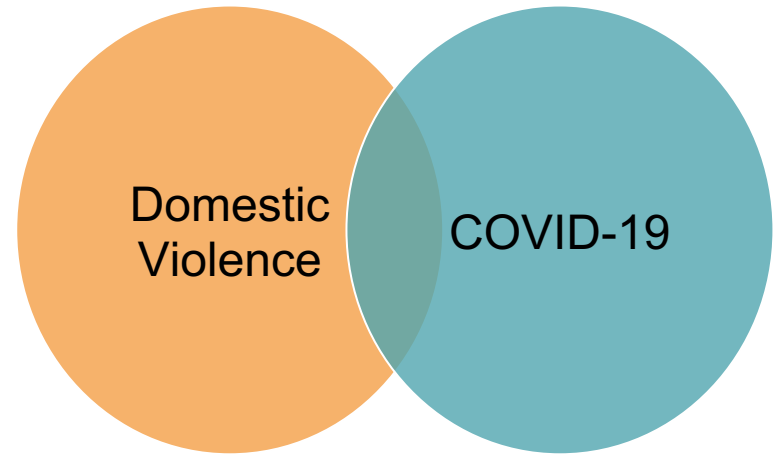


Tactics of abusers



Dynamics of DV during COVID-19

- Abusive partners share misinformation about the pandemic
- Abusive partners withhold items or prevent medical treatment
- Older survivors may be at increased risk in public places
- Travel restrictions may impact a survivor's escape or safety plan



Why do they stay? Barriers to Leaving

- Love and hope
- Fear
- Children and family
- Religious and cultural beliefs
- Economics
- Medical conditions, disabilities
- Believe you take the good with the bad
- Just want the abuse to end, not the relationship
- Legal issues
- Pets
- Immigration issues



Leaving is the most dangerous time

- Violence does not always stop once the victim leaves
 - Stalking
 - Custody/Visitation issues
- Risk of injury/death increases
- Leaving = ultimate challenge to power



Impact of Domestic Violence



Health Consequences

- **41% of female** and **14% of male** IPV survivors experience some form of physical injury ([CDC, 2017](#))
- Chronic conditions
- Mental health consequences
- Health risk behaviors



Impact of DV on Children

Immediate

- Generalized anxiety
- Sleeplessness
- Nightmares
- Difficulty concentrating
- Increased aggression
- Increased anxiety about being separated from a parent

Long-term

- Physical health problems
- Behavior problems in adolescence (e.g., delinquency, alcohol or substance abuse)
- Emotional difficulties in adulthood (e.g., depression, anxiety, PTSD)



Domestic Violence Homicide

- According to a UN global study on homicide, Oceania had the **third highest rate of females killed** exclusively by intimate partners in 2017. ([UNODC, 2018](#))
- For homicides in the U.S. from 1980-2008, nearly **1 out of 5** murder victims (16.3%) were killed by an intimate partner. ([BJS, 2011](#))
- In 2017, about **one-third of murders in Hawai'i** were committed by immediate family, spouses, and dating partners of victims. ([State of Hawai'i, 2019](#))



Societal costs

- **\$5.8 billion a year** total cost of intimate partner rape, physical assault, and stalking
- Largest proportion of costs from **physical assault**
- Largest component of IPV-related costs is **health care** (two-thirds of total costs)



Community Response to DV



Prevention/Response to DV

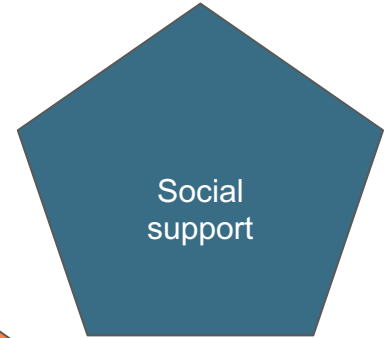
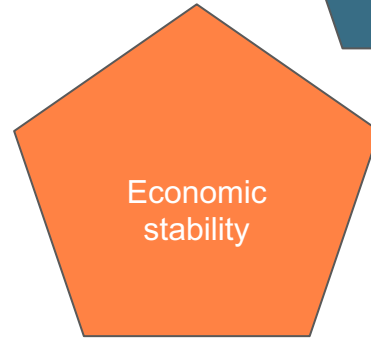
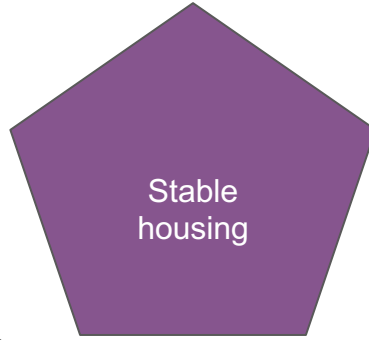
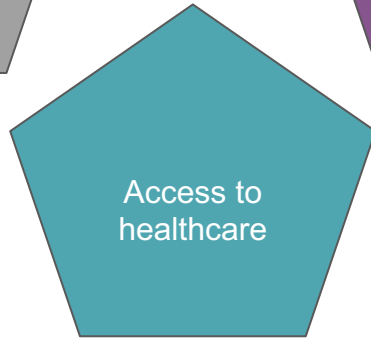
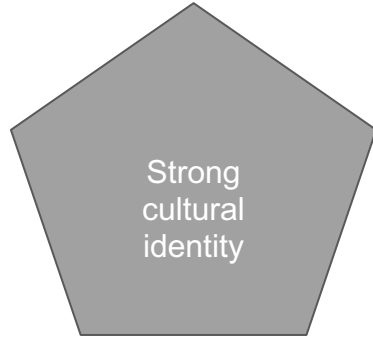
- **Primary Prevention:** Activities that take place before violence has occurred to prevent initial perpetration or victimization.
- **Secondary Response:** Immediate responses after violence has occurred to deal with short-term consequences and prevent future perpetration or victimization.
- **Tertiary Response:** Long-term responses after violence has occurred to deal with the lasting consequences of violence and offender treatment interventions.



HSCADV Member Programs



Protective Factors for IPV



Adapted from Futures Without
Violence, 2016



Role of Healthcare Providers



Mandated Reporting

- HRS §453-14 Physician, osteopathic physician, surgeon, hospital, clinic, etc., to **report wounds caused by the use of violence**
- HRS §350-1.1 Healthcare professionals, social or mental health providers to **report child abuse** or neglect
- HRS §346-224 Healthcare professionals, social or mental health providers to **report abuse of vulnerable adult**



DV Assessment

Do you feel safe in your current relationship?

Over the last 12 months, how often did your partner physically hurt you?

Within the last year, have you been humiliated or emotionally abused in other ways by your partner or ex-partner?

- Humiliation, Afraid, Rape, Kick (HARK)
- Hurt/Insult/Threaten/Scream (HITS)
- Extended Hurt/Insult/Threaten/Scream (E-HITS)
- Partner Violence Screen (PVS)
- Woman Abuse Screening Tool (WAST)



Essential Steps to Addressing IPV in Healthcare

1. Build partnerships
2. Prepare your practice
3. Adopt the evidence-based intervention
4. Train providers and all staff
5. Evaluate and sustain your progress



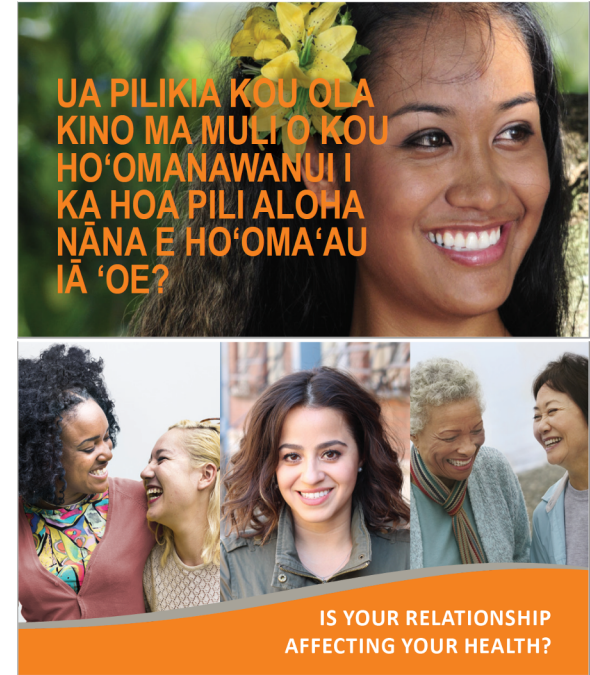
CUES

An EBI to address DV/SA in Health Settings

C Confidentiality

UE Universal Education +
Empowerment

S Support



DV and the Workplace

- **60%** of the domestic violence survivors reported **losing their jobs**, **96%** reported their **work performance suffered**. ([Mary Kay, 2012](#))
- **1 in 5 workers** experienced the impacts of IPV at work, **66%** experienced this violence in the workplace or on their workplace premises. ([Workplaces Respond, n.d.](#))

→ Recognize

→ Respond

→ Refer

Adapted from Workplaces Respond, 2018



Engaging with Victims and Survivors



Recognize the Signs of Domestic Violence

- Their partner insults them in front of other people.
- They are constantly worried about making their partner angry.
- They make excuses for their partner's behavior.
- Their partner is extremely jealous or possessive.
- They have unexplained marks or injuries.
- They've stopped spending time with friends and family.
- They are depressed or anxious, or you notice changes in their personality.

Adapted from NDVH, n.d.



Confidentiality

Be clear at the very beginning—and throughout your working relationship with clients and patients—the limits to confidentiality.

- Privacy is an individual choice
- Confidentiality is a promise
- Privilege is a community norm



Responding to Victims and Survivors

- ✓ Be safe
- ✓ Listen & Believe
- ✓ Respect their choices
- ✓ Be honest about your concerns
- ✓ Respond with compassion and empathy
- ✓ Warm referral



Resources



Crisis support

- National Domestic Violence Hotline and **Chat** 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and **Chat** 1-800-273-8255



Hawai'i DV Crisis Lines by County

Honolulu City & County

Parents and Children Together 24/7 Crisis & Shelter Hotline (808) 526-2200

Child & Family Services 24/7 Crisis Hotline (808) 841-0822

Domestic Violence Action Center

Helpline (M-F 8:30AM-4:30PM) (808) 531-3771

24/7 Textline (605) 956-5680

Hawai'i County

Child & Family Services (East Hawai'i)

24/7 Crisis & Shelter Hotline (808) 959-8864

Child & Family Services (West Hawai'i)

24/7 Crisis & Shelter Hotline (808) 322-7233

Kaua'i County

YWCA of Kaua'i 24/7 Shelter Hotline: (808) 245-8404

24/7 DV Crisis Hotline (808) 245-6362

24/7 Sexual Assault Crisis Hotline (808) 245-4144

Maui County

Women Helping Women (Maui)

24/7 Crisis Hotline (808) 579-9581

Women Helping Women (Lana'i)

24/7 Crisis Hotline (808) 563-0216, (808) 579-9581

Moloka'i Community Service Council

24/7 Shelter Hotline (808) 567-6888

Legal Assistance

Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i

Intake Hotline (Oahu) (808) 536-4302

Intake Hotline (Neighbor Islands) (800) 499-4302

Crime Victim Notification

Hawai'i Statewide Automated Victim Information & Notification ([SAVIN](#))

VINE Service Number (877) 846-3444



Statewide Domestic Violence Resources

- By county
- By issue
- COVID-specific
- Data & research

www.hscadv.org

Resources

Select Issue

All Issues ▾

Select Region

All Regions ▾

SUBMIT

Temporary Restraining Orders

General information from the Hawai'i State Judiciary regarding [how to file](#) for temporary restraining orders through [Family Court](#) or [District Court](#).

VISIT WEBSITE

- [Plan for your safety](#)
- [How to report a TRO violation](#)
- District Court – [Filing Information](#), [Court Forms](#) (all counties)
- Family Court – [Filing Information](#), [Court Forms](#) (all counties)

YWCA of Kaua'i

Primary domestic violence victim assistance organization for Kaua'i County with services such as managing the domestic violence shelter, advocacy/case management, sex abuse treatment, domestic violence intervention, and LGBTQ+ support.

VISIT WEBSITE

- [Domestic Violence Shelter 24/7 Hotline](#): (808) 245-8404

ISSUES

[Domestic Violence](#)
[DV/Emergency Shelter](#)
[Children's Needs](#)
[College](#)
[COVID](#)
[Crime Victim Assistance](#)
[Deaf/Hard of Hearing](#)
[Emergency Response](#)
[Financial](#)
[Hawai'i State Judiciary](#)
[Health](#)
[Housing](#)
[Human Trafficking](#)
[Legal](#)
[LGBTQ+](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Military](#)
[Sexual Assault](#)



Final Takeaways

- ★ Domestic violence is a public health matter
- ★ Healthcare systems are key points of identification, intervention, and prevention
- ★ Continue to learn about the dynamics and intersections of domestic violence
- ★ Recognize and respond to signs of abuse
- ★ Lean on domestic violence programs and advocates



Additional Resources

Watch [The Emotional Toll of COVID: PTSD, Domestic Violence, and Suicide](#), a webinar by Johns Hopkins Medicine.

Watch [The Intersections Between Domestic and Sexual Violence, Racism, and Homelessness](#), a video by Safe Housing Partnerships

Explore [workplacesrespond.org](#), a website from Workplaces Respond to Domestic & Sexual Violence: A National Resource Center

Explore [ipvhealthpartners.org](#), a website from the National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence and project of Futures Without Violence.

Share [A Guide to Healthy Relationships](#), a brochure by the Hawai'i State Coalition Against Domestic Violence



MAHALO

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