



WELCOME









Counties Manukau Health
Mental Health and Addictions
Research Symposium 2016



Problematic alcohol use and intimate partner violence: an up-date from the NZ Family Violence Clearinghouse

nzfvc.org.nz

Pauline Gulliver

New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse

Reception, Level 2
School of Population Health
Gate 1, Tāmaki Innovation Campus
261 Morrin Rd, St Johns
Auckland 1072
(Close to Glen Innes train station)

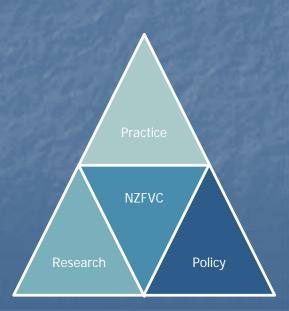
(09) 923 4640

info@nzfvc.org.nz nzfvc.org.nz



New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse

- Link family violence research, policy and practice
- Central site for information
- Seek to support the effectiveness of all of our work
- Access to research
- Research synthesis, translation
- Phone, email, face-to-face
- \rightarrow Here to save you time

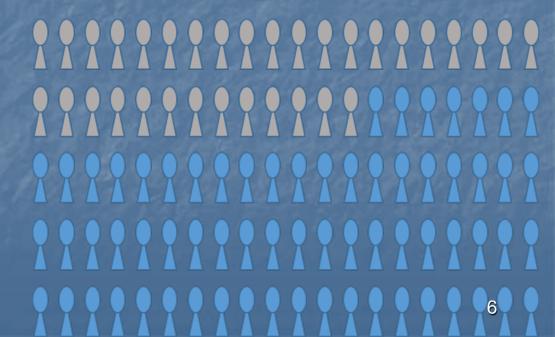


Getting on the same page: defining IPV

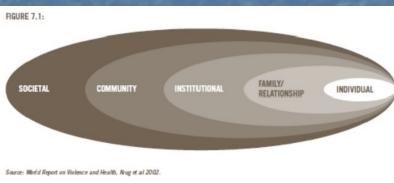
Domestic violence (as defined Intimate partner islation):
violence: refers to the place Includes ex-partners in the nome

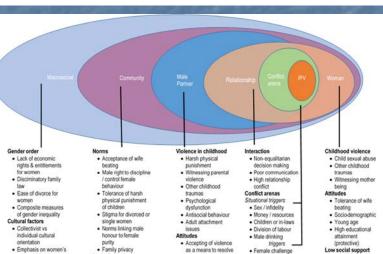
If NZ was a country with 100 women...

33 would have experienced **physical** or **sexual** intimate partner violence in her lifetime.



The ecological model of intimate partner violence





conflict

violence

Alcohol abuse

Young
 I ow educational level

Gender role conflict

Socio-demographic

· Acceptance of partner

· Gender hierarchical

male authority

. Failure to mee

gender role

expectations

autonomy

· Assertions of female

purity and family

· Level of development

· Women's access to

Economic factors

formal wage

employment

Lack of sanctions

· Others do not

. Lack of legal / moral

· Community violence

· High unemployment

· Low social capital

sanctions for violence

- Fits the definition of a 'wicked' problem:
 - Problems with definition
 - Different perspectives
 - Undefined boundaries
 - Complex and changing approaches to intervention
- Multiple risk factors at every level
- No 'magic bullet'

Developmental pathways to intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration

Figure: 3.1 Developmental paths to perpetration by men Macro social and community factors Social Modelling -Masculine Learning Expectations of female violence as a identity obedience way to resolve Controlling behaviour formation Gender conflict · Approval of wife socialization Family Problems Mother beaten by her partner Childhood trauma Problematic Relationship Man beaten **IPV** drinking regularly as a child Man sexually abused as a child Other childhood adversities Delinquent Peers Outside sex partners; Poor · Binge drinking Conduct Parenting · Fights with other Disorder: Anti-social Poor school behaviour Harsh performance discipline Early childhood Primary school Adolescence Adulthood

NZ Violence Against Women Survey

- Problem alcohol consumption:
 - "In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your drinking?
 - Money problems
 - Health problems
 - Conflict with family or friends
 - Problems with authorities
 - Other, specify"
 - Similar question asked concerning partner's alcohol consumption (or most recent partner if no longer with a partner).

- Problem alcohol consumption associated with:
 - His consumption of alcohol:
 - His use of violence
 - Her consumption of alcohol:
 - Lifetime experience of intimate partner violence
 - Both partners consumption of alcohol:
 - Current (as opposed to previous) violence
 - Her use of violence outside of a violent episode

SuPERU: Reducing the impact of alcohol on family violence

Key findings:

- Link between alcohol and IPV
- Alcohol escalates aggressive incidents between intimate partners.
- Women experience more severe outcomes of IPV.
 - females reporting greater severity, anger and fear with victimisation when alcohol was involved compared with males who were victimised in alcohol-related incidents.
- IPV is related to the density of alcohol outlets in an area.





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Alcohol interventions, alcohol policy and intimate partner violence: a systematic review

Ingrid M Wilson^{1*†}, Kathryn Graham^{2,3,4,5†} and Angela Taft^{1†}

- Couples-based and individual alcohol treatment studies:
 - \blacksquare \lor alcohol consumption $= \lor$ IPV,
 - Study designs precluded attributing changes to treatment.
 - Randomised controlled trials:
 - Combined alcohol and violence treatment programs = positive effects for hazardous drinking IPV perpetrators
 - Effects were often not sustained.

Conclusions:

- The potential for alcohol interventions to reduce IPV has not been adequately tested
- Combining alcohol and IPV intervention/policy approaches at the population, community, relationship and individual-level may provide the best opportunity for effective intervention.

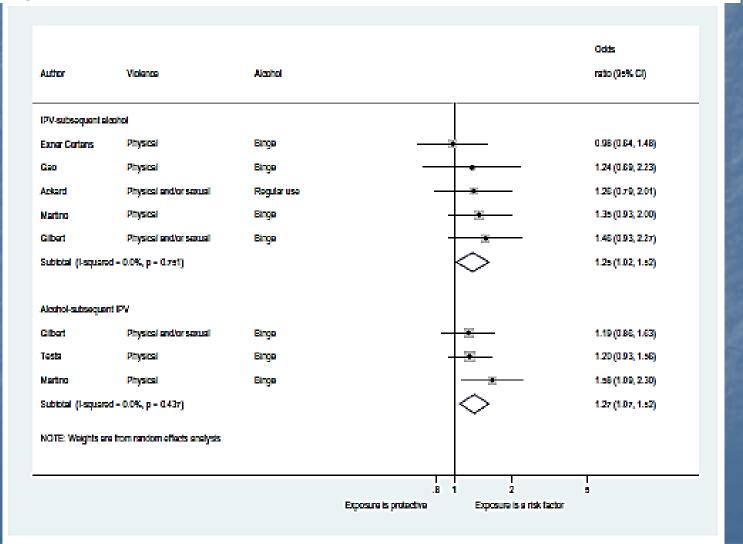
Possible mechanisms for involvement

- Self medication to cope with trauma of abuse
- ↑ risk of victimization
 - Impact on problem solving ability;
 - ↑ willingness to take risks
 - ↓ ability to understand social cues

REVIEW dot:10.1111/add.12393

Intimate partner violence victimization and alcohol consumption in women: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Karen M. Devries¹, Jennifer C. Child¹, Loraine J. Bacchus¹, Joelle Mak¹, Gail Falder¹, Kathryn Graham^{2,3,4,5}, Charlotte Watts¹ & Lori Heise¹



Concluding points

- Problem alcohol consumption is part of a wider constellation of risk factors for IPV perpetration and victimization.
- May be a cause and a consequence of IPV.
- Any alcohol intervention needs to be considered as a piece in the puzzle for the prevention of violence.

NZFVC selected bibliography



https://nzfvc.org.nz/AOD-and-FV-bibliography