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

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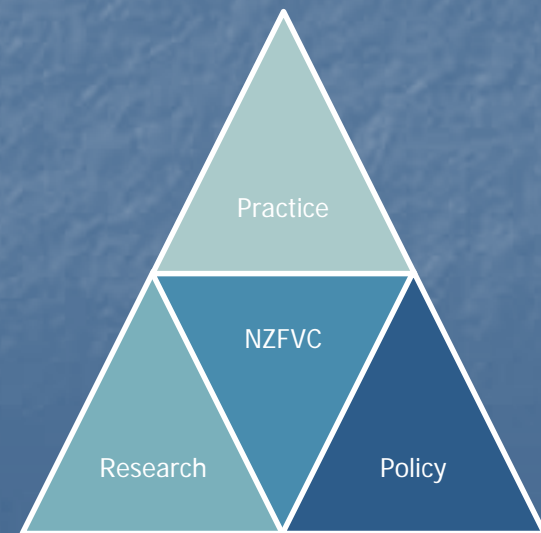




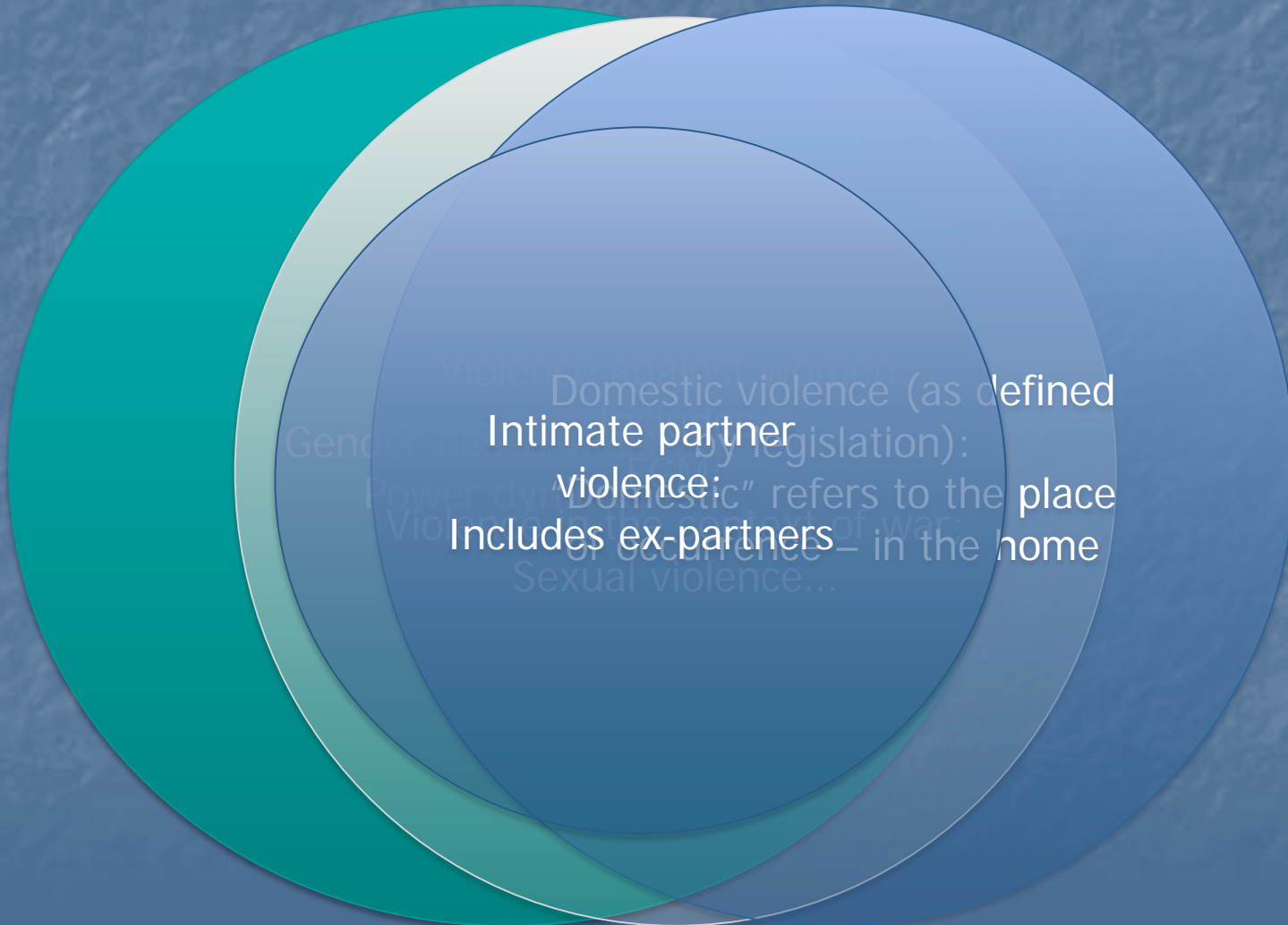
New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse

- 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

→ Here to save you time

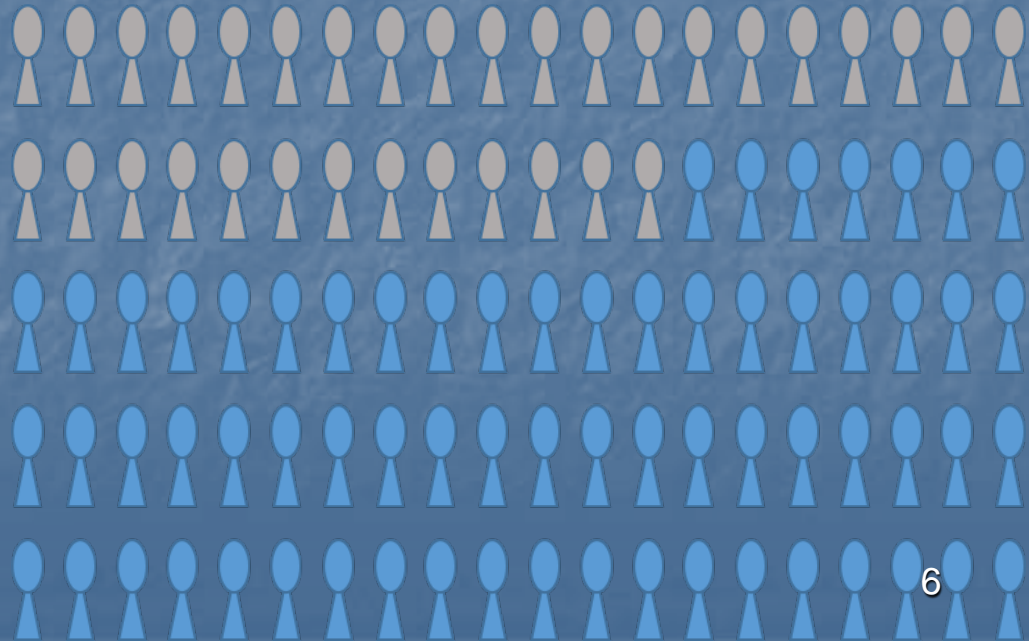


Getting on the same page: defining IPV



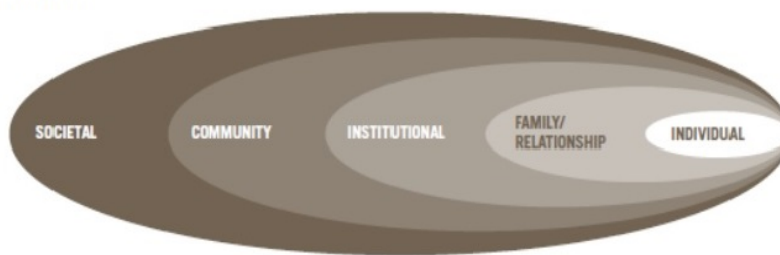
If NZ was a country with 100 women...

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

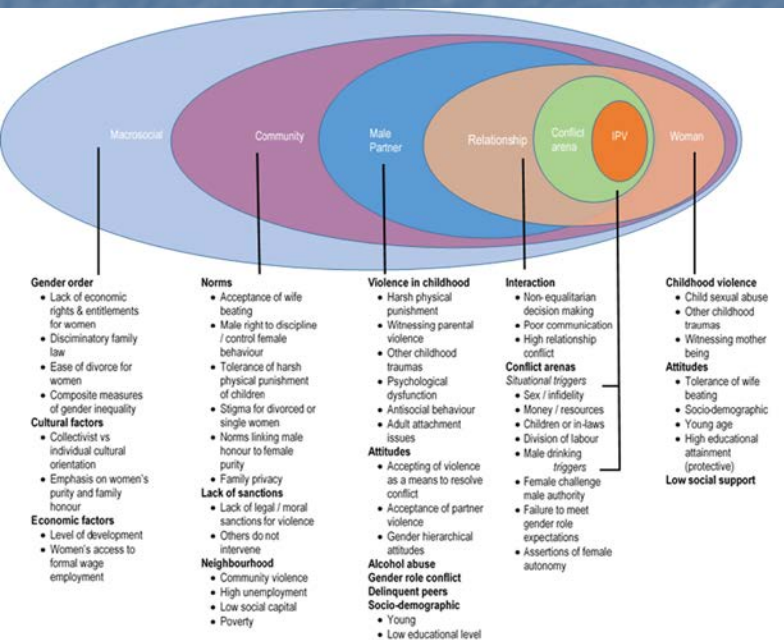


The ecological model of intimate partner violence

FIGURE 7.1:



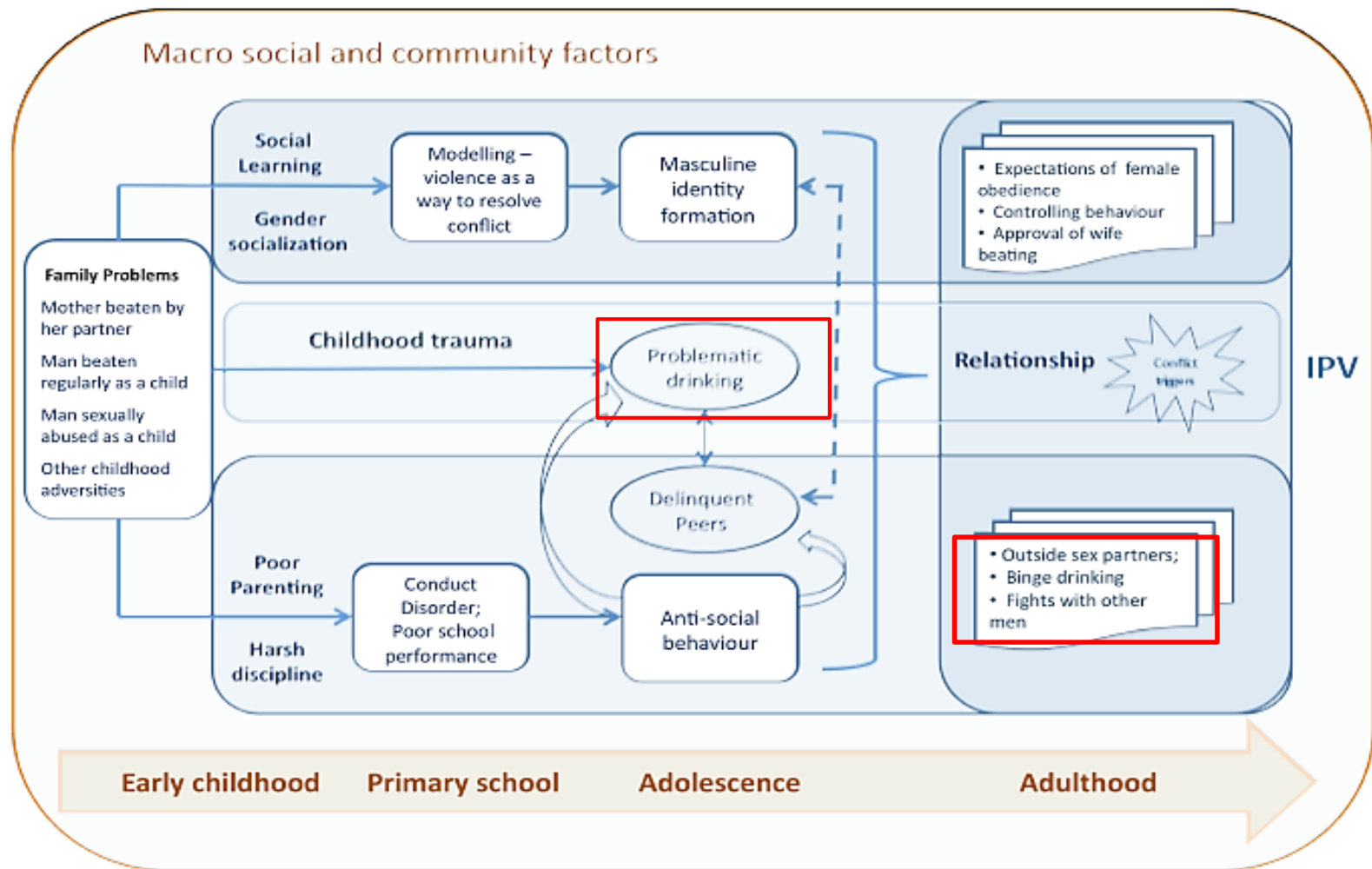
Source: World Report on Violence and Health, Krug et al 2002.



- 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



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:
 - ↓ alcohol consumption = ↓ 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.

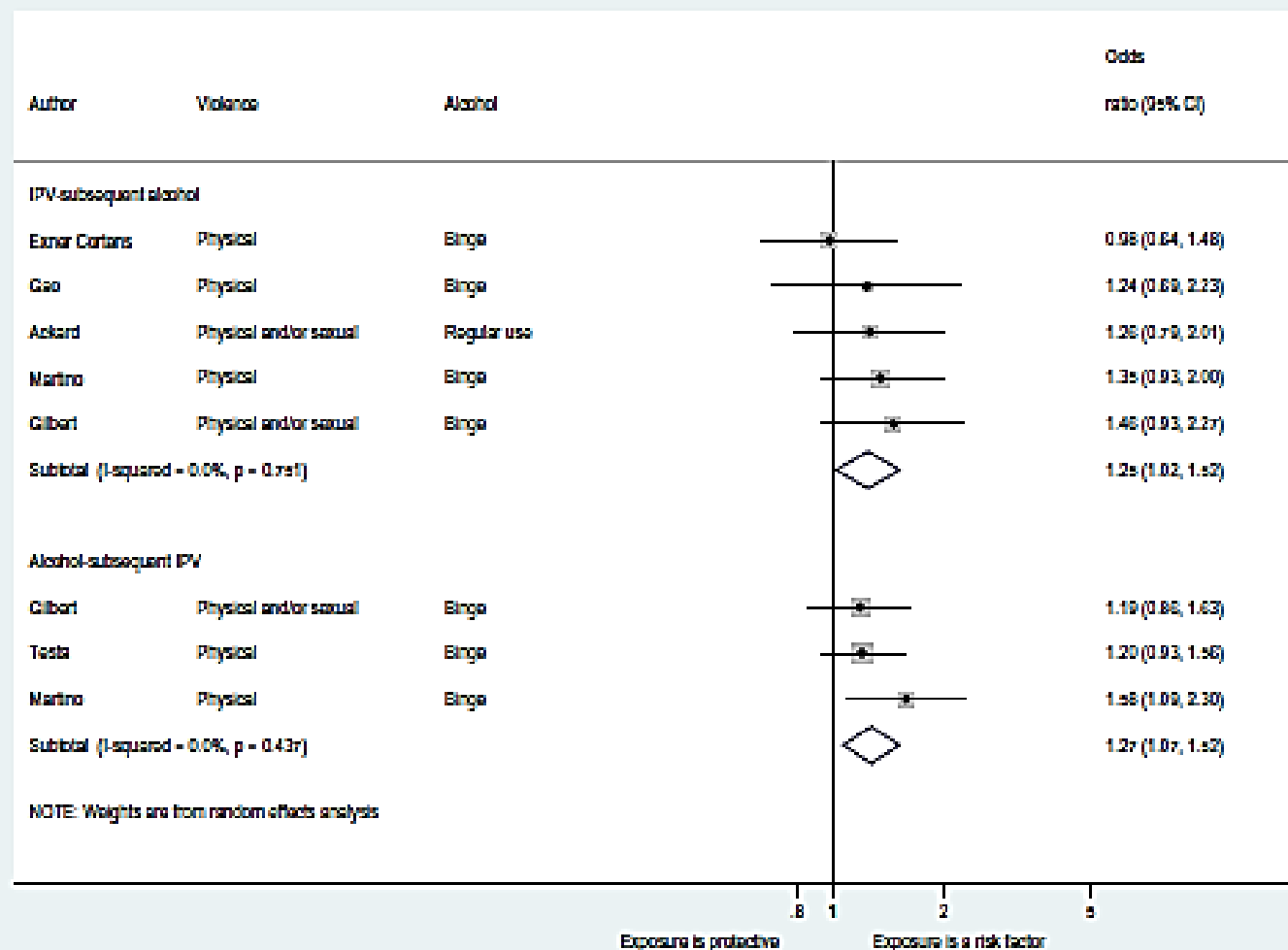
- Conclusions:
 - The potential for alcohol interventions to reduce IPV has not been adequately tested
 - Combining alcohol and IPV intervention/policy approaches at the population, community, relationship and individual-level may provide the best opportunity for effective intervention.

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

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>