Preventing Family Violence:
What Should Ohio Do?
Family Violence

Violence (either actual or threatened) including physical, verbal, emotional, psychological, sexual, financial or social abuse which occurs within a family or in the context of a trust relationship.
Family violence includes

- Child maltreatment
- Intimate partner violence/domestic violence
- Elder abuse/neglect
- Includes abuses against persons living with disabilities.
Family Violence Prevention

- Stopping family violence before it begins.

- Changes at different levels
  - Individuals
  - Relationships
  - Communities
  - Society
### The Spectrum of Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prevention_area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influencing Policy and Legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing Organizational Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering Coalitions and Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educating Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Community Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Individuals Knowledge and Skills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Understanding and Improving Family Violence Prevention in Ohio

Kenneth Steinman, PhD, MPH
Tim Sahr, MA, ThM, MPH
Outline

• Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project
  – Goals
  – Process/Products

• White Paper Findings
  – What is family violence?
  – What should we do about it?
Goals

• To increase awareness...

• To identify realistic and promising policies and programs...

• To build support for recommended policies and programs...
Our Approach

• Developmental-Ecological perspective

• Universal and selective prevention

• State and local level

• Evidence-based
Products

- White paper (February 2008)
- Detailed report (June 2008)
Process

• Working group
  – State agency officials, practitioners, researchers
  – Expertise in child maltreatment, IPV, elder abuse
  – Met quarterly

• External review panel

• Statewide conference (Columbus, 2/19/08)

• Eight regional meetings (Spring 2008)
Georgia Anetzberger, PhD, ACSW, LISW
   Assistant Professor, Cleveland State Univ Dept of Health Care Administration

Roland Hornbostel, JD, MDiv
   Deputy Director, Ohio Department of Aging

Ursel McElroy, MA
   Policy Analyst, Ohio Attorney General’s Office

Nancy Neylon, MA, LSW
   Executive Director, Ohio Domestic Violence Network

Frank Putnam, MD
   Director, Mayerson Center for Safe and Healthy Children, University of Cincinnati

Sue Reiner Ware, MS, LSW
   Parenting Program Manager, Center for Child and Family Advocacy, Nationwide Children’s Hospital

Paula Renker, PhD, RNC
   Assistant Professor, The Ohio State University College of Nursing

Philip Scribano, DO, MSCE
   Medical Director, Center for Child and Family Advocacy, Nationwide Children’s Hospital

Debra Seltzer, MPP
   Director, Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Prevention Program, Ohio Dept of Health

Kristin Shrimplin, MNO
   Director, Family Violence Prevention Project (YWCA Cincinnati)
Statewide conference

Regional meetings
Findings
Themes

• Family violence causes tremendous harm
• Existing efforts are critical, but insufficient
• Prevention can be effective and efficient
Family violence causes tremendous harm
Family violence causes tremendous harm

- Very common
- Enormous costs
- Broad, enduring consequences

Photo courtesy of USDHHS
Lifetime prevalence

(“How many people have ever experienced…?”)
### Estimated lifetime prevalence of family violence in Ohio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reference age group</th>
<th># victims</th>
<th>% of age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child maltreatment</td>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>383,000</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimate partner violence*</td>
<td>15+</td>
<td>1,540,000</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder abuse</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*not including emotional abuse

**Sources:** Finkelhor et al., (2005); Sedlak et al., (1997); USDHHS (2007); Ohio Department of Health, (2007); National Research Council (2003). Full description of sources and methods are available from the authors.
Child maltreatment
Intimate partner violence

(not including emotional abuse)
Elder abuse
Annual incidence

("Last year, how many people experienced…?")
# Estimated annual incidence of family violence in Ohio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th># victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child maltreatment</td>
<td>64,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimate partner violence*</td>
<td>166,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder abuse</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*not including emotional abuse

Sources: Sedlak et al., (1997); USDHHS (2007); Ohio Department of Health, (2007); Tjaeden & Thoennes (2000); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2006). Ohio Supreme Court (2007); Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation (2007); National Network to End Domestic Violence (2007); Ashley & Foshee (2005); National Center on Elder Abuse (1998); Ohio Department of Job & Family Services (2007); Ohio Attorney General’s Office, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (2007). Full description of sources and methods are available from the authors.
Selected threats to Ohio families:
Estimated annual incidence

Intimate partner violence*  166,000
Children SCHIP eligible, but uninsured  105,972
Mortgage foreclosures  79,702
Child maltreatment  64,000
Elder abuse  29,000
Manufacturing jobs lost  16,248

*not including emotional abuse
Existing efforts are critical but insufficient
Existing efforts are critical, but insufficient

- Focus on investigating suspected cases
- Limited ability to identify and intervene
- Current prevention efforts are...
  - Uncoordinated
  - Inconsistent
  - Not focused on family violence
### Estimated annual incidence of family violence in Ohio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>estimated # victims</th>
<th># cases investigated</th>
<th># victims receiving services</th>
<th>% of victims receiving services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child maltreatment</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>112,600</td>
<td>20,003</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimate partner violence*</td>
<td>166,000</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder abuse</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>8,109</td>
<td>2,175</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*not including emotional abuse

**Sources:** Sedlak et al., (1997); USDHHS (2007); Ohio Department of Health, (2007); Tjaeden & Thoennes (2000); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2006). Ohio Supreme Court (2007); Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation (2007); National Network to End Domestic Violence (2007); Ashley & Foshee (2005); National Center on Elder Abuse (1998); Ohio Department of Job & Family Services (2007); Ohio Attorney General’s Office, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (2007). Full description of sources and methods are available from the authors.
Notes on Graphs

- All shapes are proportional
  - 1 sq inch = 3,805 people

- Overlap is proportional
  - based on research findings

- Estimates are labeled
112,600 children investigated

64,000* maltreated children

42,483 cases substantiated/indicated

20,003 victims received services

112,600 children investigated

*estimate
64,000 maltreated children

Only 31% of victims receive services

20,003 victims received services

*estimate
Intimate Partner Violence

(not including emotional abuse)

- 166,000* victims
- 33,000* IPV-related police calls
- 12,000* 15-17 year olds sought help from formal sources
- 20,608 civil protection orders issued
- 6,820 victims use shelter services*

*estimate
Elder Abuse

Residents of long term care facilities

29,000 elders abused

3,620 cases substantiated

2,145 cases received services

341 cases investigated

7,768 cases investigated

30 convictions

*estimate
Elder Abuse

Residents of long term care facilities

29,000 elders abused

30 convictions

2,145 cases received services

Only 8% of victims receive services

*estimate
Prevention can be effective and efficient
Prevention can be effective and efficient

- What is prevention?
- Prevention can work!
- Realistic expectations
Realistic expectations

- *Can* work ≠ *will* work
- Research → practice
- Dissemination
Preventing Family Violence: What should we do?
Three Principles

• Engage and coordinate multiple agencies

• Focus on communities and perpetrators, not just individuals and victims

• Consider research findings and practitioner feedback
Realistic, Promising Recommendations

“Not the only good ideas, but some first next steps…”
• Increase quality of home visitation programs

• Create school environments that promote healthy relationships

• Inter-agency teams to coordinate prevention, investigation and treatment of elder abuse

• Expand elder abuse training among banking professionals
Thank you