

IN THE BEGINNING....

- Women's Refuge¹ 1973
 NCIWR 1981
- Domestic Violence Centre² 1990
- Public Health Association 1994
 - Dr Deborah Potherow-Stith
- Susan Snively report on costs to NZ 1994

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• Domestic Violence Act - 1995

EARLY DAYS OF HEALTH RESPONSE

- Research "<u>Strengthening the Role of the GP</u>" 1996
- South Auckland "Slave Case" 1997
- Lobbying Women's Caucus 1999
- OSAC Dr Jacqueline Campbell's visit 2000
- Hastings Health Centre (2001) 2008

STRATEGIC STEPS & SUPPORT

Health Sector Leadership

- NZMA Position Statement³ 2001/2011
- RNZCGP 2002 2004
- The NZ Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2002 • Ti Rito - NZ Govt/NGOs
- WHO NZ Study Fanslow et al 2004
- Taskforce for Action on Family Violence 2005
- World Medical Association 2010 statement⁴

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WHO DATA ON NEW ZEALAND - 2004

Population study

• N = 2674 age 18-64y ever-partnered women

• Prevalence

- Auckland 33%
- Hamilton 39%

Incidence

- Auckland 5.7%
- Hamilton 5.4%
- "....significant factor underpinning ill-health in women."



FIRST SYSTEMATIC STEPS

Emphasis on 2° Care (hospital based)

systems introduced with national leadership

 Audit tool developed by Prof. Jane Koziol-McLain AUT - 2003

• Families Commission - 2005

establishment of Clearinghouse⁵

Violence Intervention Program launch - 2007

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• "an ounce of prevention..." MoH

MAORI SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

Colonisation - 1840

- Victorian era
- Patriarchy vs status & social support for child-bearing women
- Nuclear family vs wider whanau structure
- Christianity vs indigenous beliefs
- Individual vs collective identity
- Economic, educational and military influences
- Language te reo Maori banned in schools
- Land confiscated.
- Tohunga Supression Act healing system and knowledge loss.

TE AO MAORI DAMAGED

- World view of Maori values, identity, language lost, & ties to land broken.
 Spiritual alienation - urban drift & isolation.
- Co-occurrence of child abuse with maternal abuse
- Murder rate : 1.5 per 100,000 for Maori tamariki / 0.7 per 100,000 for Pakeha children
- Higher risk of dying from subdural haematomas
 shaken baby syndrome (Kelly:2004)
- Children witnessing family violence
 lifelong effects
- Ohild deaths are associated with poverty
 Output
 Description:
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INDIGENOUS DATA....

- Maori over-represented in family violence statistics
- Maori women 49% lifetime prevalence of IPV
 25-26% higher than NZ European & Pacific women
- Maori of either gender more likely to report:
 - Domestic violence
 - Childhood sexual assault
- Adult sexual assault and physical assault (Flett et al., 2004)
 More in urban than rural areas
- Younger respondents at higher risk (Lievore & Mayhew, 2007)
- Not all Maori women are abused by Maori partners

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PRIMARY CARE

- DSAC Primary Care contract 2002
- Plunket, Midwives, Family Planning 2002
- Hastings Health Centre 2008
- Primary Care Audit Tool 2010
- (Gear/McLain et al)- in press (Quality in Primary Care 2012:20)
- Some individual areas making progress
 but still dependent on passionate leadership, & individual commitment.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

- Primary Care = PHO/General Practice
 - Mixed "fee for service" with capitation funding
- Some GPs salaried, most private business
- Training is "invitation" dependent -
- Most PHO's not yet convinced DV is a priority
- **No funding** for leadership or implementation in Primary Care.
- Numbers attended training under DSAC-MoH Contract: >5000 GPs, practice nurses, et al
- 6 trainers in total, meet annually for update



COMPONENTS FOR SUCCESS....

Ocommunity support & social change program

- "It's Not OK" Government support for population attitude change
- Health sector "Routine Enquiry" acceptable • empowering approach & recommended by MoH⁶
- 2° Care enquiry now established
- DHBs accountable for rates and referrals
- Indigenous population striving to take responsibility
 - developing support & appropriate interventions

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Leitner Report⁷ 2008



MORE LESSONS

- Nurses passionate and aware great advocates
- Teaching valued, reduces barriers for asking
- "Not to Fix but to Recognise & Respond"
- Guidelines & Audit provide support & evidence for effective interventions/referrals
- Central funding needed to ensure systems approach embedded

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ISSUES REMAINING FOR PRIMARY CARE RESPONSE IN NZ

- Sharing local/regional tools & developments for implementation eg:
- Practice policy, protocols and referral pathways
 Development of software tools for recording & audit
- Require funded National Primary Care FVIP position & PHO level co-ordinators
- Ongoing support to frontline workers
- Mandated training time required
- Closer networking with Maori community health & violence prevention providers

INNOVATIVE PRACTICE

- Provision of support by District Health Boards
 Alignment
 Alignment
- Statutory & community expert agency support & networking
- eg DSAC/SHINE/Refuge/Police Safety Teams
- Shared training resource between 1° and 2° care
- Systematically educating *all* health workers
 Te Whanau O Waipareira, Whanganui & Wairarapa PHOs.
- Supporting medical students in public health electives & GP trainee program education (DSAC)

BE ENCOURAGED!

• New Zealand experience shows

- Women appreciate being asked
- They value confidential relationship with health providers -> safe to disclose, seek support
- Routine enquiry doesn't need to take long
- Other agencies ready to assist
- Electronic records can ease recording & referring

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FINAL MESSAGE

- Women are *not* offended with appropriate enquiry!
- Women readily "get" the connection between violence & poor health outcomes for themselves & their children
- Trusted primary care "whole of family" approach - provides a natural environment for issues of partner, child and wider familywhanau abuse to be addressed confidently

