

Using Family Violence Data to Build Support for Prevention

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Outline

Overview

- What is “family violence” data?
- Why should I use data?

Results

- Ohio
- Counties

How to use data

- Grant-writing/Awareness vs. Planning/Evaluation
- Themes
- Proper ways to quote data
- Demonstration (with volunteers)

Discussion/Q&A

What is Family Violence Data?

*Information about
the risk factors for,
scope of,
and consequences of
of family violence
in Ohio.*

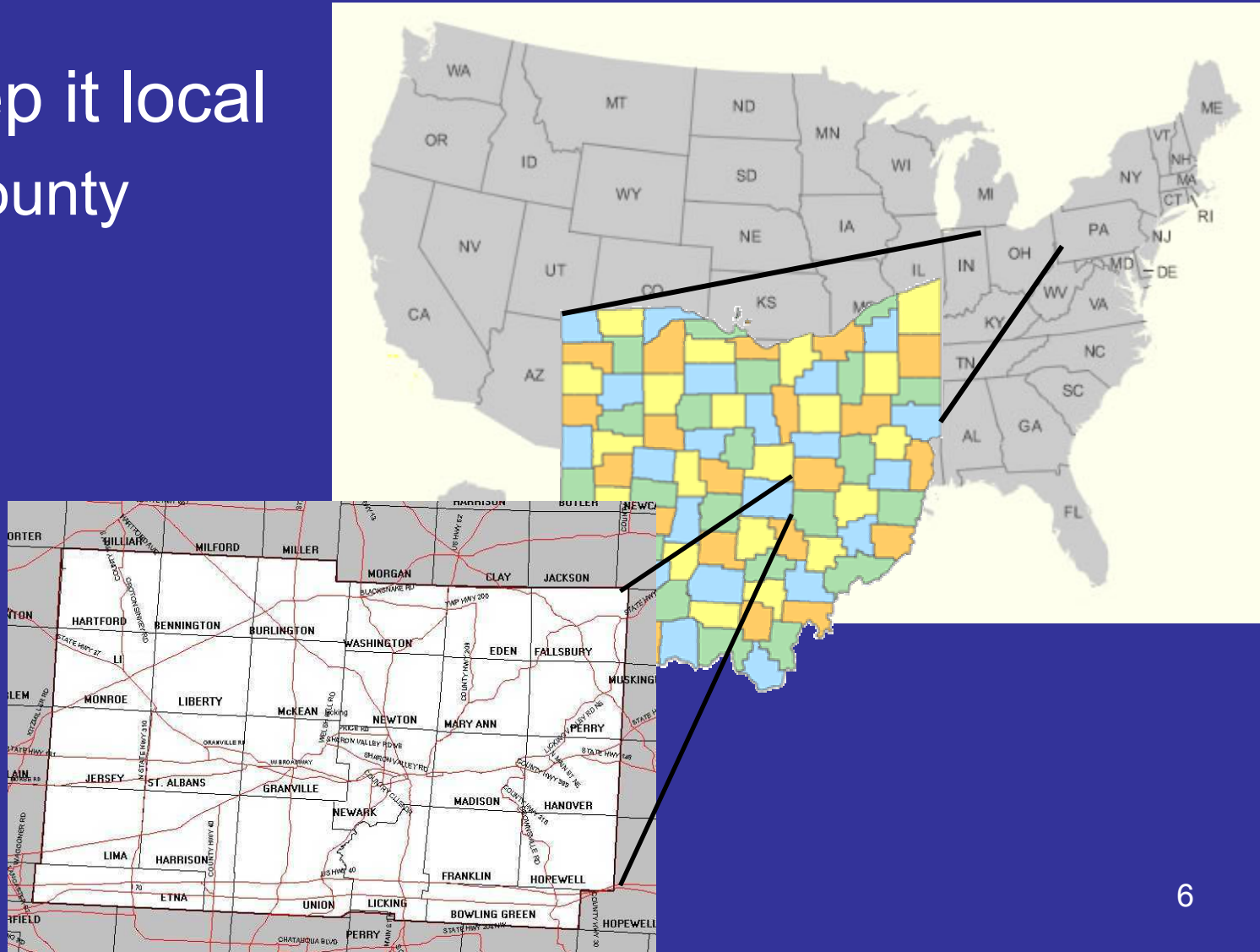
- *child maltreatment*
- *intimate partner violence*
- *elder abuse*

Selected sources of quantitative FV data in Ohio

- Case reports
 - Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS)
 - Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)
- Case tallies
 - Adult protective services management summary reports (ODJFS)
 - Police call data (BCI)
 - Shelter data (AGO)
 - Civil protection orders (SCO)
- Surveys
 - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): teen dating violence
 - Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS): physical IPV
 - National Incidence Study - 4: child maltreatment
 - National Elder Mistreatment Study

Two Principles

1. Keep it local
 - county



2 principles

1. Keep it local
 - county
2. Put it in context
 - Compared to what?

Context

- Period
 - How does my county compare to last year?
- Place
 - How does my county compare to others?
- Problem
 - How does elder abuse compare to other problems in my county ?

Why Use Data?

I DIDN'T HAVE ANY ACCURATE NUMBERS SO I JUST MADE UP THIS ONE.



www.dilbert.com scottadams@aol.com

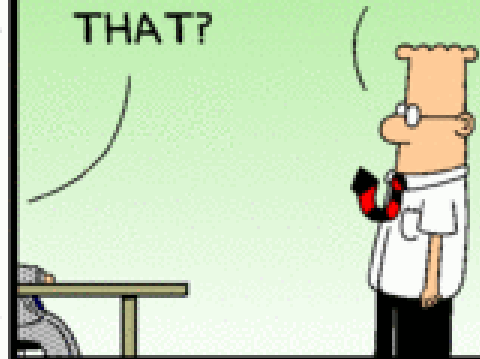
STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT ACCURATE NUMBERS AREN'T ANY MORE USEFUL THAN THE ONES YOU MAKE UP.



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HOW MANY STUDIES SHOWED THAT?

EIGHTY-SEVEN.



Why don't we use data?

The study's not valid because it didn't include women who didn't seek help.

The study's not valid because it didn't include emotional abuse.

The study's not valid because it didn't include Latinas.

The numbers don't capture what's really going on here.

You can get statistics to say anything you want.

Quantitative studies suppress victims' voices.

I don't care what the research says, we need to do [X]!

I'm afraid to use statistics because I don't really get them.

I've helped fill out the forms these data are based on. I know they're flawed.



Why don't we use data?

- Every source is imperfect
 - especially for complex issues like FV
- Different “case” definitions
 - fear of undercounting
- Difficult to find and report
 - Access local level data
 - Skills to report findings accurately

So - Why bother...?

- “If you don’t count it, it doesn’t count”
 - others use data
- “the numbers favor FV”
- Builds credibility

Results

http://www.hpio.net/OFVPP_CountyProfiles.html

Family Violence in

Ohio

These data describe common types of violence perpetrated by family members or caregivers in our state each year. We present the best available, most recent estimates. Nonetheless, our figures are conservative and represent only part of the burden family violence places on our families and communities. All figures are estimates or annual averages.

Each year in our state...

38,000 – 56,000	children are abused or neglected	88,000 – 115,000	adults are physically abused by a current or former intimate partner	90,000 – 115,000	seniors in the community are abused, neglected or financially exploited
105,245	reports of abuse or neglect are filed with children's services	21,800	people are arrested for intimate partner violence	6,900 – 13,700	seniors in LTC facilities are abused, neglected or financially exploited
26,853	children are placed in custody	18,822	people file petitions for civil protection orders	7,530	reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation are filed for seniors in the community
		3,998	adults seek shelter in domestic violence shelters in the county	3,163	reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation are filed for seniors in LTC facilities

- It is difficult to measure the true prevalence of family violence; many victims never come to the attention of authorities.
- Reports to local children's service agencies typically exceed the estimated number of abused or neglected children. This is likely due to multiple reports filed for a single child. Also, many children are placed in custody for reasons other than abuse or neglect (e.g., delinquency).
- Elder abuse/neglect figures exclude self-neglect and victims <60 years old. (LTC = long term care)



This profile is part of an 88-county series provided by the **Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project** – a collaborative project of the Health Policy Institute of Ohio and the Ohio State University College of Public Health with support from the HealthPath Foundation of Ohio. For additional copies and a detailed description of how we calculated these figures, please visit: www.healthpolicyohio.org/OFVPP_CountyProfiles.html

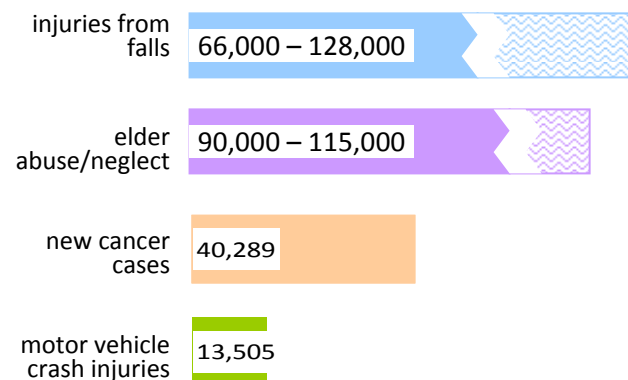
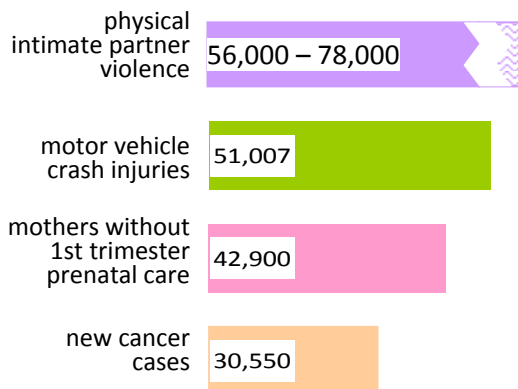
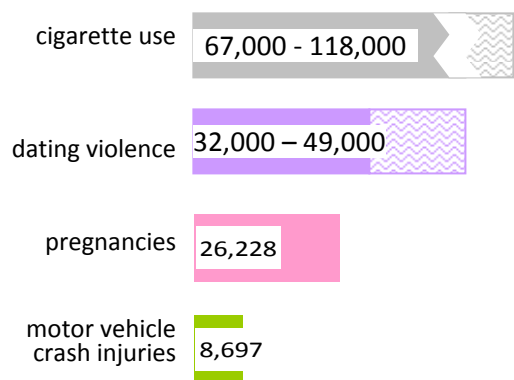
Suggested citation: Health Policy Institute of Ohio. *Family Violence in Ohio*. Columbus, OH: Health Policy Institute of Ohio; 2010.

In Ohio, how does family violence compare to other threats among ...?

teenage girls (age 15-19, est. # /year)

adult women (age 18+, est. # / year)

seniors (age 60+, est. # / year)



- For example: each year in Ohio between 56,000 and 78,000 adult women experience physical intimate partner violence; in comparison, 51,007 adult women are injured in motor vehicle crashes.

How do different types of counties compare?

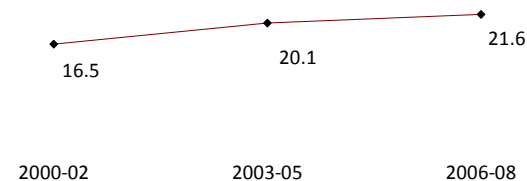
County type (# of counties)	Petitions for civil protection orders (per 10,000 adults)	Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation in LTC facilities (per 100 resident beds)
Major metropolitan (6)	25.9	2.8
Suburban (18)	22.7	1.8
Smaller metropolitan (7)	24.5	2.2
Appalachian (29)	28.9	2.2
Non-Appalachian rural (28)	18.4	1.7
<i>State mean (88)</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>

- **Appalachian counties** have a higher rate of petitions for civil protection orders (CPO's).
- **Major metropolitan counties** have a higher rate of reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation in LTC facilities.
- Differences in data collection limit our ability to compare other indicators of family violence across counties.

Is family violence increasing?

It is hard to say. Some data sources suggest family violence is increasing; others suggest it is stable or decreasing. Within a location, changes over time are largely due to changes in victims' ability to access

Mean annual rate of petitions for civil protection orders, per 10,000 adults, Ohio, 2000-2008



services. This graph, for example, suggests a significant increase in petitions for CPO's. This trend could reflect a growing awareness or ability of victims to request CPO's. For a discussion of when differences are noteworthy, please see the introduction.

To talk with someone about family violence, contact:
 Child Abuse Hotline: 1-800-4-A-CHILD
 Ohio Domestic Violence Network 1-800-934-9840
 Ohio Area Agencies on Aging: 1-866-243-5678

Counties

http://www.hpio.net/OFVPP_CountyProfiles.html

Family Violence in

Franklin County

These data describe common types of violence perpetrated by family members or caregivers in our county each year. We present the best available, most recent estimates. Nonetheless, our figures are conservative and represent only part of the burden family violence places on our families and communities. All figures are estimates or annual averages.

Each year in our county...

3,900 - 5,900

children are abused or neglected

8,400 - 11,000

adults are physically abused by a current or former intimate partner

6,500 - 8,400

seniors in the community are abused, neglected or financially exploited

12,883

reports of abuse or neglect are filed with children's services

2,800

people are arrested for intimate partner violence

490 - 990

seniors in LTC facilities are abused, neglected or financially exploited

5,327

children are placed in custody

1,486

people file petitions for civil protection orders

778

reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation are filed for seniors in the community

275

adults seek shelter in domestic violence shelters in the county

249

reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation are filed for seniors in LTC facilities



- It is difficult to measure the true prevalence of family violence; many victims never come to the attention of authorities.
- Reports to local children's service agencies typically exceed the estimated number of abused or neglected children. This is likely due to multiple reports filed for a single child. Also, many children are placed in custody for reasons other than abuse or neglect (e.g., delinquency).
- Elder abuse/neglect figures exclude self-neglect and victims <60 years old. (LTC = long term care)

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Underlying Prevalence

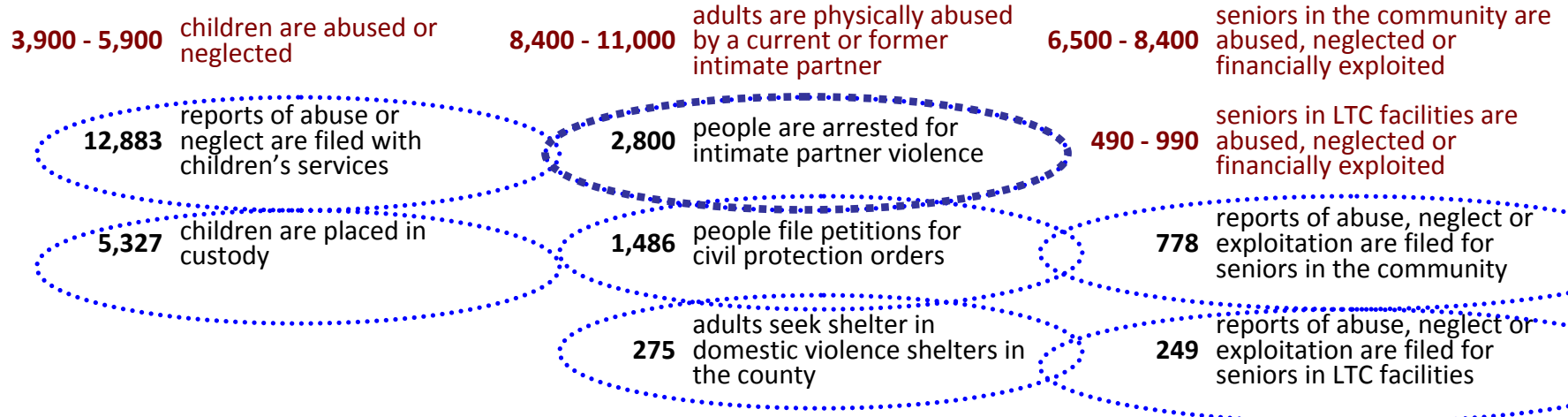
- Cases that come to authorities' attention *and* those that do not.
- Interpolated from national data
 - assumes Ohio is similar to US average
 - assumes each county is similar to US average
- Range reflects uncertainty

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Each year in our county...



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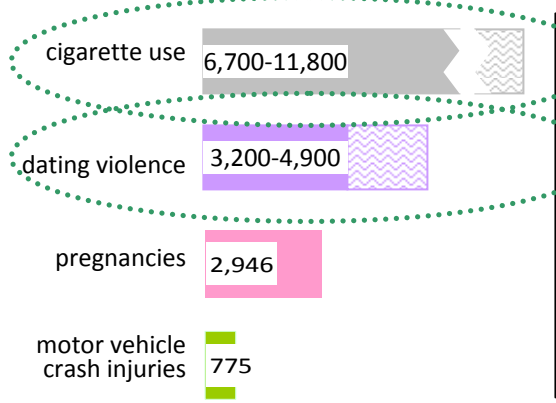
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Case Reports & Tallies

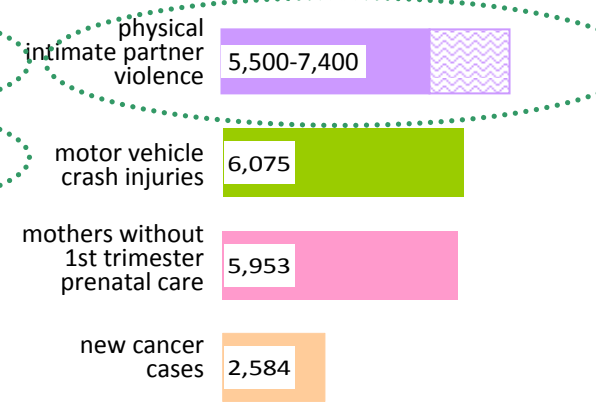
- Only cases that come to authorities' attention.
- “reports” ≠ individuals
- Influenced by...
 - Agency capacity
 - Reporting procedures
 - Underlying prevalence

In Franklin County, how does family violence compare to other threats among ...?

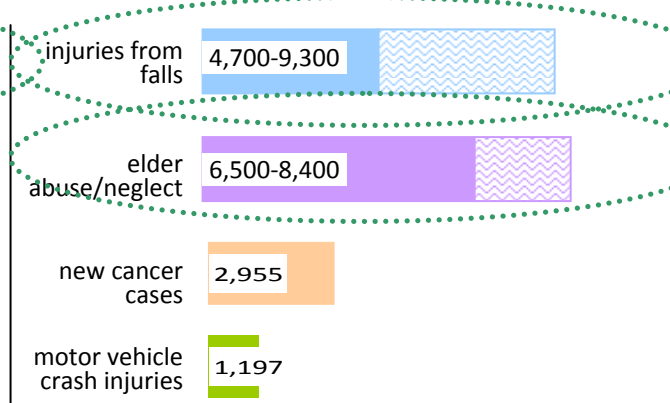
teenage girls (age 15-19, est. # /year)



adult women (age 18+, est. # / year)



seniors (age 60+, est. # / year)



- For example: each year in our county between 5,500 and 7,400 adult women experience physical intimate partner violence; in comparison, 6,075 adult women are injured in motor vehicle crashes.

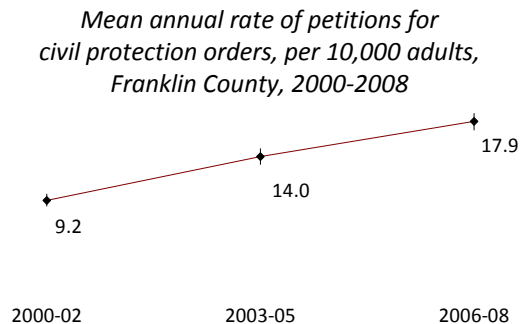
How do we compare to other counties?

	Franklin County	Mean of 6 major metro counties	State mean
Civil protection order petitions (per 10,000 adults)	17.9	25.9	21.6
Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation in LTC facilities (per 100 resident beds)	2.5	2.8	2.3

- Franklin County has a **lower rate** of petitions for civil protection orders (CPO's) compared to similar counties in Ohio.
- Franklin County has **about the same rate** of reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation in LTC facilities compared to similar counties in Ohio.
- Differences in data collection limit our ability to compare other indicators of family violence across counties.

Is family violence increasing?

It is hard to say. Some data sources suggest family violence is increasing; others suggest it is stable or decreasing. Within a county, changes over time are largely due to changes in victims' ability to access



services. This graph, for example, suggests a significant increase in petitions for CPO's in our county. This trend could reflect a growing awareness or ability of victims to request CPO's. For a discussion of when differences are noteworthy, please see the introduction.

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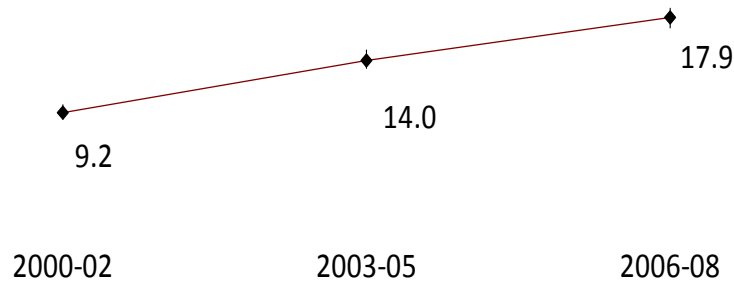
When are differences noteworthy?

- Apparent differences are often due to chance
- Calculate a range beyond which we are confident differences are (probably) not due to chance
 - “confidence interval”
- Fewer cases → larger confidence intervals

Is family violence increasing?

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Mean annual rate of petitions for civil protection orders, per 10,000 adults, Franklin County, 2000-2008



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How To Use OFVPP Data

Ways of Using Data

- Planning

- Evaluation

Use data to find an answer

- Grant-Writing

- Advocacy

Use data to support your answer

Using data to show that FV in Ohio is...

- Common
- Consequential
- Changeable



Available Research Findings

	Child abuse & neglect	Intimate partner violence	Elder abuse & neglect
Common	✓	✓	✓
Consequential	✓	✓	✓
Changeable	✓	✓	

Available OFVPP Data

	Child abuse & neglect	Intimate partner violence	Elder abuse & neglect
Common	✓	✓	✓
Consequential	✓	✓	✓
Changeable		✓	✓

To show that FV is common...

- Emphasize *past-year* prevalence
- Emphasize local
- Case reports build credibility

Each year in Fairfield County...

- At least 1,100 adults are physically abused by a current or former intimate partner
- A huge direct burden on county agencies
 - 300 arrests for IPV
 - 137 requests for civil protection orders
 - 69 adults seek shelter in DV shelters

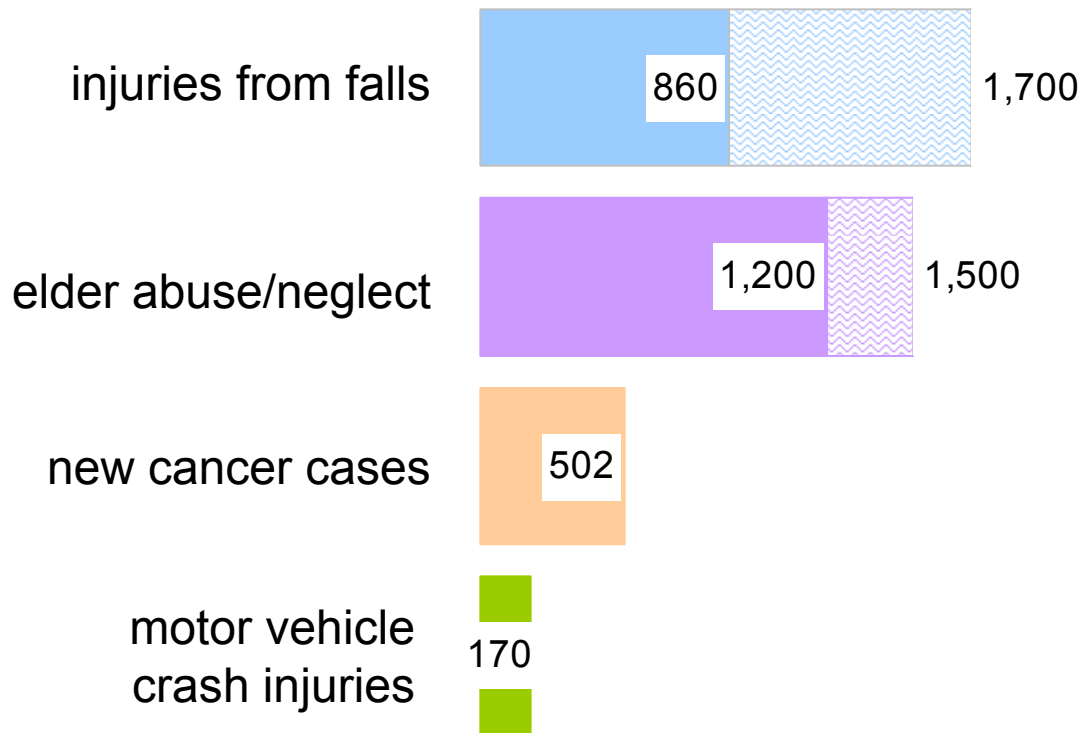
To show that FV is common...

- Emphasize *past-year* prevalence
- Emphasize local
- Case reports build credibility
- Put in context of other problems



Selected threats to seniors' health in Licking County:

Estimated number of cases per year among seniors age 60+



injuries from falls and elder abuse/neglect are based on survey samples and present a low and high estimate

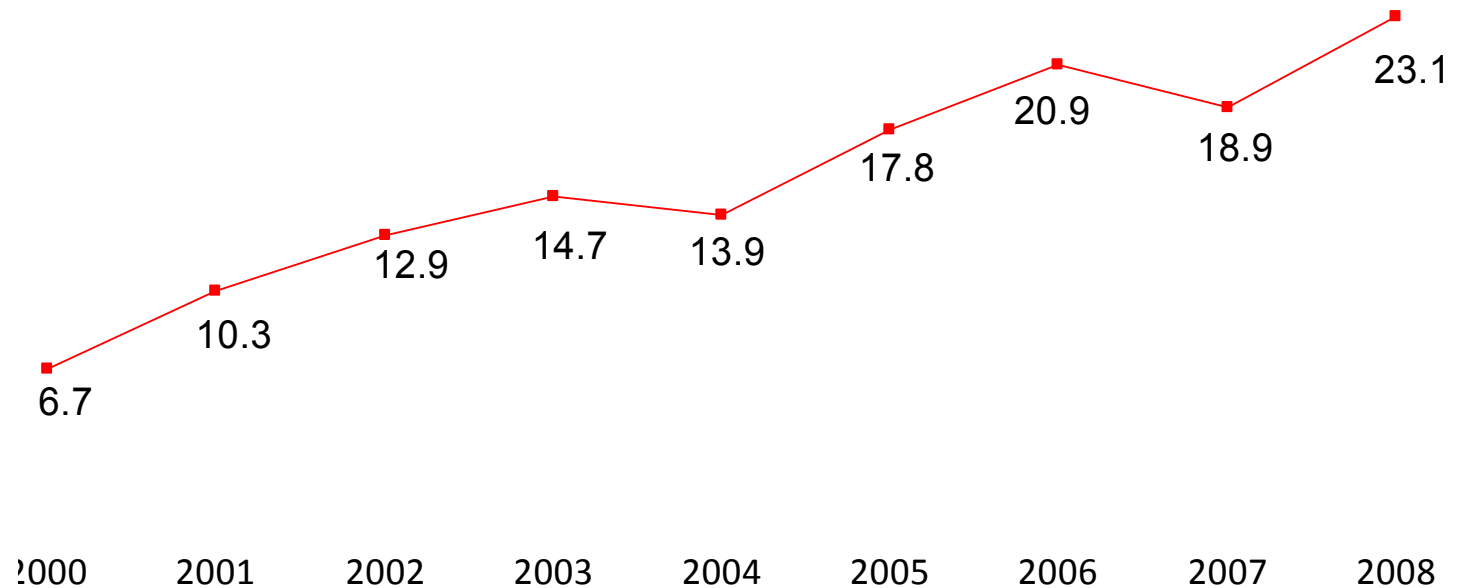
To show that FV is consequential...

- Association with other outcomes
 - illness & injury
 - disability
 - employment
 - homelessness
 - death
- Cost
 - agency burden

To show that FV is changeable...

- Highlight change over time
- Consider differences across place
- Cite intervention research

petitions for civil protection orders per 10,000 residents: Allen County, 2000-2008



Source: Supreme Court of Ohio

Slide prepared by the Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project, a project of the Health Policy Institute of Ohio and the Ohio State University College of Public Health. 614.292.3373 ofvpp@cph.osu.edu

We need to acknowledge...

- FV is not equally common everywhere
- FV is not always getting worse
- Not all programs and policies work

Themes

Themes

- Each year, many victims of family violence never come to the attention of authorities.
- Family violence places a tremendous burden on social service agencies.
- Certain types of family violence are every bit as common as other, more widely recognized threats to health and well-being.

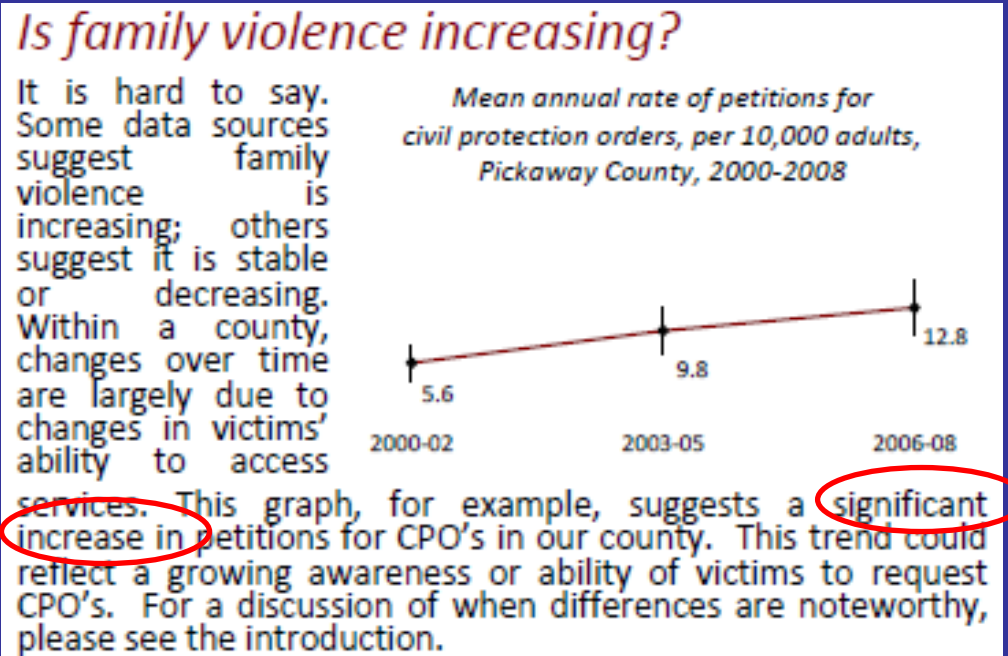
Each year, many victims of family violence never come to the attention of authorities.

“According to a recent study, at least 820 elders are abused or neglected each year in Delaware County, yet the local adult protective service agency only received 48 reports.”

Delaware County		
caregivers in our county each year. We present five and represent only part of the burden family averages.		
abused r	820 – 1,000	seniors in the community are abused, neglected or financially exploited
or ence	50 – 100	seniors in LTC facilities are abused, neglected or financially exploited
for s	48	reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation are filed for seniors in the community
elters in	10	reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation are filed for seniors in LTC facilities

Family violence places a tremendous burden on social service agencies.

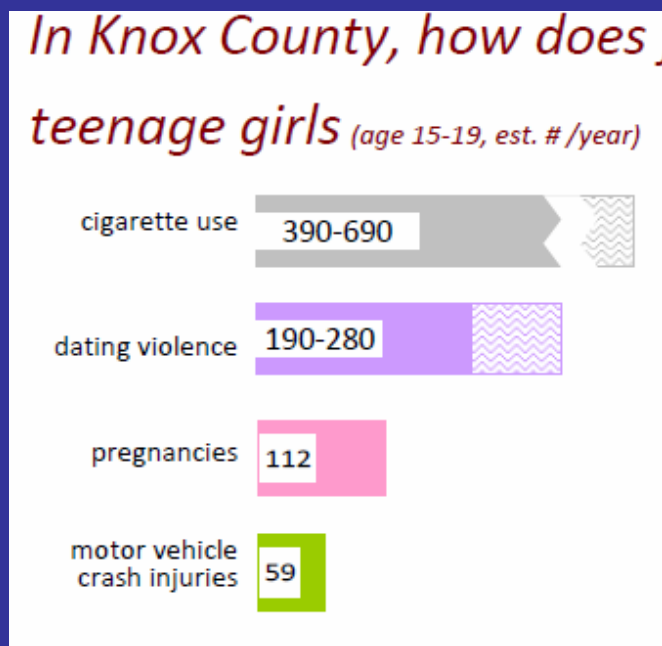
“Since 2000-02, the number of petitions for civil protection orders in Pickaway County has jumped 129%.”



$$\frac{(12.8 - 5.6)}{5.6} = 1.29 = 129\%$$

Certain types of family violence are every bit as common as other, more widely recognized threats to health and well-being.

“One recent study estimated that each year in Knox County, at least 190 teenage girls experience dating violence, compared to 59 who are injured in motor vehicle crashes.”



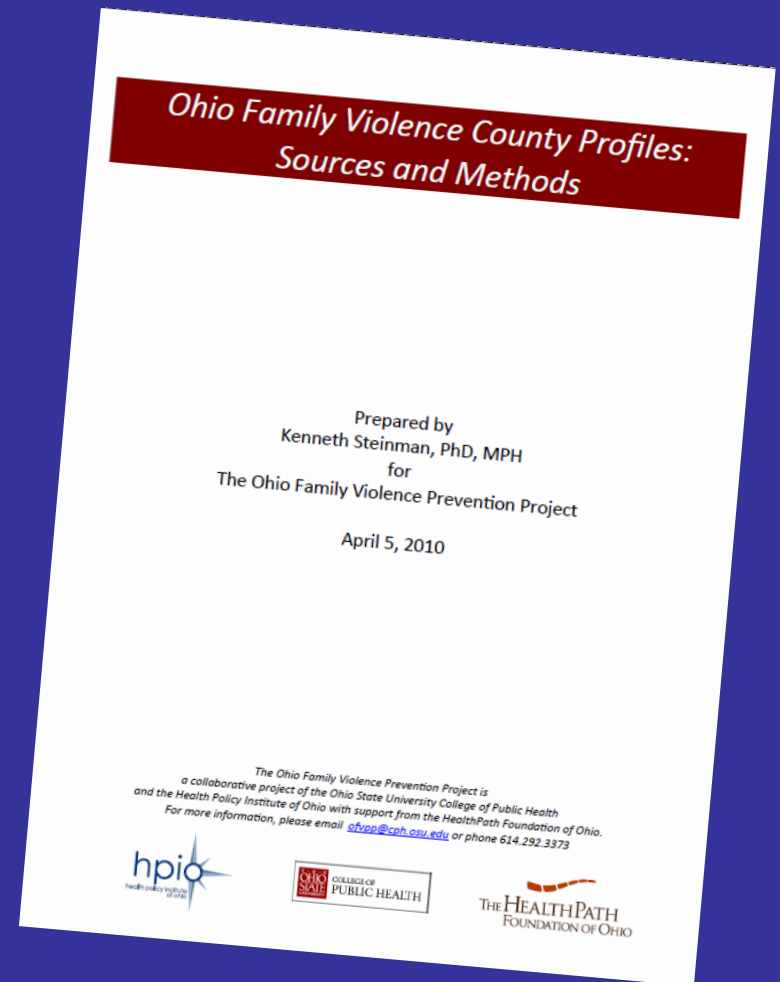
Quoting A Range

- Can be confusing, unwieldy
- 3 options:
 - between
 - at least
 - as many as

- “...a recent study found that between 3,900 and 5,900 children are abused or neglected in our county each year.”
- “...a recent study found that at least 3,900 children are abused or neglected in our county each year.”
- “...a recent study found that as many as 5,900 children are abused or neglected in our county each year.”

A Plea and a Warning

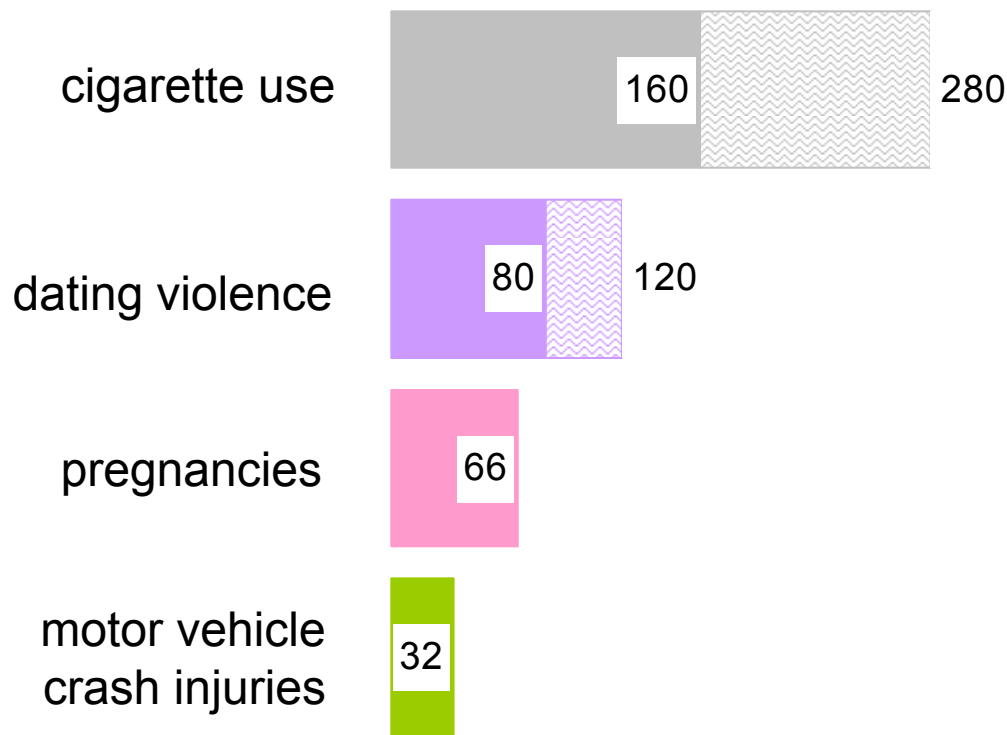
- Know the details!
- Read the relevant parts of “Sources and Methods”
- Avoid undermining your work and the data



Creating Compelling Graphs

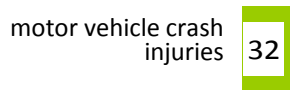
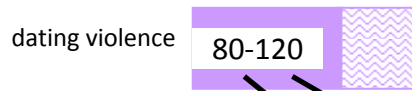
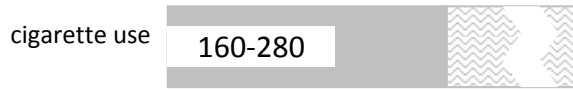
Selected threats to teenage girls' health in Adams County:

Estimated number of cases per year among 15-19 year old females



cigarette use and dating violence are based on survey samples and present a low and high estimate

teenage girls (age 15-19, est. # /year)



Ohio teenage girls' health

in Columbus County:

year among 15-19 year old females

280

$120 - 80 = 40$

pregnancies



motor vehicle
crash injuries

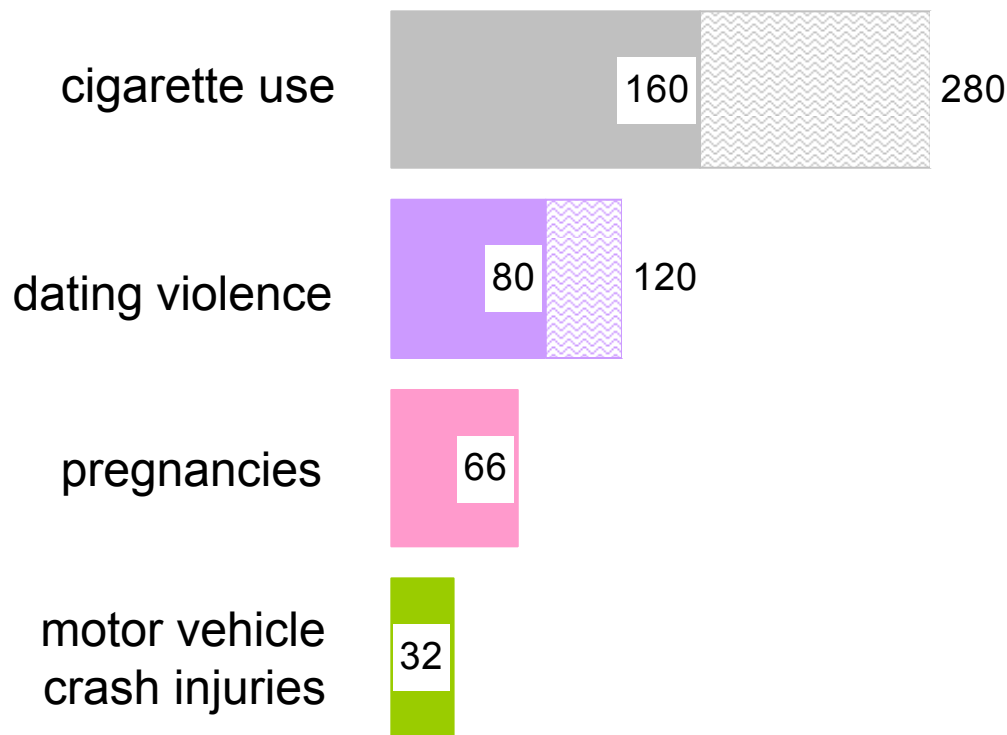


	A	B	C	D
	estimate (or LCL)	UCL-LCL	UCL	
1	mv crash injuries	32		
2	pregnancies	66		
3	dating violence	80	40	120
4	cigarettes	160	120	280
5				

cigarette use and dating violence are based on survey samples and present a low and high estimate

Selected threats to teenage girls' health in Adams County:

Estimated number of cases per year among 15-19 year old females

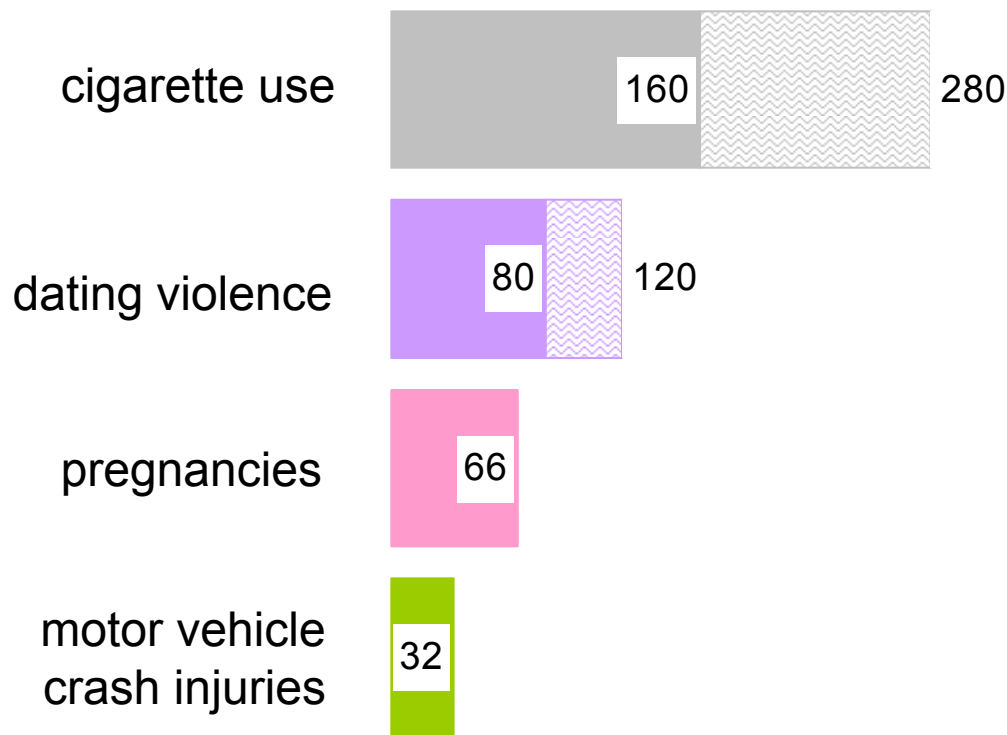


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Demonstration

Selected threats to teenage girls' health in Adams County:

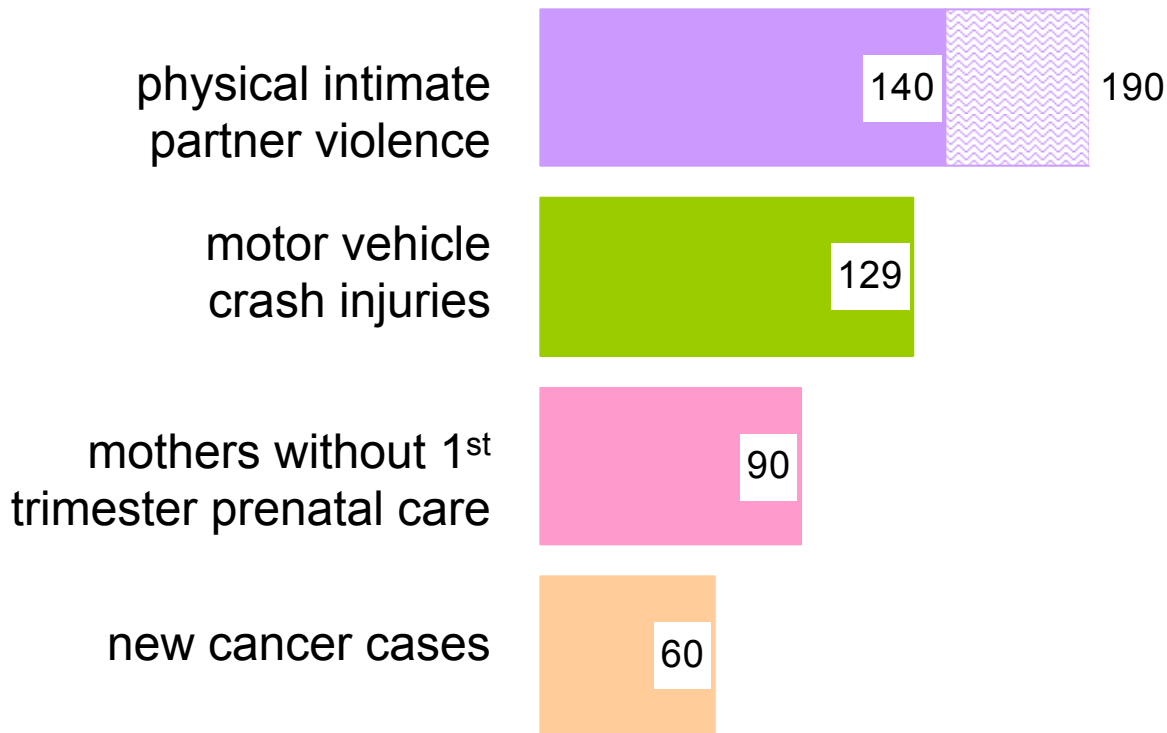
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Selected threats to women's health in Adams County:

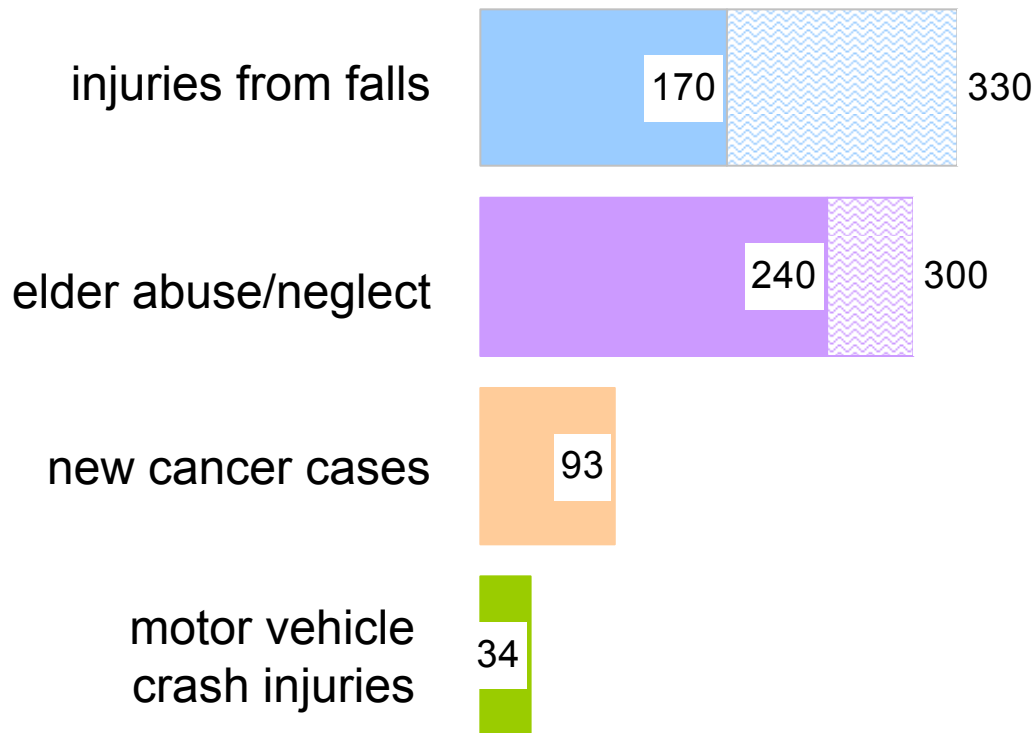
Estimated number of cases per year among females age 18+



*physical intimate partner violence is based on survey samples
and presents a low and high estimate*

Selected threats to seniors' health in Adams County:

Estimated number of cases per year among seniors age 60+



injuries from falls and elder abuse/neglect are based on survey samples and present a low and high estimate

Questions/Comments

What if this
makes
my agency
look bad?



Thank you

