Cultural Responsiveness to Family Violence in Aotearoa New Zealand

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Violence Intervention Programme



• Family Violence Intervention Guidelines (Fanslow, 2002 & Glasgow & Fanslow, 2006)

District Health Boards are required to develop a sustainable 'Family Violence Intervention Programme'.



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Family Violence Intervention Programme Evaluations



 Evaluations of District Health Board Family Violence Intervention Programmes to monitor development.

(Koziol-McLain et al, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2009).

 In 2008, 13 (48%) of hospitals have reached the target score of 70%.

(Koziol-McLain et al, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2009).





Family Violence is culturally specific...

- Over-representation of Māori (indigenous people of New Zealand) as perpetrators & victims of family violence.
- Factors which reshaped Māori society
 - Breakdown of traditional Māori way of life , including social structures & systems of discipline & justice
 - Loss of Te Reo Māori (Māori language), traditional beliefs, values, philosophy and identity
 - Shift of concern of family violence from iwi & hapu (extended family) to whānau (nuclear family) mirroring European attitudes.
 - Urbanisation and social dislocation creating a loss of whānau (family) support
 - Hardship experienced by many Māori associated with low income, and restricted educational and employment opportunities.
 (Fanslow, 2002)
- Māori remain determined to reclaim cultural traditions for their whānau (family).



To what extent have **cultural indicators** been developed within New Zealand District Health Board Family Violence Intervention Programmes?





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Methods

- Original *Delphi Instrument for Hospital Based Domestic Violence Programs* modified for the New Zealand Context (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2002)
- New Zealand Partner Abuse & Child Abuse & Neglect Delphi Tools
 - 9 categories in each tool with differential weightings
 - Scored 0-100 with higher scores indicating more development
 - Minimal achievement criteria 70%
- Evaluation of 21 District Health Board Family Violence Intervention Programmes nation-wide
 - 27 secondary & tertiary acute care hospitals
 - Baseline (2004), 12 month (2006), 30 month(2007), and 48 month (2008) follow up evaluations.
- 30 cultural indicators spread across domains in each tool
 - Cronbrach's Alpha Coefficient ≥0.82

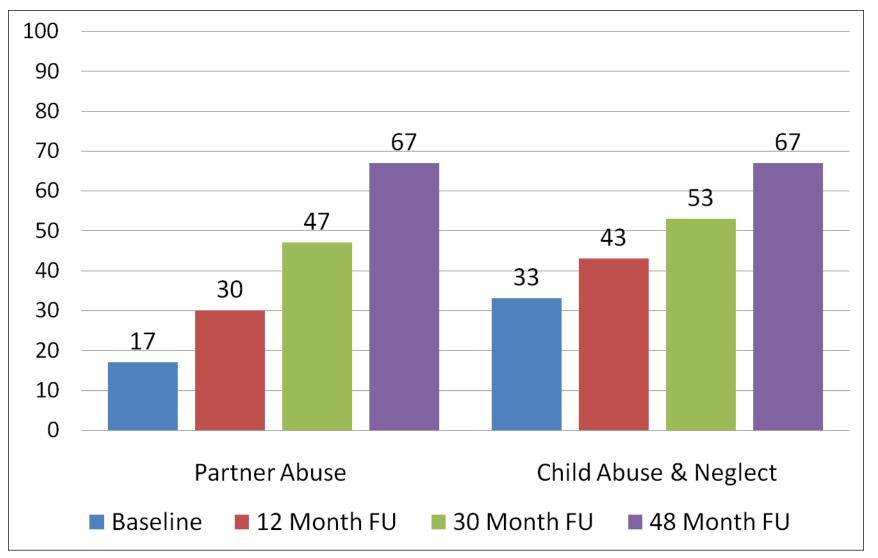


Methods

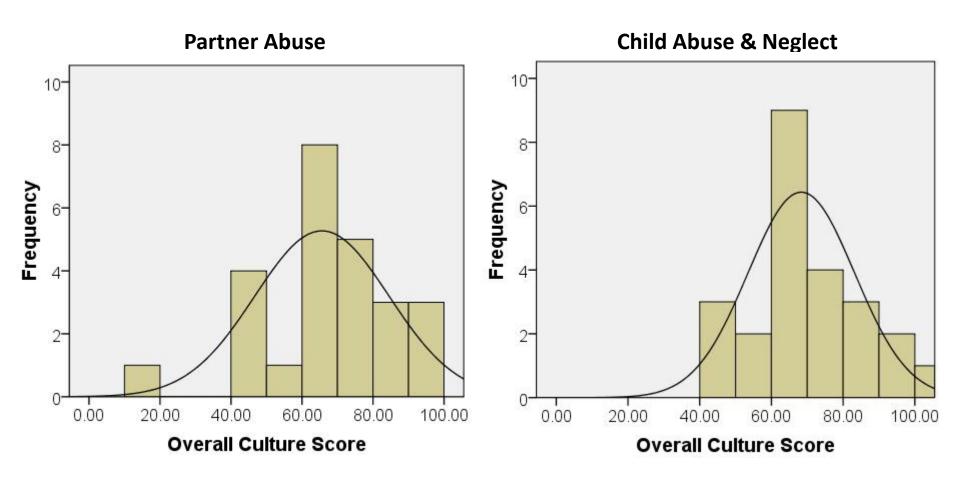
Domain	Туре	Indicator
Policies & Procedures	Māori	Is funding set aside specifically for Māori programmes & initiatives?
Institutional Culture	Māori	Are staff assessed on their knowledge and attitude about Māori & Family Violence?
Evaluation Activities	Māori	Is a quality framework used to evaluate whether services are effective for Māori?
Training of Providers	Non-Māori non-Pākehā	Does the training team include non-Māori non-Pākehā representative(s)?
Institutional Culture	Cultural	Does policy specifically recommend universal screening regardless of the patient's cultural background?

Results

Median Family Violence Intervention Programme Cultural Scores



48 Month Overall Culture Scores



Median = 67, Mean = 65.6, Std Dev 18.9 N=25 Median = 67, Mean = 68.3, Std Dev 14.8 N=24

Number of Hospitals

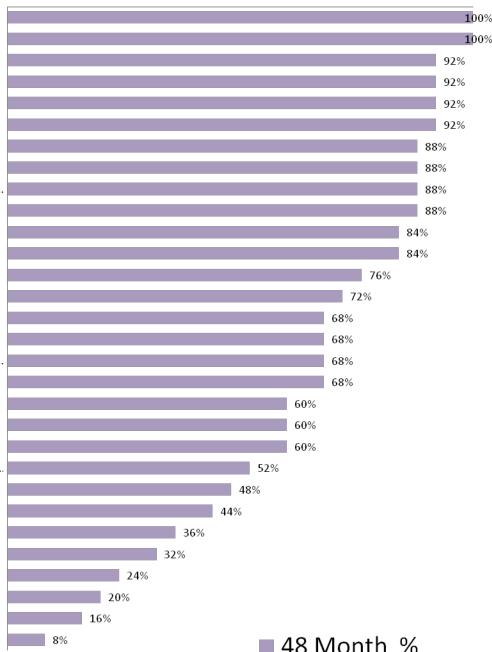
80%

90%

100%



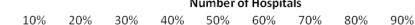
Partner Abuse N=25



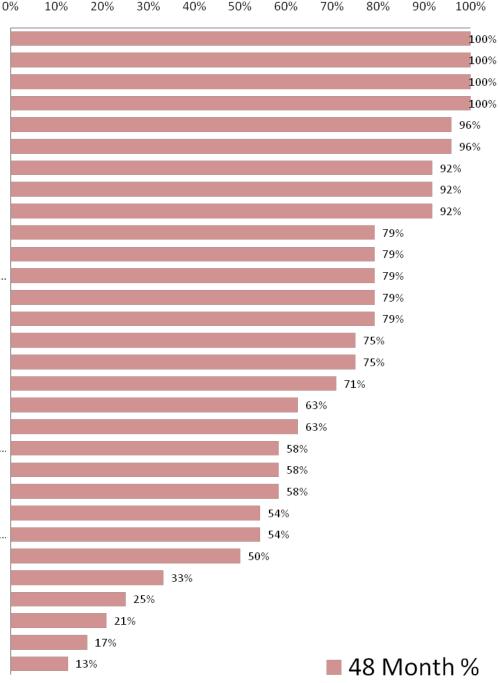
Māori victim advocate available on-site Collaboration with Maori representative(s) from local partner abuse programmes Collaboration with Māori health unit(s) from other healthcare facilities Working group includes Māori representative Collaboration with other Māori health provider(s) Availability of translators for non-English speaking victims Māori referral information displayed Information on Maori service providers and community resources included in... Referral information and brochures in other langauges displayed Recommend universal screening regardless of cultural background Non-Māori Non-Pakeha group referral information displayed Collaboration with Māori for outreach/public education Cultural issues are discussed in training Non-Māori Non-Pakeha group referral information displayed Information on Maori models of health included in training Information on non-Māori non-Pakeha service providers and community... Information on the context of Maori and family violence included in training Training team includes Māori representative Safe shelter provisions support Māori beliefs and practices Information on Te Tiriti o Waitangi included in training Collaboration with non-Māori non-Pakeha representatives from local partner... Non-Māori non-Pakeha group needs addressed within policy Offer of Māori advocacy included in documentation Māori needs addressed in security policy Non-Māori non-Pakeha victim advocate available on-site Staff assessed on their knowledge and attitude about Māori and partner abuse Funding set aside for Māori programmes and initiatives Māori evaluation conducted as part of programme evaluation Training team includes non-Māori non-Pakeha representative

Māori posters/brochures displayed

Number of Hospitals







Availability of translators for non-English speaking victims Collaboration with Maori health unit(s) from other healthcare facilities Māori victim advocate available on-site Collaboration with Maori representative(s) from NGO & CYF advocacy & protection Collaboration with Maori health provider(s) from other healthcare facilities Māori referral information displayed Recommend universal screening regardless of cultural background Māori posters/brochures displayed Referral information and brochures in other langauges displayed Cultural issues are discussed in training Māori representative in working group Information on Māori service providers and community resources included in... Collaboration with Māori for outreach/public education Non-Māori Non-Pakeha groups referral information displayed Māori needs addressed in policy Non-Māori non-Pakeha needs addressed in policy Safe shelter provisions support Maori beliefs and practices Training team includes Māori representative Māori needs addressed in security policy Collaboration with non-Māori non-Pakeha representative(s) from NGO & CYF... Information on Te Tiriti o Waitangi is included in training Offer of Māori advocacy is included in documentation Information on Māori models of health included in training Information on non-Māori non-Pakeha service providers and community... Information on context of Maori and family violence included in training Non-Māori non-Pakeha victim advocate available on-site Funding set aside specifically for Māori programmes and initiatives Staff assessed on knowledge and attitude about Māori and child abuse & neglect

Training team includes non-Māori non-Pakeha representative Māori evaluation conducted as part of programme evaluation



Results

Consistently under-developed indicators...

Indicator	Partner Abuse (48 Month FU)	Child Abuse & Neglect (48 Month FU)
Does the training team include non-Māori non-Pākehā representative(s)?	8%	17%
Is a quality framework used to evaluate whether services are effective for Māori?	16%	13%
Is funding set aside specifically for Māori programmes & initiatives?	20%	25%
Are staff assessed on their knowledge and attitude about Māori & Family Violence?	24%	21%
	N=25	N=24



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Correlation analysis indicated no relationship between the Hospital Culture Score and the proportion of non-Pākehā in a District Health Board population





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Conclusions

- District Health Boards are progressing to achieve culturally responsive Family Violence Intervention Programmes.
- Despite this, particular indicators remain undeveloped.
- Requires a focus on developing and maintaining these specific indicators.



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Where to from here?

- Continue to support District Health Boards through evaluations of Family Violence Intervention Programmes.
- Develop national tools to support DHBs in implementation.
- Increase application of the Whānau Ora Tool. (Placing Māori at the centre of programme planning, implementation & evaluation. Ministry of Health, 2008)



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Waiho i te toipoto, kaua i te toiroa Let us keep close together, not wide apart.

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