

Integrating Recovery with Gender-Based Violence Services

Opioid Settlement Funding Presentation

10/25/24





Our mission is to cultivate a Northeast Kingdom where all people thrive free from abuse and oppression

Services Umbrella Currently Provides

- **Advocacy**
 - Transitional Housing
 - Emergency Shelter
 - Justice Advocacy
- **Social Change**
 - Prevention Programming - ONE Prevention Coalition
 - Domestic Violence Accountability
 - School-based gender-based violence prevention
- **Family Based Programs**
 - Supervised Visitation
 - Kingdom Childcare Connection

The Intersection of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV/SV) and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

- 47% of the women entering substance abuse treatment reported having experienced victimization by an intimate partner at some point in their lives (Schneider & Burnette, 2009).
- 31% of women who use injectable drugs reported experiencing physical and sexual IPV in the previous year (Wagner et al., 2009), and 90% of women who attended a methadone clinic reported experiencing IPV in their lifetime (Engstrom, El-Bassel, Gilbert, 2012).

Intersection Continued

- In a study of DV shelter residents, 72% of women screened reported frequent alcohol or drug use, use of multiple substances, or a current alcohol or substance use-related problem (Poole et al., 2008).
- Several studies have found that women who have been harmed by an intimate partner are more likely to use or become dependent on substances, as compared to women who have not experienced IPV (Anderson, 2002; Bonomi et al., 2006; Eby, 2004; Lipsky, Caetano, Field, & Larkin, 2005; Smith, Homish, Leonard, & Cornelius, 2012)

Substance Use Coercion

Substance use coercion is common among people who also experience IPV and sexual violence (ASPE, 2020).

Substance use coercion will often involve (NCDVTMH, 2020):

- forcing or coercing a partner to use
- preventing them from accessing treatment
- sabotaging their recovery
- threatening to report them to authorities

Stigma associated with substance use contributes to the success of these tactics; discrimination and systemic barriers amplify these risks.

43 percent of people who call IPV/SV hotlines have experienced some substance use coercion (ASPE, 2020).

Umbrella Needs Assessment

- April 2024 - Umbrella conducted a needs assessment in order to better support our community
 - Surveys completed included 88 provider, 11 participant and 8 members of a focus group
- What we discovered
 - 91% of the individuals who participated stated a need for more substance misuse services at Umbrella. Services requested were:
 - Peer Support/ recovery coaching
 - Support groups

Integration of Services - Best Practice

“Both the domestic violence and substance use fields can strengthen their response to substance use coercion by training staff; providing safe, gender-responsive, trauma-informed services.”

“Systems-collaboration and education efforts are needed between the domestic violence and substance use fields.”

Phillips, H., Warshaw, C., Kaewken, O. (2020). Literature review: Intimate partner violence, substance use coercion, and the need for integrated service models. National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, and Mental Health.

Our Proposal

Goal 1: Integrate with Kingdom Recovery Center in order to better serve those experiencing the intersection of IPV/SV and SUD in Caledonia and S. Essex Counties

- **Objectives**

- Recovery Coaches from KRC maintain office hours in Umbrella Shelter in order to better reach individuals “where they are” and to best ensure shelter guests have access to recovery support when they are needed.
- Umbrella Advocate provides office hours at KRC to connect with individuals who may not have worked with Umbrella but could benefit from support related to IPV or SV.
- Offer co-facilitated groups including “Seeking Safety”, and “All Recovery” at both Umbrella and KRC to familiarize clients with respective staff and locations.

Our Proposal, cont.

Goal 2: Cross-train Umbrella Advocates and Recovery Coaches in the Northeast Kingdom as well as other community partners in order to best respond to individuals experiencing IPV/SV and SUD.

- **Objectives**

- Umbrella staff in Newport and St. Johnsbury offer DV101, Sexual Violence & Sex Trafficking, Substance Use Coercion trainings to recovery centers.
- Umbrella Advocates receive training about supporting individuals with SUD from recovery centers.
- Recovery centers and Umbrella collaborate to develop trainings together to offer to community partners.

Budget and Request

FY 26

Expense	Description	Amount
Salaries & Fringe	Advocate 4 hrs/week, Director, 1 hour/week	\$8,990.80
Advertising/Marketing	Outreach materials, printing	\$2,000
Supplies	Support Group Manuals	\$544.35
Sub-contract	KRC - 5 hours/week + fringe	\$6,572.80
Indirect	15%	\$2,716.19
TOTAL		\$20,824.14

Resources

Anderson, K. L. (2002). Perpetrator or victim? Relationships between intimate partner violence and well-being. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 64(4), 851–863.

Bonomi, A. E., Thompson, R. S., Anderson, M., Reid, R. J., Carrell, D., & Doimer, J. A. (2006). Intimate partner violence and women's physical, mental, and social functioning. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 30(6), 458–466.

Eby, K. K. (2004). Exploring the stressors of low-income women with abusive partners: Understanding their needs and developing effective community responses. *Journal of Family Violence*, 19(4), 221–232. doi:10.1023/B:JOFV.0000032632.59865.8e

Engstrom, M., El-Bassel, N., & Gilbert, L. (2012). Childhood sexual abuse characteristics, intimate partner violence exposure, and psychological distress among women in methadone treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 43(3), 366–76. doi:10.1016/j.jsat.2012.01.005

Lipsky, S., Caetano, R., Field, C. A., & Larkin, G. L. (2005). Psychosocial and substance-use risk factors for intimate partner violence. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 78(1), 39–47. doi:10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2004.08.028

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), & Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Program. (2020, October). *Understanding substance use coercion as a barrier to economic stability for survivors of intimate partner violence: policy implications*. aspe.hhs.gov.
<https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/private/pdf/264166/Substance-Use-Coercion-Policy-Brief.pdf>

Resources

Phillips, H., Warshaw, C., Kaewken, O. (2020). Literature review: Intimate partner violence, substance use coercion, and the need for integrated service models. National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, and Mental Health.

Poole, N., Greaves, L., Jategaonkar, N., McCullough, L., & Chabot, C. (2008). Substance use by women using domestic violence shelters. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 43(8-9), 1129–1150. doi:10.1080/10826080801914360

Rivera, E. A., Phillips, H., Warshaw, C., Lyon, E., Bland, P. J., Kaewken, O. (2015). An applied research paper on the relationship between intimate partner violence and substance use. Chicago, IL: National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health.

Schneider, R., & Burnette, M. (2009). Prevalence and correlates of intimate partner violence victimization among men and women entering substance use disorder treatment. *Violence and Victims*, 24(6), 744–756. doi:10.1891/0886-6708.24.6.744

Smith, P. H., Homish, G. G., Leonard, K. E., & Cornelius, J. R. (2012). Intimate partner violence and specific substance use disorders: Findings from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 26(2), 236–45. doi:10.1037/a0024855

Wagner, K. D., Hudson, S. M., Latka, M. H., Strathdee, S. A., Thiede, H., Mackesy-Amiti, M. E., Garfein, R. S. (2009). The effect of intimate partner violence on receptive syringe sharing among young female injection drug users: An analysis of mediation effects. *AIDS and Behavior*, 13(2), 217–24. doi:10.1007/s10461-007-9309-5

Thank you!

Substance Use Coercion continued

A study found that among 3,025 National Domestic Violence Hotline callers:

- 27.0 percent reported that their abusive partner had pressured or forced them to use substances or made them use more than they wanted (NCDVTMH, 2020).
- Of the 15.2 percent of all callers who had recently tried to get help for their substance use 60.1 percent reported that their abusive partner tried to prevent or discourage getting that help (NCDVTMH, 2020).
- 37.5 percent reported that their abusive partner threatened to report their substance use to the authorities to keep them from getting something that they want or need (custody of children, a job, benefits, or a protective order) (NCDVTMH, 2020).
- 24.4 percent reported that they had been afraid to call the police for help because their partner said that they wouldn't believe them because they were using, or that they would be arrested for being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (NCDVTMH, 2020).