

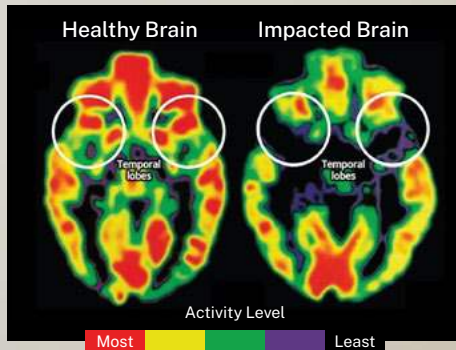
Exposure to family violence endangers healthy early childhood development and often leads to negative long-term outcomes in school and life.

Family violence is preventable.

IMPACT ON KEIKI

Severe, lasting stress in early childhood changes the brain.

IMPACT OF STRESS ON BRAIN DEVELOPMENT



Early childhood trauma has been associated with reduced size of the brain cortex. This area is responsible for many complex functions including memory, attention, perceptual awareness, thinking, language, and consciousness.

www.nctsn.org

PREVALENCE

Too many young keiki in Hawai'i are exposed to family violence.

AGES 0-5

600

Each year in Hawai'i close to 600 children (0 to 5) are confirmed to be victims of child abuse and neglect.

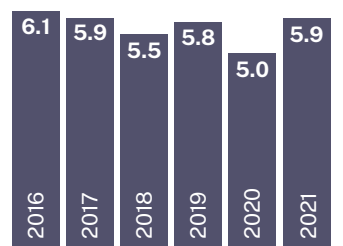
The actual number of cases may be as much as 5 times greater than the number of reports.

The National Incidence Studies (NIS)
Myron B. Thompson of Social Work
University of Hawai'i Mānoa

Family violence includes

Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN) and **Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)**

Reported CAN rates for children 0-5 in Hawai'i have returned to pre-pandemic levels.



KidsCount, Reported cases per 1,000 children (Ages 0-5)

Hawai'i	5.9
Nationwide	8.0



The largest group of child abuse and neglect victims were less than a year old (15.5%).

Perpetrators in 90.2% of cases were parents.

2021, [Hawaii. Department of Human Services](http://Hawaii.DepartmentofHumanServices).

In Hawai'i 34.7% of women and 24.1% of men are affected by physical violence, sexual violence and/or stalking in their lifetimes.

Domesticviolence.org

Hawai'i Co 16.4%

Maui Co 14.9%

BRFSS, HawaiiHealthMatters.org, 2021, Adult IPV Physical

Adult IPV rates are highest in Hawai'i and Maui Counties.

Hawai'i Co 10.1

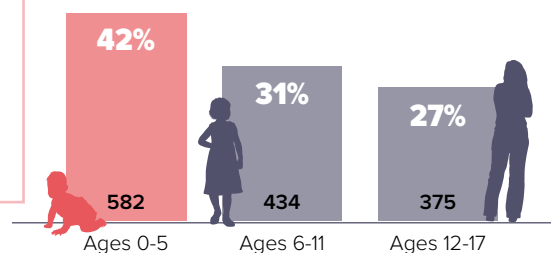
Kaua'i Co 8.0

KidsCount 2021, Reported cases per 1,000 children (Ages 0-17)

Among all children ages 0-17, rates of CAN are highest in Hawai'i and Kaua'i Counties.

[Early Childhood County Level Community Profiles](http://EarlyChildhoodCountyLevelCommunityProfiles)

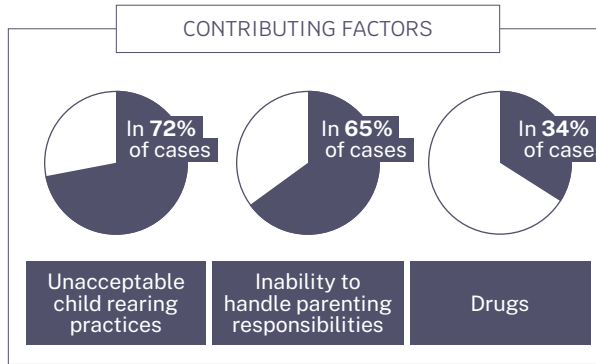
AGE OF CAN VICTIMS



State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, [Databook 2021](http://Databook2021)

FACTORS

Child rearing practices and parenting challenges were contributing factors in the majority of CAN cases in Hawai'i.



TYPES OF MALTREATMENT

Threatening harm	64%
Physical neglect	21%
Physical abuse	7%
Sexual abuse	5%

APSR 2023, Fig 15

State of Hawaii Department of Human Services Social Services Division Annual Progress and Services Report APSR 2023, Fig 4

HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS

Violence occurs in all types of families.

Some factors increase the risk and make families more vulnerable.

Contributing factors include stress, economic problems and isolation.

There is a strong association between parental stress, economic hardship and rising rates of child and partner maltreatment.

Rates of child abuse and neglect are 5 times higher for children in families with low socioeconomic status.

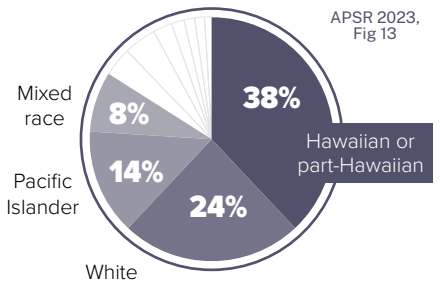
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Resource for Action



Contributing factors also include limited access to culturally-based medical and mental health care, and experiences of historical trauma.

Hawaii State Coalition against Domestic Violence, www.hscadv.org

RACE AND ETHNICITY OF CAN VICTIMS

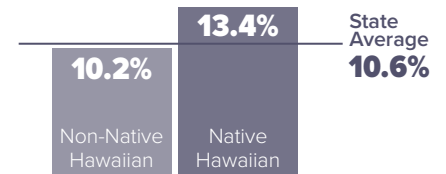


APSR 2023, Fig 13

Native Hawaiian adults experience intimate partner violence at greater rates than the rest of the population of Hawai'i.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs OHR.org

VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ABUSE



Hawai'i Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, BRFS 2013 Report

COST

Child maltreatment is costly.

The lifetime economic burden rivals the cost of public health problems, such as heart disease and diabetes.

In the United States, the total **lifetime economic burden** associated with child abuse and neglect was about \$592 billion in 2018.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

This equates to **\$2.6 billion** in Hawai'i.



\$2.6 BILLION
Economic burden in Hawai'i

The lifetime economic cost per child includes:

- Childhood Health Care
- Child Welfare
- Special Education
- Criminal Justice
- Adult Medical
- Productivity Loss

www.childsavers.org/child-abuse-spot

Family violence is preventable.

To prevent family violence, a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach is needed that includes collaboration between government agencies, nonprofit organizations, communities and families.

The best prevention strategy is investing in our youngest keiki and their `ohana.



Different types of violence are connected and often share root causes. Child abuse and neglect are linked to other forms of violence through shared risk and protective factors. Addressing and preventing one form of violence may have an impact on preventing other forms of violence.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Resource for Action](#)



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Prevention recommendations by the CDC

Strengthen economic supports to families

- » Strengthening household financial security
- » Family-friendly work policies



Change social norms to support parents and positive parenting

- » Public engagement and enhancement campaigns
- » Legislative approaches to reduce corporal punishment



Provide quality care and education early in life

- » Preschool enrichment with family engagement
- » Improved quality of child care through licensing and accreditation



Enhance parenting skills to promote healthy child development

- » Early childhood home visitation
- » Parenting skill and family relationship approaches



Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk

- » Enhanced primary care
- » Behavioral parent training programs
- » Treatment to lessen harms of abuse and neglect exposure
- » Treatment to prevent problem behavior and later involvement in violence

