

# COVID-19 Prevention of Suicide, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Indian Country

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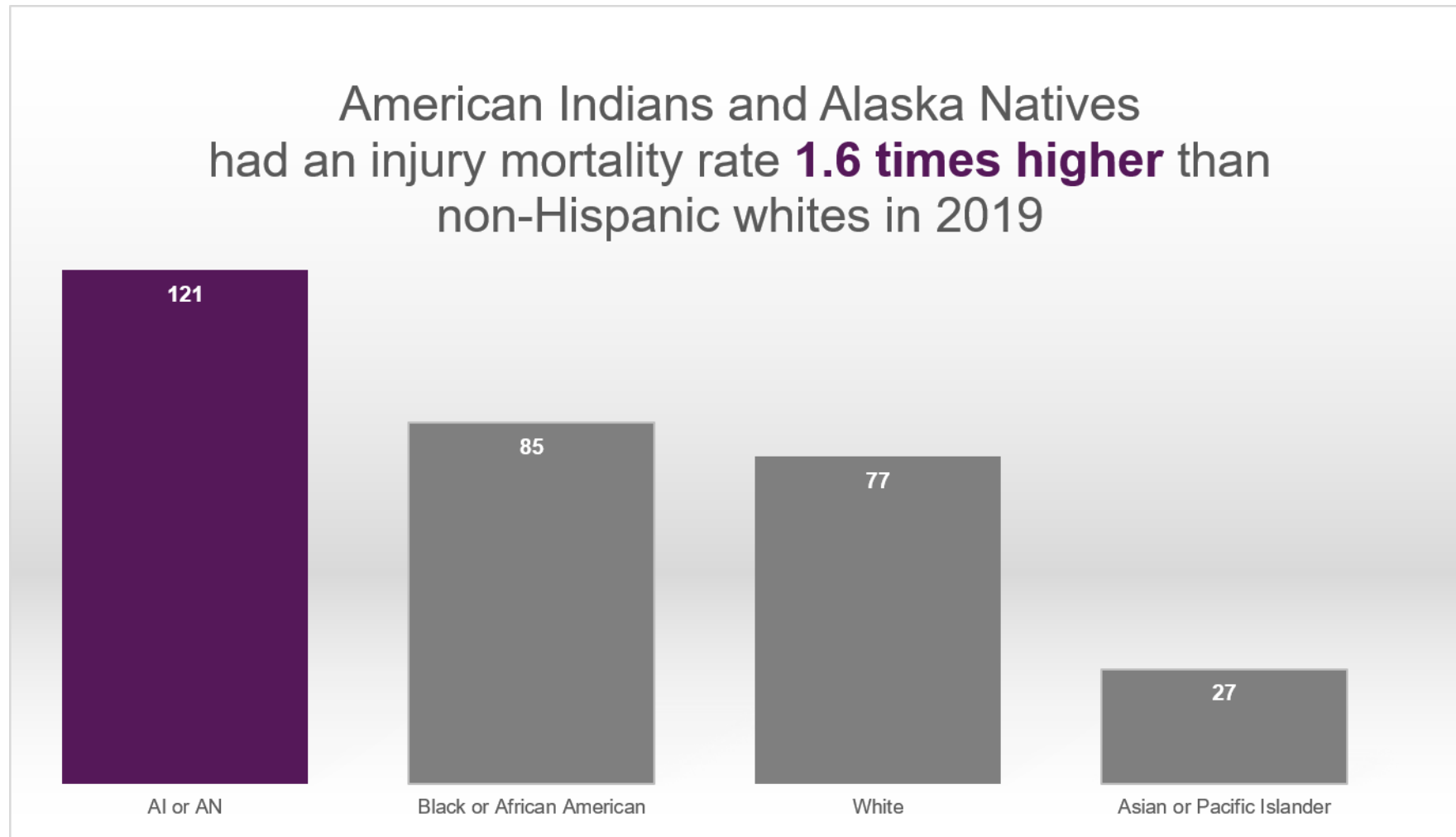
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# Overview

- **Significance of the issue**
  - Injury burden in American Indians and Alaska Natives
  - Burden of suicide, intimate partner violence (IPV) and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)
- ***COVID-19: Prevention of Suicide, IPV, and ACEs in Indian Country Project***
- **Tribal Epidemiology Centers and Indian Health Boards**
- **Strategy areas and data-to-action approaches**
- **Partner accomplishments**

# Injury Burden in American Indians and Alaska Natives



## Age-Adjusted Injury Death Rates per 100,000, All Ages, Non-Hispanic, 2019.

CDC, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2020. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2019, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> on Feb 3, 2021



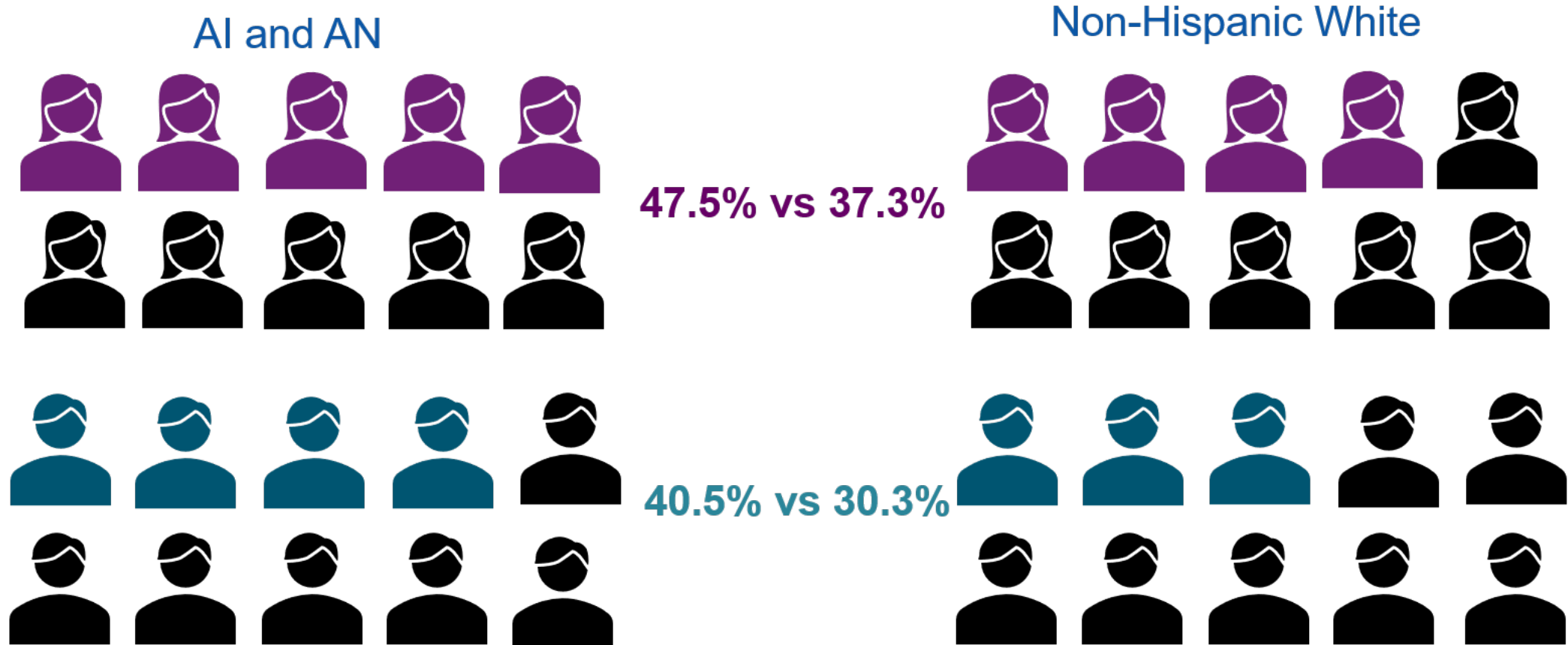
# Burden of Unintentional Injury, Suicide, and Homicide in Indian Country

Leading Causes of Death among American Indians and Alaska Natives, by Age Group, 2013-2018									
Rank	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	Unintentional Injury	Unintentional Injury	Unintentional Injury	Unintentional Injury	Unintentional Injury	Unintentional Injury	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
2	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Liver Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms
3	Malignant Neoplasms	Homicide	Homicide	Liver Disease	Heart Disease	Malignant Neoplasms	Unintentional Injury	Chronic Low Respiratory Disease	Unintentional Injury
4	Homicide	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Disease	Homicide	Suicide	Liver Disease	Liver Disease	Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus
5	Influenza & Pneumonia	Heart Disease	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Disease	Malignant Neoplasms	Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus	Cerebro-vascular	Liver Disease
6	Heart Disease	Congenital Anomalies	Congenital Anomalies	Malignant Neoplasms	Diabetes Mellitus	Suicide	Chronic Low Respiratory Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Chronic Low Respiratory Disease
7	Congenital Anomalies	Chronic Low Respiratory Disease	Liver Disease	Diabetes Mellitus	Homicide	Cerebro-vascular	Cerebro-vascular	Unintentional Injury	Cerebro-vascular
8	Cerebro-vascular	Complicated Pregnancy	Diabetes Mellitus	Influenza & Pneumonia	Influenza & Pneumonia	Chronic Low Respiratory Disease	Nephritis	Influenza & Pneumonia	Suicide

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WISQARS: Fatal Injury Reports, 2013-2018. Accessed January 21, 2021

# Burden of IPV in Indian Country

## Lifetime Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner — NISVS 2010-2012



Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

# Burden of ACEs in Indian Country

## ACEs among Children

ACEs	AI and AN Children (%)	Non-Hispanic White Children (%)
2+	<b>40</b>	21
3+	<b>27</b>	12
4+	<b>17</b>	6

## ACEs among Adults

ACEs	AI Adults (%)	Non-AI (%)
3	<b>13</b>	6
4-5	<b>13</b>	7
6+	<b>19</b>	4

Kenney MK, Singh GK. Adverse Childhood Experiences among American Indian/Alaska Native Children: The 2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health. *Scientifica (Cairo)*. 2016;2016:7424239.

Warne, D, Dulacki K, Spurlock M, Meath T, Davise MM, Wright B, & McConnel KJ. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) among American Indians in South Dakota and Associations with Mental Health Conditions, Alcohol Use, and Smoking. *J Health Care Poor Underserved*. 2017;28(4):1559-1577

# COVID-19: Prevention of Suicide, IPV, and ACEs in Indian Country

- + **Subproject of CDC-RFA-OT18-1803 Tribal Public Health Capacity Building and Quality Improvement Cooperative Agreement**
- + **\$12 million distributed to 12 regional Indian Health Boards associated with Tribal Epidemiology Centers**
- + **1-year funding duration (July 2020 – July 2021)**
- + **Data-to-action approaches: 1) Rapid assessments, 2) Surveillance & evaluation, and 3) Implementation of prevention efforts**
- + **Strategy areas: 1) Tribal data and information systems, 2) Public health programs and services, and 3) Public health resources and communications**

# Tribal Epidemiology Centers and Indian Health Boards



[https://www.cdc.gov/tribal/documents/tec\\_overview.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/tribal/documents/tec_overview.pdf)



# Strategy Areas



Tribal data and information systems

Public health programs and services

Public health resources and  
communications

# Data-to-Action Approaches

## + **Rapid Assessments**

- Quantify risk and protective factors of suicide, ACEs, and IPV
- Conduct health communication needs assessments

## + **Surveillance & Evaluation**

- Analyze existing data and collect new data to understand trends
- Identify at-risk groups

## + **Prevention Efforts**

- Develop culturally appropriate communication toolkits
- Adapt interventions for tribal relevance to support those at risk

# Partner Progress & Accomplishments

- + **Sub-award funds to regional tribes**
- + **Resource assessment and development**
- + **Collaboration and partnerships**
- + **IPV and data surveillance**

# Albuquerque Area Indian Health Board: IPV Factsheet



## IPV: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

is abuse or aggression that occurs in a romantic relationship that can range from one episode to more chronic and severe types of abuse over several years.

**4 IN 5**

AMERICAN INDIAN/  
ALASKA NATIVE (AI/AN)  
WOMEN HAVE  
EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE  
IN THEIR LIFETIME.



**56%**

OF AI/AN WOMEN  
EXPERIENCED **SEXUAL**  
VIOLENCE IN THEIR LIFETIME

**30%**

OF AI/AN FEMALE VICTIMS  
WHO EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE  
NEEDED MEDICAL CARE

**66%**

OF AI/AN WOMEN EXPERIENCED  
**PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION** BY AN  
INTIMATE PARTNER IN THEIR LIFETIME

### TYPES OF ABUSE:

**PHYSICAL:** When an individual hurts the other partner by hitting, kicking, or using other types of physical force.

**SEXUAL VIOLENCE:** Forcing a partner to take part in a sexual act when the partner does not consent. This can be unwanted touching, sexual harassment, sexual assault or rape.

**STALKING:** Repeated, unwanted attention and contact by a partner that causes fear or concerns for the individual's safety.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION:** The use of verbal and non-verbal means with intent to harm the victim mentally or emotionally. It can be in the form of humiliation, insults, or threats that impacts one's self worth and safety.

**FINANCIAL VIOLENCE:** Controls the partner's money or access to their school or job.

### SIGNS OF AN ABUSER

- They often are jealous, overly suspicious and/or angry even if they have no reason
- They control and monitor the partner's activities with friends and family as well as work
- They isolate their partner and limit their use of the phone and other sources of communication
- They make their partner feel guilty or ashamed for no apparent reason
- They often slap, hit, or shove the other partner



## PROTECT

### RATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) MAY INCREASE DURING COVID-19 - WHY?

#### STRESSORS

Some have been furloughed from work or lost their job. This can increase feelings of stress and anger towards intimate partners.

More are staying home and isolated with the abuser with lack of access to resources.

Lack of social support due to social distancing. Not having access to friends and family to help during the pandemic has increased people's stress, anxiety, and feelings of depression and isolation.

#### THIS CAN LEAD TO INCREASED

- Intimate partner violence
- Child abuse
- Substance abuse
- Adverse physical and mental health outcomes
- Feelings of depression and isolation
- Post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms

THERE IS CONCERN IPV WILL INCREASE AS A RESULT OF  
INCREASED SOCIAL DISTANCING AND ISOLATION DURING  
COVID-19.

IF YOU KNOW OF ANYONE EXPERIENCING IPV PLEASE  
CONTINUE TO CHECK ON THEM BY PHONE AND PROVIDE THEM  
THE RESOURCES BELOW.

As relatives it's important to **RESPECT AND SUPPORT OUR  
NATIVE WOMEN** as the carriers of our next generation.

**NEW MEXICO CRISIS AND ACCESS LINE:**  
available 24/7  
1-855-662-7474 or nmcrisisline.com

**NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE:**  
available 24/7  
1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

**RAPE CRISIS CENTER OF CENTRAL  
NEW MEXICO:** 505-266-7711

**FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY HEALTH  
SOURCE NURSE ADVICE LINE:**  
available after hours at: 505-715-4206

**STRONGHEARTS NATIVE HELPLINE:**  
1-844-7NATIVE

# Acknowledgments

- ***Tribal partners***

- Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
- Albuquerque Area Indian Health Board
- California Rural Indian Health Board
- Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council
- Great Plains Tribal Leaders Health Board
- Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.
- Navajo Nation
- Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board
- Rocky Mountain Tribal Leaders Council
- Southern Plains Tribal Health Board
- United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.
- Urban Indian Health Institute (*sub-award*)

- ***CDC's Center for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Support (CSTLTS)***

- ***CSTLTS Office of Tribal Affairs and Strategic Alliances (OTASA)***

- ***NCIPC Colleagues***

- Division of Violence Prevention
- Division of Injury Prevention



# Thank you!

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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