家庭内における暴力に立ち向かおう

コロナ禍が拡大する中、世界中で家庭内暴力(心理的、身体的、性的)が増加しています。

心理学者ができること

1. 支援を提供し、資源を共有しましょう

家庭内で暴力を受けている人は、適切な保護や支援が受けられると確信して初めて助けを求める傾向があります。コロナ禍による自粛期間中に家庭が社会的に孤立してしまうと、家庭内暴力へのリスクが高くなると同時に、支援へのアクセスに対する障壁も高くなってしまいます。したがって、助けを求める行動をとることが大変難しくなってきます。

暴力や虐待を受けるリスクが高い人々を見極められるようにし、身近な支援機関を熟知することで、リスクがある人たちを守っていきましょう。

2. 身近なところから、家庭内で起こる暴力に関する会話を始めましょう

コロナ禍に関連するストレスは、家庭内やコミュニティにおいて、様々な形の暴力の増加につながっています。 多くの場合、暴力が日常的になっていたり、コロナ禍で見えにくくなっていたりして、自分や自分の周りの人が 暴力的な状況におかれていることに気づかなかったり、利用できる支援資源について知らなかったりします。

様々な形で表れる暴力の兆候や支援を受ける方法について、身近なところから伝えていきましょう。

3. 精神的健康(メンタルヘルス)なしに健康(ヘルス)は語れません

危機的状況や災害に関連した暴力の被害を受けた人たちは、心的外傷、抑うつ、不安、発達に関する問題等をは じめとする精神的健康に重大な影響が長期間みられることがあります。

今必要なニーズと長期的な課題を整理しながら、利用できる支援サービスの存在を伝えましょう。

4. 固定観念ではなく、その人個人を見ましょう

暴力やその被害を固定観念で捉えるのではなく、個人が今おかれている状況を文脈の中で捉えることが重要です。それまでに受けた経験によって、トラウマが拡大されてしまうことがあります。

それぞれの特有なニーズに応じて包括的なケアを提供できるように学び続けましょう。

児童虐待が疑われる場合は「189 (いちはやく)」にお電話ください。配偶者や恋人からの暴力については、内閣府が支援や相談に関する情報を提供しています

(http://www.gender.go.jp/policy/no_violence/e-vaw/index.html) 。



https://psych.or.jp

Against Violence in the Home

Violence (psychological, physical, sexual) in the home has increased worldwide during the COVID-19 pandemic.

What Psychologists Can Do

1. OFFER SUPPORT, SHARE RESOURCES

Individuals who have experienced violence in the home are more likely to seek help when they believe they will receive the protection and support required to change their situation. This is challenging in a global crisis like COVID-19 because social isolation during quarantine can increase risk and result in additional barriers to accessing support services.

Act to identify individuals at risk. Protect people by gaining familiarity with local services.

2. START THE CONVERSATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY

The COVID-19 crisis and related stressors have contributed to an increase in different types of violence in homes and communities. Many people may not realize that they or those around them are in a violent situation or know what resources are available to them, since violence is often normalized and may be less visible during the COVID-19 crisis.

Educate communities about the signs of different types of violence and ways to help.

3. THERE IS NO HEALTH WITHOUT MENTAL HEALTH

Individuals who have been victims of violence associated with a crisis or disaster may experience significant long-term mental health impacts, including post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety and other developmental challenges.

Advocate for accessible services to address immediate needs and long-term issues.

4. SEE THE PERSON NOT THE STEREOTYPE

Violence must be viewed in the context of the individual's circumstance. The trauma of violence may be magnified by prior experience.

Learn how to provide comprehensive care according to unique needs.

Call 189 from within Japan if child abuse is suspected (Japanese only). Local Child Consultation Center may offer multilingual services. For violence from a spouse or a partner, the Cabinet Office offers multilingual information (https://soudanplus.jp/en/index.html).



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DEVELOPED AND SUPPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS:

(下記の団体が、この活動を支援しています)

American Psychological Association
Asociación Proyecto Aigle Guatemala
Association of Psychologists in Nepal
Association of Psychologists of Senegal
Australian Psychological Society
Bahamas Psychological Association
Bangladesh Psychological Association
Brazilian Society of Psychology
British Psychological Society
Canadian Psychological Association
Caribbean Alliance of National Psychological
Associations

Chinese Psychological Society
College of Psychologists of Peru
Colombian College of Psychologists
Coordinadora de Psicólogos del Uruguay
Cuban Society of Health Psychology
Cuban Society of Psychology
Dominican College of Psychologists
Ecuadorian Society of Psychotherapy
European Federation of Psychologists'

Federation of German Psychologists' Associations

Associations

Finnish Psychological Association Flemish Association of Clinical Psychologists French National Committee for Psychological Science

Guatemalan College of Psychologists Haitian Association of Psychology Indonesian Psychological Association Interamerican Society of Psychology International Association of Applied
Psychology
International Council of Psychologists
International Union of Psychological Science
Jamaican Psychological Society
Japanese Psychological Association
Jordanian Clinical Psychologists Association

Korean Psychological Association Lebanese Psychological Association Macedonian Association for Applied Psychology

Middle East Psychological Association
National Psychological Association of Ukraine
National University of Uzbekistan
Netherlands Institute of Psychologists
New Zealand Psychological Society
Nicaraguan Association for the Development
of Psychology

Nigerian Psychological Association
Order of Psychologists of Albania
Order of Psychologists of Piedmont, Italy
Pakistan Psychological Association
Portuguese Psychologists Association
Psychological Association of Namibia
Psychological Association of the Philippines

Psychological Society of Ireland Spanish Psychological Association Sri Lanka Psychological Association

Uganda Council of Psychologists

Universidad de Chile

Universidad Técnica del Norte, Ecuador Venezuelan Federation of Psychologists Zanzibar Professional Counselors Association