DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & CHILDREN





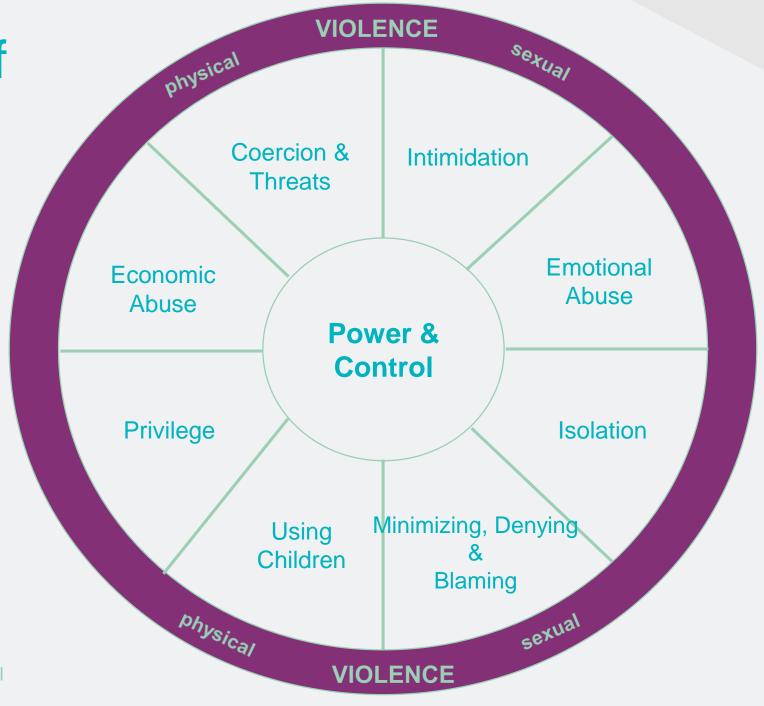
Take care of your needs



What is Domestic Violence?

a pattern of coercive behavior used by one person to gain and maintain power and control over another in an intimate or familial relationship.

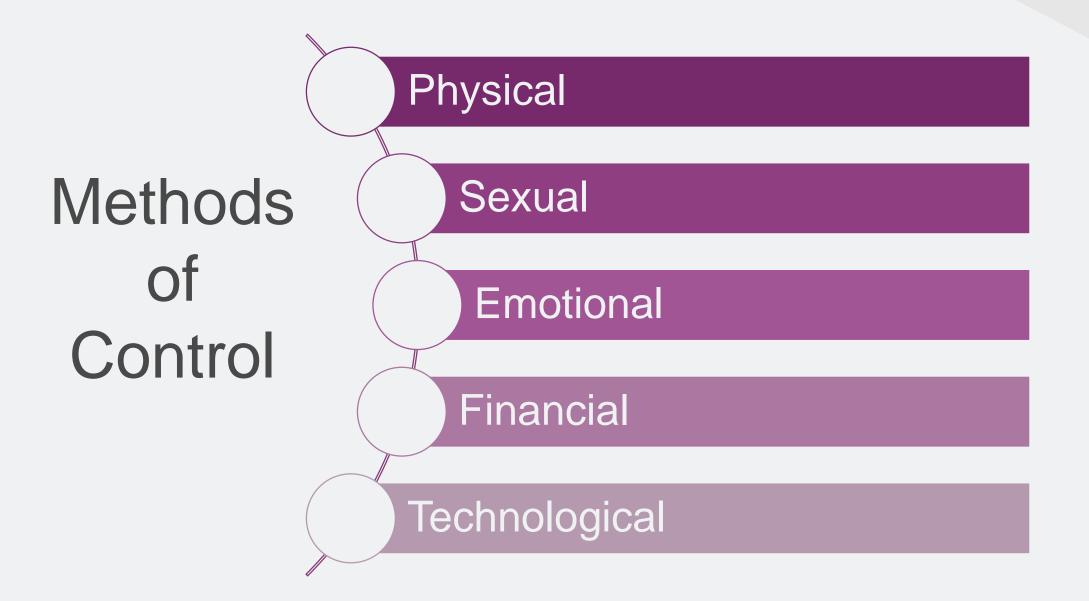
Tactics of Abuse



Adapted from the Domestic Abuse Intervention Programs Duluth Model Power & Control Wheel









Children and Domestic Violence

children in the U.S. live in families in which intimate partner violence occurred at least once during the year

1 in 4

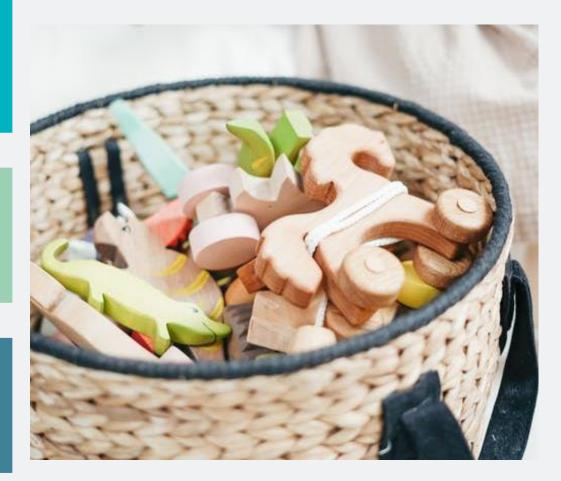
15.5

million

will experience some form of family violence during their lifetime.



children in the U.S. live in families with severe, ongoing domestic violence

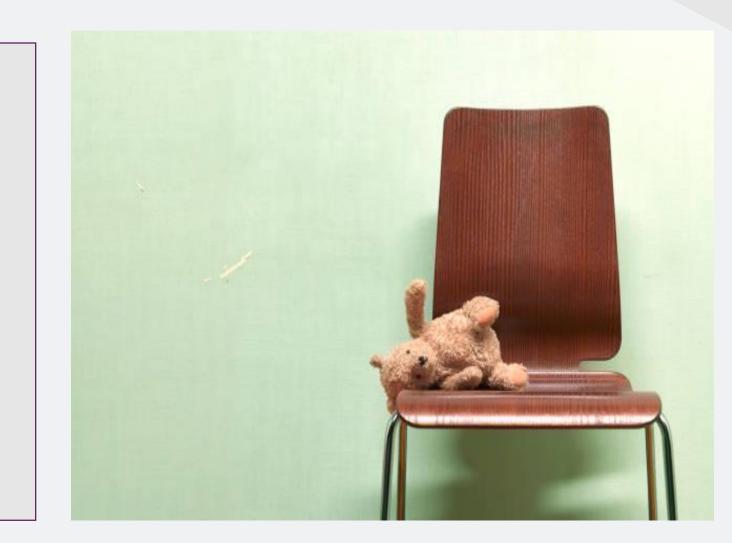


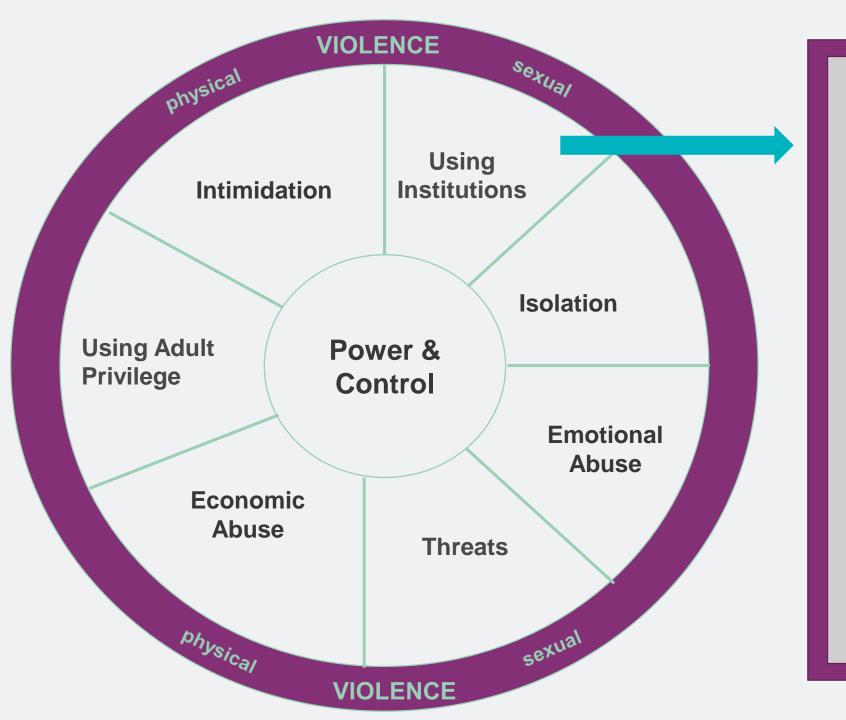


Children and DV

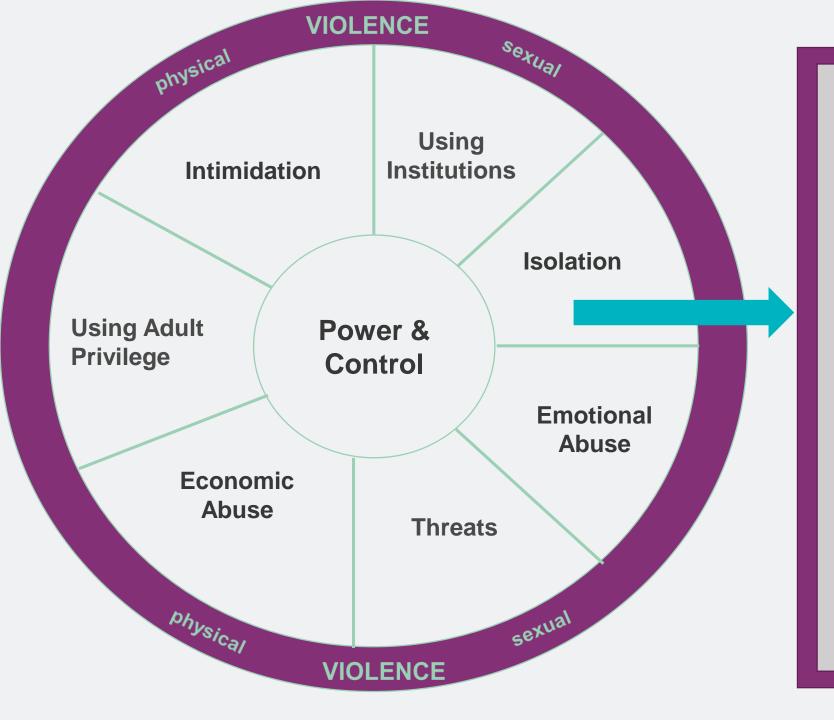
Can Include

- Physical abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Threats
- Intimidation

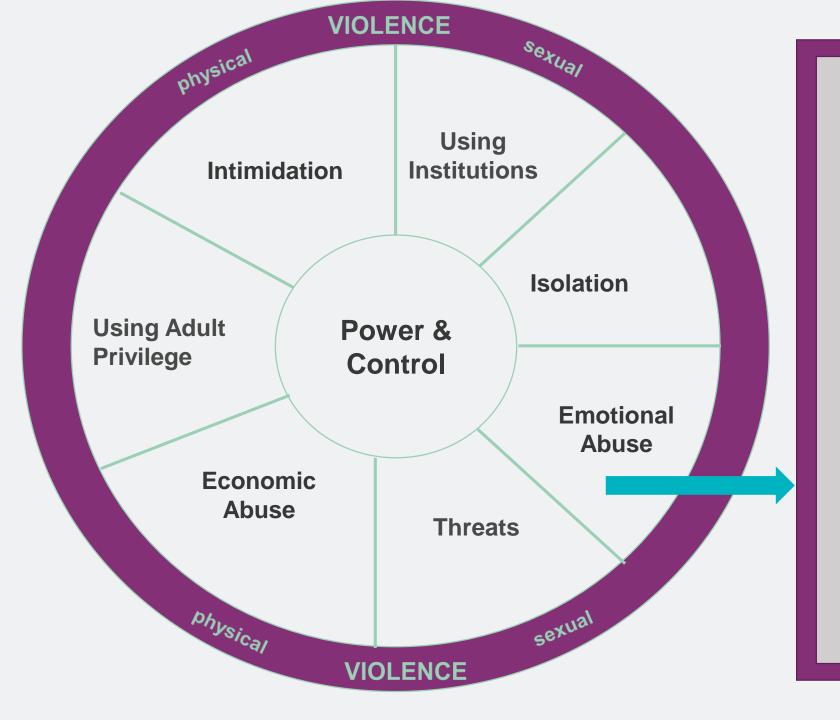




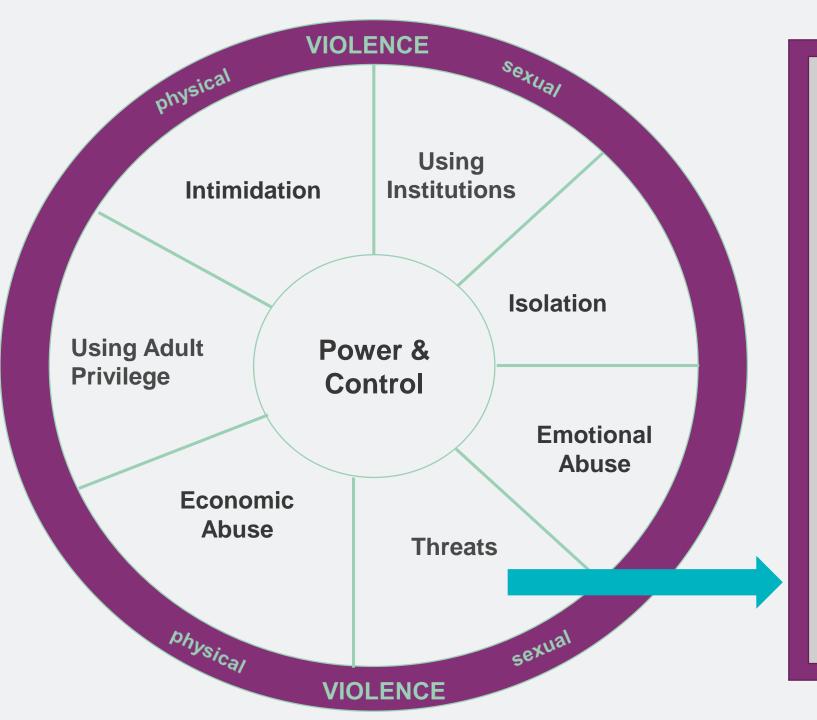
- Threatening punishment from a spiritual entity
- Manipulating the court system
- Threatening law
 enforcement
 involvement
- Accessing information



- Controlling access to peers, adults, siblings, and other caregivers
- Prohibiting the child from accessing peaceful places
- Surveilling social media accounts
- Refusal to seek
 medical treatment

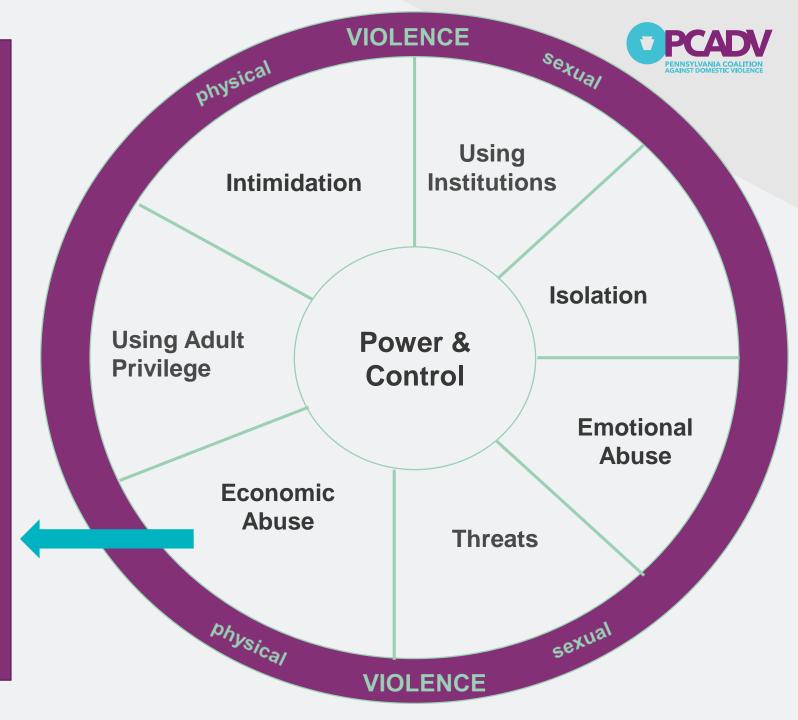


- Put downs and name calling
- Dead-naming and mispronouncing
- Using child as a confidant
- Pressuring
- Intentionally speaking in a language that the child does not understand



- Coercion
- Threatening abandonment
- Threatening harm
- Threatening
 homicide/suicide
- Threats of confinement

- Withholding basic needs
- Misusing household or support funds
- Withholding child support
- Using children as an economic bargaining tool



• Forced labor

- Severe punishment
- Denying input in custody and visitation decisions
- Denying agency of the child
- Infantilizing the child



- Instilling fear through looks, actions, gestures
- Property destruction
- Using body stature to intimidate
- Intentionally creating
 unsafe spaces







Seeing

Hearing

Children's experience of domestic violence may include

Being told about what happened

Witnessing the aftermath of abuse

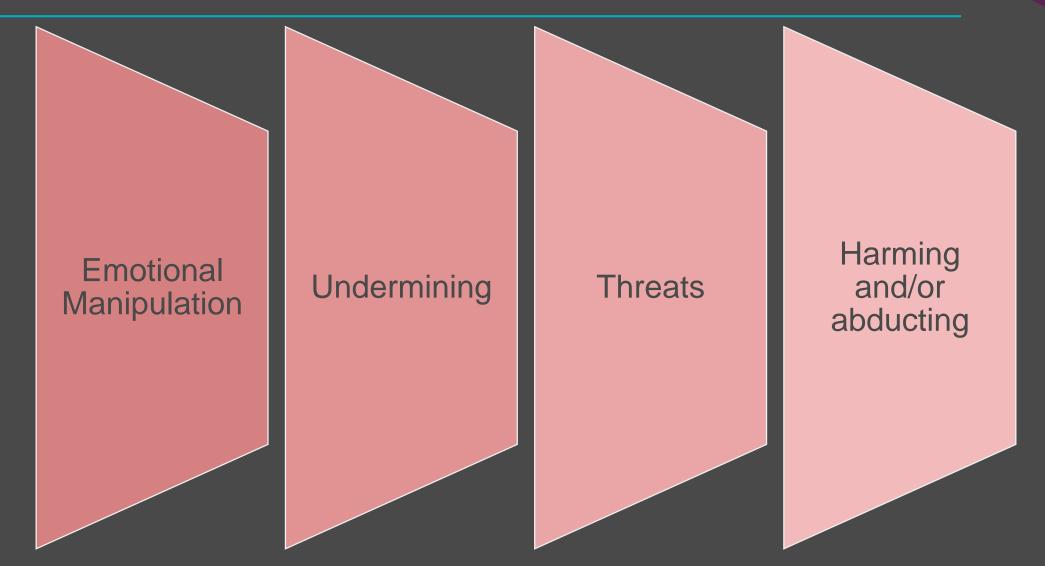
Being forced to witness or participate in the abuse

Directly experiencing harm, injury, or abuse (intentional, inadvertent, or during child's attempt to protect the non-abusive parent)

Experiencing domestic violence is a kind of traumatic stressor that compromises children's sources of safety and protection



Abuser tactics that involve children may include:



Protective Strategies: Parents Experiencing Domestic Violence



May:

In order to:

- Agree with their partner to placate them, comply with their demands
- Discipline the children severely
- Stay with or return to their partner
- Avoid angering the partner and "provoking" assault against themself or their children
- Avoid worse punishment or abuse by the partner
- Avoid stalking and escalation of the violence if they are living apart.

Domestic violence survivors' efforts to protect their children can be misunderstood as poor parenting.

www.endabusewi.org



Impact on the Non-abusive Partner and their Parenting

May internalize blame, criticism from abusive partner as "not good enough" as a parent

View of self and trust in others may be affected

Stress response system may become dysregulated or altered Faith in their capacity to keep their children safe may be compromised



Center.

Guide for Engaging & Supporting Parents Affected by Domestic Violence

Enhancing Parenting Capacity & Strengthening Parent-Child Bonds

Written by Susan Burnen feld, MSW, LCSW National Centeron Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health



Guide for Engaging & Supporting Parents Affected by Domestic Violence



Children are exposed to a continuum of stressful experiences



Stress responses are survival reflexes

Fight Flight Freeze Fawn







Trauma, Resilience, and Healing



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)



Abuse Physical abuse Sexual abuse **Philadelphia ACEs Additional** Types of ACEs Intimate Partner Violence **Measurement** Substance Abuse Household Mental Illness Challenges Neighborhood Separation/Divorce safety and trust Incarcerated household member Bullying Witness Violence Emotional Neglect Racism Physical Foster care

Emotional abuse



As the number of ACEs increases, so does the risk for negative heath outcomes

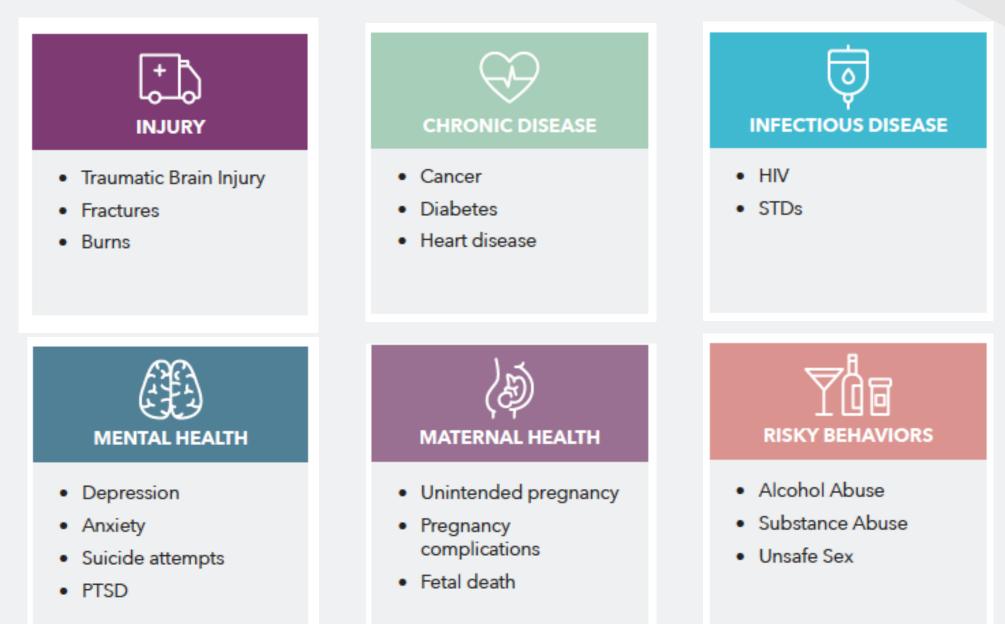


Low Risk

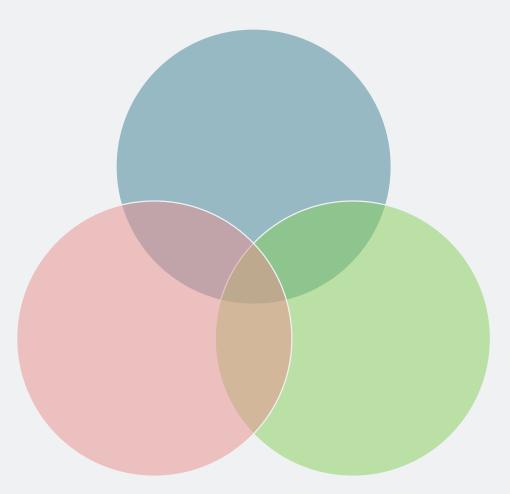
High Risk



Lasting Impacts/Possible Risk Outcomes







Domestic violence may occur at the same time as other stressful and traumatic experiences in children's lives

National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, OJJDP, 2009, 2011



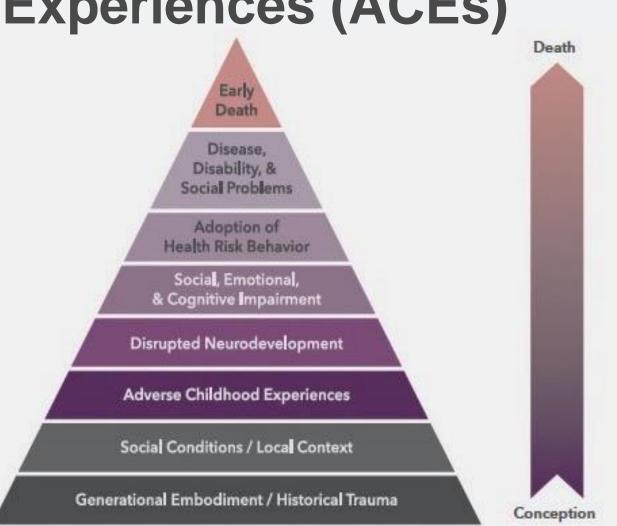
Children experiencing DV are at greater risk of being abused

 Between 45-70% of children experiencing DV are at increased risk of being physically abused.

 More than 1/3 of children experiencing domestic violence reported being maltreated within the past year (compared to 9% of peers who did not experience DV).

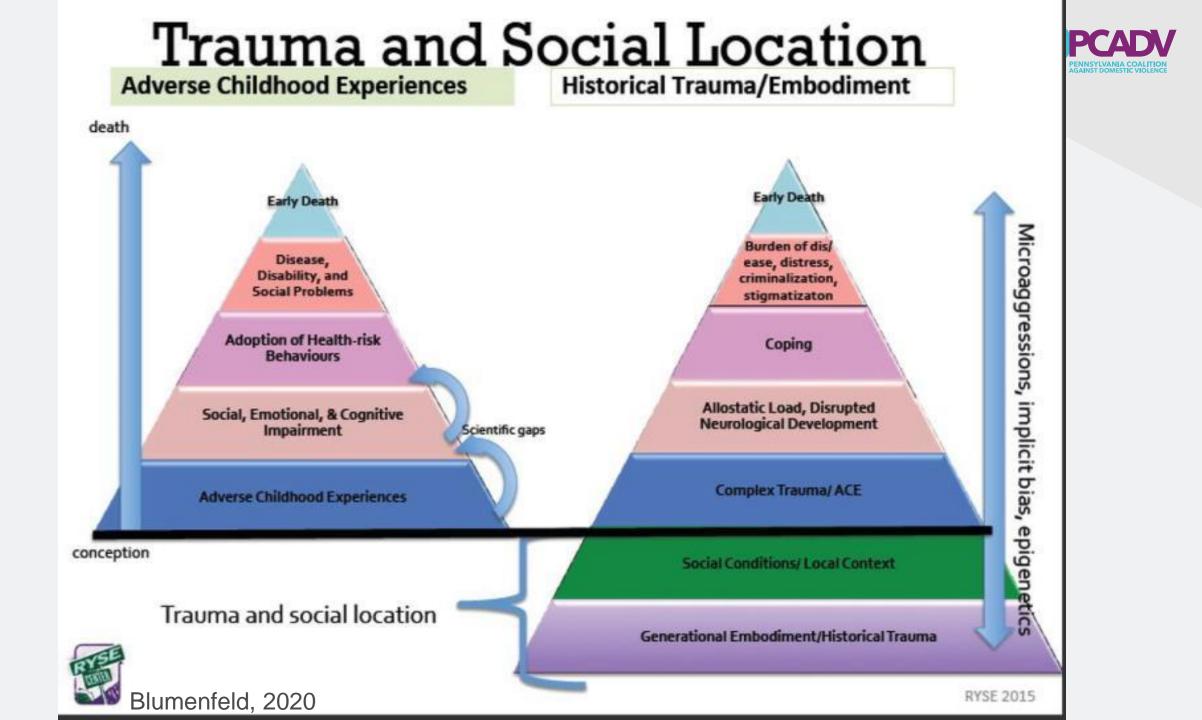


Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)



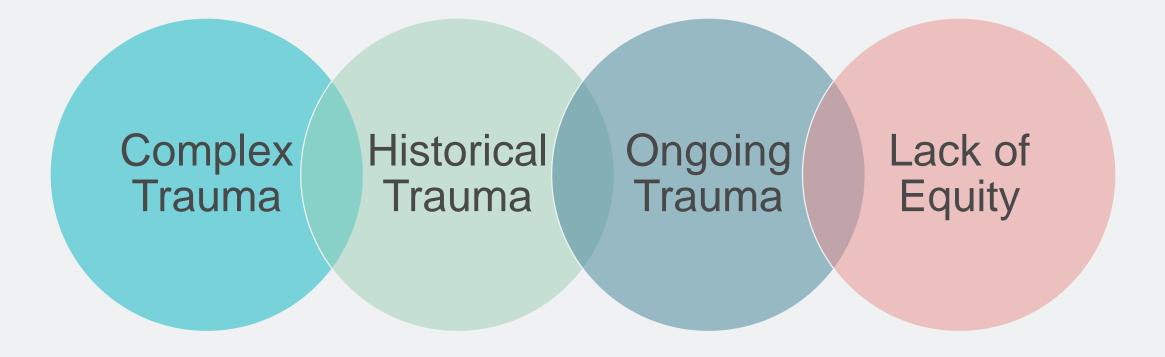
Source: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/ace-graphics.html

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kaiser Permanente. The ACE Study Survey Data [Unpublished Data]. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2016.



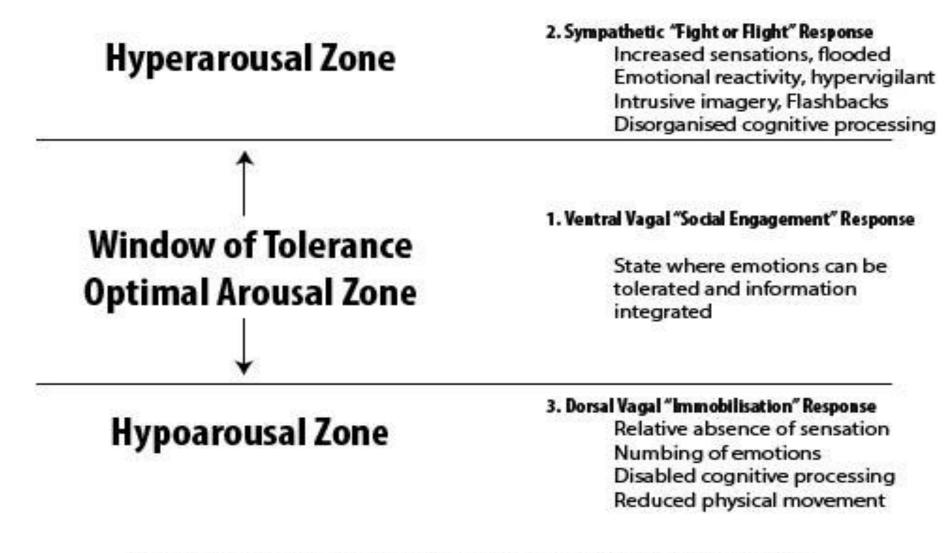


Effects of Intergenerational Trauma on Parenting Capacity









Adapted from Ogden, Minton, & Pain, 2006, p. 27, 32; Corrigan, Fisher, & Nutt, 2010, p. 2





Children's behavior has meaning and can be understood within the context of their traumatic experiences



Commonly observed trauma-related responses

Children have tantrums, cry inconsolably, become emotionally dysregulated

Children act aggressively towards others Children seem depressed, withdrawn and become socially isolated



How We Can Help Young Children: Supporting Parents and Caregivers

Help regulating, soothing, and calming





Anticipate

Give choices

Respond



Breathing Techniques



Hills & Valleys



Pick a Flower, Blow a Pinwheel



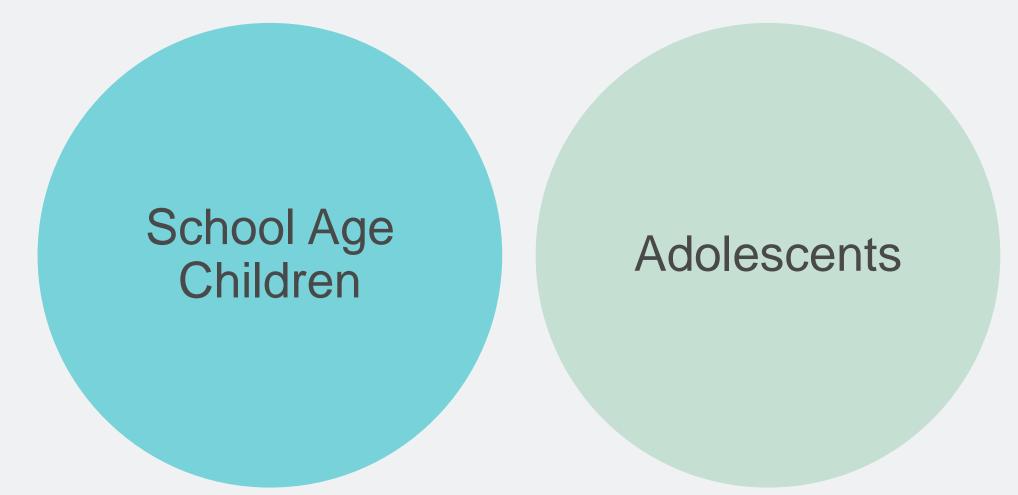
Children may blame themselves and feel responsible for what happened...

"It's not your fault."

Parents and caregivers can provide reassurance



What We Might See & How to Support



Healing from exposure to interpersonal violence begins by restoring a sense of safety and protection within a consistently nurturing and trustworthy relationship. How do we hold the parent's needs and the child's needs in mind at the same time?





Using this approach helps children affected by DV and other trauma

> Develop supportive, trustworthy relationships with non-abusive parents, other caring adults, and peers

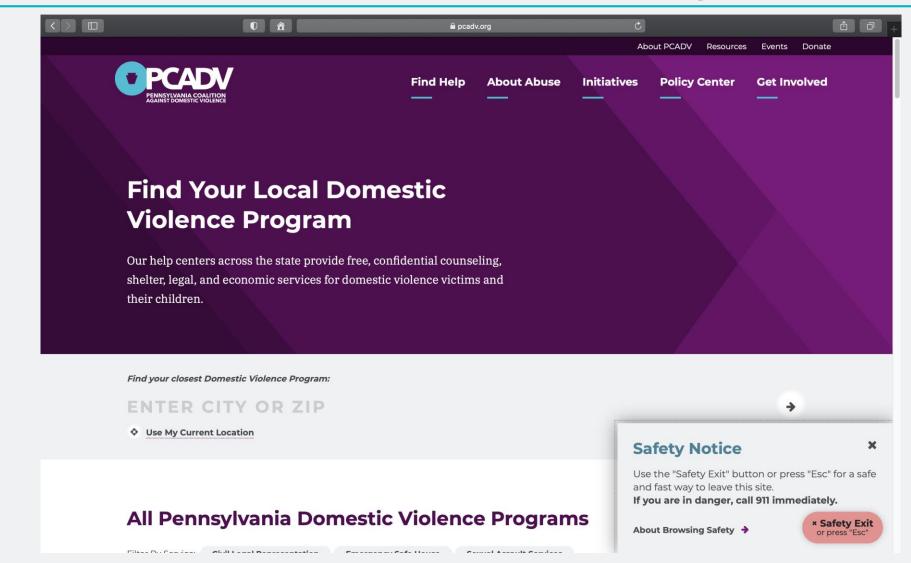
Gain more adaptive ways of coping with the traumatic effects of experiencing DV

Alter negative views about self, others, and the world

Build richer selfcapacities



Find Your Local Domestic Violence Program



Questions?



Contact Information

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