# Children Living Domestic Violence

Understanding the Harm Done to Children Who Witness Coercive Control



# Credits

- The development of this training was made possible by the Grafton County Greenbook Project, funded by the Office on Violence Against Women, US Department of Justice grant #2004-WE-AX-KO35.
- Research and outline by Aaron Roemer, Domestic Violence Specialist (DVS).
- Editing and presentation layout by Kathy Jones, DVS.
- Special thanks to Ruth Houte, Michelle Rosenthal, and the DCYF Training Coordinators for their guidance in developing this training series.

## WE KNOW...

...people who engage in abusive behaviors have parenting deficits. NOW WHAT?

Is there an impact on the children?
How do we gauge the impact?
How do we help heal the damage?

## **The Impact**



- All families have many changing, dynamic, interconnected relationships
- All families have "rank"
- Each individual has unique view of each relationship
- Children have active roles in all family dynamics

### THEREFORE...



# The Risks (to the Children)

- Exposure to threats/acts of violence
- Accidental physical harm
- Child abuse and neglect
- Homicide or abduction
- Undermining victim and healthy parent/child relationships
- Rigid, irresponsible or neglectful parenting

# **The Lessons**

- Violence solves problems
- Intimidation gets results
- The victim is at fault
- Controlling and manipulating others = satisfaction
- Harmful stereotypes
- Love = abuse
- Domestic violence is normal
- Nothing is safe



## **The Roles**



- The Caretaker
- The Confidante
  - For adult victim
  - For abuser
- The Assistant
- The Perfect Child
- The Referee
- The Scapegoat



## **The Effects**



- Academic
- Behavioral
- Cognitive
- Developmental
- Emotional
- Physical
- Social



# **The Future...**

- Male children: increased rates of DV against adult partners
- Female children: increased chance of victimization as adults; less likely to seek help

... Unless we help change it.

# WHAT CAN WE DO?

### **Reduce Batterer's Impact**



- Level of batterer's violence
- Extent of batterer's cruelty and manipulation
- Batterer's lack of respect for sexual and privacy boundaries

Batterer's treatment of adult victim

When Domestic Violence and Child P Best Practice Series for CPSWs

### **Increase Child's Resiliency**



Factors to resiliency:

- Severity of abuse
- Length of exposure to abuse
- Age when abuse occurs
- Developmental level of child when abuse occurs
- Connections to caring adults
- Safe community havens
- Child's internal coping capacity\*



### \*Building Children's Coping Capacity



Increased by:

- Intellectual and interpersonal skills development
- Positive attention
- Self-esteem and self-sufficiency
- Attractive personality/appearance
- Individual talents
- Religious affiliations
- Socio-economic advantage
- Opportunities for good schooling

### **Developing Children's Resiliency** Part 1: Safety Planning

- Partner with the victim and/or DVS:
  - Address individual safety concerns
  - Can victim reasonably follow through with plan?
  - Can victim reasonably provide the child safety?
- Partner with the (capable) child\*

### \* **Developing Children's Resiliency** Part 1: Safety Planning

- Child SHOULD NEVER intervene
- Identify a safe, secure place to go
  - During, after violence
  - Best way to get there
- Teach child to call '911' (and DO NOT hang up)
- Rehearse child's full name and address together
- Rehearse scenarios and children's responses

### **Developing Children's Resiliency** Part 2: Batterer Accountability



- Partner with victim, DVS and collateral contacts to:
  - Identify all coercive and controlling behaviors
  - Quantify expectations to measure change in abusive behaviors
- **Supervised** contact...why?

#### **Developing Children's Resiliency** Part 3: Structure, Limits and Predictability



Partner with victim, DVS and collateral contacts to:

- Identify all family needs, and resources to meet needs
- Help victim explain changes
  - Facilitate reasonable and safe visits with batterer

### **Developing Children's Resiliency** Part 4: Foster Strong Parent/Child Relationships

- Parenting classes
- Bonding activities
- Permission to talk
- Empathetic listening
- Build self-esteem
- Conflict resolution
- Role modeling



### Join us next time for... Screening and Documenting Coercive Control



#### Preparing for Effective Interventions to Families Living Domestic Violence

## **Statistics**

- An estimated 3.3 to 10 million children a year are at risk for witnessing or being exposed to domestic violence. (National Network to end Domestic Violence)
- Approximately 90% of these children are aware of the violence directed at their mother. (Women's Rural Advocacy Programs)
- Children may be physically injured during such assaults, either by accident or because they attempt to intervene. One study found has found that all sons over the age of 14 living in violent homes attempted to intervene to protect a mother from abuse; 62 percent were injured as a result. (Planned Parenthood)
  - In another related study, 62% of young men between the ages of 11 and 20 serving time for homicide, killed their mother's batterer. (New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women)
- Post-separation violence is high and children are likely to witness it. When a batterer kills his former partner, children commonly witness the homicide or its aftermath, or are murdered themselves.
  - In one study, 27% of domestic violence homicide victims were children. (Florida Governor's Task Force on Domestic and Sexual Violence)
- It is estimated that 40 to 70 percent of men who frequently abused their wives also abuse their children. (American Psychological Association)
- In fact, batterers are seven times more likely than non-batterers to frequently hit their children. (Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice, 1993)
- One study found that children who grow up in violent homes have a 74% higher likelihood of committing criminal assaults against their partner. (Silent Witness National Witness Initiative).
- In another study, eighty-one percent of men who batter had fathers who abused their mothers. (Silent Witness National Witness Initiative)

### References

- Groves, Betsy McAlister. (2002). *Children Who See Too Much*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press
- The Future of Children. (1999). Los Altos: David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- Kashani, Javad H. and Allan, Wesley D. (1998). *The Impact of Family Violence on Children and Adolescents*. Sage Publications: Thousand Oaks; London, England.
- Geffner, PhD, Jaffe, PhD, Sudermann, PhD. (2000). *Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: Current Issues in research, intervention, prevention, and policy development.* The Haworth Maltreatment & Trauma Press: New York, London, Oxford.
- Bancroft, Lundy. (2002). *Why Does He Do That?* New York, New York: The Berkley Publishing Group.
- Electronic Sources:
- US Department of Justice; Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/
- The National Network To End Domestic Violence (Fall 2004). The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children. Retrieved on 7/01/06 from C:\Documents and Settings\bill\Desktop\DVChildrenFacts.pdf
- WEAVE: Women's Ecumenical Accompaniment for Vision and Empowerment (ND) *Effect of Violence on Children*. Retrieved 7/01/06 from <u>http://www.weaveinc.org/cell.aspx?pgid=327</u>
- Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse (1997). *Helping Children Who Witness Domestic Violence: A Guide for Parents (Instructor's Manual*). Retrieved 7/01/06 from <a href="http://www.mincava.umn.edu/documents/materials/instructor.html#id2626118">http://www.mincava.umn.edu/documents/materials/instructor.html#id2626118</a>
- Centre for Children and Justice in the Justice System (2005). *Helping Children Thrive. Supporting Women Abuse Survivors as Mothers.* Retrieved 7/01/06 from <u>http://www.lfcc.on.ca/mothers.html</u>

## References

- North Carolina Council for Women and Domestic Violence Commission (ND). *Children and domestic violence: An information Packet.* Retrieved 7/01/06 from <a href="http://www.doa.state.nc.us/cfw/child&dv.doc">http://www.doa.state.nc.us/cfw/child&dv.doc</a>
- Women's Rural Advocacy Programs (2003) The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children. Retrieved 7/08/06 from http://www.letswrap.com/dvinfo/kids.htm
- Bancroft, Lundy and Silverman, Jay G. (2003). Assessing Risk to Children from Batterers. Retrieved 7/01/06 from http://www.lundybancroft.com/pages/articles\_sub/JAFFE.htm
- Planned Parenthood (2005). *Relationship Abuse, Intimate Partner Violence, & Domestic Violence Threaten Individuals and Society.* Retrieved 6/28/06 from
- <u>http://www.plannedparenthood.org/pp2/portal/files/portal/medicalinfo/sexualhealth/fact-050617-abuse.xml</u>
- New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women; Spring Issue (1998). Retrieved 7/08/06 from <a href="http://www.njcbw.org/">http://www.njcbw.org/</a>
- Silent Witness National Witness Initiative (2001). *Statistics On Domestic Violence: A National Crisis.* Retrieved 6/08/06 <u>http://www.silentwitness.net/sub/violences.htm</u>
- CASAnet. (ND). Children of Domestic Violence: Risks and Remedies. Retrieved 7/8/06 from <u>http://www.casanet.org/library/domestic-abuse/risks-remedies.htm</u>
- US Department of Health and Human Services; Administration for Children Youth and Families. (2003). Child Protection in Families Experiencing Domestic Violence. Retrieved 6/7/06 from http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/pubs/usermanuals/domesticviolence/domesticviolence.pdf
- Nebraska Association for the Education of Young Children: Early Childhood Connections Conference. (2005). Domestic Violence and the Effects on Children: A Framework for Understanding and Responding. Retrieved 6/28 from
- <u>http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:NdtEEv89oNQJ:www.esu3.org/ectc/temp/ECC\_handouts/2\_Zinke\_Domestic.pdf+%22how+batterers+use+children%22&hl=en</u>
- House of Ruth. (ND). Children and Youth Services. Retrieved 7/08/06 from http://www.hruth.org/engine/content.do?BT\_CODE=RUTH1078