

Living In Fear: The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children

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Prevent Child Abuse Illinois

- Private non-profit started in 1990
- Chapter of Prevent Child Abuse America
- Primarily focus on public awareness and education
- Literature distribution program
- Annual Conference
- APRIL Child Abuse Prevention Month
- Healthy Families Illinois Home Visiting

Prevent Child Abuse Illinois PREVENTION TRAININGS



Prevention starts with education. All trainings are offered at no cost virtually or inperson and can be adapted to small or large groups. Reach out to us today to schedule your training. Together we can create and sustain #greatchildhoods for all children!

INFANT CARE AND SAFETY

- · Shaken Baby Syndrome
- · Happiest Baby on the Block
- Safe Sleep for Babies

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

- Trauma 101: Understanding the Impact of Childhood Trauma
- Understanding ACES: Why the Body Doesn't Forget
- Addressing Secondary Trauma: Prioritizing Our Well Being
- · Effective Engagement
- · Building a Road to Resilience
- · Poverty: Cycles of Risk

SUBSTANCE USE

- Identifying Drug Endangered Children: A Collaborative Approach
- Moving from Awareness to Action

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

 The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

- Child Sexual Abuse Prevention
- · Stewards of Children
- Child Abuse Prevention 101
- Childhood Neglect Basics
- Building Protective Factors
 Building a Culture of Support

OTHER LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

for Families

- Parent Cafés
- Paper Tigers
 Documentary Screening
- Resilience Documentary
 Screening
- Perinatal Mood Disorder Support & Prevention



Contact us to learn more or schedule a training:

Kristin Kaufman, Director of Programs Belinda Farr, Cook County Jennifer Samartano, Northern Region Abby Behrens, Central Region Rachel Chruszczyk, Southern Region Brittney Hale, Home Visiting Specialist kkaufman@pcaillinois.org bfarr@pcaillinois.org jsamartano@pcaillinois.org abehrens@pcaillinois.org rchruszczyk@pcaillinois.org bhale@pcaillinois.org

www.preventchildabuseillinois.org



PCA Illinois has a podcast!

Each episode will dive into the work we do at Prevent Child Abuse Illinois through conversations with statewide experts!



We hope this podcast will help you learn about child abuse and neglect prevention and leave you feeling empowered to get involved in this cause. Whether you're looking for parenting tips, you're a professional in the field looking for resources, or just want to learn more about child abuse and neglect—we hope you'll join us!

Objectives of Training

- Learn about the cycle and dynamics of domestic violence
- Understand dangers and risks to children
- Know warning signs of child abuse
- Recognize impact of DV on children
- Learn about childhood trauma and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- How professionals can help





My Background:

- Licensed Teacher in the State of Illinois
- •Former Sexual Assault Prevention Educator for a local Rape Crisis Center
- •Former Domestic Violence Child Counselor for a Domestic Violence Center
- Training developer for our Domestic Violence Center's Children's Program

This subject can be hard to talk about and hard to think about. Please feel free to move around, stand up, step out, or whatever you need to do to take care of yourself.





What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence is a *pattern* of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner.



Domestic violence is about *power* and control. Its purpose is for the abuser to control the victim in whatever form(s) it takes.

Duluth, MN

Using Harmful Language · Name calling. · Playing mind games. · Humiliating someone. Making someone feel Using Physical Violence insecure. **Using Social Standing** · Hitting, scratching, shaking, Making someone feel guilty. choking, pinching, pushing, · Using popularity, class, race Telling lies or private biting, or grabbing. or disability to manipulate information about · Using one's body size or someone else. someone strength against another · Making all the decisions for to others. person. Exclusion · Being the only one to · Controlling what define roles in the someone does or where relationship. she/he goes. Deciding who someone sees, **Using Technology** talks to, or what she/he wears. · Limiting outside involvement. Sending unwanted text messages. · Breaking into someone's social · Pressuring someone to be part of a group. Power networking profile, email, or cell phone. · Isolating someone from their friends · Pressuring someone to take, send or or family. and Control look at sexual photos or pictures. Sexual Coercion, Harassment, Wheel or Assault **Using Intimidation** · Manipulating to get sex or other sexual · Making someone afraid by using looks, activity. actions, or gestures. · Getting someone drunk or drugged to get sex. · Smashing, destroying, or stealing · Destroying or refusing to use birth control or property. STD protection during sex. Abusing pets or loved ones. · Making sexual comments, giving **Using Threats** Minimizing, · Displaying weapons. inappropriate looks, or telling Denying, or Blaming · Making threats to sexual jokes. · Minimizing the impact of use physical or sexual · Sexually touching, grabbing, abuse. rubbing, or pinching · Not taking concerns about someone without . Threatening to leave, to abuse seriously. their consent. commit suicide, or report · Saying the abuse didn't happen. someone to the police. Blaming abusive behavior on · Making someone do illegal things stress, alcohol, drugs, or jealousy. Threatening to expose someone's Saying the victim caused the HIV status, immigration status, or abuse. other private information. The Domestic Abuse Intervention Programs,

Who Are the Perpetrators and Who Are the Victims?

Perpetrators

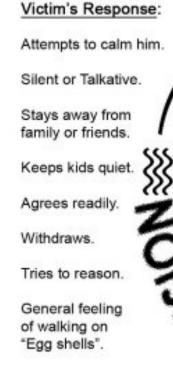
- At least 85% of domestic violence cases, women are the victims and men are the perpetrators
- 30 to 60% of perpetrators of intimate partner violence also abuse children in the household

Victims

- 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men have been victims of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- 1 in 15 children are exposed to intimate partner violence each year, and 90% of these children are eyewitnesses to this violence.



Cycle of Violence







Feels happy and hopeful.

Characteristics of Abusers

- Witnessed abuse as a child or was abused as a child
- ·Low opinion of women
- Jealous and possessive
- Demanding of partner's time and attention
- May be socially charming
- Does not take responsibility for his actions
- May use drugs/alcohol

- Treats partner and children as possessions
- Undermines partner's parenting abilities and authority
- Manipulative
- Unreasonable demands
- May have a criminal history
- May be loving and kind at times

Substance use may influence the severity of the violence during a violent episode, but it **does not** cause domestic violence.

Why Does the Victim Stay?

- She loves him
- Hope for change
- Isolation
- Lack of resources
- •Fears no one will believe her
- Afraid of losing custody of children
- She has tried before
- Abuser has threatened to kill her and/or the children if she leaves
- No support system in place



On average, it takes a victim 7 attempts of leaving before she leaves the abuser permanently

Leaving is a process for the victim, not an event

Largest Predictor of Victim Leaving: Economic Resources

https://www.breakthesilencedv.org/beat-that-seven-times-statistic/



Violence against women and children may escalate at the time of separation.

Women are most likely to be killed when attempting to leave the abuser or after they have left.

Up to 75% of domestic assaults reported to police are made after separation.

"I had to plan my escape for months ..." #WhylStayed PHOTO: SHUTTERSTOC

https://www.thehotline.org/resources/statistics/

Domestic Violence: A Link to Mass Killing

- •68% of mass shooters between 2014 and 2019 either killed family/intimate partners or had a history of domestic violence.
- Mass killings by family members occur
 every 3.5 weeks, often within homes.
- •There is a term for men who abuse and then kill their family: **Family**

Annihilators

- Robb Elementary Shooter grew up in a home with domestic violence
- Pulse Nightclub Shooter abused his ex-wife
- •The Sutherland Springs Shooter had been court-martialed for assaulting his wife and stepson.
- Police reports document that the Highland
 Park Shooter had made threats to harm his family

Children and Domestic Violence

- Witnessing violence between parents or caretakers is the strongest risk factor of transmitting violent behaviours from one generation to the next.
- Boys who witness domestic violence are twice as likely to abuse their own partners and children when they become adults.
- Those who grow up with domestic violence are 6 times more likely to commit suicide and 50% more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol





Children and Domestic Violence

- The U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect suggests that domestic violence may be the single major precursor to child abuse and neglect.
- •30 to 60% of perpetrators of intimate partner violence also abuse children in the household.
- •A child witnessed violence in 22% (nearly 1 in 4) of intimate partner violence cases filed in state courts
- •There is a common link between domestic violence and child abuse. Among victims of child abuse, 40% report domestic violence in the home

www.thehotline.org www.annalsofepidemiology.org www.bls.gov www.caepv.org

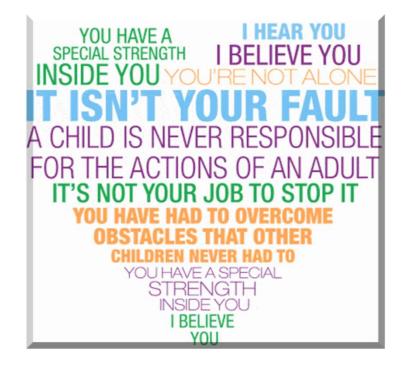


Effects on Children

- Feelings of guilt and shame
- Feeling responsible for abuse
- Violence may become a coping mechanism
- May keep secrets → lying becomes a learned behavior
- Self-abusive behaviors
- Sleeping pattern changes
- Frequent illnesses or health problems (somatic responses)
- Isolation
- Taking on parenting roles
- Depression and anxiety

Physical Dangers to Children

- Injury
 - Intentional
 - Accidental
 - Manipulation tactic
- •Abuser's who threaten suicide rarely die alone, will kill someone else before killing themselves, including children



Warning Signs of Abuse in Children

Decreased responsiveness
Fussiness
Trouble eating and sleeping

Aggression
Behavior problems
Frequent bed wetting
Isolating themselves
from peers
Feeling unsafe
Suffering separation
anxiety
Bad dreams
Self-blame
Lower verbal skills

Poor quality peer relationships
Emotionally withdrawn
Emotional responses not matching situation(s)
Lower reading levels
Regression
Self-abusive behaviors

Dating violence
Use of drugs or alcohol
Early sexual activity
Emotionally withdrawn
or detached
Frequent health
complaints
Short attention span
Difficulty trusting others



Using Harmful Language · Name calling. · Playing mind games. · Humiliating someone. · Making someone feel Using Physical Violence insecure. · Hitting, scratching, shaking, **Using Social Standing** · Making someone feel guilty. choking, pinching, pushing, · Using popularity, class, race Telling lies or private biting, or grabbing. or disability to manipulate information about · Using one's body size or someone else. someone strength against another · Making all the decisions for to others. person. Exclusion someone. · Being the only one to · Controlling what define roles in the someone does or where relationship. she/he goes. · Deciding who someone sees, **Using Technology** talks to, or what she/he wears. · Limiting outside involvement. · Sending unwanted text messages. · Pressuring someone to be part of a group. Power · Breaking into someone's social networking profile, email, or cell phone. Isolating someone from their friends · Pressuring someone to take, send or or family. and Control look at sexual photos or pictures. Sexual Coercion, Harassment, Wheel or Assault **Using Intimidation** · Manipulating to get sex or other sexual · Making someone afraid by using looks, actions, or gestures. · Getting someone drunk or drugged to get sex. Smashing, destroying, or stealing · Destroying or refusing to use birth control or property. STD protection during sex. · Abusing pets or loved ones. · Making sexual comments, giving **Using Threats** Minimizing, · Displaying weapons. inappropriate looks, or telling Denying, or Blaming · Making threats to sexual jokes. · Minimizing the impact of use physical or sexual · Sexually touching, grabbing, violence. rubbing, or pinching · Not taking concerns about someone without · Threatening to leave, to abuse seriously. their consent. commit suicide, or report · Saying the abuse didn't happen. someone to the police. · Blaming abusive behavior on · Making someone do illegal things. stress, alcohol, drugs, or jealousy. Threatening to expose someone's · Saying the victim caused the

abuse.

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Pets & Domestic Violence

Survivors may stay with an abusive partner <u>up to two years longer</u> because they won't leave their pets behind for fear of their pet being harmed.

Nearly half of victims stay with an abuser rather than leave their pet behind.

52% of survivors in shelters leave their pets with the abusers.

48 percent to 71 percent of abuse survivors have pets that also have been abused or killed by the woman's partner.

As many as 25% of survivors will return because the abuser is using their pet as a means to get the person back.

Animal abuse is a form of family violence, also a child welfare issue.

Animal Abuse is an Adverse Childhood Experience.

Think about the relationship between children and their pets...

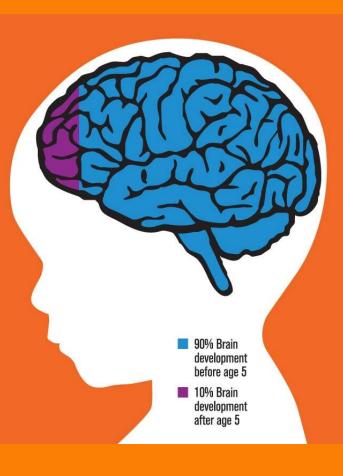
Pets are a crucial part of the family as well as a source of emotional support and healing for many survivors, both during and after their escape.



Childhood Trauma

- By age 3, the brain has reached 90% of its adult size
- Experiences of childhood define the adult
- Children reflect the world in which they are raised

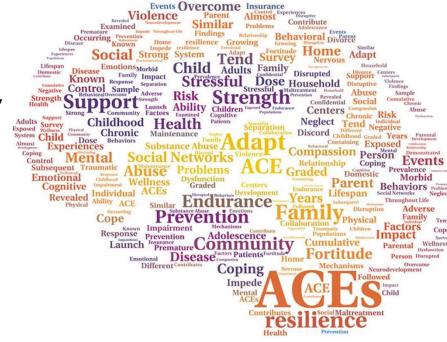
Of a child's brain development happens before age 5



Source: Harvard Center for the Developing Child

Trauma is Unique

- No uniform response to living with domestic violence
- Children's responses vary greatly
- Children within the same family can be affected differently
- Each child's experiences and reactions are unique





Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)





1/8 of the population

have more than 4 ACEs

earlier than those who have none



4 or more ACEs

the levels of lung disease and adult smoking



the level of intravenous 11x drug abuse



as likely to have begun intercourse by age 15

more likely to develop depression

attempts

14x the number of suicide

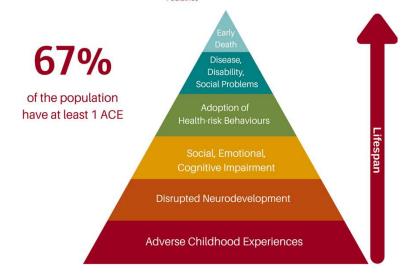


the level of liver disease



Adverse childhood experiences are the single greatest unaddressed public health threat facing our nation today

Dr. Robert Block, the former President of the American Academy of



| Did a parent, step-parent or other adult in the household often or very often Swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you? or Act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt? | YES or NO | Was your parent, step-parent or another adult who was helping to raise you: Often or very often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at them? or Sometimes, often, or very often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard? or Ever repeatedly hit over at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife? | YES or NO |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Did a parent, step-parent or other adult in the household often or very often Push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? or | YES or NO | | |
| Ever hit you so hard that you had marks or where injured? Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you ever Touch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way? or Attempt or actually have oral, anal or vaginal intercourse with you? | YES or NO | Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic, or who used street drugs? | YES or NO |
| | | Was a household member depressed or mentally ill, or did a household member attempt suicide? | YES or NO |
| Did you often or very often feel that No one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special? or Your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, | YES or NO | Did a household member go to prison? | YES or NO |
| | | Did you often, very often or sometimes feel that you were treated badly or unfairly because of your race or ethnicity? | YES or NO |
| or support each other? Did you often or very often feel that You didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? or Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it? | | Did you see or hear someone being beaten up, stabbed, or shot in real | YES or NO |
| | YES or NO | life multiple times? | |
| | | Did you feel unsafe in your neighborhood some, most, or all of the time? | YES or NO |
| | | Were you bullied by a peer or classmate all of the time or most of the time? | YES or NO |
| Were your parents ever separated or divorced? | YES or NO | Were you ever in foster care? | YES or NO |

The Philadelphia ACE Survey is used with permission from the Health Federation of Philadelphia and Philadelphia ACE Research and Data Committee. http://healthfederation.org/ACEs
Note: The Philadelphia ACE Survey responses were collected using a scale rather than simply yes or no answers. We have simplified this for our purposes to yes or no responses.

ACEs increase likelihood of:

- Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
- •Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Depression
- Health-related quality of life
- •Illicit drug use
- Heart disease
- Liver disease
- Poor work performance
- Financial stress
- •Risk for intimate partner violence

- Multiple sexual partners
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Smoking
- Suicide attempts
- Unintended pregnancies
- Early initiation of smoking
- Early initiation of sexual activity
- Adolescent pregnancy
- Risk for sexual violence
- Poor academic achievement





What Children Need to Know

- They are not to blame for the violence
- It's ok to feel angry, but not ok to hit
- Learn alternatives to violent behavior
- They are not alone and other families sometimes have the same problems
- Help is available to keep them safe





What CAN Victims Do?

- Make plans to leave
- Talk to family or friends
- ODevelop a Safety Plan
- **DV** shelter
- •Police
- Order of Protection
- •Counseling



Mandated Reporting

- •Provide details (name of child/parents/guardians, birthdate, siblings, etc.)
- oIdentify if mandated reporter
- Describe specific event
- Laws protect confidentiality of mandated reporters



1-800-25-ABUSE (1-800-252-2873)

OR



https://dcfsonlinereporting.dcfs.illinois.gov/

(not to be used in the case of an emergency)

How Professionals can Help



- Knowledge is power
- Coordinated planning
- Seek out trainings
- Encourage victim to contact local DV shelter or programs
- Always hold the abuser accountable

Learn about and admire the countless efforts that abused women make to protect their children from exposure to abuse, rather than assuming that mothers don't care or aren't trying, which is rarely the case.

"When Dad Hurts Mom," Lundy Bancroft, 2004



How Professionals can Help

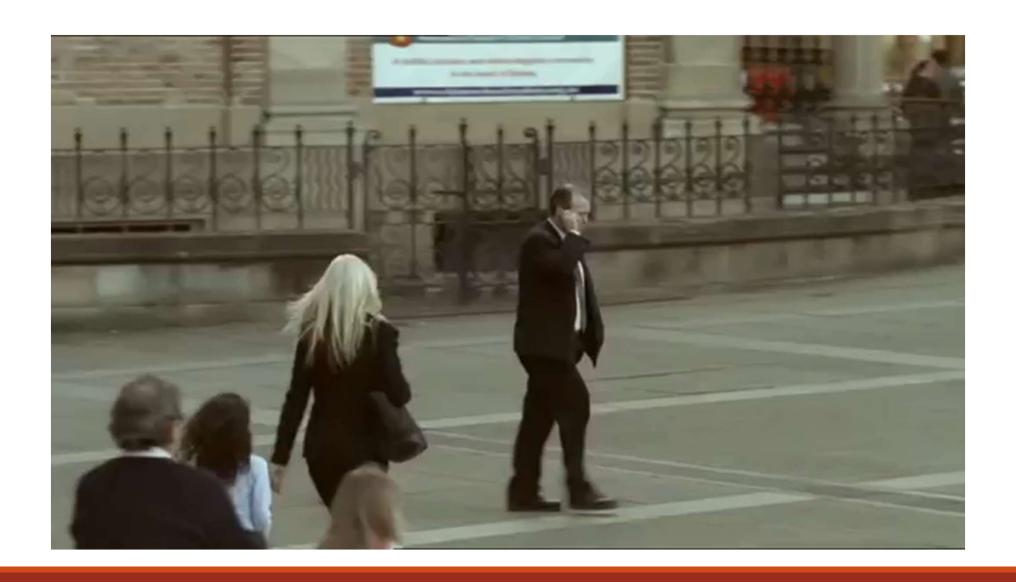
- Refer the abuser to a Batterer's Intervention Program, *not* anger management
- Do not recommend an abuser and the victim participate in couples counselling:
 - It jeopardizes the woman's safety
 - It is not an effective therapeutic approach when dealing with domestic violence issues
 - Tends to be victim-blaming
 - It assumes that both parties are responsible for the violence





Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline www.thehotline.org
- ❖The National Sexual Assault Hotline www.rainn.org
- ❖ National Coalition Against Domestic Violence <u>www.ncadv.org</u>
- ❖ Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence <u>www.ilcadv.org</u>
- ❖ National Child Abuse Hotline <u>www.childhelp.org</u>



Further Reading:

- •Why Does He Do That?- Lundy Bancroft
- •Surviving: Why We Stay and How We Leave Abusive Relationships- Beverly Gooden
- •Transgender Intimate Partner Violence: A Comprehensive Introduction- Adam Messinger & Xavier Guadalupe-Diaz
- •LGBTQ Intimate Partner Violence: Lessons for Policy, Practice, and Research- Adam M. Messinger
- •If He's So Great Why Do I Feel So Bad?: Recognizing and Overcoming Subtle Abuse- Avery Neal
- •See What You Made Me Do: The Dangers of Domestic Violence That We Ignore, Explain Away, or Refuse to See- Michelle Stevens
- •No Visible Bruises: What We Don't Know About Domestic Violence Can Kill Us- by Rachel Louise Snyder
- •But He Says He Loves Me- Dina L. McMillan
- M.E.A.N Workbook- Paul Colaianni Love and Abuse Podcast

Questions and Discussions

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GC9NS88

Thank you for attending! Please take our survey!

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