

## THE QUAGMIRE OF CHILDREN EXPOSED TO IPV 2.0

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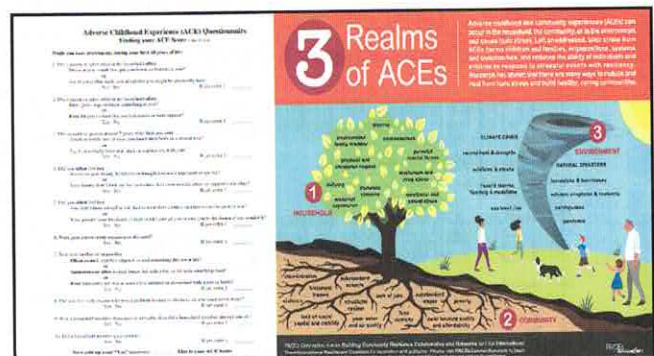


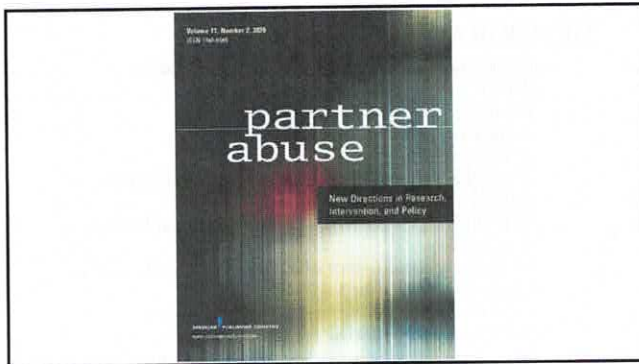
### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Participants will be able to define at least five different types of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).
- Participants will be able to describe the impact of IPV on a pregnant mother and the impact on the neuroanatomy of the unborn fetus as well as children who are exposed to violence in utero.
- Participants will review long term social functioning outcomes when children have been exposed to IPV in early childhood.
- Participants will discuss Cyber-Intimate Partner Violence (C-IPV) perpetration.



ADVANCING HEALTH EDUCATION & RESEARCH





## ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE STUDY SUB-ANALYSIS

Adults who were exposed to IPV as children were:

- 6 times more likely to be emotionally abused
- 4.8 times more likely to be physically abused and
- 2.6 times more likely to be sexually abused than children who have not been exposed to IPV.

## PREVALENCE OF IPV IN THE U.S.

- **IPV is common.** It affects millions of people in the United States each year. Data from CDC's [National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey \(NISVS\)](#) indicate:
- About 41% of women and 26% of men experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported a related impact.
- Over 61 million women and 53 million men have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

*Centers for Disease Control, 2015*

## DEMOGRAPHICS OF HOMICIDE

During 2018–2021, a total of 3,991 female victims of intimate partner homicide were reported to NVDRS (National Violent Death Reporting System)

The median victim age was **38 years**

**49.3%** were non-Hispanic White (White)

**29.9%** were non-Hispanic Black or African American, (Black),

**14.8%** were Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic), and

**6.0%** comprised all other races and ethnicities.¶

### MOTHER REMAINED MUTE WHILE HER BOYFRIEND SAID .....

- The paramour tried to explain that the 4-year-old shot himself in the groin, "but it didn't seem to hurt him" .....
- "He was playing with a gun and it discharged, but there wasn't any bleeding....."
- "There was hardly any blood, so the boyfriend thought it was just a scratch....."

### THE VICTIM'S SERUM LEAD LEVEL



### FURTHER CPS INVESTIGATION

- Mother eventually admitted that her relationship was very frightening for her as her boyfriend frequently threatened her with his gun if he thought she was cheating on him. He often beat her if she was late from work or if she didn't exactly obey him.
- Mother was working and her boyfriend stayed home preparing drugs for sale.
- The entry wound had healed but the child was not strong enough to shoot himself at the angle of entry in the hip joint. He was in surgery for 3 hours and required multiple transfusions. He was also on IV meds for lead poisoning.



# SEVERE BIPOLAR DISORDER I DISORDER WITH MANIC EPISODES

- This victim reported **intermittent hallucinations** (predominantly smelling specific scent and hearing voices)
- She had **delusions** and reported that she had special powers such that she was in control of all of the trafficking encounters she was coerced to complete
- She demonstrated significantly **disordered thinking**, speaking in different voice intonations over the course of a 3-hour interview



INSTEAD OF BEING HELD IN DETENTION AS A CO-CONSPIRATOR WITH THE TRAFFICKER (PRESENTING HERSELF AS THE "2<sup>ND</sup> IN CHARGE").....

*IT WAS CLEAR THAT SHE WAS OUT OF TOUCH WITH REALITY AND NEEDED PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT CARE.*





### A VIOLENT LEGACY-

- Over the course of their lifetimes, **57% of the children who witnessed intimate partner violence were also direct victims of child maltreatment.**
- A newer form of domestic violence victimization may impact parenting and children's well-being, when **Cyber IPV** is present, particularly in the context of sexual violence which is ultimately shown to minors.



### Research Articles

Gender digitalism and bystanders: networked cyber intimate partner violence in Hong Kong

Susanne Y. P. Choi & Henry H. S. Kan

Pages 382-398 | Published online: 01 Apr 2024

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Meta-Analysis of Cyber Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration and Victimization: Different Types and their Associations with Face-to-Face IPV among Men and Women

Ohad Gilbar, Ruby Charak, Oscar Trujillo, Jorge Cantu, Valeria Cavazos, Iris Lavi Trauma Violence Abuse 2023 Jul; 24(3): 1948-1965.

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[Development and validation of the TAR Scale: A measure of technology-facilitated abuse in relationships.](#) TAR Scale refers to Technology-facilitated Abuse in Relationships Scale

2021, Computers in Human Behavior Reports



### Shifting the Paradigm: Domestic Violence and Child Custody – Three Highlights

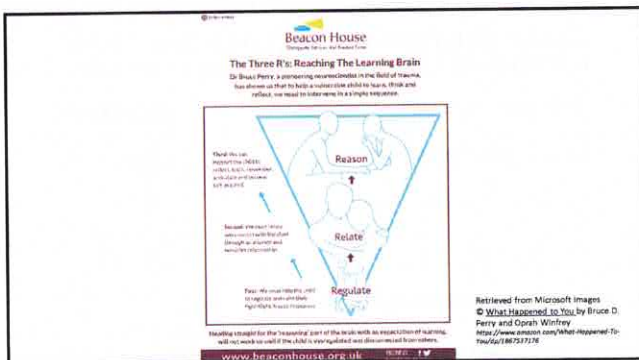
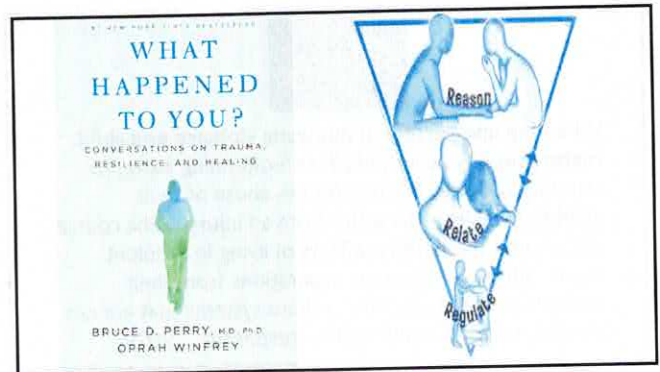
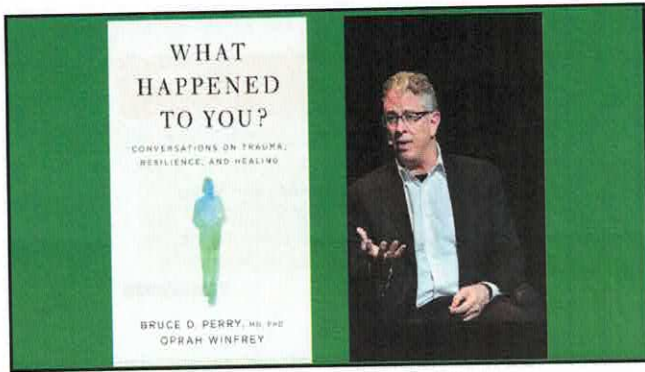
- Custody courts should recognize and account for a range of behaviors beyond the inflicted or attempted physical violence, including “coercive controlling” domestic abuse, which can be associated with uniquely problematic and dangerous parenting.
- In 2021, 34% of female murder victims were killed by an intimate partner. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2022)

### MATERNAL REPORTS OF INFANTS AS YOUNG AS 1-YEAR-OLD HEARING OR WITNESSING IPV

- This research investigated whether infants experience trauma symptoms when they are exposed to male violence directed towards their mothers.
- Previous research has shown that toddlers as young as three years of age who witness IPV, have shown trauma symptoms.
- *Infants exposed to IPV have been noted to have increased eating problems, sleep disturbances, lack of normal responsiveness to adults, mood disturbances, and problems interacting with peers and adults.*

### WHAT ONE SEES MAY BE WHAT ONE GETS...

- Research has shown that repeated exposure of two-year-old children to simulated angry interactions led girls (in particular) to show more distress and boys to show more aggression.
- There have been numerous studies which found a direct relationship between maternal and infant trauma symptoms. The result of these exposures have been shown to result in a child exhibiting emotional insecurity as characterized by: (1) high levels of emotional reactivity (2) regulation of exposure to parental conflict including both active avoidance and attempts at intervention, and (3) negative/hostile internal representations of interparental relationships.



### CYBER INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (C-IPV)

- There are increasing reports regarding C-IPV as compared to face-to-face (F2F-IPV), though this has not been studied as thoroughly.
- One meta-analysis of C-IPV reviewed 46 studies (total sample 27,491 participants) which showed no significant sex difference between victimization and perpetration.
- Findings suggest that C-IPV and F2F-IPV are highly correlated and they may share similar characteristics. Also, sex differences have not impacted non-physical aggression as compared to C-IPV.



- **Helping them feel safe.** Children who witness or experience domestic violence need to feel safe.<sup>9</sup> Consider whether [leaving the abusive relationship](#) might help your child feel safer. Talk to your child about the importance of healthy relationships.
- **Talking to them about their fears.** Let them know that it's not their fault or your fault. Learn more about how to [listen and talk to your child about domestic violence](#). (PDF, 229 KB)
- **Talking to them about healthy relationships.** Help them learn from the abusive experience by talking about what healthy relationships are and are not. This will help them know what is healthy when they start romantic relationships of their own.
- **Talking to them about boundaries.** Let your child know that no one has the right to touch them or make them feel uncomfortable, including family members, teachers, coaches, or other authority figures. Also, explain to your child that he or she doesn't have the right to touch another person's body, and if someone tells them to stop, they should do so right away.
- **Helping them find a reliable support system.** In addition to a parent, this can be a school counselor, a therapist, or another trusted adult who can provide ongoing support. Know that school counselors are required to report domestic violence or abuse if they suspect it.
- **Getting them professional help.** Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is a type of talk therapy or counseling that may work best for children who have experienced violence or abuse.<sup>10</sup> CBT is especially helpful for children who have anxiety or other mental health problems as a result of the trauma.<sup>11</sup> During CBT, a therapist will work with your child to turn negative thoughts into more positive ones. The therapist can also help your child learn healthy ways to cope with stress.<sup>12</sup>

<https://womenshealth.gov/relationships-and-safety/domestic-violence/effects-domestic-violence-children>

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