



A SAFeR

Approach

WHEN CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ABUSERS

Disclaimer

This project was supported by Grant No. 15JOVW-22-GG-01183-RURAL awarded by the Office of Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

Objectives

Identify the elements of the SAFeR approach to decision-making in determining the impact of children's exposure to DV offenders

Develop case strategies that account for the full nature, context and effects of IPV.

Understand how GALs can utilize SAFeR tools to better understand and communicate the nature and extent of DV

What is the impact of children's exposure to domestic violence offenders?

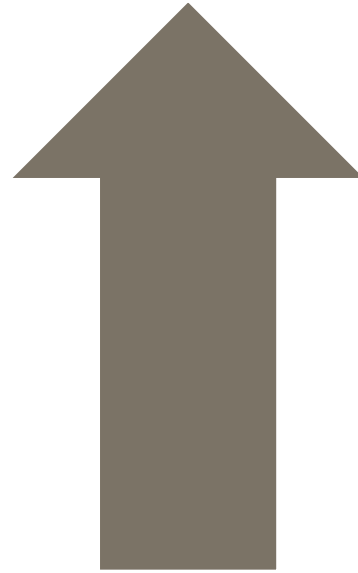
AND HOW CAN GALS INTEGRATE THIS IMPACT IN DECISION MAKING AND RESPONSE?

Decision's that rely on knowing the impact of children's exposure

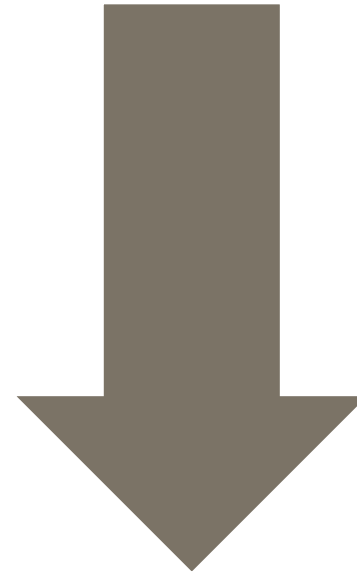
Family Court (DVPO, Parenting Plans, Divorce proceedings, The rebuttable presumption that 50/50 custody is in the best interest of children)

Child Protection (Intake, case planning, safety/protection planning, improvement plans, TPR)

The Problem

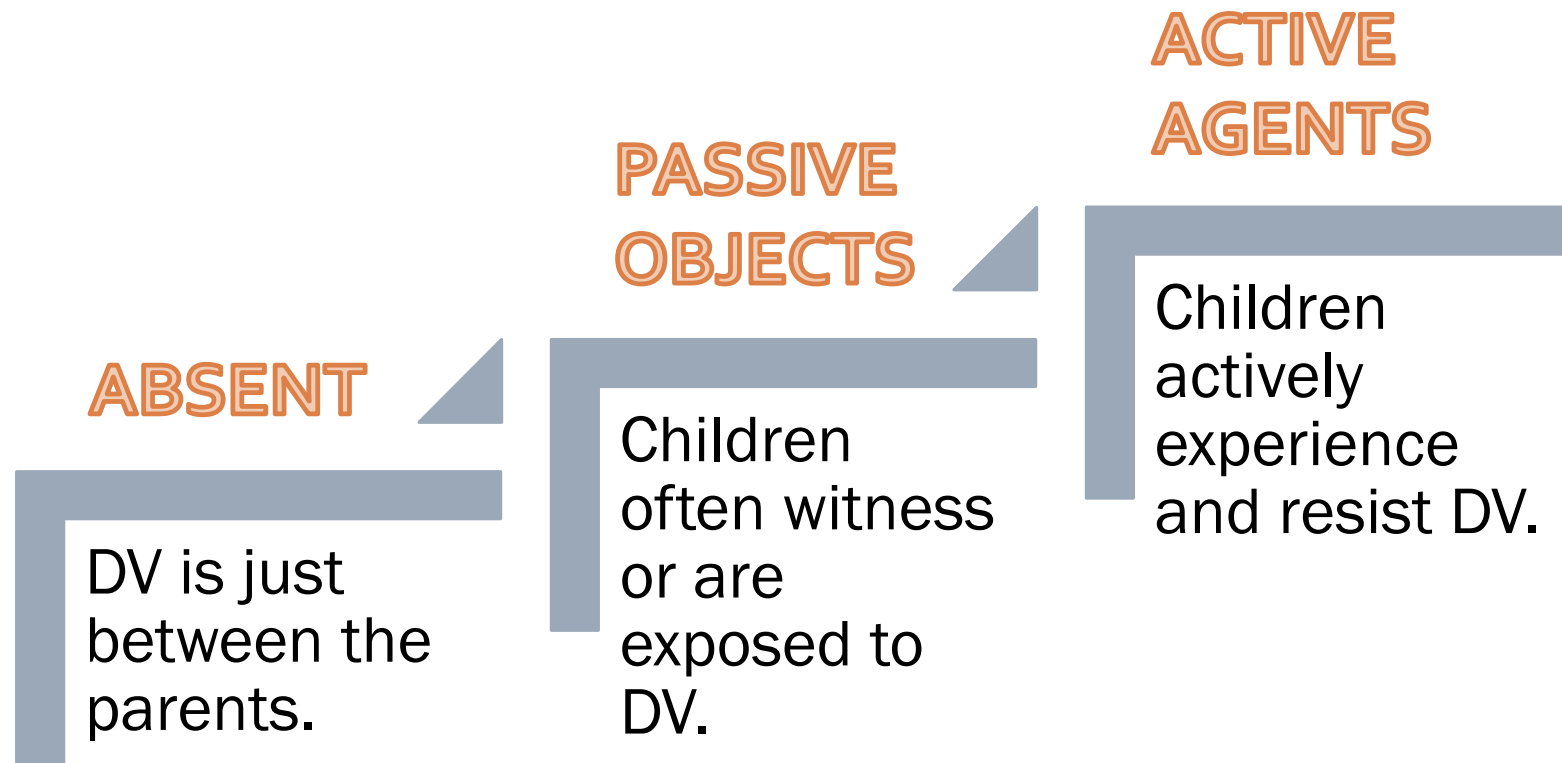


People's
Experience
of IPV



Institutional
Responses
to IPV

Evolving Concepts



Emerging Themes

Ill-defined terminology

Inconsistent assessments/assumptions

Lack of reliable information

Poorly informed decision-making

Disconnected interventions and services

All DV cases are not the same

Children are impacted differently

Impact on children doesn't stop when parents separate

Research

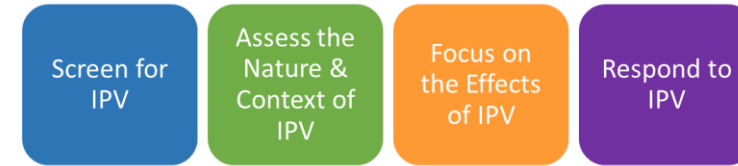
Practitioners' knowledge, assumptions, and beliefs about IPV (*and other concepts like alienation, gatekeeping, and high conflict*) are more closely associated with their approach to (and outcomes of) these cases than what's going on in the real life of the parties.

- *Saunders, et al.; Hardesty, et al.; Davis, et al.*

Many of these concepts are being applied even though there's widespread disagreement in the field about what they mean and why they matter.

- *Fidler, Bala, & Saini*

SAFeR



Closing the gap between people's
experience of IPV and
institutional responses to it.

Collaboration

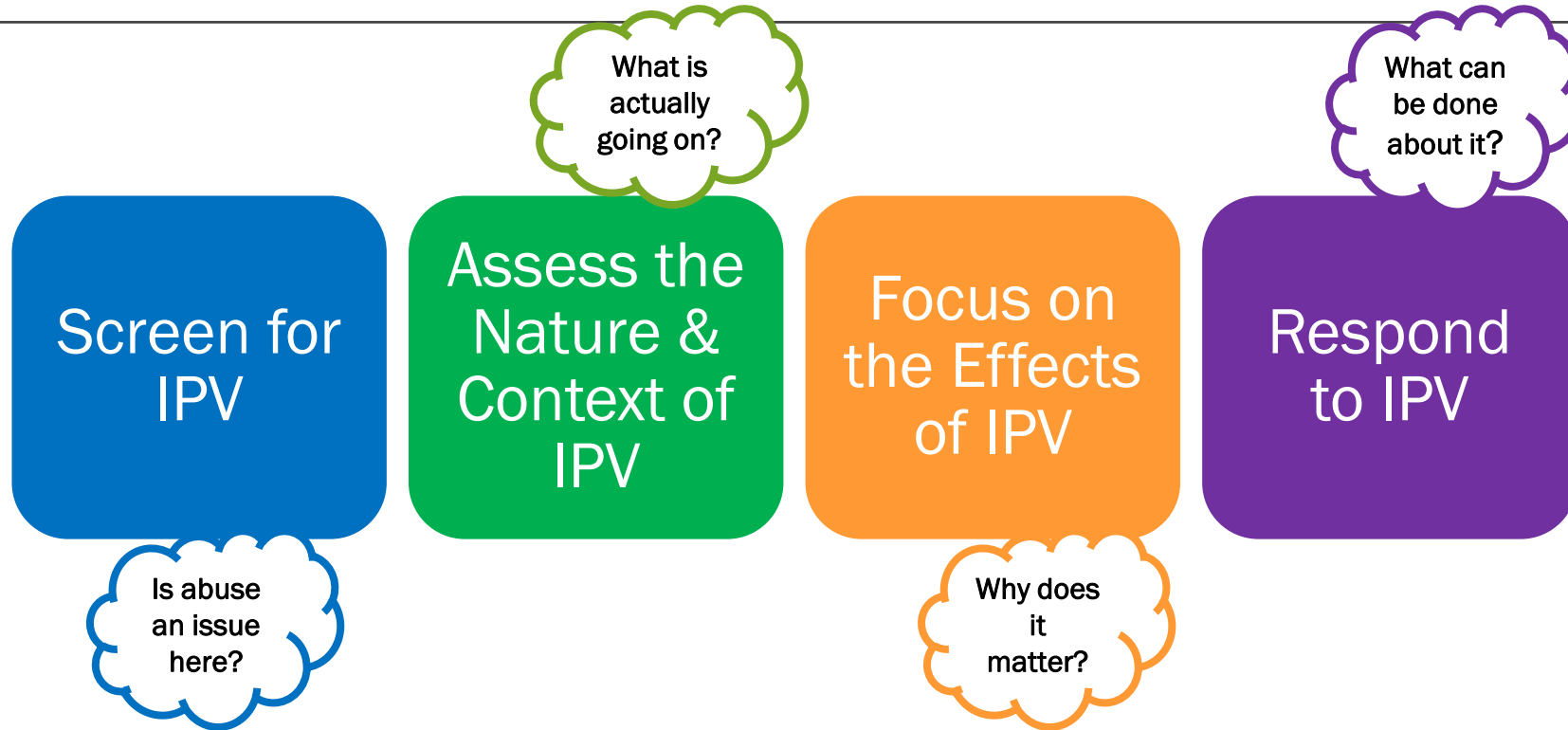


NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES



SAF^eR

(Children and Domestic Violence – BWJP)



Screen for
IPV

Assess the
Nature &
Context of
IPV

Focus on
the Effects
of IPV

Respond
to IPV

Screening Research

- Screening for physical violence alone is insufficient to detect coercive controlling abuse.

- Beck & Raghavan, 2010.

What is DV Screening?

Screen for
IPV

A routine process for identifying a potential problem

- It's tentative (*not* a judgment, ruling or diagnosis)
- A way to find out if there is reason to take a closer look
- Distinct from an assessment

“Given the prevalence of domestic violence and potential consequences on a client’s case, all attorneys, regardless of their areas of practice, should screen their clients for domestic violence.”

- A Lawyer's Handbook: Volume 2 - The Impact of Domestic Violence on Your Legal Practice, 3rd Edition

Dangerousness
Lethality **A**ssessment **G**uide

D-LAG

Recognize
**Highly
Dangerous
Potentially
Lethal**

Behaviors of Domestic Violence
Offenders

*A research-based guide for systems interacting with
families experiencing domestic violence.*

Highly Dangerous/Potentially Lethal Behaviors

- Possession, access and use of weapons
- Direct threats to kill
- Victim perceives that offender might kill her/him
- Stalking behavior
- Strangulation
- Intrusive coercive control
- Forced sex
- Victim has left or is attempting to leave the relationship
- Offender is unemployed Victim has a child that is not the offender's biological child
- Violence is escalating
- Substance abuse may exacerbate

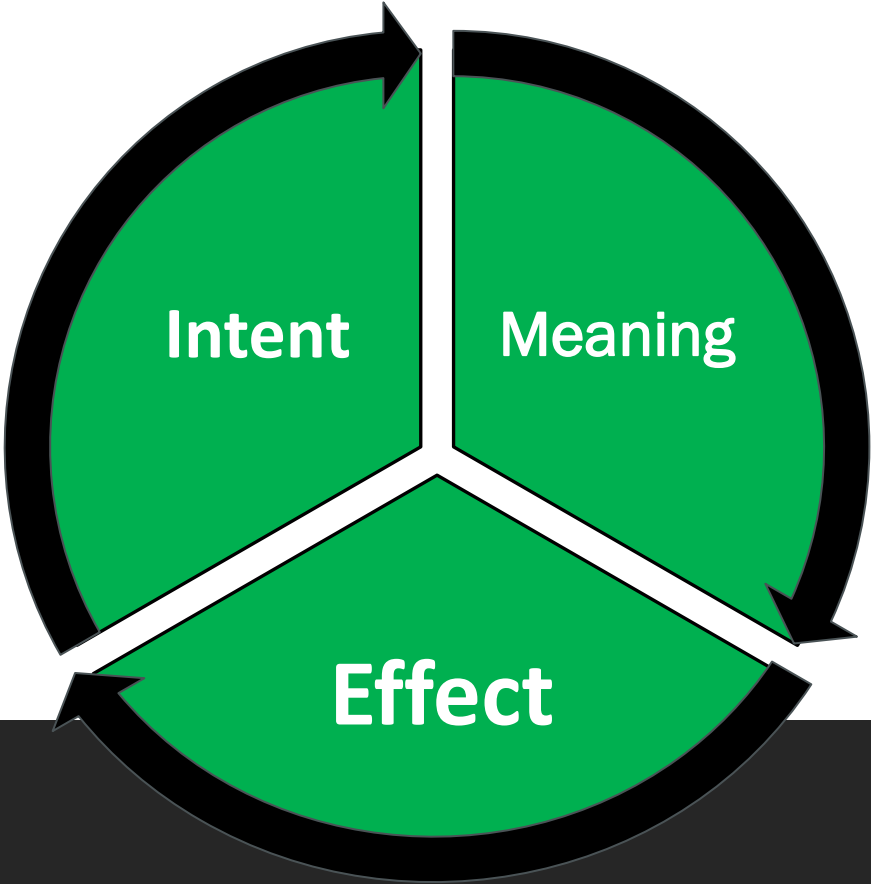
Screen for
IPV

**Assess the
Nature &
Context of IPV**

Focus on
the
Effects of
IPV

Respond
to IPV

Who is doing what to whom and with what impact?



Context

Context

- Patterned
- Intimidation
- Dominance
- Entitlement

Coercive
Controlling
Abuse




- Produced and shaped by coercive controlling abuse

Violent
Resistance



- No power and control tactics at work

Abuse Unrelated
to Coercive
Control



SAFeR

Screen for
IPV

Assess the
Nature &
Context of
IPV

**Focus on the
Effects of the
IPV**

Respond to
IPV

LINKAGE

What is
actually
going on?

Assess the Nature
& Context of
Intimate Partner
Violence

Focus on the
Effects of Intimate
Partner Violence

Why
does it
matter?

**Who is doing what to whom and
with what impact?**

NATURE & CONTEXT OF IPV

Abuse of Victim-Parent

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Economic abuse
- Spiritual/moral abuse

Interference with Victim

- Access to resources
- Freedom to manage affairs
- Immigration/work status
- Ability to meet daily needs
- Social/cultural connection
- Freedom from intrusion

Parenting by Abuser

- Physical protection of child
- Emotional support of child
- Economic support of child
- Protection of child from IPV
- Accepting responsibility
- Responsive to child's needs
- Support of victim-child rel'p
- Respect for parental authority

Child's Experience of IPV

Co-Parenting Relationship

EFFECTS OF IPV ON....

Safety

Look for: Stalking, sexual assault, abuse during pregnancy, threats to kill, strangulation, controlling behaviors, access to weapons, increased frequency or severity of IPV, child abuse, animal abuse, excessive jealousy or obsession, abuser's mental state, avoidance of consequences

Employment Stability

Look for: persistent unemployment, low wages, excessive absences, repeated disciplinary action, depletion or loss of benefits, damaged professional reputation, poor work performance, no promotions, missed opportunities, etc.

Economic Stability

Look for: Poverty, financial dependence, inability to establish or maintain credit, inability to care for children, reliance on social welfare programs, inadequate means to achieve self-sufficiency, lack of leisure time, stress, desperation, etc.

Personal Autonomy

Look for: Entrapment, dependence, isolation, limited life choices, lack of control over personal/home life, lack of control over parenting/children, inability to meet daily needs/responsibilities, lack of personal fulfillment, etc.

Housing Stability

Look for: Homelessness, substandard housing, repeated moves, reliance on others for shelter, housing/health code violations, predatory leases, break-ins, evictions, address confidentiality issues

Child's Safety & Wellbeing

See Worksheet on Children and IPV

Victim's Health & Wellbeing

Look for: Physical injury, medical issues, trauma, stress, anxiety, sense of self, satisfaction in life, social connections, support systems, personal resources, etc.

~~Immigration Status~~

Effects of IPV on Children

Abuse of Victim



Parenting by Abuser



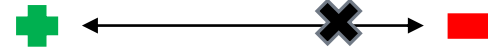
Interference w/Victim



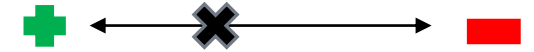
Children's Experience



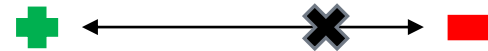
Child's Physical Safety



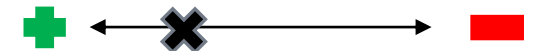
Child's Development



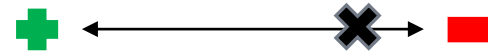
Child's Emotional Wellbeing



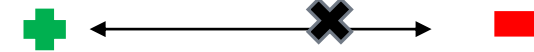
Child's Behavior



Child's Economic Security



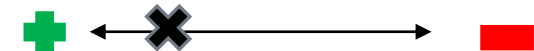
Child's Thinking and Perception



Child's Health



Child's Relationships



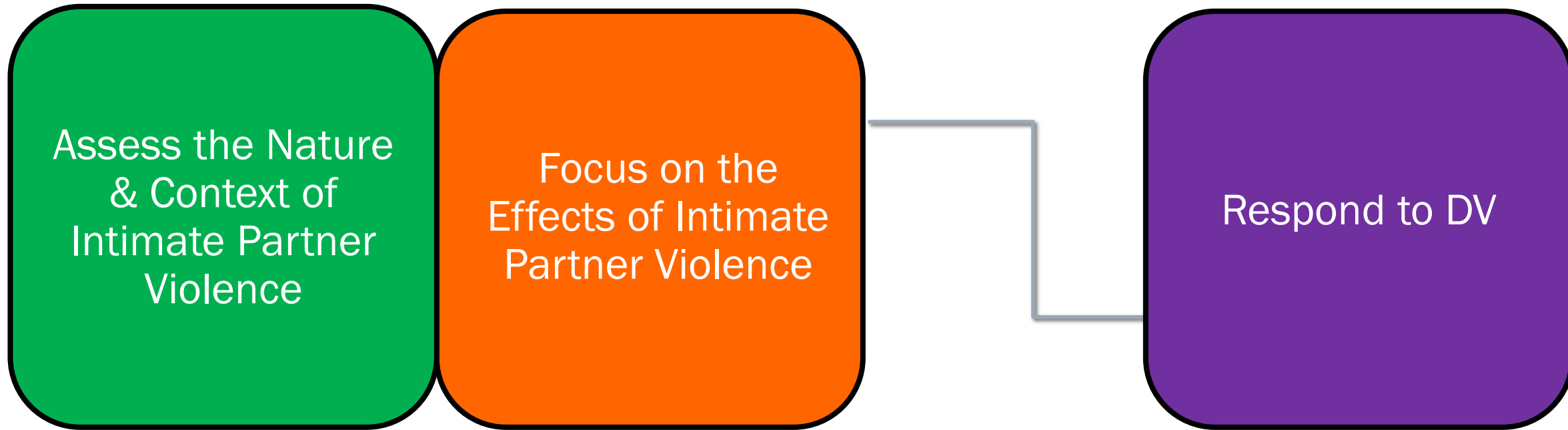
Screen for
IPV

Assess the
Nature &
Context of
IPV

Focus on
the Effects
of IPV

**Respond to
IPV**

LINKAGE



Decisions based on **Who is doing what to whom** and **with what impact?**

Who can provide SAF^eR Assessments?

SAF^eR Toolkit can be found at: [Children and Domestic Violence – BWJP](#)

GALs

Custody Evaluators

DV Specialists (CPS & custody/visitation cases)

GALs and the SAF^eR Model

Use SAF^eR [Interview Guides](#) to:

- Structure the pertinent questions to ask and to guide the GAL in understanding the implications of responses.
- Understand the individualized nature and context of the abuse and its impact on the children and victim parent

GALs and the SAF^eR Model

Use SAF^eR [Worksheets](#) to:

- Structure connections between the nature and extent of the domestic violence and its impact on each child and the victim parent.
- Connect recommendations to the determined impact
- Structure report and testimony to the court

GALs and the SAF^eR Model

Use DV Specialists SAF^eR Summary and Recommendations

- Request a SAF^eR assessment from a DV Specialist – may need a court order
- DVS SAF^eR Assessments are conducted with victim parents only
- Some DVS can provide expert witness testimony
- Contact DVS for referral process

Domestic Violence Specialist Program



Co-located advocates
Licensed domestic violence agency and DHHR offices



Support victim-parent and child(ren)
Confidential interviews, resources, referrals, and safety planning



Assess impact of dv on each family member
Confidential interviews, SAFeR Model, DLAG



Advisor for child welfare
Apply policy to victim's needs, DLAG, batterer accountability task



Participants in CCR team
Survivors With Children Workgroup through WVCADV

Domestic Violence Specialists

Berkeley: Ashley Wego – dvspecialist2@swinc.org – 304-263-8522

Morgan: Sara Gromling – mcadvocate@swinc.org – 304-258-1078

Logan: Larissa Fraley – lfracley.tvrs@gmail.com – 304-752-7174

Marion: 304-367-1100

Mason: Nicole Bailey – bailey@branchesdvs.org – 304-675-4968

Mercer: Susie Reed (mercersusie@yahoo.com), Kim Testerman (kimberly515@outlook.com) – 304-425-8738

Greenbrier: Katlyn Johnson (katlynj@familyrefugecenter.org) – 304-772-5005

Randolph: Emaline Metheny – dvspecialist@wvcav.org – 304-636-8443

Monongalia: Hannah Rhea – hannahr@rdvic.org – 304-292-5100

DVS and the SAF^eR Model

Use SAF^eR Interview Guides with every survivor

- Understand the individualized nature and context of the abuse and its impact on the children and victim parent
- Provide individualized safety planning and services for survivors and their children
- Collect aggregate data on abuse and impact to monitor program and improve services

DVS and the SAF^eR Model

Use SAF^eR Summary & Recommendations for Some Survivors

- Survivor Attorneys
- GAL
- CPS Worker
- Expert Witness Testimony (Family & Circuit Court)

DVS and the SAF^eR Model

When using SAF^eR Summary & Recommendations, DVS must adhere to strict confidentiality standards:

- Survivor release
- Court Order (see recommended Court form order)

DVS and the SAF^eR Model

SAF^eR [Summary & Recommendations](#) can include:

- A summary of the nature and extent of the abuse – including lethality indicators
- An assessment on whether the victim parent [knowingly allowed](#) according to CPS Policy
- An assessment of how the abuse impacts the children and victim parent
- Recommendations for safety services for victim parent and children
- Recommendations for safety and accountability measures with offender

Knowingly Allows

“If the worker finds the presence of domestic violence, s/he cannot find that the non-abusive parent “knowingly allowed” the abusive behavior unless the non-abusing parent did not take any steps to protect the child that were reasonable given the threat posed by the batterer to the non-abusing parent.”

(See CPS Policy 4.34 Family Functioning Assessments Involving Domestic Violence and 3.15 Reports involving Domestic Violence.)

Knowingly Allows

DVS and the SAF[®]R Model

SAF[®]R Summary & Recommendations can include:

- A summary of the nature and extent of the abuse - including lethality indicators
- An assessment on whether the victim parent [knowingly allowed](#) according to CPS Policy
- An assessment of how the abuse impacts the children and victim parent
- Recommendations for safety services for victim parent and children
- Recommendations for safety and accountability measures with offender

What was the threat posed by the batterer to the adult victim's physical, emotional, and/or economic security?

- Death
- Losing Children
- Threats toward family
- Legal/Law Enforcement Involvement
- Loss of House
- Loss of Job
- Loss of Transportation
- No way to support children

What steps did the adult victim take to protect the child?

- Stay
- Get/Drop DVP
- Send child to family member/friend
- Plan with child for safety measures
- Go along with the abuse
- Shield child from abuse
- Limit access to abuser
- Start safety planning

Were the steps reasonable considering the threat of harm to the adult victim?

- Yes
- No



DVS and the SAF^eR Model

Referrals to DVS- Other referral sources

- Judges – Family or Circuit Court (see form order)
- GAL
- Court Personnel (i.e. Family Court Case Coordinator, brochures in courts, etc.)
- Law Enforcement
- Other community agencies



Thank You!

Joyce Yedlosky,
WVCADV Team Coordinator
joyce@wvcadv.org

Samuel White,
WVCADV Legal Services Coordinator
swhite@wvcadv.org

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE INTERVIEW GUIDE 4.17.18

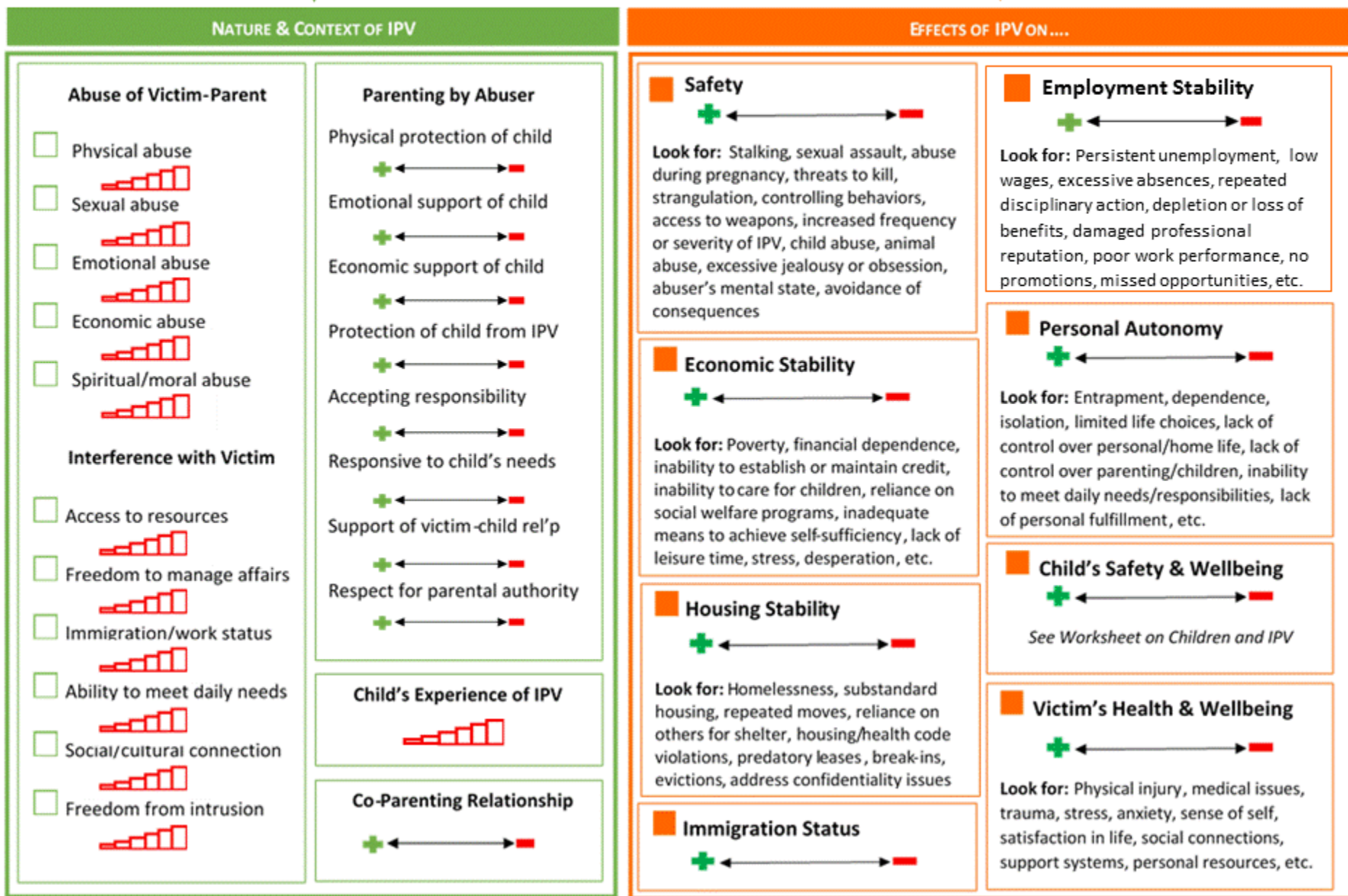
Adapted from *Client Screening to Identify Domestic Abuse Victimization*, Domestic Abuse Committee of the Family Law Section of the Minnesota State Bar Association, 2010; Holtzworth-Munroe, Beck & Applegate (2010), *Mediator's Assessment of Safety Issues and Concerns*; and Janet Johnston, et al., *IN THE NAME OF THE CHILD* (2d ed.), Springer Publishing Co., 2009.

1. Personal Interactions	Discussion Areas:	What to Listen For:
<p>A. Let's start by talking about your current relationship with _____.</p> <p>B. How comfortable are you interacting with _____?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Being alone together <input type="checkbox"/> Meeting face-to-face <input type="checkbox"/> Talking by phone <input type="checkbox"/> Emailing or texting <input type="checkbox"/> Public encounters <p>C. Do you have any concerns, fears or anxieties that I should be aware of?</p> <p>D. What worries you most?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality of interactions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ability to express views b. Trust in other's judgment c. Reliance on other's word d. Cost of disagreement e. Post-separation changes 2. Prior separations 3. Snapshots <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Happiest moments b. Most worrisome moment c. Scariest moments 4. Decision-making history 5. Stressors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Abuse b. Alcohol/drugs c. Physical/mental health d. Criminal activity e. Poverty 6. Anything else? 	<p style="text-align: center;">Personal Interactions:</p> <p>Safe ↔ Dangerous</p> <p>Secure ↔ Fearful</p> <p>Autonomous ↔ Controlling</p> <p>Respectful ↔ Offensive</p> <p>Honest ↔ Deceptive</p> <p>Reliable ↔ Unreliable</p> <p>Consistent ↔ Volatile</p> <p>Supportive ↔ Damaging</p> <p>Cooperative ↔ Coercive</p> <p>Equal ↔ Dominant</p> <p>Trusting ↔ Suspicious</p> <p>Open ↔ Isolating</p> <p><i>Identified needs:</i></p>

GALs and the SAF^cR Model

Use [SAF^cR Interview Guides](#) to:

- Structure the pertinent questions to ask and to guide the GAL in understanding the implications of responses.
- Understand the individualized nature and context of the abuse and its impact on the children and victim parent



Physical/Sexual Abuse

Emotional Abuse

Economic Abuse

Spiritual/Ethical Abuse



Harm to the victim's physical safety and bodily integrity



- ASSAULT**
Pushing, shoving, shaking, grabbing, scratching, pulling, twisting, slapping, hitting, punching, kicking, choking, strangling, burning, stabbing
- FORCE OR RESTRAINT**
Holding down, pinning, kneeling on, sitting upon, tying up, binding, gagging, forcing sex, trafficking, compelling pornography, exploiting labor
- DEPRIVATION**
Withholding food, medicine, shelter, sleep, necessities, etc.
- SABOTAGE**
Disabling vehicles, tampering with utilities, setting traps, interfering with birth control, disabling medical equipment

Harm to victim's emotional safety, security, or wellbeing



- DEGRADATION**
Name calling, ridiculing in public, insulting, demeaning, humiliating, dehumanizing
- INTIMIDATION**
Yelling and screaming, acting aggressively, displaying weapons, driving recklessly, making unfounded accusations, destroying things
- THREATS**
Threats to kill or harm victim, children, self, or others; threats to destroy reputation, things of value, immigration or work status, relationships, etc.
- DISRUPTION**
Creating unpredictability, chaos, or confusion; crazy making; obsessive jealousy; interrupting plans, work, or relationships

Harm to victim's financial security, stability, standing, or self-sufficiency



- REFUSAL TO SUPPORT**
Denying money, refusing to pay bills, refusing to pass title, failing to pay premiums, withholding access to credit
- HIDE OR DISSIPATE ASSETS**
Emptying bank accounts, hiding assets, stealing or selling property, cancelling insurance or credit cards, hiding bills or financial information
- DAMAGE CREDIT/STANDING**
Destroying credit, running up debt, taking out loans, forging papers, hacking into accounts, identity theft
- UNDERMINE OPPORTUNITY**
Refusing to work or to let victim work, trying to get victim fired, refusing to sign papers, lying to immigration, filing false claims, constantly returning to court

ABUSE OF VICTIM

Harm to victim's religious values or deeply held beliefs

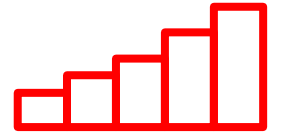


- MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY**
Using sacred text to justify abuse, citing scripture to gain compliance, turning religious community against victim, insulating victim within faith community, restricting help-seeking to faith community
- MORAL CORRUPTION**
Forcing victim into prostitution or pornography; forcing victim to use or sell illegal drugs; forcing victim to steal or pass bad checks; engaging in criminal activity over victim's objection; exposing children to negative influence

Abuse of Victim Detail

© 2017 Battered Women's Justice Project, Minneapolis, MN

Abusers Interference with Victim



How does the abuser interfere with the victim (needs, Daily Task, Etc.)

Interference with Resources

- Do you have access to your own resources, like money, bank accounts, food, housing, transportation, and healthcare?
- Who decides how to spend money and manage your financial affairs?

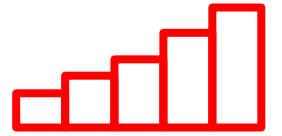
Interference with Daily Affairs

- How much freedom do you have in your everyday life to come and go as you please, manage your own time, make you own decisions, set your own priorities, interact with others?

Interference with Work, School, Immigration Status

- Is there anything that gets in your way of getting to work or school, doing your work or studying without interruption, pursuing a career, or education, or succeeding at work or school?
- Is there anything that gets in the way of your immigration status?

Abusers Interference with Victim



Interference
with Ability to
Meet Daily
Needs

- Is there anything that gets in your way of eating, sleeping, keeping and maintaining a home, getting from place to place, providing for yourself, exercising, seeking medical attention when you need it, keeping up with medication, having time to yourself, keeping current on your bills and obligations?

Interference
with Parenting

- Is there anything that gets in your way of protecting and caring for your children?
- Do you have any concerns about your children or fears for their safety?
- Has the other ever used or threatened to use the children to manipulate, control, or monitor you?

Interference
with Social or
Cultural
Connections

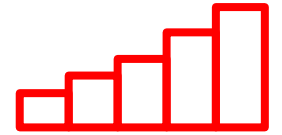
- Is there anything that gets in the way of keeping in touch with your friends and family, connecting with you religious and cultural communities, practicing your faith, staying true to your cultural values and beliefs, or getting together with people who matter to you?

Unwanted
Intrusion

- Has the other ever followed you, constantly check up on you, opened your mail, examined your phone records, hacked into your email, grilled you or timed your activities, used other to spy on you, invaded your space or privacy, misused social network sites, reported you to authorities without reason or cause?

of IPV

How is the child experiencing the abuse?



IPV During Pregnancy

The developing fetus experiences abuse in utero, where, for instance, the abuser:

- kicks, punches, terrorizes, or sexually assaults a pregnant partner; deprives a pregnant partner of food, sleep or prenatal care

Direct Intervention in IPV

The child takes affirmative steps to make the abuse end, such as:

- pleading with the abuser to stop, calling for help, blocking abuser's access to victim-parent, pulling the abuser off the victim

Direct Harm from IPV

The child suffers verbal, physical, or emotional harm during the course of IPV, as when:

- the child gets caught in the crossfire, is blamed for IPV, is ridiculed for crying, is told they're next, is punished for intervening

Direct Participation in IPV

The child joins in the IPV, due to force, coercion, identification with abuser, or self-preservation:

- abuser used child to spy, taunt, or assault victim; abuser rewards child for participating in IPV, child goes along to stay safe

Observation of IPV

The child sees or hears IPV, either directly or indirectly, where, for instance, the child:

- watches an assault, observes coercive power, hears threats or please for mercy, observes degradation, sees intimidation

Retreat from IPV

The child takes cover from IPV by:

- running away from home, hiding under the bed, using alcohol or drugs, locking him/herself in the closet, tuning out the world

Witness Initial Effects of IPV

The child observes the immediate effects of IPV, including by not limited to:

- blood, bruises, and other injuries; ambulances and emergency vehicles; parent being arrested; damaged property; trauma

Experience aftermath of IPV

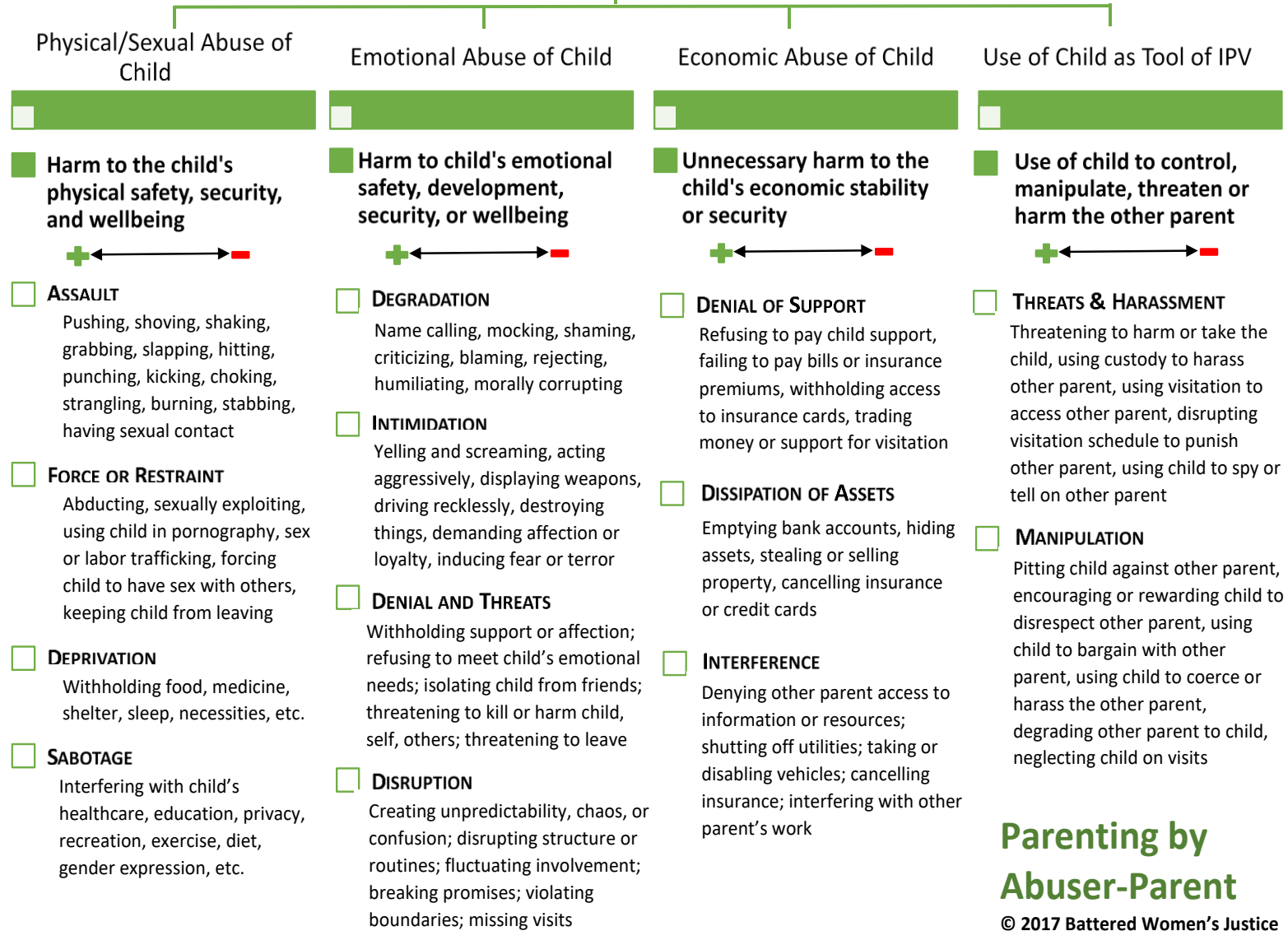
The child faces life-altering change as a result of IPV, including but not limited to:

- parental anxiety, separation or relocation, broken social ties, breakdown in trust, chaos, uncertainty, disruption to routine

Knowledge of IPV

The child is told about (or overhears) conversations regarding IPV by:

- parents, extended family members, police, child protection, judges, lawyers, guardians ad litem, teachers, therapist



Parenting by Abuser-Parent

© 2017 Battered Women's Justice Project, Minneapolis, MN

Denying Impact of IPV on Child

Failure to acknowledge and repair damage from one's own abuse

- Justifying or excusing abuse
- Blaming other for abuse
- Demanding respect for abuse
- Refusing to get help for abuse
- Refusing counseling for child
- Interfering with child's care
- Being intolerant of criticism
- Disregarding child's needs
- Refusing to apologize for abuse
- Forcing unwanted child contact
- Interfering with other parent's effort to care for/protect child

Ignoring Child's Separate Needs

Failure to distinguish child's needs or identity from one's own

- Putting one's own needs above child's
- Thinking child's needs are identical to one's own
- Believing child thinks or feels the same way as oneself
- Believing one exclusively knows what's best for the child
- Obsessively attaching to child
- Seeing no value in other parent's contact, absent cause
- Believing, without cause, child is being poisoned by other parent
- Believing, without cause, child is just mirroring other parenting
- Believing, without cause, child and other parent are conspiring

Undermining Other's Parenting Relationship

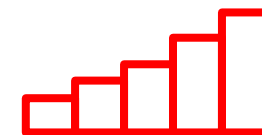
Interference with other parent's relationship or parental authority

- Refusing to follow established rules
- Violating established parenting agreements
- Withholding information concerning the child
- Disrupting child's schedule or routine
- Disrespecting other parent's new partner
- Ignoring child's allergies or structure
- Making false claims to authorities
- Under- or over-medicating child
- Using new partner as a replacement parent
- Disparaging other parent in front of children

Relentless Harassment

Disruption of everyday life and creation of persistent instability

- Constantly disrupting child's schedule and routine
- Engaging in harassing litigation
- Repeatedly filing false reports to authorities
- Fluctuating involvement with child
- Constantly raising "technical arguments"
- Purposefully missing visits and appointments
- Constantly changing rules or expectations
- Stalking other parent or child
- Routinely cancelling and rescheduling appointments
- Habitually showing up unannounced
- Sabotaging other parent at every turn



Parenting by Abuser-Parent

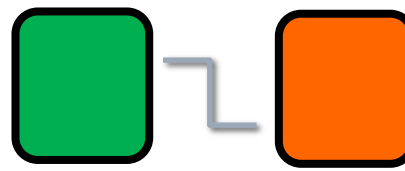
How does the abuser parent parent the child?



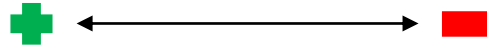
Safety



Look for: Stalking, sexual assault, abuse during pregnancy, threats to kill, strangulation, controlling behaviors, access to weapons, increased frequency or severity of IPV, child abuse, animal abuse, excessive jealousy or obsession, abuser's mental state, avoidance of consequences



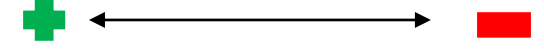
Employment Stability



Look for: Persistent unemployment, low wages, excessive absences, repeated disciplinary action, depletion or loss of benefits, damaged professional reputation, poor work performance, no promotions, missed opportunities, etc.

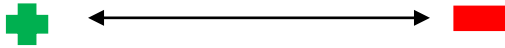


Personal Autonomy



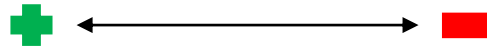
Look for: Entrapment, dependence, isolation, limited life choices, lack of control over personal/home life, lack of control over parenting/children, inability to meet daily needs/responsibilities, lack of personal fulfillment, etc.

Economic Stability



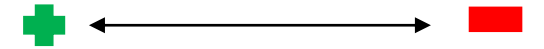
Look for: Poverty, financial dependence, inability to establish or maintain credit, inability to care for children, reliance on social welfare programs, inadequate means to achieve self-sufficiency, lack of leisure time, stress, desperation, etc.

Housing Stability



Look for: Homelessness, substandard housing, repeated moves, reliance on others for shelter, housing/health code violations, predatory leases, break-ins, evictions, address confidentiality issues

Victim's Health and Wellbeing

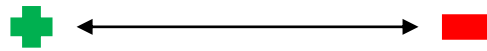


Look for: Physical injury, medical issues, trauma, stress, anxiety, sense of self, satisfaction in life, social connections, support systems, personal resources, etc.

Immigration Status

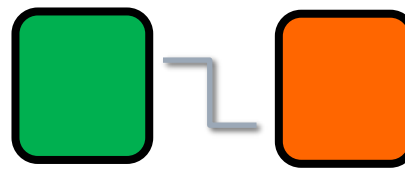


Child's Safety and Wellbeing

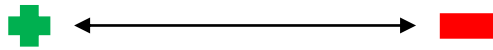


See Worksheet on Children and IPV

Effects of IPV on Parental Victim's Wellbeing

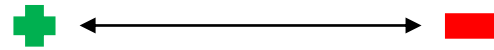


Child's Physical Safety



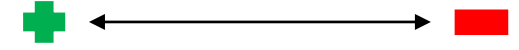
Look for: Stalking, sexual assault, abuse during pregnancy, threats to kill, strangulation, controlling behaviors, access to weapons, increased frequency or severity of IPV, child abuse, animal abuse, excessive jealousy or obsession, abuser's mental state, avoidance of consequences

Child's Economic Security



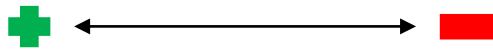
Look for: Poverty, homelessness, social isolation, exclusion from higher education or extracurricular activities, increased responsibility to work or care for younger children, etc.

Child's Development



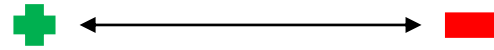
Look for: Failure to meet physical or emotional milestones, maladaptive stress responses, poor sleep/awake functioning, emotional detachment, negative feelings about being loved, confident, and safe to explore the world, etc.

Child's Emotional Wellbeing



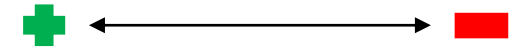
Look for: Anxiety or restlessness, fear of being alone, nightmares or sleep disruptions, inability to focus, lack of interest, exaggerated startle response, difficulty separating from parents, etc.

Child's Behavior



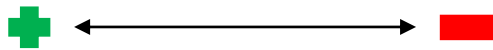
Look for: Self-harm, delinquency, running away, physical aggression or bullying, hyperactivity, truancy, unregulated temper, defiance of authority, regressive behaviors (baby talk, crying spells, fear of the dark, clinginess), promiscuity

Child's Thinking and Perception

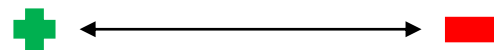


Look for: Poor verbal, analytic, or motor skill development, academic under-achievement, distorted memory, trouble concentrating, thinking, learning, or processing information

Child's Health



Child's Relationships

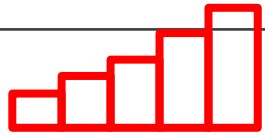


Look for: Empathy, trust, aggression, manipulation

Effects of IPV on Children

Effects of IPV on Children

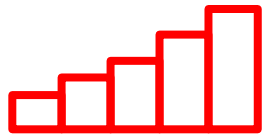
Abuse of Victim



Child's Physical Safety
+ ← → -

Child's Development
+ ← → -

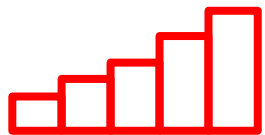
Parenting by Abuser



Child's Emotional Wellbeing
+ ← → -

Child's Behavior
+ ← → -

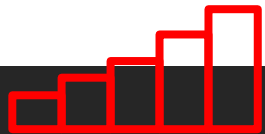
Interference w/Victim



Child's Economic Security
+ ← → -

Child's Thinking and Perception
+ ← → -

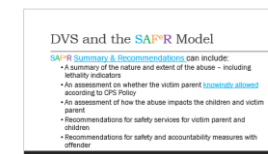
Children's Experience



Child's Health
+ ← → -

Child's Relationships
+ ← → -

Domestic Violence Against Adult Victim		Lethality Factors	
Indicate all forms of domestic violence that have been detected against the adult victim and their relative severity:		Identify and discuss lethality indicators and express heightened concern for victim and child safety. Indicators for adult victims are also indicators for substantial risk of harm to children.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse		<input type="checkbox"/> Possession/access/use of weapons	<input type="checkbox"/> Forced sex
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse		<input type="checkbox"/> Direct threats to kill	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent or attempted separation
<input type="checkbox"/> Emotional abuse		<input type="checkbox"/> Victim believes offender may kill them	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic abuse		<input type="checkbox"/> Stalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Step-child
<input type="checkbox"/> Spiritual/ethical abuse		<input type="checkbox"/> Strangulation	<input type="checkbox"/> Escalating violence
<input type="checkbox"/> Coercive control		<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusive coercive control	<input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse
Did the adult victim "knowingly allow?"			
"If the worker finds the presence of domestic violence, s/he cannot find that the non-abuse parent 'knowingly allowed' the abusive behavior unless the non-abusing parent did not take any steps to protect the child that were reasonable given the threat posed by the batterer to the non-abusing parent. " (Policy 4.36 and 3.17)			
1. What was the threat posed by the batterer to the adult victim's physical, emotional, and/or economic security?	2. What steps did the adult victim take to protect the child?	3. Were the steps reasonable considering the threat of harm to the adult victim?	
Immediate and Long-Term Concerns		Potential Responses to Identified Concerns	
Immediate safety, economic, and parenting concerns:	As to the offending parent:	As to the victim parent:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Limit access to adult victim/child <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict communication with adult victim <input type="checkbox"/> Initiate child support	<input type="checkbox"/> Support efforts to protect <input type="checkbox"/> Identify safety resources <input type="checkbox"/> Refer to support services	
Long-term concerns:	<input type="checkbox"/> Initiate other financial support <input type="checkbox"/> Refer to remedial interventions/services <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen parenting skills <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor compliance with court orders	<input type="checkbox"/> Initiate co-petition	



Funding for this project was made available through the US Department of Health and Human Services, Grant #90EV0440, and Award 2015-TA-WR-0019 from the Office of Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The viewpoints contained in this document are solely the responsibility of the author(s) and do not represent the official views or policies of the departments and do not in any way constitute an endorsement by the Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Justice.

Further Detail of Potential Responses to Identified Concerns:

<p>AS TO THE OFFENDING PARENT:</p> <p>Limit access to the adult victim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ask the maltreating parent of DV to leave the home <input type="checkbox"/> Initiate no contact provisions for duration of parenting plan <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor no contact orders <p>Limit access to the child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ask the maltreating parent of DV to leave the home <input type="checkbox"/> Initiate no contact provisions for duration of parenting plan <input type="checkbox"/> Recommend supervised visitation <input type="checkbox"/> Recommend suspended visitation <input type="checkbox"/> Terminate parental rights (Policy 7.8 and 7.28) <p>Restrict communication with the adult victim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Limit methods of communication <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribe frequency and methods of communication <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict length and/or content of communication <input type="checkbox"/> Limit access to sensitive communication <p>Refer to remedial interventions and/or services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Licensed BIPPS program <input type="checkbox"/> Parenting after violence program <p>Monitor compliance with court orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conditions of bond <input type="checkbox"/> Magistrate court order <input type="checkbox"/> Family court orders 	<p>AS TO THE VICTIM PARENT:</p> <p>Support efforts to protect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> File petition in Magistrate Court if victim is agreeable (Policy 4.34) <input type="checkbox"/> Suggest address confidentiality program (Rule 152CSR37) <input type="checkbox"/> <p>Identify safety resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To contact CPS if adult maltreating parent violates protection plan <input type="checkbox"/> <p>Refer to support services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local domestic violence program <input type="checkbox"/> Counseling/mental health services <input type="checkbox"/> <p>Initiate co-petition</p> <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
--	--

Funding for this project was made available through the US Department of Health and Human Services, Grant #90EV0440, and Award 2015-TA-WR-0019 from the Office of Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The viewpoints contained in this document are solely the responsibility of the author(s) and do not represent the official views or policies of the departments and do not in any way constitute an endorsement by the Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Justice.