

Violence of the Family lecture no class wednesday, but still do the readings

UN

Convention on the Rights of the Child

Adopted on November 20, 1989 by United Nations- published and was big bec international doc

Ratified on December 13, 1991 by Canada- canadian version rights of the child and gives

guidelines how to treat the child

54 articles affirming that children (birth to 18

years) world-wide have human rights that apply to child

Rights generally fall under three categories

Right to protection- to protect children in the home at schol, teachers , doctors etcc

right to provision- what children have and what they need

right to participation- right to have a voice, where to live and how to train lawyers how to talk and talk to child

Article 19

State Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent maltreatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child- all forms and neglect and using children as sexual tourism, high HIV, issue international, Part of UN rights that guide how to treat child

Types of Childhood Abuse & Neglect

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Physical abuse

: acts of aggression that often occur during the

course of discipline or severe physical punishment

le: burn or hit them with sticks etc which is illegal and there was changed since bf could hit them and not rule of teachers of hitting child and new legislation of cat hit and parents can not hit child on the head at the age between 2-12 and cant hit at all Physical aggression does not teach the child, but just to list

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Neglect

: failure to provide for or protect the child that endangers his/her safety and healthy development

Not meeting child's basic needs ie snowsuit, or not left alone or in the car or have food etc.

•not sending them to school or taking them to doctor or giving them medications when they need it

Sexual abuse

: sexual molestation or exploitation

•inappropriate touching or asking the child to do it to the parent

Emotional abuse

: repeated acts/omissions that may cause serious behavioural, cognitive, emotional, or psychological disorders (e.g., threats of violence, verbal abuse, isolation/confinement, inadequate nurturing or affection)

Hardest one to prove, using the child as pawns during a divorce and it underlines all other abuse and

Extreme damaging to self-esteem, and emotional development

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Exposure to intimate partner violence

: direct witness to physical

and/or emotional violence, indirect exposure to physical violent

Exposed to violence in the home

Provincial Incidence Data

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Ontario Incidence Study – 2013

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Tracked child maltreatment investigations in a

representative sample of 17 provincial child welfare agencies

- Including the child aid, reported incidents of abuse, not unreported are not included

Provincial incidence estimates

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97,951 maltreatment investigations were conducted across Ontario in 2013 (41.69 per 1,000 children)

— in 1 year

From all of these investigations, an estimated 18.33 per 1,000 children were substantiated (34% -

Less than half that they go and see what is going on - everytime one is reported, it remains in the file, any new incident is recorded and need to call to ensure that the incidents were reported

Graph: emotional abuse always there, unreported of sexual and emotional bc hard to see than physical symptoms : drop in grades, and teachers have to report as well thus need to get trained to see if can identify to report it, they can identify it but not report it bc scared of the family

PREVALENCE OF CHILD ABUSE IN CANADA

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Children at risk of being abused include:

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Age and gender

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12 to 17 years of age, the rate of abuse against girls is nearly double the rate for boys

- More common in girls

Girls are more than four times as likely as boys to be a victim of sexual assault

- 14-16 more likely

Family-related risk factors include characteristics of the parents, such as their parenting skills, level of education, and family income

, confidence in parenting, repeated intergenerational abuse, and beliefs of what you know

Older more abused by non-family members and young by family

PREVALENCE OF CHILD ABUSE IN CANADA

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Family violence is more prevalent among those from the lower socioeconomic levels of society

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Separation or divorce may put children at increased risk of abuse or neglect

- From stress and turning your child from parent
- US, know less in Ottawa- 45% of verbal aggression, physical violence in younger than older
- Some rivalry between siblings is good but need to be careful

One-parent families and stepfamilies experienced higher rates of abuse and neglect
Sexual abused among siblings

Not much and lots of shame and dont tell and unreported
More innocents and curiosity and thus will wont to know
or learned from others and will do it to others

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AS ABUSERS

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40 percent of children in the United States
engaged in physical aggression against siblings

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85 percent engaged in verbal aggression
against siblings on a regular basis

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Physical violence between siblings usually
declines with age

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Emotional abuse between siblings can be
defined by its frequency and its severity

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AS ABUSERS

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Sexual abuse by siblings is a phenomenon that
remains both poorly understood and under-
researched

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Most sibling sexual abuse is never reported

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Sibling abuse is often a reflection of behaviour that has been witnessed or experienced within the family

Multifinality: resilience, some with PTSD, or they become abusers and some internalise and externalise and anxiety
Can't say that all that are abused will get problems
Many factors that they will get
Some can trigger memories

Psych disorders in child class

DSM-5

- Changed and added others in it
- Used in CANADA
- How much have, not what you have

Under chapter

Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders

which includes:

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Reactive Attachment Disorder

Child not able to trust, thus unloveable, less attachment, can't attach because because of what they've been through

Come and always saying that he will kill u so parent will have to constantly tell them that they love them

Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder

Attached to everyone

Girls risk of sexual behavior

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PTSD

retrauma , reliving the memories

Acute Stress Disorder

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Adjustment Disorders- temporary

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Other and Unspecified- thus range of things and these are linked to the list

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

•IN DSM

Experienced, witnessed, or confronted with one or more events that involved real or threatened death or serious injury to one's physical integrity or that of others

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Key symptoms:

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Re-experiencing the traumatic event

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Intense psychological or physiological reactions to cues that symbolize or resemble some aspect of the trauma

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Avoidance of thoughts, feelings, places, and people associated

with the trauma

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Negative changes in thoughts and mood

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Increased arousal

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Resilience

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Defined as adaptive functioning despite having experienced adversity- going to have an impact of life

Kids can bounce out of problems bc

Characteristics

If have intellectual disability harder bc cant process it

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What factors promote resilience

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At the individual level?

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At the family level?

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At the school and community level?

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Factors That Promote Resilience

Individual characteristics

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Cognitive ability- need to be able to process and accept trauma

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Self-efficacy

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Internal locus of control- less control

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Temperament

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Social skills

Family characteristics

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Family cohesion- how strong is the family, connection, bond, support etc.

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Supportive parent-child

Interaction- constant communication,

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Social support (e.g.,

extended family support)- parents supporting child

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Factors That Promote Resilience

Community characteristics

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Positive school experiences/positive community experiences

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Community resources

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Supportive peers and/or

mentors

Cultural protective factors

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Strong sense of cultural

identity

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Spirituality

- Connection to cultural community
- Protective beliefs and values
- Cultural talents and skills

Brain development video:

Importance of positive relation on brain and the impact of brain.
Brain built overtime by experience , thus needd a good base of positive experience

Serve and return interaction : forms of communications bt the 2 ppl, it s t
Stress- positive, like meeting ppl and tests good because caan deal with other stress

Toxic stress- bad for brain and more future bad brain

Development of emotional skills: child to pay attentions, and allows child to air traffic control- so that they can pay attention while going though other things

When stress, less brain working and if abuser , in that moment that using ur brain, thus has an effect

Brain in children is still plastic since can rwire the brain and can help them change their brain but harder in adolts

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What is Complex Trauma?

- Exposure to multiple, interpersonal traumatic events that often begin at a young age, are

chronic in nature, and are caused by adults entrusted with the child's care

Multiple occurring events

Impacts child on everything

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Child abuse and neglect

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Complex trauma also describes the impact of such exposure on the child

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Often has profound effects on nearly every aspect of a child's development and functioning (i.e., key developmental processes)

What Does Child Traumatic Stress Look Like?

Destructive, if treat one thing relative to other doesn't go away

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Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy

•4105- psycho- disor

Psycho-education - what is safe and what is not safe, what's ok, and Parenting skills- reliving to trauma - 1 first 5 steps are coping skills must go through the 1st stuff to prepare for the end

Stress management

Affect expression and modulation

Cognitive coping and processing (cognitive triad)

Trauma narrative (and cognitive processing)- goal - have to relive problem, only way to really heal the trauma - usually in book and write it and draw pictures and slowly add more details, then show the parent the story. And keep read it to stop the reaction

In vivo mastery of trauma reminder

Enhancing future safety and development

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Conjoint child-parent sessions- share the story with the parent without the parent

Very effective for trauma in children and adolescents

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ABUSE BETWEEN PARTNERS

Intimate partner violence

Violence committed by legally married, separated, divorced, or common-law partners, current or previous dating partners, and other intimate partners

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Often different kinds of abuse occur in combination:

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Physical assault, psychological abuse, restriction of movement, economic deprivation, not giving partner finances, so cant go anywhere or do anything, sexual abuse, and

Homicide, emotional

More likelt for women victm by abuse by partner

More men be strager victim by abuse than family member

WHY DO PARTNERS STAY?

- complicated and hard to leave the relationship

Leaving an abusive relationship occurs in stages

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First, victims recognize abuse as a problem and weigh pros and cons of leaving

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Second, develop a plan and actively make changes to stop the abuse (e.g., counselling or shelter)- make sure u are safe, and having a place to stay and if have no money then how can they leave and scared of partner,

—

Finally, take steps to leave

WHY DO PARTNERS STAY?

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Three reasons why women stay

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Commitment to the caretaker role- better if stay for the child

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Fear of the consequences of leaving- financial security of u and children

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Sense of feeling powerless and/or guilt- lots of stigma and u got urself in this situations thus its ur fault

When women abuse men its more emotional then physical

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HOW DOES SOCIETY RESPOND TO SPOUSAL ABUSE?

An abused woman's first need is for protection

The immediate need is met by transition or safe- place to hide and feel safe,

houses, but their numbers fall short of the demand

Second-stage housing provides longer-term accommodation, lasting usually from three months to one year

Some rural or remote areas have safe home networks, private homes where abused women can go if there is no operating shelter in the area

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ABUSE OF OLDER ADULTS

Abuse of older adults is the most recent kind of family violence to be recognized

Still no standard definition of abuse of older adults, though most professionals distinguish

Among

List of confidently under health act - list of exceptions that cant keep private,

New that if old are abuse or neglect can tell

Cant break trust because will not talk

Just like kids vulnerable and can be abused by the patients
or financial abuse

Neglect (isolation, abandonment, social exclusion)

Violation of human, legal, and medical rights

Deprivation of choices, decisions, status, finances,
respect

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ABUSE OF OLDER ADULTS

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Seniors are usually victimized by someone they know (e.g., adult children, spouses, ex-spouses)

- dont often report it and women are more at risk

Many older people feel stigma in reporting a child who mistreats them

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Women more likely than men to be victims of family violence

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PREVENTING FAMILY VIOLENCE

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Three basic approaches: how to prevent

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Primary prevention aims to keep abuse from

occurring at all, primarily through education- to educate to avoid from happening, thus need to teach that other strategies exist - targeting everyone

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Secondary prevention programs involve working with groups considered to be at risk for abuse- looking at those that are -targeting those at high risk

SES low and gang activity and parents that were abused and educating them

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Tertiary prevention is treatment or some other intervention to keep abuse from recurring and to minimize its effects

•trying to undo what happened, ie when already pregnant so they don't want to do the same to child so will come will get help to avoid it or to help fix our problems like aggression

Most common approach