#### Domestic Violence in Child Welfare DCFS Latino Advisory Council Family Institute Day October 14, 2022

Nisha Patel, LCSW Statewide Administrator DCFS Domestic Violence Intervention Program

# DV & Child Abuse & Neglect

- 1 in 15 children are exposed to intimate partner violence each year, and 90% of these children are eyewitnesses to this violence. (www.ncadv.org)
- 1 in 3 women, and 1 in 7 men are victims of domestic violence. (Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence)
- Domestic violence is considered a major risk factor for fatal child abuse. (National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention, 2019)

# **DV** is Underlying Condition

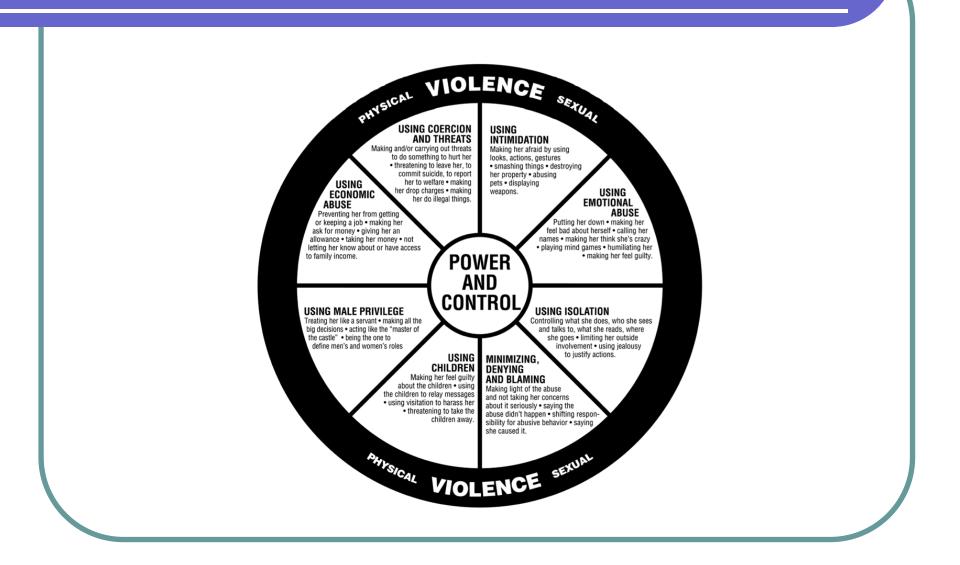
#### • DV

- Substance Abuse
- Mental Illness
- Developmental Disabilities

Underlying Condition (UC) – factor experienced by parent that may negatively impact ability to meet child's needs

Presence of UC does not predict abuse/neglect, but may increase risk of abuse/neglect

## Power and Control Wheel - English



## Power and Control Wheel - Spanish



## What is Domestic Violence (DV)?

Domestic violence involves the establishment of power and control through a pattern of coercive behaviors that include physical, sexual, verbal, and emotional assaults perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. *(Ganley and Schechter, 1996)* 



- ...attributed to factors of power and control
- ...the result of many survivors and offenders witnessing DV in childhood
- ...Reinforced by cultural factors
- ...Reinforced by gender role expectations

# DV is not caused by...

#### …Substance Abuse

- Not causal
- Increases risk

#### ....Mental Illness

- Meds don't stop abuse
- Not all offenders have MI

#### …Relationship Issues

- Offenders have hx of abuse in other relationships
- Supports minimization, denial and blame

#### …Anger Issues

- DV is about P & C!
- Offenders can manage anger well
- Offenders do not have triggers to behavior
- Anger causes lack of control – not DV
- Anger used as tool of intimidation, P & C
- Offendors carry attitudes that reinforce abusive behavior

#### Stats – DV and Latino/Hispanic Families

- Incidents of domestic violence may vary within sub-groups of Hispanics: According to one study, Mexican origin women reported higher rates of domestic violence than other Hispanic sub-groups. (Frias & Angel 2005)
- The National Violence Against Women Survey found that 21% of Latinas report experiencing physical assault at some point during their lives, and 7.9% reported having experienced an intimate partner rape.
- According to the National Violence Against Women Survey, Hispanic and non-Hispanic women report similar rates of physical assault and stalking.

#### • *Familismo* defined:

- -Conflicts are to be handled internally within the family
- -Problems are not to be shared outside of the family

#### Implications

-Reluctance to utilize outside service providers, such as shelters or counselors

- -Reluctance to call law enforcement
- -Especially problematic when family members blame the victim

#### • *Machismo* defined:

-Responsibility and obligation to the family is important, and maintaining one's honor

-Includes unspoken expectations that a man should be masculine, in control, domineering

#### Implications

-Belief that men are in control of their family

–Masculine traits are associated with abuse, including a propensity to initiate violence

#### • *Marianismo* defined:

–Uses the Virgin Mary's self-sacrificing and uncomplaining nature as a role model for how women should behave

–Often includes unwavering support of the husband's decisions and an unquestioning acceptance of the husband's faults/behaviors

#### Implications

Promotes unquestioning acceptance of abusive behaviors
Can discourage women from leaving violent and abusive situation

- Latina women underutilize formal helping resources because of language barriers, cultural barriers and differences, and fear and distrust.
- Latina women face obstacles to receiving help such as fear of deportation, social isolation
- Misinformation and lack of knowledge about legal rights and law enforcement capabilities and structure
- Language differences, and limited knowledge of available community providers/social services

## Values as Protective Factors

- Latino values can also serve as a resource.
- These values can also serve as protective factors and build on cultural pride.
- Emphasis on close family relationships (*Familismo*) can also be a protective factor.
- Familismo does not give the abuser permission to be abusive to the victim and children.
- *Machismo* does not have to mean violent.

## Impact of DV on children



# Lisa 911

# Impact of DV on children

- Eating & sleeping disorders
- Verbally & physically aggressive behaviors
- Guilt abuse is their fault, they must stop it
- Poor academic performance
- Low self-esteem
- Feeling isolated

- Easily frightened, anxious, clingy, startle response
- Frequent crying
- Adolescent substance abuse
- Teen dating violence
- Runaway behaviors
- Poor conflict resolution

# Red Flags & Warning Signs

#### • Significant Indicators

- Concrete factors
- Reported incidents
- Third party reports
- Use or involvement of children
- Physical injuries
- Self-reported hx
- Police involvement
- Order of protection

#### • Verbal Indicators

- DV dynamics of P & C in relationship
- Impact on safety
- Anecdotal hx
- Child exposure to DV
- Threats, harassment, intimidation
- Physical, verbal abuse

# Strangulation and DV

- Significant predictor for future lethal violence.
- If your partner has strangled you in the past, your risk of being killed by them may be seven times higher
- Strangulation is one of the most lethal forms of partner violence as unconsciousness may occur within seconds and death within minutes.
- Strangulation is an ultimate form of power and control, where the abuser can demonstrate control over the victim's next breath.
- Not choking

www.strangulationtraininginstitute.com

# Assessing Lethality Risk

- Has he/she ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?
- Has he/she threatened to kill you or your children?
- Do you think he/she might try to kill you?
- Does he/she have a gun or can he/she get one easily?
- Has he/she ever tried to strangle you?
- Is he/she violently or constantly jealous or does he/she
- control most of your daily activities?
- Have you left him/her or separated after living together or
- being married?
- Is he/she unemployed?
- Has he/she tried to kill themselves?
- Do you have a child that he/she knows is not his/hers?
- Does he/she follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?

Messing, J., Campbell, J., Sullivan Wilson, J., Brown, S., & Patchell, B. (2015). The lethality screen: The predictive validity of an intimate partner violence risk assessment for use by first responders. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 1-22

# Impact of COVID on DV

- Children more vulnerable to abuse during the pandemic increased caregiver stress levels
- Pandemic can trigger violence when it did not previously exist
- Increased incidents of DV due to quarantine, being in closer proximity to abusive partner
- Fear to report incidents of DV
- Fear and barriers to safely leave
- Lack of ability to access resources i.e. shelter, go to court for OP

Adapted from "Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse Considerations During COVID-19" (SAMSA)

## Protective Factors in DV

- Parental Resilience ability to recognize and respond to DV
- Social Connections ability to access support religious, social, familial
- Knowledge of Parenting & Development ability to understand the impact of DV on children
- Concrete Support in Times of Need ability to develop a plan of safety from DV for self and children
- Healthy Social & Emotional Development of Children

   steps taken to protect child
- Healthy Parent-Child Relationships ability to communicate with child about non-blame and DV in home

## Domestic Violence Intervention Program

#### Specialty Services Program, Clinical Division

- Consultation
  - Assessment of DV dynamics
  - Staffings
  - Does not replace supervisory decision making
- Training
  - DV Policies
  - DV dynamics, trends
- Referral & Resources
  - Identification of appropriate interventions
    - Linkage to community providers

## Domestic Violence Intervention Program

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# For Your Rolodex

Illinois Domestic Violence Helpline 877-863-6338

National Teen Dating Violence Helpline 866-331-9474



National Domestic Violence Helpline 800-799-7233

## Sarah's Inn Domestic Violence Services

#### Liz Figueroa-Serrano

Advocacy and Community Partners Supervisor

# Our Mission

# To improve the lives of those affected by domestic violence and to break the cycle of violence for future generations.

# Sarah's Inn – Survivor Services

- 24-hour crisis line
- Advocacy
- Safety planning
- Individual counseling
   for adults and children
- Child-Parent
   Psychotherapy (CPP)
- Support groups for adults, children, and teens

- Legal advocacy for orders of protections (Maybrook Courthouse and Daley Center)
- Limited pantry and
   financial assistance



# Sarah's Inn – PAIP Services

## PAIP = Partner Abuse Intervention Program

- Weekly groups for individuals who have perpetrated DV against an intimate partner
- 26 weeks total
- Participation is typically mandated but can also be voluntary.
- Focuses on accountability and victim safety
- Sarah's Inn provides weekly groups in English and Spanish but only for men who have harmed women partners.





# **DV Co-Location Program**

- Collaboration with DCFS
- Christina Jacobo, DV Co-Located Advocate with Sarah's Inn – housed at 1911 S Indiana
- Consult on cases: Investigators, Intact and Placement Workers
- Directly interact with families
- Serve as a link to services

## Best Practices for Working with Survivors

#### Do:

- Believe them.
- Inform them know that there are resources and offer to provide information.
- Ask if they are currently safe or if they need help with finding a safe place.
- Listen for what they want help with, even if it is simply talking with someone.
- Recognize their strengths.
- Respect their autonomy.

#### Don't:

- Question or minimize their experience.
- Blame them for the violence they have experienced.
- Say, "Why haven't you done \_\_\_\_\_yet?"
- Set up services on their behalf.
   DV agencies will need to talk with them directly.
- Tell them what they should or shouldn't do. They are survivors and already take many steps to protect themselves and kids.

# **Accessing Services**

- All domestic violence victim services are FREE and CONFIDENTIAL.
- All services are provided in both English and Spanish.
- We provide to services to survivors of all genders and backgrounds. We do not inquire about insurance or legal status.



The Illinois Domestic Violence Act (IDVA) protects the confidentiality of survivors in DV services.

- We need to hear from the individual directly; we cannot "cold call" or schedule on someone's behalf.
- We cannot disclose *any* information about a client without their consent.
- This is critical for safety and building trust.
- What this means for you...



## Contact Us

**24-Hour Crisis Line** Phone: (708) 386-4225 Text: (708) 669-6149

**PAIP Line** 314-635-0557

Website Sarahsinn.org

Sarah's Inn Podcast

\*episodes in English & Spanish Google, Apple Podcasts, & Spotify



sarah's inn

together strong