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Domestic Violence and Its Impact on Children

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Domestic Violence and Its Impact on Children



By Charles D. Hassinger Mentor: Farah Gilanshah

Outline:

- Introduction
- Theoretical Statement
- Literature Research
 - Domestic Violence
 - Impacts on Children
- Summary & Conclusion
- Further Suggestions & Comments

Introduction

Sociologically Significance For Domestic Violence in General:

- National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, "estimated 47% of men and women will be victims of psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their life time."
 - 1/3 of women will be victims of physical violence
 - 1/4 sexual violence
 - "Almost 1/4 of men will be victims of physical violence by an intimate partner" (Office of Crime 2017).

Introduction Continued:

Sociologically Significance For Impact on Children:

- "In a single day in 2016,... 19,673 children found safe refuge in domestic violence emergency shelters or transitional housing programs"
- "Another 5,888 children receiving non-residential services with their partners" (U.S Department of Health & Human Services 2018).

Introduction Continued:

Personal Interest

Research Question

Theoretical Statement:

Domestic violence has long lasting negative impact on children; the more children encounter domestic violence the more their lives will be negatively impacted both short and long term.

Methodology:

- Literature Research
- Peer-reviewed journals
- Reports of case studies
- Related websites
- Newspaper articles
- Books

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Domestic violence for men and women:

• In 2015, domestic violence rates increased 46% from 2014 (Office for Victims of Crime 2017).

Type of violent crime	Number		Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	
	2014*	2015	2014*	2015
Violent crime ^a	5,359,570	5,006,620	20.1	18.6
Rape/sexual assault ^b	284,350	431,840 ‡	1.1	1.6 ‡
Robbery	664,210	578,580	2.5	2.1
Assault	4,411,010	3,996,200	16.5	14.8
Aggravated assault	1,092,090	816,760 ‡	4.1	3.0 ‡
Simple assault	3,318,920	3,179,440	12.4	11.8
Domestic violence ^c	1,109,880	1,094,660	4.2	4.1
Intimate partner violence ^d	634,610	806,050	2.4	3.0
Stranger violence	2,166,130	1,821,310	8.1	6.8
Violent crime involving injury	1,375,950	1,303,290	5.2	4.8
Serious violent crime ^e	2,040,650	1,827,170	7.7	6.8
Serious domestic violence ^c	400,030	460,450	1.5	1.7
Serious intimate partner violence ^d	265,890	333,210	1.0	1.2
Serious stranger violence	930,690	690,550	3.5	2.6
Serious violent crime involving weapons	1,306,900	977,840	4.9	3.6 ‡
Serious violent crime involving injury	692,470	658,040	2.6	2.4

The consequences from victimization for men and women of domestic violence.

- Mental health issues
 - Depression
 - Post Traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
 - Sleeping and eating disorders
 - Anxiety
 - Suicidal behavior
 - Social dysfunction (Howard et al. 2010).

- The trauma of witnessing domestic violence has external and internal consequences for children.
 - Externalizing
 - Aggression, violence, delinquency

- Internalizing
 - Low self-esteem, social withdrawal, depression, anxiety

- Children who witness domestic violence normalize harmful behaviors.
 - \circ Violence
 - o Coercion
 - Control

- Children who are normalizing violence do not develop health conflict resolution and interpersonal skills.
 - The children rationalize violence as way to resolve conflict.
- "It is possible that witnesses of domestic violence acquire impaired conflict resolution skills and hence may be prone to aggression and antisocial responses as a means of coping in relationships" (Maker et al. 1998).

- For many children later in their lives become the abuser or the abused of domestic violence, because they have normalized the violence and trauma exposed to.
 - For these children domestic violence is a learned behavior from childhood experiences.
 - A. These children's rational thought process is misconstrued.

- A result, when reaching the age of beginning to date, they are also more likely to have a relationship involving domestic violence.
 - Young girls are more prone to be the victim of domestic violence.
 - Young men are more prone to abuse their partners during a relationship.
- Thus, the cycle of violence is continued.

Summary & Conclusion:

- Normalization of violence
- Changes the rational thought process
- Continuing the cycle of violence
- Thus, domestic violence is a learned behavior

Further Suggestions & Comments:

- More Case Studies
- Gather data from different states
 - For diversity
- Longitudinal studies using Mixed Methods
 - Qualitative and Quantitative
 - Marco and Micro levels

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Questions?

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