THE ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE: Implications for Prevention and Interventions

PRESENTER

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- What is:
  - Family violence? or
  - Domestic violence?
  - Intimate partner violence?
  - Family maltreatment?
  - Should be included in family violence/maltreatment?
  - The difference between violence, maltreatment?
  - How about new emerging family types?
  - Is family violence/maltreatment inclusive of elderly abuse by family members & children abuse of parents?

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Definition Issue (Continued)
  - This presentation adopts the American Academy of Family Physicians & prefer the term maltreatment to violence, however used interchangeably:
  - Maltreatment is a more encompassing term that describes physical, psychological, sexual, & economic abuse of family members and intimate partners, reflects the varying elements of the ecological models of family maltsrements.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Definition Issue :Implications
  - Creates ambiguity
  - Influence on reporting; prevention & interventions;
  - Professionals use their definitions & determinations if maltreatment has occurred
  - Coordination approach of stakeholders (legal, medical, & social service professionals) difficult to achieve;
  - Legal professionals want to pursue prosecution if they can win their case.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Definition Issues :Implications (Continued)
  - Medical practitioners are concerned about providing treatment to victims;
  - Social service workers are concerned with addressing safety, substance abuse, etc. & interventions

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Definition Issues & Disagreement in Terms & Concepts:
  - Abuse
  - Causes
  - Effects
  - Motivation
  - Frequency
  - Intensity
  - Definitions also vary among terms such as violence, abuse, & maltreatment

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Definition Issues (Continued)
  - American Academy of Family Physicians (2004): Family violence can be defined as the intentional intimidation or abuse of children, adults, or elders by family members, intimate partner or caretaker to gain power and control over the victim. Abuse...includes physical and sexual assault, emotional or psychological mistreatment, threats & intimidation, economic abuse & violation of individual rights. (para. 7)

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Definition Issues
  - Inconsistencies & Disagreement in Terms & Concepts:
    - Abuse
    - Causes
    - Effects
    - Motivation
    - Frequency
    - Intensity
  - Definitions also vary among terms such as violence, abuse, & maltreatment

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- OBJECTIVES
  - Examine family violence from the ecological models;
  - Examine definitional problems in family and intimate partner violence & the need for the ecological perspective;
  - Identify predictors of family violence in the ecological perspective;
  - Identify key prevention, interventions and protective factors in the treatment of family violence.
Ecological Models of Family Violence

Perspectives on Violence & Maltreatment

- The Human Rights Perspective
  - Embodied in UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights & other treaties
  - No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
  - (UN, Universal Declaration, Preamble, para. 1)

Legal/Criminal Justice Perspectives

- Legal approach to family violence/maltreatment is criminalization for both punishment & deterrence
- Mandated reporting by medical and social service workers
- Each state has its own laws
- State statutes allow “reasonable force” for child discipline & control
- Corporal punishment legal in every state
- Spousal rape recently acknowledged as violence against women
  - (Blinn, et al. 2011)

Medical Perspectives

- The World Health Organization (WHO, 2005) domestic violence is a pervasive problem demanding a response
- American Academy of Family Physicians (2004) family violence is a public health issue of epidemic proportions
- The focus is on recognizing symptoms, causes, & treatment

Medical Perspectives (continued)

- Causes have biological components
  - Substance abuse
  - Psychiatric disorders
  - Traumatic brain injury
  - Diminished prefrontal cortical gray matter volume
- Recommends biomedical interventions to reduce aggression
- Medical personnel do not often comply with mandated reporting

Social Service Perspectives

- Much broader perspective than medical & legal systems
- Family violence is a symptom of family crisis & a need for services
- More concerned with ameliorating conditions giving rise to violence than promoting prosecution or providing medical treatment of victim
- Emphasis on the role of external forces – poverty & discrimination, in family violence

Researchers have identified causes of family violence at different levels of ecological model.

- Bronfenbrenner (1979)
  - broad cultural factors, including views about children
- Bronfenbrenner, Belsky (1993) added the Ontogenetic or individual/developmental level – the unique biological/genetic characteristics existing before birth that individuals bring to every situation (nature and nurture) GXE nexus.

- The ecological models offer alternative perspectives
  - In understanding why so many people are victims of family violence
  - How factors such as genetic endowments, the microsystem in which people grow up, the microsystem they are currently embedded, characteristics of the neighborhood within which they & function, & the larger society are implicated in family violence
  - (Blinn, Malley-Morrison, & Dutton, 2011)
Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Major Theories of Family Violence within Ecological Paradigm
  - Biological/Individual Development Theories
    - Behavioral genetics
    - Biological abnormalities - Non-biological Individual
  - Developmental Theories
    - Attachment theory - noted in Bowlby's (1969) work.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Major Theories (Continued)
  - Nonbiological/Individual Theories
  - Social Information/Cognitive Behavioral
    - Emphasis on social cognitive processes
    - Perpetrator's judgment about family members behaviors, thoughts, intentions, & low frustration tolerance, & lack of empathy.

(Hines et al., 2013)

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Nonbiological/Individual Theories
  - Social Learning Theory
    - Intergenerational transmission of family violence or Cycle of violence hypothesis;
    - Individual learns appropriate situations & targets for aggression in the same way they learn everything else - through the pattern of reinforcement, reward & punishment;
    - Children who observe interpersonal violence of experiences violence of the hands of their parents are likely to repeat in their adulthood.

(Kaufman & Zigler, 1987).

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Microsystem Ecological Theories
  - Stress Theory
    - Stress – the experience individuals have when the demands of the situation exceed their ability to deal with (Hines, et al., 2013).
    - At microsystem level, common stressors include too many children, not enough income, absence of one parent, marital conflict & poverty. (Hines, et al., 2013).
    - The greater the number of stressors the experienced by parents, the higher levels of violence (Straus, 1980).

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Major Ecological Theories
  - Exosystem Level
    - Sociocultural Theories
      - Norms within a peer group contributes acceptance of violence (Straus, 1980).
      - Men peer group rigid sex role norms fosters violence
      - Religious groups norms

Freisthler, Gruenewald, Ring, & LaScala, 2008).
Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Macrosystem Level Theories
  - Feminist Theory
    - Family Violence is:
      - Gendered problem,
      - Characteristics of perpetrators, victims, expectations about families & society, are profoundly influenced by gender and power

  (Hines, et al., 2013 ; Yllo, 2005)

- Macrosystem Level Theories
  - Feminist Theory
    - Use of terms like domestic violence & intimate partner violence inappropriate because of gender-neutral quality.
    - Fails to place the responsibility for family terrorism where it belongs: on men operating within a global patriarchal system that denies equal right to women & legitimizes violence against women, children, & the elderly

  (Hines et al., Hammer, 2003)

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Macrosystem Level Theories (Continued)
  - Feminist Theory (continued)
  - Patriarchy, the system of male power in society & sense of entitlement (Loselie & Kanz, 2005), is identified by feminists as one of the most powerful forces contributing to wife abuse in the United States and in most other countries,
  - Femicide (Smith, Moracco, & Butts, 1998),
  - Media portrayals of sex & rape (Bulfkin & Escholz, 2000).

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Macrosystem Level Theories (Continued)
  - Feminist Theory –continued
  - Critics point out that patriarchal theories are not helpful in explaining violence in gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transsexual relationships and families, nor can they adequately explain partner violence by women toward men.

  (Hines & Douglas, 2011; Pleck, 2004)

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Macrosystem Level Theories
  - Feminist Theory
    - Child Maltreatment
      - Physical, sexual, neglect & psychological;
    - Intimate Partner Maltreatment
      - Female, male,
    - Lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender/queer/interses partners & relationships
    - Other Types of Maltreatment
      - Older adults, people with disabilities, siblings & parent
    - Cultural Issues in Family Violence
    - Ecological contexts of family violence

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Macrosystem Level Theories (Continued)
  - Feminist Theory –continued
    - Each type will be addressed as follows:
      - Scope of the problem
      - Causes and correlates at the ecological levels
      - Consequences
      - Prevention & interventions
      - Protective Factors

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Child Maltreatment
  - The case of Kayla indicative is typical of child physical maltreatment.
  - Within a few weeks of last report, Kayla’s body was found in a shallow grave in a national forest.

- Types of Maltreatments
  - Child Maltreatment
  - Physical, sexual, neglect & psychological;
  - Intimate Partner Maltreatment
    - Male, female,
  - Lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender/queer/interses partners & relationships
  - Other Types of Maltreatment
    - Older adults, people with disabilities, siblings & parent
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  - Ecological contexts of family violence

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Scope of Child Physical Maltreatment
  - Rates hard to establish due to definitions problems;
  - States have statutes defining what constitutes child abuse
  - Child Protective Services (CPS) have their definition with inherent biases
  - No consensus on the exact severity, frequency, or duration of physical aggression that constitutes child abuse
  - Physical maltreatment second most prevalent form of child abuse (17.6% in 2010, 22.9% end up in fatalities (N=1,560) US Dept. of Health & Human Services (2011);
  - 61.5% of parents hit their children in previous year, 89.9% reported hitting their children ever.

  (Straus, Hamby, Finkelhor, Moore, & Runyan, 1998)

(Hines, et al., 2013 ; Yllo, 2005)
Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Ecological Levels Predictors of Child Physical Maltreatment
  - Macrosystem
  - Exosystem
  - Microsystem
  - Individual/Developmental

- Consequences of Child Physical Maltreatment
  - Short term
    - Physical injuries
    - Psychological injuries

- Long-Term Consequences:
  - Problems in financial, social, emotional, marital, & behavioral functioning
  - Aggression & antisocial behaviors
  - Neglect
  - Drug abuse
  - Antisocial personality disorders
  - Likely victims of intimate partner violence
  - Risk for health problems
  - Propensity for anxiety & depression

- Prevention & Interventions of Child Physical Maltreatment
  - Aims at improving parenting skills & knowledge, social supports, & altering child-rearing norms
  - Child Abuse Laws – to promote prevention and intervention

  - 1962 – U.S Children’s Bureau law mandating physicians to report known child abuse to social services;
  - 1974 – Child Abuse Prevention & Treatment Act (CAPTA, Public Law 93-247) – provided federal funding to states to fund child protection agencies, & power to remove children from home if deemed to be in danger.

- Prevention & Intervention Child Physical Abuse (continued)
  - 1986 – states mandated nurses, social workers, mental health professionals, teachers & physicians to report;
  - 2001 – Congress reauthorize the Promoting Safe & Stable Families (PSSF), & additional money requested by President Bush

- Prevention/Intervention Child Physical Abuse (Continued)
  - Parenting Prevention Programs do not Work:
    - Multiple problems of families not considered;
    - Combining parents still with their children and parents of out-of-home care, regardless of the needs of the two groups;
    - There is no assessment of individual needs of each family;
    - Hines, et al., 2013

- Interventions:
  - Home visitation for mothers
    - prevent abuse before it happens;
  - Parenting Training
    - the primary intervention the Child Welfare services rely on (e.g. Project SafeCare)
    - Intensive family preservation programs
    - Aims at family modification (CPS/primary goal)
Ecological Model of Family Violence

**Child Physical Maltreatment Interventions (Continued)**
- Theory-based programs
  - Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)
  - Alternative for Families (AF-CBT)
  - Combined Parent-Child Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CPC-CBT)
- What are your thoughts on family preservation?

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Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Child Physical Maltreatment**
- **Protective Factors:**
  - Can mitigate consequences of maltreatment
  - Certain child characteristics:
    - Gender
    - Age
    - High IQ
    - How children think about maltreatment (self-blame)
    - Relationship with a supporting non-maltreating caregiver

**Interventions (Continued)**
- Theory-based programs
  - Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)
  - Alternative for Families (AF-CBT)
  - Combined Parent-Child Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CPC-CBT)

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Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Child Sexual Maltreatment - CSA**

**Consequences**
- **Short & Long-Term:**
  - **Short-term**
  - **Long-term**

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Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)**

**Scope of the Problem**
- Difficult to ascertain due to:
  - Definitional problems
  - Different criteria for judging sexual act as abusive
  - Arbitrary age difference of at least five years between victim & perpetrator
  - Duration & frequency

**Predictors & Correlates – Ecological Levels**
- Macrosystem
- Exosystem
- Microsystem
- Individual/Developmental

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Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Child Sexual Abuse - CSA**

- 37% of children were abused by their birth parents, 23% by a nonbiological parent, 40% by some other person in 2005-2006 (Sedlak et al., 2011)
- Perpetrators known to child victim 85% - 95% of the time (Finkelhor, 1994)
- Boys less likely to report abuse, abuse started at older age & perpetrators likely to be strangers and women (Hines et al., 2013)
Ecological Models of Family Violence

- CSA
  - Special Issues
  - 1) Polyvictimization
  - 2) Female sexual Abuse of Children.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- CSA - Prevention and Intervention of CSA
  - Criminal Justice – disclosure issue, large majority never disclosed or delay disclosure;
  - Recantation later, especially in cases involving family members due to embarrassment, shame, guilt, protection of the perpetrator, expectation they would not be believed or would be blamed;
  - No statute of limitation for sexual assault of children;
  - Increase prosecutions have implications for prevention of abuse (general & specific deterrence).

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- CSA - Prevention/Interventions
  - Many forms of treatment & interventions
  - Focus on different areas – feelings of shame, cognitive distortions, depression symptoms, unhealthy sexual behavior problems, dysfunctions related to trauma of sexual abuse.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- CAS-Treatment/Interventions
  - Whole family approach (Cohen & Mannarino, 2000);
  - Individual & group treatment (victims & perpetrators);
  - Play therapy, psychodynamic approach, family treatment, & cognitive behavioral therapy
  - Trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy is currently the most empirically validated approach for child victims (Hines, et al. 2013).

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Treatment of Offenders or Perpetrators of CSA
  - CBT - most common & combined with relapse-prevention, usually in group format.
  - Deviant sexual arousal,
  - Healthy sexual education healthy relationship skills,
  - anger management,
  - emotional regulation,
  - communication skills.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- CSA - Prevention
  - Prevention is the desirable approach to the suffering of victims of CSA;
  - Began in the 1980s, target children, & integrated into school curriculum;
  - Children taught good, bad, & questionable touches, and the right of children about who touches them.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- CAP - Prevention
  - Based on women empowerment approaches;
  - Controversial – children not developmentally mature enough to understand the difference between “good” & “bad” touch.
  - Children are saddled with the responsibility for protecting themselves.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Child Neglect & Psychological Maltreatment
  - X Case of Raymond & Vanessa Jackson
  - Neglect – Scope of the Problem
    - Neglect is parent failure to meet a child’s basic need (Hines, et al. 2013);
    - Includes acts of omission rather than commission.
    - Includes
      - Physical, emotional or psychological, medical, mental health, & educational neglect.
Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Types of Child Neglect
  - Physical neglect
  - Psychological/Emotional neglect
  - Medical neglect
  - Mental health neglect
  - Educational neglect

Child Neglect - Prevalence
- 78.3% of all maltreatment in 2010
- 771,700 children neglected at a rate of 10.5 per 1,000 children.
- 2,251,600 were endangered at a rate of 30.6 per 1,000 children.

(Hines, et al., 2013)

Prevental Exposure to Alcohol & Drugs
- Alcohol is shown to have direct consequences for prenatally exposed infants & use is deemed neglect;
- Cases of Fatal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS);
- At least 15 states have laws labeling prenatal exposure to drugs as child abuse;

The Ecological Model Predictors & Correlates of Child Neglect
- Macrosystem
- Exosystem
- Microsystem Level
  - Characteristics of the child contributing to neglect
- Individual/Development Level

Consequences of Child Neglect
- Risks for fatalities
- Nonorganic failure to thrive & pervasive psychological problems;
- Social, emotional, & academic problems;
- Aggression, delinquency, involvement in violent crime as adolescents and later adults.

Prevention & Intervention of Child Neglect
- Currently no overarching social policy specific to child neglect
- Pressing need for such policy as more neglect is reported
- Vague CPS neglect policies
- Only the most pervasive cases are addressed in interventions

Interventions- Neglect (Continued)
- Provision of:
  - Concrete resources
  - Mobilization of social support networks
  - Developmental remediation - therapeutic day care, peer group at school & public health care for the neglected child
  - Cognitive behavioral therapy to provide parent instructions
  - Individual locus of therapy & Family systemic therapy to provide communication & parenting skills

Psychological Maltreatment of Child
- Defining psychological maltreatment of a child difficult;
- Difficulties for legal & medical services to provide accurate estimates & services to families
- Where can the line be drawn between less-than-adequate parenting and psychological maltreatment?
- Most parents have engaged in behaviors that:
  - Ignore,
  - Criticize,
  - Unsupportive of their children in some way
Psychological Maltreatment of Child
- Tendency to downplay psychological maltreatment
- Researchers have argued child psychological maltreatment is at the core of all other forms of maltreatment.
- It is the strongest predictor of the impact of child maltreatment.
- May have the longest-lasting and strongest negative effect on survivors of child abuse & neglect.

Prevalence:
- 8.1% of maltreated children were psychologically maltreated (U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, 2011).
- 15% to 20% of American children experience psychological maltreatment without other types of maltreatment.
- 33% of American children are psychologically maltreated in combination with some other forms of maltreatment.

Consequences:
- Behavioral problems
- Emotional problems
- Social Cognitive problems
- Physical problems

Hines et al., 2013; Wolak & Finklehor, 1998

Prevention & Intervention
- Many American do not consider psychological maltreatment of child worthy of legal intervention.
- Other forms of maltreatment must be present.

Psychological maltreatment difficult to prosecute;
- For prosecution to proceed evidence of parental behavior & mental injury to child is required;
- CPS limited in ability to intervene because of lack of consensus about definition of psychological neglect as opposed to inadequate parenting;
- Limited literature addressing psychological interventions & prevention.

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Intimate Partner Violence/Maltreatment (IPV)
  - Maltreatment of Female Partners
  - Maltreatment of Male Partners
  - Maltreatment in Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender/Queer/Intersex Relationships

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Maltreatment/of or Violence Against Female Partners
  - Physical Maltreatment
  - Psychological Maltreatment
  - Sexual Maltreatment
  - Intimate Partner Stalking
  - Prevention and Intervention

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Physical Maltreatment of Female Partners
  - Scope of the problem
    - 2010 National Family Violence Survey (NFVS)
    - 32.9% of women experienced some form IPV their lifetime,
    - 24.3% of women experienced severe physical violence
    - 95 per 1,000 women experienced minor physical assault by men
    - Minor assaults of women by men
      - 1975: 121 per 1,000
      - 1985: 113 per 1,000
    - Severe assaults of women by men
      - 1975: 38 per 1,000
      - 1985: 30 per 1,000 (Straus & Gelles)

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Predictor & Correlates of IPV Violence Against Women
  - Macrosystem
  - Exosystem
  - Microsystem
  - Individual/ developmental level

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Consequences of Physical IPV Against Women
  - Physical injuries
  - Psychological effects
  - Suicide
  - Battered Women Syndrome
  (Hines, et al., 2013)

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Special Issues In Physical Violence Against Women
- Why Don’t Victims Leave?
- Two categories of factors:
  - Internal inhibitory factors
  - External inhibiting factors

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Psychological Maltreatment/Violence

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Psychological IPV Against Women
  - Scope of the problem
    - Not really known - lack of research, compared to other forms of maltreatment or violence
    - Three reasons for paucity of research:
      - Physical IPV & consequences more apparent than psychological IPV
      - Mainstream assumption that consequences of psychological IPV are less severe
      - Research psychological IPV plagued by definition problems (no consensus among researchers)

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Psychological IPV Against Women
  - Scope of the problem (Continued)
    - If a woman is physically maltreated, she is also psychologically maltreated;
    - Very high rates of psychological abuse (15%-67%) & higher for couples attending marital therapy,
    - 94% of men insulted or swore at wives,
    - 94% did or said something spiteful,
    - 97% sulked or refused to talk (Hines et al., 2013)
Types of IP Psychological Violence Against Women:
- Verbal attacks
- Isolation
- Jealousy & possessiveness
- Verbal threats
- Threats to divorce
- Damage &/or destruction of personal property,
- Attacking of self-esteem & degrading comments,
- Coercive control

Predictors & Correlates of Psychological IPV
- Only on microsystem & individual/developmental identified:
  - Microsystem level
  - Individual/developmental level

Sexual IPV Against Women

Sexual IPV
- The least Studied of IPV
- Until recently, no realization husbands can sexually assault wives;
- Problem of definition of wife sexual abuse or rape

Sexual IPV: Prevalence
- 1 in 5 women reported sexual coercion,
- 9.4% reported raped by intimate partner 2010 (Black, et al., 2011);
- Four types of coercion men use:
  - 1) social coercion—wife feels it her duty,
  - 2) interpersonal coercion—use of threat to leave, cheat, & humiliation,
  - 3) threat of physical force,
  - 4) actual physical force.

Sexual Violence Against Women – Predictors & Correlates
- Macrosystem level
  - Poverty
  - Ethnicity
  - Religion
  - Attitudes toward partner rape

- Microsystem level
  - Age
  - Prior sexual victimization

Why are the above true?

Consequences of IP Sexual Assault
- Psychological
  - 77% reported being extremely upset;
  - 77% reported sexual anxiety, panic, & less likely to enjoy sex;
  - Vaginal stretching, unwanted pregnancies, miscarriages, stillbirths, headaches,
  - Shock, stress, intense fear, depression, PTSD, suicidal ideations & tendencies,
  - Use of violence on their own children,
  - Greater risk of being murdered victims

Relational Stalking
- Relational Stalking (harmful conduct involving unwanted communications & intrusions repeatedly inflicted by one individual on another; behaviors must be repeated & unwanted, committed to intentionally place victim in fear or extreme distress;

(Hines, et al., 2013).
Relational Stalking

Scope of Problem:
- 10.7% of US women stalked in their life; 4.3% reported being stalked in the last 12 months prior to survey.
- 66% of perpetrators current/former IPs;
- 48% perpetrators current or former spouse;
- 14% stalked by dates or former dates (Hines et al., 2013).

Predictors & correlates of Intimate Partner Stalking

- Macro system
- Microsystem
  - Characteristic of relationship
  - Characteristic of the victim
- Individual/Developmental

Prevention and Intervention in IP Stalking

- Criminal Justice Response
  - Stalking is considered a crime in all 50 states;
  - Mandatory arrest in all 50 states
  - Victims are encouraged to obtain protection orders
  - Relational stalkers are more dangerous than non-intimate stalkers

Relational Intimate Stalker: Interventions

- With Male Perpetrators
  - Started in 1977 & became popular
  - Most batters seeking help are court-mandated,
- Goals of batterer programs –
  - Ensure the victim’s safety, change the perpetrator's attitude toward violence, get the perpetrator to assume responsibility for his behavior, & teach the perpetrator a nonviolent method of resolving conflicts (Hines, et al., 2013)

Intervention with Male Batterer (Continued)

- Power & control as the focus of treatment is controversial (Hamby, 1999)
- Based on feminist notion that battering is a social problem stemming from the patriarchy;
- Success of treatment difficult to measure;
- Programs with anger, communication, impulse control problems as the focus show positive results (Hines, et al., 2013; O'Leary, et al., 1999)

Violence Against Male Partners

- IPV Against Men – Does it Really Occur?
  - IPV against men remains controversial & challenged by feminists researchers,
  - The focused in the past 30-40 years is whether IPV against men really occurs;
  - IPV against men documented in the past 10 years (Hines, et al., 2013)

- Physical Maltreatment
  - Scope of the Problem
  - IPV victims of stalking had other treatment options besides the CJS response and shelter to deal with the consequences of stalking
  - Championed by the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV, 2003)
  - Other services:
    - 24 hrs. support line, community support group, short-term crisis intervention counseling, clinical counseling, legal assistance; combination of shelter & other services
    - Women who use shelters experience an increase in social support & quality of life and decrease in trauma
Ecological Models of Family Violence

- IPV Against Men - Physical Maltreatments (Continued)
  - Women Motives or Reasons for Violence
    - To show anger
    - Retaliation for emotional abuse
    - Express feelings they could not communicate
    - To gain control
    - Get partner’s attention,
    - Because partner was insensitive to her needs,
    - Not listening, being verbally abusive, & jealousy (Hines, et al., 2013)

- Predictor & Correlates of Physical IPV On Men at Ecological Levels
  - Similar to violence against women by men:
    - Macrosystem
    - Ecosystem
    - Microsystem
    - Individual/Developmental

Psychological Maltreatment in IPV Against Men

- Scope of the Problem
- Less research than in the physical violence
- Definition problem
- Overall, 95% of men are victims of some type of psychological maltreatment in their relationships (Simpson & Christiansen, 2005)

Psychological IPV Against Men

- Prevalence
  - Expressive Aggression
  - Coercive Control
  - Control of reproductive & sexual health

- Revised Conflict Scales – 94.9 % men surveyed – 273 couples, reported psychological aggression victimization (Simpson & Christiansen, 2005);
- Revised Conflict Tactics Scales – 86% women reported using some form of psychological aggression against male partner an average of 18.79 times in the previous year (Hines & Saudino, 2003)

Predictors/Correlates at Ecological Levels

- Occurs mainly at microsystem & individual/developmental levels

Consequences of IPV Against Men

- Physical injuries
- Psychological injuries

Special Issue (1) - Reciprocal IPV

- Strongest predictor of IPV toward men is a micro-level predictor:
  - Both partners use of physical IPV to some extent
  - About 200 studies show reciprocal IPV as predominant pattern
  - 85% of IPV show reciprocity (Straus, 2006)
  - Physical & psychological injuries more severe in reciprocal IPV (Hines, et al., 2013)

Special Issue (2)

- Sexual Maltreatment of Male Partners?
  - 41.1% of men indicated they were victims of sexual abuse by their female partners

Special Issue 3 - IPV Stalking Against Men

- Scope of the problem
  - Involves current or former partners
  - No reliable rates, except those provided by NVAWS & the NISVS
  - 2% or 2,040,460 stalked in their lives (Hines, et al. 2013)
  - The NISVS found 5.3% or 5,863,000 U.S. men were victims of stalking by intimate partners in their lifetime (Hines, et al., 2013)
- Consequences: effects similar to female victims including; behavioral, affective health, cognitive health, and resources health effects.
Ecological Models of Family Violence

- **IPV – Stalking Against Men**
  - Predictors & Correlates at ecological levels
  - Macrosystem level
  - Exosystem level
  - Microsystem

(Hines, et al., 2013)

- **Prevention and Intervention – IPV Against Men**
  - Prevention/intervention programs for male victims & female perpetrators not organized and not systemic
  - No:
    - Violence Against Men Act
    - Batterers' treatment, &
    - Legislation that empowers male victims of IPV.

(Hines, et al., 2013)

Should there be legislation? (Discussion)

- **Prevention & Intervention of IPV Against Men**
  - Service for male victims of & female perpetrators
  - Treatment for stalkers focuses on specific psychiatric diagnoses – borderline personality disorder & mood disorders
  - No research conducted on the efficacy of treatment for female stalkers
  - Many perpetrators remain untreated.

(Hines et al., 2013)

- **Protective Factors Against IPV**
  - Ecological Levels
    - Macrosystem
    - Exosystem
    - Microsystem

- **Intimate Partner Violence in LGBTQI Relationships**
  - Little research on LGBTIQ IPV
  - Feminism conception of IPV as residing in patriarchy
  - Emphasis on men perpetrators attempting to exercise power & control over their female victims.

**Discussion**
- Is violence as a whole a human or men problem?

(Hines, et al., 2013)
IPV in LGBTQI Relationships

- 5.8% of women & 4.6% of men in same-sex relationships reported IPV (National Crime Victimization Survey, Cameron, 2003).
- 11.4% of women & 13.8% of men who has ever been in same-sex relationship reported IPV (National Violence Against Women Survey, 1993-1999);
- 20.2% of bisexual women, 16.1% of lesbians & 11.5% of gay men were victims of partner violence. (Roberts, et al., 2010)

Rates of Stalking in LGBTQI Relationships

- Women more likely to be stalked by their same-sex current or past partner than men;
- 23% of lesbians, 19% of bisexual, & 17% of gays reported being stalked by partner Overall, lesbians are maltreated than gays;
- Lesbians reported physical violence, coercion, threats, shaming & use of children to control than gay men, bisexuals (Hines, et al., 2013).

Rates of Sexual Maltreatment in LGBTQI Relationships

- Study of college students revealed, 30.6% of lesbian compared to 17.8% heterosexual women reported forced sexual activity against their will;
- Approximately 12% of college gay men compared with 5.6% of heterosexual men reported forced sex by their partners, including unprotected sex. (Filens, et al., 2013)

Rates of Maltreatment - Nonrepresentative Samples

- Physical & Nonphysical in Lesbian Relationships
  - 75% of women reported being shoved, 65% hit with hand or open fist, 40% scratched at face, breast, or genital, 70% verbal threats, 60% demeaning comments in front of friends, 50% had property stolen or damaged (N=1800/Parrott, 1999 in Hines, et al., 2013)

- Rates of Physical & Nonphysical in Gay Relationships
  - 22.6% reported IPV in current or past;
  - 20% reported verbal maltreatment, 19.2% physical violence, 18.3% reported unwanted sexual activity (n=127) [Fromm & Metzger, 2007]

Intimate Partner Maltreatment Unique to LGBTQI Relationships

- Certain maltreatment are peculiar to LGBTQI
  - Perpetrators threaten to “out” the victim to family, friends, colleagues and employers;
  - Perpetrators may infect or threaten to infect the victim with HIV;
  - Challenge the authenticity of victim’s identities as a form of control;
  - Limits victim involvement in gay community.

Predictors & Correlates of LGBTQI Maltreatments – Ecological Levels

- Macro-system
  - Heterosexism
- Exosystem
  - Harassment at school & discrimination at workplace
- Mesosystem
  - Interaction at school & discrimination at workplace
- Microsystem
  - Individual/Developmental

Consequences of Maltreatment in LGBTQI Relationships:

- Outcome appear same as with heterosexual IPV
  - Death is the most severe outcomes – of the 51,987 partners homicide, 0.3% (153) of victims were lesbians, 1.8% (399) were gay men Physical injuries,
  - Mental health problems, onset of substance abuse

Prevention & Intervention in LGBTQI Relationships

- Intervention & Prevention programs for LBTQI still in infancy;
- The past 15 years witnessed growth in prevention & intervention programs:
  - The social service
    - governed by feminist perspective on domestic violence;
    - focus on the perpetrator & the survivor;
    - same sexual violence advocates are homophile, including lesbians, gay, bisexual advocacy.
  - Shelters available to victims of heterosexual violence not equally available to all gender victims;
  - One study found that 45.5% of same sex IPV victims seeking help went to one gender shelter.
### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Prevention & Intervention in LGBTQI Relationships (Continued)**
- Lesbians & bisexual female gain access into shelters for being women;
- gay men & bisexual men are not usually admitted, instead given vouchers for short hotel stay;
- The Gay Men’s Domestic Violence Project in Massachusetts is exception that help gay male victims;

### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**The Criminal Justice Response**
- Ill-equipped to deal with incidents of same-sex IPV
- Response varies by states;
- Some states have gender neutral domestic violence laws;
- Judges often issue unwarranted mutual restraining orders in same-sex IPV, making victims less likely to turn to the CJ system;
- The Police indifferent to lesbian battering;
- But some found the police helpful (the NCA VP, 2010);

### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Violence Against Older Adult & People With Disabilities**

- **Types**
  - Physical abuse
  - Sexual abuse
  - Emotional or psychological abuse
  - Neglect
  - Abandonment
  - Financial or material exploitation, 
  - Self-neglect

### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Violence Against Older Adults Maltreatment**

- Older adults suffer maltreatment from:
  - Long-standing IPV continuing into older age;
  - Caregiver abuse;
- Well-functioning older person taken advantage of by adult family member;
- In study of 10 states, 50% of the perpetrators in 100,000 cases were spouses or intimate partners;
- Frail, confused, women over the age of 80 most likely victims. (Hines, et al., 2013).

### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Violence Against the Elderly**

- Discovered in the 1970s
- Provoked a lot of debate & controversies
- Scope confounded by definitional problems

### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Elderly Abuse Assessments & Detection**

- Physical Abuse
- Psychological Abuse
- Financial Abuse

### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Scope of the Problem & Prevalence**

- Verbal maltreatment – 85.5 per 1,000
- Financial exploitation – 41.5 per 1,000
- Physical or sexual abuse- 22.6 per 1,000
- Neglect
- Abandonment
- Financial or material exploitation, 
- Self-neglect

### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Dynamics of Older Adults Maltreatment**

- Older adults suffer maltreatment from:
  - Long-standing IPV continuing into older age;
  - Caregiver abuse;
- Well-functioning older person taken advantage of by an adult family member;
- In study of 10 states, 50% of the perpetrators in 100,000 cases were spouses or intimate partners;
- Frail, confused, women over the age of 80 most likely victims. (Hines, et al., 2013).

### Ecological Models of Family Violence

**Predictors & Correlates of Violence Against Older Adults**

- Macrosystem
- Exosystem
- Microsystem
- Individual/Developmental-victim characteristics
- Consequences of Violence Against the Elderly:
  - Physical
  - Psychological
  - Reminiscence of the elderly

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(Laumann, Letsch, & Waite, 2008)
Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Prevention & Interventions of Elderly Violence
  - Limited research due to:
    - Definition of elder maltreatment by family members;
    - How older adults cannot be neglected since they are usually self-sufficient and self-determined;
    - If an older person neglects his/her own well-being, is that abuse?;
    - Is financial exploitation abuse?

- Barriers - Internal & External
  - Internal - reaction of victims within self
  - External - victims reaction to system or persons outside

- States & Federal Policies on Maltreatment of Older Adults
  - Every state has an intervention agency Adult Protection Services (APS);
  - 47 have mandatory reporting laws; Colorado, New Jersey, & South Dakota have voluntary reporting;
  - Only about half of the cases reported
  - 2009 Elder Justice Act enacted as part of the Patient Protection Affordable Care Act aimed at improving & promoting research & reporting.

- CJ Responses to Elder Maltreatment
  - Abuse of older adults conceptualized as social & medical problems rather than criminal problem until late 1990s
  - Police expected to detect elder abuse & judges expected to prosecute, but neither had guidance.
  - Deterrence was the goal, but little research support the deterrence effects;
  - State laws remain the primary source of sanctions, remedies & protection.

- Multidisciplinary Approaches to Prevention & Intervention (MDTs)
  - Professionals who learn what services, approaches & resources are available from other agencies & disciplines;
  - Share information & expertise;
  - Identify & respond to systemic problems;
  - Ensure offender accountability (Nerenberg, 2006).

- Example: law enforcement, mental health practitioners, physicians, lawyers, domestic violence advocates, & financial institutions.

- Other Interventions with Perpetrators of IPV Against Older Adults:
  - Individual counseling
  - Moving the elderly to shelter
  - Empowerment interventions
  - Assistance in writing checks & preparing budgets.

- Protective Factors Against the maltreatment of Older Adults
  - Macrosystem
  - Exosystem
  - Microsystem

- Prevention & Intervention for Stressed Caregivers:
  - Treatment for stressed caregivers most widely known;
  - Interventions based on family systems approach – family unit needs assistance, not individual caretaker;
  - (Hines, et al., 2013)
Maltreatment of People with Disabilities by Family Members & Caretakers

Ecological Models of Family Violence

- Maltreatment of People with Disabilities by Family Members & Caretakers

- Maltreatment of People with Disabilities
  - Child Maltreatment
  - Partner Maltreatment
  - Maltreatment of Older Adults with Disabilities

- Scope of the Problem
  - Estimates of prevalence vary by source:
    - 16% of all maltreated children in 2010 had a disability (USDHHS, 2011);
    - Other research estimates as high as 30% (Hines, et al. 2013, p.318);
    - The Boys Town National Research Hospital indicated 31%.

- Types of maltreatment
  - Specific factors include:
    - Complications during pregnancy or childbirth associated with physical maltreatment;
    - Low IQ in child associated with neglect;
    - Handicapped condition in child associated with sexual maltreatment (Brown, Cohen, Johnson, & Salinger, 1998)

- Scope of the Problem (Continued)
  - Types of maltreatment
    - Specific factors include:
      - Complications during pregnancy or childbirth associated with physical maltreatment;
      - Low IQ in child associated with neglect;
      - Handicapped condition in child associated with sexual maltreatment

- Partner Maltreatment of the Disabled
  - Scope of the Problem / Prevalence
    - Women with all major forms of maltreatment experience twice the rate of other groups (Smith, 2008)
    - Of 100 college deaf women in a study:
      - 91% reported psychological aggression;
      - 61% reported sexual coercion;
      - 52% reported physical assault (e.g. slaps, punches, kicks, & burns).
    - Men with disabilities experience about the same rate of IPV as women;
    - Men less likely to report abuse due to shame, embarrassment (Hines, et al., 2013)

- Predictors & Correlates of Maltreatment of People with Disabilities
  - Macrosystem
  - Exosystem
  - Microsystem Level
    - Family with stress & violence
      - Individual Developmental

- Prevention/Intervention - People with Disabilities
  - Education of teachers & health personnel to recognize & report maltreatment of children with disabilities;
  - Interagency collaboration (are “say no, go tell” programs effective?)
  - Respite programs for parents of children with disabilities;
  - Safety training for adults with disabilities (Safer & Stronger Programs);
  - Accessible shelter or referral to accessible safe house or hotel most common services. (Hines et al., 2013)

Cultural Issues in Family Violence

- Cultural Issues in Family Violence
  - Cultural contexts implicated in family violence
    - “culture-as-meaning” – attitudes & meanings related to the role of government in family affairs, &
    - Notions within a social group as to what it means to be abusive, &
  - The traditional valuing of freedom from government control has helped maintain violence in homes (Hines, et al., 2013).
The Contemporary Contexts

- Family violence is situated within the broader culture of violence in the United States as a society.
- Certain norms within the macrosystem of the society actually promote family violence; e.g.
- Child maltreatment deaths in the United States are among the highest in the industrialized world;
- 25 children dying every week from maltreatment (Hines, et al., 2013)
- Due to societal attitudes towards maltreatment

Perspectives on Corporal Punishment & Child Physical Abuse

- Strong cultural support for corporal punishment of children
- 77% of men & 65% women b/w ages 18 & 65 support spanking sometimes (Child Trends Data Bank, 2009, in Hines et al., 2013);
- Survey of 600 students indicated 87% of college students support parent spanking, 52% rejected government interference with parents whipping children for bad behavior (Hines, et al., 2013)
- Support varies across demographics, and is declining.

Perspectives on Child Sexual Abuse

- Can a child of 5 be promiscuous, able to consent to sex, and held responsible for an adult’s behavior?
- Sometimes children are blamed for sexual abuse;
- Older children are blamed more than perpetrators
- Gender of victim factors influences judgment about effect of abuse
- Overall, Americans reluctant to put full blame on the perpetrators of sexual abuse of children.

Perspectives on Neglect

- In the United States and the United Kingdom, there
- Variations in definition of neglect across states & jurisdictions,
- Does child neglect lie with parents or with the kind of social, economic, & political forces associated with economic inequality?
- If parents of 8-10-olds make them watch over younger children, is that neglect?

Perspectives on the Abuse of Female Partners

- Retaliation more acceptable depending on gender & relationships involved
- Acceptable to retaliate within non-marital than within marital relationships;
- Acceptable for females than males to retaliate;
- Research from the 1980s show support by men for men using violence against women who offended them;
- Among college students, 30% or more indicated battered women had responsibility for their own battering (Hines et al., 2013).

Perspectives on Marital Rape

- Until 1977, when the first rape law was passed, husbands could force wives to have sex without any legal recriminations or ramifications
- Marital rape is now a crime in all 50 states & District of Columbia, but remains lesser offense in some states;
- In West Virginia spousal rape is “unconsented sexual penetration or sexual intrusion of the perpetrator’s spouse involving force or threat of force, or by means of detention or duress”;
- In Ohio, sexual battery does not apply to spouse;
- However, there is a great recognition that spousal rapes do occur (Hines, et al., 2013)

Perspectives on Elder Maltreatment

- No cultural rationalizations for elder abuse, but maltreatment are rampant
- Physical, psychological, financial, medical neglect, more justifiable when the elderly parent is agitated or senile;
- Tolerance for some type of spousal abuse (sexual abuse);
- What would be the implications of a universal definition of elder abuse?

The Broader Ecological Contexts

- Protection of the right to own firearms;
- Media violence & pornography;
- Legalized capital punishment; &
- Tolerance of poverty and inequality.