

Domestic Violence Additional Resources

Title, Date & Author	Brief Synopsis	Additional Notes
<p>Baker, L.L., Jaffe, P.G., Ashbourne, L., & Carter, J. (2002). <i>Children exposed to domestic violence: An early childhood educators handbook to increase understanding and improve community responses</i>. London, ON: Centre for Children & Families in the Justice System.</p>	<p>This handbook contains information to help the reader learn about domestic violence and its impact on young children, as well as recognize the signs that children may display when they are having difficulties. These signs may occur for a variety of reasons, including domestic violence. The handbook also provides information on ways to support children and deal with challenging behaviors, as well as offers support and information about resources to parents who may be adult victims of domestic violence. The handbook is geared toward early childhood educators who are working with young children.</p>	<p>Though this handbook is geared towards early childhood educators, it still provides valuable guidance. It is a very easy handbook to read and discusses in basic simplistic terms domestic violence and what affect it can have on children. The description of the various behaviors that children display can be beneficial to a Court in assessing behaviors of children that are described in Court or through the children's behaviors through direct discussion by the Court.</p> <p>http://www.lfcc.on.ca/</p>
<p>Kelley, J.B., & Johnson, M.P. (2008). Differentiation among types of intimate partner violence: Research update and implications for interventions. <i>Family Court Review</i>, 46(3), 476-99.</p>	<p>This article argues that different types of intimate partner violence, itself a subset of domestic violence, need to be treated differently to properly punish, remedy, and prevent these dangerous domestic situations. There is empirical research, cited in the article, demonstrating four types of intimate partner violence: Coercive Controlling Violence, Violent Resistance, Situational Couple Violence, and Separation-Instigated Violence. The article also mentions a possible fifth type of intimate partner violence that exists between two coercive controlling violent partners, Mutual Violent Control. The article provides an in-depth analysis of the different types of intimate partner violence. The article concludes that reliable differentiation should provide the</p>	<p>This is a forward thinking article, arguing that our system does not currently account for the different types of domestic violence that deserve a more sophisticated assessment and differing treatment by the Court.</p> <p>http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=1531-2445</p>

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	<p>basis for determining what safeguards, punishments, procedures, and parenting-plans the court should institute to ensure healthy outcomes for situations involving intimate partner violence.</p>	
<p>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2009). <i>Children's exposure to violence: A comprehensive national survey</i>. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.</p>	<p>This bulletin discusses the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV), the most comprehensive nationwide survey of the incidents and prevalence of children's exposure to violence to date. The survey, conducted between January and May 2008, measured the past year and lifetime exposure to violence for children age 17 and younger across several major categories: conventional crime, child maltreatment, victimization by peers and siblings, sexual victimization, witnessing and indirect victimization, school violence and threats, and internet victimization. The survey is the first comprehensive attempt to measure children's exposure to violence in the home, school, and community across all age groups from birth to age 17, and the first attempt to measure the cumulative exposure to violence over a child's lifetime. This study highlights the degree to which children in this country live with violence in their daily lives. Violence takes a toll on children whether as victims or witnesses. This survey stresses that if policy makers, practitioners, advocates, and the general public are to respond effectively to curb the negative effects of children's exposure to violence, everyone must look at the problem in its totality and make a coordinated effort to help children and their families who suffer the effects. This article discusses the negative effects of children who are exposed to domestic violence in their home even when the children are not the target of abuse by parents. The article concludes that children exposed</p>	<p>https://www.ncjrs.gov/</p>

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	to domestic violence are at risk for a range of psycho-social problems even when they are not the target of physical aggression.	
<p>Kitzmann, K.M. (2007). Domestic violence and its impact on the social and emotional development of young children. Rev ed. In: Tremblay RE, Barr RG, Peters RDeV, Boivin M, eds. <i>Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development</i> [online]. Montreal, Quebec: Centre of Excellence for Early Childhood Development: 1-7. Available at: http://www.child-encyclopedia.com/documents/KitzmannANGxp_rev.pdf. [31 March 2011].</p>	<p>This article underlines the potential void in both the court and child services system for children who are victims of domestic violence, not necessarily because they are physically assaulted themselves, but because they are a witness to domestic violence. The article explains that witnessing domestic violence is serious and can result in similar reactions by children including children experiencing similar psychological problems as those children who are themselves physically assaulted.</p>	<p>http://www.child-encyclopedia.com/en-ca/home.html</p>
<p>Copps, K.A. (2009). The good, the bad, and the future of <i>Nicholson v. Scoppetta</i>: An analysis of the effects and suggestions for further improvements. <i>Albany Law Review</i>, 72, 497-526.</p>	<p>This law review article discusses the case of <i>Nicholson v. Scoppetta</i> from the perspective that it is almost always better to keep the mother and her children together and remove the batterer instead. In the <i>Nicholson</i> case, battered mothers initiated a class action lawsuit against the New York City Administration for Children's Services, challenging the agency's practice of removing children from the home merely as a consequence of their mothers being subjected to domestic violence. The federal trial and appellate courts determined that this practice violated the mothers' and children's civil rights, and without more, the child's mere presence in the home during an abusive incidence did not mean the child should be declared dependent. An entire section of the article is devoted to background</p>	<p>This law review article, though centered on a case from New York State, is very informative, well written, and heavily cited.</p> <p>http://www.albanylawreview.org/ volume 72:2</p>

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	information on child abuse, the effects on children from exposure to domestic violence, and removal to foster care.	
<p>Hotten, T. (2003). <i>Childhood aggression and exposure to violence in the home</i>. Crime and Justice research paper series: Catalogue no. 85-561-MIE. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics: Ottawa, ON.</p>	<p>This report explores the effects of witnessing violence in the home on aggressive behavior among children. The analysis was based on random samples of children and their primary caregivers interviewed for the National Longitudinal Survey of Children & Youth. The children studied were 6-11 years of age. This age group was focused on as early child conduct problems were found to be important predictors of crime and delinquency later in life. This survey found that children in this age range are a critical target group for early crime prevention programs.</p>	<p>http://www.statcan.gc.ca/</p>
<p>Volpe, J.S. (1996). Effects of domestic violence on children and adolescents: An overview. <i>American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress, Inc.</i> Available at http://www.aaets.org/arts/art8.htm. Accessed [31 March 2011].</p>	<p>This article is brief but provides some great basic statistics about domestic violence, especially in relation to children. The article also provides basic definitions of domestic violence, Type I and Type II traumatic events, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. It details possible signs and symptoms of childhood exposure to domestic violence and breaks the signs and symptoms down into age groups. The article provides statistical evidence that children who witness adult violence are also more likely to be victims themselves of direct physical abuse, including sexual abuse. In addition, the article details the negative psychological effects children experience as witnesses of adult violence.</p>	<p>The article is a concise, easy read and can serve as a quick-guide to help the Court identify when children may be affected by domestic violence.</p> <p>http://www.aaets.org/</p>