

RESOURCES

Hopi Domestic Violence Program
928-738-1115
928-738-1116

Hopi Resource Enforcement Services
928-734-7340

BIA Hopi Police Department
928-738-2233
928-738-2234

Hopi Silent Witness
928-738-8477

Hopi Health Care Center
928-737-6000

Hopi Health Care Center ER
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner SANE
928-737-6240

Hopi Prosecutors Office
928-738-2245

Hopi Social Services
928-737-6187
928-737-6188

Hopi Behavioral Health Services
928-737-6300

Hopi Tewa Women's Coalition to End Abuse
928-225-7029
928-225-6494

National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-SAFE (7233) Available 24 hours

StrongHearts Native Help Line
1-844-762-8483 7am - 10pm CST/ 7 days a week
1-844-7NATIVE

Tuba City Regional Health Care Corp
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner SANE
928-283-2934
928-607-9089

Tuba City Regional Health Care Corp
Sexual Assault Victim Advocate
928-283-2900
928-607-0811

COALITION CONTACT INFO

928-225-7029
928-225-6494
info@htwcea.org
kyapsti@htwcea.org



*"Weaving a web of
support for victims and
survivors of domestic
violence and sexual
assault."*

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Hopi Tewa Women's Coalition to
End Abuse

The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children

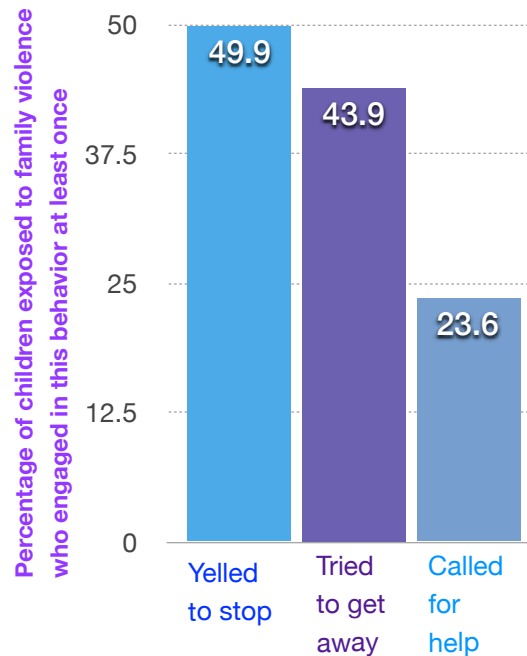


Potential Impacts at Different Ages

KEY ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Preschool - Learn how to express aggression and anger, and other emotions, in appropriate ways	Learn unhealthy ways of expressing anger; confused by conflicting messages (e.g. what I see vs what I'm told)
Preschool - Form ideas about gender roles	Learn gender roles associated with violence, victimization, and patriarchal ideology.
Preschool - Increased physical independence (dressing self, etc)	Instability may inhibit independence; may see regressive behaviors.
School aged - Increase complexity in thinking about right and wrong; emphasis on fairness and intent	Possibly more susceptible to adopting rationalizations heard to justify violence (e.g. alcohol cause violence; victim deserved abuse)
School aged - Academic and social success at school has primary impact on self-concept	Ability to learn may be decreased due to impact of violence; may not notice or may disregard positive statements or selectively attend to negative or evoke negative feed back.
School aged - Increased same sex identification	May learn gender roles associated with intimate partner violence (e.g. males as abusers, females as victims)
Adolescents - Physical changes brought on by puberty	May try to physically stop violence, may use increased size to impose will with physical intimidation or threats
Adolescents - Increased peer group influence and desire for acceptance	Possibly embarrassed by violence at home; may use maladaptive coping to avoid violence (drugs, alcohol, sex)
Adolescents - Dating raises issues of sexuality, intimacy, relationship skills	May have difficulty establishing healthy relationships; possibly at greater risk for teen dating violence

Baker, L.L. & Cunningham, A. (2005).

Children's Immediate Responses to Violence Amongst their Parents



Sherry L. Hamby, David Finkelhor, Heather A. Turner, & Richard K. Ommrod. Children's exposure to intimate partner violence and other forms of family violence: Nationally representative rates among US youth. OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin - NCJ 232272, pgs.

1 in 15 children are exposed to intimate partner violence each year, 90% of these children are eyewitnesses to this violence.

- U.S Department of Justice

MYTHS & REALITIES of Children Exposed to Domestic Violence

Myth: Any woman who loves her children will leave an abusive relationship.

FACT: Some women stay in an abusive relationship to protect their children. *Especially*, if the violence is severe, the period a woman leaves her abuser is the most dangerous for a family.

Myth: Children know their mother is a victim and their father is an abuser.

FACT: Younger children don't recognize the power imbalance when parents "fight". They see them equally able to "hold their own". Older children may even blame their mother for not protecting herself or them from abuse, staying with abusive parent, and/ or reconciling after leaving.

Myth: Children would hate a father who is abusive to them or/and their mother.

FACT: Children love and respect their parents even if they are seen unfit to parent by others. Children possibly could "side" with the abusive parent, even believing in justifications for the abuse. Additionally, if an abused parent leaves, a child is too young to comprehend the situation, and may blame their mother for the abusive parent's absence.

Myth: When a parent is out of the picture, any family problems the children have will get better.

FACT: When a parent leaves the home, or reports the abuse, children may be more "out-of-control", angry, sad or in conflict with others, including siblings. There is also a possibility of a decline in standard living, disruption in child's peer relations, and financial instability.