



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Child Abuse &amp; Neglect

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/chiabuneg](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/chiabuneg)

Invited Review

## Intimate partner violence victimization and parenting: A systematic review



Antonia E. Chiesa<sup>a,\*</sup>, Leigh Kallechey<sup>b</sup>, Nicole Harlaar<sup>c</sup>, C. Rashaan Ford<sup>a</sup>,  
Edward F. Garrido<sup>d</sup>, William R. Betts<sup>e</sup>, Sabine Maguire<sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> University of Colorado School of Medicine, Kempe Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Children's Hospital Colorado, United States

<sup>b</sup> University of Colorado Denver, United States

<sup>c</sup> University of Colorado School of Medicine, Kempe Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, United States

<sup>d</sup> University of Denver, Department of Psychology, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Kempe Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, United States

<sup>e</sup> Ball State University, United States

<sup>f</sup> Cardiff University, Wales, United Kingdom

## ARTICLE INFO

## Keywords:

Intimate partner violence

Parenting

Systematic review

Interpersonal violence

## ABSTRACT

Early studies examining parenting in the setting of intimate partner violence (IPV) often focus on abuse by the IPV perpetrator or effects of long term exposure. This review addresses how intimate partner violence impacts victim parenting. Seven databases were searched for the time period 1970–2015. Included were comparative studies involving children 11 years or younger. Quality ranking was based on: confirmation of victim status, consideration of co-perpetration, heterogeneity of the population, and standardization of measurements. Of 13,038 studies reviewed, 33 included studies showed that victimization is associated with negative parenting practices. Based on data presented within individual studies, 21 studies were eligible for meta-analysis which demonstrated modest effect sizes with high levels of heterogeneity. There was a negative correlation between IPV and positive parenting ( $r = -0.08$ ; 95% CI:  $-.12, -.04$ ); positive correlation between IPV and physical aggression ( $r = .17$ ; 95% CI:  $.11, .23$ ) and neglect ( $r = .12$ ; 95% CI:  $.01, .23$ ); and a trend toward positive correlation between IPV and psychological aggression ( $r = .23$ ; 95% CI:  $-.94, .47$ ). A synthesis of studies unsuitable for meta-analysis reinforced these findings. The review demonstrated ongoing methodological issues with extant literature.

## 1. Introduction

It is estimated that one in three women and one in four men in the United States experience some form of intimate partner violence (IPV) during their life (Black et al., 2011). The majority of victims experience intimate partner violence before the age of 25 years (Black et al., 2011). Male to female violence is most common, and the majority of literature regarding IPV addresses the males' perpetration against females (Simmons, Lehmann, & Dia, 2010). Yet, it is recognized that men may also be victims of female perpetrators based on a lifetime prevalence of IPV at 29% for heterosexual men (Walters, Chen, & Breiding, 2013). Violence within

*Abbreviations:* CI, confidence intervals; CTS, Conflict Tactics Scale; CTS PC, Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale; FFCWS, The Fragile Families & Child Wellbeing Study; IPV, intimate partner violence; NSCAW, National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

\* Corresponding author at: Children's Hospital Colorado, Kempe Child Protection Team, 13123 E. 16th Ave. Box 138, Aurora, CO 80045, 720-777-6919, United States.

E-mail address: [antonia.chiesa@childrenscolorado.org](mailto:antonia.chiesa@childrenscolorado.org) (A.E. Chiesa).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.03.028>

Received 27 December 2017; Received in revised form 15 March 2018; Accepted 23 March 2018

0145-2134/© 2018 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

same-sex relationships is increasingly recognized as a significant issue (Walters et al., 2013).

Given the scope of the problem, it is not unexpected that in many families impacted by IPV, children are exposed to the violence and experience emotional trauma as a result (\*Postmus, Huang, & Mathisen-Stylianou, 2012). Studies involving families tend to emphasize the father's perpetration of violence against the mother and child, with a co-occurrence rate of 75% (range 11–97%), highlighting the increased risk of child abuse where IPV is also present (Jouriles, McDonald, Slep, Heyman, & Garrido, 2008). Given this association between child maltreatment and IPV, much attention has been focused on parenting and abuse by the IPV perpetrator (Edleson, 1999). Understandably, services often prioritize immediate safety planning, including removal of the perpetrator from the home, and addressing basic needs such as shelter. Longer-term service provision may focus on IPV-specific treatment for the non-offending parent.

Even in the absence of child maltreatment, long-term consequences for children exposed to IPV are substantial and include: mental and behavioral health issues such as internalizing problems, depression and anxiety (Cummings & Davies, 1994; Johnson et al., 2002; Margolin, 1998), symptoms of posttraumatic stress, dissociation and anger (Johnson et al., 2002), and physical health problems (Campbell & Lewandowski, 1997). The impact of marital conflict, including IPV, on child adjustment has been examined within an ecological framework for child maltreatment which includes child, family, community and cultural influences (Belsky, 1980; Gabarino, 1977; Sidebotham, 2001). While IPV and marital conflict do not necessarily lead to child maltreatment, the ecological framework highlights that parenting and a multitude of risk and protective factors are involved when child outcomes are examined. Prior work has explored how these factors may affect parenting practices in the context of conflict, positing that maternal mental health, stress or lack of social support may play a role (Murray, Bair-Merritt, Roche, & Cheng, 2012; Renner, 2009). Others have examined larger community and societal factors, such as neighborhood characteristics and poverty (\*O'Campo, Caughy, & Nettles, 2010; Sanders, Burke, Prinz, & Morawska, 2017).

Fundamental to this study, which seeks to examine the parenting practices of those who experience but do not perpetrate IPV, is the concept of the spillover hypothesis which proposes that marital quality is related to parent-child relationship quality (Engfer, 1988). Early relevant work in this area, includes a 1998 review of 31 articles in which Appel and Holden discussed the "directionality of abusive relationships within families", describing multiple models of family violence, including abuse to the child by the victim of IPV. A later meta-analysis exploring the spillover hypothesis, that included perpetrators of IPV as well as victims, demonstrated that parental conflict is associated with negative parenting, specifically higher levels of harsh discipline and lower levels of acceptance (Krishnakumar & Buehler, 2000). While previous systematic reviews touched on the subject, none have more thoroughly addressed IPV specifically (as opposed to other forms of marital conflict) and parenting by the partner who experiences IPV. Thus, this systematic review aims to address how IPV victimization impacts parenting attributes, with the goals of maximizing treatment outcomes for families affected by IPV.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Search strategy

PRISMA protocol for systematic review was implemented (Moher et al., 2015; Appendix A in Supplementary material). A scoping search was conducted to identify existing reviews, refine search terms, and to examine varying definitions of IPV. Following this, a comprehensive all-language search of seven databases was conducted, using three keyword sets for the time period 1970–2015 to identify original articles, conference abstracts, dissertations, and relevant references (Appendix B in Supplementary material).

Critical appraisal of articles was conducted by two independent reviewers, drawn from a multi-disciplinary team. All reviewers completed critical appraisal training, encompassing inclusion criteria and risk of bias assessment (Appendix C in Supplementary material). Disagreement was resolved by a third review. Authors were contacted when necessary to clarify data. Where two or more studies included the same participants, studies were only included if the outcome measures reported on these children were discrete. Otherwise, a single, representative study was selected for analysis.

### 2.2. Quality ranking

Quality ranking was based upon strength of study design (Table 1) and an evaluation of risk of bias. Included studies were classified according to inclusion/exclusion criteria and quality (Table 2). Not all authors explicitly stated whether victims were asked if they also perpetrated IPV. In those cases, if the victim data was presented separately, the study was included but assigned a lesser quality ranking. The authors reviewed all included studies for common parenting outcomes. Broad categories of negative and positive parenting were further subdivided into more specific parenting characteristics that reflected the outcome themes (Table 3). The organizational strategy was created specifically for this study. Population characteristics for each study were examined (Table 4).

### 2.3. Statistical methods

Studies were suitable for meta-analysis if they met the following two criteria: (1) they did not duplicate results from the same measure and the same sample, and (2) they contained sufficient information to estimate the association between one or more measure of IPV and one or more measure of parenting behavior. (For those studies not eligible for the meta-analysis, a summary of study results was conducted according to the parenting outcome. The findings from those studies are summarized individually.)

To maximize the sample available for each aspect of parenting, we examined correlations between IPV victimization and

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6831986>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/6831986>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)