

Discours d'enfants exposés à la violence domestique

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De quoi s'agit-il :

- Enfants : besoin d'être protégés, dépendants, incapables de discernement
- En développement



<http://cds3.spiegel.de/images/image-42642-galleryV9-sans.jpg> http://www.ablmenchen.de/1_files/uc/images/hp/default.jpg

De quoi s'agit-il :

- Différentes phases de vulnérabilité : la puberté et l'adolescence sont les phases où les enfants sont le plus vulnérables.



De quoi s'agit-il :

- Violence au sein de la famille



<http://blog.dorband.ch/mumablog/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2015/01/Weisser-Ring-640.jpg>

NCTSN
The National Child
Traumatic Stress Network

Domestic Violence and Children

Questions and Answers for Domestic Violence Project Advocates



This fact sheet was developed in collaboration with domestic violence project advocates from across the country who brought us the questions they struggle with daily in their work with families. Our hope is to enhance your understanding of how domestic violence affects children, and guide you in the crucial contributions you make to family recovery.

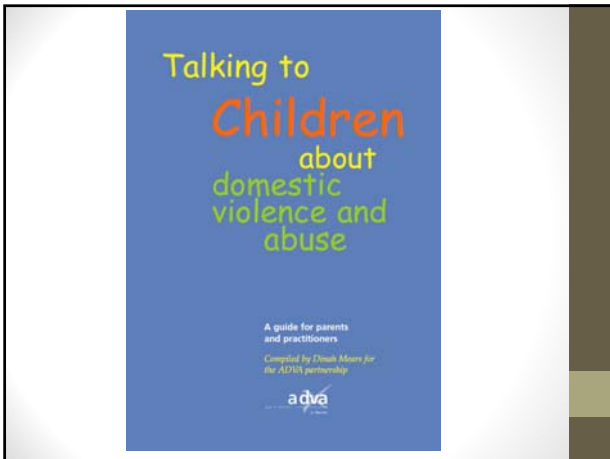
Of course, we cannot address the full range of unique needs and circumstances of every family and cultural group. It is important to remember that cultural differences affect how families define, understand, and respond to domestic violence.

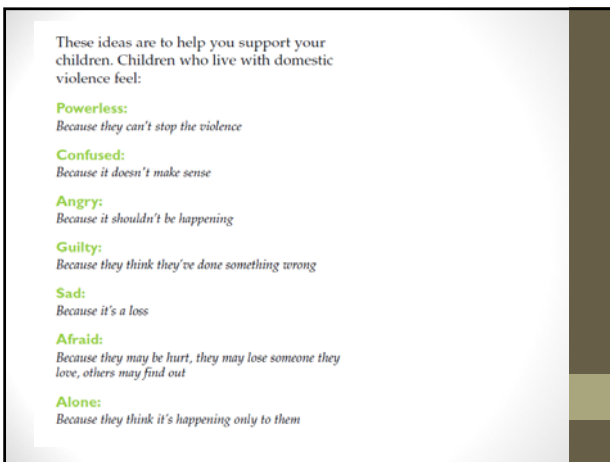
Children's Responses to Domestic Violence

Q: How do children react to domestic violence?

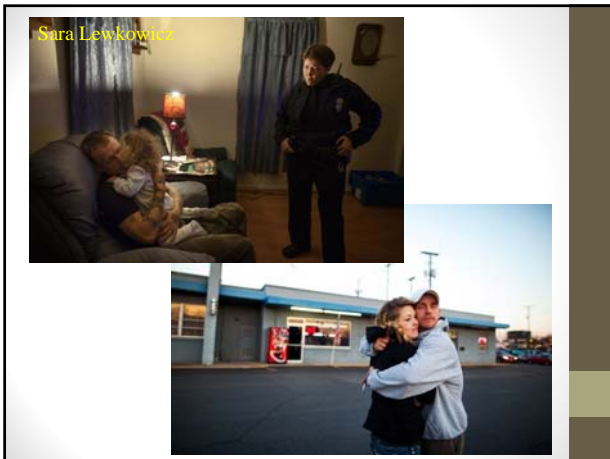
Comment les enfants réagissent-ils à la violence ?

- Ça dépend.....
- Degré de menace de la violence
- Perception de l'enfant (« A child may perceive violence as life-threatening even if adults do not. »)
- Age de l'enfant
- Relation de l'enfant avec ses parents (résilience)
- Histoire traumatisante de l'enfant
- Autres conditions de vie : ressources, difficultés









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Intervention

- Drame
- Affolement
- Peur
- Grand stress
- Soulagement
- Insécurité
- Défense !



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Principes relatifs à la conduite d'un entretien :

- Respect
- Transparence et clarté
- Renforcement du sentiment d'efficacité personnelle
- Procuration d'un sentiment de sécurité et de confiance



De quoi les enfants ont-ils besoin de la part des auxiliaires :

Child's emotion	Child needs to
Fear Fear of those they live in their own home, where they should feel most safe Peur	Be able to talk to someone they trust about their feelings; learn ways to keep themselves safe and to know they have a plan for what to do when there is violence; have a feeling of control in the situation (I will go over to my neighbour when it happens)
Anger Anger at the abuser or at the survivor for not leaving the situation Colère/fureur	Learn that it's okay to feel both anger and love towards someone, know that it is okay to love their parent even when they hate the behaviour they see; know they are not bad if they love the abuser
Confusion Feeling they need to take sides (e.g. if I love Mum, I can't love Dad and vice versa)	Know that it is okay to love both parents at the same time

Child's emotion	Child needs to
Loss Perte Loss of a healthy, safe family, loss of one parent if they leave (or the constant threat of this); loss of comfort in the home	Talk about feelings with someone they trust; develop a support system of extended family or friends outside the home
Guilt/Responsibility Culpabilité Guilt for causing the violence, or not stopping it; feeling responsible for preventing the violence and taking care of Mum/Dad or other family members	Understand that the violence is not their fault; and that it is an adult problem for the adults to work out
Feeling life is unpredictable Efficacité personnelle Feeling vulnerable on a daily basis, with no power to control about what will happen	Find areas in their lives where they can have control and make plans and decisions; create a safety plan with someone they trust; create some structure and stability whenever possible (creating daily routines that provide a sense of control)

| SYSTEMATIC REVIEW |

Adolescents' and Adults' Experiences of Being Surveyed About Violence and Abuse: A Systematic Review of Harms, Benefits, and Regrets

The neuroscience and psychological literatures suggest
 Tracy McClinton Aggottis, MPH, Crick Lund, PhD, MSocSci (Din Psych), Petrus J. de Vries, MBOB, MRCPsych, PhD, and Catherine Mathews, PhD

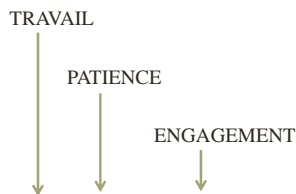
Dommmages éventuels :

- Accentuation de la perte d'efficacité personnelle
- Impuissance
- Peur : d'avoir dit quelque chose que personne ne devait savoir
- Peur : de perdre l'un de ses parents
- Nouvelle déception en raison de promesses non tenues

Éléments à prendre en compte en cas d'intervention pour cause de violences domestiques en présence d'enfants :

1. Que va-t-il se passer avec l'enfant ? Conflit de loyauté ? Peur que les menaces soient mises à exécution ? Peur de perdre l'un de ses parents ? Impuissance ? Frustration ? etc.
2. Perte de ressources essentielles (peer)
3. Situation de mise en danger ?
4. Qui encadre l'enfant/la famille ?

Talking to children about Domestic Violence is very difficult for most people and takes a lot of work, patience and commitment.



GRAND PROFESSIONALISME
