

**New Mexico Family Impact Seminar**

***Family Violence and Children:  
Perspectives for Policy***

**Family Violence and Children: An Introduction**

by  
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# Family Violence and Children: An Introduction

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## Definitions

The term *family violence* traditionally encompasses *domestic violence, child abuse, and elderly abuse*. In this report, domestic violence (also used interchangeably with the term *intimate partner violence*) refers to violence perpetrated against a current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend. This report focuses on domestic violence and the children of the intimate partner(s) who are exposed to it.

Exposing children to domestic violence legally constitutes criminal child abuse in some states.<sup>b</sup> Whether or not a state defines a child's exposure to domestic violence as child abuse, the children who are exposed to domestic violence experience that violence with their eyes, ears, hearts, minds and bodies.

## The Nature of Domestic Violence

Although men can certainly be victims of domestic violence, women are victims of domestic violence much more than men.<sup>1</sup> Statistics at both the national<sup>2</sup> and our state<sup>3</sup> level overwhelmingly demonstrate this fact. Thus, this report stresses a gender orientation which reflects this situation. Among women, the following groups may be at a somewhat higher risk for domestic violence:

- Women who are single, separated, or divorced (or are planning a separation or divorce);
- Women between the ages of 17 and 28;
- Women who are pregnant;
- Women whose partners are excessively jealous or possessive.<sup>4</sup>

Domestic violence, a systematic pattern of domination and control characterized by a coercive pattern of behavior, may include repeated battery and injury, psychological abuse, sexual assault, progressive social isolation, deprivation, intimidation, and restriction of access to food, clothing, money, friends, transportation, healthcare, and employment.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, these behaviors can be categorized into *criminal acts* and

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<sup>b</sup>Said statutes have been the cause of unintended negative consequences at both the individual (victim) and system level; see article, *Domestic Violence and Children*, by Stephanie Walton in this report.

*non-criminal acts*<sup>6</sup>:

Criminal Acts

- Hitting
- Choking
- Kicking
- Assault with a weapon
- Sexual assault
- Kidnapping
- Threats of violence
- Stalking
- Damaging property
- Attacking pets
- Abusing children

Non-criminal Acts:

- Degradation
- Interrogating children
- Threatening/attempting suicide
- Controlling access to money
- Monitoring a victim's time and activities

**Repeated exposure of domestic violence is, for the victim, an ongoing, debilitating experience of physical, psychological, and/or sexual abuse.**

The abusers perpetrating such behaviors have a problem with power and control.<sup>7</sup> This abusive behavior usually escalates in both frequency and severity.<sup>8</sup> Repeated exposure of domestic violence is, for the victim, an ongoing, debilitating experience of physical, psychological, and/or sexual abuse.<sup>9</sup>

Because domestic violence occurs between intimates, there is a heightened potential for danger for the victim since (1) the abuser knows what the victim's daily routine is (what she does; where she goes); (2) the abuser has increased access to the victim; and (3) domestic violence frequently occurs behind closed doors, in the home, giving the abuser more control over the situation (including who witnesses or does not witness the violence).<sup>10</sup>

The potential danger for the victim is at its highest when the victim tries to leave the abuser.<sup>11</sup> At this time, there is the greatest risk for serious injury or death. Thus, leaving an abusive relationship can have serious consequences for the victim. This is one of various reasons why a woman may stay in an abusive relationship. In considering reasons why women stay in an abusive relationship,<sup>12</sup> simply asking the question *Why do women stay in violent relationships?* in response to a victim's abuse is blaming the victim. The appropriate and applicable question is "Why do men batter?"<sup>13</sup> and "What can be done about it?"

Having briefly looked at the nature of domestic violence, we will now turn to the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence in the United States.

### **The Extent of Domestic Violence in the United States**

Domestic violence incidence and prevalence is pervasive in the United States. The numbers are staggering. It is a serious individual and public

health and safety problem affecting millions of people:

- Nearly 5.3 million intimate partner victimizations are estimated to occur each year among U.S. women ages 18 and older.<sup>14</sup>
- Intimate partner violence made up 20% of all nonfatal violent crimes experienced by women in 2001<sup>15</sup> (while making up 3% of the nonfatal violence against men).<sup>16</sup>
- In 2003 about 3 in 1,000 households included a member victimized by an intimate partner.<sup>17</sup>
- Health care costs resulting from intimate partner violence exceed \$4.1 billion annually.<sup>18</sup>

Findings<sup>19</sup> from the National Violence Against Women Survey<sup>c</sup> indicate that:

- 25 % of women said they were raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner at some time in their life.
- An estimated 4.8 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults are perpetrated against women annually.
- The majority of intimate partner victimizations go unreported suggesting that most of the victims did not turn to the police for help and justice.

### **Domestic Violence in New Mexico**

When considering the prevalence and incidence of domestic violence in New Mexico and its impact upon all who are affected, the following demonstrative statement sums up the situation in New Mexico:

*[In New Mexico] the statistics on domestic violence (DV) are appalling, and the implications troubling. Thousands of individuals, children and families in New Mexico are experiencing the dangerous and destructive effects of violence in their homes. The problems are far-reaching and impact the overall well-being of our state.<sup>20</sup>*

While New Mexico has extremely dedicated individuals working “the front lines” to confront domestic violence and serve its victims, and quality services and agencies addressing the problem of domestic violence within its borders, major problems need to be addressed at local, state and systemic levels.<sup>21</sup> These problems include (but are not necessarily limited to) a lack of:

- Availability of victim resources;

**Thousands of individuals, children and families in New Mexico are experiencing the dangerous and destructive effects of violence in their homes.**

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<sup>c</sup>A survey conducted from 11/95-5/96 with a sample of 8000 U.S. women and 8000 U.S. men

- Consistent and sustained leadership at various levels for tackling the problem;
- Comprehensive implementation and sustainment of best practices applicable to various levels (e.g., local, state) and domains (e.g., law enforcement, provider services, prosecution, judiciary, legislation);
- Prosecution of offenders;
- Sufficient collaborative strategies, and a coordinated system and subsystems to implement those strategies.<sup>22</sup> (Effective collaborative strategies, addressing multiple aspects of the problem of domestic violence, involve: law enforcement, the courts, health and human service agencies, community based providers (including coalitions), employers and schools.<sup>23</sup>)

### *Statistical Trends*

Compiled statistics on domestic violence in New Mexico are kept via the *New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository*. Recent statistical trends have been reported in the publication, *Domestic Violence Trends in New Mexico, 2001-2003*<sup>24</sup>, based on this repository. In the report, the author categorizes reporting into three main categories, i.e., reporting by *Law Enforcement*, *Domestic Violence Service Providers*, and the *Courts*. The following sections highlight findings of the report within the context of these three categories.

(A Note on Terms and Associated Data: Although the *Domestic Violence Trends in New Mexico, 2001-2003* has the term *Domestic Violence* in its title, the term is used differently than we have used it throughout this report:

- The current way data is collected in New Mexico regarding intimate partner violence using *Law Enforcement* reports does not allow us to get a comprehensive and specific picture of its prevalence, incidence and characteristics. The compiled data reflect a composite of incidents of Crimes Against Household Members<sup>d</sup> and stalking,<sup>e</sup> which include intimate partner violence *plus* violence between family members (who are not intimate partners). When considering the data in this section, one can keep in mind for those reports documenting the victim/offender relationship, 67% of these reports identified the relationship between the suspect and victim as current or former intimate partners.
- Similarly, for the *Provider* reports, the data reflect domestic

<sup>d</sup>*Household member* means a spouse, former spouse, family member (including a relative, parent, present or former stepparent, present or former in-law, child or co-parent of a child), or a person with whom a person has had a continuing personal relationship. Cohabitation is not necessary to be deemed a household member. (1978 NMSA. Crimes Against Household Members Act. 30-3-11: Definitions).

<sup>e</sup>A cautionary note: The author states that regarding the Law Enforcement reporting trend from 2001-2003, stalking incidents were not consistently reported over this 3 year period; consistency specifically for 2003 is not specified.

abuse incidents which *include* intimate partner violence incidents. Not all persons seeking services – about whom the following data reflects – are seeking services from intimate partner violence. Some sought services as a result of violence between household or family members who are not intimate partners. When considering the data in this section, one can keep in mind for those reports documenting the victim/offender relationship, 89% of these reports identified the relationship between the suspect and victim as current or former intimate partners.

- In keeping with the definition of domestic violence used in this report, reported incidents will be called *domestic abuse* incidents, which, by the nature of the crime, will *include* former or current intimate partner incidents.)

### **Law Enforcement and the Courts (2003)**

*“The criminal justice system...teaches that abuse is acceptable when it fails to impose appropriate sanctions on violent behavior.”* (New Mexico Domestic Violence Benchbook, University of New Mexico School of Law)<sup>f</sup>

**The criminal justice system... teaches that abuse is acceptable when it fails to impose appropriate sanctions on violent behavior.**

#### Law Enforcement

There were a total of 25,644 reported domestic abuse incidents to law enforcement in 2003:

- 15,517 victims were identified in 60% of reported incidents<sup>g</sup>
  - 75% were female
- 14,284 suspects were identified in 56% of reported incidents<sup>g</sup>
  - 78% were male
- 90% of the reports documented the suspect relation to victim
  - 67% were current or former intimate partners
- The arrest status was documented in 71% of the reports
  - There were no arrests made in 69%
  - A suspect arrest was made in 31%
- 16 deaths occurred among the reported incidents
- The number of incidents in which children were present is unknown.

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<sup>f</sup>New Mexico Judicial Education Center at the Institute of Public Law, University of New Mexico School of Law. (n.d.). New Mexico Domestic Violence Benchbook. Chapter 1.4.1, p.1. Retrieved: November 15, 2004, from [http://jec.unm.edu/resources/benchbooks/dv/ch\\_1.htm#141](http://jec.unm.edu/resources/benchbooks/dv/ch_1.htm#141).

<sup>g</sup>A percentage of non-identification of victims and suspects is a result of coding procedures, e.g., Albuquerque police may code a victim as “person reporting” or “person interviewed” instead of victim.

### The Courts

In 2003, there were 12,201 domestic abuse cases processed to disposition across all courts:<sup>h</sup>

#### *Bernalillo County Metro Court:*

- Handled 36% of all disposed cases
- 89% of disposed cases were dismissed
  - Almost 50% were dismissed due to procedural issues (e.g., no discovery brief / State not prepared)
  - 27% were dismissed due to victim or witness not appearing in court
  - 25% were dismissed due to defendant issues beyond court control (e.g., wrong or deceased defendant)
- Guilty verdict: 1%
- There were a total of 5,178 total cases filed; therefore, 732 cases were not disposed.

#### *Magistrate Courts:*

- Handled 55% of all disposed cases
- Guilty verdict: 43%
- Dismissal rate: unknown
- The number of total cases filed is unknown; therefore, the number of non-disposed cases is unknown.

#### *District Courts:*

- Handled 9% of all disposed cases
- Guilty verdict: 45%
- Dismissal rate: unknown
- The number of total cases filed is unknown; therefore, the number of non-disposed cases is unknown.

Two final data points regarding the courts:

(1) all cases filed across the courts specified below represent 48% of law enforcement cases for the same time period;

(2) of all domestic abuse cases known to law enforcement, for the same time period, Metro and Magistrate Courts' combined convictions represent 1%, and the District Courts' convictions represent 5%.

### **Domestic Abuse Service Provider Reports (2003)**

#### *New Clients Served:*

In 2003, there were a total of 16,960 new clients. Children (< 18 years of age) made up 34% (Figure 1.).

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<sup>h</sup>Includes law enforcement charges of: assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, assault with intent to commit violent felony

**In Bernalillo County Metro Court, 89% of disposed cases were dismissed.**

**Of all domestic abuse cases known to law enforcement, for the same time period, Metro and Magistrate Courts' combined convictions represent 1%, and the District Courts' convictions represent 5%.**



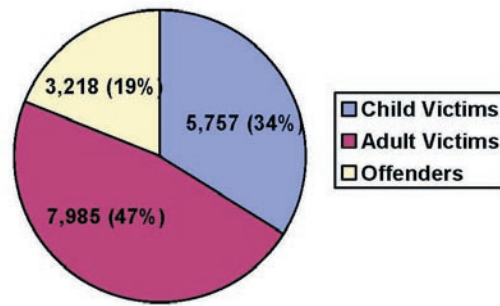


Figure 1. Provider Reports: New Clients (2003)

*Reporting on adult victims and their children:*

- Adult victim gender was identified in 92% of the reports
  - o 93% were female
- Victim-offender relationship was identified in 91% of the adult victim reports
  - o 89% were current or former intimate partners
- 87% of the reports identified if children were present at the domestic abuse incident
  - o Children were present in 58% of the incidents

**87% of provider reports identified if children were present at the domestic abuse incident; children were present in 58% of these incidents.**

*Reporting on offenders:*

- Of 3,218 offender reports, offender gender was identified in 81%
- o 86% were male

On a final note, for 2002 (latest known data) New Mexico ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> highest among the states for rate of females murdered by males. For homicides in which the victim/offender relationship was identified, 88% (21 out of 24) of female victims knew their murderer. Out of these 88%, 52% of the victims were former or current wives or girlfriends of the offender.<sup>25</sup>

**The Consequences of Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence seriously threatens the health and well-being of its victims. In the data related sections above, we get an understanding of the breadth of the problem of domestic violence by the use of descriptive statistics. However, to truly embrace these statistics, one needs to consider and grasp the depth of experience for each and every victim who experiences this violence. The following two sections, *Associated Health Problems For Women Who Experience Domestic Violence and Children* speak to the physical, psychological, and emotional consequences of domestic violence for the victim.



*Associated Health Problems For Women Who Experience Domestic Violence*

“Her body aches, her stomach feels as if it’s on fire, her pulse is racing, she has no energy to do her daily routine, and there is no chance she will sleep tonight...he’s been on a rampage” (p.64).<sup>26</sup>

**An intimate male partner’s brutal assaults severely compromise a women’s physical health and psychological well-being.**

Domestic violence has a serious impact on the physical, psychological and social well-being of women.<sup>27</sup> Put succinctly, “an intimate male partner’s brutal assaults severely compromise a women’s physical health and psychological well-being” (p.64).<sup>28</sup>

Studies involving women victims of intimate partner violence attest to the facts that a woman victimized by domestic violence is likely to experience long lasting effects of the abuse on her physical and psychological health;<sup>29</sup> ongoing abuse is related to increased physical and psychological problems;<sup>30</sup> the prevalence of mental health problems among battered women is high;<sup>31</sup> women with a history of being battered by an intimate partner, on average, are about 4 times more likely to experience mental health problems such as depression, suicidality and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder;<sup>32</sup> and compared to women with no or lower rates of abuse, higher rates of abuse are associated with higher rates of injuries, physical health symptoms, anxiety, depression, and higher levels of stress.<sup>33,34</sup>

Research shows that (1) with continued violence, anxiety, depression, and physical health problems continue and intensify; and (2) take away the violence, and there is an associated, but gradual, improvement of physical and psychological well-being. Therefore, the clear and poignant indication is to “Stop the Violence.”<sup>35</sup>

Common sense tells us that the impact of domestic violence on a woman’s physical and psychological wellbeing will affect her ability to nurture and provide for her child or children. This is an indirect effect of domestic violence on children. We will now turn to associated outcomes of a child’s direct exposure to domestic violence.

*Domestic Violence and Children*

Domestic violence is terribly sad and tragic. When children are exposed to domestic violence, the threat to well-being not only occurs for the adult victim but for the child victim as well. When children are involved, a special kind of tears fall and, at times, their precious blood is shed:

From seeing a mother being battered and being told he was going to kill

her:

*[He] and the Victim had lived together for eleven years and have two daughters, who were eight- and three-years-old at the time....he awakened [the] Victim by yelling at her and insulting her.... [and] began hitting her with the buckle end of a belt....[He] tried to strangle her with the belt, saying he was going to kill her and hide her body so that it would be an “unsolved mystery”....*

*The couple’s eight-year-old daughter...came to the bedroom door and saw her father hitting her mother while her mother was telling him to stop....*

*[He] ordered [his daughter] to go back to her own room saying, “Get your little f--ing ass back to bed because I don’t want to have you see me kill your mother.” [The] victim also told [her] daughter to go back to bed. [The] daughter returned to her bedroom, where she remained while [he] continued his attack on [the] Victim<sup>36</sup>...*

To being in her arms as he attempts to kill her with an ax:

***Man Accused of Swinging Ax at Ex*** (12/7/2004, Albuquerque Journal):

*An Albuquerque man has been jailed after he allegedly attacked his ex-girlfriend with an ax while she was holding her 11-month-old baby....*

To seeing a mother and others killed:

***Girl, [age] 3, in Home When Deputy, Two Others Fatally Shot*** (12/19/2004, Albuquerque Journal):

*“Killed were [a county sheriff’s deputy]... [an adult female]...and [an adult male] ....Police believe [the adult male] fatally shot [the adult female partner] during a domestic fight before the deputies arrived....When the deputies came to the house, they encountered [the adult male]... and the child....They also noticed blood on the floor” [The deputy was shot and killed by the adult male, who was then killed by another deputy]....*

To being killed along with her mother:

***Fight Blamed for 3 Deaths*** (5/21/2004, Albuquerque Journal):

*New Mexico State Police investigators concluded ... that the three family deaths ... likely resulted from a fiercely violent domestic dispute....Police investigators believe [the husband/father] bludgeoned his wife...and her daughter, his [13 year old] stepdaughter ...to death....*

*Police recovered a crowbar in the bedroom, consistent with the blunt force trauma that killed both mother and daughter....*

*Investigators surmise a fight erupted between [the two adults] and the girl intervened at some point...Police believe [the husband/father] probably lit the bedroom fire that burned the two bodies....Then [he], stabbed at least six times in the chest during a struggle with his wife, likely died of smoke inhalation in the living room.... State Police responded at least twice in the past year to domestic disputes at the home...*

**One of these children's lives ended because of a domestic violence event.**

... all of these children, along with their mothers, experienced the trauma, horror, and brutality of domestic violence. We will never know the specifics of the deep psychological and emotional wounds they experienced. We also do not know how close to death any of the children that survived the violence came. We do know, with utmost certainty, that one of these children's lives ended because of a domestic violence event. All of these children's lives were changed forever. They are among the all too many children who have been exposed to violence perpetrated against their mother by an intimate partner.

The violent events described above demonstrate a wide spectrum within which a child can be exposed to domestic violence. Children who are exposed to domestic violence can witness the violence with their eyes and ears. Additionally, besides seeing and hearing the violence, exposure can include being:

- Taken hostage by the abuser to coerce their mother back to the abuser
- Used as a physical weapon against their mother
- Forced to watch the abuse against their mother
- Interrogated to extract information about their mother's activities
- Used as leverage by the abuser to keep the mother under his control and domination<sup>37</sup>
- Physically harmed including being killed.

Furthermore, children can also experience the aftermath of the violence, e.g., a mother's injuries, police intervention, moving to a shelter.<sup>38</sup>

Many studies have demonstrated the association between a child's exposure to domestic violence and compromised social, emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and general health functioning.<sup>39</sup> Children exposed to domestic violence are at risk for multiple problems:

- aggression
- alcohol/drug use

- anxiety
- depression
- low self-esteem
- withdrawal
- sadness
- suicidality
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- school problems
- social behavior and competency problems
- physical problems (e.g., headaches, ulcers, insomnia).<sup>40</sup>

Some research has also shown an association of exposure to domestic violence and a child's own use of violence.<sup>41</sup>

Finally, there is a large overlap between child abuse and domestic violence. A review of the research done in this area indicates that, in families where domestic violence exists, child abuse exists in approximately 50% of these same families.<sup>42</sup> This, of course, exponentially exacerbates the tragic plight a child experiences at the hands of an abuser.

## END NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Tajden, P. , & Thoennes, N. (July 2000). *Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence – research report: findings from the national violence against women survey*. U.S. Department of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved: November 15, 2004, from <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (February, 2003). *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. Retrieved: November 15, 2004, from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cnh03.htm>.

<sup>3</sup>Caponera, B. (June 2004). Domestic violence trends in New Mexico, 2001-2003: an analysis of data from the New Mexico interpersonal violence data central repository. (505) 883-8020; nmcsaas@swcp.com.

<sup>4</sup>American Medical Association (1992). Diagnostic and treatment guidelines on domestic violence. Retrieved: November 15, 2004, from <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama1/pub/upload/mm/386/domesticviolence.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup>American Medical Association, op. cit.

<sup>6</sup>New Mexico Judicial Education Center at the Institute of Public Law, University of New Mexico School of Law. (n.d.). New Mexico Domestic Violence Benchbook. Retrieved: November 15, 2004, from [http://jec.unm.edu/resources/benchbooks/dv/ch\\_1.htm#12](http://jec.unm.edu/resources/benchbooks/dv/ch_1.htm#12).

<sup>7</sup>American Psychological Association (n.d.). APA press releases: facts about family violence. Retrieved November 15, 2004, from <http://www.apa.org/releases/facts.html>.

<sup>8</sup>American Medical Association, op. cit.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>New Mexico Judicial Education Center at the Institute of Public Law, op. cit.

<sup>11</sup>American Psychological Association, op. cit.

<sup>12</sup>National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (n.d.). Why do women stay? Retrieved November 15, 2004, from <http://www.ncadv.org/problem/why2.htm>.

<sup>13</sup>Family Violence and Law Center (n.d.). *Why do women stay?* Retrieved November 15, 2004, from [http://www.fvlc.org/gethelp\\_whywomenstay.html](http://www.fvlc.org/gethelp_whywomenstay.html). (Also, see Domestic Violence and Children by Stephanie Walton, in this report).

<sup>14</sup>National Center for Injury Prevention and Control & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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<sup>15</sup>Rennison, C. (February, 2003). *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved: November 15, 2004, from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ipv01.pdf>

<sup>16</sup>Ibid.

<sup>17</sup>U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (October, 2004). *Crime and the Nation's Households, 2003*. Retrieved: November 15, 2004, from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cnh03.htm>

<sup>18</sup>National Center for Injury Prevention and Control & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2003), op. cit.

<sup>19</sup>Tajden, P., & Thoennes, N., op. cit.

<sup>20</sup>Governor Richardson's Domestic Violence Advisory Board (June 2004). *Final Report*, p. 3.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid.

<sup>23</sup>National Governor's Association. *Building Bridges Across Systems: State Innovations to Address and Prevent Family Violence*. Retrieved: November 15, 2005, from <http://www.nga.org/cda/files/001017FAMVIOLENCE.PDF>

<sup>24</sup>Caponera, B. (2004). *Domestic Violence Trends in New Mexico, 2001-2003*. Copies can be obtained by calling (505) 883-8020.

<sup>25</sup>Violence Policy Center (2002). *When men murder women: an analysis of 2002 homicide data*. Retrieved: November 15, 2004, from <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2004.pdf>

<sup>26</sup>Sutherland, C., Bybee, D., & Sullivan, C. (1998). The long-term effects of battering on women's health. *Women's Health: Research on Gender, Behavior, and Policy*, 4(1), 41-70.

<sup>27</sup>American Medical Association, op. cit.

<sup>28</sup>Sutherland, C., Bybee, D., & Sullivan, C. (1998), op. cit.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid.

<sup>31</sup>Golding, J. (1999). Intimate partner violence as a risk factor for mental disorders: a meta-analysis. *Journal of family Violence*, 14(2), 99-132.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid.

<sup>33</sup>Sutherland, C., Bybee, D., & Sullivan, C. (1998), op. cit.

<sup>34</sup>Sutherland, C., Bybee, D., & Sullivan, C. (2002). Beyond bruises and broken bones: the joint effects of stress and injuries on battered women's health. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, (30)5, 609-628.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid.

<sup>36</sup>State v. Trujillo, Court of Appeals of New Mexico, 132 N.M. 649; 2002 NMCA 100; 53 p.3d 909; 2002 N.M. App. Lexis 78; 41 N.M. St. B. Bull. 39 (2002).

<sup>37</sup>Edleson, J. (1999). Children's witnessing of adult domestic violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 14(8), 839-870 (highlighting/referencing Ganley, L., & Schecter, S. (1996). Domestic violence: a national curriculum for children's protective services. San Francisco: Family Violence Prevention Fund).

<sup>38</sup>Ibid.

<sup>39</sup>For reviews and meta-analyses of these studies, see: endnote #18; endnote #21; Kitzmann, K., Gaylord, N., Holt, A., & Kenny, E. (2003). Child witness to domestic violence: a meta-analytic review. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 71(2), 339-352; Fantuzzo, J., & Mohr, W. (Winter 1999). Prevalence and effects of child exposure to domestic violence. *The Future of Children (Domestic Violence and Children)*, 9(3), 21-32. Retrieved: November 15, 2005, from [http://www.futureofchildren.org/usr\\_doc/vol9no3Art2.pdf](http://www.futureofchildren.org/usr_doc/vol9no3Art2.pdf); Wolfe, D., Crooks, C., Lee, V., McIntyre-Smith, A., & Jaffe, P. (2003). The effects of children's exposure to domestic violence: a meta-analysis and critique. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 6(3), 171-187.

<sup>40</sup>Holden, G. (1998). Introduction: the development of research into another consequence of family violence. In C. Holden, R. Geffner & E. Jouriles (Eds.), *Children exposed to marital violence: theory, research and applied issues*, (pp. 1-18). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

<sup>41</sup>Edleson, J. (April 1999). Problems Associated with Children's Witnessing of Domestic Violence. Retrieved: November 15, 2005, from <http://www.vaw.umn.edu/documents/vawnet/witness/witness.html>

<sup>42</sup>Edleson, J. (April 1999). *The Overlap Between Child Maltreatment and Woman Abuse*. Retrieved: November 15, 2005, from <http://www.vaw.umn.edu/documents/vawnet/overlap/overlap.html>

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