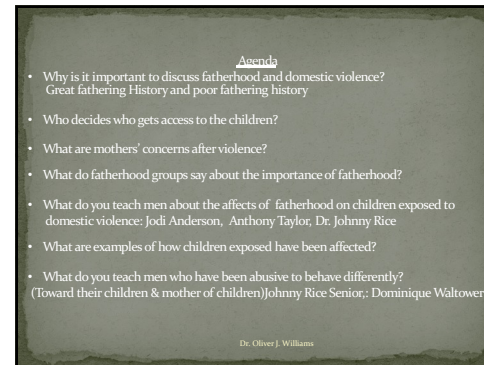
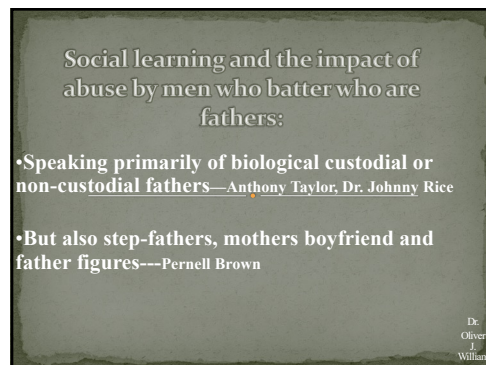


1



2



3



4

*It is important to emphasize  
healthy Male behaviors*

Even though we know that violence and abuse is not exclusive to men, and that women can initiate violence, we also know that with intimate partner violence the most serious and severe injury most often are produced by men

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

5

*Battered women and children  
exposed to domestic violence*

- Thirty percent of all women are victims of some form of abuse in an adult relationship during there life time
- Ten percent of those victims receive the most severe abuse
- 16 % of the victimization of battered women begins during pregnancy

Dr.  
Oliver  
J.  
Williams

6

*Battered women and children  
are at risk for abuse*

- Sixteen percent of women are physically or sexually abused during pregnancy
- If battered women leave the relationship get separated or divorced the abuse may not end--it may be more dangerous for her

Dr.  
Oliver  
J.  
Williams

7

*Children are at risk for abuse  
when violence occurs*

- Battered women are six times more likely than non-battered women to have children reported to the child welfare system for child abuse or neglect
- Children are not immune from the effects of the mother's abuse

Dr.  
Oliver  
J.  
Williams

8

- Children are at increased risk for abuse in homes where their mother is being abused
- Men who batter injure many adolescents exposed to partner abuse
- Children get injured when they attempt to protect their mother from their father's abuse
- A truism in the field is to protect the child one must protect the mother

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

9

*Children who are exposed to domestic violence*

- Manifest many of the same symptoms as children who are victims of abuse (e.g. Aggressive behavior, passive behavior, nightmares, developmental delays...)
- Children exposed may struggle with the consequences of repeated exposure-- social learning, poor adult relationships, trauma, repeating the behaviors they were exposed to as a child

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

10

Fatherhood and Domestic violence:

Considerations in judicial assessment and decision making

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

11

Critical questions to ask when domestic violence is involved:

- What are his true Intentions? Is he really faking his intentions and behavior?
- What is the quality and capacity of investigators to conduct accurate assessments about his violence and abuse
- Has his history and patterns of abuse been reviewed?
- If so what evidence is there that he has changed his behavior?
- Is she being labeled as neglectful because she did not protect?

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

12

- Or with Malicious mother or parental alienation syndrome because she is concerned about his potential to continue to control through violence
- Is he using the children to continue to have contact with and re-abuse the battered women?
- What is your capacity to detect this?
- Is he using the court system as another tool to control and harass the battered woman? What is your capacity to detect?
- How much attention is given to domestic violence in investigation and decisions about custody and visitation?

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

13

### Often men who batter tend to seek custody and get it!

- Where is she in the recovery process--how long has it been since the abuse ended
- Where is she economically--often battered women are at a financial disadvantage during separation and divorce. But she leaves due to the violence. Does this factor into the decision making process?
- Can she come up with alternative about leaving arrangements?
- What about for poor folks rather than middle-class or resource rich folks

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

14

### Visitation Centers

- Do they recognize the potentials for abuse as well as the need for fathers to bond with their children or both parents?
- How safe is it?
- What are the security precautions?

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

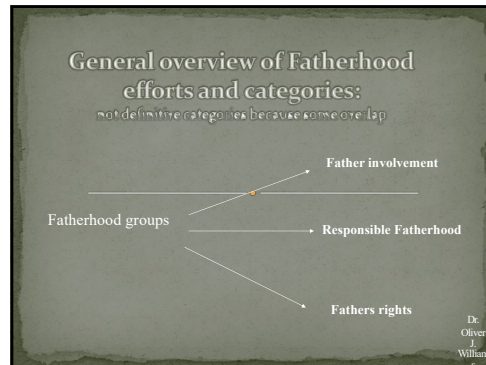
15

### Mothers' Concerns Related to Shared Parenting and Domestic Violence

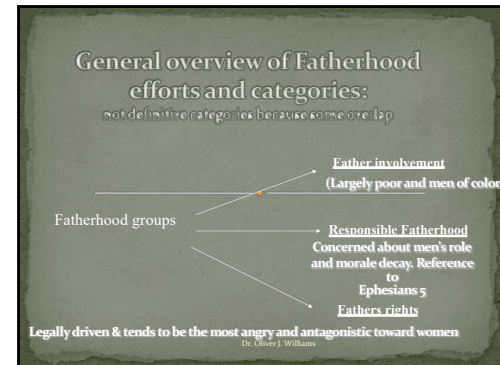
- They are concerned about her safety
- They are concerned about the safety and well-being of the children
- They want to be able to communicate about the children—and plan around the children's needs
- They want to get credit for their parenting contributions
- They want to communicate about picking up and dropping off the children
- Father's want that too (the difference is they want it without fear)

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

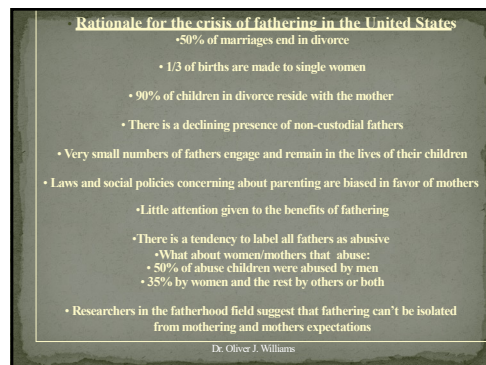
16



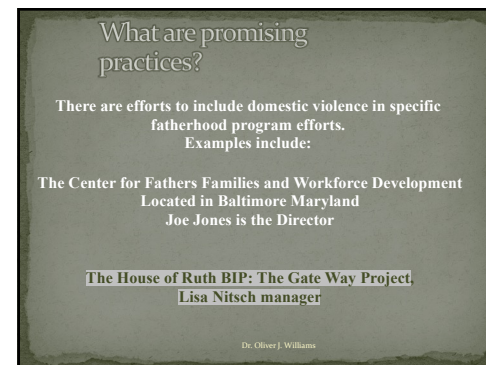
17



18



19



20

Why is it important to include the issue of fatherhood as an area to educate and train men who batter or have a history of violence within families?

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

21

#### Answers

•Because even if an abusive man leaves his current partner and children, he is still a carrier of the violent exposure and negative modeling to other children in future relationships & there is often more than one set of women and children who are victims of his abuse.

•Not all battered women leave the man who batters. Many men who batter remain in the lives of their children or their partner's children

•Even though many men who batter lose contact with their partner and children through separation and divorce, many also retain contact with the children because the mother or children choose it

22

Further it is important to acknowledge the following:

- The high potential for dual abuse--partner and children
- Potential abuse of adolescent children that try to intervene to protect mother
- Because the belief system of the batterer is that the appropriate way to respond to conflict or anger is through violence and control.

Dr.  
Oliver  
J.  
William

23

#### What should BIPs focus on fatherhood in batterers treatment include?

- Emphasis on batterer accountability
- Emphasis on identifying the impact of violent exposure on children and how abusive behavior toward the mother affects children and father-child relationships
- Identifying appropriate fathering methods
- Explore appropriate non-abusive and non-violent methods to interact with the child's mother regardless of relationship status. Also non-punitive methods to engage children

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

24



**This includes  
non-abusive and non-violent attitudes and  
behaviors.**

**According to fatherhood literature, the best  
predictor of the potential for a good relationship  
between fathers and their biological children is if  
they have a good relationship with the child's  
mother. Abuse reduces the potentials for positive  
relationships**

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

25

**What might some issues include in  
curriculums' about fatherhood and  
domestic violence?**

- Men who batter are ask to examine the influence that  
violent fathers or father figures have had on their life**
- To examine the impact their violence has had on children:  
their children or their partner/ex-partner's**
- To develop the capacity to undo and/or respond to the  
affects of abusive modeling and teaching to children**

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

26

- To explore what positive fathering styles that are  
non-abusive and non-violent**
- To examine positive co-parenting approaches**
- To identify how to become respectful and appropriate  
and non-abusive to the mother of his children regardless  
of romantic interest or relationship status**

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

27

**Being a Good Father**  
from contributions by Dr. William Doherty of the University of  
Minnesota

- Be there! Be fully present for your children--the nitty  
gritties of their everyday lives, not just play time or  
discipline time**
- Be strong on both nurturing and limit setting. Don't  
specialize in being just the "super-nice dad" or the  
"rule setting Dad."**
- Spend regular one-to-one time with each child. It's the  
only way for children to know them as individuals.  
Don't just parent in the presence of their mother.**

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

28

Being a Good Father  
Some contributions Byrd Williams Doherty of the University of Minnesota

- Be a hard-working provider and put your kids' financial needs before your personal needs. They will see that you are sacrificing for them.
- Work your butt off at being a good partner/husband/co-parent with your children's mother. Her support for you as a father is affected by how you treat her.

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

29

Examples of men choosing to be good fathers

- Joe Jones in the Center for Work Force Development

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

30

What does it mean to be a non-violent and abusive father?

- Don't be a violent and abusive partner with the mother?
- Recognize that there is a consequence of children that witness abuse
- Choosing other forms of discipline for children other than spanking and abuse—
- What is in your tool box?
- What other methods do you use?
- Is there a resistance to not spanking? If so why or why not?
- What responses to discipline do you employ?

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

31

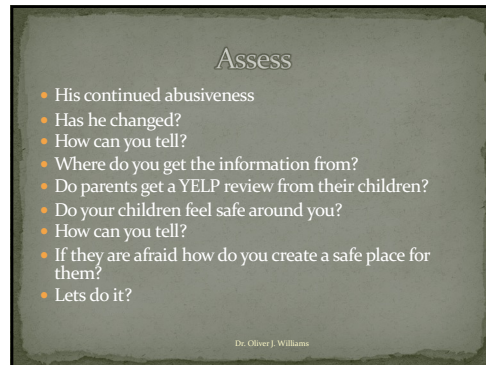
Story of Mr Johnny Rice, I and Dr Johnny II & Also Anthony Taylor and Mother Atom and Mr Dominique Waltower

- It is important to listening to the story of the father and son and mother and son!
- It is important to listen to the challenges of the mother but also the feelings and reaction of their children
- Also pay attention to the father discussing his ownership of the problem and reconciliation of abuse

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

32





Assess

- His continued abusiveness
- Has he changed?
- How can you tell?
- Where do you get the information from?
- Do parents get a YELP review from their children?
- Do your children feel safe around you?
- How can you tell?
- If they are afraid how do you create a safe place for them?
- Lets do it?

Dr. Oliver J. Williams

33