

# **A Review on Intergenerational Impact on Children Exposed to Instances of Domestic Violence - Behavioural, Psychological Consequences and Interventions**

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**Ponsangavi Rangarasu**

*JRF Doctoral Fellow, Department of Social Work  
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore*

**Dr. F.X. Lovelina Little Flower**

*Professor and Head Department of Social Work  
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore*

**G. Sree Dharani**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work  
Dr. N.G.P. Arts and Science College, Coimbatore*

## **Introduction**

Children who have exposed to domestic violence have described using so many names (Devaney et al., 2021). However, more lately, the researchers began to speak about the ‘exposure’ to household violence instead of referring children as ‘witnesses’ or ‘observers’ to the above-said violence (Holden, G. W. 1998) (Evans, S. E. 2008). “Physical and/or psychological violence, sexual abuse, neglect or negligence or other maltreatment and any commercial or other exploitation, that results in or may result in harm or potential harm to the child’s physical, emotional or moral well-being in a context of dependency, trust or power” (WHO, 2020).

Domestic violence also entails cases where the child is the target of the violence and/or also when they are in the house and are exposed to the violence that the adults in the house subject each other to. IPV has come to be viewed as a form of child abuse and this is in agreement with what Wathen and MacMillan (2013) pointed out. Seventy-one percent of children – that is 300 million children – under 4 years of age are subjected to physical punisher and psychological violence by their parents or other caregivers. Child sexual abuse is substantiated in 20% of female and 8% of male at an average during their childhood. Domestic has also been recognised as a significant and essential community health problem during COVID-19 pandemics (Wake and Kandula 2022).

## Research Problem

The negative outcomes of domestic abuse are being explained, nevertheless in many cases it is unknown with whom and how the violent behavior is inherited and how it directly influences child's behavior and psychological well-being. Research on exposure of DV on gender and how they could be treated to stop such enhanced result must also be conducted. Although, family, school-based and trauma Centre interventions, have been developed various gaps exist in the interventions for different types of family structures, families from different socio-economic status and in diverse cultural setting. This review of such problems will therefore focus on these issues, the current interventions in place, and the consequences that are directly associated with endeavors to break the cycle of violence.

## Research Questions

1. What are the primary behavioural and psychological consequences observed in children exposed to instances domestic violence?
2. What is the ability physiological changes or health consequences in children who have been exposed to chronic domestic violence?

## Search Strategy

To identify our sample of published articles, title, abstract, and keyword searches conducted in three of electronic databases: Scopus and PubMed. The date range of the search articles published from 2000 to 2024. Specific keywords and terms for used were children, mental health, domestic violence, intervention and potentially relevant associated factors (e.g., depression, anxiety, PTSD). Boolean operators used were (AND, OR, NOT) to refine the search.

## Inclusion Criteria

The study includes data form articles and book chapters focusing on research relating to intergenerational impact on children exposed to domestic violence and mental health. Studies focusing on children's psychological and behavioural outcomes because of domestic. violence exposure. Studies that explore the mental health consequences of IPV on women (e.g., depression, anxiety, PTSD) and intervention.

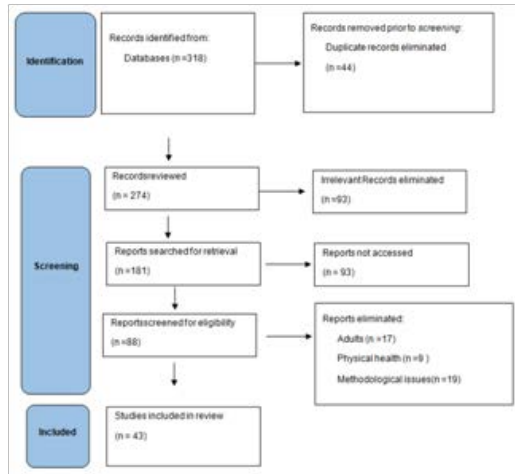
## Exclusion Criteria

The study excludes focusing domestic violence exposure by adults. Studies not directly exploring mental health outcomes but solely focused on physical health consequences rather than mental health outcomes.

## Data Extraction

Relevant information from the included studies involves creating a data extraction form to capture key details like intergenerational transmission of violence, mental health outcomes assessed, Key findings related to the mental health effects of domestic. violence exposure by children.

**Prisma Flow Chart**



**Figure 1**

**Types of Domestic Violence Against Children**

**Physical Abuse**

- Inflicting physical injury through hitting, kicking, burning, or other means
- Using excessive physical discipline (Leeb et al., 2008)

**Emotional/Psychological Abuse**

- Verbal assaults, belittling, or threatening the child
- Isolating, ignoring, or rejecting the child
- Exposing the child to domestic violence between adults (Spinazzola et al., 2014)

**Sexual Abuse**

- Fondling or touching a child for sexual purposes
- Involving a child in sexual acts
- Exposing children to sexual content or activities (Mathews & Collin-Vézina, 2019)

**Neglect**

- Failure to provide for a child’s basic requirements (food, shelter, clothing, health care)
- Lack of guidance or abandonment
- Educational disregard (Dubowitz et al., 2005)

**Exposure to Intimate. Partner Violence**

- Witnessing violence within parents or caregivers
- Being used as a tool in abuse of a parent (e.g., forced to spy on a parent) (Edelson et al., 2007)

**f) Economic Abuse**

- Withholding financial resources necessary for the child’s wellbeing
- Exploiting the child for financial gain (Faller, 2016)

## **Intergenerational Transmission of Violence**

**Cycle of Abuse Theory** The Cycle of Abuse Theory explains that domestic violence often repeats in a pattern. This pattern includes tension build-up, severe beating, and making up. New studies by Kaukinen and Johnson (2021) back this up. They show that kids who see these cycles might start to think violence is normal. This could lead them to copy these patterns in their own relationships later. **Social Learning Perspectives** Social Learning Theory suggests that people learn behaviours by watching and copying others. New findings by Moffitt and Caspi (2022) prove this. They found that kids exposed to domestic violence often copy the aggressive behaviours they see in their caregivers. This helps explain why violence continues from one generation to the next. **Attachment Theory and Relational Models** Attachment Theory stresses how early emotional bonds affect future relationships. Research by Johnson and Hesse (2023) reveals that kids exposed to domestic violence often develop unsure or confused attachment styles. This can affect how they relate to others later in life and might cause them to continue violent behaviours. Recent studies reveal that exposure to domestic violence can alter brain development, particularly in areas related to stress regulation and emotional control. Research by McLaughlin et al. (2024) indicates that these neurobiological changes can increase the risk of aggressive behaviours and difficulties in emotional regulation.

## **Protective Factors and Resilience**

### **Individual Factors**

Effective coping strategies, such as problem-solving and seeking aid, help children better manage the impacts of domestic violence (Howell et al., 2017). Traits like an easy-going nature and adaptability can protect children from severe behavioural issues related to domestic violence (Holt et al., 2018). High Self-worth and personal effectiveness contribute to improved mental health and academic performance despite exposure to domestic violence (Grogan-Kaylor et al., 2019).

### **Family Factors**

Secure attachments with caregivers are crucial for emotional regulation and social competence (Cameranesi et al., 2021). Strong family bonds can mitigate behavioural problems and support emotional well-being (Kolbo, 2021). Positive relationships with siblings are linked to better psychological adjustment and fewer externalizing behaviours (Piotrowski et al., 2020).

### **Community and Social Support Systems**

A supportive school environment can enhance academic performance and mental health (Herrenkohl et al., 2019). Supportive friendships are linked with greater social competence and fewer internalizing issues (Øverlien & Holen Moen, 2016). Access to community-based support services improves psychological adjustment and reduces behavioural issues (Grip et al., 2020).

### **Cultural and Ethnic Considerations**

Strong cultural values, such as familism, can promote resilience (Gonzalez et al., 2018). A strong ethnic identity supports better coping and psychological adjustment (Williams et al., 2020). Culturally accepted help-seeking behaviour's enhance access to support and improve outcomes (Sabri et al., 2018).

### **Children's Exposure to Domestic Violence**

Children are directly subjected to DV which leads to several psychological and behavioural problems. This can involve viewing beatings of other caregivers, or being beaten up by other

caregivers, or still being beaten by our own caregivers. Domestic violence also has serious effects to children and this affects their emotional, social as well as their psychological wellbeing.

### **Witnessing Violence**

Witnessing parents or other care givers physically assault each other is one way through which most children experience domestic violence. Some of the effects children may get exposed to this include; anxiety, fear, and insecurity in their own homes.

### **Direct Victimization**

At times children may also be victims of either emotional or physical abuse which compounds the stress which they undergo. Surveys indicate that children worst off when they are both victims and witnesses of domestic abuse; this is often referred to as the “double whammy”. The current study cuts across the theoretical literature like; Moylan CA et al., (2010).

## **Children’s Direct and Indirect Exposure to Domestic Violence**

### **Direct Exposure**

#### **Witnessing Physical Violence**

- Øverlien and Holt (2019) found that children often witness physical altercations between parents, including pushing, hitting, and use of weapons. The study highlighted that children’s proximity to violence varies, from being in the same room to hearing incidents from another part of the house.

#### **Involvement in Violent Incidents**

- Callaghan et al. (2022) reported instances where children become directly engaged in violent episodes, such as attempting to mediate or being used as a shield by the victimized parent. This direct involvement significantly increases the risk of physical harm to the child.

#### **Target of Abuse**

- Katz (2020) emphasized that children in households with domestic violence are at higher risk of turning direct targets of abuse themselves. This can include physical punishment, emotional abuse, or neglect as an extension of the abusive dynamic.

### **Indirect Exposure**

#### **Awareness of Violence**

Eriksson et al. (2023) found that even when children don’t directly witness violence, they often have an acute awareness of tension and conflict in the home. Children reported sensing the aftermath of violence through observing injuries, damaged property, or emotional distress of the victimized parent.

#### **Exposure to Coercive Control**

Katz et al. (2020) highlighted how children are indirectly exposed to patterns of collective control, even in the absence of physical violence. This includes observing financial control, isolation tactics, and emotional manipulation of the victimized parent.

### **Disrupted Family Dynamics**

Thompson-Walsh et al. (2021) described how domestic violence indirectly affects children through disrupted family routines, unpredictable environments, and compromised parenting

capacity. Children often experience role reversal, taking on caretaking responsibilities for younger siblings or the victimized parent.

### **Post-Separation Exposure**

Radford et al. (2022) emphasized that children's exposure to domestic violence often continues post-separation through custody arrangements and visitation. This can involve witnessing ongoing harassment or being applied to continue exerting control over the former spouse.

### **Behavioral Consequences**

#### **Externalizing Behaviors**

##### **Aggression and Violent Behavior**

Studies done on effects of DV on children especially aggression and violent behaviours among kids have received much attention in current literature. Kurtz et al. (2020) used Structural Equation Modelling to analyse child abuse and inter-parental violence influence upon the police officers' stress reactions aggressive behaviours. The paper concluded that children's experiences in abuse and violence in shaping negative stress reaction have an impact on aggressive behaviour of adult persons and concerning law enforcement officers as well.

In the same way, Juan et al. (2020) only dealt on intergenerational continuity of partner violence hence, its impact on children aggression. Their research focused on recognizing factors that play a role in this cycle so as to be able to break the continuation of this loop.

The CO-VID-19 pandemic made matters concerning domestic violence and child maltreatment worse. In the reflection of the psychological effect of the measures of quarantine, Hardys et al. (2020) stated that isolation contributed to stress and different post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In a research done by Usher et al. (2020), the authors reporting a rise in the demand for the domestic violence services in the course of the pandemic with children in violent homes being most at risk pointing to the fact that families are at risk during periods of crises.

### **Internalizing Behaviors**

#### **Social withdrawal**

This paper aims at finding out the impact of social withdrawal among the children who experienced domestic violence because the study on the consequences of such violence is crucial in identifying the future impacts of such trauma that the young children go through. Warwick et al. (2019) focused on life narratives of young adults, who witnessed domestic violence in their childhood, seeking for effective models of intervention and support to decrease adverse effects of childhood trauma.

In the same way, Tonsing (2020) carried out studies on the Fijian women who were victims of domestic violence and their views on the situation impacted children in their respective homes. He pointed out on the long term effect of violence and also the need to develop severe programmes.

In addition to this, Akpunne et al. (2020) further examined the correlation between domestic violence, depression and cyberbullying within adolescent students at secondary school. From their research, they established a positive relationship between young children's experience with violence and negative development patterns such as withdrawal from social activities, and use of technology to bully others.

### **Self Harm and Suicidal Ideation**

The study also showed that children who received domestic violence have higher likelihood of self-harming or experiencing thoughts of suicide. Such exposures leave one emotionally traumatized

and psychologically distressed hence developing non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) as an outlet when feeling powerless, afraid or depressed. For instance, Warwick et al. (2021) observed that violent CP [childhood trauma] ensures self-harm and suicidal thoughts in adolescents positively. The study also observed that related factors such as peer victimisation and emotional neglect increase the above risks by adding to the child's psychological stress.

In like manner, Akpunne et al., (2020) explored the relationship between domestic violence exposure in adolescents with poor behaviours like, depression and self harm; with Cyberbullying being the result of early traumatic stress. Another study published in 2023 also provided evidence for these findings, where they also found that children with PTSD are higher chance to engage in NSSI and considering suicide and peer victimization exacerbates these outcomes (BMC Psychiatry, 2023).

### **Academic Performance**

Results of study consistently showed that children exposed to domestic violence perform more poorly in academics. Kiesel et al. (2016) found that students that were from families that had IPV had lower GPAs and high chances of dropping out of school.

Similarly, Tsavoussis et al. (2014) in their meta-analysis concluded that the children those who have been exposed to the domestic violence had lower scores in the standardized test compared to the children who were not exposed to the violence. The research found out that the effect sizes were as small as small and as large as moderate and the largest effects were in mathematics and reading comprehensions (Tsavoussis et al., 2014).

Many children brought up in violent homes face concentration problems whenever they are in academic situations. Briggs-Gowan et al. (2015) reported that symptoms of these children were higher in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). They stated that “cumulative Domestic violence which the children were exposed to doubled the odds of attention problem” (Briggs-Gowan et al., 2015).

### **Gender Magament of Violene Exposure**

The most recent researches shows that there are significant differentiated effects of children depending on their gender after exposure to domestic violence. The study found that boys tend to express their traumatic symptoms with externalizing behaviour including aggression, delinquency, and defiance. This can be explained by the social learning theory that postulates that boys imitate aggressive roles that they observe and this puts them at higher risk to become aggressors in the future (Rigterink et al., 2010) (Forke et al., 2018). On the other hand boys will act out the distress, exhibit effects like depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Sadly, this internalization leads to emotional withdrawal, social exclusion and in worse scenarios; self-harm (Holt et al., 2008; Cho, 2019).

### **Emotional Impact Associated with the Experience of Violence**

Various studies have indicated that kids who grow up under knowledge of domestic violence suffer different short and long span behavioural, mental along with psychological issues. According to the research done it was observed that children exposed to domestic violence may experience a decline in their social and academic abilities. Psychological difficulties include internalization symptoms that are a common set of issues such as depression, PTSD and externalization signs that may include violent conduct as well as lower IQ. Thus, it is asserted that improved comprehension (Doroudchi A et. al., 2023).

## Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Approximately half of the children and adolescents abandoned to foster care meet criteria for PTSD; girls and youngsters with interpersonal trauma are at a greater risk. These approximations are used as a reference for the DSM-5. and ICD-11 diagnostic guidelines in children and adolescents with PTSD. This much is as highlighted by Alisic E et al.,(2014) in their works of 2014 much.

The PTSD rates of children exposed to interpersonal trauma was three times higher (32. 6%) as of the children exposed to other types of trauma (10. 7%). Likewise, multiple trauma exposure gave prevalence of 35 percent. 3 % trauma occurred due to single event as compared to 11% among those having multiple trauma. 3%. Ref (Woolgar F et. al., 2021)

Negative appraisals, coping through avoidance and overarousal are aftermaths of post-traumatic. stress disorder (PTSD), which children that bear witness to domestic violence may exhibit (Holt et al., 2008).

## Anxiety

The study's findings, which emphasize the adverse impacts on mental health, showed that children's exposure to family abuse strongly predicted higher levels of anxiety and trauma symptoms. The association linked exposure to violence. and emotions of restlessness had been balanced by attention bias towards threatening stimuli. In example, observational measures of anxiety may be more useful in identifying anxiety symptoms in young children, especially in preschoolers who may find it difficult to express their emotions. (Briggs-Gowan MJ et.al., 2015)

## Depression

Research indicates that children who observe domestic. violence are more likely to have depression over than their peers who are not exposed to such violence, and there is a noteworthy correlation between the two. Age, severity, and other traumatic childhood experiences may play a moderating role in the association between depression along with exposure to domestic abuse. Exposure to domestic. abuse can have a lasting effect on children's psychological well-being that increases probability of having additional mental health issues as adults (Holt et al., 2008).

## Self-Concept

Exposure to domestic violence is strongly linked to low self-esteem. Children internalize negative self-beliefs, leading to feelings of unworthiness and inadequacy (Evans & Alisic, 2022). Domestic violence undermines children's Trust in their skills to accomplish targets handle challenges. They often feel powerless and unable to influence their circumstances (Miller & Giarrusso, 2023).The trauma from domestic violence distorts self-perception and disrupts identity development, resulting in a negative or fragmented self-image (Grych & Fincham, 2021).

## Identity Formation

Children exposed to violence may struggle with understanding and fulfilling family roles, leading to confusion about their identity and future relationships (Lieberman & Zeanah, 2023). Difficulties with trust and forming healthy relationships are common, affecting their social identity and emotional well-being (Wethington & McCormick, 2023). These children often lack consistent emotional support, which impairs their ability to manage stress and develop a stable self-identity (Rhoades & Langer, 2022). Exposure to domestic violence can lead to feelings of segregation and stigma, impacting their ability to link with peers and form a positive social identity (Mitchell & Day, 2023).



## **Protective Factors and Resilience**

### **Individual Factors**

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### **Family Factors**

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### **Community and Social Support Systems**

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### **Cultural and Ethnic Considerations**

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### **Therapeutic Approaches for Children**

**Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (TF-CBT):** TF-CBT is a systematic, short-term therapy designed to help children and adolescents who have faced trauma. It integrates cognitive-behavioural techniques with trauma-sensitive rules and practices.

TF-CBT assists children in processing their traumatic experiences and developing more effective coping strategies. It is successful in alleviating trauma symptoms, enhancing emotional regulation, and building resilience (Cohen et al., 2023).

**Family Therapy Interventions:** Family therapy focuses on improving family dynamics, communication, and problem-solving. It works to decrease conflict and strengthen family bonds, which benefits the overall psychological health of children (Stith et al., 2022).

Family therapy aims to address the dynamics within the family system that contribute to or result from domestic violence. It involves working with the entire family to strengthen communication, relationships, and problem-solving skills.

**Play Therapy for Younger Children:** Play therapy is a method that uses play to assist children express their feelings, thoughts, and experiences. It is specifically effective for children who may not have the verbal skills to communicate their trauma. Play therapy enables young children to convey and work through their trauma through play. This approach is particularly beneficial for improving emotional expression and addressing behavioural issues (Bratton et al., 2021).

## **School-Based Programs**

### **Violence Prevention Education**

The goal of violence prevention education in schools is to provide knowledge to pupils about the causes, impacts, and preventative techniques of violence. Information on healthy relationships, dispute resolution, and personal safety is frequently included in these seminars. According to research, teaching children about violence prevention can both lessen the likelihood of violent crimes and enhance their comprehension of and ability to react to violent events. According to a research by Barlow et al. (2022), students who took part in these programs had better conflict resolution and safety planning abilities as well as more information about violence prevention (Barlow et al., 2022).

### **Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) Initiatives**

Social-emotional learning (SEL) initiatives aim to build students' emotional intelligence by cultivating skills like self-recognition, self-management, social understanding, relationship skills, and responsible decision-making. These programs utilize various activities and curricula to assist children in handling their emotions and developing positive relationships. Through these efforts, SEL initiatives enhance emotional regulation and encourage healthier interactions. SEL initiatives have been shown to strengthen emotional and behavioural results for children exposed to violence. According to a study by Durlak et al. (2021), SEL programs enhance students emotional regulation, reduce aggression, and promote resilience. The research highlights that SEL supports students in managing trauma-related stress and developing healthier interpersonal skills (Durlak et al., 2021).

## **Community-Based Interventions**

### **Support Groups and Counselling Programs**

Support groups along with counselling facilities deliver emotional and psychological support to children who have experienced violence. These services create a secure surroundings where children can openly convey their life events, receive guidance, and develop coping strategies. They typically offer both individual and group counselling, allowing children to express their emotions and gain insights from others who have faced similar challenges. Research shows that support groups and counselling services can greatly enhance mental health for children who have undergone exposed to violence. Research by Tolin et al. (2023) found that children involved in these programs typically experience a decrease in trauma symptoms, better emotional well-being, and improved coping abilities (Tolin et al., 2023).

### **Advocacy Programs**

Advocacy programs are designed to support and empower children by meeting their immediate needs and linking them with essential resources. These programs strive to provide children with crucial services such as legal assistance, housing, and educational support. Additionally, advocates often focus on increasing awareness about violence and advocating for systemic reforms to enhance protection and support for affected children. Advocacy programs have been demonstrated to enhance outcomes for children exposed to violence by offering essential resources and support. Research by Smith et al. (2022) revealed that children involved in these programs experienced improved access to services, greater safety, and better overall well-being (Smith et al., 2022).

## **Legal and Policy Interventions**

### **Child Protection Services**

Child protection services aim to keep children safe from abuse and neglect, including kids who have seen domestic violence. These services include looking into cases, stepping in to help, and giving ongoing support to make sure kids stay safe and healthy. They focus on getting children out of dangerous situations finding safe places for them to live, and giving them the help they need. Studies show that child protection services make a big difference in keeping kids who've seen domestic violence safe and healthy. A study by Johnson et al. (2023) found that these services help lower the chance of more abuse, make sure kids end up in safer places, and help them get important services like counselling and medical care (Johnson et al. 2023).

### **Domestic Violence Laws and Enforcement:**

Domestic violence laws are established to safeguard individuals from abuse and hold offenders accountable. These laws include provisions like restraining orders, criminal penalties for abusers, and mandatory reporting requirements. Proper enforcement of these laws is crucial for ensuring that victims, including children, receive the protection and justice they deserve. Effective enforcement of domestic violence laws is essential for safeguarding children along with ensuring safety. Research by Martin et al. (2023) shows that strong legal frameworks and rigorous enforcement help lower domestic abuse rates and offer improved protection for children who have undergone abuse (Martin et al. 2023).

## **Discussion**

This study examines the intergenerational impact of domestic abuse upon children, focusing on behavioural along with their psychological consequences and the effectiveness of various interventions

**Behavioural and psychological consequences:** Children disclosed to domestic violence often experience significant behavioural along with psychological issues. Children may exhibit aggression, defiance, and substance abuse along with internalizing behaviours such as social withdrawal and depression (Evans & Alisic, 2022). Psychiatric conditions such as PTSD, anxiety, and attachment disorders are also common (Grych & Fincham, 2021).

**Intergenerational contagion:** The study discusses how domestic violence can transcend generations. The cyclical theory of abuse imply that exposed to abuse increases risk of its persistence. Social learning theory suggests that children model violent behaviours seen in their environment, whereas attachment theory suggests that relationship breakdown may influence future relationship development. Neurochemical changes due to exposure also contribute to this pathogenesis (Mitchell & Day, 2023; Lieberman & Zeanah, 2023).

**Addictive and protective factors:** Factors such as age, sex, and exposure influence outcome. Protective factors contains individual characteristics like resilience and temperament, along with supportive family relationships and community resources. Cultural factors also additionally contribute a role in resilience (Cameranesi et al., 2021; Gonzalez et al., 2018).

**Interventions:** Effective interventions involve trauma-focused cognitive-behavioural treatment (TF-CBT), family therapy, and play therapy, which help manage depression and improve emotional regulation (Cohen et al., 2023; Bratton et al., 2021). School-based programs that focus on violence prevention and social and emotional education, along with community support and advocacy, provide additional support (Herrenkohl et al.2019) (Tolin et al. 2023). Legal interventions include child protective services and strict enforcement of domestic violence laws are critical in protecting children (Martin et al., 2023).

## Conclusion

This study highlights the significant effect of familial violence on children, emphasizing both immediate along with long-term consequences. Children involved in domestic violence face serious behavioral issues such as aggression, defiance, and substance abuse, as well as internalizing problems such as social withdrawal self-harm, suicide, and suicidal ideation.

Research emphasizes intergenerational violence, where early exposure sets patterns of abuse through cycles of abuse, strategies such as social learning, attachment disruption, and neurological changes that further complicate this cycle

It is also important that protective factors including individual resilience, supportive family relationships, and community factors play an important role in this negative impact on cultural strategies for building resilience depending on the mouth. Effective mediation, like trauma-focused therapy (TF-CBT), family therapy, play therapy, and school-based programs, provide valuable support for a based on community and safety and justice f ensuring a strong legal framework for Important.

The research showcases intergenerational violence, where early exposure perpetuates patterns of abuse through mechanisms such as abuse cycles, social learning, and attachment disruption, and by muscle changes that further complicate this cycle. Protective factors including personal resilience, supportive family relationships, and community resources play an important role in mitigating these negative effects in cultural approaches to building resilience is also important. Powerful interventions, like trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy (TF-CBT), family therapy, play therapy, and school-based programs, provide support a valued for its community-based support to ensure safety and justice, strong rules -and lists are so important.

A comprehensive, multifaceted approach that integrates medical, educational, community, and legal strategies to connect the complex essentials of children affected through domestic abuse is needed. Continued research and collaboration are vital to enhancing interventions and promoting resilience among these children.

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