# Children's Development and Family Disruption

Helen T. Brantley, Ph.D.

# Forensic Psychiatry Service Goals

- Develop multidisciplinary team
- Train students in ethical and procedural considerations
- Offer relatively low cost evaluations for legal purposes

## **Types of Cases**

- Child Custody Evaluations
- Collaborative Child Abuse and Custody Evaluations
- Parental Competency Evaluations
- Psychiatric/Psychological Evaluations
- Personal Injury Cases

# **Child Development** Needs of Children<sup>3</sup> · Parental affection, protection and guidance • Feeling valued and cared for by parents · Limit setting • Value system that accommodates self interest to social realities • Parental acceptance as a unique child • Physical care responsive the child's · Parental involvement that meets the child's emotional needs Needs of Children (cont.) • Parents who are suitable models for identification • Parents who will exercise proper amount of control · Parents who enforce rules • Parents who differentiate child's needs and feelings from their own · Parents who model handling of stress and anxiety

## Parenting Tasks<sup>4</sup>

- Provide nurturance and physical care
- Train basic self-care in weaning, toileting, provision of solid foods
- Teach language, perceptual skills, physical skills, self-care skills for care and safety
- Provide a safe home environment

## Parenting Tasks (cont.)

- Orient child to family, neighborhood, community, society and child's own feelings
- Transmit cultural goals and values
- Motivate child to accept goals
- Promote interpersonal skills, motives and modes of feeling and behaving with others
- Guide child to formulate own goals and activities

## Themes of Child Development

- Nature and Nurture
- Activity of child
- Continuity/ Discontinuity (Stages)
- · Mechanisms of change
- Sociocultural context
- Individual Differences

-		

# **Definition of Attachment** Attachment is the reciprocal, enduring relationship between two people resulting in mutual satisfaction of the adult and child. Four Types of Attachment 1. Secure Attachment Sensitive, warm, responsive, not intrusive and not abusive 2. Insecure/ambivalent Inconsistent, intrusive, parent's response meets their own needs, not child's Four Types of Attachment (continued) 3. Insecure/avoidant Slow to respond, little physical contact 4. Disorganized attachment Confused, disoriented, unpredictable

# Sources of Interference Neglect • Abuse Institutionalization • Illness, chronic pain · Death of a parent · Birth of a sibling • Inadequate child care • Frequent moves or placements Results of Interference • Occurs on a continuum • Based on pervasiveness, intensity and duration • Frequency of interruptions • Neglected children internalize • Abused children externalize Temperament • Emotional Reactivity • Thomas, Chess and Birch (1963)

• Flexible, feisty, and fearful

• Role in adjustment

## Stages of Social Development

AGE	ERIKSON
0-1	Trust
1-3	Autonomy
3-6	Initiative
6-12	Industry
12+	Identity
	0-1 1-3 3-6 6-12

## School-Age Children

- Entrance into competitive world
- Importance of peers and achieving goals
- Real-life anxieties and fears
- Ethnic identity development

# Sources of Self-Esteem for School-Age Children

- Academic Success
- Social Acceptance
- Athletic Competence
- Physical Appearance
- Behavior

-	
<u> </u>	 
-	
•	
_	 

# **Effects of Family** Disruption

### **Statistics**

- 50% of all marriages end in divorce
- 1,000,000 children a year are affected
- >50% of children are 6 or younger
- 75% of these children are <3 years old
- 1/3 of children under 2 spend separate overnights with each parent

# **High Conflict Divorce**

#### **Developmental Task**

• Infancy Trust Attachment

#### Impact on Development

- · Inconsistent availability of caregiver
- Poor self-regulation
- Maladaptive attachment
- Toddler Autonomy
- Separation anxiety
- Disruption of separation/individuation

## **High Conflict Divorce**

#### **Developmental Task**

#### Impact on Development

- Preschool Initiative
- Issues with guilt, failure and punishment
- Poor peer relations, gender identity disrupted
- School-age Industry
- · Splitting of self and parents
- Low self-esteem
- Poor achievement

## **High Conflict Divorce**

- Developmental Task
- Impact on Development
- · Adolescence Identity
- · Identity confusion
- Depressed/withdrawn or acting out behaviors

## **High Conflict Divorce**

#### **Developmental Task**

#### Impact on Development

- Young Adult Intimacy
- Adolescence protracted
- Lower rate of marriage Higher divorce rate
- Generativity • Adult
- Decision not to have children Less protective of children if divorced Less care of aging parents

# Stressors of Divorce<sup>6</sup> • Lack of information about separation Parent conflict · Diminished parenting • Loss of relationships • Economic change • Step-parenting, blended families **Predictors of Adjustment** • Age • Sex • Predivorce Adaptation Parental Conflict • Temperament • Relationship with Parents Protective Factors for Children<sup>6</sup> • Competent custodial parent

• Active involvement of nonresident

parent

• Diminished conflict

9

# General Reactions of Children to Divorce

- Preschool
  - -Anxiety
  - -Regression
- School Age
  - -Sadness
  - -Poor school performance

## Special Issues of Divorce

- Alienation
- Domestic Violence
- Relocation
- Substance Abuse
- Children with Special Needs

# Alienated Child Positive Relationship With Both Parents Normal Variations Affinity Alignment Alienated Child Mild Moderate Severe

•	
-	
-	

# Relocation Considerations <sup>1</sup>

- 1. Geographical Distance
- 2. Psychological Stability of the Relocating Parent
- 3. Individual Resources and Child Temperament
- 4. Age of the Child

# Relocation Considerations (cont.)

- 5. Involvement by the Nonresidential Parent
- 6. Gatekeeping
- 7. Interparental Conflict and Domestic Violence
- 8. Recentness of Marital Separation

**Parenting Plans** 

1	1

# Studies on Young Children and Effects of Divorce

- Solomon & Biringen (2001)
   Infants with overnight visitation had more disorganized attachments
- Clarke-Stewart, et al. (2002)
   No effect of divorce on young children
- Pruett, et al. (2004)
   Older children (4-6) benefit from overnights

# Positions on Overnights for Young Children

- Solomon & Biringen (2001)
- Lamb and Kelly (2001)
- Warshak (2000)

# Parenting Considerations in Plans for Young Children

- Attachment
  - Measurement problems
  - Meaning of term
- Access and Relationship
  - The Friendly Parent
  - Relocation
- Availability
  - Emotional
  - Physical

# **Parenting Considerations** (continued) Stability -Emotional -Physical Level of Conflict -Transitions -Interventions Criteria for Infant Overnights9 1. Attachment 2. Predivorce Distribution of Parenting Time 3. Child's Temperament 4. Level of Parental Conflict 5. Parental Communication 6. Primary Parent's Separation Anxiety and Lack of Trust Criteria for Infant Overnights (cont.) 7. Parent's Ability to Follow a **Consistent Schedule** 8. Gender of the Child 9. Parental Involvement

10. Age of the Child

11. Warmth of the Non-Primary Parent

# Criteria for Infant Overnights (cont.) 12. Special Needs of the **Breastfeeding Infant** 13. Sibling Relationships **Optional Access Plans** for Children Infancy **Low Conflict** Frequent contact, daily 6 weeks-3 months, overnights **High Conflict Contact at Day Care Education of parents Optional Access Plans** for Children Toddlers Low conflict Child changes every two days Parents agree on schedules Child tolerates change **High conflict**

Frequent parent visits
One overnight per week

# Optional Access Plans for Children

Preschool

**Low Conflict** 

Rotating 2-2-3

With older sibling 2-2-5

**High Conflict** 

Same schedules if transitions safe

# Optional Access Plans for Children

• School Age Children

2-2-5 rotating schedule

7-7

9-5

10-4

12-2

## **Bibliography**

- 1 Austin, W. G., Relocation Research, and Forensic Evaluation: Part II Research in Support of the Relocation Risk Assessment Model. (2008). Family Court Review, 46, 347-365.
- 2 Clarke-Steward, K.A., Vandell, D. L., McCartney, K., Owen, M.T., & Booth, C. (2002). Effects of parental separation and divorce on very young children. *Journal of Family Psychology, 14*, 304-326.


## Bibliography (continued)

- <sup>3</sup> Dyer, F. L. (1999). Psychological consultation in parental rights cases. New York: Guilford Press.
- <sup>4</sup> Grisso, T. (2003). Evaluating Competencies: Forensic assessments and instruments (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). New York: Plenum Publishers.

## Bibliography (continued)

- <sup>5</sup> Kelly, J.B. Developing Beneficial Parenting Plan Models for Children Following Separation and Divorce. (2005). *Journal of the American Academy* of Matrimonial Lawyers, 19, 237-254.
- <sup>6</sup> Kelly, J. B. and Emery, R. E. (2003), Children's Adjustment Following Divorce: Risk and Resilience Perspectives. *Family Relations*, *52*, 352-362.

## Bibliography (continued)

- <sup>7</sup>Kelly J.B. & Johnston, J.R. (2001). The alienated child: A reformulation of parental alienation syndrome. *Family Court Review*, 39, 249-266.
- 8Lamb, M.E., & Kelly, J.B. (2001). Using the empirical literature to guide the development of parenting plans for young children. *Family Court Review*, 39, 365-371.

## Bibliography (continued)

- <sup>9</sup> Norris, F. W. (2007). Decision-making criteria in child custody disputes that involve requests for overnight visits with infants and toddlers: Derived from a review of the literature. *Journal of Child Custody*, 4, 33-44.
- <sup>10</sup>Pruett, M.K., Ebling, R., & Insabella, I. (2004). Parenting plans and visitation: Critical aspects of parenting plans for young children. *Family Court Review*, 42, 39-59

## Bibliography (continued)

- <sup>11</sup>Solomon, J. & Biringen, Z. (2001). Another look at developmental research commentary of Kelly and Lamb's "Using Child development research to make appropriate custody and access decisions for young children." Family Court Review, 39, 355-364.
- <sup>12</sup>Warshak. R. (2000). Blanket restrictions: Overnight contact between parents and young children. *Family & Conciliation Courts Review, 38*, 422-445.