

Family violence



Many families argue at times but domestic violence, or family violence is more than just arguing. It is actions or words that hurt, scare, control, degrade or bully others.

Everyone in the family is harmed by violence. Children are harmed even if they don't see or hear the violence. The stress of violence can lead to problems with children's emotions, behaviour, brain development and learning. The impact can last a lifetime.

What is family violence?

Many people think family violence is about hitting. This is only part of it. Abuse or violence is when someone tries to control, scare, hurt or bully others. It might be:

- physical: hurting you, your children or pets. They may hit, kick, push, choke, burn, shake you or throw things at you
- verbal: using put downs, insults, yelling, calling you names
- emotional: doing things to scare, worry or upset you, such as threaten to harm or kill children, other people or pets, constantly criticise, damage property, drive badly to scare you or exclude you from making decisions
- stalking: following you, constantly calling or sending unwanted messages
- sexual: rape or any unwanted sexual behaviour forced on you against your will
- social: stopping you having contact with friends and family or other people outside the home
- financial: controlling the money, not letting you work or have money of your own, not providing enough for family needs
- technological: using mobile phones, email or social media to harass or stalk you

- cultural or spiritual: putting you down because of your beliefs, preventing you carrying out cultural or spiritual practices or forcing particular practices on you.

Family violence can happen between couples of all ages whether dating, living together, married, separated or divorced. It happens between men and women as well as same sex couples. It can be across generations and between extended family members. It happens regardless of income, culture or religion. Although most family violence is from men, women can use violence too. At times, young people can use violence towards parents and siblings.

There is never any excuse for family violence. It is not OK in any community or culture.

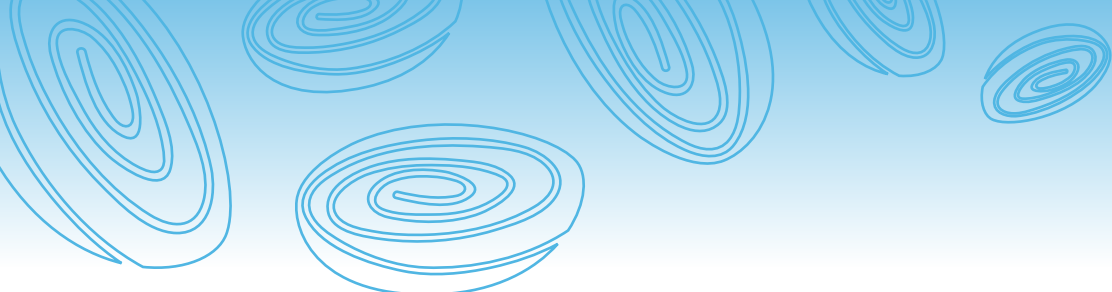
When abuse happens

- Victims tend to blame themselves or 'play down' the effect on them.
- Abusers tend to 'play down' what they do, or pretend it isn't happening. Drugs and alcohol can play a part but they are never an excuse for violence.

Abuse and violence is often shown on TV, in movies and computer games. Some people wrongly think violence is a normal part of relationships.

Arguing is not family violence. Disagreeing with someone and feeling angry is normal. It can be one of the ways people work out problems, and can be done without anyone being scared or hurt.

Children learn about relationships and how to handle disagreements by watching how others do it, especially their parents.



Why does it happen?

It might be hard to believe that people could harm those they love. Family violence is about someone using power and control to get what they want, even when it hurts others.

We might think that someone who uses violence in the family can't control their anger. However, they are not usually violent or controlling to others outside the home. They restrain themselves with others but use violence to control family members.

How violence happens

How violence happens in families can vary. It might happen constantly, or in 'cycles of violence' with regular 'explosions'. Whatever the pattern, violence usually gets worse over time and happens more often. In most cases it doesn't stop without help. A 'cycle' can include:

Build up

In the build up phase, the person gets upset or angry at small things, no matter how much you try to keep the peace.

Build-up can take weeks, days or only minutes before the person explodes.

Explosion

An explosion can be yelling, cruel language, threats or physical violence. In this phase, the victim may get injured or leave because they fear for their life.

Feeling sorry

After the violence the person may say 'sorry' and feel very guilty. They may promise to change, and if you have left, beg you to come home.

Some make excuses because they don't see that the violence is their fault. They may blame you, stress, alcohol or drugs or deny that anything happened.

'False honeymoon' or 'false calm'

During this stage, things often seem better than they have for a long time. However, you can still be 'on edge', fearing they will become violent again. Unless the person accepts they are responsible for the violence and makes some real changes, the build-up will start again.

Effects on family life

Violence can result in family members:

- not feeling safe
- having low self-esteem
- being harmed
- being split up through separation or divorce.

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All family members have the right to feel safe. You are not to blame for someone else's violence or abuse.

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Effects on parents

A parent who is abused may feel:

- confused by the abuser's mood swings and behaviour changes
- scared, stressed and unable to relax as they try to keep things calm
- numb and alone
- ashamed or to blame for the violence
- helpless and depressed
- afraid others will blame them for the violence
- less able to cope with parenting and with life.

Their physical health can also be affected.

Effects on children

Babies and children are affected by family violence, whether or not they see or hear the violence or it is directed at them. Even before a baby is born, it can be affected by the mother's stress. It affects children's growing brain and can delay normal childhood milestones.

Family violence makes home life unpredictable for children. It can make them anxious and affect how they think and learn, and how they relate to others. It can increase their aggression and make it harder for them to learn how to control their own feelings and actions. They are also harmed by the stress and worry of people they love being hurt or upset.



When parents are stressed and worried they can have less energy for warm, loving relationships with children. Some can become distant and withdrawn, and this can impact on children's development.

The effects on children can include:

- feelings of self-blame, fear, sadness, mistrust, shame, anger and low self-esteem
- signs of stress such as headaches, stomach aches, sleeping problems, nightmares or wetting the bed
- believing that violence in families is normal
- learning that force and violence are the way to get what you want
- missing school to stay near a parent or other family member who is hurt or at risk
- not doing well at school
- running away from home
- using drugs and alcohol
- being aggressive
- not having friends and becoming withdrawn
- becoming a bully at school or at home.

Note: There may be other reasons that children behave in these ways.

Child abuse and neglect

In homes where there is family violence there is often more child abuse and neglect. This can be by both men and women.

Children may see or hear violence, or they may be hurt during a violent outburst. They may be harmed as a way of 'getting at' the other adult. A child's needs may be neglected because family life is so disrupted.

Some families hit children to 'discipline' them. Hitting children doesn't teach them how to behave. It is best to show children what you expect and to calmly repeat lessons until they learn.

Hitting children may cross the line and become child abuse when a parent is angry. In South Australia, harsh punishment of children is regarded as child abuse and against the law.

What parents can do

If there is family violence you need to get help.

If you think you are hurting your family

- If you bully or abuse others in the family, or find it hard to control your anger, you can learn other ways to deal with your feelings. Family violence is about power and control, not about anger.
- There is never an excuse. You are the only one who can stop it.
- Talk to someone who knows about family violence, or contact a service that can help.

If you think you could be a danger to your family, leave the situation until you are calm. Make sure children are safe first. Contact services in this Guide for help.

If you are being abused

- Don't accept excuses for family violence, or blame others or yourself.
- Talk to a service that specialises in family violence (see end of this Guide). They can help you sort out what's best for you and your children, and the possible options.
- Plan what you will do if there is violence - what you will need and where you and your children will go.
- Give children phone numbers (eg the Police) and help them practise what to say.
- Ring the Police Family Violence Investigation Service in your area. You may be able to get an Intervention Order to stop the person contacting or threatening you, or coming to your home or work.

If you or your children are in immediate danger phone the Police on 000.





How to help your children

Children need:

- to feel safe in their own home at all times
- protection from family violence of any type
- to know that bullying, abuse and violence are not OK
- to learn what healthy, respectful relationships look like
- to know they are loved and that the violence is not their fault
- a chance to talk about their feelings and worries
- extra support from a trusted adult
- support with schooling
- help if they are having problems with their feelings or behaviour
- to know where they can get help in an emergency, for example call the Police, or have a safe place or person they can go to.

Family violence rarely goes away without help. It often gets worse unless the person using violence changes their thinking and how they behave. Many abusive behaviours are against the law.

Support services

Police

Phone 000 if there is immediate danger
 Phone 131 444 for police attendance
 Attend your local police station to make a report

1800 RESPECT

Phone 1800 737 732, 24 hours
 A national online and phone counselling and support service for anyone experiencing family violence or sexual assault
www.1800respect.org.au

Domestic Violence Crisis Line

Phone 1800 800 098, 24 hours
 For information, counselling and safe accommodation options for anyone experiencing family violence
www.womenssafetyervices.com.au

Police - Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme

A person at risk of domestic violence can get information about their partner or ex-partner, to help them make decisions about their safety. Apply online or at a police station
www.police.sa.gov.au/your-safety/dvds

Police – family violence

For advice only - in metropolitan Adelaide contact your local Family Violence Investigation Section:

Eastern, phone 7322 4890
 Northern, phone 8207 9381
 Western, phone 8207 6413
 Southern, phone 8392 9172

In country areas, contact your local police station.

Local domestic violence services

Supported accommodation, outreach and counselling for victims of violence

Eastern Adelaide Domestic Violence Service

Phone 8365 5033

Southern Adelaide Domestic Violence Service

Phone 8382 0066

Western Adelaide Domestic Violence Service

Phone 8268 7700

Northern Adelaide Domestic Violence Service

Phone 8255 3622

Migrant Women's Support Program

Phone 8152 9260

Support for migrant women and children experiencing family violence

Nunga Mi:Minar (Northern Region Domestic Violence Service)

Freecall 1800 003 308

Ninko Kurtangga Patpangga (Southern Regional Aboriginal Family Violence Service)

Phone 8297 9644

RSPCA - Safe Kennels DV Project

Phone 1300 477 722

Provides emergency boarding for pets of people affected by family violence
www.rspcasa.org.au/safe-kennels-project

If you are concerned your family is being hurt by your behaviour

Men's Referral Service

Phone 1300 766 491

For free, confidential, expert support to help break the cycle of violence www.mrs.org.au

Mensline

Phone 1300 789 978

Services for men who use violence or abuse in their relationships www.mensline.org.au

Uniting Communities

Phone 8202 5190

For counselling services and groups
www.unitingcommunities.org

Relationships Australia

Phone 1300 364 277 or 1800 182 325

(country callers)

For counselling services www.rasa.org.au

Child safety and parenting

Child Abuse Report Line

Phone 131 478, 24 hours

If you are concerned a child is being abused or neglected

Parent Helpline

Phone 1300 364 100

For advice on child health and parenting

Kids Helpline

Phone 1800 55 1800, 24 hours

Phone, web or email counselling and support for children and young people 5 to 25 years
www.kidshelp.com.au

Raising Children Network

Information on raising children, including family violence www.raisingchildren.net.au

Parenting SA

For more Parent Easy Guides including 'Child abuse', 'Violence towards parents', 'Protecting children from sexual abuse' and 'Positive approaches to guiding behaviour'
www.parenting.sa.gov.au



Government of South Australia

Parenting SA

A partnership between the Department of Human Services and the Women's and Children's Health Network.

Ph: 08 8303 1660

www.parenting.sa.gov.au

Parent Easy Guides are free in South Australia.

Important: This information is not intended to replace advice from a qualified practitioner.

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