CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN CHILD WELFARE

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HISTORY

- Small scale studies showed connection between child abuse and disability since the 1960s
 - · Questioned for procedural reasons
 - But there were a lot with with consistent findings
- 1993 Westat Study Mixed results fatally flawed
- Cohort studies
 - Sullivan and Knutson 2000

HISTORY

- Prevalence and risk of violence against children with disabilities: a systematic review and metaanalysis of observational studies - Jones et al, Lancet, 2012
- · Odds ratios for all categories of disability
 - 3.68 for any abuse
 - 3.56 for physical abuse
 - 2.88 for sexual abuse

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PREVALENCE

Spencer, Devereux, Wallace, Sundrum, Shenoy, Bacchus and Logan, 2005, *Pediatrics*

- 158 229 Child Health Computer data file with special conditions files from 1983–2001 West Sussex, UK
- 119 729 (76%) included in this study -had complete data
- Crossed with West Sussex Social Services' child-protection register

PREVALENCE: ADJUSTED ODDS RATIOS

Disability	Any	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	Neglect
Psychological/Conduct	7.59	4.09	7.65	11.58	8.22
Moderate/Severe Intellectual	4.69	3.43	6.38	2.93	5.34
Psychological/ NonConduct	4.38	3.06	1.99	8.04	2.73
Speech/Language	2.96	3.43	1.27	4.21	3.79
Cerebral Palsy	1.79	3.00	Х	X	2.71
Autism	0.79	1.23	Х	Х	Х
Vision/Hearing	0.76	0.44	Х	Х	Х

Adjusted for birth weight, gestational age, maternal age, and socioeconomic status. $X = too\ small\ for\ meaningful\ analysis$

Spencer, Devereux, Wallace, Sundrum, Shenoy, Bacchus and Logan, 2005, Pediatrics

THE STRESS DEPENDENCY HYPOTHESIS!

- This theory suggested:
 - having a child with a disability increased parental stress
 - · parental stress resulted in abuse
- Not supported by research- Stress levels did not predict risk for abuse
- Victim-Blaming
- Reflects negative view of children with disabilities

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FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

RESEARCH FINDINGS SHOW:

- Having a child with a disability increases parental stress and decreases marital satisfaction....
- Having a child with or without a disability increases parental stress and decreases marital satisfaction....

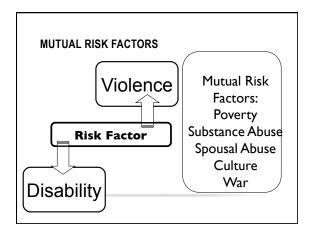
PREVALENCE: MINNEOSTA

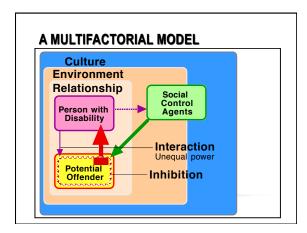
- This study finds that more than a fifth (22%) of children with a recorded finding of substantiated maltreatment in Minnesota are labeled in administrative records as having a disability, and more than a quarter of children (27.9%) over age five Laliberte, 2011. Children & Youth Services Review.
- This study also finds that children with disabilities of all ages were 1.87 times more likely to be in out of home placement than children without disabilities, and children with disabilities over age five were 2.16 times more likely to be placed out of home than children without disabilities. – Lightfoot, Hill, & LaLiberte, 2011, Children & Youth Services Review.

VIOLENCE & DISABILITY: 3 CONNECTIONS Violence Risk Factor Disability

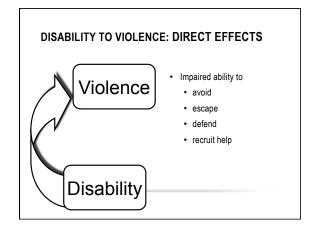
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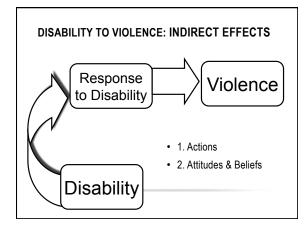
VIOLENCE TO DISABILITY Physical violence contributes to mental and physical disabilities. Emotional effects may be more damaging than physical effects. Prenatal effects MAY BE major significant. Spousal violence affects child development. Disability





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ACTIONS

- Isolation
- Increased numbers of caregivers
- Placed in foster care or congregate care setting
- Taught compliance
- Drugging

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ATTITUDES & BELIEFS	
Devaluation:Interference with attachment:	
 Victim blaming: Constructing child disability as a source of parental stress:	
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SOME PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS	
Start with normal expectations and outcomes accommodate differences.	
Not all children with disabilities or all families have the same needs.	
Screening, make sure appropriate disability related services are in place	
 Coordinate child welfare efforts with services to families of children with disabilities. Dual Case Assignment. 	
Specialist CPS workers by training &/or experience	
Consultation and collaboration	
SOME PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS	
Preserve potentially healthy families.	
 If placements are necessary, try for stable, long-term placements. 	
 Don't keep people in bad placements just because they are difficult to place. 	
Support natural family attachment.	
Support Foster-parent attachment.	

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COPING & TRANSFORMATION TRANSFORMATION: For families of children with significant disabilities, adjustment may be about reformulating worldview and behavior - Not about going on with life as it was before. · May be appropriate for some parents and families but a recipe for disaster for others Crosse, S. B., Kaye, E., & Ratnofsky, A. C. (1993). maltreatment of children with disabilities (No. Contract No: 105-89-1630): National Center on Child Abuse and Neglecto. Document Number) • Jones, L., Bellis, M. A., Wood, S., Hughes, K., McCoy, E., Eckley, L., et al. (2012). Prevalence and risk of violence against children with disabilities: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. Lancet, 380(9845), 899-907. • Lightfoot, E. B., Hill, K. & LaLiberte, T. (2011). Prevalence of children with disabilities in the child welfare system and out of home placement: An examination of administrative records. Child and Youth Services review, 33, 2069-2075. • Lightfoot, E. B., & LaLiberte, T. L. (2006). Approaches to child protection case management for cases involving people with disabilities. Child Abuse Negl, 30(4), 381-391. Petersilia, Joan. 2001. Crime Victims with Developmental Disabilities. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 28 (6), 655-694. Razza.N.J. & Sobsey, D.(2013, Spring) Developmental Disabilities: Care in the Aftermath of Trauma. Scorgie, K., & Sobsey, D. (2000). Transformational outcomes associated with parenting children who have disabilities. Ment Retard, 38(3), 195-206. Spencer, N., Devereux, E., Wallace, A., Sundrum, R., Shenoy, M., Bacchus, C., et al. (2005). Disabling conditions and registration for

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child abuse and neglect: a population-based study. Pediatrics, 116(3),

Sullivan, P. M., & Knutson, J. F. (2000). Maltreatment and disabilities: a population-based epidemiological study. *Child Abuse Negl*, *24*(10), 1257-1273.