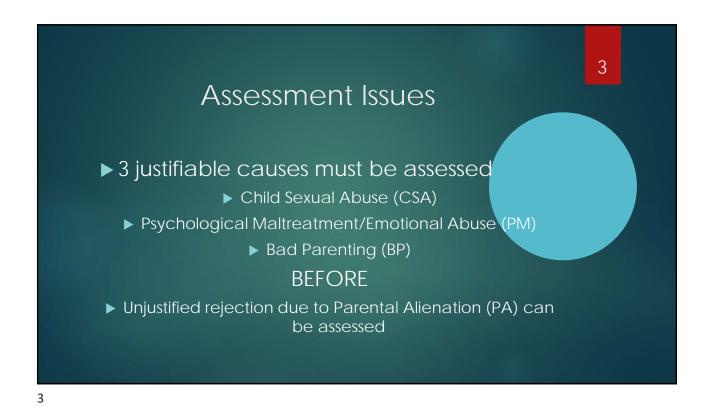
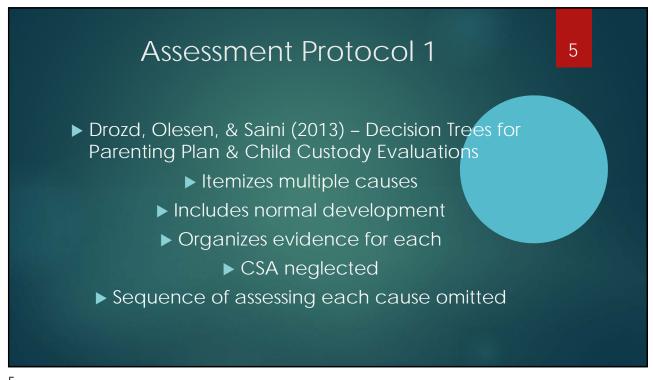


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Eliminate Justifiable Causes Before Considering Unjustifiable Causes If there are justified causes, then, on logical grounds alone, rejection cannot be unjustified. The justifiable causes must be eliminated first.

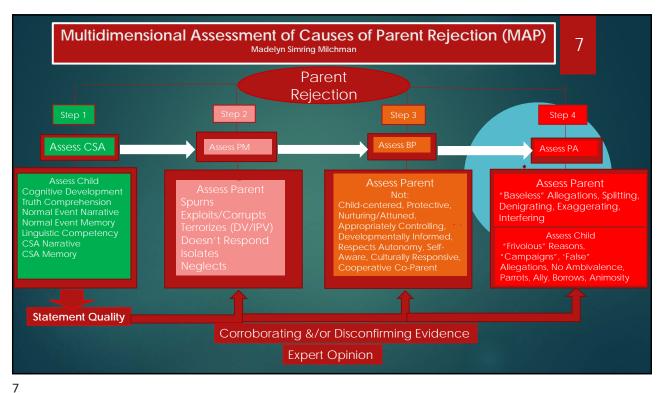


Specific Assessment Factors are
Associated with Each Cause
Experts, attorneys, and judges need to
understand the *specific factors* that must
be assessed to decide allegations of CSA,
PM, BP vs. PA.



J

Assessment Protocol 2 Milchman (APSAC, 2020; IVAT Handbook, 2021) Multidimensional Assessment of Causes of Parent Rejection (MAP) Builds on Drozd et al (2013) Omits normal development Adds CSA focus Adds sequential organization



CSA Disclosure Characteristics 8 ▶ There are no characteristics of CSA allegations and/or the CSA disclosure process that are invariably associated with known abuse - no checklist, no scorecard ▶ But there are characteristics of allegations and disclosure that are associated with known abuse in many cases: ▶ informative; specific; child's pov; idiosyncratic detail; event-specific detail; precocious and no other exposure; organized (attend to developmental issues and intelligence); symptoms related to specifics of event(s) (not only general distress)

Sources for Abuse Assessment Factors

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- The specific evidence needed to assess each justifiable cause is based on scientifically validated research on the factors associated with that cause.
 - CSA Research on children's memory, language, suggestibility, truthfulness, Criterion-Based Content Analysis, trauma, abuse disclosure, sexual behavior (Milchman, [2021] Assessing causes of children's parent rejection in child custody cases: Differentiating parental alienation from child sexual abuse, psychological maltreatment, and bad parenting. In R. Geffner, J.W. White, L.K. Hamberger, et al. (Eds.) Handbook of Interpersonal Violence and Abuse Across the Lifespan: A Project of the National Partnership to End Interpersonal Violence Across the Lifespan (NPEIV). NY: Springer Nature.
 - PM APSAC Practice Guidelines (2019): The Investigation and Determination of Suspected Psychological Maltreatment of Children and Adolescents.
 - BP Research on parenting in divorce (Drozd, L.M., Olesen, N.W., & Saini, M.A. [2013).

 Parenting plan & child custody evaluations: Using decision trees to increase evaluator competence & avoid preventable errors. Sarasota, Fla. Professional Resource Press) and parenting competency (Teti, D.M., Cole, P.M., Cabrera, N., Goodman, S.H., McLoyd, V.C. [2017]. Social Policy Report. Supporting Parents: How Six Decades of Research Can Inform Policy and Best Practice. Washington, DC: Society for Research in Child Development/SCRD.

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Sources for PA Assessment Factors

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- ► There are no scientifically validated factors for PA (Saini et al., 2012, 2016).
- ► The specific evidence needed to assess PA is based on proposed PA factors.

Problems Identifying PA

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- ▶ The factors are not defined in terms of generally observable behaviors.
- ▶ They are inferences from case-specific examples.

Jonathan greets his father with a sneer and says, "I hate you, jerk." Reunification therapist asks, "What has your father done that makes you hate him?" Jonathan replies, "Who cares? He doesn't have to do anything. He's just an idiot." Father says, "When you want to tell me why you hate me. I want to know." Jonathan replies, "Never, asshole." Father gives Jonathan gifts - they reflect his interests. Jonathan rips the wrapping off, tosses the gifts aside, and says "they're cheap." At end of session, Jonathan leaves first - with the gifts. His father, crying, says "I don't know what to do."

- ▶ But case-specific behaviors can't be generalized.
- ▶ The factors can just as logically be interpreted as indicating abuse.

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The Risk of Misinterpreting PA: Are Parents' "Alienating" Behaviors Actually Protective Behaviors?

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PA Factors:

Parent's Actions

- 1. Baseless allegation
- 2. Contact interference
- Negative Statements:
 Denigrating, Exaggerating, Devaluing, "Splitting"

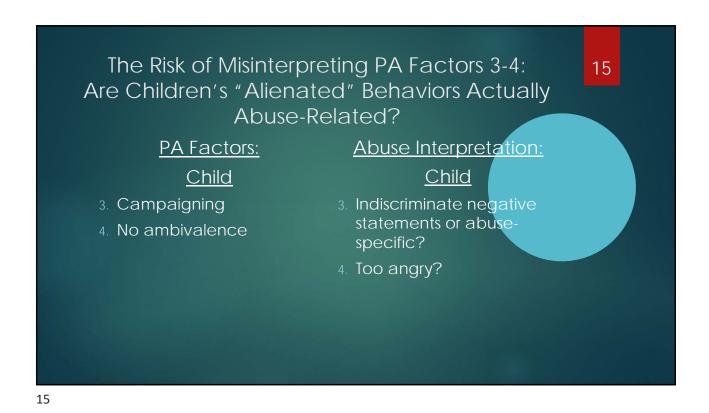
Abuse Interpretation:

Parent's Actions

- 1. How do you know?
- Protective parenting?
- 3. In general or limited to abuse?



"Frivolous" is Obviously an Inference – Not a
Behavioral Observation
▶ "Frivolous" allegations violate adult logic
BUT
▶ Illogical reasons could be defensive
▶ Reduce negative emotions: dissociation,
numbing, denial, minimization, rationalization,
avoidance
▶ Illogical reasons could be adaptions to threat
▶ Covering up real reasons
▶ Crying out for help



The Risk of Misinterpreting PA Factors 5-8: 16 Are Children's "Alienated" Behaviors Abuse-Related? Abuse Interpretation: Child PA Factors: Child 5. Is the parent parroting the Parroting child? Automatic alliance 6. Alliance for what? Safety -Borrowed scenarios Enhance credibility? Curry 8. Spread of animosity favor of good parent? Or shared experiences? Is extended family taking sides?

Caution Using the MAP Protocol to Identify PA

- ▶ Identify PA cautiously because generalizable behaviors are not yet identified:
 - ► Look for child's behaviors that affirmatively contradict possible jurifiable causes e.g., vague statements, no signs of defensiveness, no history of trauma symptoms, affect inconsistent with content and with defensiveness or trauma symptoms, other
 - Look for favored parent's behaviors that affirmatively corroborate unreasonable interference with child's relationship with other parent
 - ► Look for rejected parent's behaviors that affirmatively corroborate preseparation positive relationship with child

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Observable Behaviors – Evidence Discrediting PA Factors 1,2

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PA Factor 1: "False" allegations

Behavioral Observations: Steps 1-3 indicated that child's abuse allegations had the statement characteristics associated with many known abuse allegations and the disclosure process

PA Factor 2: "Campaigning"

Behavioral Observations: Who is the child telling? Why? Possible helpers? Anyone at all?

Observable Behaviors – Evidence Discrediting PA Factors 3,4

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PA Factor 3: "Frivolous" reasons

Behavioral Observations: To detect defensiveness and/or adaptations to threat, look for refusal to answer abuse-specific questions; changes in affect, behavior, demeanor in response to abuse-specific questions; contradictions between the child's statements and the factual record

PA Factor 4: "Not ambivalent"

Behavioral Observations: Black/white thinking in general or angry abuse-related thoughts?

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Observable Behaviors – Evidence Discrediting PA Factors 5,6

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PA Factor 5: "Parroting"

Behavioral Observations: Parent reports statements with child's pov; child thinks critically about non-abuse issues

PA Factor 6: "Alliance"

Behavioral Observations: Child is normally independent; child knows of past and current threats; child expresses some negative thoughts about favored parent



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CCEs with abuse and PA allegations are complex. Simple one-cause assessments are dangerous. Always collect evidence that is cause-specific. Rely on all the evidence in formulating an expert opinion. Explain why you gave some evidence more importance than other evidence. Make recommendations that are tightly tied to your expert opinion.