

## Caveat lector

- Time is short. The topics presented here today each deserve in-depth examination. Take this presentation as introduction only. Please use the references and links provided to learn more.
- Make this the beginning of a dialogue. Contact me any time at: <u>bdgarberphd@FamilyLawConsulting.org</u>



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# Caveat lector

These ideas are always evolving, so this presentation must as well. Please reach me for up-to-theminute materials.





## Caveat lector

 Gender references and images are arbitrary for the ease of expression unless specifically noted



"Parent" refers to any primary caregiver without regard to biological or genetic status, legal ties or cohabitation status unless specifically noted.

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## Caveat lector

- The dynamics at issue can occur within any caregiver-child dyad regardless of legal, biological, or genetic relatedness or proximity; i.e.,
- This is not only about divorce.

## Caveat lector

We don't know if or how this conceptualization may be culture-specific.

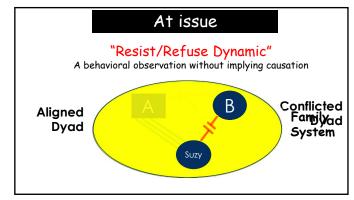


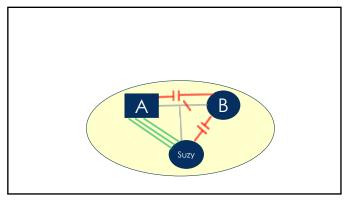
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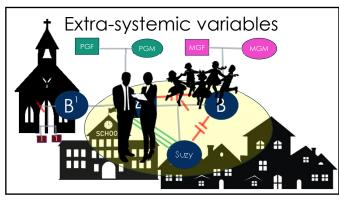
# Caveat lector

- These topics are controversial and
- And the controversial and can be inflammatory.
  My goal is to push this discussion ahead toward a valid model and efficient/effective practices that genuinely serve the BIC.

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Language biases perception



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Is Parent A alienating Suzy from Parent B?

# Asking the question this way

- \* Reflects the history of our field
- Biases the evaluation (ketchup blindness)
- Promotes binary good buy/bad guy perspective
- Fuels acrimony
- \* Risks premature closure/myopic approach

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Is Parent A alienating Suzy from Parent B?

### Proactive facilitation:

"... accentuated information will be more rapidly acquired, more effectively integrated with other information, and more easily recalled."

Marfindale, D.A. and Shear, L.E. (2023). Best practices for structuring a family court parenting plan evaluation under the 2022 AFCC guidelines. Family Court Review (no pagination).

Why is Suzy allied with Parent A and resisting/refusing contact with Parent B??

## Asking the question this way

- Minimizes evaluation bias
- \* Minimizes premature closure
- Invites a broad "ecological" investigation of all relevant variables

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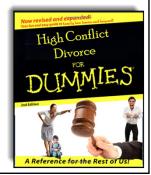
"Children are at greater risk when parent-child contact problems are not effectively addressed and when family law professionals and others echo and intensify the polarization within the family. This problem may be exacerbated by ... gendered and politicized assumptions that either parental alienation or intimate partner violence is the determinative issue"

15 August, 2022 by the Association of Family and Co (AFCC) and the National Council of Juvenile and Fam

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Unfortunately, some approaches to PCCP endorse a binary alienation v. estrangement approach.

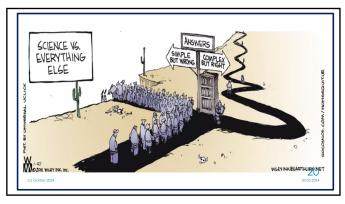
Simple, recipe-like approaches are very appealing



"In the context of adversarial legal proceedings, oversimplified explanations of parent rejection can be appealing."

Milchman, M. S. (2022). Oversimplified beliefs about alienation rebuttals child abuse allegations-practice issues. Journal of Family Trauma, Child Custody & Child Development, 19(2), 102.

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# The Five Factor Model



Joshi, A. (2021). Litigating Parental Alienation. American Bar Association: Washington  $\ensuremath{\text{D.C}}$ 

Bernet, W. (2020). The Five-Factor Model for the Diagnosis of Parental Alienation. Feedback 6 (Summer): 3-15.

Bernet, W., & Greenhill, L. L. (2022). The Five-Factor Model for the diagnosis of parental alienation. Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 61(5), 591-594.

## The Five Factor Model

### IF...

- 1. The Child Manifests Contact Resistance or Refusal, i.e., Avoids a Relationship with one of the Parents, AND
- 2. The Presence of a Prior Positive Relationship Between the Child and
- the Rejected Parent, AND

  3. The Absence of Abuse, Neglect, or Seriously Deficient Parenting on the Part of the Rejected Parent, AND

  4. The Use of Multiple Alienating Behaviors on the Part of the Favored
- 5. The Child Exhibits Many of the Eight Behavioral Manifestations of

THEN alienation

Bernet and Greenhill (2022)

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## The Five Factor Model

Some FFM proponents do acknowledge that there is more to RRD than binary alienation v. estrangement.

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# The Five Factor Model

"There are several causes of contact refusal, and it is necessary to conduct an evaluation

to determine whether the cause in a particular case is PA

or some other issue within the child or the family."

Bernet and Greenhill (2022) p. 591

# The FFM itself is riddled with illogic and creates a false and destructive dichotomy

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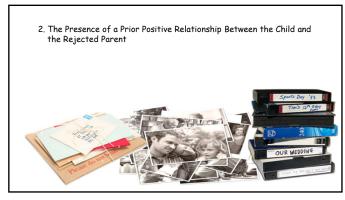


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"This might involve complete contact refusal, or it might involve agreeing to contact but resisting/refusing attempts on the part of the parent for communication, affection, and interaction.

In these situations, the child may be physically present but is not emotionally present."

Baker, A. J. L. (2020). Parental alienation and empirical research. In D. Lorandos & W. Bernet (Eds.), Parental alienation: Science and law (pp. 207-253). Charles C Thomas Publisher, Ltd.



If parent A alienated Suzy from
Parent B her entire life,
then Parent B could never have had
a positive relationship with Suzy,
which means that Parent A was not alienating!

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1. Define "Abi	use" and "Nea	lect"? Juris	sdictions vary
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- There is no objective measure of what is and is not scary (e.g., children with prior trauma)
- 3.5FM ignores vicarious trauma (e.g., child witness IPV)
- 4. Half-life of child abuse? When does protective gatekeeping become alienation?
- 5.CPS has HUGE error rates (false positives and false negatives)

"... the median estimated false positive and false negative error rates were 0.18 and 0.36, respectively"

> Herman, S., & Freitas, T. R. (2010). Error rates in forensic child sexual abus evaluations, Psychological Injury and Law, 3(2), 133-147

See also: Hershkowitz, I., Fisher, S., Lamb, M. E., & Horowitz, D. (2007). Improving credibility assessment in child sexual abuse allegations: The robe of the NICHD investigative interview protocol, Child Abuse & Neglect, 31, 99-110.

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4. The Use of Multiple Alienating Behaviors on the Part of the Favored Parent



### Factor 4: Seventeen adult strategies of alienation

- Bad mouthing Limiting contact Interfering with communication

- Interfering with communication Interfering with symbolic communication [Contingent] withdrawal of love Telling the child that the parent is dangerous Forcing the child to chose Telling the child that the parent does not love him/her/them
- 9. Confiding in the child
- 10. Forcing the child to reject the parent
  11. Asking the child to keep secrets from the
  parent
  12. Confiding in the child
  13. Referring to the parent by his/her/their
  first name

- first name

  14. Referring to step-parent as "Mom" or "Dad"

  15. Withholding medical, academic, and other
  important data from the parent

  16. Changing the child's name to remove
  association with the parent

  17. Cultivating dependency/undermining the
  parent's authority

Baker, Amy J. L. and Darnall, Douglas(2006), Behaviors and Strategies Employed in Parental Alienation. Journal of Divorce & Remarriage, 45:1,97-124

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5. The Child Exhibits Many of the Eight Behavioral Manifestations of



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### Factor 5: Eight manifestations of alienation in children

- 1. Campaign of denigration
- 2. Weak, frivolous or absurd rationalizations for the denigration or deprecation
- 3. Lack of ambivalence
- The in dependent thinker phenomenon
   Cruelty toward the alienated parent with no remorse or guilt
   Reflexive support of the alienated parent
   Presence of borrowed scenarios

- 8. Spread of animosity to the friends and/or extended family of the alienated parent

Amy J. L. Baker and S. Richard Sauber, editors, Working with Alienated Children and Families: A Clinical Guidebook (New York: Routledge, 2013), 62.

- Studies alleging to validate these variables are crosssectional and retrospective, contaminated by participant self-selection and investigator bias.
- We don't know if or how any of these variables proactively might contribute to resist/refuse "polarized" outcomes.

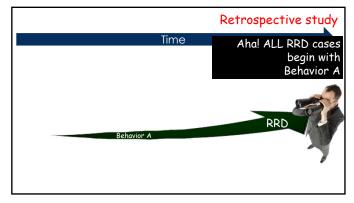
"the absence of methodologically sound empirical validation ... gives evaluators a strong warning that the presence of these behaviors cannot be equated with PA just because they have been promulgated to be PA."

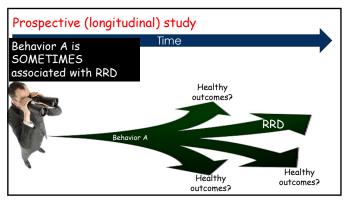
Madelyn, S. M. (2022). Assessing assuses of children's parent rejection in child custody cases. Officerentiating parental alienation from child escual abuse, psychological maltreatment, and adverse parenting, In R. Geffner, J. W. White, L. K. Hamberger, A. Rosenbaum, V. Vasughan-Eden, 8. V. I. Vethi. (Eds. J. Hambook of interpressonal violence and abuse across the filesparen. project of the Hambar Partnership to End interpressonal Violence Across the Lifespan

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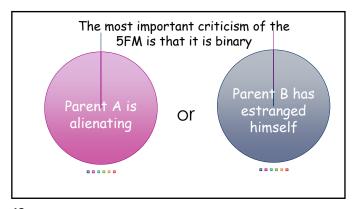
"the collection of retrospective data on subjects should not be confused with longitudinal data collection because the former is subject to distortions due to faulty recall and observers' knowledge of future outcomes."

> Saini, M., Johnston, J. R., Fidler, B. J., & Bala, N. (2016). Empirical studies of alienation. In L. Drozd, M. Saini, & N. Olesen (Eds.), Parenting plan evaluations: Applied research for the family cou (pp. 374–430). Oxford University Press.





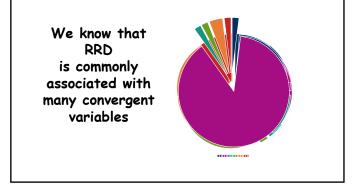
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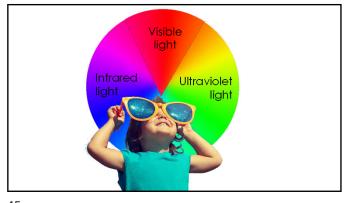
The field has often
simplified the complexities of parental alienation
with insistence that
either an alienating parent or an abusive one
caused children to reject a parent.
The problem with absolute thinking
is that the complexity of potential factors
influencing outcomes,
both positively and negatively,
is missed.

Sam, M., Joheston, J. B., Fidler, B. J., & Bale, N. (2016). Empired
studies of aliention. In L. Dwad, M. Sami, A. N. Okean
(Eds.). Practing plan evaluations, pland of research for the family
court (gp. 374-430). Oxford University Press.

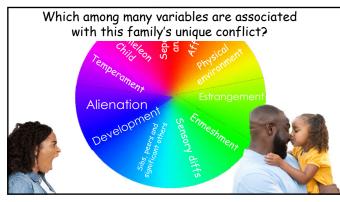
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"... uncomplicated or pure cases of alienation in which neither estrangement nor enmeshment were identified as playing a significant role, were relatively infrequent...."

(c) Gother 20

Friedlander, S., & Walters, M. (2010). When a child rejects a parent: Tailoring the intervention to fit the problem. Family Court Review, 48(1), 98-111

RRD is associated with
"... a multi-factor explanation of
children's rejection of a parent with
both the aligned and rejected parents
contributing to the problem, together
with role reversal in parent-child
relationships"

(c) Garber 201

Johnston, J. R., Walters, M. G., & Olesen, N. W. (2005). Is it alienating parenting role reversal, or child abuse? A study of children's rejection of a parent in talk custody disputes. Journal of Emotional Abuse. 5(4) 191-218

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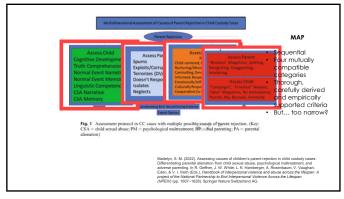
An ecological perspective examines the full spectrum of relationship pressures and practical variables that mutually contribute to a unique child's specific circumstance.

Garber, 8.D. (2019). Sherlock Holmes and the case of resist/refuse dynamics: Confirmatory bias and abductive inference in family law. Family Court Review, 58 (2), 386-402.



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A structure or checklist of criteria each of which must be addressed in order to complete the whole.



Garber, B.D. (in press, 2023). A structured rubric for evaluating the many systemic variables that can contribute to parent-child contact problems (PCCP). Family Court Review.

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# The rubric requires consideration of six domains of variables

- 1. Incidental sensory, temporal, and proximal factors
- 2. Child variables
- 3. Child-Parent A dyadic variables 4. Child-Parent B dyadic variables
- 5. Systemic variables
- 6. Extra-systemic variables

# 1. Incidental sensory, temporal, and proximal variables

Is there evidence of?	
(a) Is the child's resistance recent and abrupt? If so, what triggers?	
(b) Is the child's resistance event- time- or place-specific?	
(c) Is the child's resistance associated with access to peers, siblings, step- and half- siblings?	
(d) Is the child's resistance related to her negative experience with or expectations about a third party or animal associated with Parent B (e.g., new partner, neighbor, pet)?	
(e) Is the child's resistance related to sensory (i.e., visual, olfactory, auditory, tactile, and/or gustatory) experiences at transition or anticipated in Parent B's care that may be a this children and the property of the children and the chi	

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Sounds? Smells? Textures?



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Avoiding the war that erupts at transition, not Parent B him- or herself



# 2. Child variables

Is there evidence of?	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$
(a) Is the child's resistance associated with temperament?	
(b) Does the child resist change, transition, and/or separation across contexts (i.e., not exclusively when transitioning between care environments)?	
(c) Is the child's resistance due to diagnosed/diagnosable social, emotional, behavioral, and/or cognitive differences?	
(d) Is the child's resistance due to a history of trauma not exclusively associated with either adult?	

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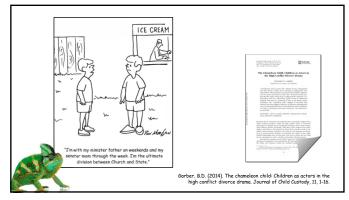


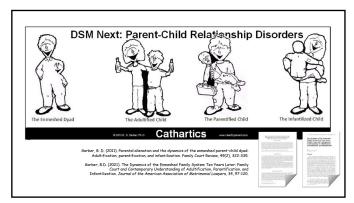
Anxious?
Cautious?
Slow-to-warm?
Separation
anxiety?
Autism spectrum
disorder?

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# 3. Child-Parent A dyadic variables

Is there evidence of?	
(a) Is the child's resistance due to a relationship affinity appropriate to the child's experience, development, and culture?	
(b) Is the child saying and doing what the Parent A needs to hear and see in order to maintain love and/or avoid arger and rejection? Does the child respond in a similarly chameleon-like manner with others?	
(c) Is the child's resistance associated with Parent A's threats, promises, and/or bribes as in "If you don't tell the evaluator you want to live with me I'll kill myself" or "If you tell the GAL you want to live with me I'll get you a car."	
(d) Does the child resist all separations from Parent A but manages separations from others?	
(a) Emashment: Are the interpersonal boundaries between Perent A and the child appropriate to the child's developmental capacities and the ambient culture? Is the child adultified, parentified, and/or infantilized in this relationship?	





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# 4. Child-Parent B dyadic factors Is there evidence of? (a) Did the child ever have a relationship of any sort with Parent B? (b) Does the child experience Parent B's behavior, language, habits, beliefs, or activities as foreign, unacceptable, or embarrassing? (c) Estrangement: Has the child directly experienced Parent B as insensitive, unresponsive, abusive, or neglectful toward her? (d) Estrangement: Has the child directly experienced Parent B as insensitive, unresponsive, abusive, or neglectful, destructive or threatening toward others including animals and objects (i.e., vicarious exposure)? (e) If the child has direct or vicarious negative experiences associated with Parent B, do these constitute trauma that trigger extreme anticipatory anxiety, dissociation, flashbacks, resistance and/or refusal of contact?





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# 5. Systemic variables Is there evidence of? (a) Is the child's resistance to Parent B associated with an avoidance of the (emotional, verbal, and/or behavioral) conflict that erupts when the two adults are face-to-face? (b) Is the child's resistance to Parent B an effort to avoid "culture shock"? (c) Does the child experience the culture in one home as more oversive than the other? For example, teneagers may growthet toward a permissive perent's home and away from a unthrotterionist parent's home. (d) How has each parent scripted the adult separation, the adult conflict, and the other parent's role in the child's life for the child's (c) Is the child experience the calculation of parent B associated with her exposure to Parent A's (direct or indirect, intended or incidently pagetive words, behaviors, and/or emotions about Parent B's This includes Parent A's effort to annell the child as her spy, courier, or go-between to the extent that these actions communicate that Parent B is not safe or trusted.





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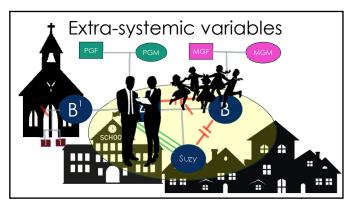
Can a modified 5FM assist in identifying alienation as one variable relevant to the child's unique socio-emotional ecology?

Yes

# 6. Extra-systemic variables

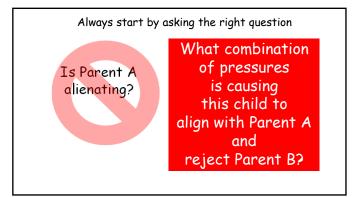
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