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National Institute of Justice
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978

HEARINGS BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
CHILD AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND LEGISLATION WITH RESPECT TO
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
MARCH 4, 1978
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARCH 8, 1978

ACQUISITIONS

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So as a researcher, I have been requested to testify before the Senate Sub-Committee on Health and Welfare, Department of Health and Welfare, and the State Legislature on the subject of family violence. I am pleased that after researching the area of family violence for 8 years, I have been requested to testify before the Senate Sub-Committee on Health and Welfare, Department of Health and Welfare, and the State Legislature on the subject of family violence.

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Introduction

Although extensive media coverage of family violence in recent years, an examination of court records, newspaper articles and legal support that as long as there have been families there has probably been family violence. It certainly pre-dates violence on TV, the movies or magazines.

Testimony Prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Child and Human Development

Suzanne K. Steinmetz, Ph.D. University of Wisconsin

I am pleased that after researching the area of family violence for 8 years, I have been requested to testify before the Senate Sub-Committee on Health and Welfare, Department of Health and Welfare, and the State Legislature on the subject of family violence. I am pleased that after researching the area of family violence for 8 years, I have been requested to testify before the Senate Sub-Committee on Health and Welfare, Department of Health and Welfare, and the State Legislature on the subject of family violence.
An examination of early laws also suggests that family violence is not just a contemporary phenomenon.

A 1646 law attempted to help parents control their rebellious children, noting that unless the parents "have been very unchristianly negligent in the education of such children or provoked them by extreme and cruel correction," any child over 16 years of age and of sufficient understanding who cursed, smited, and would not obey his natural mother or father "would be put to death" (Brenner, 1970:37).

In 1874, public reaction to the story of Mary Ellen, the nine-year-old rescued from her physically abusive parents by appealing to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was instrumental in the founding of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The cost of incarcerating wife beaters and providing for their families was of such great concern that in 1875 the Pennsylvania legislature suggested public whippings as an alternative punishment (Steinmetz and Straus, 1974:45).

While much attention was given to legislative remedies for wife beating, husband beating did not go unnoticed. A favorite theme of turn-of-the-century comic strips such as Katzenjammer Kids and Bringing Up Father was the husband who endured verbal and physical abuse from his wife. The popularity of these domestic-relations comics was most likely sustained because they approximated, albeit in a comic, non-serious manner, common family situations. The movies are full of heroines slapping their mates — the love interest has several scenes where the woman is first seduced then beaten in true James Bond fashion. Likewise, barely a
"girl next door" movie of the 50's or "beach blanket" film of the 60's was without a scene where the heroine was insulted or per­ceived herself to be insulted -- she bends over and slaps the of­fending male in the face -- he turns, head lowered and leaves. We are all satisfied that justice has prevailed.

In spite of the above attention paid to violence among family members, nearly a century passed before family violence was ack­nowledged as a serious social problem.

Treatment of Violence in Film

Given the recent interest in family violence it is appropri­ate to ask just how extensive is family violence in the problem sections enough to justify all the attention recently focused on it?

Marital Violence

The data below (see Table I) suggest that marital violence is not selective. It is present in daily life in large cities as well as the suburbs and is found in all geographic areas.

Table I here

The reports listed were for only a selection of selectin data. Although the different methods of presenting the findings and different sources make comparison across studies difficult, it is quite evident that marital violence is a widespread, all pres­enting phenomena. Three studies listed (Stanley, 1977a; 1977b; Strauss et al., 1977b) are based on samples which allow estimates to be made for larger population. Applying these data, to the total married population which is 77 million couples my data in­dicates that 3.7 million wives and over a quarter million husbands experienced severe beatings from their spouse. Based on the marital representations study done by my colleague Strauss and Gelles and myself, over 1.7 million individuals had faced a knife or gun and over 2 million had been beaten up. Since only intact families were surveyed in these three studies, the extrapolated findings only apply to couples presently living together. As a result, these data probably greatly underestimate the total num­ber of individuals who have been violently attacked by a spouse in a previous marriage, either because they were eliminated from a couple because they were no longer married or because they were questioned about their relationship with a current spouse.

Parent-Child Violence

Corporal punishment, which satisfies the generally accepted definition of family violence "intent to inflict physical injury" and which differs only in degree of severity from child abuse is an important aspect of family violence. First it is the most pre­valent form of family violence. Numerous studies (Blumberg, 1964-65; Erlanger, 1974; Stark and McEvoy, 1970) have indicated that between 84 and 97 percent of all parents have used physical punishment at some point in the child's life. A high percentage of these families continued using corporal punishment for disciplining their children until tenth grade (Straus, 1971; Steinmetz, 1971, 1974a). Corporal punishment is also the most accepted form of family violence. Parents are expected to control and mold their children and are given considerable freedom in selecting the
mechanism they use to obtain this control. Unlike Sweden where a parent can be imprisoned for a month for striking a child, spanking is considered to be an acceptable way of disciplining children and the privilege to spank has been recently extended to school teachers and school bus drivers.

A final consideration is the existence of a positive relationship between corporal punishment and other forms of family violence. Several physical punishment marks the childhoods of numerous adults who commit physically violent acts on family members and strangers. Several researchers have stated that physical punishment is at one end of the continuum, the other end being child abuse (Gelles, 1973, 1975a; Gil, 1970). With increasing stress, physical punishment can easily develop into child abuse, as suggested by estimates of child abuse presented in Table II.

The data in Table II suggest a range from an optimistic 6,000 to a more realistic 500,000 based on Light's (1974) reanalysis of Gil's data. Probably the most accurate data for estimating child abuse is that provided by Strauss, Gelles and myself (1977b) which is based on parents' reports of specific disciplinary techniques. Our data has two limitations when estimating child abuse. The first, discussed above, is the limiting of the sample to intact families. The second is the collection of data on children between 3 and 17. Child abuse appears to occur more frequently in single parent families and among infants and toddlers (perhaps because they are at greater risk for injuries requiring medical attention, and therefore detection). Therefore, these estimates necessarily reflect abuse which occurs among single parent families, and these are the intact and toddler ranges of the life cycle.

Sibling Violence

Probably the form of family violence considered to be most normal is violence between siblings. An examination of Table II suggests that we tolerate a considerably amount of extremely violent acts if they occur between brothers and sisters. There seems to be a common pattern in sibling disputes and social service intervention. If we were to see a grade school child with bruises and perhaps a black eye we were told that his parent had inflicted the injury, we would immediately be filled with rage and disgust. If, however, we are told that the injuries resulted from a fight with a brother or sister — the typical reaction is to say and think "This will be taken care of by the police." Our complicity regarding sibling violence needs to be jettisoned. Children are capable of violent and often fatal attacks on each other. Although only 3.5 percent reported actually using a knife or gun in the national study (Straus, 1975b) extrapolating this percent to 20-25 million children between 2-12 who keep weapons suggests that as estimated 183,400 children actually used a knife or gun on a sibling during the survey year. When the analysis was based on "near happenings" rather than limited to the survey year, 11 percent of the families reported siblings "fighting up" each other, and 5 percent repeatedly faced a pen or knife wielded...
by a brother or sister. Thus 6.5 million children have been "beaten up" by a sibling and nearly 2 million children sometime during their childhood have faced a gun or knife.

Battered Elderly Parent

Our knowledge about the battered elderly parent mirrors our knowledge of the extent of child abuse in the early 60's or the extent of our knowledge about wife abuse in the early 70's. If we were to label the 60's as the decade of interest on child abuse, and the 70's as decade of wife abuse studies, then I predict, given the generally increasing concern for the elderly and more specifically concern of abuse of elderly in public institutions, that the 80's will be the decade of the Battered Parent.

There are several parallels between the battered child and battered parent. First, both are in a dependent position—relying on their caretaker for basic survival needs. Second, both are assumed to be protected by virtue of the love, gentleness, and caring which we assumed that the family provides. A third point is both the dependent child and the dependent elderly adult can be a source of emotional, physical and financial stress to the caretaker. While the costs of caring for one's children are at least a recognized burden, the emotional and economic responsibility for the care of one's elderly parents over a prolonged period is probably not likely to be faced by most families in the past has not been acknowledged.

Some of this battering takes the form of benign neglect—insufficient knowledge about caring for the elderly which results in harm.

The English with their typical dry humor first labeled the problem "granny hunting", but have begun to refer to this growing problem as "gram-slamming". However, Ireland, recognizing the stress placed on the caretaking children, does provide periodic respite care. Unfortunately, in the U.S. the care of over 22 million individuals over 65 (of which only about 5 percent are institutionalized) is left to chance. Based on population and economic trends, one can predict the following:

1. More elderly people; a higher cost of living and a greater need for alternative housing for elderly.

2. Higher cost of living requiring that a greater percentage of income be allocated to basic necessities with a smaller amount being available for 2 cars, vacations, single family homes and college for their children.

3. More women working and/or looking forward to resume work when children are launched to meet these expanded costs.

With increasing conflict between the needs of parents and the goals of their children we can predict an increase in the amount of violence children use to control their elderly parents unless adequate support systems are available.
Homicide

Homicide, the most extreme form of violence, is also a part of husband-wife interaction. Domestic quarrels were a factor in 31 percent of 255 homicides occurring in Atlanta, Georgia during 1972 (Boston Globe, 1973), and based on F.B.I. reports accounted for 13 percent of homicides during 1969 (Truniger, 1971). In Detroit, 23 percent of the homicides were between husband and wife (NiH: and Bannon, 1976).

Nelgag (1958), in an investigation of homicides occurring between 1948 and 1952, found that 44.7 percent of the victims and offenders were members of the same family and in 18 percent of the incidents they were spouses.

There were no differences between the percent of husbands or wives as offenders. Based on F.B.I. statistics, over 15 percent of the homicides in 1975 were between husband and wife. In 8.6 percent of the cases the victims were wives and in 8.0 percent of the cases the victims were victims of criminal violence (vital statistics reports, 1976).

Ne dolore that filicide is second to spousal homicide as the predominant form of familial homicide (Wolfgang, 1958) and over 2,000 were killed by their parents in 1975 (Beshrrov, 1975). Although national statistics are not available for sibling homicides, three percent of the homicides which occurred in Philadelphia between 1948-52 (Nelgog, 1957), and 3 percent of the homicides occurred in New York City during 1968 (Kadd, 1971) were siblings homicides. Why should we be concerned with Family Violence?

In spite of the pervasiveness of family violence and its effect on a large number of individuals, the cost to society goes beyond the Convention found by individuals and their family, and extends to society. Personal experience with violent death and extremely unfavorable home conditions were found to be common background factors for 23 adolescents who committed murder (Bender, 1959). Sargent (1962) in a study of children who killed, reported that not only did parents use extreme cruelty towards the child, but their cruelty was confirmed by other family members. Studies of adolescents who committed homicide (Verney, 1979; Safoff, 1971), revealed that the violent parent was cruel and frequently beat other members of the family, especially the child's mother. Gilrain and Erovic (1972) found that three-fourths of a sample of 45 individuals who were admitted to the emergency room at a hospital included in the study, had been assaulted by their parents, and one-seventh had been assaulted by their mates. Only one-sixth of the control group of 45 emergency room admissions were assaulted by fathers and only one individual was assaulted by the mother in this study. Palmer (1962) found that murderers were likely to have suffered severe physical beating and sexual incidents than the control group which consisted of their brothers.

Brutalizing childhoods were found to be characteristic of rapists (Brownmiller, 1978; Mateson, 1971); split personalities (Kleimuch, 1979) and suicide (Steynoff, 1979; Bender and Currin, 1976; Nuckolls, 1967). A study of the childhood environment of 24 political assassins revealed destroyed families, parental abuse and rejection and unsocialized integration into society (Stenups, 1976).
Cycle of Family Violence

Garyford (1975) in a study of battered wives discovered that both the batterer and victim had violent childhoods. Owens and Straus (1975) in a secondary analysis of a survey conducted for the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence reported a strong association between exposure to violence, either as an observer or as a victim, during childhood and violent behavior as an adult, a finding supported by U.S. data. These patterns were found to continue over several generations in studies of child abuse—a cycle in which several generations of battering parents had experienced abuse from their own parents (Craft, 1980; Bryant, 1963; Goodey and Taylor, 1974; Silver, 1982; Wexler, 1985; Jacobs, 1963; Milh and Benson, 1978). It was noted that over one-fourth of the individuals who committed assault or murder reported having frequent arguments with their parents. Furthermore, their analysis of 90 intrafamilial homicides revealed that 62 percent had been preceded by previous assaults on the same family member. Even in less violent forms, the use of physical force is passed on from generation to generation (Steinmetz, 1977a, 1977b).

Based on a study of 34 boys and 39 girls in a family treatment program, Gladstone expressed belief that "children who have not exposure to violent behavior before the age of two are likely to have identified with this pattern of response in a fashion that proves to be essentially irreversible, although a great deal can be done subsequently to change it" (1975:375). He notes that intervention before the age of 18 months greatly enhances the possibility of modifying the child's violent behavior.

Intervention and Prevention of Family Violence

When attempting to develop mechanisms for reducing family violence one must divide the mechanisms into short-term immediate needs and long-term goals.

Short-term needs for victims of family violence would include the providing of shelters for severely battered wives who need immediate removal to a safe place. While this often proves to be the "easiest" with another, the alternative, removing the male and keeping him in prison for providing the women with a 24-hour body guard, do not appear to be adequate alternatives. It should be noted that for spouses abused cases, these laws require statutory enactments which could not provide immediate removal of the male (or female if she is the perpetrator) and incarceration for 24 or 48 hours. This would allow the victim time to make alternative plans, as well as a cooling off period, and the opportunity to receive at least minimal legal and emotional counseling. Unfortunately, such laws do not exist. Hotlines, with 24-hour operation for both spouse abuse and child abuse are needed. There is a need for regional directories, constantly updated, where individual communities could obtain information on shelters and support groups. Foster care and group homes for abused children must be available, as well as extensive therapy with the child and family to counteract the impact of this violence on the child. There is a need for cash grants to be available to victims of spouse abuse. Women often return home after their stay in the shelter simply because they have nowhere else to go. Even if the support group is able to efficiently arrange for welfare and child support payments, the security deposit, one month's rent in advance,
and charges for installing utilities require considerably more cash than those women are able to accumulate. The need to provide short-term support services such as homemakers aide, day care, visiting nurses or homemakers would be a considerable help to "at-risk" parents as well as children who are caring for elderly parents.

Also the short-term intervention measures for reducing family violence must address the need to provide in-service training to those agencies that deal with victims of family violence: the police, the courts, the schools, hospitals, doctors, and ministers.

The measures suggested above, provide short-term, crisis oriented intervention. Unless we see, as the way to reduce family violence, mandating more and more shelters for abused women and children, we must begin to examine long-range, preventive measures. The measures being suggested, grow out of the research on family violence as well as research on violence in general. The lessons being addressed include: abortion for unwanted pregnancy, better birth control devices and birth control education; developing in each individual a self-esteem and a better self-concept; providing non-sexist socialization of our young; providing adequate education for our children; including concepts on parenting and child development for all children in all levels of education, development of community based support groups for parenting and marital enrichment; changing our value system to de-emphasize the acceptability of violence, and considering our priorities to include a larger share of the national budget for preventive human service programs.

Abortion and Birth Control

Abortion is not an easy choice for any woman. Regardless of personal feelings on this topic, the research on child abuse clearly indicates that poor mothers, lone mothers, unskilled and uneducated mothers, mothers without families to provide emotional and financial support, single parent mothers, mothers who did not want or resent the child, and mothers whose child is in pressured or in harm with a mental or physical handicap all have a high probability of abusing the child.

The more factors from the above list, the higher the probability that the mother will abuse. Unfortunately this list also describes mothers who are not denied federally funded abortions. There must be a change in this stance. Furthermore, research into more effective, safer birth control must be continued along with comprehensive educational programs on birth control.

Improving Self-Esteem

Our research on abusive parents and battered wives has suggested that these individuals have low self-esteem -- a lack of an adequate self concept. It is difficult to love a child when you do not love yourself. Likewise, women who think they are worthless and deserve to be beaten are unable to find the courage to leave the batterer. My research on battered husbands is most enlightening in this respect. Men report that they stay with the battering wife for the same reason women give for staying with an abusive husband: The children, shame, economics.
However, when questioned, men consistently report that they could always leave when they wanted -- if things got too bad. Even men whose wives are the primary breadwinners report this. Women, on the other hand, consistently report that they cannot leave. While many women are financially trapped, this same response is given by women who are economically independent, have established credit records and adequate resources.

**Non-Sexist Socialization**

Our sexist socialization process has really done a job on women. Marriage has been held up as the ultimate goal for women -- practically the only socially acceptable adult role for women. Women have been socialized to play the submissive, dependent role: "They cannot survive without their man" even when an objective analysis of the situation suggest otherwise. Men have been socialized into believing that they can leave an abusing home any time they desire. Thus men believe they remain in the abusing home through free choice -- women believe they remain because they have no choice.

We must educate our children, boys and girls, to believe that one chooses to marry and stay married. It is the choice one makes because one has an option. We must educate our children, boys and girls, to believe that one chooses to marry and stay married. It is the choice one makes because one has an option. One must educate our children, boys and girls, to believe that one chooses to marry and stay married. It is the choice one makes because one has an option. In order to have this perspective to choose, we must be certain that all children receive education that will prepare them to independently maintain an adequate standard of living.

**Educational Needs**

In an educational system which has a wide range of academic and vocational courses as well as health education, physical education, drivers education, it seems ironical that we totally neglect the two major roles which almost all adults will fill -- that of spouse and parent. We need to incorporate marriage and parenting concepts into already existing courses on all levels of education.

Some high schools have mandatory courses in marriage preparation as well as child development courses complete with "hands-on" experiences with small children. The responses of teachers and students in these courses are overwhelmingly positive. Many churches now advocate (or require) that couples participate in marriage preparation encounter sessions. The focus of these sessions is not on religion or its meaning to marriage, but rather using written and verbal exercises to help couples explore their expectations of marriage and each other. Other community based programs which also work to educate parents include mother's "day out" programs, mother/child schools for two year olds, pre-school programs with a strong emphasis on parenting skills and parent/child interaction programs which evolved from the natural child birth groups and continued into the child's third or fourth year, allowing a cohort of parents to share positive and negative experiences as well as provide a support group for these couples. Preventing education groups for adolescents, pregnant girls are available in some communities as well as pro-
There needs to be an evaluation of these programs to determine their efficiency and how they might be adapted in other communities. We must also encourage people to seek out help. In our society, we are socialized to believe that seeking help is an admission of failure. One does not seek family counseling until a crisis occurs. We must provide centers where families can seek help in a non-threatening, non-punitive atmosphere. The emphasis must shift from emergency crisis intervention to prevention. This stance is especially necessary for care-takers "at risk" of "abusing a child or elderly parent."

Examining Our Value System and Priorities

An evaluation of our value system and our priorities is in order. There is a need to develop a sense of responsibility in our youth. It is too easy to blame T.V., the system, the ghettos for family violence, violence in the schools, and violence in the streets. We must recognize that no individuals we must share in the blame. There appears to be an all pervading atmosphere of "let them come to me." While it is easy to recognize this attitude among minority families or welfare, we must also recognize that this attitude is also being fostered among affluent, middle class families. These children destroy their own and others property hoping that their parents will pay for the damage. One must only read about the vandalism in upper middle class schools to recognize that this attitude is not limited to inner city welfare children.

The acceptability of violence needs to be questioned. We must also examine the effect of "acceptable" violence on our society. We certainly had violence in the family before we had T.V., movies, and magazines. While we know that children who watch violence on T.V. exhibit increased aggression, we do not know whether they become child abusers or spouse beaters. However, violence in the media does not reinforce the general acceptance of using violence to solve problems if you are bigger, stronger, and "right." This attitude is, unfortunately, basic to our value system. Parents spank because it is their right as well as their duty to control "bad" children. Spouses hit because it is their right and duty to control a "bad" spouse. Police have the right and duty to use physical force to control a "bad" citizen, and the military likewise, has the right as well as the duty to use weapons to control members of "bad" countries. We need to demystify, at all levels, the use of physical force to control others. Similarly, while it has been suggested that laws which prohibit spouse abuse are destined to fail because you can't legislate morals, these laws serve an important function. They are a legally based public statement on the unacceptability of this behavior.
a considerable change from earlier laws which not only considered
this to be permissible behavior, but even specified the weapon.
It is important to begin to consider not only the immediate
needs of women and children as victims of violence, but also the
effects on all family members who live in a violent home. When
we focus on child abuse or wife beating the remedies suggested
need to be emergency measures such as crisis centers, emergency
foster care and shelters. While these measures are certainly
needed they are not a panacea. In fact, their track record has
been rather poor in providing a positive alternative environment
or changing violent family interactions. This is not to suggest
that we should abandon these measures, rather we must place these
measures in their proper perspective; not merely within a context
of total support systems - a system which encompasses early education
as well as K-12 educational programs; community based, readily a-
vailable family counseling centers; well trained police, legal/
judicial, officers; legislation mandating protections to ensure
the emotional and physical security of abused victims; long-term
basic research and evaluative research for monitoring the problem
of family violence as well as the success of existing programs.
In addition to our funding efforts aimed at eliminating domestic
violence, we must make the same type of commitment that is made
in the physical and biological sciences. When a rocket or satel­
lite fails, there is a complete investigation into the problem, a
reevaluation of the design, and a considerable effort expended to
ensure the future success. I believe the time has come to place
the needs of family members to have a safe, secure, violence-free
home, in at least a priority equal to that of building weather
rockets, or telecommunications satellites. There needs to be a

long term commitment on the part of the government to recognize
that the variability of human behavior ensures the failure of
most programs on the first try. This commitment needs to be ex­
tended to a recognition that when a program doesn’t work properly,
we go back to the drawing board, reevaluates the program, re­
designs it and expedites it with new funds.
Our Declaration of Independence states that all men are..."endowed by their Creator with certain unali-'nable
rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." For
victims trapped in a violent family, these basic rights are denied.
### Table 1: Extensiveness of Marital Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Study Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Yantowski (cited by Martin, 1976)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>Barden et al. (1974)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Langley and Levy (1977)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dade County, Florida</td>
<td>Gelles and Steinmetz (1974)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Straus (1974)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Steinmetz (1977a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle County, Del.</td>
<td>Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz (1977b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Steinmetz (1977c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Shape and Steinmetz (1977b)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Degree of Marital Violence:**
  - 75% of all aggravated assaults by women.
  - 82% of all aggravated assaults by women.
  - 85% of all reported assaults by women.

- **Incidents:**
  - 17,000 wife abuse complaints in 1975.
  - 1,000 battered women cases in 1975.
  - Police recorded 1,125 cases of wife beating a year.
  - 2,000 cases of wife beating estimated to be under-reported by 40%.

- **Prevalence:**
  - 55% of families experienced marital violence.
  - 21% of couples beat their spouses regularly.
  - 16% of sample of college freshmen saw their parents engage in marital violence.
  - 60% of 57 families experienced marital violence.
  - 10% of couples had physical violence a regular occurrence.
  - 7% of wives and 0.6% of husbands experienced severe physical abuse.

- **Incidence:**
  - During a one-year period, one out of six couples had a violent episode.
  - 5% experienced severe physical abuse.
  - 4% used a gun or knife.

### Table II: Extensiveness of Child Abuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Study Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Gil (1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Newsweek (1971)</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Fontana (1973)</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Stoenner (1972)</td>
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<td>London</td>
<td>Parade (1972)</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Light (1974)</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Lynch (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Baldwin and Oliver (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Bersiarov (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Straus et al (1977b)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Incidence:**
  - 6,000/year incidents of child abuse, over 500,000/year incidents of abuse and neglect.
  - 65 abuses/10,000 school children.
  - 3,000 incidents of abuse and neglect per year.
  - 40,000 cases require protective services intervention each year.
  - 2,000 deaths each year.
  - 20% hit with an object, 4.2% threat with a knife, 2.9% used a knife or gun on child.
TABLE 13 SIBLING VIOLENCE

Sample
77 randomly
selected families
(Steinmetz, 1977a)

College freshmen
(Steinmetz, 1977a)

State-wide, re¬
sponse sample of
78 families
(Steinmetz, 1977b)

National Representative
Sample of 733 families
with children between
3-17 years.
(Straus, et al., 1977)

Degree of Violence
78 percent of sibling pairs
9-14 use physical violence.
68 percent of sibling pairs
15 or older used physical violence.
62 percent reported using physical violence during past year.
72 percent reported having used physical violence on siblings.
During the past year 78 percent reported using physical violence.
Average of 21 acts per year.
38 percent kicked...
14 percent "beat up.")
0.8 percent threatened to use gun or knife.
0.03 used gun or knife.

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Craft, M.