

**PHYSICAL ASSAULT RATES  
BASED ON USE OF THE CTS OUTSIDE THE USA  
OR WITH RACIAL/LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN THE USA**

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Nations Covered. There are probably at least half again more studies that used the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS) than I have been able to locate. If you know of any, please let me know so that I can add them to the next revision. For a now obsolete summary of USA rates see Straus & Gelles, 1990.

Rates are based on one or more occurrences of a violent act in previous 12 months, unless some other time period or “ever” is specified. “Ever” means since the relationship began.

Perpetrator-Victim Codes

HW = Husband or male partner perpetrator and female victim  
WH = Wife of female partner perpetrator and male victim  
Either = Rate based on whether either one or both carried out an assault

FA = Father and child victim  
MO = Mother and child victim  
Either = Rate based on whether either one or both assaulted the child

Severity Codes

Any = Any violence (perpetrator used any of the CTS physical violence items)  
Minor = Minor violence (perpetrator used one or more of the CTS minor violence items). For parent-to-child assault, minor corresponds approximately to corporal punishment that is legal for parents to use in all the countries except Sweden.  
Severe = Severe (perpetrator used one or more of the CTS severe violence items)

VA, VB indicates data from the 1975 and 1985 National Family Violence Surveys

TABLE 1. ASSAULTS ON MARITAL, COHABITING, OR DATING PARTNERS

Author	Sample description	Study issue	Rate (%)or Mean												
		<b><u>Non-English Speaking Countries</u></b>													
(Anson & Sagy, 1995)	Israeli Jewish 161 women who had given birth in the Soroka Medical Center	Explore the degree to which concepts drawn from North American research are applicable to marital violence among Israeli Jews	<table> <tr> <td>Either</td> <td>HW</td> <td>WH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td>18</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Either	HW	WH	Any	18		Minor	15		Severe	3	
Either	HW	WH													
Any	18														
Minor	15														
Severe	3														
(Choi & Edleson, 1995; Choi & Edleson, 1996)	Singapore 510 citizens over the age of 17	Examine Singaporean' opinions regarding formal legal intervention in wife assaults	No CTS rates given. Used CTS questionnaire to ask about interventions												
(Cubbins & Vannoy, 1997)	Russia 494 men and 596 women age 18 to 60 in the Moscow metropolitan area in 1996	Examine whether the wives of more powerful husbands are more likely to be abused; whether these effects are conditional upon the gender attitudes of the husbands.	Can not compare rates because sexual abuse was included in the physical abuse scale												
(Edleson, Eisikovits, Guttman, & Sela-Amit, 1991; Eisikovits, Edleson, Guttman, & Sela-Amit, 1991; Eisikovits, Guttman, Sela-Amit, & Edleson, 1993)	Israel 60 violent and 60 nonviolent husbands & their wives	Examine effects of cognitive, & interpersonal factors on wife abuse	No rates given												
(Haj-Yahia, 1998; Haj-Yahia & Edleson, 1994)	Israel 434 engaged Arab- Palestinian men in Israel	Explore causes of differential use of conflict tactics by men towards fiancees, including violence in family of origin.	Gives rates for each CTS item, but not for overall rates												
(Haj-Yahia & Dawud-Noursi, 1998)	Israel 832 Arab adolescents between 16 and 18	Predict their use of different tactics to resolve conflicts with siblings from the perspective of social learning theory	<table> <tr> <td>Either</td> <td>HW</td> <td>WH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td>23</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td>10</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> <p>Note: minor includes item threatened with a knife, gun, stick, chair or other injurious or lethal weapon.</p>	Either	HW	WH	Any			Minor	23	5	Severe	10	2
Either	HW	WH													
Any															
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Severe	10	2													

(Hinshaw & Forbes, 1993)	Spain, US 57 Spanish college students 49 U.S. college students	Cultural differences in the relation between gender role attitudes & conflict resolution.	No significant difference between Spanish and US students in violence rate, but actual rates not given
(Hoffman, Demo, & Edwards, 1994)	Thailand 619 husbands in Bangkok	Assess use of physical force against wives and test theoretical model.	Either HW WH Any 20 Minor Severe
(Kim, 1987)	Korea 70 battered wives from the outpatient clinic or the wards of the Department of Neuropsychiatry between 1983 to 1984	Examine the clinical pattern and problems of wife battering in Korea	no rates given because all are abused women
(Kim & Cho, 1992)	Korea 707 women and 609 men by stratified random sampling	Examine the prevalence of spouse violence	Either HW WH Any 30.9 37.5 23.2 Minor Severe 8.4 12.4 3.7
(Kumagai & Straus, 1983)	Japan, India, and U.S. 635 Japanese, 391 Indian, & 139 American students	Examine CTS factor structure and conjugal violence cross culturally	Mean Scores Either HW WH Any(Japan) 1.37 0.67 (India) 0.8 0.42 (US) 2.47 2.37 Minor Severe
(Lindman, von der Pahlen, Ost, & Eriksson, 1992)	Finland 16 violent men, 20 intoxicated, nonviol men, 19 men for control group	Effects of alcohol & hormone levels on violent behavior	Either HW WH Any 4 Minor Severe
(Tang, 1994)	Hong Kong 136 male, 246 female Chinese undergraduates	Explore the extent of spousal violence in Chinese families in Hong Kong	Either HW WH Any 15.5 14.1 Minor Severe
(Van Widenfelt, Hosman, Schaap, & van der Staak, 1996)	Netherlands 67 distressed couples recruited through a newspaper ad	Evaluate a program for the prevention of relationship distress on couples from intact families and couples in which one partner experienced parental divorce	No rates are given
(von der Pahlen, Ost, Lindfors, & Lindman, 1997)	Finland 19 males taken into police custody for spouse abuse and a matched control group of 19 males	Compare the relative importance of paternal physical aggressiveness and alcohol abuse as predictors of dispositional aggressiveness and drinking habits	No rates are given

		<b><u>English Speaking Countries --Canada</u></b>	
(Barnes, Greenwood, & Sommer, 1991)	Canada 202 male college students	Examine prevalence and correlates of dating violence.	HW 42.6 (ever) Any Minor Severe
(Brinkerhoff & Lupri, 1988)	Canada 562 Calgary couples randomly sampled from telephone directory	Introductory survey of interspousal violence	Either HW WH Any 10.3 13.2 Minor Severe 4.8 10.7
(Brinkerhoff, Grandin, & Lupri, 1992)	Canada 652 female and 471 male respondents from a national survey in 1987	Examine the relation between spousal violence and denominational affiliation and frequency of church attendance	Rates are given for each religious categories. No rates given for the whole sample
(DeKeseredy, 1989)	Canada 308 male undergraduates	Examine the influence of male peer social support on the relationship between the stress of dating and violence against women.	No rates given
(DeKeseredy & Kelly, 1993)	Canada 1,835 women 1,307 men in colleges	Examine the incidence and prevalence of abuse of women in dating relationships	Gives rates for each CTS item but no overall rates
(Dutton, 1986)	Canada 25 self-referred 50 court order male batterers in treatment and their wives	Examine batterers' explanation and placing of responsibility for violence.	No rates given
(Grandin & Lupri, 1997)	Canada, US 1986 Canadian National Family Life Survey and US National Family Violence Survey 1985(VB)	Compare the incidence of violence between domestic partners in the US and Canada	HW WH Any (CA) 18.3 25.3 (US) 10.6 12.2 Minor (CA) 9.3 11.6 (US) 9.5 8.2 Severe (CA) 9.9 15.5 (US) 1.2 4.3
(Henderson, Bartholomew, & dutton, 1997)	Canada 63 abused women	Examine women's success at emotional separation from abusive partners	Rates are not given because all are abused. Stopped??
(Hanson, Cadsky, Harris, & Lalonde, 1997)	Canada 997 men recruited from a forensic outpatient clinic or from a community based employment center	Identify the characteristics associated with physical abuse of female partners	No CTS rates reported

(Hilton, Harris, & E., 1998)	Canada Study 2 consists of 79 (??) students in Grade 11 classes at four high schools in Ontario	Test the validity of self-reported rates of interpersonal violence	Rates reported are for any male-to-female aggression, i.c. not necessarily dating couple																
(Houston & Hwang, 1996)	Canada 80 female university students at the University of Western Ontario	Examine the nature and extent of sexual harassment in high school students by teachers, and factors related to the overperception and underperception of such sexual harassment experiences	No rates given																
(Johnson & Sacco, 1995; Lenton, 1995; Ratner, 1998)	Canada 12,300 women age 18 or older in the Canadian Violence Against Women Survey	Explore women's experiences of sexual and physical abuse since age 16.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Either</td> <td>HW</td> <td>WH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Either	HW	WH	Any		3		Minor				Severe			
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Any		3																	
Minor																			
Severe																			
(Kennedy & Dutton, 1989; Kennedy, Forde, Smith, & Dutton, 1991)	Canada 1,045 men and women, representative sample for the province of Alberta	Examine the prevalence of H-W violence	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Either</td> <td>HW</td> <td>WH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td>15.5</td> <td>11.2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>2.3</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Either	HW	WH	Any	15.5	11.2		Minor				Severe	5.5	2.3	
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Minor																			
Severe	5.5	2.3																	
(Lenton, 1990)	Canada 89 mothers & 48 fathers (random sample in Toronto)	Examine the etiology of parent's aggression towards their children	Gives rates for individual items, not for the scale																
(Johnson & Sacco, 1995; Lenton, 1995; Ratner, 1998)	Canada 8418 women interviewed in the Canadian Violence Against Women Survey	Compare power theory and feminist theories as explanations of wife abuse	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Either</td> <td>HW</td> <td>WH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td></td> <td>4.6</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Either	HW	WH	Any				Minor				Severe		4.6	
	Either	HW	WH																
Any																			
Minor																			
Severe		4.6																	
(Malamuth, Linz, Heavey, Barnes, & Acker, 1995)	Canada 176 men and 91 of their female partners who participated in a study ten years earlier as undergraduates	Test and further develop a model that predicts sexual aggression and conflict behavior by men toward women.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Mean Scores</td> <td>Either</td> <td>HW</td> <td>WH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td></td> <td>1.1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>NOTE: Based on 6 items</p>	Mean Scores	Either	HW	WH	Any		1.1		Minor				Severe			
Mean Scores	Either	HW	WH																
Any		1.1																	
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(Orava, McLeod, & Sharpe, 1996)	Canada 55 abused women recruited from violence shelters and 18 non abused women recruited from the community	Examine the effect of experiencing domestic violence on women's psychological health, specifically locus of control, feelings of personal power, depressive symptomology, self-esteem and judgements of control	No rates given																

(Ratner, 1998)	Canada 10,986 had ever been married or in a common-law relationship in the Canadian Violence Against Women Survey	Model acts of aggression and dominance as wife abuse and exploring their adverse health effects	Either HW WH Any 27(ever) Minor Severe
(Ryan, 1995)	Canada, US <u>Study two:</u> 197 male students from a Canadian University and from a small American liberal arts college <u>Study three:</u> 123 males, 69 from two year community college and 54 from a small liberal arts college	Explore the presence of characteristics associated with "battering personalities" in courtship violent men	No rates for Canadians only because analysis combined Canadian and US participants
(Smith, 1987; Smith, 1990; Smith, 1991; Smith, 1994)	Canada 604 women in Toronto, using telephone random sampling	Examine the prevalence and incidence of wife abuse in Toronto.	Either HW WH Any Year 14.4 Ever 25 Minor Severe Year 5.1 Ever 7.1
(Smith, 1986; Smith, 1988)	Canada 315 women in Toronto, using telephone random sampling	Test the objectivity of women's fear of viol crime in Toronto	Either HW WH Any 18 Minor 12.1 Severe 5.9
		<b><u>English Speaking Countries – Other</u></b>	
(Andrews & Brown, 1988)	England 286 working class women or single mothers age 18 to 50 and had a child under age 18 recruited from seven general practices in the inner London	Ascertain the rate of marital violence in a representative general population sample of married and single mothers; to consider evidence for a violence-prone personality among those have experienced marital violence; and to investigate the possible effects of marital violence in terms of self-esteem and psychiatric state.	Either HW WH Any Minor Severe 25(ever)

(Andrews, Valentine, & Valentine, 1995)	England 101 working class women aged 32 to 56, in Islington, London	Explore the role of bodily shame as a mediator between sexual or physical abuse and depression	Either HW WH Any Minor Severe 33(ever)
(Archer & Ray, 1989)	UK 23 college dating couples	Examine extent of viol, gender differences, inter-partner agreement, & correlates of violence.	Either HW WH Any 87 Self-report 39.1 73.9 Partner' re. 47.8 65.2 Minor Severe
(Brown & Mann, 1990)	Australia 585 students (12-18 years old)	Examine relationship between family structure and processes and decision making of adolescents	Only data for the reasoning scale are reported
(Fergusson & Horwood, 1998)	New Zealand A birth cohort of 1,025 children at age 18	Study the relationship between retrospective reports of exposure to interparental violence in childhood and rates of psychological adjustment problems in young adulthood	Either HW WH (Ever) 39 38.1 Any Minor Severe
(Langley, Martin, & Nada-Raja, 1997; Magdol, Moffitt, Caspi, & Silva, 1998)	New Zealand A birth cohort of 462 women and 482 men aged 21	Examine patterns of physical assault by partners	Either HW WH 11.3 2.7 Any Minor Severe
(Mazza, Dennerstein, & Ryan, 1996)	Australia 3026 women over the age of 18 attending general practitioners for a consultation	Determine the prevalence of domestic violence, child abuse and sexual assault experienced by women attending general practitioners	Either HW WH 22 22 10 Any Minor Severe
		<b><u>USA Ethnic Groups – African American</u></b>	
(Boone & Flint, 1988)	US, African Americans 83 adolescent, low income, 1=31 institutionalized, aggressive 2=30 noninstitut., aggressive 3=22 noninstiti., nonaggressive.	Tests the effectiveness of CTS & BDHI to differentiate between aggressive & nonaggressive inner city Black teen males. NOTE: CTS answered for behavior toward "others", excluding parents and siblings	Mean scores for physical aggression toward non-family "others"  Group 1= 24.1 Group 2= 76.5 Group 3= 130.8

(Boye-Beaman, Leonard, & Senchak, 1993)	US 123 Black 412 white couples applying for marriage licenses.	Gender identity is related to couple aggression, but there are race differences.	Either Any Minor Severe Data are for only 2 of the CTS items
(DeMaris, 1990)	U.S. 536 Black & White undergrads	Examines racial differences in the effects of abuse in family of origin on dating violence.	Rates for racial groups not given
(Hampton & Gelles, 1994)	U.S. 580 Black men and women 2941 White men and women (VB)	Examine the incidence, patterns, & causes of violence in Black families	Either HW WH Any (B) 17.4 (W) 11.2 Minor (B) 10.3 (W) 8.2 Severe (B) 7.1 (W) 3.0
(Hampton, Gelles, & Harrop, 1989a)	U.S. Black men/women National representative sample (VA, VB) 1975 - 147 1985 - 576	Compared changes in rates of violence (towards children & between couples) in Black families over 10yr period.	Either HW WH Any (1975) 16.9 15.3 (1985) 16.9 20.4 Minor severe(1975) 11.3 7.6 (1985) 6.4 10.8
(Jorgenson, 1985)	US 82 Black and 164 White undergrads	Replication of Steinmetz's study of family conflict resolution with addition of race.	Rates are not given
(Lockhart & White, 1989)	U.S. 155 Black women from a range of social classes	Examine class differences in violence rates	Either HW WH Any 35.5 28.4 (Up.) 18.2 14.5 (Mid.) 45.6 36.8 (Low.) 44.2 Minor Severe
(Lockhart, 1987)	US 155 Black and 152 White women from a variety of social classes	Examine race/class differences in H-W violence	Either HW WH Any (Black)35.48 (White)35.53 Minor Severe
		<b><u>USA Ethnic Groups- Other (and both African American and other)</u></b>	
(Bachman, 1992)	US, Native Americans 204 American Indian 2007 White families	Examine homicide, family violence, and suicide in American Indian population	Either HW WH Any (W)14.8 11.0 (I) 15.5 12.2 Minor Severe(W)5.3 3.0 (I) 7.2 3.2

(Hamby & Skupien, 1998)	U.S. Native Americans 169 Apache women and 65 Apache men, recruited by advertisement	Examine domestic violence on the San Carlos Apache Reservation: rates, associated psychological symptoms, and current beliefs	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td>Either</td> <td>HW</td> <td>WH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>year:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td></td> <td>47.9</td> <td>50.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td></td> <td>46.2</td> <td>50.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td></td> <td>33.3</td> <td>25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ever:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td></td> <td>75.2</td> <td>57.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td></td> <td>73.5</td> <td>55.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td></td> <td>59.0</td> <td>35.0</td> </tr> </table>		Either	HW	WH	year:				Any		47.9	50.0	Minor		46.2	50.0	Severe		33.3	25.0	Ever:				Any		75.2	57.5	Minor		73.5	55.0	Severe		59.0	35.0
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(Kaufman Kantor, 1997)	U.S. 274 Black 224 Hispanic 1,656 White men and women (VB)	Examine ethnic differences in the relationship between alcohol use and wife assault.	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td>Either</td> <td>HW</td> <td>WH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>white</td> <td></td> <td>10.1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black</td> <td></td> <td>18.8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic</td> <td></td> <td>14.8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Either	HW	WH	Any				white		10.1		Black		18.8		Hispanic		14.8		Minor				Severe											
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(Jasinski, Asdigian, & Kaufman Kantor, 1997; Kaufman Kantor, Jasinski, & Aldarondo, 1994)	U.S. Hispanic 105 Puerto Rican 327 Mexican 175 Mex. Am. 136 Cuban married or cohabiting men and women from national sample	Violence rate comparison between Hispanic subgroups.	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">HW</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Minor</td> <td>Severe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PR</td> <td></td> <td>20.4</td> <td>7.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mex.</td> <td></td> <td>10.5</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mex.Am.</td> <td></td> <td>17.9</td> <td>11.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cuban</td> <td></td> <td>2.5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anglo</td> <td></td> <td>9.9</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			HW				Minor	Severe	PR		20.4	7.7	Mex.		10.5	2.5	Mex.Am.		17.9	11.1	Cuban		2.5		Anglo		9.9									
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(McCloskey & Figueredo, 1995)	US Mexican-American (35%) African-American (5.5%) Native-American (4.4%) Asian, Pacific Islander (1.6%) white (53.4%), 367 mothers from shelters & community	Examine the effects of family violence on the mental health of children.	No rates given																																				
(McCloskey, Figueredo, & Koss, 1995)	U.S. Mexican American mother/child pairs- 24 husb violent and 24 husb nonviol families	Examine psychosocial effects of political and domestic violence.	Gives the rates for items, not for the scale																																				
(McCloskey et al., 1995)	U.S. Hispanic 70 mother child pairs from Mexico and countries in Central America living in Tucson	Explore the psychological effects of political violence on Central American refugee families and domestic violence on resettled Mexican women and children	Gives rates for items, not for the scale																																				

(McFarlane, Parker, & Soeken, 1995; McFarlane, Parker, Soeken, & Bullock, 1992)	U.S. 267 Black 236 Hispanic 188 White pregnant women	Examine physical viol during pregnancy & effects on prenatal care.	HW WH Any Black 14 Hispanic 7 White 12 Minor Severe
(McGuire & Earls, 1993)	US Black (33%) & Hispanic (45%) 40 economically disadvantaged mothers.	Methodological study	No rates given
(Neff, Holamon, & Schluter, 1995)	US 1374 married separated or divorced respondents of Anglo, Black, and Mexican American adults.	Racial differences in the prevalence, and correlates of spousal violence in a community sample of Anglo, Black, and Mexican American adults	Used only one "ever" item, not the full CTS
(Norton & Manson, 1995)	US 16 American Indian women requesting counseling for domestic violence, and a comparison group of 198 American Indian women	Describe the characteristic of domestic violence among American Indian women participating in an urban domestic violence program	No data or results on control group, no rates
(Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980)	U.S. 147 Black, 1868 White, 41 Other in the 1975 National Fam. Violence Survey	Examine family violence in the U.S.	Either HW WH Severe Black 11 11 8 White 5 3 4 Other 8 5 10
(Straus & Smith, 1990)	U.S. 721 Hispanic men & women 4,052 White men and women in the 1985 National Fam. Violence Survey	Examine the extent & factors associated w/ violence in Hispanic American families.	Either HW WH Any Hisp. 23.1 17.3 16.8 Whit. 15.0 10.8 11.5 Minor Severe Hisp. 11.0 7.3 7.8 Whit. 5.4 3.0 4.0

TABLE 2. ASSAULTS ON CHILDREN BY PARENTS

NOTE: The category "Minor" assault corresponds approximately to corporal punishment that is legal for parents to use in the USA and the other countries in this table, with the exception of Sweden.

Author	Sample description	Study issue	Rate (%)or Mean
		<b><u>Non-English Speaking Countries</u></b>	
(Corral-Verdugo, Frias-Armenta, Romero, & Munoz, 1995)	Mexico 59 mothers reported as abusive and 46 mothers selected from the general population	Explore the influence that beliefs concerning the corrective effects of punishment have upon child punishment and abuse in a Mexican population	Mean Any 2.55 Minor 1.01 Severe
(Gelles & Edfeldt, 1986)	Sweden, US 1105 Swedish households 2,143 US households with children aged 3-17, VB	A cross-cultural comparison of violence towards children in U.S. and Sweden	Either Any Year. Ever Sw. 29.8 66.0 US 63 73 Minor Severe Sw. 4.6 14.2
(Haj-Yahia & Dawud-Noursi, 1998)	Israel 832 Arab adolescents between 16 and 18	Predict their use of different tactics to resolve conflicts with siblings from the perspective of social learning theory	Either FA MO SIB Any Minor 38 35 37 Severe 18 17 26 Note: minor includes item threatened with a knife, gun, stick, chair or other injurious or lethal weapon.
(Kim & Ko, 1990)	Korea 1,142 girls and boys aged 9 to 11 years	Provide material for understanding the pattern of child battering in Korea	Either FA MO Any 66.2 Minor 58 Severe 8.2
(Sariola & Uukele, 1992)	Finland 3,666 boys and 3,769 girls ( age 15-16)	Examine the prevalence and context of violence against children in families	Either FA MO Any A. 72.1 56.6 63.7 B 19.3 13.5 12.3 Minor A. 71.9 56.3 63.5 B. 18.5 12.7 11.6 Severe A. 7.7 5.2 4.0 B. 4.6 3.3 2.1 NOTE: A=before 14, B=last year. Item Beat up is included in minor

(Segal, 1995)	India 319 subjects from a stratified random sample	Determine if the abuse of children was prevalent among the middle-class professionals of India	Any Minor Severe Extreme	Either 66.1 56.9 41.9 2.9	FA MO
(Tang, 1997)	Hong Kong 59 married women and their eldest children.	Explore the impact of wife abuse on the general and psychological well-being of Chinese women and their children	Rates are not given		
(Tang, 1998a; Tang, 1998b)	Hong Kong 1,019 households randomly selected from telephone directory.	Examine the rate of physical child abuse in Chinese families	Any Minor Severe	52.6 46.1	Either FA MO
<b><u>English Speaking Countries, except USA</u></b>					
(Andrews et al., 1995)	UK 101 mothers and 76 daughters of 59 of these mothers	Explore the relation of sexual child and physical abuse on depression and eating disorders	Any Minor Severe	Either Mothers=27 Daughters=16	
(Andrews, 1995)	England 101 women in London	Explore the role of bodily shame as a mediator between sexual or physical abuse and depression	Any Minor Severe	27	Either FA MO
(Brown, Harris, & Eales, 1996)	England 404 women with a child living at home in London	Examine the effect of childhood experiences of child abuse and neglect and adulthood experiences such as widowhood and divorce on anxiety and depression	Used CTS but no rates given		
(Mathias, Mertin, & Murray, 1995)	Australia 52 mothers had been women's shelter and the mothers of 22 children in primary schools	Examine the psychological functioning of children who came from backgrounds of domestic violence	Combined verbal, sexual, and physical abuses. Therefore no comparable rates		

(Maxwell, 1995)	New Zealand 1000 adult New Zealanders (CTS questions asked only to current parents in the sample)	Explore what parents in New Zealand are doing to discipline their children in their home, and what are their attitudes toward physical punishment in the home. These results are then compared to those of 30 years ago	Either FA MO Any 23 Minor Severe
(Mazza et al., 1996)	Australia 3026 women over the age of 18	Determine the prevalence of domestic violence, child abuse and sexual assault experienced by women attending general practitioners	Either FA MO Any 10 Minor Severe 3
		<b><u>USA Ethnic Groups</u></b>	
(Hampton, Gelles, & Harrop, 1989b)	U.S..Afric. Amer National sample (VA,VB studies) 147 in 1975 576 in 1985	Compare changes in rates of violence (towards children and between couples) in African. Amer families over 10 year period	Either Any (1975) 54.1 (1985) 65.2 Minor Severe(1975) 14.9 22.1
(Hartz, 1995)	U.S. Hawaii Japanese, Polynesian, Filipino & European ancestry, 96 high school students	Examine Parent-teen dyadic aggression levels for Americans of European, Japanese, Polynesian, and Filipino ancestry	Means FA MO Any Jap. 10.8 11.2 Poly. 49.5 129.8 Filip. 28.9 26.0 Euro. 20.5 31.5
(McCloskey et al., 1995)	U.S Mex-Amer: 35% African-American 5.5% Nativ-Am:4.4% Asian,Pacific Islandr:1.6% White: 53.4% 367 mothers from shelters & community	Examine the effects of family violence on the mental health of children.	No rates given
(Osofsky, Wewers, Hann, & Fick, 1993)	U.S 53 African Amer. Mothers of elementary school children	Study the effects of chronic community and family violence on children's stress and behavior.	No rates given

(Straus & Smith, 1990)	U.S. 721 Hispanic men & women 4,052 White men and women (VB)	Examine the extent & factors associated w/ violence in Hispanic families.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Either</td> <td>FA</td> <td>MO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Hisp.</td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Whit.</td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Hisp.</td> <td>13.4</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Whit.</td> <td>9.8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Severe</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Hisp.</td> <td>4.8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Whit.</td> <td>1.8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Either	FA	MO	Any				Hisp.	100			Whit.	100			Severe				Hisp.	13.4			Whit.	9.8			Very Severe				Hisp.	4.8			Whit.	1.8		
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