

# A SHORT FORM AND SEVERITY LEVEL TYPES FOR THE PARENT-CHILD CONFLICT TACTICS SCALES<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

This article describes a short form of the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales (CTSPC) to measure child maltreatment when testing time does not permit use of the full length instrument. The article also presents a method for classifying cases according to severity of maltreatment. This method avoids confounding of corporal punishment with physical abuse and reduces skewness and outlier problems in analyses of general population samples. The short form was created by selecting items with the highest correlation with each of the CTSPC scales. The results show that (1) the short form is highly correlated with the full length form, (2) elicits from 80 to 96% of the maltreatment disclosure elicited by the full instrument, (3) identifies similar patterns of severity, and (4) has almost the same pattern of correlations with demographic variables. However, the full instrument provides more complete data on frequency of occurrence. Nevertheless, the short form produces results that are sufficiently parallel to the results from the full CTSPC to make it appropriate to use when the full CTSPC cannot be used. Severity level scoring is recommended for most analyses of behavior in general population samples.

*Keywords:* parent-child conflict; measurement, child abuse; discipline

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The Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales or CTSPC (Straus & Hamby, 1997; Straus, Hamby, Finkelhor, Moore, & Runyan, 1998; Straus, Hamby, & Warren, 2003) has been used in about 100 published studies, including national surveys (Barth et al., 2002; Runyan et al., 1998; Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980 (2006)) and cross-national studies (Kessler & Stun, 2004; Krug, Dahlberg, Mercy, Zwi, & Lozano, 2002). It includes scales to measure corporal punishment, physical abuse, psychological aggression, neglectful behavior by the parent, and non-violent discipline. The purpose of this article is to describe a short form of the CTSPC and to describe a method of identifying the severity of child maltreatment .

### **NEED FOR A SHORT FORM AND SEVERITY LEVEL TYPES**

#### ***Short Form***

The CTSPC consists of 27 questions and takes roughly ten minutes to complete. The first objective of this article is to present a form which can be completed in two or three minutes. This can be useful when time constraints preclude administration of the full CTSPC. For example, in a community sample study of parents where a great deal of other information must be obtained in a 30-minute interview, there may not be sufficient time for administering the full CTSPC. In clinical settings, an instrument short enough for parents to complete in a few minutes (e.g. while in a waiting room) can be useful when it is impractical to schedule a testing period. Additionally, without the development of a short form, researchers will likely select items to create their own short versions, but without adequate any psychometric testing to be confident in the appropriateness of the items selected.

#### ***Severity Level Types***

The second objective is to describe a procedure to identify severity of maltreatment to replace what has been the default method of distinguishing between less and more severe maltreatment – separate scales to measure less severe and more severe maltreatment. The

problem with separate scales is that some parents classified as engaging in minor acts may also engage in more severe acts. This is because, for example, parents who physically abuse also engage in legal corporal punishment (e.g. spanked and slapped). Thus, a measure of corporal punishment is confounded with more severe violence. The severity level classification described in this article provides a way of avoiding the confounding of corporal punishment with physical abuse.

## **SCORING SCALES**

Before discussing the severity level classification and the development of the short form (to be called the CTSPCS), the conventions for scoring the CTSPC need to be presented. There are many ways to score the CTSPC. These are described in Straus (and 2001; 1998). The optimal method depends on the characteristics of the sample and purpose for which the scales will be used, and also differs by which of the five scales is being scored. Scoring the short forms follows the identical procedure but uses fewer items. We consider the Annual Prevalence and Annual Frequency methods to be the default scoring methods and they are described below.

### **Annual Prevalence**

This method is appropriate for the scales that measure variables with highly skewed distributions: the Corporal Punishment, Physical Abuse and Neglect scales. The procedure is to create a dummy variable for prevalence by assigning a score of 1 if one or more instances of the behavior were reported in the past year, and 0 if no instances were reported.

### **Annual Frequency**

This method is appropriate for the scales that measure frequently occurring behaviors: Non-Violent Discipline and Psychological Aggression. The procedure is to sum the number of times each behavior was reported to obtain an Annual Frequency score. To do this, the ordinal categories must first be transformed into the midpoints of each category, as follows: 0 (This has never happened) = 0, 1 (Once in the past year) = 1, 2 (Twice in the past year) = 2, 3 (3-5 times in

the past year) = 4, 4 (6-10 times in the past year) = 8, 5 (11-20 times in the past year) = 15, 6 (More than 20 times in the past year) = 25, 7 (Not in the past year, but it happened before) = 0. Further detail on scoring is provided in a paper on the psychometric characteristics of the CTSPC (Straus, Hamby, Finkelhor, Moore, & Runyan, 1998) and in a paper with SPSS scoring syntax that is available on-line (Straus, 2001).

## **METHOD OF CREATING THE SHORT FORM**

### ***Sample***

The psychometric analyses to create the short form of the CTSPC were carried out with the same data used to provide the psychometric data for the full CTSPC. Although this allows us to compare estimates of reliability and validity for the CTSPC and the CTSPCS, it does not provide a truly independent test of the short form. Despite this limitation, we believe developing the short form from these data is a fruitful starting point.

The data were obtained by a national telephone survey conducted by the Gallup Organization in August and September, 1995 for purposes of estimating the prevalence of child maltreatment in the United States (Gallop Organization, 1995). For further information on the sampling methods, limitations and participation rates, see Straus (1998).

A total of 1,000 parents were interviewed. More mothers than fathers were interviewed (65% of the sample), partly because the sample included single parents who are predominantly mothers. Fifty-five percent of the parents were married, 14% remarried, 13% divorced, 8% never married, and 3% were cohabiting. Households with college-educated parents were over represented (34% versus 23% in the 1990 Census) and those with less than a high school education were under represented (8% versus 14% in the Census). The mean age of the parents interviewed was 36.7 years (range 18-72, *SD* 8.1). The division between boys and girls in this sample was almost equal (48% girls). The ethnic composition was 82% Euro American, 12% African American, and 7% other ethnic groups (Hispanic Americans, Native

Americans and Asian Americans). Gender (parent and child) and minority representation were close to the 1990 US Census estimates. The referent children ranged in age from infants through age 17, with a mean age of 8.6 years. When we apply a survey weight that reflects 1990 U.S. Census statistics with regard to the gender of the parent, child's age, ethnic group, region of the country, and parent's education, the sample mirrors the 1990 Census. In all analyses presented below, data were weighted. This involved an unproven assumption that the replies of non-surveyed members of under represented groups would be similar to those who were surveyed. For additional information on the sampling method and the characteristics of the sample, see Straus et al (1998).

### ***Item Selection***

1. The short form includes a total of ten items: one item to represent less severe and one to represent the severe level of each of four CTSPC scales: Non-Violent Discipline, Corporal Punishment, Physical Abuse, and Psychological Aggression. We also selected two items from the supplemental Neglect scale. The long form also includes a supplemental scale on sexual abuse. We did not include items from this scale since it is conceptually distinct and measures perpetration by other adults and older children as well as by parents. We believe scholars and practitioners interested in sexual abuse will obtain better information with the full scale or other instruments.

2. Items included on the short form were selected by computing the correlation of each item on the long form with the scale score. The less severe and severe items with the highest correlation with the scale score were chosen for each of the four CTSPCS scales. When there were items with approximately equal correlations the item with the higher prevalence rate was chosen. For the Neglect scale, which does not have a clear hierarchy of severity, we chose the two items most highly correlated with the scale score.

3. For the Corporal Punishment, Physical Abuse and Neglect scales, the item-total correlations were computed using a measure of prevalence because, as indicated above, this is

the most widely used method of scoring these two scales. For the other two scales (Psychological Aggression and Non-Violent discipline), we used the previously described score for frequency in the past year.

### **Data Analysis**

The analyses compared the results of using the full CTSPC with the results of using the short form CTSPCS.

**Internal Consistency.** Measuring the internal consistency reliability is usually one of the first ways of evaluating an instrument. However, this cannot be done for the CTSPC because there is no total score. The instrument consists of separate scales that are not intended to be summed to obtain a total score. Reliability coefficients were computed for the full length version each of the scales, but this is not appropriate for the short form because each scale consists of only two items.

**Concurrent Validity.** The scales created by steps 1 and 2 above were correlated with the full CTSPC scales to measure concurrent validity. In addition to these correlations, we examined the concordance in severity types using the two scales. If the short form is a good approximation of the long form, the concordance of these types will be high.

**Construct Validity.** To provide data on the construct validity of the short form CTSPC, both the short and the full scales measuring Corporal Punishment and Physical Abuse were correlated with relevant demographic variables including parent's age, child's age, minority race/ethnic group, child's gender, gender of parent, and parent's educational attainment. We tested the correlations for these subscales with each demographic characteristic because there is research evidence suggesting relationships. If correlations with the long form are consistent with research expectations it is evidence of construct validity. To the extent that the short form is conceptually equivalent to the full CTS, they should have the same pattern of correlation with demographic characteristics.

**Prevalence Rates.** To assess whether or not the short form of the CTSPC captures behaviors identified by the long form, we compare prevalence rates for corporal punishment, physical abuse, and neglect revealed by the short and long forms. For the Psychological Aggression and Non-violent Discipline scales we compared the mean annual frequency of behaviors.

### **METHOD OF CLASSIFYING SEVERITY LEVEL**

There are several ways of using the CTSPC to take into account the severity of maltreatment. Each has advantages as well as limitations when used with different types of populations (Straus, 2001). The annual frequency method allows for severity in the form of the number of times the behavior occurred, but the Physical Abuse and Neglect scales scores are extremely skewed because most parents in a general population sample have a score of zero (Straus, 1990). Weighting by the frequency occurrence exacerbates the skewness and outlier problem. Weighting the frequency by the severity of the act further exacerbates the skewness and outlier problem. These are only problems when the purpose is to measure maltreatment in a general population sample. In a clinical sample of abusing parents, where child maltreatment is a given, use of frequency and severity weighting is generally appropriate.

For general population samples, we recommend creating Severity Level types to measure severity. This involves classifying parents into three mutually exclusive categories on the basis of the Physical Abuse and Corporal Punishment scale scores:

0 = No Violence: score of zero on both scales

1 = Corporal Punishment only: score of 1 on Corporal Punishment Scale, and Physical Abuse scale score of zero

2 = Physical Abuse: score of 1 on the Physical Abuse scale

This measure can be used to identify discrete categories or as a three-level ordinal scale that avoids exacerbating the outlier problem and avoids the confounding of corporal punishment with physical abuse, while also distinguishing between less and more severe behavior. It can

also be used as a categorical independent or dependent variable, with No Violence as the reference category.

## RESULTS

### ***Concurrent Validity***

**Correlation Between Short and Long Form Scales.** The correlation of each of the five scales in the short form with the corresponding full scale was computed. As indicated previously, the “Annual Prevalence” method of scoring was used for all scales except Non-Violent Discipline and Psychological Aggression. For these, the annual frequency method was used. The correlations, sample size and scoring methods are presented in Table 1. Note that it is not surprising that the item-total correlations are high, but if the items did not represent the scale, the correlations would be low.

(Insert Table 1 about here)

**Concordance In Severity Level.** According to the full CTSPC, 56.7% of the parents carried out one or more acts of corporal punishment in the previous 12 months but did not commit any of the acts in the Physical Abuse scale, compared to 50.7% according to the short form (see Figure 1). The percent of parents who committed acts in the Physical Abuse scale was 4.95% using the full scale and similar (4.03%) using the short form. The correlation between the two versions of the severity level scale was .88. The agreement between the results of using full and short forms to classify parents according to the three-level typology described above was unexpectedly high. Only 7.6% of the parents were misclassified using the short form. Thus, there is evidence that the short form is a reasonable approximation of the long form when time constraints prohibit administering the full CTSPC.

### ***Construct Validity***

The many studies reporting results from using the full CTSPC provide abundant evidence of the construct validity of the full length instrument. However, the data set used for this article includes only a limited number of variables that could be used to evaluate construct

validity. We were able to examine the relationships between Corporal Punishment and Physical Abuse scales and the demographic characteristics, as shown in Table 2. This follows the model originally used to present results for the CTSPC (Straus, Hamby, Finkelhor, Moore, & Runyan, 1998). These two domains are also the ones for which there is most research evidence of relationships. We did not compute correlations for neglect, psychological aggression and nonviolent discipline because the research does not suggest specific relationships with the demographic characteristics available in the data.

(Insert Table 2 about here)

**Parent's Age.** Earlier research found that older parents are less likely to employ corporal punishment but do not differ substantially from younger parents in the rate of physical abuse perpetration (Connelly & Straus, 1992; Wauchope & Straus, 1990; Wolfner & Gelles, 1993). We examined these relationships (first row of Table 2) and found the same pattern for both the long and the short form, i.e., the older the parent, the less corporal punishment and the higher the severity level score. However, as in other studies, the magnitude of the relationship of parent's age with physical abuse was much smaller.

**Child's Age.** Straus, et al. (1998) found that corporal punishment declines with child's age, but no correlation between child's age and physical abuse. The second row of Table 2 shows that the older the child, the less use of corporal punishment and as in the previous study, no relationship between child's age and either the short or long form of the Physical Abuse scale.

**Race/Ethnic Group.** Given research showing somewhat higher rates of corporal punishment and substantially higher rates of physical abuse by minority parents (Cazenave & Straus, 1979; Hampton, Gelles, & Harrop, 1989; Molnar, Buka, Brennan, Holton, & Earls, 2003; Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980 (2006)), we hypothesized a weak correlation between minority status and corporal punishment and a stronger correlation with physical abuse. As hypothesized, the correlations in the Minority Parents row of Table 2 show a statistically

significant tendency for minority parents to use corporal punishment slightly more, and a higher but still modest correlation between minority parent and the Physical Abuse scale.

**Mothers Versus Fathers .** Previous research has found that mothers more often employ corporal punishment (Molnar, Buka, Brennan, Holton, & Earls, 2003; Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980 (2006); Straus & Stewart, 1999; Theodore et al., 2005) and physical abuse (Molnar, Buka, Brennan, Holton, & Earls, 2003; Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980 (2006); United States Administration for Children & Families, 2005) than do fathers. The correlations in the row for Mothers in Table 2 show a slight but statistically significantly correlation with both the short and long forms of the Corporal Punishment scale.

**Boys Versus Girls .** Boys tend to be disciplined more physically than girls (Molnar, Buka, Brennan, Holton, & Earls, 2003; Straus, 2007; Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980 (2006); Straus & Stewart, 1999) However, neither the full CTSPC nor the short form found significant correlations between gender of the child and Corporal Punishment, Physical Abuse, or severity level scores.

**Parent Education Level.** Finally, given research that found higher educated and higher SES parents are less likely to use physical discipline with their children (Straus, 2007; Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980 (2006); Straus & Stewart, 1999), a negative correlation between educational attainment and both the Corporal Punishment and Physical Abuse scales would be evidence of construct validity. The negative correlations in the last row of Table 2 show that, as hypothesized, the more education, the less use of corporal punishment, the less physical abuse, and the lower the Severity Level score. The correlation with the Physical Abuse scale is only significant using the short form.

Taken together, these findings show similar results for the full CTSPC and the short form. Although the correlations tend to be low, that was also characteristic of the correlations in the previous research on which the construct validity hypotheses were based. Future research, on independent samples, needs to be conducted in order to establish the validity of these data.

## **Prevalence Rates**

(Insert Table 3 about here)

Another way of evaluating the validity of scales which measure illegal or reprehensible behavior is the degree to which the instrument is successful in obtaining disclosure of these behaviors. The rates for the short-form and the full CTSPC for the three scales to which this criterion applies are given in the upper panel of Table 3. It shows that the short form of the CTSPC results in a prevalence rate that is from 82% to about 96% of the rate obtained using the full CTSPC. Although the rates for the short form are close to the rates of the full scale, the fact that they are lower is consistent with the principle that for behavioral measures, the more items asking about different forms of the behavior, the higher the prevalence rate (Straus, 1990).

## **Annual Frequency**

Recall that because nonviolent discipline and psychological aggression occur in such a large proportion of cases, a simple prevalence rate does not adequately identify cases of interest. The number of times the behaviors occurred in the past year is a more adequate measure and was therefore used to measure use of non-violent discipline and psychological aggression. The lower part of Table 3 shows that the short form misses a substantial number of occasions. Nevertheless, the short form captures nearly two-thirds of the instances of nonviolent discipline and psychological aggression reported using the full scale.

## **Norms And Clinical Interpretation**

Because most of the behaviors measured by the CTSPCS change radically with the age of the child, adequate norms for statistical purposes would require a sample large enough to be statistically reliable for each of at least four age groups and such a sample is not available. However, appropriate clinical use of the CTSPCS is possible with the CTSPCS because, with only ten questions, the answers can be scanned easily to identify instances of maltreatment and

to identify the absence, or very low occurrence, of age-appropriate acts such as explaining why something is wrong.

## **DISCUSSION**

The article describes development of a 10-question short form of the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales (the CTSPCS) which can be completed in two or three minutes. It also provides a procedure to use the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales to classify parents into mutually exclusive categories that differentiate parents who use only corporal punishment from those who also engage in acts that are considered to be physical abuse. This "Severity Level" variable classifies cases as None, Corporal Punishment Only, and Physical Abuse. Without this or other methods of disentangling corporal punishment from more severe violence, the results of research showing an adverse effect of corporal punishment on children might be erroneous because of including physically abusive parents in the corporal punishment category.

### **Comparison Of Short And Full Scale**

**Concurrent Validity.** Concurrent validity, as measured by the correlation between the CTSPCS and the full CTSPC scales ranged from .86 to .97. These may be inflated coefficients because the items selected for the short form are those that had the highest correlation with the total scale, and because they are part-whole correlations (Cohen, Cohen, West, & Aiken, 2003). Nevertheless, they indicate that the part does reflect the whole, even though the precise degree cannot be determined using the current data.

**Construct Validity.** Given the high correlation between the short and long form version of each CTSPC scale, it is not surprising that the construct validity analyses found that the correlation of five demographic risk factors with the maltreatment of a child generally parallel the correlation of these variables using the full length CTSPC.

**Sensitivity.** Comparison of the prevalence rates obtained using the short form with the full length CTSPC shows that the short form has from 80 to 96% of the

sensitivity of the full length scales for Physical Abuse, Corporal Punishment, and neglect. However, when the issue is how many times in the past year the parent engaged in psychological aggression or non-violent discipline, the sensitivity of the short form is from 60 to 64% of the sensitivity of the full scale. The lower sensitivity when measuring frequency of occurrence is partly because the maximum score for each item is 25 times. Consequently, if there are only two items the maximum score is 50, where as when there are five items, the maximum score is 125. Despite this, the correlation between the full and short form of these scales is .90.

**Alternative Methods Of Shortening.** The psychometric analyses suggest the short form is useful when time constraints do not permit administration of the long form. However, users must consider the purpose in administering the CTSPC to determine whether the short form is the best solution, or if another strategy is warranted. For example, one could instead administer just one of the full CTS scales. This may result in a higher disclosure rate (fewer false negatives) for that one construct, but at the cost of omitting information on other key aspects of parent-child conflict tactics measured by the CTSPC. To deal with that omission, the one full-length scale can be combined with the short form to measure the other constructs. Another possibility is to augment *items* that ask about only one specific act, such as punching, with another act. For example, the Physical Abuse scale item “Threw or knocked him/her down” could be augmented to include “or beat him/her up.” It is usually desirable to avoid double-barreled questions because it is impossible to know which of the behaviors mentioned in the question occurred. Further, some parents may have done a less severe behavior included in the item, but may feel it should not “count” when it is presented along with an item they see as less socially acceptable. Thus, while this mode of augmentation has the potential to elicit more disclosure asking about a broader range of behaviors, it may also deter someone from disclosing.

## **Limitations**

The severity level typology does not make distinctions within the severe category. As an alternative, users could opt to divide the severe category into two or more categories based upon the frequency of the acts. This is can be done when using either the long or short form of the CTSPC.

The correspondence of the short and long forms may over estimate the true correspondence because the study used the same data as the full scale. Further investigation is needed to more firmly establish the validity of the short form.

The construct validity evidence is limited to the demographic variables that were available in the data set. Correlations with parent psychological characteristics such as depression and child outcome variables such as delinquency are needed for more conclusive evidence of construct validity.

Although the CTSPC measures important aspects of maltreatment by parents, it covers only a limited range of parent behaviours. The effects of maltreatment can be mitigated or exacerbated by other parent practices, such as those measured by the Dimensions Of Discipline Inventory (Straus & Fauchier, 2007).

## ***Conclusions***

**Severity Level Types.** The severity level types provide a way of analyzing data on corporal punishment without confounding corporal punishment with physical abuse. Because the less severe and more severe forms of maltreatment are likely to have different consequences for the victim and are likely to have a different etiology, it is important to be able to identify cases of less severe maltreatment without confounding with more severe forms .

**Short Form.** When time permits, we recommend using the full CTSPC as it provides the greatest detail and captures more behaviors. However, the concurrent and construct validity analyses and the sensitivity data in this article suggest that the short form is likely to produce results that are sufficiently parallel to the results from the full CTSPC to make it appropriate when the full CTSPC cannot be used. This is consistent with what has often been found for

short forms of other instruments, for example, the eight item depression scale of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Scale (Walters, Kessler, Nelson, & Mroczek, (2002).

Moreover, a study by Olson and colleagues (Olson et al., 2005) found that in screening for depression, even a two-item form can be effectively used by pediatricians to identify and refer adults. Similarly, incorporating the short form of the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales in routine well child visits could provide the basis for referral and remedial work with parents that could have lasting benefit to children by reducing their exposure to maltreatment.

## APPENDIX A: The Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales, Short Form

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### DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

Children often do things that are wrong, disobey, or make their parents angry. We would like to know what you have done when your \_\_\_\_ year old child, did something wrong or made you upset or angry.

I am going to read a list of things you might have done in the past year and I would like you to tell me whether you have: done it once in the past year, done it twice in the past year, 3-5 times, 6-10 times, 11-20 times, or more than 20 times in the past year. If you haven't done it in the past year but have done it before that, I would like to know this, too.

- 1 = Once in the past year
- 2 = Twice in the past year
- 3 = 3-5 times in the past year
- 4 = 6-10 times in the past year
- 5 = 11-20 times in the past year
- 6 = More than 20 times in the past year
- 7 = Not in the past year, but it happened before
- 0 = This has never happened

- |    |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | Put him/her in "time out" (or sent to his/her room) .....  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 2  | Hit him/her on the bottom with something like a belt,<br>hairbrush, a stick or some other hard object .....  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 3  | Shouted, yelled, or screamed at him/her .....  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 4  | Hit him/her on some other part of the body besides the<br>bottom with something like a belt, hairbrush, a stick or<br>some other hard object ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 5  | Spanked him/her on the bottom with your bare hand.....   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 6  | Swore or cursed at him/her .....   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 7  | Explained why something was wrong .....  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 8  | Threw or knocked him/her down .....  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 9  | Had to leave your child home alone, even when you<br>thought some adult should be with him/her.....  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 10 | Were not able to make sure he/she got the food<br>he/she needed .....  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |

**Figure 1: Severity Level: Comparison of Short and Long Forms**

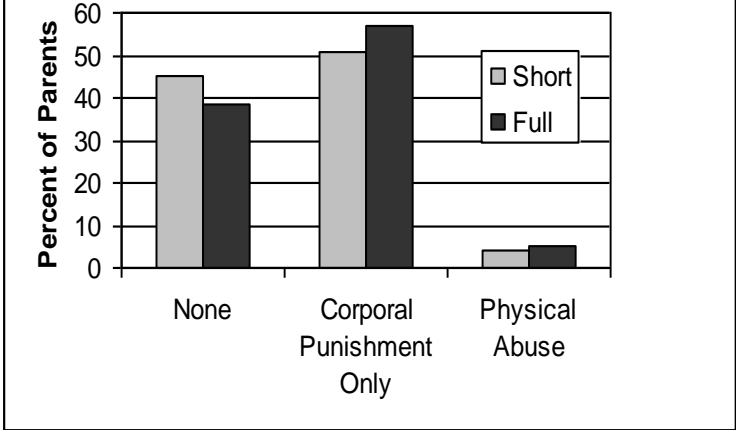


Table 1: Correlations Between Short and Long Form Scales

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<i>Sub-Scale</i>	<i>Correlation</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Scoring Method</i>
Corporal Punishment	$r = .86$	n=997	Yearly Prevalence
Physical Abuse:	$r = .90$	n=999	Yearly Prevalence
Psychological Aggression	$r = .90$	n=991	Annual Frequency
Neglect:	$r = .97$	n=996	Yearly Prevalence
Non-Violent Discipline	$r = .90$	n=966	Annual Frequency

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Table 2: Construct Validity Correlations

Variables	Form	Correlation with:		
		<u>Corporal Punishment</u>	<u>Physical Abuse</u>	<u>Severity Level</u>
<i>Parent's Age</i>				
	Short	-.22 ***	-.08 *	-.22 ***
	Long	-.23 ***	-.10 **	-.24 ***
<i>Child's Age</i>				
	Short	-.31 ***	.02	-.26 ***
	Long	-.35 ***	-.01	-.30 ***
<i>Minority Parents</i>				
	Short	.08 **	.16 ***	.15 ***
	Long	.08 **	.15 ***	.13 ***
<i>Mothers</i>				
	Short	.09 **	.09 **	.12 ***
	Long	.10 **	.07 *	.11 ***
<i>Male Children</i>				
	Short	-.04	.01	-.04
	Long	-.06	-.00	-.05
<i>Parent Education Level</i>				
	Short	-.10 **	-.07 *	-.11 ***
	Long	-.10 **	-.05	-.11 ***

\*p<0.05 \*\*p<0.01 \*\*\*P<0.001

Table 3. Prevalence Rates Of CTSPC and Short Form			
CTSPC Scale	Prevalence		% Short is of Full Scale
	Full	Short	
Corporal Punishment	61.6	54.0	87.7%
Physical Abuse	4.9	4.0	81.6%
Neglect	27.2	26.1	96.0%
	Mean Annual Frequency		% Short is of Full Scale
	Full	Short	
Nonviolent Discipline	44.9	27.0	60.2%
Psychological Aggression	19.2	12.4	64.4%

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