

Running Head: CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND DATING VIOLENCE

Corporal Punishment Experienced by University Students in 17 Countries and its Relation to
Assault and Injury of Dating Partners

Emily M. Douglas

Murray A. Straus

University of New Hampshire

Abstract

This paper tests the theory that corporal punishment is a risk factor for physically assaulting and injuring a dating partner. The sample is from 33 universities in 17 nations (N = approximately 6,900). Fifty-seven percent of students experienced corporal punishment as a child and 26% as a teenager; the median rate of assaulting a dating partner was 29% and for injuring a dating partner was 7.1%. The results indicate as corporal punishment experiences increased, so does the probability of approving of partner violence and of actually assaulting or injuring a dating partner. These findings are discussed in the context of theories to explain partner violence and for primary prevention of violence.

Keywords: Corporal punishment, Partner violence, Attitudes about partner violence, Assaulting a partner, Injuring a partner, Corporal punishment and partner violence

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Numerous studies in the USA and Canada have found extremely high rates of perpetration of physical and sexual assault on dating partners by university students. The typical result for rates of physical assault are that from 20 to 40% of students physically assaulted a dating partner in the previous 12 months (Katz, Washington Kuffel, & Coblenz, 2002; Sugarman & Hotaling, 1989). One objective of this study is to determine the extent to which these high assault and injury rates are found among students around the world.

If high rates of violence against dating partners are found outside North America, it raises the question of why students engage in this type of behavior. Previous theoretical and empirical research suggests that corporal punishment (CP) by parents is one of several risk factors for violent and antisocial behavior by children (Straus, 2001). We tested the theory that the more CP by parents, the higher the rate of approving spouses slapping one another and the higher the rate of physically assaulting and injuring a dating partner. The main objective of this study was to investigate this theory using data on university students at 33 universities in 17 countries.

Corporal Punishment

The definition of CP which guided this research was “the use of physical force with the intention of causing a child to experience pain, but not injury, for the purpose of correction or control of the child’s behavior” (Straus, 2001, p. 4). This corresponds in practice to the criminal code of all states of the US and a number of other countries. These codes exempt parents from prosecution criminal assault if their acts against their children are for purposes of correction and control (See Straus, 2001, for a discussion and illustrative statutes).

Evidence indicating that almost all American parents use spanking on toddlers has been available for many years. Sears, Maccoby, and Levin (1957), for example, found that 99% of the children they studied experienced CP at least some time. Straus and Stewart (1999) found that 94% of US parents hit toddlers, and Bryan and Freed (1982) found that 95% of a sample of community college students had experienced CP. Numerous other studies, (e.g. Giles-Sims, Straus, & Sugarman, 1995; Goodenough, 1931 (reprint 1975); Holden, Coleman, & Schmidt, 1995; Straus, 2001; Wauchope & Straus, 1990) also show very high rates of CP, indicating a near universal aspect of the socialization experience of American children. There is evidence that CP is also typical of the experience of children in many other countries (Durrant, 1999; Levinson, 1981; Rohner, Bourque, & Elordi, 1996; Straus, 1996; Tang, 1998). However, the methods of measuring CP in these studies differ greatly. Thus, one of the objectives of this research is to enable comparisons by using the same measure of CP in all the countries in the study.

Corporal Punishment, Aggression and Crime

There has been empirical research linking CP to physical aggression and other child behavior problems for at least 50 years CP has been shown to be associated with an increased probability of the following kinds of physical aggression and crime, including hitting other children in kindergarten (Strassberg, Dodge, Pettit, & Bates, 1994), antisocial behavior and delinquency (Straus, Sugarman, & Giles-Sims, 1997), non-family physical assaults (Straus, 2001) and conviction for committing a major crime (McCord, 1997).

The studies that are most directly relevant to this research found that CP is related to adolescents physically assaulting a dating partner (Simons, Lin, & Gordon, (1998) and adults assaulting a cohabiting partner or spouse (Straus & Yodanis, 1996). This research has been

summarized in a meta-analysis of 88 studies which reported 117 relationships between CP and child behaviors which concluded that, although CP secures a child's immediate compliance, it is associated with an increase many negative outcomes for children (Gershoff, 2002). Such conclusions have been consistently been drawn in retrospective and prospective studies alike (Brezina, 1999; Gunnoe & Mariner, 1997; Simons et al., 1998; Straus et al., 1997)

Hypotheses for Current Study

On the basis of the research reviewed we tested the following hypotheses. First that students who experienced CP by parents have a higher rate of (a) approving a husband slapping his wife and a wife slapping her husband, (b) assaulting a dating partner, (c) injuring a dating partner. This applies to both CP as a child and as a teenager, as well as to both males and females. These hypotheses were extended to analyses at the "individual-level" in which the cases are the individual students, and at the "macro-level" in which the cases are the geographic sites (universities) where students are enrolled.

Methods

The International Dating Violence Study

This research is part of the International Dating Violence Study, which is being conducted by a consortium of researchers in all major world regions. Each researcher uses a core questionnaire that is translated and then back-translates to maintain "conceptual equivalence" (Straus, 1969) across the sites. A detailed description of the study, including the questionnaire and all other key documents, is available on the website

<http://pubpages.unh.edu/~mas2>.

Samples

This paper presents results for students from the 33 universities and 17 countries listed in

Table 1. The data were obtained by administering a questionnaire during regularly scheduled classes. Most of the classes were primarily in psychology, sociology, criminology, and family studies. The questionnaires were scanned for aberrant response patterns such as an implausibly high frequency of rare events, for example, 10 instances of attacking a partner with a knife or gun in the past year; or inconsistent answers, for example, reporting an injury but no assault. Based on this screening method, 6.2% of the respondents were not used in this study. The N's for the analyses vary because of missing data but is usually about 6,900 students.

Questionnaire Administration

The data were gathered using procedures reviewed by and approved by the boards for protection of human subjects at each of the universities in the study. The purpose of the study and the right to not participate were explained to all students. They were assured of anonymity and confidentiality, and given a debriefing form that explained the study in more detail and provided contact information for area social service agencies should they need assistance.

Individual and macro-level data. Two types of results will be presented: results at the micro or "individual-level," of the 6,900 students in the study, and results at the "macro-level," of the 33 universities in the study. The macro-level data was created using the SPSS procedure AGGREGATE, that creates a new data file in which each case consists of a summary statistic for each university, such as the mean, median, or the percentage of students at that university. Separate files were created for males and females.

Measures of CP and Violence Approval

CP by parents and approval of partner violence by the students were measured using questions from the Personal and Relationships Profile (Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1999; Straus & Mouradian, 1999).

Corporal punishment. The questions on CP were “I was hit a lot by my parents before age 12” and “I was hit a lot by my parents when I was a teenager.” The response categories were: 1. Strongly Disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Agree, and 4. Strongly Agree. For the macro-level analyses, CP was measured by the percent at each university with scores greater than 1, i.e. the percent who did not “strongly disagree.” This cutting point was based on the assumption that students who were not spanked or hit a lot before age 12 would most likely strongly disagree. An exploratory analysis compared the correlation using greater than 1 and greater than 2 as the cutting point. The results showed higher correlations using greater than 1.

Approval of partner violence. Questions from the Personal And Relationships Profile were also used to measure approval of violence against a partner. The two questions were: “I can think of a situation when it would be appropriate for a husband to slap a wife” and “I can think of a situation when it would be appropriate for a wife to slap a husband.” The response categories for these questions were the same as for the CP questions. The macro-level data is the percent of students at each university who did not “strongly disagree.” Exploratory analyses found stronger correlations using this cutting point than with other possible cutting points.

Measures of Partner Violence

The CTS2. Physical assault and injury were measured by the revised Conflict Tactics Scales or CTS2 (Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996). In the past 25 years, the CTS has been used in hundreds of studies, mostly in North America, but also in more than ten other countries. It has demonstrated reliability and validity (Archer, 1999; Straus, 1990a). This research used the CTS2 scales for physical assault and physical injury, and the subscales for severe assault or severe injury. Most of the assaults and injuries were in the “minor” category.

Because severe violence is considered a unique phenomenon with a different etiology (Johnson & Ferraro, 2000; Straus, 1990b) all analyses were replicated for severe partner violence.

Physical Assault. The CTS2 items to measure physical assault are separated into two categories, minor and severe. Items in the “minor” assault scale include (1) pushed or shoved, (2) grabbed, (3) slapped, (4) threw something at partner and (5) twisted arm or hair. Items in the “severe” assault scale include (1) punched or hit a partner, (2) kicked, (3) choked, (4) slammed against a wall, (5) beat up, (6) burned or scalded and (7) used a knife or gun on partner.

Injury. The CTS2 items also measure minor and severe injury. Items in the “minor” injury scale include: (1) felt physical pain the day after a fight with partner and (2) had a sprain, bruise or cut after fight with partner. Items indicating a “severe” injury include (1) broken bone from fight with partner, (2) needed to see doctor because of fight with partner, (3) went to see doctor because of fight with partner and (4) passed out from being hit on head by partner.

The response categories for the CTS were: (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 did happen before, and (8) this has never happened. Each scale was dichotomized to create a prevalence score, where 1 was assigned if any of the acts occurred. The macro-level data is the percent of students at each university with a score of 1—the percent who assaulted or injured a dating partner.

The alpha coefficients of reliability for the physical assault (total score) for the samples in this paper ranged from .56 to .95 with a mean of .88. For the injury scale, the alpha coefficients ranged from .49 to .98, with a mean of .89. The reliability coefficients for each site and data on the cross-national validity of the CTS2 are given in Straus (In Press, 2004).

Measures Of Respondent Characteristics

We used several measures in our model for either hypothesis testing or control variables. These measures include: gender, for age of the respondent, length of the dating relationship, socioeconomic status, and social desirability response bias.

Gender. Males were coded 1 and females 2. For the macro-level analyses, the variable was the percent of female students at each university. About two-thirds of the students were female (68%) because the questionnaires were administered were courses primarily comprised of females. Because this study is focused on issues in which gender differences are important, all analyses either controlled for gender or were replicated for male and female students.

Socioeconomic status (SES). A socioeconomic status scale was created for each site using three variables: years of education for the student's father and mother, and family income. To create a scale that measures the SES of a student relative to others at his or her university, the variables were transformed to Z scores and summed. Within each site, the scale measures SES as the number of standard deviation units each student is above or below the mean of their site.

Social desirability scale. We controlled for respondent's tendency to minimize socially undesirable behavior with the social desirability scale of the Personal and Relationships Profile (Straus et al., 1999; Straus & Mouradian, 1999). This 13-item scale includes behaviors and emotions that are slightly undesirable but true of most people, such as "I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget." The more items a respondent denies, the more likely a respondent will avoid reporting partner violence. The theoretical range of the scale is 13 to 52. In this sample, the scores ranged from 15 to 52, (mean=33.99, SD of 4.78). For macro-level analyses, the aggregate data consists of the mean social desirability scale score for each site.

Age. Students' ages ranged from 18 to 40. It is well established that younger ages are associated with higher rates of violent crime, including partner violence (Stets & Straus, 1989). The mean student age each site was used as the indicator of age for the macro-level analyses.

Relationship length. The length of the relationships varied greatly. While only 5% had been in their current relationship for one month, more than a quarter (28%) had been in their relationships for over two years (mean=13 months). Because relationship change over time, it was important to control for this factor. In the macro-level analyses, this variable equals the mean number of months students had been in their current relationships at each university.

Mode Of Analysis

Individual student and site-level analyses. Parallel analyses were conducted at the individual student level (N = approximately 6,900) and at the macro-level with universities as the cases (N = 33). Means for the entire sample based on the individual-level analyses slightly differ from means based on the university-level data because in macro-level data each university contributes equally to the grand mean regardless of the number of students in each site.

Differences between universities. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to determine if there were significant differences between universities in respect to CP experienced, attitudes about partner violence, physical assault, and injury of dating partners. Gender was also included in the model, as well as controls for the age of the respondent, length of the relationships, social desirability scale score, and socioeconomic status scale score. All means have been adjusted to control for those variables.

Relationship between CP and partner violence. ANCOVA was also used to investigate the main theoretical issue of this study – whether the experience of CP is associated with an increased tendency toward partner violence: approval slapping between spouses, perpetration of

physical assault, and perpetration of injury to a partner. Separate ANCOVA's were computed using childhood CP and teenage CP as independent variables. The analyses also controlled for age of respondent, length of the relationships, social desirability and socioeconomic status.

The macro-level analyses of the relationship between CP experiences and the three aspects of partner violence were conducted using partial correlation. The correlations were conducted separately for males and females and controlled for social desirability.

Results

Differences Between Universities and Gender Differences in Violence

This section describes the extent to which students at each of the 33 universities in the study (1) experienced corporal punishment as a child and as a teenager, (2) approved violence against a dating partner, and (3) perpetrated violence against a dating partner. Results are presented for the entire sample, for each university and by gender.

Corporal punishment before age 12. The first row of Table 2 shows that almost half of the students study experienced CP before age 12. The percentages of male students who were hit as a child is 18% greater than the percentage of female students. The F ratio of 19.919 in the first row of Table 3 shows that this difference was significant.

The differences between geographic sites in CP were large. Table 4 shows that the percent who experienced corporal punishment before age 12, ranged from a low of 13% of the students in Belgium to 72% at one American university. There were 12 sites where over 60% of the students had CP experiences at that age; the median was 57%. The F tests in the Site row of Table 3 indicates that there are significant site-to-site differences.

The figures in bold in the columns of Table 4 headed MALES and FEMALES show that the median percent of male students who experienced CP before age 12 (61%) was somewhat

greater than for female students (55%). Although there were a few sites at which the male rate was much higher than the rate for females, for example, Braga, Portugal and Amsterdam, Netherlands where the rate of childhood CP experienced by females was less than half of the rate of males. In 27 of the 33 sites, there was a higher rate for male students, thus, the site x gender interaction in Table 3 was not significant.

Corporal punishment as a teenager. Table 5 shows that fewer students experienced CP during their teen years than prior to age 12 (median of 26% compared to a median of 57% for being hit before age 12). Nevertheless, the median rate for CP was 25%, indicates a pervasive pattern of violent socialization. The columns for males and females in Table 5 indicate higher rates of CP among teenaged males. Large differences between sites are also indicated. At six sites, 40% or more of the students were hit a lot as teenagers (Hong Kong, China, Pusan, Korea, Braga Portugal, Singapore, Pune, India and Sao Paulo, Brazil). The lowest rates of teenage CP for males was in Amsterdam, Netherlands (15%) and for females in Flemish-speaking Belgium, (10%). The difference between sites was statistically significant (see Table 3, column 2).

Approval of husband slapping his wife. Almost half of the students (45%) did not strongly disagree with the statement “I can think of a situation when it would be appropriate for a husband to slap a wife.” A significantly larger percentage of male students (49%) than female students (43%) approved of a husband slapping a wife. There were also significant differences between geographic sites. There were ten geographic sites in which over 50% of the students approved of a husband slapping a wife under some circumstances. The two sites with the lowest percent of students indicating approval—Flemish -speaking Belgium (31%) and Utah, USA (26%) -- had rates less than half the rate of the sites with the highest rate of approval. Finally, although at most sites approval for a man slapping his wife was higher among males, there were

eight sites where more females approved (as shown by percentages over 100 in the right column of Table 6) resulting in a significant interaction between geographic location and gender.

Approval of wife slapping her husband. Approval of wives slapping husbands was high—76% did not strongly disagree with the statement “I can think of a situation when it would be appropriate for a wife to slap a husband.” There was much less variation between sites and between the sexes on this variable. Although there was no gender difference for the total sample, when males and females at specific sites were compared, it resulted in a significant site by gender interaction. For example, 85% of male respondents in Amsterdam, Netherlands approved of a wife slapping her husband, compared to 60% of female respondents.

Assaulted a partner. Table 2 shows that over a quarter of the students physically assaulted a partner within the past year. The rate for severe assaults such as punching, kicking, choking was 11%. Table 2 shows that more females assaulted their partners and Table 3 indicates that this difference was significant. Table 3 also shows significant differences by site and significant site by gender interactions for both overall assault and severe assaults.

Tables 8 and 9 show that the highest overall rates of assault were in Louisiana, USA, Washington, DC, USA and Northern Mexico. At these three universities, the rates were above 40%. The two sites with the lowest overall assault rate were Utah, USA, and Braga, Portugal. Although the lowest assault rates in this study, 17.1% is still very high. This is evidenced by comparing the Utah rate with the rate for physical assault of a domestic partner found by the US National Crime Victimization Survey—38 per thousand (Rennison, 2002). The rate of 17.1% in Utah translates into a rate per thousand of 171. Despite having the lowest assault rate in this study, it is over four and a half times higher than the rate for the general population of Utah. Table 3 shows that there is a significant site by gender interaction for assault. This interaction

can be seen by comparing the male and female columns in Table 8 for Scotland, Hong Kong, China, Christchurch, New Zealand, Hamilton, Canada and Singapore. In these sites, females assaulted their partners 175% to 240% more than males.

Injured a partner. The injury rates displayed in Table 2 and 10 indicate that more male students (median=8.1%) than female students (median=6.1%). For severe injuries, the median rate was 2.6% for injuries inflicted by male students compared to 1.2% by female students. This gender difference was significant for both overall injury and severe injuries.

There were significant site-to-site differences in rates of both total injury and severe injury. Tables 10 and 11 show that students in Pune, India, London, Canada and Louisiana, USA had the highest rates of injuring partners. The rates for those sites ranged from 18% to 20% for total injuries. Students in Amsterdam, Netherlands Utah, USA, and French-speaking students in Fribourg, Switzerland injured their partners the least – around 2%. Although only a fraction of the injury rates in the three highest sites, they nonetheless indicate that violence in dating relationships is a threat to the health of students even in the least violent of the university sites. Similar differences between the sites were found for severe injuries (see Table 11), except that at four sites there were no severe injuries. Comparing the male and female columns of Table 11 shows that in 30 of the 33 sites, a larger percent of males than females inflicted severe injuries.

Relationship Between CP and Partner Violence

This section of the paper addresses the central theoretical focus of the study—the proposition that CP is a risk factor for partner violence. This theory was tested with individual student-level data (N=approximately 6,900 students) and macro-level data (N = 33 universities).

Figure 1 graphically displays the relationship between CP and partner violence (omitting

separate results for males and females). The eta coefficients refer to analyses using individual students, and the partial correlations refer to university-level analysis with 33 cases.

Corporal punishment and approval of hitting a spouse. All four individual level eta coefficients on the paths from CP to violence approval are significant, indicating that students who “strongly disagreed” that they had been spanked a lot as a child, had the lowest score for approving a husband slapping a wife. For the macro-level analyses, only one of the four correlations between CP and approval of violence was statistically significant, however, the relationship was very strong (partial $r = .53$).

The second to last row of Table 12 indicates a significant interaction between teenage CP and geographic site. In some sites, being hit as a teenager was more strongly related to approving violence by husbands than was true for the whole sample, such as in Pune, India, Nacogdoches, Texas USA and Terre Haute, Indiana. Table 12 also shows a significant interaction between CP experienced as a teenager and gender, this is because the relationship between CP as a teenager and approval of a wife slapping for husband is stronger for females than for males.

Assaulting a partner. The relationship between CP and partner assault are displayed in the middle of Figure 1. The results at the individual-level and macro-level are consistent with one another. For total assault, all four of the individual-level eta coefficients are significant, as are three of the four macro-level partial r coefficients. For severe assaults, all four of the tests are significant, indicating a strong relationship between CP and severely assaulting a partner.

Table 12 shows three significant interactions for partner assault. There was a significant interaction of CP as a child with geographic site for total assault, and the same interaction for total and severe assault, using CP as a teenager as the independent variable. Thus, in some sites,

when students indicated having experienced high levels of CP it was more strongly related to assaulting a partner than is true for the overall sample (i.e., Hong Kong, China, Montreal, Canada, Fribourg, Switzerland, French-speakers, and Amsterdam, Netherlands).

Injuring a partner. The analyses indicate that CP is a strong risk factor for inflicting an injury on a dating partner. At the individual level, all four of the eta coefficients in Figure 1 are statistically significant, as are three of the four macro-level partial correlation coefficients.

Using total injury as the dependent variable, there were three significant interactions: childhood CP and geographic site, childhood CP and gender, and teenage CP and geographic site. Inspection of the means showed that in some sites CP was more strongly related to injuring a partner than was found overall (i.e., Adelaide, Australia, Amsterdam, Netherlands, Pune, India, Flemish-speaking Belgium, Hamilton, Canada, Non-Mexican Texas, USA and Louisiana, USA) and that childhood CP is a higher risk factor for injuring a partner, for males than females. With severe injury as the dependent variable, all of the interaction terms tested were significant (Table 12). The significant interactions with site and with gender occurred because at some sites the relation of CP to severe injury is stronger than the overall rate. The significant interactions of CP with gender occurred because CP as a teenager is related to severe injury only for male students.

Replication of Analyses for Male and for Female Students Using Macro-level Data

The individual-level analyses used gender as an independent variable to separately test of the hypotheses by gender. Replication for males and females using macro-level data, are presented in Table 13. The results generally parallel to the results using individual-level data.

CP and approval of violence. The columns headed “Approve Slapping By” in Table 13 show that for both males and females, there were no significant relationships between the

percent of students at a site who experienced childhood CP and the percent of students who approve of spouses slapping one another. For CP as a teen-ager, for both males and females, there was a strong relationship between CP as a teenager and approval of a husband slapping his wife.

CP and physical assaults. Table 13 shows that for both males and females, the percent of students at each university who experienced CP as a child was related to the percent who physically assaulted a partner. This is true for the overall assault rate and severe assaults. CP as a teenager was strongly related to the rate of assault on a dating partner perpetrated by female students, but only weakly related to perpetration of assaults by male students at each site. This applies to both the overall assault rate and to severe assaults.

CP and injury inflicted. The percent of students at each site who experienced CP as a child was strongly related to the injury rate at each site. However, the relationship with severe injuries is weak for females. For CP as a teenager, none of the four partial correlations were significant, however, they were in the direction predicted by the theory.

Discussion

In this study we assessed the relationship between corporal punishment experiences and partner violence among students in 17 countries and found a strong relationship between the two.

Prevalence of CP And Violence Against Dating Partners.

For both rates of CP and partner violence, we found large differences between the 33 university sites, however, rates overall were fairly high. The percent of students who experienced CP before age 12 ranged from 13% to 73% (median 57%), and as a teenager ranged from 12% to 56% (median 26%). In respect to physically assaulting a dating partner, the rate ranged from 17% to 45% (median 28.6%) and for severe assaults, ranged from 4.4 % to 22% (median 9.6%).

Total injury rates ranged from 2.0% to 20.0% (median 6.7%). The percent who perpetrated a severe injury ranged from 0% to 13% (median 2.1%). These findings point to an important public health and crime problem among youth from relatively privileged segments of society.

Links Between CP And Violence Against Dating Partners

Analyses at the individual-level of the consistently found that the more CP a student experienced as a child or a teenager, the greater the probability of approval of hitting a dating partner. However, at the macro-level, there was limited support for this theory. We found strong support for the hypothesis that CP is related to actually assaulting and injuring a partner, and that this applied to both males and females, but with the important exception that the link between CP as a teenager and seriously injuring a dating partner is limited to male students.

Limitations

Before drawing conclusions from these results some important limitations need to be mentioned. Perhaps the most important limitation is that one cannot make generalizations about nations, or even about university students in the nations where the data was gathered. This is because students are not necessarily representative of a nation, and because the student samples were not chosen to be representative of all students. The only generalizations that can be made are about theory not about specific sites. Second, approximately two-thirds of the sample is female. Although this limitation cannot be ignored, we attempted to reduce the potential problems resulting from this limitation by providing separate results for males and females. The sample size also greatly varies between sites and the N's for some sites are quite small. Last, there are problems with the measure of corporal punishment. The phrase "hit a lot" could create problems in interpreting the results. The number of times the students had in mind for "a lot" is unknown, it likely varies between students and sites and it could be a measure of physical abuse.

Selective Inattention to Violence By Parents And Students

The failure to attend to both the victimization of these young people and the criminal assaults they commit documented in this paper probably has roots in certain cultural beliefs and norms. The normative basis for ignoring the violence described in this study is rooted in parents use of corporal punishment as something that is harmful rather than helpful,—so-called “legitimate violence” (Baron & Straus, 1989). However, this supposedly harmless form of family violence is a risk factor for antisocial and criminal behavior.

There are cultural norms that interfere with understanding that hitting a dating partner is a serious crime. The marriage license has traditionally been a hitting license (Stets & Straus, 1989) and this norm spills over into other intimate relationships, such as dating. Moreover, we tend to believe that being a victim of crime and other traumatic events is less psychologically damaging to children and young people than to adults. (Finkelhor, 1997, 1998). Regardless of the reason for the “selective inattention” (Dexter, 1958) to violence by parents in the form of CP, and to the high rate of violence against dating partners, we hope that research such as this will lead to a nationwide acknowledgement of this problem—a first step in efforts toward prevention

Why is CP Linked to Violence Against a Partner?

Many personal characteristics and social circumstances are likely to influence the occurrence of partner violence. With regard to CP, one of the most important factors is that parents use it for the purpose of correcting or controlling misbehavior by a child. If children model their own behavior on that of their parents, they will apply these lessons to dating and marital partners (Straus & Yodanis, 1996). The violence documented in this paper is most likely in response to what the offender believes to be “misbehavior” by the partner, such as sexual

infidelity (Fiebert & Gonzalez, 1997). When one hits a dating partner who engages in misbehavior, one follows the model set by parents. To the extent that this theory is correct, primary prevention of partner violence can begin with parents. However, it is important to simultaneously address the serious worldwide health and crime problem found in this study.

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Table 1

Geographic Sites with Means of Age, Length of Relationship and Social Desirability

Geographic Site	N	% of Total N	% Male	Mean Age (Years)	Mean Relationship Length (Months)	Mean Social Desirability Score
Total	9088	100.00	30.60	21.88	13.68	33.99
<u>ASIA & MIDDLE EAST</u>						
China, Hong Kong	220	2.40	39.50	23.78	12.50	33.29
India, Pune	230	2.50	41.90	21.97	13.86	33.18
Israel, Emek Yezreel	442	4.90	19.50	23.28	12.65	34.31
Singapore	280	3.10	31.20	24.84	17.15	32.83
South Korea, Pusan	314	3.50	36.40	24.21	10.44	31.70
<u>AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND</u>						
Australia, Adelaide	270	3.00	19.30	23.27	15.56	33.84
New Zealand, Christchurch	134	1.50	22.40	21.20	12.57	32.22
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Belgium-Flemish	532	5.90	23.70	20.27	14.52	33.98
Germany, Freiburg	169	1.90	42.60	23.79	13.47	32.07
Netherlands, Amsterdam	175	1.90	28.20	21.86	14.20	34.38
Portugal, Braga	200	2.20	61.50	21.95	15.60	35.41
Scotland, Glasgow	241	2.70	16.20	21.86	14.05	33.78
Swiss, Fribourg, French	291	3.20	33.00	21.79	16.04	33.28
Swiss, Fribourg, German	202	2.20	31.80	19.25	13.86	34.86
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>						
Brazil, Sao Paulo	433	4.80	35.20	21.34	13.16	34.57
Mexico, Juarez	254	2.80	18.50	20.73	12.98	37.03
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>						
Canada, Hamilton	301	3.30	14.00	21.50	15.18	33.44
Canada, London	145	1.60	45.50	19.35	10.79	33.18
Canada, Montreal	330	3.60	22.20	23.63	16.94	34.52
Canada, Toronto	293	3.20	35.80	20.21	13.02	34.05
Canada, Winnipeg	165	1.80	12.70	22.11	15.03	33.23
USA, Cincinnati	407	4.50	52.00	20.47	13.30	34.14
USA, Indiana, Terre Haut	273	3.00	30.00	19.77	12.50	34.67
USA, Louisiana, Grambling	183	2.00	40.70	21.43	12.32	36.13
USA, Mississippi, Jackson	269	3.00	10.40	28.73	18.62	35.45
USA, New Hampshire (1)	744	8.20	31.00	19.81	9.05	33.53
USA, New Hampshire (2)	371	4.10	25.30	20.65	13.42	34.53
USA, Pennsylvania	253	2.80	25.70	20.06	11.21	33.45
USA, Texas, Mexican-American	280	3.10	42.50	24.42	16.04	35.53
USA, Texas, Nacogdoches	132	1.50	28.00	20.75	13.17	33.20
USA, Texas, Non-Mexican American	269	3.00	46.40	23.74	15.30	34.16
USA, Utah, Logan	191	2.10	37.70	21.89	11.65	33.47
USA, Washington DC	95	1.00	14.70	20.41	14.53	33.20

Table 2
Rates of Violence and Attitudes Related to Violence, by Gender

	Male%	Female%	Total %
Hit a lot before the age of 12	58.17	48.69	51.91
Hit a lot as a teenager	34.36	25.75	28.63
Appropriate for husband to hit wife	49.39	42.63	44.93
Appropriate for wife to hit husband	75.76	76.48	76.55
Total assault against a partner	25.73	30.14	28.99
Severe assault against a partner	9.65	11.35	10.96
Total injury perpetrated against a partner	8.66	7.41	7.78
Severe injury perpetrated against a partner	4.02	2.2	2.83

Table 3: F Ratio for Gender and Site Differences (n=6900)

	<u>Corporal Punishment</u>		<u>Approve of Slapping By</u>		<u>Assault Partner</u>		<u>Injure Partner</u>	
	As Child	As Teen	Husband	Wife	Total	Severe	Total	Severe
Gender	19.919***	17.940***	21.741***	0.102	4.276*	3.497*	3.427*	13.484***
Site	21.130***	7.596***	7.922***	4.594***	3.849***	2.869***	4.112***	4.254***
Site x Gender	1.187	0.900	1.728**	1.867**	1.605*	1.574*	1.379	1.442

Note: Controlling for Socioeconomic Status, Age, Length of Relationship and Social Desirability Scale (n=6700); *p=.05, **p=.01,

***p=.001

Table 4
Corporal Punishment Experiences Before age 12

Site	Percent Not Strongly Disagree			Fem/Male%
	Total	(Male, Female)		
USA-WASH DC	72.6	(85.7 70.4)		82.1%
CAN-TORONTO	69.5	(78.8 64.4)		81.7%
USA-LOUISIAN	68.4	(87.1 55.8)		64.1%
CAN-WINNIPEG	66.5	(81.0 64.3)		79.4%
MEX-NORTHERN	66.0	(69.6 65.2)		93.7%
SGP-SINGAPORE	65.6	(68.6 64.2)		93.6%
USA-TX NCDCHS	64.3	(73.0 60.9)		83.4%
USA-MISSISSP	63.9	(60.7 64.3)		105.9%
USA-CINCINN	63.5	(69.4 57.4)		82.7%
HKG-HONGKONG	62.7	(71.3 57.1)		80.1%
USA-TX-N MEX	62.6	(65.8 60.0)		91.2%
DEU-FREIBURG	61.5	(63.9 59.8)		93.6%
KOR-PUSAN	58.8	(63.2 56.3)		89.1%
USA-INDIANA	58.5	(75.3 51.3)		68.1%
USA-UTAH	58.4	(65.3 54.2)		83.0%
CAN-HAMILTON	58.3	(57.5 58.4)		101.6%
CAN-LONDON	57.2	(66.7 49.4)		74.1%
IND-PUNE	55.8	(55.8 55.7)		99.8%
GBR-SCOTLAND	55.6	(56.4 55.4)		98.2%
NZL-CHRISTCH	55.2	(50.0 56.7)		113.4%
USA-TX-MEX	54.4	(56.9 52.5)		92.3%
USA-PENNSLVNA	54.4	(60.9 52.1)		85.6%
AUS-ADELAIDE	53.4	(58.8 52.1)		88.6%
CHE-FRENCH	51.7	(62.4 46.6)		74.7%
USA-NH 2	49.3	(60.4 45.5)		75.3%
USA-NH 1	44.0	(51.6 40.0)		77.5%
CHE-GERMAN	35.2	(37.9 33.9)		89.4%
CAN-MONTREAL	27.3	(35.2 25.1)		71.3%
PRT-BRAGA	23.5	(30.1 13.0)		43.2%
ISR-EMEKZYRL	22.8	(22.9 22.7)		99.1%
NDL-AMSTRDAM	19.7	(33.3 14.4)		43.2%
BRA-SAOPAULO	19.4	(25.5 16.2)		63.5%
BEL-FLEMISH	12.9	(18.5 11.2)		60.5%

R: Tot-Male= .95, Tot-Female=.98, Male-Female= .89

Table 5
Corporal Punishment Experiences As a Teenager

Site	Percent Not Strongly Disagree			Fem/Male%
	Total	(Male, Female)		
HKG-HONGKONG	56.2	(66.7 49.2)		73.8%
KOR-PUSAN	52.2	(54.0 51.3)		95.0%
PRT-BRAGA	45.5	(50.0 43.2)		86.4%
SGP-SINGAPORE	45.5	(50.6 38.2)		75.5%
IND-PUNE	44.2	(48.9 41.1)		84.0%
BRA-SAOPAULO	39.9	(48.3 35.5)		73.5%
USA-WASH DC	38.9	(57.1 35.8)		62.7%
USA-MISSISSP	37.6	(25.9 38.9)		150.2%
USA-LOUISIAN	37.6	(49.3 29.8)		60.4%
CAN-TORONTO	34.8	(45.1 29.3)		65.0%
USA-TX-MEX	34.5	(32.2 36.3)		112.7%
DEU-FREIBURG	32.0	(41.7 27.5)		65.9%
USA-TX NCDCHS	32.0	(43.2 24.7)		57.2%
MEX- NORTHERN	30.1	(35.6 28.9)		81.2%
AUS-ADELAIDE	26.6	(36.5 24.2)		66.3%
CAN-LONDON	26.4	(31.8 21.8)		68.6%
CAN-HAMILTON	26.3	(23.8 26.7)		112.2%
USA-CINCINN	26.2	(31.0 21.4)		69.0%
USA-INDIANA	24.9	(32.9 21.5)		65.3%
CAN-WINNIPEG	23.6	(33.3 22.2)		66.7%
USA-TX-N MEX	23.2	(30.3 17.0)		56.1%
GBR-SCOTLAND	20.7	(25.6 19.8)		77.3%
CHE-FRENCH	20.5	(24.2 18.7)		77.3%
CAN-MONTREAL	19.2	(20.5 17.7)		86.3%
ISR-EMEKZYRL	19.2	(25.3 18.8)		74.3%
USA-PENNSLVNA	18.7	(24.6 16.6)		67.5%
NZL-CHRISTCH	17.2	(26.7 14.4)		53.9%
CHE-GERMAN	16.8	(15.8 12.7)		80.4%
USA-UTAH	16.8	(23.6 17.2)		72.9%
USA-NH 1	16.8	(21.1 14.6)		69.2%
USA-NH 2	16.1	(25.3 13.0)		51.4%
NDL-AMSTRDAM	12.7	(14.6 12.0)		82.2%
BEL-FLEMISH	11.9	(18.4 9.9)		53.8%

R: Tot-Male= .92, Tot-Female= .98, Male-Female=.84

Table 6
Approve of Slapping by a Husband

Site	Percent Not Strongly Disagree		
	Total	(Male, Female)	Fem/Male%
IND-PUNE	79.7	(85.9 75.6)	88.0%
SGP-SINGAPORE	64.8	(60.7 66.7)	109.9%
CHE-GERMAN	62.4	(69.8 59.2)	84.8%
PRT-BRAGA	57.8	(61.5 51.9)	84.4%
CHE-FRENCH	55.5	(55.9 55.3)	98.9%
DEU-FREIBURG	55.0	(52.8 56.7)	107.4%
KOR-PUSAN	54.2	(64.3 48.5)	75.4%
NZL-CHRISTCH	53.7	(56.7 52.9)	93.3%
HKG-HONGKONG	53.2	(63.5 46.6)	73.4%
AUS-ADELAIDE	51.1	(56.9 49.8)	87.5%
GBR-SCOTLAND	48.1	(51.3 47.5)	92.6%
CAN-TORONTO	47.1	(55.8 42.2)	75.6%
USA-WASH DC	45.7	(64.3 42.5)	66.1%
USA-CINCINN	44.9	(50.5 39.3)	77.8%
USA-LOUISIAN	44.8	(51.5 40.6)	78.8%
USA-TX NCDCHS	44.2	(51.4 41.3)	80.4%
BRA-SAOPAULO	42.7	(52.1 37.7)	72.4%
CAN-HAMILTON	42.2	(37.5 43.0)	114.7%
CAN-LONDON	42.1	(51.5 34.2)	66.4%
USA-TX-MEX	41.5	(40.5 42.1)	104.0%
CAN-MONTREAL	41.2	(44.3 40.4)	91.2%
USA-PENNSLVNA	39.3	(46.9 36.7)	78.3%
USA-NH 1	39.0	(40.6 38.2)	94.1%
USA-NH 2	35.6	(44.0 32.7)	74.3%
USA-MISSISSP	35.1	(25.0 36.3)	145.2%
MEX- NORTHERN	34.8	(51.1 31.2)	61.1%
USA-TX-N MEX	34.6	(41.9 28.6)	68.3%
CAN-WINNIPEG	34.5	(33.3 34.7)	104.2%
ISR-EMEKZYRL	34.0	(35.7 33.6)	94.1%
USA-INDIANA	33.7	(31.3 34.7)	110.9%
NDL-AMSTRDAM	32.9	(37.5 31.1)	82.9%
BEL-FLEMISH	31.0	(39.2 28.5)	72.7%
USA-UTAH	25.9	(25.0 26.5)	106.0%

R: Tot-Male= .89, Tot-Female=.97, Male-Female=.79

Table 8

Table 7
Approve of Slapping by a Wife

Site	Percent Not Strongly Disagree		
	Total	(Male, Female)	Fem/Male%
CHE-GERMAN	88.5	(89.3 88.2)	98.8%
CHE-FRENCH	87.4	(82.1 90.1)	109.7%
IND-PUNE	85.6	(81.4 88.6)	108.8%
DEU-FREIBURG	84.6	(79.2 88.7)	112.0%
GBR-SCOTLAND	83.3	(82.1 83.5)	101.7%
SGP-SINGAPORE	82.8	(82.1 83.2)	101.3%
USA-WASH DC	81.9	(64.3 85.0)	132.2%
USA-PENNSLVNA	80.9	(84.4 79.7)	94.4%
AUS-ADELAIDE	79.9	(84.3 78.9)	93.6%
PRT-BRAGA	79.4	(81.3 76.3)	93.8%
USA-TX-MEX	78.8	(78.8 78.8)	100.0%
NZL-CHRISTCH	78.4	(76.7 78.8)	102.7%
CAN-MONTREAL	78.4	(80.8 77.6)	96.0%
USA-TX NCDCHS	78.3	(86.5 75.0)	86.7%
USA-TX-N MEX	77.6	(80.3 75.2)	93.6%
USA-NH 1	77.5	(76.6 78.0)	101.8%
CAN-HAMILTON	76.3	(72.5 76.9)	106.1%
CAN-TORONTO	76.3	(78.8 74.9)	95.1%
KOR-PUSAN	75.6	(76.3 75.3)	98.7%
HKG-HONGKONG	75.2	(77.9 73.5)	94.4%
USA-CINCINN	74.2	(75.8 72.6)	95.8%
USA-MISSISSP	73.8	(59.3 75.4)	127.2%
USA-NH 2	73.6	(74.7 73.2)	98.0%
CAN-WINNIPEG	72.7	(61.9 74.3)	120.0%
USA-INDIANA	72.1	(67.9 73.8)	108.7%
BEL-FLEMISH	71.4	(69.4 72.0)	103.7%
USA-UTAH	71.2	(69.4 72.3)	104.2%
ISR-EMEKZYRL	71.1	(60.0 73.8)	123.0%
CAN-LONDON	71.0	(72.7 69.6)	95.7%
BRA-SAOPAULO	69.2	(75.0 66.2)	88.3%
NDL-AMSTRDAM	66.9	(85.4 59.7)	69.9%
MEX- NORTHERN	66.7	(73.3 65.2)	88.9%
USA-LOUISIAN	65.5	59.4 69.5	117.0%

R: Tot-Male= .57, Tot-Female= .94, Male-Female= .31

Table 9

Overall Assault Perpetration

Site	Total	(Male, Female)	Fem/Male%
USA-LOUISIAN	44.7	(38.1 48.2)	126.4%
USA-WASH DC	44.6	(46.2 44.3)	96.0%
MEX- NORTHERN	42.0	(30.8 44.3)	143.9%
IND-PUNE	39.0	(33.3 41.2)	123.6%
CAN-LONDON	36.3	(25.9 44.2)	170.8%
USA-MISSISSP	34.5	(24.0 35.7)	148.7%
KOR-PUSAN	33.7	(24.7 39.4)	159.5%
USA-INDIANA	33.5	(39.0 31.5)	80.7%
USA-TX-MEX	33.1	(34.0 32.4)	95.3%
GBR-SCOTLAND	31.9	(14.7 34.9)	237.3%
USA-TX NCDCHS	31.3	(42.4 26.8)	63.2%
BEL-FLEMISH	31.0	(26.0 32.5)	124.8%
CAN-TORONTO	30.6	(23.8 34.2)	143.5%
USA-TX-N MEX	30.6	(31.1 30.2)	96.9%
NDL-AMSTRDAM	30.2	(31.4 29.7)	94.5%
DEU-FREIBURG	29.5	(37.1 24.0)	64.5%
HKG-HONGKONG	28.6	(19.5 34.6)	177.0%
CAN-WINNIPEG	28.6	(29.4 28.5)	96.8%
USA-NH 1	28.5	(24.7 30.2)	122.4%
NZL-CHRISTCH	26.6	(16.7 29.2)	175.2%
USA-NH 2	26.5	(26.1 26.6)	101.9%
CHE-FRENCH	24.5	(30.2 22.5)	74.6%
USA-CINCINN	24.5	(22.8 26.1)	114.4%
CHE-GERMAN	23.9	(18.5 25.2)	136.3%
BRA-SAOPAULO	23.3	(22.4 23.8)	106.3%
CAN-HAMILTON	23.0	(13.5 24.5)	181.1%
CAN-MONTREAL	22.8	(20.6 23.4)	113.3%
SGP-SINGAPORE	22.7	(11.6 27.8)	239.9%
AUS-ADELAIDE	21.3	(19.1 21.8)	114.6%
ISR-EMEKZYRL	20.8	(22.6 20.4)	90.2%
USA-PENNSLVNA	20.4	(15.1 22.1)	146.4%
USA-UTAH	17.7	(16.4 18.4)	112.2%
PRT-BRAGA	17.1	(17.4 16.7)	95.6%

R: Tot-Male= .71, Tot-Fem= .94, Male-Female= .46

Severe Assault Perpetration

Site	Total	(Male, Female)	Fem/Male%
IND-PUNE	22.2	(12.5 25.8)	206.1%
USA-LOUISIAN	21.0	(18.0 22.5)	125.3%
USA-MISSISSP	20.5	(20.0 20.6)	102.9%
KOR-PUSAN	17.4	(9.9 22.2)	224.9%
USA-WASH DC	17.1	(7.7 18.8)	245.0%
CAN-LONDON	15.6	(13.8 16.9)	122.4%
MEX- NORTHERN	15.4	(12.8 15.9)	123.8%
GBR-SCOTLAND	14.2	(2.9 16.2)	552.0%
USA-INDIANA	13.4	(18.6 11.5)	61.5%
CAN-TORONTO	12.4	(8.5 14.4)	168.4%
USA-TX-N MEX	12.3	(11.8 12.8)	108.8%
HKG-HONGKONG	11.4	(5.8 15.0)	261.6%
USA-CINCINN	11.3	(12.1 10.5)	86.7%
NZL-CHRISTCH	10.6	(4.2 12.4)	296.4%
USA-TX NCDCHS	10.4	(21.2 6.1)	28.8%
CAN-HAMILTON	9.6	(5.4 10.3)	190.4%
USA-TX-MEX	9.6	(10.8 8.9)	82.8%
CAN-WINNIPEG	9.4	(12.5 9.0)	72.2%
ISR-EMEKZYRL	9.4	(9.7 9.4)	96.6%
AUS-ADELAIDE	9.2	(9.5 9.1)	96.0%
USA-NH 2	9.0	(9.0 9.1)	101.0%
CAN-MONTREAL	8.8	(7.9 9.1)	114.5%
CHE-GERMAN	8.7	(7.4 9.0)	121.5%
USA-NH 1	8.2	(4.3 10.0)	230.9%
BEL-FLEMISH	8.1	(6.0 8.7)	145.3%
PRT-BRAGA	7.6	(9.4 5.0)	53.1%
DEU-FREIBURG	7.3	(10.3 5.2)	50.6%
BRA-SAOPAULO	6.8	(8.4 6.1)	72.5%
USA-UTAH	6.1	(4.5 7.0)	156.7%
SGP-SINGAPORE	5.0	(1.5 6.6)	456.6%
USA-PENNSLVNA	4.6	(5.7 4.3)	75.8%
CHE-FRENCH	4.5	(8.0 3.3)	41.4%
NDL-AMSTRDAM	4.4	(8.6 3.0)	34.7%

R: Tot-Male= .54, Tot-Female= .96, Male-Female=.31

Table 10

Table 11

Overall Injury Perpetration (%)

Site	Total	(Male, Female)	Fem/Male%
IND-PUNE	20.0	(13.0 22.4)	171.7%
CAN-LONDON	19.3	(13.8 23.4)	169.5%
USA-LOUISIAN	18.0	(17.1 18.5)	108.5%
USA-INDIANA	14.8	(25.4 10.8)	42.3%
USA-WASH DC	12.1	(15.4 11.4)	74.3%
USA-TX-N MEX	11.5	(9.9 12.8)	129.3%
MEX- NORTHERN	10.4	(7.9 10.9)	138.7%
KOR-PUSAN	10.1	(8.9 10.9)	123.5%
USA-TX NCDCHS	9.7	(19.4 6.1)	31.5%
CAN-TORONTO	9.5	(8.6 10.0)	115.7%
USA-CINCINN	9.3	(12.7 6.1)	48.2%
USA-MISSISSP	9.3	(16.0 8.5)	53.1%
GBR-SCOTLAND	8.0	(5.9 8.4)	142.5%
CAN-HAMILTON	7.8	(5.4 8.2)	150.6%
USA-TX-MEX	7.6	(8.8 6.9)	77.9%
NZL-CHRISTCH	7.1	(8.3 6.7)	80.9%
BEL-FLEMISH	6.7	(5.0 7.3)	145.0%
CAN-WINNIPEG	6.5	(6.3 6.5)	104.0%
USA-NH 2	6.3	(7.5 5.9)	79.2%
ISR-EMEKZYRL	5.9	(8.1 5.4)	66.7%
HKG-HONGKONG	5.5	(5.8 5.3)	91.5%
DEU-FREIBURG	5.4	(8.6 3.1)	36.5%
USA-NH 1	5.0	(3.9 5.5)	140.8%
CAN-MONTREAL	4.8	(9.5 3.5)	36.3%
BRA-SAOPAULO	4.2	(3.6 4.4)	123.8%
SGP-SINGAPORE	3.6	(4.4 3.3)	76.1%
PRT-BRAGA	3.5	(5.9 0.0)	0.0%
USA-PENNSLVNA	3.2	(7.6 1.8)	24.4%
CHE-GERMAN	3.1	(0.0 3.9)	0.0%
AUS-ADELAIDE	2.9	(0.0 3.6)	0.0%
NDL-AMSTRDAM	2.2	(8.6 0.0)	0.0%
USA-UTAH	2.2	(3.0 1.8)	58.5%
CHE-FRENCH	1.5	(2.0 1.3)	67.3%

R: Tot-Male= .73, Tot-Female=.96, Male-Female=.53

Severe Injury Prevention (%)

Site	Total	(Male, Female)	Fem/Male%
IND-PUNE	12.5	(8.7 13.9)	159.2%
CAN-LONDON	8.89	(10.3 7.8)	75.3%
USA-LOUISIAN	7.63	(15.4 3.8)	24.7%
USA-INDIANA	7.41	(13.6 5.1)	37.6%
USA-TX NCDCHS	5.31	(9.7 3.7)	37.8%
USA-CINCINN	5.03	(9.0 1.2)	13.7%
USA-WASH DC	4.88	(0.0 5.8)	0.0%
KOR-PUSAN	4.39	(2.5 5.6)	219.8%
USA-MISSISSP	3.86	(8.3 3.4)	40.2%
CAN-TORONTO	3.32	(3.7 3.1)	84.6%
USA-TX-N MEX	3.11	(5.0 1.6)	32.5%
CAN-HAMILTON	2.97	(5.4 2.6)	47.9%
ISR-EMEKZYRL	2.65	(3.2 2.5)	78.3%
USA-TX-MEX	2.54	(6.6 0.0)	0.0%
DEU-FREIBURG	2.44	(4.4 1.0)	23.6%
HKG-HONGKONG	2.27	(5.8 0.0)	0.0%
USA-NH 2	2.11	(3.1 1.8)	59.1%
BRA-SAOPAULO	1.91	(2.4 1.7)	69.7%
USA-PENNSLVNA	1.85	(5.7 0.6)	10.8%
MEX- NORTHERN	1.76	(2.6 1.6)	60.5%
CHE-GERMAN	1.59	(0.0 2.0)	0.0%
GBR-SCOTLAND	0.89	(0.0 1.1)	0.0%
USA-NH 1	0.81	(0.4 1.0)	227.9%
CAN-WINNIPEG	0.72	(0.0 0.8)	0.0%
CAN-MONTREAL	0.68	(1.6 0.4)	26.7%
CHE-FRENCH	0.5	(2.0 0.0)	0.0%
SGP-SINGAPORE	0.45	(1.5 0.0)	0.0%
BEL-FLEMISH	0.45	(2.0 0.0)	0.0%
AUS-ADELAIDE	0.42	(0.0 0.5)	0.0%
NDL-AMSTRDAM	0	(0.0 0.0)	0.0%
NZL-CHRISTCH	0	(0.0 0.0)	0.0%
PRT-BRAGA	0	(0.0 0.0)	0.0%
USA-UTAH	0	(0.0 0.0)	0.0%

R: Tot-Male= .76, Tot-Female= .91, Male-Female= .49

Table 12

*F Ratio for Analysis of Covariance Tests Of The Relationship Between CP and Partner Violence**(N=6900)*

	<u>Approve Slapping By</u>		<u>Assault Partner</u>		<u>Injured Partner</u>	
	Husband	Wife	Total	Severe	Total	Severe
CP Child	10.930***	3.943***	3.435*	4.582**	6.763***	5.439***
CP Teen	16.005***	2.363	10.171***	10.996***	9.636***	10.300***
CP Child x Site	1.463**	1.132	1.378**	1.001	1.465**	1.905***
CP Child x Gender	2.153	0.751	1.081	0.495	3.498*	7.372***
CP Teen x Site	1.854***	1.242	1.314*	1.575***	1.756***	1.908***
CP Teen x Gender	0.285	2.426	0.009	0.180	0.504	2.613*

Note: Controlling for age of respondent, length of dating relationship, family socioeconomic status and social desirability response bias; *p=.05, **p=.01, ***p=.001

Table 13

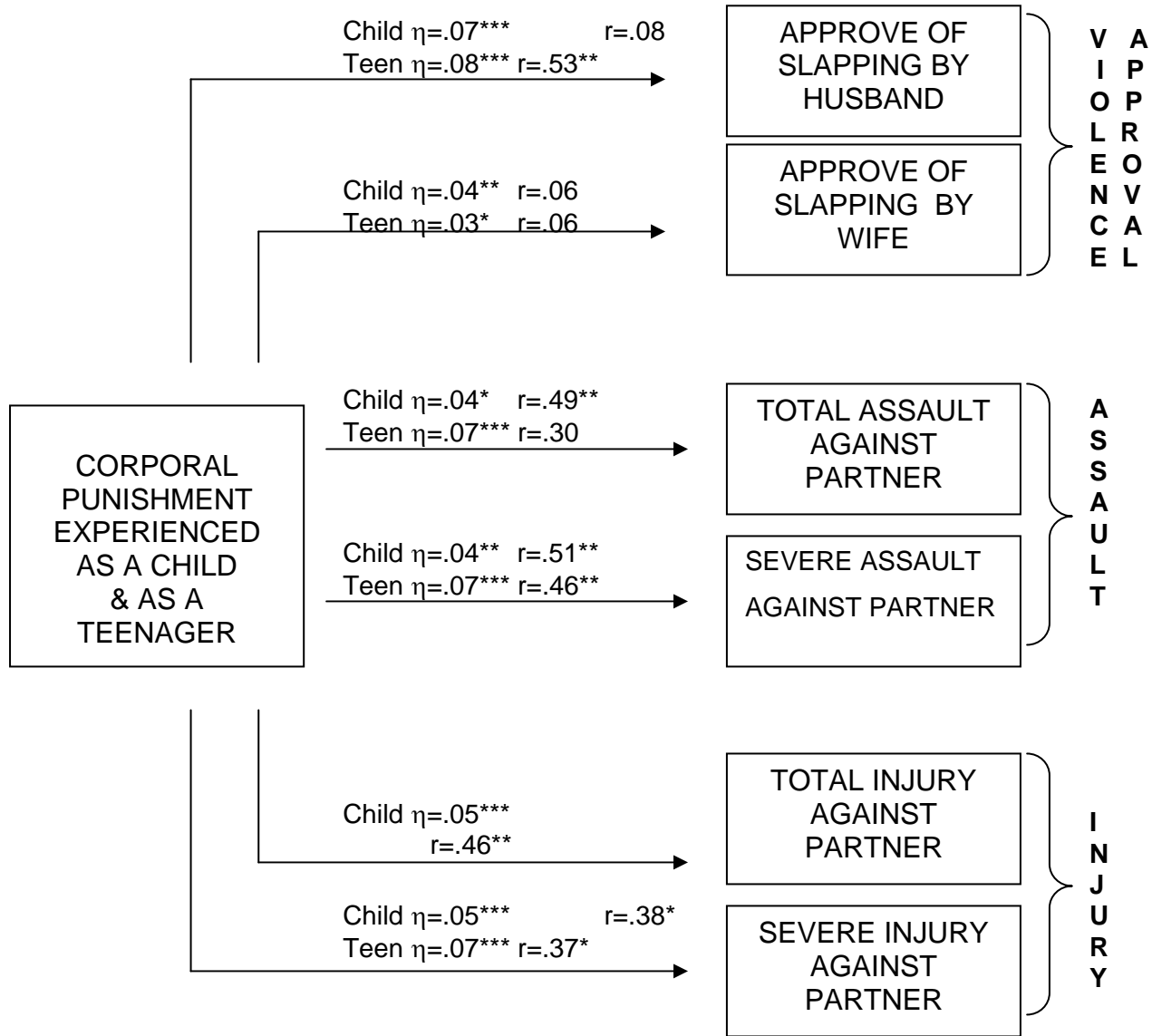
Partial Correlation of Corporal Punishment with Attitudes About Violence and Violence Against a Dating Partner, by Gender of Student (N=33 Geographic Sites)

Corporal Punishment		<u>Approve Slapping By</u>		<u>Assaulted Partner</u>		<u>Injured Partner</u>	
Measure	Gender	Husband	Wife	Total	Severe	Total	Severe
As Child	Both	.08	.06	.49**	.51**	.46**	.38*
	Males	.04	-.25	.36*	.37*	.42*	.44*
	Females	.09	.21	.46**	.46**	.38*	.23
As Teen	Both	.53*	.06	.30	.46**	.30	.37*
	Males	.56***	-.09	.22	.16	.21	.23
	Females	.45**	.08	.38*	.47**	.24	.33

Note: Controlling for social desirability response bias; *p=.05, **p=.01, ***p=.001

Figure 1

Links Between Corporal Punishment Experienced and Three Aspects of Violence Against A Dating Partner by University Students



η = Eta based on analysis of approximately 6,900 students, controlling for Socioeconomic Status, Age, Length of Relationship and Social Desirability Scale. See Table 12.

r = Partial correlation based on analysis of geographic sites (N = 33), controlling for Social Desirability Scale score.