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Preliminary

CHANGE IN SPOUSE ASSAULT RATES FROM 1975 TO 1992:
A COMPARISON OF THREE NATIONAL SURVEYS IN THE UNITED STATES *

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Abstract

Comparison of surveys in 1975 and 1985 found that severe assaults by husbands had decreased. However, assaults by wives did not decrease over the decade studied. Critics suggested that the purported decrease in assaults by husbands might be an artifact of methodological limitations, including: (1) Use of telephone interviews for the 1985 survey, whereas the 1975 survey was face-to-face. (2) Change in willingness to report assaults rather than a change in actual violence. (3) Failure to control for differences in social class, ethnicity, age, and other socioeconomic characteristics. A third national survey in 1992 provided an opportunity to investigate these issues. The decrease in severe assaults by husbands and the continuing high rate of severe assaults by wives were also found for the period 1985 to 1992. Because the 1992 survey used face-to-face interviews, the findings are unlikely to be due to a change in interview method. Because the analysis controlled for age, socioeconomic status, and ethnic composition, the trends reported are unlikely to be due to changes in these aspects of demographic composition of the samples. The continued high rate of assaults by wives is discussed from the perspective of primary prevention of marital violence. The decrease in rate of severe assaults by husbands is somewhat more evident in data obtained from male respondents. This decrease in assaults by husbands may result from a change in the willingness of men to report having assaulted their partner, rather than a decrease in the actual prevalence of wife beating. However, even if that is the entire explanation, it represents an important step toward reducing the actual rate of assault.

Comparison of rates of assault on a married or cohabiting partner in the 1975 and 1985 National Family Violence Surveys suggested that some types of

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family violence had declined and others had remained relatively constant (Straus and Gelles, 1986, 1990). Specifically, Straus and Gelles found that between 1975 and 1985 severe assaults on wives ("wife beating") decreased by a considerable amount. However, ordinary corporal punishment and assaults by wives did not change over the decade studied.

The findings of the Straus and Gelles study were controversial at the time and remain so. Perhaps the most controversial issue concerns Straus and Gelles' findings on gender differences, and specifically the approximately equal rates of assault by men and women in 1975 and a decrease in assaults by husbands from 1975 to 1985 but no parallel decrease for assaults by wives. Critics such as ???, and Straus and Gelles themselves, suggested that the purported decrease might really be an artifact of methodological limitations of their analysis. For example, the decrease might reflect:

A change in willingness to report assault rather than a change in actual assaults.

Use of telephone interviews for the 1985 survey, whereas the 1975 survey used face to face

Failure to control for difference in the samples in respect to social class, ethnicity, age, and other socioeconomic characteristics.

A third national survey in 1992 provided an opportunity to reinvestigate some of these issues and the results are reported in this paper. Specifically the research to be reported tested the following hypotheses:

Ho 1. The decrease in the rate of assault by husbands continued from 1985 to 1992.

Ho 2. The lack of change in the rate of assaults by wives continued from 1985 to 1992.

Ho 3. The decrease in the rate of assault by husbands applies only to data based on reports by men. If this hypothesis is supported, it suggests that the decrease in the willingness of men to report having assaulted their partner, rather than a decrease in the actual prevalence of wife beating.

METHOD

Samples

For purposes of this research, we created a data file that combines cases from three different studies. Although these surveys differ in a number of ways, all three used the Conflict Tactics Scales to obtain data on assaults (see below), and all three interviewed the wife in a random half of the households and the husbands in the other half. Since the CTS asks the respondent about his or her own assaults and also about the partner's assaults, we can compare assault

rate of husbands based on reports by husbands themselves with the assault rate of husbands based on reports of the wives.

1975 National Family Violence Survey. This survey was designed by Richard J. Gelles and Murray A. Straus. The sample design and interviewing were done by Response Analysis Corporation. The survey was conducted by face-to-face interviews with a national probability sample of 2,143 persons age 18 and over who were married or cohabiting with a person of the opposite sex. Further information on the survey may be found in Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz (1980) and Straus and Gelles (1986, 1990). The data tape and documentation is available from the Interuniversity Consortium For Political And Social Research at the University of Michigan, and on CD ROM from Sociometrics Inc, Palo Alto, California.

1985 National Family Violence Survey. This survey was designed by Richard J. Gelles and Murray A. Straus. The survey was conducted by Louis Harris Associates using telephone interviews. A total of 6,002 persons were interviewed. The sample consisted of two parts: a national probability sample of persons age 18 and over who were married or cohabiting with a person of the opposite sex, and oversamples of married or cohabiting African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, and residents of smaller states. Further information on the survey may be found in Straus and Gelles (1986, 1990). The data tape and documentation is available from the Interuniversity Consortium For Political And Social Research at the University of Michigan, and on CD ROM from Sociometrics Inc, Palo Alto, California.

1992 National Alcohol and Family Violence Survey. This survey was designed by Glenda Kaufman Kantor. The survey was conducted by the Institute For Survey Research of Temple University using face-to-face interviews. A total of 1,970 persons were interviewed. The sample consisted of two parts: a national probability sample of persons age 18 and over who were married or cohabiting with a person of the opposite sex, and oversamples of married or cohabiting Hispanic-Americans. Further information on the survey may be found in Kaufman Kantor (1994a,b).

Comparability of Surveys. The surveys differ in respect to several characteristics: the size of the sample (from 1,970 to 6,002), the method of interviewing (face-to-face versus telephone), the length of the interview (from 30 to 65?? minutes, and the organization conducting the survey. They also differ in how many and what questions preceded the section on violence between the partners. In addition, for Hispanics, the 1975 and 1992 surveys allowed respondents to choose Spanish or English, whereas the 1985 survey monolingual. There are also three difference between the surveys which we took steps control.

The 1985 survey includes single parent families, whereas respondents for the other two surveys were currently married to or cohabiting with a partner of the opposite sex. If there was a minor child at home, the 1975 survey questioned the parent about a randomly chosen child between the ages of 3 and 17, whereas the 1985 and 1992 surveys included questions on children from birth through 17.

To make the surveys comparable in respect to the universe sampled, the single parent respondents were excluded from the 1985 survey, and parents with a child under 3 were excluded from the 1985 and 1992 surveys.

As noted above, the 1985 and 1992 surveys included oversamples. These were controlled by use of weights to compensate for deviations from an equal probability design such as the over-representation of small states in the 1985 survey and of ethnic minorities in the 1985 and 1992 surveys. The use of the sample exclusions described in the previous paragraph, and of weights to adjust for oversamples, results in each of the three surveys producing estimates of spouse assault rates for comparable parts of the U.S. population.

As a result of these adjustments the samples for this paper consist of two partner couples with either no children or children with a child between the ages of 3 and 17 living at home.

Number of Cases. The N's used for the multivariate analyses of trends differ depending on whether the analysis focuses on minor or severe assaults and whether it focuses on assaults by husbands or wives. The N's are lower for minor assaults because that rate excludes cases in which there was also a severe assault. The N's are:

<u>Offender & Victim</u>	<u>Minor Assaults</u>			<u>Severe Assaults</u>		
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1992</u>
Husband-to-Wife	1,705	4,430	1,326	1,783	4,614	1,365
Wife-to-Husband	1,694	4,377	1,295	1,784	4,613	1,366

Measures

Spouse Assault. The Conflict Tactics Scales or CTS (Straus, 1979; 1990) was used to obtain the data on assaults by each partner. The introduction to the CTS asks respondents to think of situations in the past year when they had a disagreement or were angry with a specified family member and to indicate how often they engaged in each of the acts included in the CTS. The violent acts included in the 1975 version of the CTS (Form N) are: threw something at the other; pushed, grabbed or shoved; slapped; kicked, bit or hit with a fist; hit or tried to hit with something; beat up the other; threatened with knife or gun; used a knife or fired a gun. The 1985 and 1992 versions of the CTS included an additional item. That item was excluded when the items were combined to form the indexes for this paper.

Minor Assaults. This measure indicates the proportion (stated as a rate per 1,000) of spouses who pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, or threw something at the spouse. These acts were classified as minor assaults because, in our judgement, they are less likely to cause an injury that needs medical treatment than the acts listed below as severe assaults. Those who committed one or more assaults of this type and did not also commit one of the severe assaults, were categorized as minor assaulters.

Severe Assaults. For purposes of this study, "severe assault" was defined as acts that have a relatively high probability of causing an injury. Thus, kicking is classified as a severe assault because kicking a child or a spouse has a much greater potential for producing an injury than an act of "minor assault" such as spanking or slapping. The acts making up the severe assault index are

kicked, bit, punched, hit with an object, beat up, threatened with a knife or gun, and used a knife or gun.

The CTS has been employed in more than a hundred studies in several countries. The construct validity, reliability, factor structure, and independence from social desirability response set effects, has been demonstrated in research by Straus and many others (see Straus, 1979, 1990 for a summary of some of this research). A bibliography listing more than 400 papers using data obtained by the CTS, and methodological and theoretical evaluations, is available (Straus, 1994).

Socioeconomic Status (SES) Index. Each of the three surveys included information on the education and occupation of the wife and the husband and family income. The occupations were coded into Trieman occupational prestige scores (Trieman, 19??). Factor analyses of these five items resulted in a one factor solution for each of the three samples. This factor accounted for ??% of the variance in 1975, ??% in 1985, and ??% in 1992. The factor score index for each year was transformed into a normalized stanine score.

Statistical Analysis

The hypotheses were tested using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) using a 3 X 2 X 2 design with two covariates. The three category variable is year (1975, 1985, 1992), the two category variables are gender of the respondent and ethnic group (Minority ethnic group versus Euro-American). The two covariates are age and socioeconomic status. These two variables were included as covariates rather than as blocks in the design because including them as blocked variables would have resulted in empty cells for the higher order interactions.

Comparability With Previously Published Rates. The assault rates for 1975 and 1985 in this article are parallel to, but not identical with, the rates in an article on change from 1975 to 1985 (Straus and Gelles, 1986). The rates differ because the weights to adjust for oversamples in the 1985 study were not yet available. Consequently, the two samples were made comparable by removing oversample cases from the 1985 survey, whereas in the present study, the samples are made comparable by weighting. A second reason the rates differ somewhat from those previously published is because the analysis used multivariate techniques to control for changes in population composition over the 18 year span of the three surveys and this required excluding cases with missing data one or more of the independent variables. Finally, the rates differ because, in this article we report the rates for "minor" and "severe" assaults, whereas the previous article reported the rates for "overall" and "severe" assaults. We used the minor assault rate rather than the overall assault rate because it is important to determine if the findings differ for minor and severe assaults. That cannot be investigated with the overall assault measure because it includes severe as well as minor assaults. However, those interested in the overall rate can add the minor and severe because the cases reporting severe assaults were excluded when calculating the minor assault rate.

FINDINGS

(Insert Figure 1 and Table 1 about here)

Trends In Assaults By Husbands and Wives

Minor Assaults. The top half of Figure 1 shows that minor assaults by husbands (solid line) decreased from 1975 to 1984 whereas minor assaults by wives (dashed line) hardly changed at all during that period. However, from 1985 to 1992, minor assaults by both husbands and wives increased. The row in part A of Table 1 labeled YEAR shows that the differences between years are statistically significant for husband-to-wife minor assaults.

Severe Assaults. The dashed line in the lower half of Figure 1 shows that severe assaults by wives did not change over this 18 period. On the other hand, the solid line shows that severe assaults by husbands on wives decreased steadily from a 38 per thousand in 1975 to 19 per thousand in 1992. This is a 48% decrease, but, because of the significant interaction with the gender of the respondent (described below), the F test for YEAR in Part B of Table 1 is not significant.

Assaults as Reported By Husbands and Wives

The rates in Figure 1 combine the data obtained by interviewing husbands and wives. Perhaps the rate of assault by husbands decreased because more husbands became alerted to the fact that what they were doing is a crime, and hence fewer were willing to disclose committing such crimes. On the other hand, during this same period, women were encouraged to no longer tolerate being assaulted and to report such assaults or move to a shelter. This hypothesis can be investigated because half the respondents in the three surveys were the husbands and half were the wives. Hypothesis 3 therefore predicted a significant interaction between year and gender.

(Insert Figures 2 and 3 about here)

Minor Assaults By Husbands. The upper half of Figure 2 shows that the rate for minor assaults by husbands decreased from 1975 to 1985, regardless of whether it is based on information provided by the husband (solid line) or the wife (dashed line). From 1985 to 1992, although the rate based on husband reports continued to decrease, the rate based on reports by wives increased. This is consistent with Hypothesis 3, and the interaction effect in the row labeled YEAR by SEX in part A of Table 1 is statistically significant.

Severe Assaults by Husbands. The differences between 1975 and 1985 are again consistent with the theory that the decrease in assaults by husbands reflects a change in reporting rather than a change in the actual assault rate. However, the change from 1985 to 1992 contradicts this theory. As reported by husbands, the rate of severe assaults increased very slightly, but as reported by wives, the rate of severe assaults by their partners decreased by 43%. The

row in part B of Table 1 for YEAR by SEX shows that this interaction is statistically significant.

(Insert Table 2 about here).

Minor Assaults by Wives. The dashed line in the upper part of Figure 3 shows that, as reported by wives, from 1975 to 1985 there was a decline in the rate of minor assaults by wives, but from 1985 to 1992, the rate increased substantially. The solid line in the minor violence part of Figure 3 shows that, according to the husbands interviewed, the rate of minor assault by wives increased from 1975 to 1985, and then increased again from 1985 to 1992. However, the ANCOVA in part A of Table 2 shows that the interaction of YEAR by SEX is not significant.

Severe Assaults by Wives. The dashed line in the lower part of Figure 3 shows the severe assaults by wives, as reported by wives, stayed essentially the same from 1975 to 1985 and then increased from 1985 to 1992. On the other hand, severe assaults by wives as reported by husbands, decreased steadily from 1975 to 1992. Part B of Table 2 shows that the interaction of YEAR by SEX is significant.

Trends For Ethnic Minority Families

Assault by Husbands. For minor assaults, the two-way interaction with ethnic minority status is not significant and inspection of the means shows trends from 1975 to 1992 which parallel the trend shown in the solid line at the top of Figure 1. For severe assaults, however, the interaction of YEAR by ETHNIC in part B of Table 1 is significant. Inspection of the rates (not shown) indicates that the significant interaction was produced by a much higher rate of severe assaults by minority husbands in 1975 (103 versus 30 per thousand), followed by a precipitous decrease to a rate of 52 per thousand in 1985, and then a slight increase to 55 per thousand in 1992.

Assault by Wives. Minor assaults by minority ethnic group wives parallel those for Euro-American wives. The row for ETHNIC in Table 2, part A shows that the overall difference is not statistically significant, and the row for YEAR by ETHNIC shows no significant interaction effect. Thus, minority wives followed the same pattern as shown in the dashed line in the upper part of Figure 1. However, the rate of severe assaults by minority wives is significantly greater than the rate of severe assaults by Euro-American wives (92 versus 37 per thousand). Except for the fact that the rates are higher, the trend line for minority wives parallels the dashed line in the lower part of Figure 1.

Age and Socioeconomic Status

Two of the best documented risk factors for physical assault are youthfulness and low socioeconomic status (,19??; 19??). In respect to assaults by husbands, the significant covariates in Table 1 show that this principle applies to domestic assaults (both minor and severe) as well as to "street violence" and homicide. Part A of Table 2 shows that age, but not SES

is significantly associated with a decrease in minor assaults by wives. On the other hand, part B of Table 2 shows that both age and SES are associated with a significant decrease in the rate of severe assaults by wives.

DISCUSSION

We tested the hypothesis that the previously reported decrease from 1975 to 1985 in the rate of assault by husbands continued from 1985 to 1992, and found a continued significant decrease for severe assaults by husbands, but no further decrease in minor assaults by husbands. The large decrease in severe assaults by husbands is parallel to the 18% decrease in the rate of homicides of wives by husbands during this period (FBI, 19??) and with decreases in other types of violence (Straus and Gelles, 1986). We suggest that the decrease in severe assaults by husbands reflects, in part, the steps taken during this period to condemn and punish assaults by husbands and to provide alternatives for battered women such as restraining orders and shelters. As will be suggested below, another part of the explanation may be a reporting effect.

The lack of change in minor assaults by husbands may also reflect the nature of the efforts to halt domestic violence, and specifically the preoccupation with severe assaults. This is understandable because it is the most pressing problem. However, many men who only occasionally slap or shove their wife may not have perceived that the message applies to them. If this is correct, efforts to reduce violence in the home should attend to seemingly justified and minor attacks, not just to the stereotype of the wife beater.

The second hypothesis was that the lack of change in the rate of assaults by wives between 1975 and 1984 continued from 1985 to 1992. This hypothesis was supported for both minor and severe assaults. In fact, for minor assaults, the rate of assault by wives increased from 1985 to 1992. Part of the reason may be that there has been no effort to condemn assault by wives parallel to the effort to condemn assaults by husbands. As for the subsequent increase in minor assaults, this might be an unintended consequence of the increasing equality between men and women. Unfortunately, equality means that women tend to acquire not only more male economic characteristics and power, but also less desirable male characteristics such as greater involvement in crime (,??). American popular culture has tended to glorify male violence. During the period from 1985 to 1992 there was a growing pattern of glorifying violence by women. Finally, these results are consistent with findings from an analysis of surveys from 1968 through 1984 (Straus, Kaufman Kantor, & Moore, 1994). These surveys found a higher rate of approval of a wife slapping her husband than of a husband slapping his wife. Moreover, the rate of approval of a husband slapping decreased steadily from 1968 to 1984, but approval of a wife slapping her husband remained essentially constant.

Even if we discount the increase in the rate of minor assaults by wives and simply assume that the findings show no change in the rate of assault by wives over this 18 year period, that has serious implications for the safety of women. When women engage in what they may think is a harmless and justified minor assault such as slapping, they are inadvertently helping to reinforce the implicit cultural norm which makes the marriage license a hitting license

(Straus, 1976; Stets and Straus, 1990; Straus, 1993). Consequently, efforts to prevent or reduce the level of marital violence should also attend to seemingly harmless and justified violence by wives.

The third hypothesis was that the decrease in the rate of assault by husbands applies only to rates based on reports by men. For minor assaults the results show that in 1985, wives as well as husbands reported fewer assaults by husbands than in 1975. However, in 1992, the rate of minor assaults by husbands as reported by wives, increased; whereas the rate of minor assaults by husbands as reported by husbands decreased. The findings on minor assaults therefore partly support the theory that part of the explanation for the decrease in the assault rates based on these surveys is a "reporting effect," i.e., that the decrease results from less willingness of men to report having assaulted their partner, rather than a decrease in the actual prevalence of wife beating.

For severe assaults by husbands, the findings on Hypothesis 3 are somewhat different. From 1975 to 1985, the decrease was only in the rates based on interviews with husbands. The rate of severe assaults by husbands based on interviews with wives remained constant. From 1985 to 1992, however, the findings are not consistent with the reporting effect theory. According to the data provided by husbands, the rates of severe assaults by husbands went up slightly; whereas according to the data provided by wives, the rates decreased by 45%. Thus, the findings do not provide clear support for the reporting effect explanation of the decrease in severe assaults by husbands.

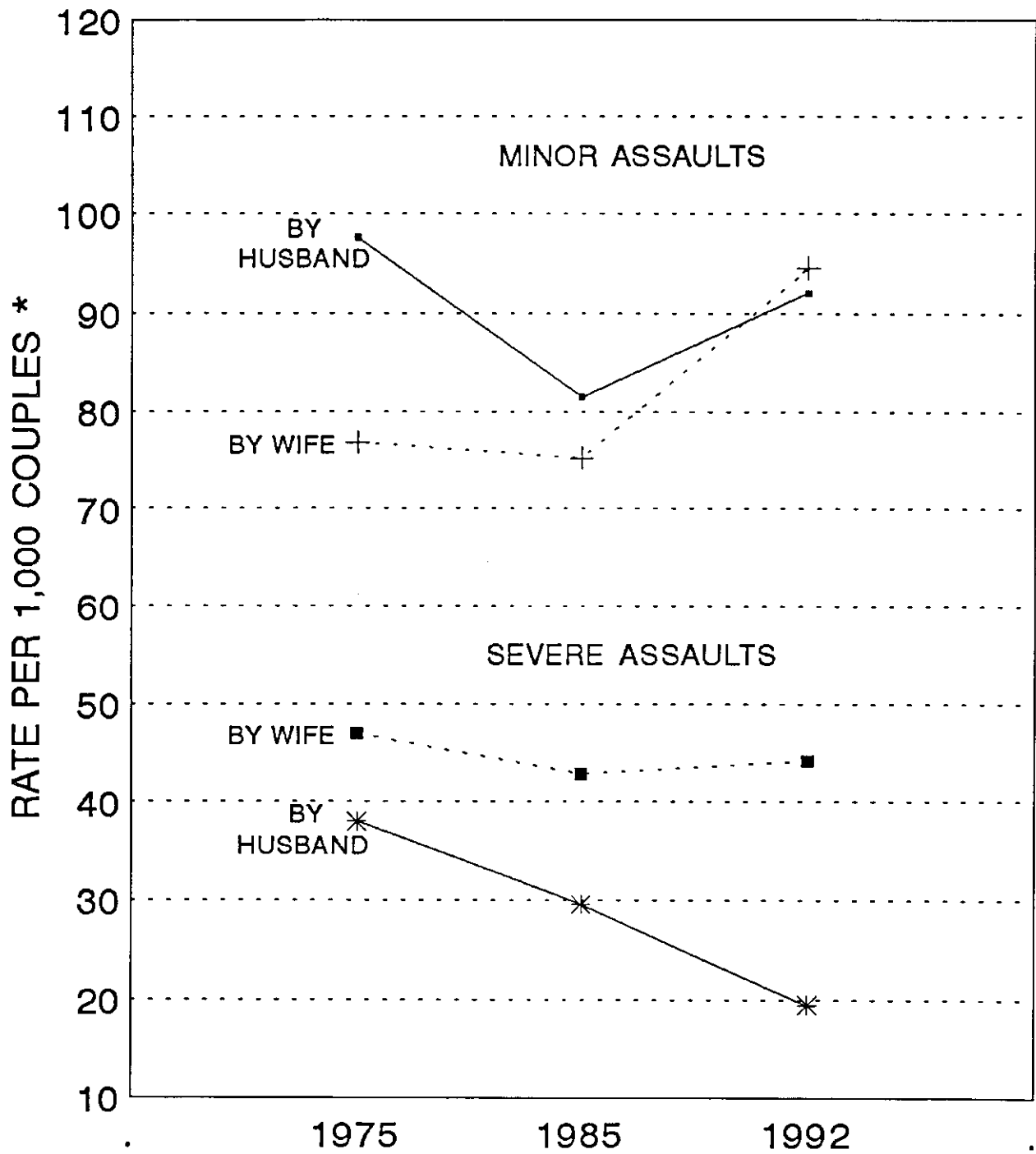
We had no hypothesis concerning reporting effects for assaults by wives. The findings, however, show that the data based on interviews with husbands and wives agree in showing little change from 1975 to 1985 and an increase in minor assaults by wives from 1985 to 1995. On the other hand, severe assaults by wives, as reported by wives themselves, stayed the same from 1975 to 1985, and then increased by almost a third from 1985 to 1992. As reported by husbands, however, severe assaults decreased from 1975 to 1985 and from 1985 to 1992. The decrease reported by husbands could be a secondary aspect of a change in reporting by husbands. If fewer husbands now tell interviewers about their own violence, they may be constrained to also not reveal violence by their partner. (See Moore and Straus, forthcoming for similar findings on approval of marital violence).

This research has not resolved the question of whether the decrease in the rate of severe assaults by husbands reflects changes in the true prevalence rate or changes in the willingness of men to disclose assaults. As was argued in the paper on changes from 1975 to 1985 (Straus and Gelles, 1986), we think it is probably a combination of changes in assaults and changes in willingness to disclose. However, even if the entire decrease reflects differences in willingness to report, that would still be an important achievement because it indicates a heightened sensitivity to the issue and a heightened awareness that hitting ones wife is condemned by society. That heightened awareness is probably a necessary part of the process of changing the rate of actual assaults. If so, the findings of this study suggest that there has been progress in the effort to reduce marital violence.

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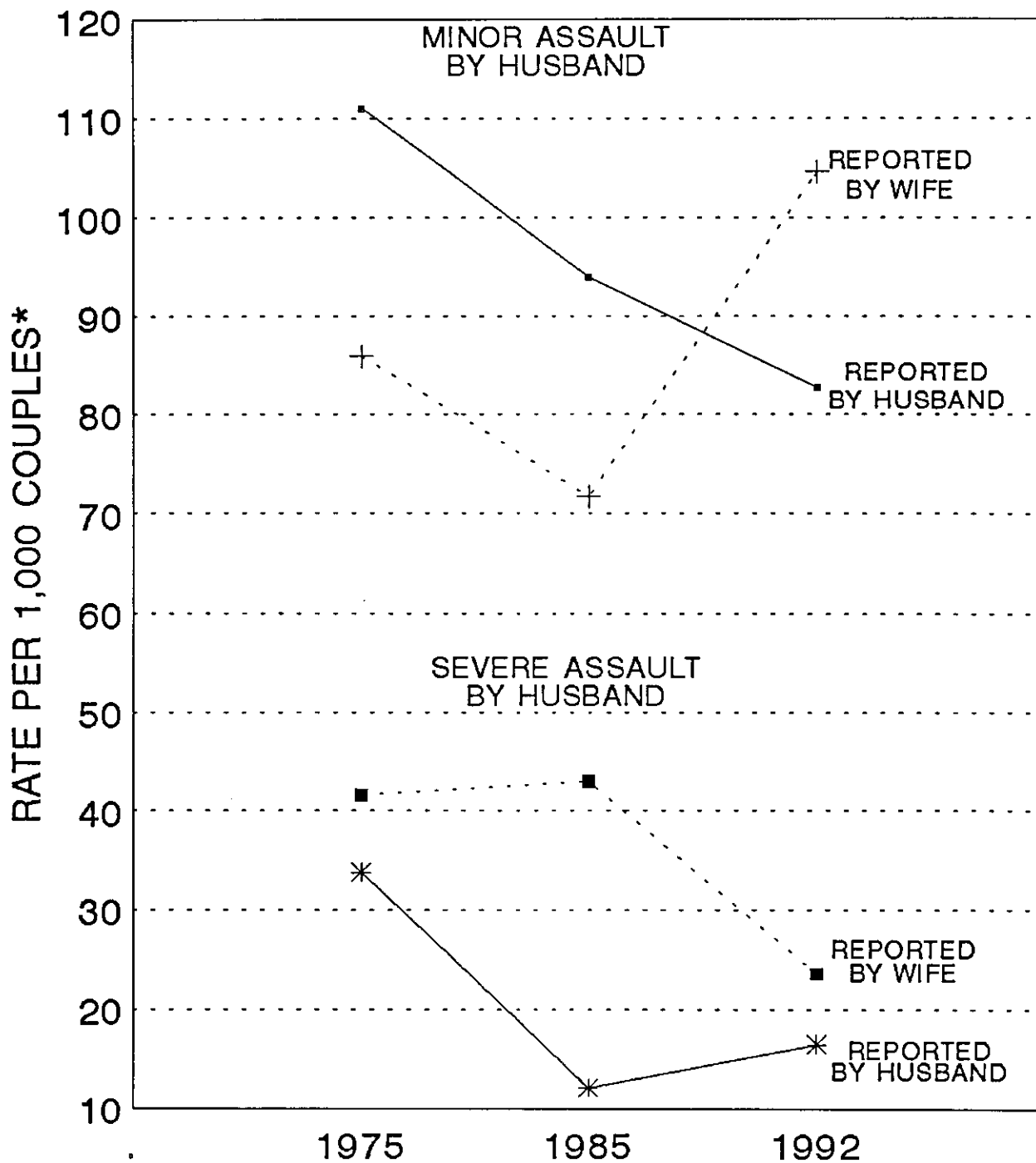
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Figure 1. TRENDS IN MINOR AND SEVERE ASSAULTS BY HUSBANDS AND WIVES



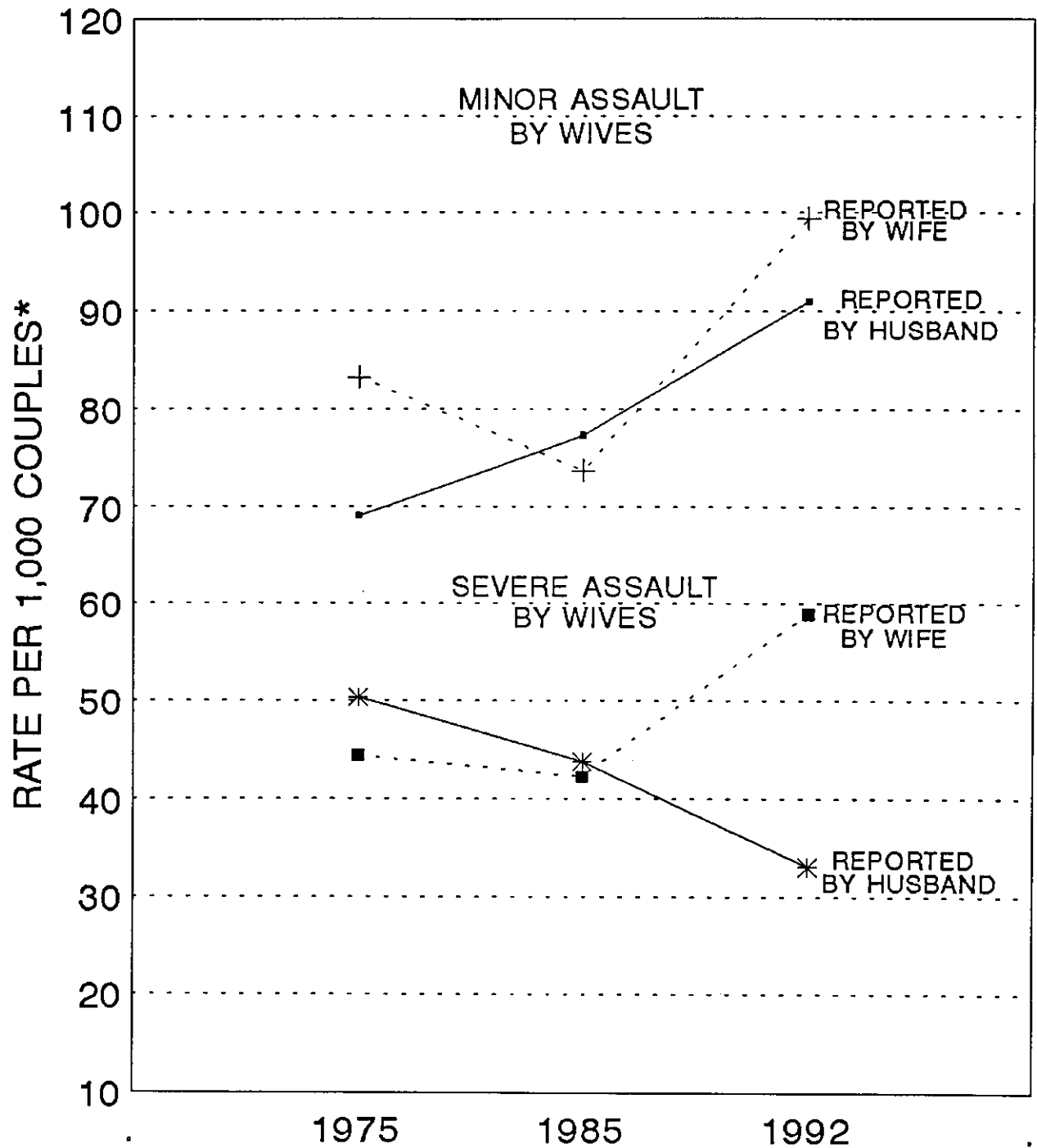
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Figure 2. TRENDS IN ASSAULTS BY HUSBANDS AS REPORTED BY HUSBANDS AND WIVES



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Figure 3. TRENDS IN ASSAULTS BY WIVES AS REPORTED BY HUSBANDS AND WIVES



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Table 1. Analysis of Covariance Of Minor Assaults by Husbands

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
A. Dependent: Minor Assaults by Husband (N = 9,420)					
Covariates	225005.030	2	112502.515	145.174	.000
AGER6	222768.713	1	222768.713	287.462	.000
SESRS	5691.441	1	5691.441	7.344	.007
Main Effects	16508.352	4	4127.088	5.326	.000
YEAR	5490.404	2	2745.202	3.542	.029
SEXR	9582.215	1	9582.215	12.365	.000
ETHNIC	17.328	1	17.328	.022	.881
2-way Interactions	8202.352	5	1640.470	2.117	.061
YEAR SEXR	6073.197	2	3036.599	3.918	.020
YEAR ETHNIC	1896.607	2	948.303	1.224	.294
SEXR ETHNIC	396.317	1	396.317	.511	.475
3-way Interactions	2329.905	2	1164.953	1.503	.223
YEAR SEXR ETHNIC	2329.905	2	1164.953	1.503	.223
Explained	252045.639	13	19388.126	25.019	.000
Residual	6576307.456	8486	774.951		
Total	6828353.095	8499	803.430		
Covariates	Regression Coefficient				
AGER6	-3.513				
SESRS	-.415				
B. Dependent: Severe Assaults By Husband (N = 9,945)					
Covariates	63361.833	2	31680.916	110.979	.000
AGER6	50930.094	1	50930.094	178.410	.000
SESRS	14645.756	1	14645.756	51.305	.000
Main Effects	17528.219	4	4382.055	15.350	.000
YEAR	368.259	2	184.129	.645	.525
SEXR	6497.321	1	6497.321	22.760	.000
ETHNIC	11073.345	1	11073.345	38.790	.000
2-way Interactions	7810.793	5	1562.159	5.472	.000
YEAR SEXR	3030.097	2	1515.049	5.307	.005
YEAR ETHNIC	4655.734	2	2327.867	8.155	.000
SEXR ETHNIC	58.215	1	58.215	.204	.652
3-way Interactions	538.349	2	269.175	.943	.390
YEAR SEXR ETHNIC	538.349	2	269.175	.943	.390
Explained	89239.194	13	6864.553	24.047	.000
Residual	2509356.492	8790	285.467		
Total	2598595.686	8803	295.194		
Covariates	Regression Coefficient				
AGER6	-1.639				
SESRS	-.653				

YEAR = YEAR OF STUDY: 1975, 1985, 1992
 SEXR = GENDER OF RESPONDENT 0=MALE 1=FEMALE
 ETHNIC = ETHNIC MINORITY = 1; EURO-AMERICAN = 0
 AGER6 = RESPONDENT AGE RECODED TO SIX CATEGORIES
 SESRS = SES INDEX, NORMALIZED STANINE

Table 2. Analysis of Covariance Of Minor Assaults by Wives

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
A. Dependent: Minor Assaults by Wives (N = 9,306)					
Covariates	202599.923	2	101299.962	144.412	.000
AGER6	202460.076	1	202460.076	288.625	.000
SESRS	1339.293	1	1339.293	1.909	.167
Main Effects	17202.314	4	4300.578	6.131	.000
YEAR	16662.048	2	8331.024	11.877	.000
SEXR	135.669	1	135.669	.193	.660
ETHNIC	99.694	1	99.694	.142	.706
2-way Interactions	3252.044	5	650.409	.927	.462
YEAR SEXR	468.854	2	234.427	.334	.716
YEAR ETHNIC	632.306	2	316.153	.451	.637
SEXR ETHNIC	1857.757	1	1857.757	2.648	.104
3-way Interactions	3321.980	2	1660.990	2.368	.094
YEAR SEXR ETHNIC	3321.980	2	1660.990	2.368	.094
Explained	226376.261	13	17413.559	24.825	.000
Residual	5879986.938	8382	701.464		
Total	6106363.199	8395	727.381		
Covariates	Regression Coefficient				
AGER6	-3.376				
SESRS	-.202				
B. Dependent: Severe Assaults by Wives (N = 9,45)					
Covariates	120955.225	2	60477.612	148.450	.000
AGER6	111833.513	1	111833.513	274.509	.000
SESRS	11963.080	1	11963.080	29.365	.000
Main Effects	25473.762	4	6368.440	15.632	.000
YEAR	2547.116	2	1273.558	3.126	.044
SEXR	125.316	1	125.316	.308	.579
ETHNIC	22150.437	1	22150.437	54.371	.000
2-way Interactions	4419.511	5	883.902	2.170	.055
YEAR SEXR	2954.822	2	1477.411	3.626	.027
YEAR ETHNIC	1553.467	2	776.733	1.907	.149
SEXR ETHNIC	43.302	1	43.302	.106	.744
3-way Interactions	1099.200	2	549.600	1.349	.260
YEAR SEXR ETHNIC	1099.200	2	549.600	1.349	.260
Explained	151947.698	13	11688.284	28.690	.000
Residual	3582996.808	8795	407.394		
Total	3734944.506	8808	424.040		
Covariates	Regression Coefficient				
AGER6	-2.428				
SESRS	-.590				

YEAR = YEAR OF STUDY: 1975, 1985, 1992
 SEXR = GENDER OF RESPONDENT 0=MALE 1=FEMALE
 ETHNIC = ETHNIC MINORITY = 1; EURO-AMERICAN = 0
 AGER6 = RESPONDENT AGE RECODED TO SIX CATEGORIES
 SESRS = SES INDEX, NORMALIZED STANINE

