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Melissa A. Sprowl '97
Illinois Wesleyan University

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Subtyping a Batterer Population

Melissa A. Sprowl

Department of Psychology

Illinois Wesleyan University

Abstract

Archival data from a batterers' assessment and treatment program was gathered on 75 males. The data were cluster analyzed to try to parallel the three subtypes of batterers suggested by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994) (family-only, dysphoric/ borderline, and generally violent/antisocial). To classify the batterers, the 300+ coded variables were condensed into the following subscales: legal history, alcohol/drug use, childhood violence, family distress, and psychiatric history. Three clusters defined by four of the five classifying variables emerged. However, the cluster-defined subtypes did not differ according to the four "external subscales" (physical abuse, emotional abuse, self-report of domestic violence incident, and police report of domestic violence incident) used to predict violence.

Subtyping a Batterer Population

The beating of a woman by her spouse has not always been considered a crime. For many centuries women were considered property and men were protected by law when beating their wives (Swisher & Wekesser, 1994). According to Hofeller (1982), Western culture has approved of wifebeating since the early Middle Ages. Historically in the United States, women were not allowed to bring legal action against a husband who beat them. More recently, though, women in the United States have been granted more rights and protection (Roy, 1977) as wife-beating is finally starting to be identified as a social problem (Snyder & Fruchtman, 1981).

To address the problem, batterers are being sent to treatment programs. These treatment programs usually attempt to treat all batterers using the same therapies (Saunders, 1992). However, the empirical evidence suggesting that the group of batterers as a whole is a heterogenous one (Tolman & Bennett, 1990) forces us to consider whether all batterers should be subject to the same types of therapy.

Common Batterer Characteristics

Even though evidence suggests that batterers may differ, many studies have been done to determine common characteristics (Saunders, 1992). While the findings are sometimes contradictory (e.g., many male batterers hold "machismo" attitudes toward women, yet, may also view themselves low in masculinity, Tolman & Bennett, 1990), this line of research allows us to pinpoint some of the factors that may contribute to the problem of battering. Research done on this topic indicates that personality, social, and situational factors may affect batterers.

Many times personality factors may play a part in a man's violent behavior. For example, Tolman and Bennett's (1990) review of the quantitative research on battering indicates that men

who batter may react with more anger and hostility to conflict situations than other men. A batterer may also have a "machismo" attitude which may allow him to feel that he can dominate his partner (Hofeller, 1982). This controlling behavior, though, actually makes a batterer appear helpless and dependent (Hofeller, 1982). Tolman and Bennett (1990) add that these men may view themselves as low in masculinity and may use violence to strengthen their masculine image.

Not only do personality factors sometimes play a part, but experiences and interactions that a man has had with others (i.e., social factors) may also affect his tendency to batter. Included are such things as witnessing parental violence and being hit by one's parents as a child (Kalmuss, 1984). Tolman and Bennett (1990) agree that experiencing or witnessing violence during childhood will be associated with violence later in life.

The social contexts that a man is placed in may also cause him to be more likely to batter. The specific stresses and problems that occur commonly in a man's own family may escalate into problems such as violence (Johnson, 1995), possibly because these men lack negotiation skills (Hotaling and Sugarman, 1990). Therefore, problems can arise when these men, who may have certain personality characteristics listed above, are faced with stress, and possibly conflict, over issues pertaining to children, money, sex, or alcohol. For example, according to Roy (1977), arguments over a lack of money or unemployment may lead to violence. Also, chronic alcohol abuse may predict family violence because alcohol may reduce inhibitions limiting aggression and may also affect a person by obscuring his/her normally good judgment (Tolman & Bennett, 1990).

Even though these personality, social, and situational variables have been teased out of the research as possible correlates of violent behavior, the literature on these characteristics is inconsistent. The majority of the research relies on averaging scores on measures of interest

across a group of male batterers and comparing the results to the scores for non-batterers. Averaging scores of batterers, though, may lead to a loss of significant batterer-non-batterer group differences due to possible variability in the characteristics of the group of batterers as a whole (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994). Batterers differ (Tolman & Bennett, 1990), and because of this, a unitary description of batterers may simply not be possible. Therefore, instead of distinguishing between batterers and non-batterers, typology research seeks to determine various groups or "subtypes" to compare batterers to other batterers (Metcalfe, 1994).

If replicable batterer typologies are produced, there will be a number of advantages. First kof all, instead of comparing batterers to non-batterers, it will be possible to determine how each type of batterer differs from other types of batterers. This will make a more in-depth explanation possible of how and why men batter. Second, it might also increase treatment effectiveness because batterers could enter into treatments that are tailored to fit their needs, according to the typology that they fit into (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994).

Typology research seems to be the best alternative available at this time despite past inconsistencies (Metcalfe, 1994). In most of the twenty or so typology studies presented in the review by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994), the researchers sometimes found fairly different results in the data that they gathered.

When this type of research first began, researchers grouped batterers by clinically observing them or by theoretically inferring the causes of their violent behavior (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994). With this in mind, researchers produced typologies based on such things as the severity of the violence (e.g., Sweeney and Key, 1982), the generality of the violence and related variables (e.g., Shields, McCall & Hanneke 1988), and the personality disorders or

psychopathology of the batterer (e.g., Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994).

Other researchers have used statistical methods such as cluster analysis or factor analysis to group batterers. When using these methods, similar types of groupings emerged as the ones described above (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994). For example, Saunders (1992) organized the batterers into three groups, family-only, emotionally volatile, and generally violent, depending on the severity of their violence and the situations in which they become violent.

The current research builds upon prior studies by attempting to subtype batterers along the dimensions outlined by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994). After extensively reviewing the literature, they hypothesized that batterers would fall into one of the three following groups: family only, dysphoric/borderline, and generally violent/antisocial.

In order to test for these particular subtypes, archival data from a batterer's assessment and treatment program were cluster analyzed. It was hypothesized that three groups, roughly parallel to those identified by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994), would emerge. The reader should note, however, that some of the characterizing variables that Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994) used were not available in the archival data. Therefore, only the variables that were identified by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994) that were present in the archival data were used to fit the batterers into the three typologies. My hypotheses were as follows:

Hypothesis Set #1:

A subgroup paralleling the family-only subgroup would emerge and report relatively low problems in comparison to other subtypes. I hypothesized that this group would be the least criminally deviant and the least violent and would report low to moderate aggression in their families of origin. Members of this group would have had the least amount of problems with

alcohol and drugs as well as psychopathology (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994).

Hypothesis Set #2:

A second group was expected to be similar to the dysphoric/borderline group identified by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994). This group was expected to have experienced some child abuse and parental rejection and would most likely be psychologically distressed and emotionally volatile. They would have had some problems with alcohol, drugs, the legal system, and some psychopathology (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994).

Hypothesis Set #3:

The third group that was predicted to emerge was expected to be similar to the generally violent/antisocial group recognized by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994). These batterers were expected to use moderate to severe physical, emotional, and sexual violence. This group would include those batterers who had both witnessed and experienced the most violence by their parents of the three subtypes. These batterers would also be the most likely to abuse alcohol and drugs and to engage in criminal behaviors (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994).

Methods

Participants

Seventy-five files of males accused of domestic violence who have been or are currently being evaluated at an agency in a mid-size midwestern city were used. Age ranged from 17-60 with a mean of 32.9. Additional characteristics of the participants are detailed in Table 1.

At the first assessment appointment, each of these clients signed a contract indicating that their records might be used for research at the agency. All data were coded anonymously so that the researchers would be unable to link information with the client names.

Measures

Archival data, consisting of screening information from the files at the agency, were used. This information varied slightly across clients as the forms were revised over time. Agency personnel used the screening information questionnaire to assess clients and to determine the best treatment for each client. This information, which was gathered by the supervisor, employees, or interns of the agency, was broken down into eight parts (see Appendix A for entire assessment form):

(1) Demographics. Basic information, such as race, birthdate, current employment status, marital status, and salary, made up the first section.

(2) Violent Incident. This consisted of information that was specific to the violent incident for which the batterer was referred. Here, researchers coded key items such as race of victim, relationship to victim, when and where the incident occurred, and what exactly was going on during the incident (e.g., whether drinking, drugs, or weapons were involved and type of violent acts used).

(3) Legal History. This included such things as past legal problems, current legal status, and previous problems with domestic violence.

(4) Family History. Questions included current family situations, current relationships with parents and siblings, and whether or not the batterer experienced physical violence (whether between parents or from parents) as a child.

(5) Social History. This dealt with relationships with partners and children, personality mannerisms (jealous, suffocating, intimidating, etc.), and school experiences (graduated high school, got GED, was an athlete, and so forth).

(6) Mental Status. This probed into past counseling and treatment, whether for mental illness or chemical dependency, for both that person and his family.

(7) Abuse. This dealt with specific physical, verbal, and emotional abuse that have occurred in the batterer's previous relationships.

(8) Pre-Test. This was a survey in which the clients had to answer questions based on moral judgments. Questions concerned issues such as whether or not they should be responsible for their choices or whether listening is an important part of a relationship. With this, the interviewers were trying to determine exactly what kinds of things the batterers believed to be true.

It is important to note that all of this information came from the batterer as self-report, which was collected during a pre-treatment assessment interview. That is, information used in this study was drawn from reports of clinical, rather than research, interviews. The fact that many different people conducted the assessments may have created problems in data reliability. The interviewers could have offered leading questions and had discretion in the information that he/she wrote down.

Procedure

The data were coded at the agency using a master code sheet designed specifically for this project (see Appendix B for code book). Completed files were then entered and analyzed in a computer lab at Illinois Wesleyan University. If an assessment was not fully completed, a decision was made as to whether or not that assessment should be eliminated from the data set (based on the amount of information that was missing).

Results

Forming Subscales

Because there were over 300 coded variables from the screening questionnaire, the following five subscales were used to condense the data for use in the cluster analysis: psychiatric history, legal history, alcohol/drug use, childhood violence, and family distress. Each of the subscales is described below (See Appendix C for further detail).

(1) Legal History. This subscale combined nonviolent legal history, violent legal history, and imprisonment.

(2) Alcohol/Drug Use. This included alcohol or other drug problems and family history of chemical dependency.

(3) Childhood Violence. Witnessing violence or being abused as a child were included in this subscale.

(4) Family Distress. This was used to summarize a person's relationships and social life.

(5) Psychiatric History. Psychiatric symptoms, mental health and psychiatric treatment were combined with family's mental health and psychiatric history to make up this subscale.

After the variables were compiled into the five subscales, the subscales were standardized to compensate for differences in absolute scale values ranges (Mean = 0, Standard Deviation = 1).

In addition, the following four "external subscales" were developed to measure domestic violence for each batterer (see Appendix D for further detail):

(1) Physical abuse. This included the number of times that the subject reported committing certain abusive acts, such as slapping, restraining, and using a weapon, in the past.

(2) Emotional abuse. This subscale was used to summarize the self-report of emotional abuse committed by the subject in the past. It included variables such as intimidation, emotional humiliation, economic abuse, and male privilege.

(3) Self-report of own violence. This was based on the self-reported use of violence during the domestic violence incident that precipitated police involvement.

(4) Police-report of violence. This was based on the report of violence included in the police report for the same incident.

Cluster Analysis

Cluster analysis is a multivariate statistical procedure used to classify individuals in a data set (Aldenderfer & Blashfield, 1984). This procedure uses participants' scores on entered variables in an attempt to create relatively homogenous groups. These groups are typically referred to as clusters.

In this study, Ward's method of hierarchial cluster analysis (using interval squared Euclidian distance) was applied to the data in an attempt to develop a typology of this batterer population. This type of cluster analysis is well accepted in the literature as a reasonable statistical procedure (Aldenderfer & Blashfield, 1984). The data entered into the cluster analysis were z-scores for the following subscales: legal history, alcohol/drug use, childhood violence, family distress, and psychiatric history. A priori predictions and three cluster solutions, when applied to this data set, led to three relatively well-defined large groups (see Figure 1).

After cluster analysis is used to create homogenous groups, the next step is to examine the mean profiles of the clusters on the entered variables. Table 2 presents these profiles. As can be seen, the three cluster defined groups differed significantly on four of the five subscale variables

(psychiatric history was not significant).

Specifically, the first group, labeled the "no" problem group, received the lowest scores on four of the five subscale variables: legal history, alcohol/drug use, childhood violence, and family distress. The second group, or the criminal group, reported significantly more arrests and legal problems than the other two groups (i.e., legal history subscale). Their scores on the alcohol/drug use, childhood violence, and family distress subscales were moderate in comparison to the other groups. The third group, labelled the multiple problem group, received the highest scores on three of the five subscale variables: alcohol/drug use, childhood violence, and family distress. Their scores on the legal history subscale, however, were moderate in comparison to the other two groups.

Comparison of Clusters Using External Variables

A final step in cluster analysis is to validate the cluster solution against external variables. To do this, one-way ANOVAs were run to determine if batterer subtypes differed in terms of self and police reports of domestic violence (previously described). None of the four one-way ANOVAs revealed any significant differences among the subgroups. (See Table 3.) Thus, neither past violence nor current reports of domestic violence could be predicted using batterer subtypes.

Discussion

The results support the main hypotheses for this study. The cluster analysis yielded three subtypes that were similar, but not exact replications of those hypothesized by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994). The "no"problem group that emerged was extremely similar to the family-only group that was hypothesized. Both groups were low on the four subscales compared to the other subgroups. The criminal and multiple problem groups, though, deviated some from

that which was hypothesized. For the most part, though, the criminal group and the dysphoric/borderline group were similar because they both could be described as moderate when compared to the other subtypes. However, the criminal group was high on the legal history subscale like the generally violent/antisocial group. The multiple problem group, on the other hand, was high in everything except legal history, which would make this group most similar to the generally violent/antisocial group. The hypotheses can be compared to the findings in Table 4. Even though the names are not the same, the subscales are comparable.

One of the major reasons for doing this kind of research is to investigate whether treatments should be tailored to the individual batterer and to determine if the present method of putting all batterers into group therapy is effective. This research has shown that there are various subtypes of batterers, but does not give evidence for supporting the tailoring of treatments.

There are several problems with this research. First of all, the nature of the data may be problematic. The assessments may have consisted of differing formats and questions. The agency, in the growing process, changed the questions themselves or the sequence of the questions in order to best evaluate the batterers. Because of this, some valuable information may have been missing.

How the data were collected may also pose a problem. There were approximately eight different people with varying backgrounds and educations (ranging from undergraduate interns to certified counselors) who may have conducted the assessment interviews. These people may also have been biased as they asked the questions and recorded the responses of the clients. Another problem with the data set is that much of it was based on self-report. These men, most

of whom were in trouble with the law, may not have wanted to give truthful answers for one reason or another.

One last problem may have been trying to replicate the work of Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994). Many of the variables that they predicted would factor into the subtyping were not present in the archival data that were used for this research.

The goal of this study was to find subtypes of batterers and to predict domestic violence based on the particular subtype. More information needs to be gathered on each batterer that is more specific to the variables predicted by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994) (e.g., a better scale of attitude towards women and violence and more information on psychiatric history). It would also be helpful to have a more objective measure of the batterer' history and past violence.

The results indicated that cluster analysis can be a valuable method of placing batterers into subtypes based on various characteristics. The long range goal of research in this area is that treatments will be tailored to specific subtypes of batterers in order to make treatment more effective. For example, the multiple problem group may need alcohol/drug treatment in addition to a more intense type of therapy for their violent behavior. Recidivism rates need to be determined for each subtype of batterer so that a link can be made between the effectiveness of treatment for each type of batterer.

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Table 1.

Demographics of Participants (N=75)

	Number	Percent
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	53	70.7
African American	21	28.0
Other	1	1.3
Current Employment		
No	10	13.3
Full time	30	40.0
Other	35	46.8
Marital Status		
Married	22	29.7
Separated	9	12.2
Divorced	14	18.9
Never Married	28	37.8
Other	2	1.4
Education		
< H.S. Grad	18	25.0
H.S. Grad or GED	54	75.0
Program Counseling		
Court Mandated	68	91.9
Voluntary	3	4.1
Other	3	4.1

	Mean	Stan. Dev.	Range
Age	32.9	8.3	17-60
Yearly Family Income	$18,858	$12,543	$400-55,000 (median, $17,000)
Number of Kids	1.9	1.6	0-7

Figure 1.

Final Cluster Solution Using Ward's Method

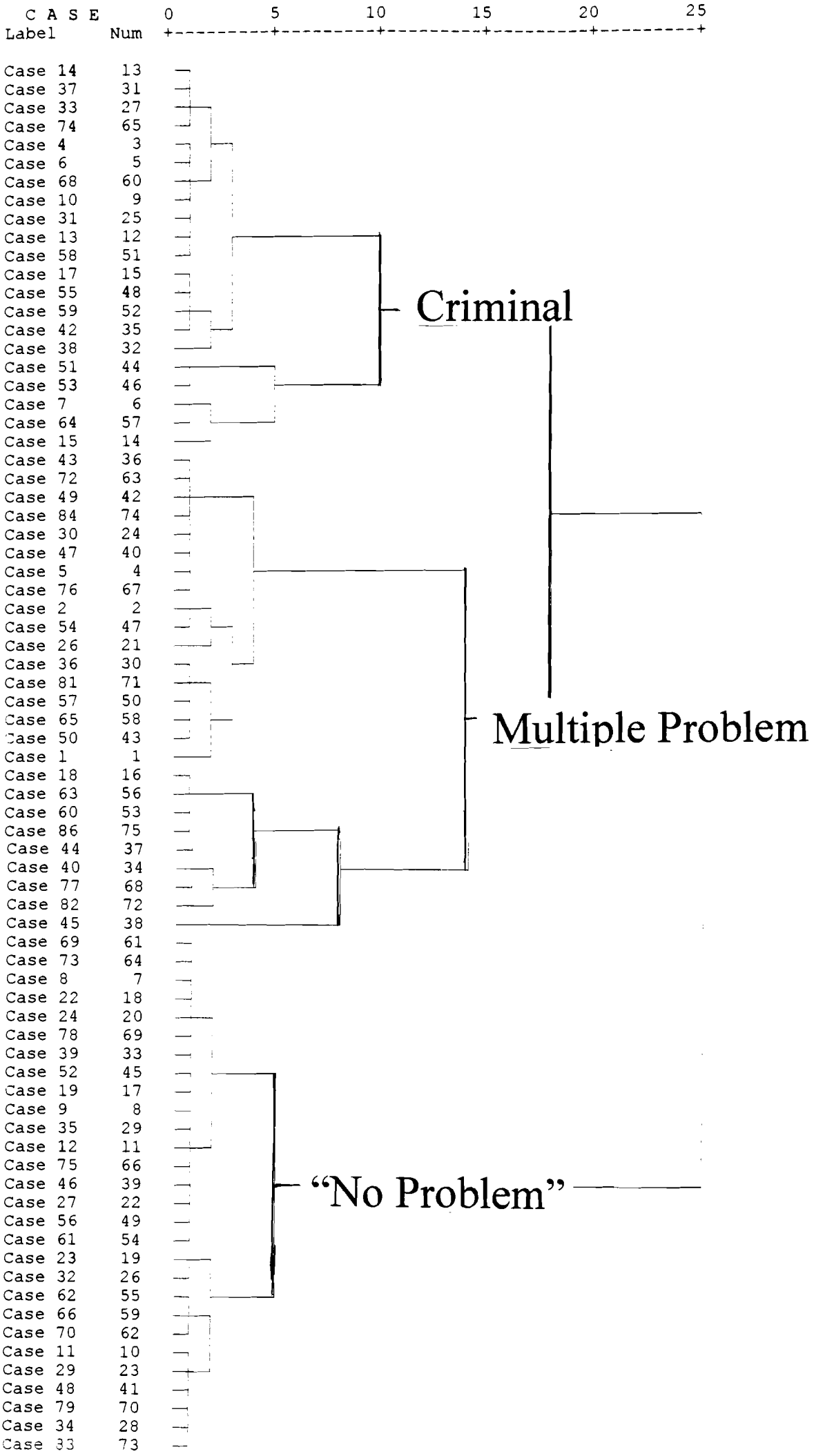
C A S E
Label Num
0 5 10 15 20 25
Case 14 13
Case 37 31
Case 33 27
Case 74 65
Case 4 3
Case 6 5
Case 68 60
Case 10 9
Case 31 25
Case 13 12
Case 58 51
Case 17 15
Case 55 48
Case 59 52
Case 42 35
Case 38 32
Case 51 44
Case 53 46
Case 7 6
Case 64 57
Case 15 14
Case 43 36
Case 72 63
Case 49 42
Case 84 74
Case 30 24
Case 47 40
Case 5 4
Case 76 67
Case 2 2
Case 54 47
Case 26 21
Case 36 30
Case 81 71
Case 57 50
Case 65 58
Case 50 43
Case 1 1
Case 18 16
Case 63 56
Case 60 53
Case 86 75
Case 44 37
Case 40 34
Case 77 68
Case 82 72
Case 45 38
Case 69 61
Case 73 64
Case 8 7
Case 22 18
Case 24 20
Case 78 69
Case 39 33
Case 52 45
Case 19 17
Case 9 8
Case 35 29
Case 12 11
Case 75 66
Case 46 39
Case 27 22
Case 56 49
Case 61 54
Case 23 19
Case 32 26
Case 62 55
Case 66 59
Case 70 62
Case 11 10
Case 29 23
Case 48 41
Case 79 70
Case 34 28
Case 33 73
Criminal
Multiple Problem
"No Problem"

Table 2.

ANOVA Results Comparing Cluster Derived Subtypes on Subscales Entered into Cluster Analysis

	Subtypes				
Subscales	"No" Problem Mean (SD)	Criminal Mean (SD)	Multiple Problem Mean (SD)	F(2,72)	p
Legal History	-1.26c (.71)	2.40a (1.37)	-.58b (1.22)	70.99	.000
Alcohol/ Drug Use	-.78b (.75)	.16ab (1.04)	.71a (2.28)	6.59	.002
Childhood Violence	-1.27c (.76)	-.17b (.96)	1.50a (1.83)	31.96	.000
Family Distress	-1.00c (.88)	-.03b (1.66)	1.10a (1.73)	14.07	.000
Psychiatric History	-.23 (1.42)	.15 (2.03)	.03 (1.34)	.38	.689

Note: Within rows, means with different letter notation differ significantly at $p < .05$

Table 3.

ANOVA Results Comparing Cluster Derived Subtypes on "External Subscales"

	Subtypes				
Subscales	"No" Problem Mean (SD)	Criminal Mean (SD)	Multiple Problem Mean (SD)	F(2,70)	p
Physical Abuse	3.78 (2.38)	7.00 (8.91)	5.96 (5.09)	2.04	.14
Emotional Abuse	3.29 (2.79)	4.89 (5.23)	4.46 (3.37)	1.20	.31
Self-Report DV	1.89 (.96)	2.14 (1.11)	1.96 (1.00)	.38	.69
Police Report DV	3.45 (1.45)	3.90 (1.92)	3.13 (1.79)	1.09	.34

Note: Within rows, means with different letter notation differ significantly at $p < .05$

Table 4.

Comparison of Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart's (1994) Hypothesized Subtypes and Empirically Derived Clusters

Hypothesized Subtypes (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994)			
Subscales	Family-Only	Dysphoric/Borderline	Generally Violent/ Antisocial
Criminal Behavior/ Legal Involvement	Low	Low/Moderate	High
Alcohol/Drug Abuse	Low/Moderate	Moderate	High
Childhood Violence	Low/Moderate	Moderate	High
Extent of Violence	Low/Moderate	Low/Moderate	High
Psychopathology	Low/Moderate	Moderate/High	Moderate/High

Empirically Derived Subtypes (Current Study)			
Subscales	"No" Problem	Criminal	Multiple Problem
Legal History	Low	High	Moderate
Alcohol/Drug Use	Low	Moderate	High
Childhood Violence	Low	Moderate	High
Family Distress	Low	Moderate	High
Psychiatric History	No Significant Differences		

Appendix A

SCREENING INFORMATION

Date:_____ Screened by:_____

Name:_____

Address: _____

Race:_____Caucasian _____African American _____Hispanic _____Other

Phone:_____ work:_____

Birthdate:_____ SS#:_____

Employed by:_____ Length:_____

Marital Status:_____ Length:_____

Significant Other's Name:_____

Address:_____

Phone#:_____ work#:_____

Children:_____

_____

Name of Victim:_____

Race: _____Caucasian _____ African American _____Hispanic _____other

Is AVERT counseling ____voluntary ____court mandated ____State's Attorney Suggestion.
____ Other,_____

Description of Violent Incidents:_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

LEGAL HISTORY

Have you been arrested for Domestic Violence ___no ___yes, explain_____

_____

Past Legal Problems_____

_____

Currently on Probation? ___no ____yes, Probation Officer _____

Current Legal Status _____

_____

Order of Protection ___no ___yes Copy in File? ____no ____yes

FAMILY HISTORY

Mother Living ___no ___ yes

Father Living ___no ___yes

If parents still living, are they still together? ____no ____yes

Did you witness physical violence between your parents ___no ___yes

explain:_____

Were your parents physically abusive with you? ___no ___yes

explain:_____

What were their methods of discipline?_____

_____

Please describe siblings' lives:_____

_____

_____

_____

SOCIAL HISTORY

Have you ever been married before?_____

Has there been violence in your previous relationships?___no ____yes
explain_____

Have you ever considered yourself to be obsessed with someone? ____no ____yes
explain_____
_____

How have your relationships with your children been?
explain:_____
_____

Have they ever witnessed your arguments/violent behaviors?__ no _____yes
explain:_____
_____

Academic History:_____
_____

Were you an athlete in school? ___no ___yes

Were you ever in the military?_____no _____yes_____
_____

Do you sometimes intimidate people with your body size in order to "take care of situations? ___no ___yes explain:_____
_____

Are you a jealous person? ____no ____yes

Do you feel as though you need to keep a close eye on your loved ones? ___no ___yes

Describe your social circle (ie. few close friends, large group of "buddies" etc.)
_____
_____

Do you tend to be the person who "rescues" friends? ___no ___yes explain:_____
_____

MENTAL STATUS

Received Counseling ___no ___yes. Where and When _____

_____

Treatment for Mental Illness ___no ___yes. Where and When_____

_____

Hospitalizations _____ Where/When _____

Psychotropic Medications_____ What/When? _____

_____

Family History of Mental Illness? ___no ___yes. Who _____

Personal History:

____ Depression ____ Sleeping Disturbance ____ Hearing Voices
___ Anxiety ____ Appetite Change ____ Pressured Speech
___ Eurphoria ____ Concentration Problem ____ Flight of Ideas
___ Suicidal Ideation _____ Plans ____ Previous Attempts_____
___ Homocidal Ideation ____ Plans ____ Previous Acts _____
___ Affective Disorder ____ Thought Disorder

AFFECT:_____

Description of Self:_____

_____

Temper:_____

_____

SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol? _____ How much/How often _____

_____

Other Drugs?_____ What Kinds_____
How Often_____

Treatment for Chemical Dependency ____no ___yes. Where and When _____

_____

Family History of Chemical Dependency ___no ___yes. Who_____

_____

Below are examples of abuse people have reported. Please describe the abusive acts you have committed.

1. **PHYSICAL ABUSE**

Type	Yes	No	How Often	Comments about physical abuse
Slapping				
Punching				
Choking				
Pulling Hair				
Pushed				
Restrained				
Kicked				
Use a weapon				
Threw something at her				
Pressured or forced sex				
Violent sex				
Attacked breasts or genitals				
Other				

2. **Intimidation**: (Frightened her by certain looks, gestures, actions, smashing things, destroying her property or pets, displaying weapons, Is she afraid of you?)

3. **Emotional Abuse**: (Putting her down, calling names, humiliating her, making her feel guilty.)

4. **Isolation** (Keep her from going places she chooses, work, school, seeing family, friends, women's groups, etc. Listen to her phone conversations, open mail. Follow her around. Question about whereabouts. Jealousy.

5. **Minimizing, Denying and Blaming**: (Making light of abuse, saying it didn't happen, saying it's her fault.)

6. **Using Children**: (Making her feel guilty about children, using visitation to harass her, threatening to take away the children.)

. **Male Privilege**: (Treating her like a servant, acting like the "master of the castle", making all the "big" decisions, tell er what her job/role is.)

8. **Economic Abuse:** (Prevent her from working outside the home, making her ask for money, not letting her know the family income, taking her money.)

9. **Coercion and Threats:** (Threats to take away children, to harm her or her family or friends, to report to welfare, to destroy property, forcing her to drop charges, making her do something illegal, threatening to commit suicide.)

10. **Violence Against Others:** (Include children.)

Interviewer comments:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE GROUP PRE-TEST

Check Y if you agree; Check N if you disagree.

	Y	N
1. If a child hits your child, your child should hit back.		
2. Slapping with an open hand is OK		
3. Nobody should tell a man/woman how to handle his/her own family unless asked		
4. Pushing and shoving is OK		
5. Few battered women actually die from their injuries		
6. Its always a crime for a husband to hit his wife		
7. Pushing and shoving another is OK		
8. Threatening someone with words alone is OK		
9. Hitting someone without a weapon is OK		
10. Men who batter are seriously psychologically disturbed and often do not know what they are doing		
11. We should first seek to understand others before trying to be understood		
12. Mixed messages to others lets them know my different wants		
13. Distrust makes rust in a relationship		
14. Positive personal change must be voluntary		
15. I alone am responsible for the choices I make		
16. Listening is a key to building relationships		
17. Fight and spite talk are necessary for a successful relationship		

	Y	N
18. All battered victims drop charges		
19. Wants are my intentions, desires and wishes for myself and others		
20. Domestic violence incidents are usually low key verbal disagreements and rarely escalate into violence		
21. Words confirm (do) or disconfirm (do not) nonverbal behavior		
22. I am always accountable for my actions		
23. All victims of domestic violence are women, poor, illiterate, and unable to make decisions		
24. There are an equal number of abused men and women		
25. Children are victims of domestic violence only if they are hit during the incident		
26. Abusers who drink alcohol or use drugs are no longer abusive when they quit using alcohol or drugs		
27. Over time, battering becomes more frequent and severe		
28. A battery committed against a woman who is known to be pregnant, is an aggravated battery		
29. Recognizing a behavior is wrong is the first step towards positive change		
30. I really want to make positive change in myself		

Appendix B

BASIC INFORMATION

ID# _____

Date _ _/_ _/_ _

Screened By
1=Director (Cheryl)
2=Employee (Dale, Bess)
3=Intern (Dale, etc.)
**Dale switched from intern to employee in May of 1996

Gender 1=Male 2=Female

Race 1=Caucasian 2=African American
3=Hispanic 4=Other_____

Birthdate _ _/_ _/_ _

Employed 0=No 1=Yes, Full
2=Yes, Part 3=Yes, Amt. Unknown
4=GATX Temporary 5=Disability
6=Other_____

Job Title __=_____
99=Don't Know/Missing

Job Length ___ (years) + ___ (months)
0000=No Job

Marital Status 1=Married 2=Separated
3=Divorced 4=Widowed
5=Single 6=Cohab.

Length Marital Status ___ (years) + ___ (months)
7777=never married

Is Name of Victim Same as Name of Significant Other?
0=No 1=Yes

Cohabitating with Significant Other (based on addresses)?
0=No 1=Yes

Children Listed __

Relationship to Kids 1=Natural (or if not indicated)
2=Step 3=Mixture
4=Other 9=Don't Know

AVERT Counseling 1=Voluntary 2=Court Mandated
3=S.A.'s Suggestion 4=Other

Yearly Family Income $_____

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION-SELF-REPORT

Date of Incident _ _/_ _/_ _
000000=no specific date

Sex of Victim 1=Female 2=Male

Race of Victim 1=Caucasian 2=African Am.
3=Hispanic 4=Other_____

Relationship to Victim 1=Spouse 2=Ex-Spouse(or soon)
3=Current Sig Other 4=Ex-Sig Other
5=Roommate 6=Related Thru Kid
7=Family Member 8=Other_____

Where 1=Inside-Private
2=Outside-Semi-Private (yard, etc.)
3=Public (bar, etc.)
4=More Than One of the Above
9=Can't Tell/Don't Know/Missing

Report of Drinking 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both

Report of Drugs 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both

Violent Acts-Reported
**For the following 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both

___Verbal Argument (Shout, Scream, Rampage)
___Threaten Harm
___Threaten Harm to Others
___Destroy Things_____
___Push, Shove, Restrain, Pin
___Punch, Hit, Slap
___Use Object to Hit/Throw_____
___Violate Order of Protection
___Choke
___Forced Sex
___Other_____

Injuries
**For the following 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both

___Bruises, Marks, Redness
___Cuts/Scratches
___Bite Marks
___Broken Bones, Fractures
___Other_____

Precipitating Argument
**For the following 0=None/No Report 1=Yes
___Money/Possessions
___Cheating/Jealousy
___Going Out (Seeing Friends, etc.)
___Drinking/Drug Use
___Fail Responsibilities (Didn't Clean, etc.)
___Work
___Sex
___Kids
___Other Family
___No Argument
___Other/Topic Unknown_____

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION-POLICE REPORT

Date of Incident _ _/_ _/_ _
000000=no specific date

Sex of Victim 1=Female 2=Male

Race of Victim 1=Caucasian 2=African Am.
3=Hispanic 4=Other_____

Relationship to Victim 1=Spouse 2=Ex-Spouse(or soon)
3=Current Sig Other 4=Ex-Sig Other
5=Roommate 6=Related Thru Kid
7=Family Member 8=Other_____

Where 1=Inside-Private
2=Outside-Semi-Private (yard, etc.)
3=Public (bar, etc.)
4=More Than One of the Above
9=Can't Tell/Don't Know/Missing

Report of Drinking 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both

Report of Drugs 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both

Violent Acts-Reported
**For the following 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both
___Verbal Argument (Shout, Scream, Rampage)
___Threaten Harm
___Threaten Harm to Others
___Destroyed Things_____
___Push, Shove, Restrain, Pin
___Punch, Hit, Slap
___Use Object to Hit/Throw_____
___Violate Order of Protection
___Choke

___Forced Sex
___Other_____

Injuries
**For the following 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both
___Bruises, Marks, Redness
___Cuts, Scratches
___Bite Marks
___Broken Bones, Fractures
___Other_____

Precipitating Argument 0=No 1=Yes
**For the following 0=None/No Report 1=Yes
___Money/Possessions
___Cheating/Jealousy
___Going Out (Seeing Friends, etc.)
___Drinking/Drug Use
___Fail Responsibilities (Didn't Clean, etc.)
___Work
___Sex
___Kids
___Other Family
___No Argument
___Other/Topic Unknown_____

LEGAL HISTORY
Arrested for DV 0=No 1=Yes

PAST LEGAL PROBLEMS (# times)
___Domestic Violence
___DUI
___Resisting Arrest
___Battery (Not Dom.)
___Disorderly Conduct
___Unlawful Use Weapon
___Criminal Trespass
___Crim. Damage Property
___Forgery
___Home Invasion
___Theft
___Burglary (break-in)
___Selling Drugs
___Violating Restraining Order
___Assault (Threat)
___Sexual Assault
___Child Abuse
___Phone Harassment
___Other_____

Time in Jail	0=No 1=Yes ___ (years) + ___ (months) 7777=N/A
Time in Prison	0=No 1=Yes __ (years) + __ (months) 7777=N/A
Legal Status Now	
--Probation Sentence Length	0=No 1=Yes ___ (months) 00=Unknown
--Cond. Discharge Sentence Length	0=No 1=Yes ___ 77=Unknown
--Court Supervision Sentence Length	0=No 1=Yes ___ 77=Unknown
--House Arrest Sentence Length	0=No 1=Yes ___ 77=Unknown
--Charges Pending Sentence Length	0=No 1=Yes ___ 77=Unknown
--Not Involved Sentence Length	0=No 1=Yes ___ 77=Unknown
--Other Sentence Length	0=No 1=Yes ___ 77=Unknown
Current O of Protection	0=No 1=Yes
FAMILY HISTORY Mother Living	0=No 1=Yes
Current Quality of R'ship With Mom	0=No Relationship 1=Good 2=OK/Don't Say Good or Bad 3=Troubled 7=N/A (mother deceased) 9=Don't Know/Missing
Father Living	0=No 1=Yes

Current Quality of R'ship With Dad
0=No Relationship
1=Good
2=OK/Don't Say Good or Bad
3=Troubled
7=N/A (father deceased)
9=Don't Know/Missing

Parents Still Together
0=No
1=Yes

Current Quality R'ship Between Parents
0=No Relationship
1=Good
2=OK/Don't Say Good or Bad
3=Troubled
7=N/A (parents deceased)
9=Don't Know/Missing

Witness Parental Violence
0=No
1=Yes
**For the following
0=None/No Report
1=Father
2=Mother
3=Both

___Verbal Argument (Shout, Scream, Rampage)
___Threaten Harm
___Threaten Harm to Others
___Destroyed Things_____
___Push, Shove, Restrain, Pin
___Punch, Hit, Slap
___Use Object to Hit/Throw_____
___Violate Order of Protection
___Choke
___Forced Sex
___Other_____

Abused as Child
0=No
1=Yes

Who Abused You
1=Maternal Figure
2=Paternal Figure
3=Both
4=Other
7=N/A

Discipline Methods
** For the following
0=No
1=Yes

___Hit with Hand
___Hit with Object_____
___Threatened with Object_____
___Isolation/Withdrawal
___Removal of Privileges (includes grounding)
___Verbal
___Other_____

Number Siblings __

Siblings' Lives
1=Good
2=Mixed Probs. or OK
3=Troubled
9=Don't Know/MIssing

SOCIAL HISTORY

Marr. __

Length of Marr. 1 ___ (years) + ___ (months)
7777=No Marriage 1
0000=0-5 Months (round up)

Length of Marr. 2 ___ (years) + ___ (months)
7777=No Marriage 2
0000=0-5 Months (round up)

Length of Marr. 3 ___ (years) + ___ (months)
7777=No Marriage 3
0000=0-5 Months (round up)

Length of Marr. 4 ___ (years) + ___ (months)
7777=No Marriage 4
0000=0-5 Months (round up)

Violence in Prev. Marr.
**For the following 0=None/No Report 1=Self
2=Other 3=Both

___Verbal Argument (Shout, Scream, Rampage)
___Threaten Harm
___Threaten Harm to Others
___Destroyed Things_____
___Push, Shove, Restrain, Pin
___Punch, Hit, Slap
___Use Object to Hit/Throw_____
___Violate Order of Protection
___Choke
___Forced Sex
___Other_____

Ever Obsessed 0=No 1=Yes

Quality of R'ship With Kids
0=No Relationship
1=Good
2=OK/Don't Say Good or Bad
3=Troubled
7=N/A
9=Don't Know/Missing

Kids Witnessed Arguments/Violence 0=No 1=Yes

Highest Grade ___
12=GED Earned
**where 13=college freshman

Graduated H.S.	0=No 1=No, but GED 2=No, Working on GED 3=Yes	
Athlete in School	0=No	1=Yes
Ever in Military	0=No	1=Yes
Length in Military	___ (years) 77=N/A	
Intimidate People	0=No	1=Yes
Jealous	0=No	1=Yes
Keep Eye on Loved Ones	0=No	1=Yes
Social Circle	1=No Friends or Acquaintances 2=Acquaintances Only 3=Few Close Friends Only 4=Few Close Friends + Acquaintances 5=Large Social Circle	
Rescue Friends	0=No	1=Yes

MENTAL STATUS

Received Counseling	0=No/Never 2=Previously	1=Currently 3=Current + Add'l
Mental Illness TX **Do not include TX for chemical dependency	0=No	1=Yes
Psychiatric Hospitalization	0=No/Never 2=Previously 9=Don't Know/Not on Form	1=Currently 3=Current + Add'l
Psychotropic Meds.	0=No	1=Yes
--Antipsychotics	0=No	1=Yes
--Antianxiety	0=No	1=Yes
--Antidepressants	0=No	1=Yes
Family History of Mental Illness	0=No	1=Yes
**For the following ___Mother ___Father ___Siblings ___Grandparents ___Children ___Spouse ___Other Family_____	0=No	1=Yes

**For the following 0=No 1=Yes
9=Don't Know/Missing

___Depression
___Sleeping Disturbance
___Hearing Voices
___Anxiety
___Appetite Change
___Pressured Speech
___Euphoria
___Concentration Prob.
___Flight of Ideas
___Suicidal Ideation
___Suicidal Plans_____
___Suicidal Attempts
___Homicidal Ideation
___Homicidal Plans_____
___Homicidal Acts
___Affective Disorder
___Thought Disorder
**Any indication gets coded as yes

Affect 1=Appropriate 2=Over-reacting
3=Not reacting/Flat

Self-Description
**For the following 0=No 1=Yes
___Fun-Loving/Energy/Excitement
___Mellow/Laid Back
___Honest/Hard Worker
___Happy/Content
___Thinking/Understanding/Intelligent/Reasoning
___Giving/Helpful/Friendly
___Temper/Angry
___Lazy
___Loner
___Sad/Unhappy/Blah
___Talented/Skilled
___Other Positive_____
___Other Negative_____

Temper 0=No Temper
1=Mild/Moderate-Takes a Lot to Get Upset
2=Holds In, Then Explodes (Holds Grudge)
3=Explodes Easily
9=Don't Know/Missing/Not on Form

SUBSTANCE ABUSE
Alcohol Use-Current 0=No/Deny
1=Minimal or Social
2=Mild/Moderate 1-7/week
3=Moderate >7/week or >4/night
4=Admits Alcohol Abuse (Blackouts, Neg. Consequences)
**Use highest number that client estimates

Alcohol Use-Past
0=No/Deny
1=Minimal or Social
2=Mild/Moderate 1-7/week
3=Moderate >7/week or >4/night
4=Admits Alcohol Abuse (Blackouts, Neg. Consequences)
**Answer this question only if client mentions past use
**Use highest number that client estimates

Other Current Drugs 0=No 1=Yes

Lifetime Use of Drugs
**For the following 0=No/Never 1=Currently 2=Previously 3=Current+Add'l
___Cannabis (Pot)
___Narcotics (Heroin, Morphine)
___Amphetamines/Crank
___Cocaine/Crack
___Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, Angel Dust)
___Other_____

Tx for Chem. Dependency 0=No/Never 1=Currently 2=Previously 3=Current + Add'l

Family Hx of Chem.Dep. 0=No 1=Yes
**For the following 0=No 1=Yes
___Mother
___Father
___Siblings
___Grandparents
___Children
___Spouse
___Other Family

PHYSICAL ABUSE
**For the following 0=No/Never 1=Couple (1-2) 2=Few (3-5) 3=Several (6+) 4=Multiple/Too Many To Count (20+)
___Slapping
___Punching
___Choking
___Pulling Hair
___Pushed
___Restrained
___Kicked
___Use a Weapon_____
___Threw Something_____
___Pressured/Forced Sex
___Violent Sex
___Attacked Genitals/Breasts
___Other_____
**Use the client's highest estimate

Intimidation
--Non-verbal 0=No 1=Yes
**Includes frightening by looks, gestures, or actions

--Destruction 0=No 1=Yes
**Includes smashing things, destroying property, or hurting pets

--Display Weapons 0=No 1=Yes
--Is She/He Afraid of You? 0=No 1=Yes

Emotional Abuse
--Humiliation 0=No 1=Yes
**Includes putting down and calling names

--Manipulation 0=No 1=Yes
**Includes making feel guilty, think crazy, or playing mind games

Isolation
--Control Actions 0=No 1=Yes
**Includes controlling where person goes or what sees or reads

--Invasion of Privacy 0=No 1=Yes
**Includes listening to phone conversations or opening mail

--Checking Up 0=No 1=Yes
**Includes questioning whereabouts or following around

Minimizing, Denying, and Blaming 0=No 1=Yes

Using Children
--Make Feel Guilty About Children 0=No 1=Yes
--Use Visitation to Harass 0=No 1=Yes
--Threaten to Take Children Away 0=No 1=Yes
--Make Kids Relay Messages 0=No 1=Yes

Male Privilege/ Domination or Power 0=No 1=Yes

Economic Abuse 0=No 1=Yes

Coercion and Threats 0=No 1=Yes

Violence Against Others		
--Friends/Acquaintances	0=No	1=Yes
--Strangers	0=No	1=Yes
--Parents/Grandparents	0=No	1=Yes
--Siblings	0=No	1=Yes
--Children	0=No	1=Yes
--Other_____	0=No	1=Yes

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE GROUP PRE-TEST

1.	0=No	1=Yes
2.	0=No	1=Yes
3.	0=No	1=Yes
4.	0=No	1=Yes
5.	0=No	1=Yes
6.	0=No	1=Yes
7.	0=No	1=Yes
8.	0=No	1=Yes
9.	0=No	1=Yes
10.	0=No	1=Yes
11.	0=No	1=Yes
12.	0=No	1=Yes
13.	0=No	1=Yes
14.	0=No	1=Yes
15.	0=No	1=Yes
16.	0=No	1=Yes
17.	0=No	1=Yes
18.	0=No	1=Yes
19.	0=No	1=Yes
20.	0=No	1=Yes

For the questions that cannot be answered using the options given, the following may be used

7=N/A
8=Don't Know
9=Missing or Don't Know/Missing

Appendix C. Subscale Descriptions

LEGAL HISTORY

Nonviolent legal history--other than DV
1. Resisting arrest
2. Disorderly conduct
3. Criminal trespass
4. Criminal damage to property
5. Forgery
6. Home invasion
7. Theft
8. Burglary
9. Selling drugs
10. Phone harassment
11. Other legal problems

Violent legal history
12. Battery
13. Unlawful use of weapon
14. Assault
15. Sexual assault
16. Child abuse

Sentenced to jail or prison
17. Jail
18. Prison

ALCOHOL/DRUG USE

Alcohol problems
1. Number of DUIs
2. Self-report of drinking during incident
3. Self-report of doing drugs during incident
4. Current use of alcohol
5. Past use of alcohol

Other drug problems
6. Current use of cannabis
7. Current use of narcotics
8. Current use of amphetamines
9. Current use of cocaine
10. Current use of hallucinogens
11. Current use of other drugs
12. Treatment for chemical dependency

Family history of chemical dependency
13. Mom history of chemical dependency
14. Dad "
15. Siblings "
16. Grandparents "
17. Kids "
18. Spouse "
19. Other family members "

CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE

Witness parental violence as a child
1. Witness parental violence
2. Witness verbal arguments between parents
3. Witness threatening harm "
4. Witness threatening harm to others "
5. Witness destruction of property "
6. Witness pushing "
7. Witness punching "
8. Witness throwing objects "
9. Witness violation of order of protection
10. Witness choking "
11. Witness forcing sex "
12. Witness other violence "

Whether or not abused in childhood
13. Abused as child
14. Who did the abusing (mother, father, or both)
15. Discipline with hand
16. Discipline with object

FAMILY DISTRESS

Relationships and social life
1. Relationship with mom
2. Relationship with dad
3. Relationship with children
4. Relationship between parents
5. Siblings' lives
6. Social circle (number of friends/acquaintances)

PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY

Psychiatric symptoms
1. Depression
2. Sleeping disturbances
3. Hearing voices
4. Anxiety
5. Appetite change
6. Pressured speech
7. Euphoria
8. Concentration problems
9. Flight of ideas
10. Suicidal ideation
11. Suicidal Plans
12. Suicidal Attempts
13. Affective disorder
14. Thought disorder

Mental health and psychiatric treatment
15. Counseling
16. Mental illness treatment
17. Psychiatric hospitalization
18. Psychotropic medications
19. Antipsychotics
20. Antianxiety
21. Antidepressants

Family's mental health and psychiatric history
22. Mom history of mental illness
23. Dad "
24. Siblings "
25. Grandparents "
26. Children "
27. Spouse "
28. Other family member "

Appendix D. "External Subscale" Descriptions

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Abusive acts person has committed
1. Slapped
2. Punched (x2)*
3. Choked (x2)
4. Pulled hair
5. Pushed
6. Restrained
7. Kicked
8. Used a weapon (x2)
9. Threw something
10. Pressured/forced sex (x2)
11. Had violent sex (x2)
12. Attacked genitals/breasts (x2)
13. Other abusive acts

Committed violence in previous relationships
14. Verbal argument
15. Threatened harm to significant other
16. Threatened harm to someone other than significant other
17. Destroyed things
18. Push, shove, restrain, pin
19. Punch, hit slap
20. Used object to hit/throw
21. Violated order of protection
22. Choked
23. Forced sex
24. Other violent act

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Intimidation
1. Non-verbal
2. Destroying things to intimidate
3. Displaying weapons to intimidate
4. Victim afraid

Emotional abuse
5. Using humiliation
6. Using manipulation

Isolation
7. Controlling actions
8. Invading privacy
9. Checking up

Using children
10. Make feel guilty about children
11. Using visitation to harass
12. Threaten to take away children
13. Making kids relay messages

Others
14. Male privilege/domination of power
15. Economic abuse
16. Coercion and threats

SELF-REPORT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENT

Self-report of violent acts
1. Verbal argument
2. Threatened harm
3. Threatened harm to others
4. Destroyed things
5. Pushed, shoved, restrained, pinned
6. Punched, hit, slapped
7. Used object to hit/throw
8. Violated order of protection
9. Choked
10. Forced sex
11. Other

Self-report of injuries to victim
12. Bruises, marks, redness
13. Cuts scratches
14. Bite marks
15. Broken bones, fractures
16. Other

POLICE REPORT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENT

Police report of violent acts
1. Verbal argument
2. Threatened harm
3. Threatened harm to others
4. Destroyed things
5. Pushed, shoved, restrained, pinned
6. Punched, hit, slapped
7. Used object to hit/throw
8. Violated order of protection
9. Choked
10. Forced sex
11. Other

Police report of injuries to victim
12. Bruises, marks, redness
13. Cuts, scratches
14. Bite marks
15. Broken bones, fractures
16. Other

* (x2) = these items were double weighted because they seemed to represent a kind of more severe violence