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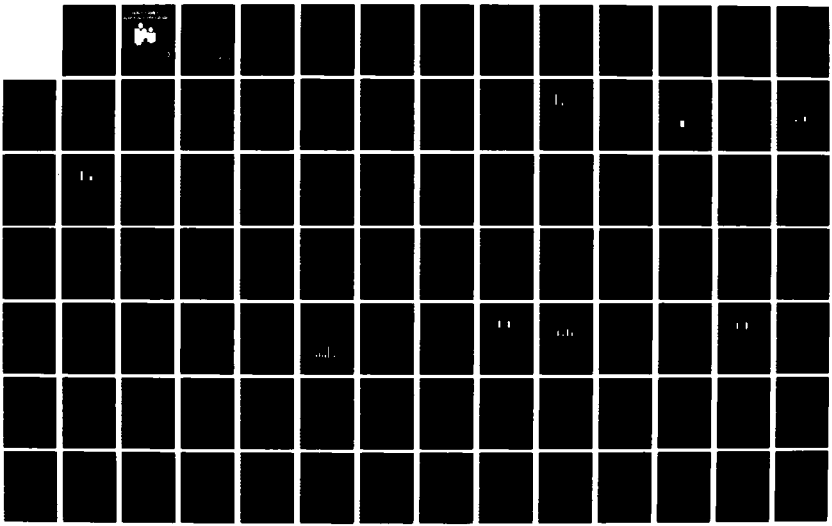

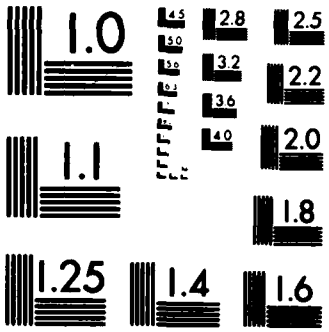

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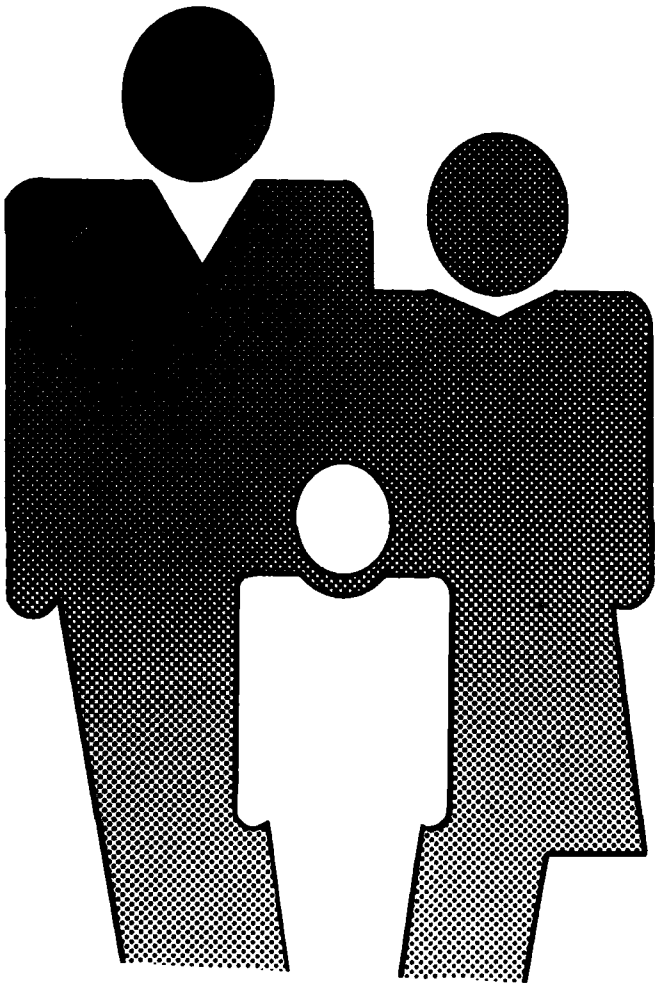

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The Demographics of Family Violence in the Navy and Marine Corps

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The American Humane Association Children's Division

(12)

NAVY FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM:

THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

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JUNE, 1984

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This report is an analysis of data relating to the Family Advocacy Program. Individual case reports of family violence made to the Navy Central Registry for a two year period were analyzed alongside reporting data on civilian child abuse and neglect. These two data sets were examined in relation to the general population of sponsors and dependents in the US Navy and Marine Corps, as well as the general US population. The purpose of these analyses is not only to describe the individuals and families identified, but also to better understand the characteristics of the population at risk, or more

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likely to be involved in spouse abuse, child maltreatment and sexual assault. Additionally, this data addresses the types of responses that have been made to these individuals and families in terms of treatment, services and personnel decisions.

This report includes a separate appendix of 82 pages describing the central registry data.

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Finally, we wish to thank all of the Family Advocacy Representatives who responded to our questionnaire and who submitted reports to the Navy Central Registry. The dedication of these people has helped to bring the family violence problems into the open and has made it possible to raise our knowledge level about these serious matters.

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CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

The Navy Family Advocacy Program is designed to identify and respond to families experiencing problems related to violence. It specifically addresses the areas of child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse, and sexual assault/rape. The Family Advocacy Program is a relatively new effort and is still developing its form and operational procedures. One essential area of information that has been lacking in the past is an understanding of the demographics of family violence within the Navy and Marine Corps. The development of such an understanding has been a major objective of the past year's work.

The purpose of this report is to identify the scope and nature of the family advocacy problems within the Department of the Navy. In a very real sense, the Family Advocacy Program can only be as successful as its ability to identify the family advocacy problems that actually exist among Navy and Marine families. That is, if the problems remain largely hidden, even the most effective treatment programs available cannot solve the underlying conditions that potentially threaten military morale, retention, and preparedness. This report should assist the Department of the Navy to assess those families most at risk for these problems. It should contribute to the Navy's ability to evaluate its present system of identifying and responding to

those in need. It should also contribute to the Navy's continued effort to develop a more consistent set of procedures and response systems throughout the Navy and Marine Corps.

Heretofore, no attempts have been made to identify the scope of these problems in a comparative framework or to assess specific problem areas or persons at risk. That is, it has been impossible to know how the scope of these problems within the military compares to the scope of the problems in civilian life. Also, how families reported for family violence in the military compare to all military families has been completely unknown. In order to investigate these areas, various types of data need to be gathered and analyzed -- general population data as well as reporting statistics for both the civilian and military populations. Yet without this comparative framework, both local Family Advocacy Representatives and central officials must operate in the dark about these issues. This research, therefore, is designed to shed light on these matters. It will draw together numerous data sources, make appropriate calculations and adjustments so that they may be compared, and summarize the various kinds of knowledge that can be produced about family advocacy problems in the military.

This report is part of a larger research project being conducted by American Humane and will be followed by a final report on information systems issues related to the Family Advocacy Program. Recommendations as such will be presented in that report as part of the final product of these efforts.

Methodology and Information Sources

The essence of this report is that family advocacy cases will be described not merely in terms of their raw characteristics, but rather in relation to appropriate military demographic comparisons and in relation to appropriate civilian comparisons. Thus, one of the largest tasks of this project has been to identify and process the best data sources available to make each type of comparison possible. These data sources will be described in turn in this section.

Military demographic data. Demographic data on the Navy and Marine populations has been supplied by the Defense Manpower Data Center in Monterey, California. Their data tape from the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) contains information on all Navy and Marine sponsors and dependents, totalling 2,971,369 records in all. Sponsors include all active duty or retired military personnel; the variables included on sponsors are: sex, service branch, grade, marital status, race, age, and zipcode of residence. Dependents include spouses, dependent children (under age 19, or enrolled in school up to age 21), and widowed survivors; the variables included on dependents are: sex, service branch, age, and zipcode of residence. Unfortunately, these data are not combined into family units, nor is there any way to link together individual family units. Thus, for example, one cannot determine which sponsors -- or even how many sponsors -- have dependent children.

Although information on base idenfication had been requested, the only address information that could be supplied was the zipcode of residence. However, this is a fairly powerful identifier since the zipcode prefix (first three digits) does locate the person in a fairly precise geographic locality --either a large city or a local delivery area. The distribution of zipcode prefixes included on the DEERS tape was examined, and virtually every prefix was represented! That is, there is an active duty or retired military person or dependent in every small area of the country. Although in one sense, this population does constitute the demographic universe of the Navy and the Marines, in another sense, it is an inappropriate comparison group for family advocacy cases. This population is so heavily affected by retired persons not living near a military base, and such persons have virtually no chance of being represented in our reporting statistics even if they are involved in family violence. Thus, a series of decisions was made to pare down the large data base into a more appropriate one.

The sample selected was designed to consist of <u>all individuals living on or near a Navy or Marine base</u>. These were defined as persons living in: the exact zipcode prefix area of a base; a neighboring zipcode prefix area if that area contained at least 25 percent as many military personnel as the main area; a neighboring zipcode prefix area if that area contained a small military facility; or a zipcode prefix designated as a military FPO address. A base identification code was assigned to each individual, with unique codes being used for all large bases

having family advocacy programs, while small bases were grouped under an "other" designation; also, the FPO designation was maintained as an identification code. Thus, the resulting military comparison group consists of 1,903,924 persons, and it consists of all sponsors or dependents living on or near a major Navy or Marine base, a minor facility, or an overseas location.

In order to produce data tables in a cost-efficient manner while preserving reliability, two further samples were selected from the military comparison groups. A sample of just over 5000 sponsors was selected at random, and a sample of the same size of dependents was selected. These samples were combined to produce two additional data bases: the adult comparison group (sponsors or dependents 18 years of age and over) and the child comparison group (all dependents under 18 years of age). Thus tables could be run on the sponsor file, the adult file, or the child file. Except for the base by base comparisons which were run on the entire military comparison group, all tables presented in the report were based on these three sample data files.

Civilian demographic data. All civilian demographic data have come from publications of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Basic age and sex data come from General Population Characteristics: United States Summary (PC80-1-B1), Tables 42 and 43. This information corresponds to all individuals in the United States, and it is used for comparative purpose with all military adults (18 years of age and older) and all military children (under 18 years of age). Racial composition comes from Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population

by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980 (PC80-S1-1). Because the only race data from the military pertains to adults, racial composition for the U.S. population was based on all persons 18 years of age and older. Finally, all marital status data come from Household and Family Characteristics: March 1980 (Series P20, No. 366), Table 22. In this case, household -- defined as all persons occupying a housing unit -- was chosen as the unit of analysis (rather than all adult persons) because this most closely corresponds to the military data. In the latter, marital status of sponsor (representing the military household) was available, as opposed to marital status of all adult persons. In sum, sources for civilian demographic data were carefully selected in each case to maximize comparability with the DEERS data.

Civilian reporting statistics. The sources for civilian reporting statistics vary according to the incident type being considered. First, for child abuse and neglect, the main data source is the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, conducted by the American Humane Association and funded by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Department of Health and Human Services. Through the National Study, American Humane receives data from state information systems related to the nature and extent of reported child maltreatment; these data are "mapped" onto a common set of coding categories, and thus data from diverse reporting forms are merged into one consistent data set. Data from the 1981 National Study -- the most recent available -- were used in this report.

Concerning spouse abuse, there is no source of data for national reporting statistics. The following represent the best available data on the subject: The Ohio Report on Domestic Violence, and A Survey of Spousal Violence Against Women in Kentucky. These will be described in more detail when they are utilized in Chapter V. Concerning sexual assualt/rape, the most reliable national data source is the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Again, this will be described in more detail in Chapter VI.

Military reporting statistics. There are two chief sources of information pertaining to reported family violence in the military that were utilized in the study: Navy Central Registry data, and questionnaire data obtained from 30 Family Advocacy Representatives in early 1983. First, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, maintains a Central Registry of family advocacy reports. Over 8,000 forms were made available to American Humane, obtained from at least 16 different form types. A separate Appendix to this project: "Navy Family Advocacy Program: Analysis of Central Registry Reports" describes in great detail how these forms were processed and analyzed. To summarize briefly, forms were included if they met the following criteria: first, they had report dates of 1981 or 1982 (but 1982 reports after August were scanty due to when reports were sent to AHA); they had to be of certain form types that excluded follow-up reports; they had to pertain to child abuse/neglect (defined as victim under 18 years of age, and for sexual abuse, having a known assailant), spouse abuse (victim legally married to assailant), or sexual assualt/rape (maltreatment of sexual

nature between unmarried persons, and if victim was under 18, assailant was unknown to the victim); and a reporting facility identification had to be present. After forms were identified for inclusion, a "master variable list" was drawn up consisting of all variables included on any of the forms along with definition for each value of the variable. Then, each form type was "mapped" onto the master list, variable by variable. Information was systematically gathered from the narrative questions on each form through a process of "open-ended coding." In total, 1200 reports of child abuse/neglect, 2363 reports of spouse abuse, and 111 reports of sexual assault/rape were analyzed.

The second data source for each incident type was a questionnaire submitted by American Humane to all 41 Family Advocacy Representatives, with data returned by 30 of them. The pertinent questions refer to the number of reports of each incident type that came to the attention of the FAR in calendar year 1982, and the proportion of these that were established. This data source provided an independent measure from which reporting rate statistics could be calculated. In fact, the general finding was that many more suspected and established reports were actually known to FAR's than ended up in the Central Registry. These differences will be considered in later chapters.

In addition to these main sources, there were two other sources that provided information on a single incident type. From the National Study data described above, two states (Virginia and Hawaii) included a designation of military status on the child abuse reporting form. This provided an excellent

source of data on child abuse in the military which could be compared to national civilian reporting data with great accuracy. Second, uniform crime statistics on rape/sexual assault from the same geographic localities were also available so that such areas --heavily influenced by military populations -- could be compared to national civilian data. Both of these analyses will be elaborated in their respective chapters.

Organization of Report

Chapter II compares the demographic characteristics of the military control group with the demographic characteristics of the United State population as a whole. All military data are broken down into Navy or Marine service designations, and the chapter provides background material for the subsequent analyses of reporting statistics. Chapter III compares the demographic characteristics of reported victims and abusers with the demographic characteristics of the military comparison group. Again, the analysis is broken into Navy comparisons and Marine comparisons, and a separate analysis is done for each incident type. Categories of persons particularly at risk are identified in this chapter.

Chapters IV through VI examine respectively child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse, and sexual assualt/rape. These chapters focus on comparative reporting rates between military and civilian reporting data. Several military rates are calculated for each incident type, based on the various data sources

described above. In addition, to the extent that data are available, these chapters compare military reporting characteristics as well as rates to civilian characteristics.

Chapter VII provides comparisons among military bases for each of the incident types. Issues suggested by the degree of consistency or inconsistency among bases are raised. Finally, Chapter VIII presents a summary and conclusions. Recommendations will be suggested in a later report in conjunction with our analysis of information system needs in the Family Advocacy Program.

CHAPTER II - THE DEMOGRAPHIC SETTING

This chapter compares the demographic characteristics of the Navy and Marine populations with the demographic characteristics of the United States population as a whole. Sponsors only, all adults (sponsors and dependents), and child populations are examined. In addition, the demographic characteristics of the different military rates/grades are described for both the Navy and Marine sponsor populations. This analysis demonstrates that while on the whole the military population is quite different from the civilian, there are indeed many similarities between the family settings in the two groups. This is explained by the fact that among all military households, there are large numbers of young, male, often unmarried household heads that have no counterpart among civilian households. At the same time, however, the populations of married couple households as well as families with children do not vary as much from the general population as many would expect. Thus, at least demographically, there are many similarities between the military and the civilian populations in terms of the context in which family violence occurs.

The demographic background presented in this chapter will inform subsequent discussions of child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse, and rape/sexual assualt, enabling appropriate comparisons to be made between military and civilian reporting statistics. Particularly in relation to child abuse and neglect reporting,

certain basic "controls" will be introduced to assure that the reported populations being compared emerge from comparable demographic universes.

Military Sponsors

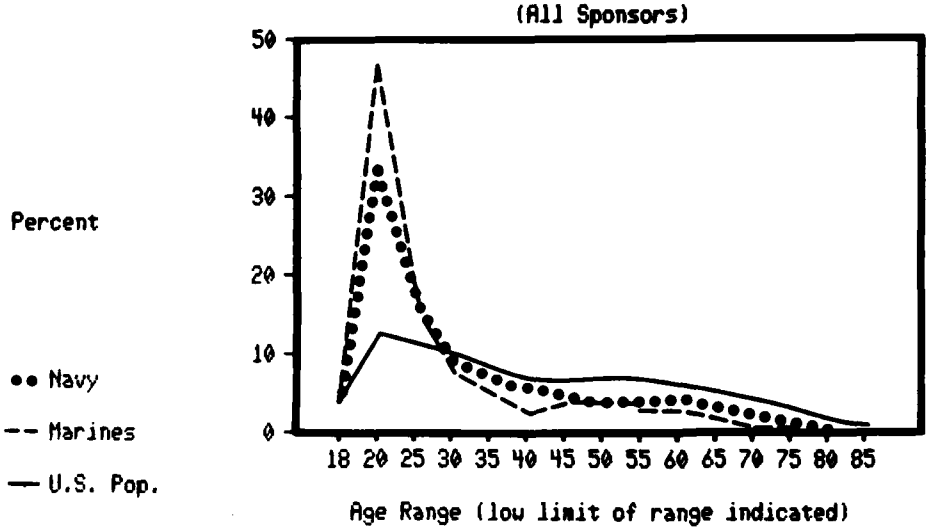
It is worthwhile first of all to present a portrait of the unique demographic characteristics of Navy and Marine sponsors. It is around these active duty or retired military personnel that military families are formed, but at the same time, this group is only one part of the military family. It is essential that one be aware of the distinction between sponsors and all military adults in order to go beyond common stereotypes about the military and to really understand the populations at risk for family violence.

In conjunction with popular stereotypes, sponsor populations are indeed both young and heavily male. Eighty-eight percent of Navy sponsors are male, while an even larger 95 percent of Marine sponsors are male. Compared to an adult median age in the United States population of 40.13 years, the median age of Navy sponsors is 26.84 years, and of Marines is 23.57 years.* Figure II-1 illustrates how heavily skewed are the age distributions of Navy and Marine sponsors compared to all adults in the population.

---

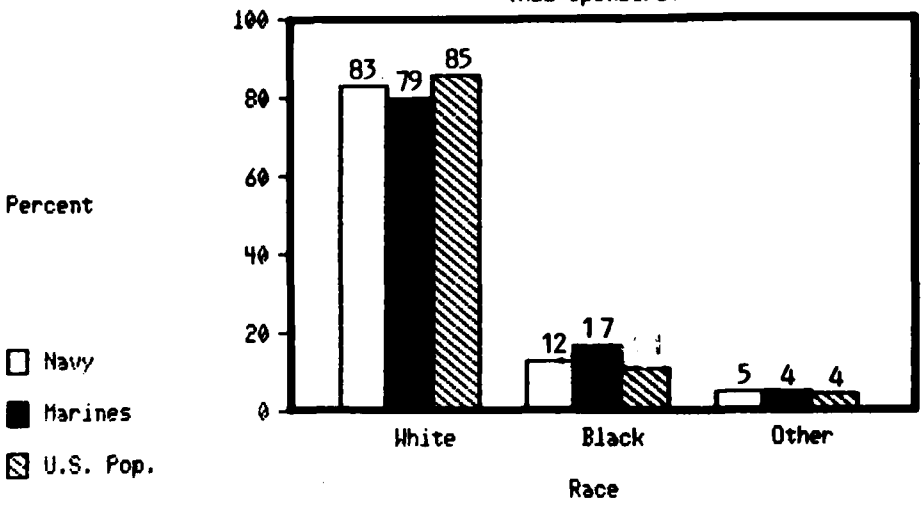
* In order to make this comparison, only persons 18 years of age and older were defined as adults and included in the calculations. In fact, 1.9 percent of Navy sponsors are 17 years of age, and 0.5 percent of Marines are 17 years of age. If the seventeen year olds are included in the calculations for Navy and Marine median ages, the resulting figures are, respectively, 26.79 years and 23.52 years.

FIGURE II-1
AGE DISTRIBUTION
(All Sponsors)



Turning to the racial distribution of military sponsors, Figure II-2 indicates that both the Navy and Marine sponsor populations very generally approximate the civilian racial distribution. There is a very minimal overrepresentation of blacks in the Navy population, and a somewhat more notable overrepresentation of blacks in the Marine population. Still, these proportions remain in the same general ranges for all groups. Unfortunately, no racial data is available for military dependents so we are unable to pursue this topic in later discussions. However, it is suspected that because of the number of sponsor marriages to overseas persons, especially Asians, the population of all adults in the military is marginally less white than that of sponsors, with more persons of "other" races.

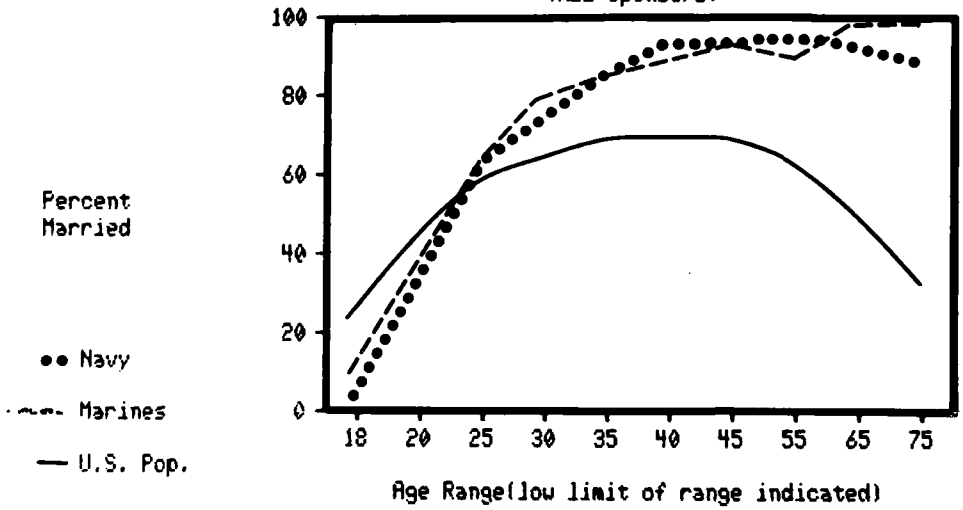
FIGURE II-2
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION
(All Sponsors)



The subject of marital status of military populations is more complex than one would like, and certain limitations of the data must be explored. First, for proper comparison with civilan data, one would like to be able to include all military households in the analysis, but unfortunately, data are only available for sponsors. What is missing in essence, are families headed by widowed survivors. However, because such survivors are not likely to be living on or near military bases, their absence is of relatively minor concern to this analysis. However, their absence in the military data does introduce some bias of unknown proportion. Second, there is a bias in the marital status variable itself, in that information on marital dissolution -- particularly by widowhood -- seems scanty. This is illustrated by the distributions in Figure II-3: while the national distribution shows a natural decline in the percentage married after age

55 -- presumably due to death of the spouse, there is no such decline for the military group. In sum, the basic information on marital status is clearly flawed.*

FIGURE II-3
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE
(All Sponsors)



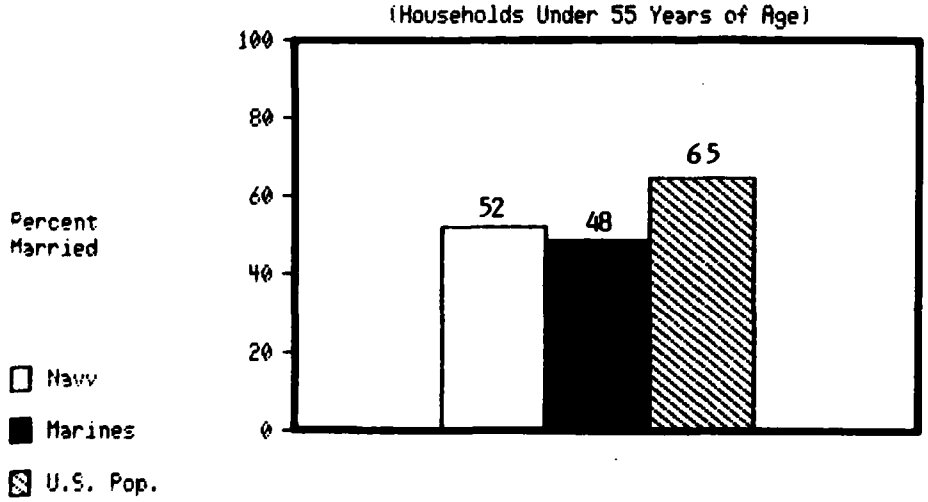
To extract some reliable data given these problems, a decision was made to limit the analysis to that subset for which the biases are minimal -- to groups in which the household head is under age 55. The rationale is threefold: first, the civilian decline in proportion married does not begin until age 55; second, this subset captures the vast majority of military households -- 89 percent of the Navy and 93 percent of the Marines -- and includes most active duty personnel; and finally, this group is most relevent to family advocacy issues, since elderly widows are not at risk for these problems, and most

* Persons contacted at the Defense Manpower Data Center had not been aware of this problem, and indicated that sponsors are supposed to notify authorities in the case of any change in marital status. This, however, is apparently not being done.

families with dependent children have been included. Thus, the data on households under age 55 is expected to be reasonably accurate and complete, while data on older households would be considered suspect and has been excluded.

Figure II-4 presents marital status data for all households under age 55, and shows that both military groups are somewhat less likely to be married than the civilian population. About half of the Navy (51.8 percent) and of the Marines (48.4 percent) are married, compared to 64.8 percent of the United States population.

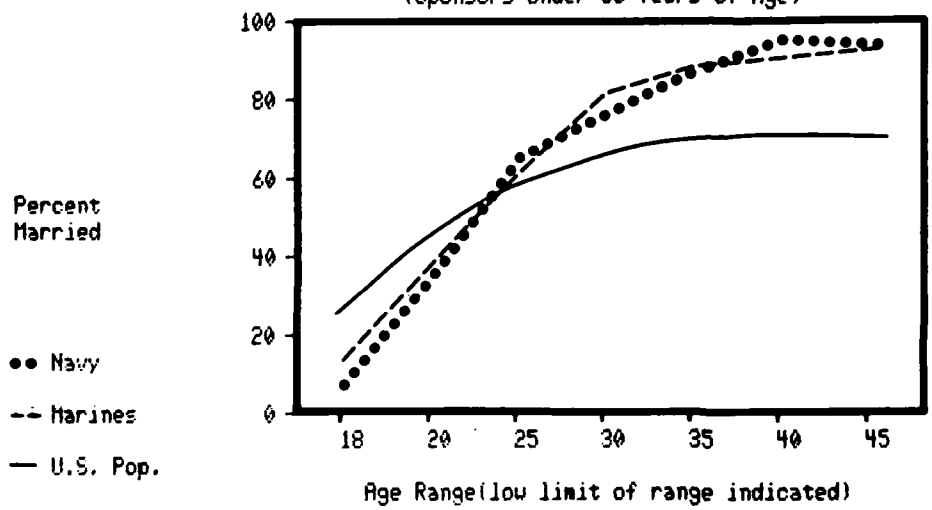
FIGURE II-4
MARITAL STATUS
(Households Under 55 Years of Age)



A further analysis demonstrates that this difference can be accounted for in the very youngest years -- up to age 25. Figure II-5 is identical to Figure II-3, except that it eliminates households over age 55. As Figure II-5 indicates, over a quarter of U.S. household heads under age 20 are married while much

smaller proportions of Navy and Marine sponsors are married. For ages 20 through 24, a discrepancy between civilian and military groups continues to exist, though the gap is smaller proportionately. By age 25, both military groups have pulled ahead of the civilian group in proportion married, and the gap widens at older years.

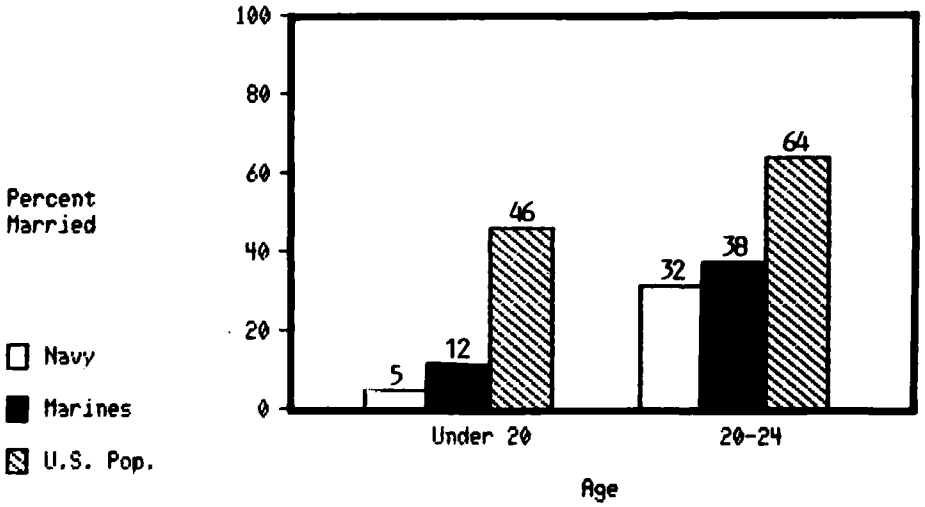
FIGURE II-5
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE
(Sponsors Under 55 Years of Age)



Because of our greater certainty about younger age data and because of the preponderence of young males in the military, Figure II-6 presents a significant comparison between military and civilian population by looking at only those households with a male head. It shows that in the U.S in general, young men who leave home to set up their own households are much more likely to get married than are young men who join the Navy or the Marines. In sum, it is a fact that in the youngest age groups, military sponsors marry less often than do their civilian counterparts.

Given the overrepresentation of younger groups and the underrepresentation of older groups in the military, this produces a net result of lower marriage rates in the military than in civilian life. However, the salient point that will be reinforced in later sections is that excluding this young, heavily male, unmarried subset, marriage indeed occurs at greater proportions among the military than among civilians.

FIGURE II-6
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE--YOUNG HOUSEHOLDS
(Households with a Male Adult Present)



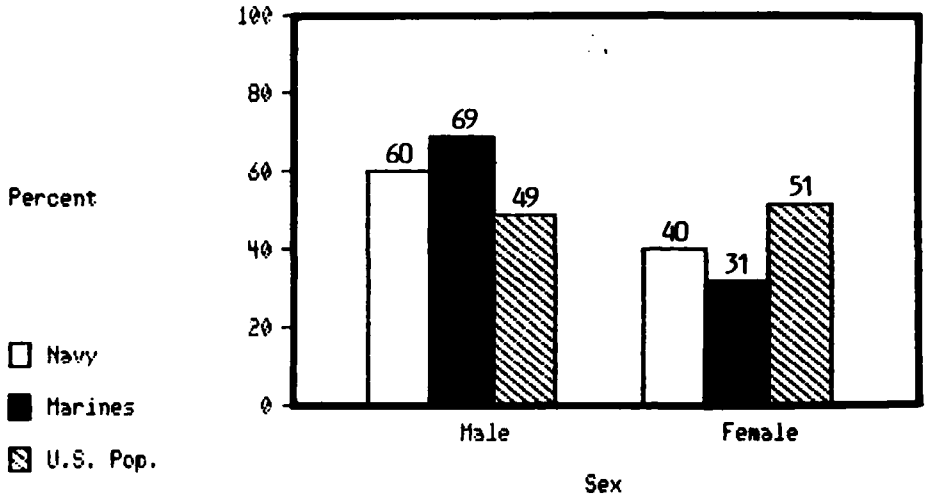
Military Families: Adults

For purposes of these comparisons, adults are defined as those persons 18 years of age and older; military adults include sponsors and dependents. Although one could include military sponsors who are 17 years of age as adults, there is no way to

identify from the data base military spouses who are 17 years old or even younger; similarly, there is no way to identify from census publications civilians under 18 who are living in their own households. Thus, to assure that comparisons are accurate, all persons under 18 have been excluded from the adult analysis. (In reality, only 1.9 percent of Navy sponsors have been excluded for this reason, along with an even smaller 0.5 percent of Marine sponsors.)

As demonstrated above, the popular image of the military as consisting mostly of men was borne out by the sponsor data. However, because half of these men are married, the sex distribution of all adults in military families more closely approximates the civilian sex disbribution. Figure II-7 illustrates that compared to 51 percent females in the civilian adult population, the Navy is about 40 percent female and the Marines about 31 percent female. This still shows that there is a male majority in the military, but that it is not such an overwhelming majority as the data on sponsors indicates. Ir other words, a significant proportion of military adults is made up of dependent spouses -- usually wives.

FIGURE II-7
ADULT SEX DISTRIBUTION



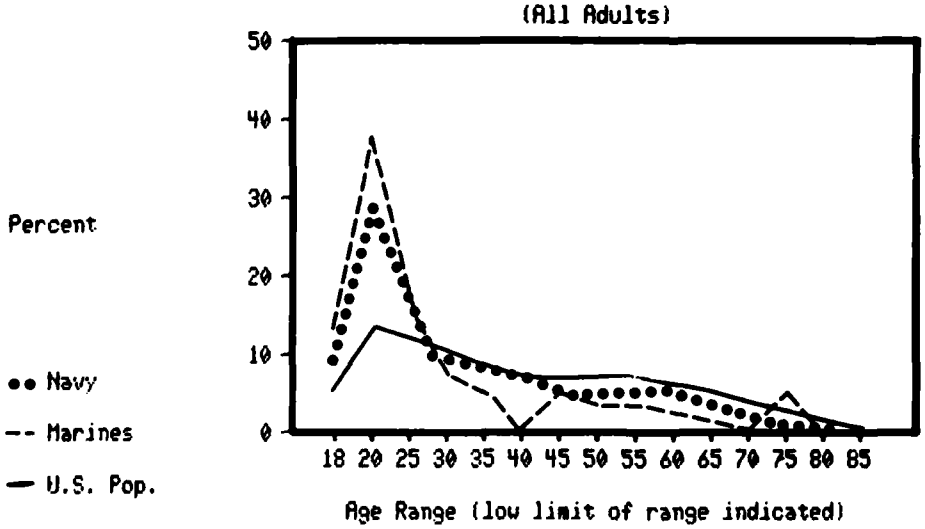
There are several noteworthy points to be made about age distributions of military adults. Table II-1 displays the median ages of all adults in the Navy, Marine, and civilian populations, and then breaks these figures down into median ages by sex. Section A of the table shows that the median age for all Marine adults is nearly 16 years younger than that of the general population and that the median age for all Navy adults is over 11 years younger. Figure II-8 portrays these differences

TABLE II-1
ADULT MEDIAN AGES
(years)

		Navy	Marines	U.S. Pop.
A.	All adults	28.77	24.40	40.13
B.	All adult males	25.57	22.88	38.86
C.	All adult females	34.75	26.17	41.58

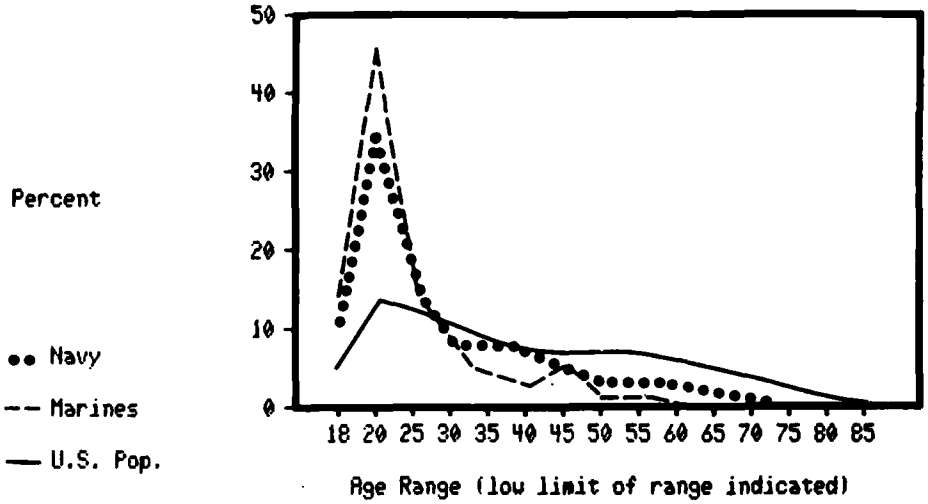
graphically, showing sharp peaks in younger years in the age distributions of the military groups compared to civilians. Section B of Table II-1 shows that these large differences hold

FIGURE II-8
AGE DISTRIBUTION
(All Adults)



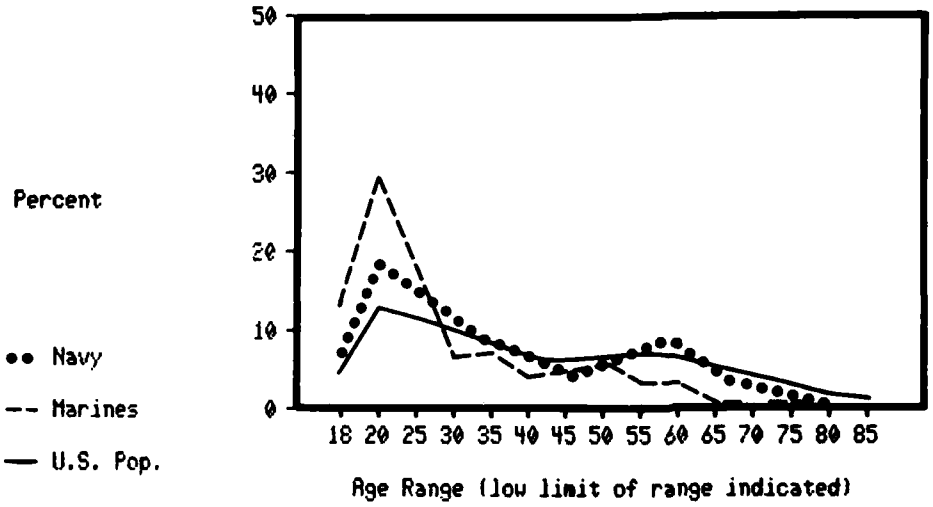
up for comparisons of the median ages of <u>all adult males</u>. Again, Figure II-9 which portrays the male age distributions shows very sharp peaks in the younger years for both military groups.

FIGURE II-9
AGE DISTRIBUTION
(All Adult Males)



However, turning to female age distributions, the results are somewhat different. As sections B and C of Table II-1 indicate, the Navy female median age is much higher than its male counterpart, bringing it somewhat closer to the national female median. This disparity between male and female age medians is not as great for the Marines. Figure II-10 graphically displays these points, showing both a general flattening of the age peaks in both military groups, but a particularly great flattening of the age distribution for Navy women; this makes the Navy female age distribution more similar to the civilian female distribution than any others of the military-civilian comparisons we have made. Of course, the explanation for this finding relates back to the fact that the youngest Navy men do not have spouses, but as they age, they are more and more likely to have a spouse.

FIGURE II-10
AGE DISTRIBUTION
(All Adult Females)



A final comment on the subject of marital status can be made, not from the DEERS data base, but from a separate study of the military family. As Orthner and Nelson point out (1980), there is a significant distinction between the marital status of military and civilian families that have children living at home. In the civilian population, 80.5 percent of all households having children under 18 years of age are headed by married people. Put another way, one-fifth of these households do not consist of a mother and father, and the majority of these are female-headed. In the Navy, however, 97.6 percent, or virtually all of the households with children are headed by married people. Of course, what these figures do not reveal is the fact that the military head of household may be deployed and away from the family for long periods of time, thus leaving the dependent spouse in charge. However, the fact remains that in the Navy, the

designated marital status of households with children is nearly always that the adults are married. Thus, as we indicated before, even though the overall marital status figure for the military shows fewer households are married, close examination of this figure from different perspectives suggests that marriage is more pervasive in the military, especially when children are involved.

Military families: Children

Not surprisingly, the sex distribution of dependent children reflects the normal sex distribution of all United States children. While 51 percent of all U.S. children are male, 51 percent of Navy children and 50 percent of Marine children are male. One would be quite surprised if this finding were otherwise.

Turning to age distributions of children, there is again great comparability, though this is not necessarily what one would have expected. Considering children from birth through 17 years of age, the median age nationally is 9.19 years of age, for the Navy is 11.15 years of age, and for Marines is 9.00 years of age. Thus, despite the fact that adults are much younger, military children are the same age or even older than civilian children. A possible explanation is that this is due to the fact that the youngest adults in the military are not married and having children, and that those who are having children in the military more closely match civilian families having children. A second explanation is that the closeness of the Navy female median age to the national female median age helps explain why

the child age distributions should be so similar, despite great discrepancies in sponsor ages. A final and less satisfactory explanation for the similarity in child ages may arise from a problem with the DEERS child age data. In fact, it has been suggested by persons supplying this data that the age data may indeed be unreliable, though no specific explanations have been offered. Indeed, compared to civilian age distributions, both the Navy and Marine child age distributions are skewed toward the upper end. Therefore, based on the best information available and in the absence of convincing evidence to the contrary, the position we will adopt is that the child age distributions for Navy, Marine, and civilian populations are the same.

Military Rates/Grades

This information on military rates/grades is presented in a separate section because strictly speaking, it provides a different kind of demographic profile than the information presented thus far. These data cannot be compared to civilian data, of course, but they do provide another kind of background information that will prove useful for subsequent comparisons to reporting statistics.

Table II-2 shows the military rate/grade distributions of Navy and Marine sponsors. Note that there is a sizable proportion of the military in the general apprenticeship rates, that about 85 percent of both services are enlisted personnel, and

that the proportions in the general categories are quite similar between the services. However, a larger proportion of Marines are at the general apprenticeship rates.

TABLE II-2

RATE/GRADE DISTRIBUTION

	Navy	Marines
General Apprenticeship Rates	30.9%	40.4%
E-1	8.0%	10.7%
E-2	7.0%	12.6%
E-3	15.9%	16.7%
Petty Officer Rates	53.7%	44.5%
E-4	11.9%	14.1%
E-5	14.0%	11.7%
E-6	13.0%	6.7%
E-7	10.9%	7.1%
E-8	2.7%	3.0%
E-9	1.3%	1.4%
Warrant Officers	1.7%	1.8%
Commissioned Officers	13.7%	13.3%

Table II-3 examines the sex distribution by rate/grade for each service branch. Note that in the Navy, most rate/grade categories reflect the 12 percent female proportion of the Navy, but that women are particularly overrepresented at the E-7 enlisted rate and in the warrant officer categories; women are underrepresented at the E-9 rate. In the Marines, most grade

categories similarly reflect the 5 percent female proportion of the Marines, but in contrast to the Navy, there are somewhat fewer women at the commissioned officer grades rather than more.

TABLE II-3

SEX DISTRIBUTION BY RATE/GRADE

	Navy		Marine	
	%Male	%Female	%Male	%Female
General Apprenticeship	89.2	10.8	94.9	5.1
E-1	89.0	11.0	95.8	4.2
E-2	92.1	7.9	97.8	2.2
E-3	88.0	12.0	92.1	7.9
Petty Officers	89.0	11.0	94.5	5.5
E-4	90.6	9.4	95.3	4.7
E-5	90.4	9.6	91.2	8.8
E-6	91.5	8.5	92.2	7.8
E-7	80.5	19.5	100.0	0.0
E-8	91.3	8.7	--*	--*
E-9	98.2	1.8	--*	--*
Warrant Officers	69.6	30.4	--*	--*
Commissioned Officers	84.4	15.6	97.2	2.8
All Sponsors	88.1	11.9	95.1	4.9

*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

The median ages by rate/grade are presented in Table II-4. Note that generally speaking, there is a continuous increase in age in the enlisted grades, but that the median age of commissioned officers is lower than those of the highest enlisted rates. This is due to the fact that some persons enter the service as officers directly out of college. The median age of warrant

officers in the Navy stands out as peculiarily high; also recall that this group was disproportionately female. The logical explanation for this finding therefore, is that there are a number of retired, female warrant officers who as women are demographically likely to outlive their male counterparts.

TABLE II-4

MEDIAN AGE BY RATE/GRADE
(years)

	Navy	Marines
General Apprenticeship Rates	21.97	21.53
E-1	20.66	20.22
E-2	21.42	20.95
E-3	22.60	22.29
Petty Officer Rates	31.37	27.25
E-4	23.54	23.14
E-5	26.12	24.49
E-6	36.87	29.68
E-7	48.80	47.22
E-8	44.58	--*
E-9	49.46	--*
Warrant Officers	62.50	--*
Commissioned Officers	42.22	39.23
All Sponsors	26.79	23.52

*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Examining marital status, Table II-5 again shows a gradual increase of proportion married as one goes up the rate/grade distribution. The exception is the commissioned officer grades

which due to their lower median age are less likely to be married than some of the higher petty officer rates and warrant officer grades.

TABLE II-5

MARITAL STATUS BY RATE/GRADE

	Navy		Marines	
	% Married	%Not Married	% Married	%Not Married
General Apprenticeship	19.8	80.2	22.2	77.8
E-1	14.7	85.3	17.5	82.5
E-2	15.4	84.6	17.3	82.7
E-3	24.1	75.9	28.2	71.8
Petty Officers	69.5	30.5	67.2	32.7
E-4	43.0	57.0	40.8	59.2
E-5	65.9	34.1	77.4	22.6
E-6	86.2	13.8	85.0	15.0
E-7	92.9	7.1	84.8	15.2
E-8	90.7	9.3	--*	--*
E-9	94.3	5.7	--*	--*
Warrant Officers	96.2	3.8	--*	--*
Commissioned Officers	70.5	29.5	76.1	23.9
All Sponsors	51.8	48.2	48.4	51.6

*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Finally, Table II-6 displays the racial composition of each rate/grade. Note that for the most part, the racial distribution of each rate reflects the overall racial distribution. The exceptions are the E-7 and E-8 rates in the Navy in which whites are overrepresented, and the E-9 rate in which whites are under-

represented. Also, whites clearly make up nearly the entire group of commissioned officers in both the Navy and Marines. This is perhaps one of the most significant findings of this section.

TABLE II-6

RACIAL COMPOSITION BY RATE/GRADE

	Navy			Marine		
	% White	% Black	% Other	% White	% Black	% Other
General Apprenticeship	80.6	16.0	3.3	79.8	15.5	4.7
E-1	80.6	14.9	4.5	82.8	15.2	2.0
E-2	79.8	17.2	3.0	79.8	14.5	5.6
E-3	81.0	16.0	2.9	78.1	16.3	5.6
Petty Officers	81.8	11.8	6.4	74.3	20.6	5.0
E-4	81.8	16.2	2.0	74.1	19.0	6.8
E-5	81.4	13.2	5.4	71.0	22.6	6.5
E-6	78.6	8.0	13.4	72.4	25.9	1.7
E-7	86.6	3.4	10.1	86.7	13.3	0.0
E-8	95.6	2.2	2.2	--*	--*	--*
E-9	78.6	21.4	0.0	--*	--*	--*
Warrant Officers	88.2	11.8	0.0	--*	--*	--*
Commissioned Officers	95.4	2.5	2.1	95.2	3.6	1.2
All Sponsors	82.8	12.5	4.7	79.0	16.6	4.5

*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Conclusion

This chapter has provided some basic information about military families that will be of importance in helping us understand the family advocacy issues presented in subsequent chapters. In particular, it has demonstrated that military

families are not so much different from civilian families, but that there are additional military individuals comprising part of the sponsor population who have no real equivalent among civilians. These are persons who are usually young and male, unmarried and childless. It is the family population, and not the young male sponsor population that is of primary relevance to the issues of child abuse and neglect and spouse abuse in the military. Thus, in the next chapter, we will look particularly at how reporting statistics on child abuse and spouse abuse compare to the family (i.e. married) population in the military.

CHAPTER III - AN OVERVIEW OF PERSONS IDENTIFIED BY THE FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM IN RELATION TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC SETTING

This chapter compares the demographic characteristics of families reported to the Family Advocacy Program with the overall demographic characteristics of the Navy and Marine populations. Specifically, it focuses on the three incident types -- child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse, and sexual assault/rape -- and examines the characteristics of reported abusers and victims. The intent is to identify the kinds of persons at risk to become either abusers or victims.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Ideally, one should compare reported child abuse victims and abusers to only those persons (in the military) living in families with children. Those young, childless sponsors are not an appropriate comparison group. Unfortunately, the military comparison group data base does not allow us to identify persons with children; the closest we can come is to identify married versus unmarried households. However, from Orthner and Nelson, we do know that 97.6 percent of Navy families with children live in married households. Thus, the group of people we can identify as married -- whether having children or not -- would seem to

present a closer approximation of the comparison group that is needed; at least it would eliminate a sizable number of inappropriate people at the young end of the distribution.

To complicate matters, however, it is empirically true that single parent households are overrepresented in the families reported for child abuse and neglect in comparison to the Navy as a whole: 94.7 percent of reported Navy abusers, and only 85.0 percent of reported Marine abusers are married. Thus, the married population is not exactly the right comparison group either -- it excludes the small minority of single parents in the military from which the unmarried abusers must come. Thus, a decision has been made for this section that two different comparisons will be made for each variable; reported abusers will be compared first, to all military adults, and second, to all married military adults. Neither comparison is perfect, but the presentation of both of them at least allows the reader to understand somewhat how the data "work" and to speculate how percentages might look if the precise comparison group were available.

As indicated above, the single caretaker family is overrepresented in the reporting data and thus is to be considered at risk for child abuse and neglect. In addition to the legally unmarried parent, however, is the dependent wife whose husband is deployed, and who suffers many of the same family stresses as unmarried female household heads in the civilian population. The reporting data indicated that 35.6 percent of the abusers in the Navy and 41.3 percent in the Marines are female. On the surface,

one would say women are underrepresented as abusers and not at risk, despite the fact that many husbands and wives are living apart. However, the complicating factor in the military is that reporting forms allow for only one abuser to be recorded, and that that abuser is often the sponsor. Thus, since there are often two parents perpetrating the abuse, there are more female abusers than the above numbers indicate. It is impossible to know exactly how many female abusers there are, but regardless, the wife whose husband is deployed--and who faces additional personal and family stresses--should be considered as particularly susceptible to child abuse and neglect.

Turning to the subject of age, Table III-1 compares the median ages of reported abusers with the median ages of all adults and of all married sponsors. Note that while reported abusers in each branch fairly closely approximate the median ages of all adults, reported abusers are indeed younger than married sponsors.* Thus, reported abusers are likely younger than all sponsors with children. Looking at the age distributions another way, only 6.2 percent of Navy abusers and 3.7 percent of Marine abusers are older than 40 years of age. In sum, child abusers in the military are more likely to come from the younger age categories than their numbers would warrant, but they do distribute themselves quite widely over all age categories less than age 40.

* As explained in Chapter II, only married persons under age 55 were included. Although this includes the vast majority of families with children, these figures are likely to be slightly lower than they would be if older parents could have been included. On the other hand, these families do include other families in which children have grown up and moved away -- and thus the figures are slightly higher than they should be.

TABLE III-1
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT -- MEDIAN AGES
(years)

	Reported Abusers	All Adults	All Married Sponsors
Navy	26.59 (N=534)	28.77	30.43
Marines	23.56 (N=135)	24.40	27.07

Turning to the subject of race, Table III-2 shows that in the Navy, the racial distribution of abusers closely matches the racial distribution of both comparison groups. In the Marines, blacks are somewhat overrepresented as abusers. The conservative interpretation of these combined statistical findings is that there is no major risk factor in the military associated with race.

TABLE III-2
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT -- RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

	Reported Abusers	All Sponsors	All Married Sponsors
Navy	(N=318)		
White	84.6%	82.8%	83.0%
Black	9.4%	12.5%	10.4%
Other	6.0%	4.7%	6.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Marines	(N=108)		
White	72.2%	79.0%	77.9%
Black	22.2%	16.6%	16.8%
Other	5.6%	4.5%	5.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Finally, Table III-3 indicates that the rate/grade distribution of reported abusers in both branches of service varies somewhat from the rate/grade distribution of all sponsors. In particular, there is considerable underrepresentation of abusers in the general apprenticeship rates and as commissioned officers, and overrepresentation of petty officers. However, because the marital status of persons at the different levels varies widely, comparisons to the married comparison group tells a different story.

TABLE III-3

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT -- RATE/GRADE DISTRIBUTION

	Navy			Marines		
	Reported Abusers (N=220)	All Sponsors	All Married Sponsors	Reported Abusers (N=88)	All Sponsors	All Married Sponsors
General Apprenticeship Rates	17.3	30.9	11.1	27.2	40.4	17.5
E-1	1.8	8.0	2.0	3.4	10.7	3.3
E-2	3.6	7.0	2.1	6.8	12.6	4.3
E-3	11.8	15.9	7.1	17.0	16.7	9.8
Petty Officer Rates	74.1	53.7	67.9	72.8	44.5	60.9
E-4	19.1	11.9	9.8	12.5	14.1	11.8
E-5	23.6	14.0	17.0	22.7	11.7	19.1
E-6	21.4	13.0	19.3	27.3	6.7	11.0
E-7	9.1	10.9	15.4	8.0	7.1	11.4
E-8	0.9	2.7	4.3	2.3	3.0	4.9
E-9	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.0	1.4	2.8
Warrant Officers	0.9	1.7	2.6	0.0	1.8	2.0
Commissioned Officers	7.7	13.7	18.3	0.0	13.3	19.6

In the Navy, sponsors at the general apprenticeship rates and the petty officer rates are somewhat overrepresented as abusers, while commissioned officers are underrepresented; in the Marines, the pattern is the same, but the degrees of over- and underrepresentation are even greater. In fact not a single officer was reported as a perpetrator of child abuse in the Marines. One suspects that these findings are a result of two different processes. First, relative to officers, persons in the enlisted grades are characterized by a number of factors that put them at greater risk of child abuse: lower income, less education, greater job insecurity, lower job satisfaction, and so on. Second, there may be a selective process operating in terms of who is reported; there may be greater reluctance to report an officer as a suspected child abuser because of concern about repercussions on his career. One can conclude cautiously that persons in the enlisted grades are indeed at greater risk of becoming involved in child abuse, but that no persons are immune.

Looking briefly at the subject of child abuse victims, victim sex closely approximates the fifty-fifty distribution of child sex for each branch of the military. However, victim age is quite another story: the median age of child abuse victims in the Navy is 3.47 years compared to a median age of 11.15 years for all Navy children; for Marines, the reported victim age is 2.77 compared to an overall median of 9.00. These findings are significant because they reflect the Family Advocacy Program's heavy emphasis on the physical and medical aspects of child abuse and neglect, conditions which more frequently affect the youngest

children. They reflect a bias to recognize and report the kinds of problems a pediatrician would encounter, rather than the full range of conditions that are reportable as abuse and neglect under state law. Chapter IV will further pursue this topic by comparing information from the Navy's Central Registry with information on military victims from civilian Child Protective Service reporting forms.

Spouse Abuse

Spouse abuse is defined as something that can only occur between married persons. Thus, the correct comparison group for reported abusers and victims is all married military persons. Compared to the fifty-fifty sex distribution of such a comparison group, reported abusers are disproportionately male: 95.8 percent in the Navy, and 97.5 percent in the Marines. Thus, as is true in the civilian population, commiting spouse abuse is a male phenomenon: men are most often at risk of becoming the abusers, and women of becoming the abused.

Table III-4 compares the median ages for all spouse abuse perpetrators and spouse abuse victims to all married sponsors.* As was true for child abusers, the median ages for spouse abuse perpetrators are considerably younger than all married sponsors. Reported victims are marginally younger than the abusers,

* Note that the comparison groups exclude all persons 55 and older, while in fact the abused and victim group include persons of all ages. However, the actual percentages 55 years and over are quite small: 1.9 percent Navy abusers, 0.2 percent Marine abusers, 1.9 percent Navy victims, and 0.4 percent Marine.

reflecting the common age gap between husbands and wives. Thus, younger married people are more at risk of becoming involved in spouse abuse.

TABLE III-4
SPOUSE ABUSE -- MEDIAN AGES
(years)

	Reported Abusers	Reported Victims	All Married Sponsors
Navy	25.96 (N=1567)	25.35 (N=1826)	30.43
Marines	23.86 (N=472)	22.87 (N=533)	27.07

Turning to the subject of race, the findings in Table III-5 are rather startling. Both in the Navy and in the Marines, blacks are represented as abusers about two and one half times as often as they are represented in the comparison group of married sponsors. This finding may have two distinct explanations, either of which is somewhat disturbing. First, disproportionately coming from families of lower socio-economic status, blacks may enter the military with greater personal problems and/or the experiences they have in the military may exacerbate their family tensions. Thus, they may be more prone to commit acts of family violence. Second, there may be unevenness in terms of the reporting and substantiation of spouse abuse -- given the same kinds of behavior, blacks may more often be identified as spouse

abusers. The perplexing question that is left unanswered is why these differences show up strikingly for spouse abuse and only minimally for child abuse. Surely the analysis of reporting data can only point to this issue and not answer it; however, it is very clear that black couples are highly at risk for spouse abuse problems.

TABLE III-5
SPOUSE ABUSE -- RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

	Reported Abusers	All Married Sponsors
Navy	(N=352)	
White	66.8%	83.0%
Black	25.9%	10.4%
Other	7.4%	6.6%
	100.0%	100.0%
Marines	(N=288)	
White	50.7%	77.9%
Black	41.0%	16.8%
Other	8.3%	5.3%
	100.00%	100.0%

Finally, Table III-6 shows the rate/grade distributions for Navy and Marine spouse abusers compared to all married sponsors. Clearly, persons at the general apprenticeship grades are highly at risk for this problem since they are twice as likely to show up as abusers as their numbers would warrant. Conversely, commissioned officers are greatly underrepresented as abusers. Again, as was stated in regard to child abuse, this could be due

either to the greater family and career stability of officers compared to others making them less prone to violence, or to less willingness to report officers as perpetrators of family violence. In either case, no group is free from this problem, though it certainly appears to be concentrated at the lower pay grades.

TABLE III-6
SPOUSE ABUSE -- RATE/GRADE DISTRIBUTION

	Navy		Marines	
	Reported Abusers (N=711)	All Married Sponsors	Reported Abusers (N=409)	All Married Sponsors
General Apprenticeship Rates	24.3	11.1	33.2	17.5
E-1	1.8	2.0	3.9	3.3
E-2	4.6	2.1	7.8	4.3
E-3	17.9	7.1	21.5	9.8
Petty Officer Rates	71.3	67.9	65.3	60.9
E-4	18.7	9.8	20.3	11.8
E-5	28.8	17.0	27.4	19.1
E-6	14.8	19.3	13.4	11.0
E-7	7.0	15.4	2.7	11.4
E-8	1.8	4.3	1.5	4.9
E-9	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.8
Warrant Officers	0.7	2.6	0.0	2.0
Commissioned Officers	3.7	18.3	1.5	19.6
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sexual Assualt/Rape

The information available on sexual assualt is quite limited, in particular because most of the abusers are unknown in this type of violence. In addition, the total number of cases reported to the Central Registry in 1981-1982 was quite small -

111 in all. The only abuser characteristic for which reliable information is available is abuser sex, and in all cases -- both Navy and Marines -- the abuser is male. Concerning victim sex, the overwhelming majority is female: 91.6 percent of Navy victims and 94.4 percent of Marine victims.

Both children and adults are the victims of sexual assault/rape. Twenty-one percent of Navy victims are under the age of 18, and they range from 0 to 16. Thirty-one percent of Marine victims are under 18, ranging from ages 5 through 17. Adult victims are quite young, with no reported victim in the Navy over age 35; the median is 21.12 years. No reported victim in the Marines is over 29, but there are too few cases (11) to produce a reliable median. In sum, both children and adults are at risk of becoming victims of sexual assault/rape, and adult victims are relatively young.

Conclusion

What abusers have in common is that they are younger than average and of lower military rates/grades. Child abuse/neglect is the only incident type that has a sizable number of female abusers. Among spouse abuse perpetrators there are a disproportionate number of blacks. Single caretakers, though still in a minority, are overrepresented among child abuse perpetrators.

The factors identified in this chapter as distinguishing reported victims and abusers from comparison groups of military personnel highlight some of the risk factors associated with family violence. They raise certain questions about the ways

different groups of people are reported -- or not reported -- and they suggest certain areas in which preventive programs might be developed, or in which treatment programs are needed.

CHAPTER IV - CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

This chapter examines rates of child abuse and neglect in the Navy and Marine Corps and compares them to similar rates in the U.S. population in general. As discussed in Chapter I, these rates are based on: Navy Central Registry data, FAR questionnaire data, and civilian Child Protective Services (CPS) data pertaining to military families (described below). In conjunction with the analysis of CPS rates, this chapter provides estimates for the Navy/Marines as a whole of the number of dependent children who are likely to have experienced a reported maltreatment. Finally, it provides descriptive comparisons between the military and civilian data on some of the characteristics of victims and perpetrators.

This chapter focuses solely on rates of reported maltreatment rather than incidence rates. First, because of the mandatory child abuse reporting laws in all states, reporting data is quite extensive. Second, the primary source of data on child abuse incidence--Study Findings, National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1981--does not really deal with incidence at all, but rather with the subject of cases that are known to various types of professionals--whether reported to CPS or not. Moreover, it does not deal with the subject of military child abuse incidence. Thus, since there is so much reliable information on reporting of child abuse, it would be unwise to speculate on the subject of incidence.

Data Sources

The reader is referred back to Chapter I for a description of most of the data sources employed in this chapter: U.S. Census data, DEERS data, National Study data, Navy Central Registry data, and Family Advocacy Representative data. The one information source that needs special elaboration here is the civilian Child Protective Services data on military families. First of all, the data exist as part of the National Study data base produced by American Humane. Of all the states submitting tapes in 1981 that have Navy or Marine facilities in them, only Hawaii and Virginia provide codes in their data file which identify military families who are part of CPS caseloads. Thus, data from these two states could be combined to produce a sample described as civilian information on the military; such information could then be used in the calculation of reporting rates as well as in the description of families. However, there was one significant obstacle: of the two states, only Hawaii's Social Service Information System (SSI) explicitly identifies Navy and Marine families. Virginia's Child Protective Service Information Systems (CPSIS) only notes whether the occupation of the parent is "military". Thus, in the latter case, direct contact had to be made to the appropriate CPS county offices (covering the Tidewater region) to determine what proportion of the military caseload was Navy or Marines. These proportions were utilized in the calculation of rates so that only Navy and Marine cases would enter into the estimates. However, since exact Army and Air

Force cases could not be identified as such and therefore be eliminated, descriptive characteristics on victims and perpetrators may be slightly affected by cases from other military branches.

On the whole, the civilian CPS data on military families was a quite useful data source. Because it emerged from and was compatible with National Study data, comparisons could confidently be made. And even though based on only two states' data, the child population from these areas constitutes 20 percent of the total DEERS sample. Although the entire range of circumstances are not represented by these areas, their activities do represent a diversity of missions and environments.

Reporting Rates

Because of the complexity of the issue and the nature of available data, it was decided that no single military reporting rate could capture all facets of the problem under study. That is, there are several obvious questions of interest to the Department of the Navy. To what extent are FARs aware of the problem? To what extent do Central Registry records reflect this awareness? Are civilian CPS systems processing more or fewer military cases than Navy systems? How do military rates compare to civilian rates? Just how many Navy/Marine dependent children are victims of child abuse and neglect each year? Also, related to these questions but underlying any discussion of child abuse

rates are issues related to all reported cases versus cases in which a maltreatment has been confirmed. Which is the more relevant statistic?

To deal with the issues, four different military rates and one civilian rate were computed. There was one overriding limitation affecting three of the rates: the fact that only children who experienced an established or suspected maltreatment were included as part of the data base; that is, if a reported case was investigated but no evidence of maltreatment was found, it was not necessarily entered into the data base and therefore, not available for our use. Thus, strictly speaking, we were forced to calculate "child maltreatment rates", not "reporting rates". While report rate data is available from most civilian sources, to assure comparability with Navy/Marine Corps data, we calculated the civilian rate for maltreated children. The following summarizes the calculations that were done for each rate; note that every figure was then multiplied by 1000:

National Study Rate (NSCNAR) or civilian rate--number of children in the 1981 National Study data base for whom a maltreatment was indicated divided by the total number of children living in those 23 states which provide compatible maltreatment data to the National Study;

Navy Central Registry Rate--1981 (NCR 81)--number of children with a suspected or established maltreatment for whom forms had been entered in the Central Registry for 1981 divided by number of persons under 18 as obtained from the DEERS data base for those bases that submitted at least one report of any kind to the Central Registry;

Navy Central Registry Rate-1982 (NCR 82)--same as NCR81 except that only reports from January through August were used, and a projection was made for the entire year; this was done to correct for the scanty reporting data available for the latter part of the year;

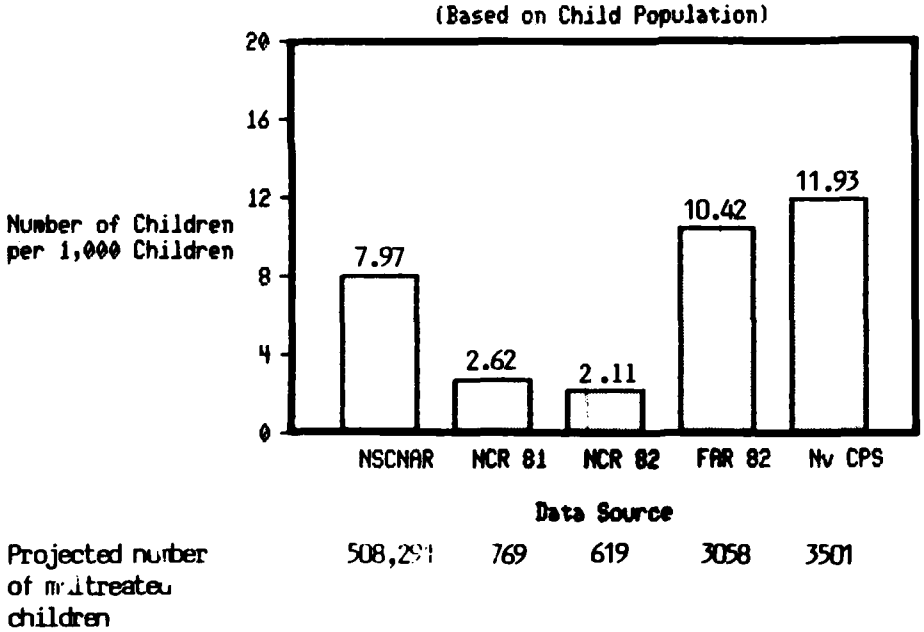
FAR Reporting Rate (FAR82)--"number of reports that came to the attention" of the FAR during 1982 as indicated in a questionnaire filled out by 30 FARs, divided by the number of persons under 18 as obtained from the DEERS data base for those 30 bases; strictly speaking, this is the only true reporting rate;

CPS Rate Pertaining to Navy Families (NV CPS)--from the National Study data base, number of children for whom a maltreatment was indicated who were identified as Navy or Marine families in Hawaii, plus number identified as "military" families in Virginia jursidictions multiplied by the proportion of the military caseload that was identified Navy or Marine in each jurisdiction (to eliminate Army or Air Force families), divided by the number of persons under 18 as obtained from the DEERs data base for Hawaii and for appropriate areas in Virginia.

Figure IV-1 portrays the results of these calculations.

FIGURE IV-1

ESTIMATED CHILD MALTREATMENT RATES
(Based on Child Population)



Several points can be made from the comparisons displayed in Figure IV-1. First, both Central Registry rates are quite low; the rate for 1981 is less than a quarter of the Navy CPS rate, and the rate for 1982 is smaller than one fifth of that rate. In other words, the Central Registry is by no means capturing the

scope of the child abuse and neglect problem existing in the military. Secondly, FARs know about much more child abuse than is ever entered into the Central Registry; however, because the FAR rate may include unfounded cases, we cannot precisely know just how many established or suspected cases are known by the FAR but never entered into the Registry. Third, the FAR rate is fairly close to the Navy CPS rate, but this is somewhat coincidental since the former may contain unfounded cases and the latter does not. We may speculate that the civilian CPS system, in fact, must be aware of many more cases than is the FAR, but we could confirm that only if all reports to CPS involving Navy/Marine Corps children were in the data base. Finally, comparing the two most compatible rates--the Navy CPS rate and the overall civilian CPS rate (NSCNAR), it seems that the Navy/Marine rate is somewhat higher by about 4 children per thousand.

Some discussion is necessary concerning the notion that the child maltreatment rate is higher in the military than among civilians. Of course, one possibility is that it is indeed higher. However, another possibility is that Navy and Marine Corps personnel receive somewhat more scrutiny from CPS agencies than do ordinary civilians; indeed, they are subject to being reported through the usual channels as well as through military personnel. In fact, reporting rates do not necessarily reflect true incidence rates in a systematic manner. To illustrate, civilian maltreatment rates vary among states from 1.63 children per thousand to 20.60. No doubt, various reporting policies and

practices are reflected in this variation as much as actual incidence. Since the Navy/Marine rate falls well within this range, one must conclude that the rate of maltreatment is at least consistent with that of the civilian population. In other words, there is no firm evidence to support the belief that the intrinsic rate of child maltreatment is greater among Navy and Marine families than the civilian population.

Finally, Figure IV-1 also indicates the numbers of maltreated children that can be projected from each rate when applied to the whole dependent child population. It is projected that the civilian CPS system knew of about 3500 maltreated Navy/Marine children in 1981, while only 769 would have been recorded in the Central Registry. Surely, this raises questions about the functioning and purpose of the Central Registry, questions that will not be addressed at this time but that will be looked at in our final report.

Characteristics of Children and Families

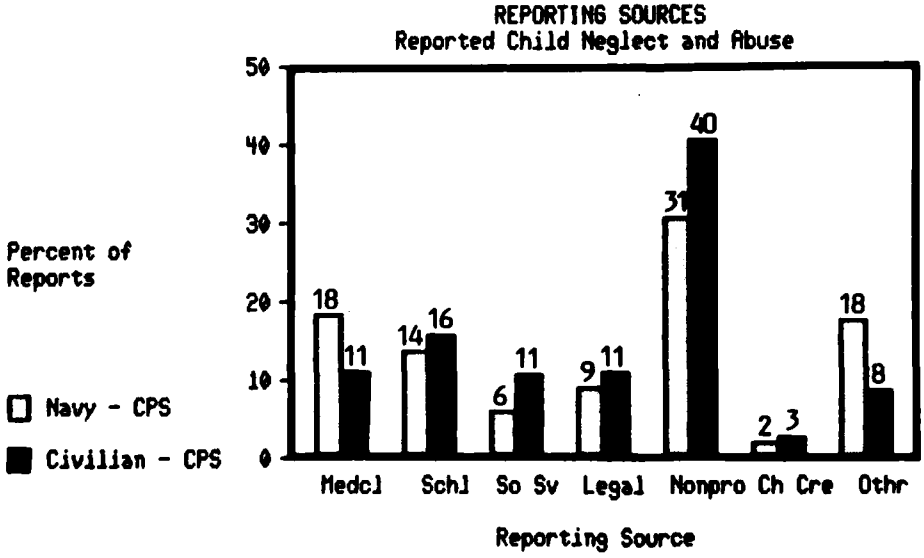
The purpose of this section is to compare maltreatment cases in the military to those in the civilian CPS caseload. All comparisons will be made using National Study data, with the military data coming from Hawaii and Virginia (as described above) and the civilian data coming from the entire data base. Where possible, additional comparisons will be made using Navy Central Registry data. As Chapters II and III pointed out, the civilian population is characterized by many more single parent households than is the Navy; moreover, these single parent

families are vastly overrepresented in child abuse reports both in the civilian population and in the Navy. However, in the Navy reporting figures, two-parent families still make up over 80 percent of all families (according to the Navy CPS data) while they make up only 50 percent of civilian reported families. Thus, to make the overall comparisons between military and civilian statistics compatible, a sample of all cases with male/female caretakers was selected from the National Study data base to serve as the civilian comparison group. That is, it was thought that the large number of households which are female-headed, largely poor, and often receiving public assistance had no match among Navy families. Thus, they were eliminated from the comparison group. Conversely, single parent families were not eliminated from the Navy/Marine data base, in part, because their numbers are much smaller, but also because they probably represent a very different phenomenon than do single parents in civilian reports--if nothing else, that parent in the military is employed. Finally, because Navy/Marine families were shown to be quite similar to their civilian counterpart on most other broad demographic characteristics, no other adjustments were made to the civilian comparison group.

Figure IV-2 displays the sources of reports to civilian CPS of Navy/Marine families and of civilian families. It illustrates that the percentage of reports made by medical personnel is considerably higher among Navy and Marine Corps reports than among civilian reports. Most likely, this is partially due to the existence of the Family Advocacy Program and its association

with Navy hospitals and clinics. In contrast, all other professional sources--school, social service and legal personnel--are underrepresented in military reports. There are some similarities, however. In both groups, the largest single reporting source is "non-professionals"; however, there are 10 percent fewer such reports in the military while there are nearly 10 percent more "other" reports (usually anonymous) in the military. In sum, the split between professional and non-professional sources is comparable in the two groups with 47 percent professional reporting sources in the military group compared to 48 percent among civilians. The military group is characterized by relatively more medical personnel reports and more anonymous reports.

FIGURE IV-2
REPORTING SOURCES
Reported Child Neglect and Abuse



Turning to the demographic characteristics of reported children, Figure IV-3 presents the age distribution of involved children. Note that the flattest line, or most even age distri-

bution, occurs for the civilian comparison group. Although there is a slight overrepresentation of younger children, the distribution declines very smoothly and very minimally. Conversely, the Navy Central Registry data shows the most extreme distribution with extremely large numbers of children under three years of age, and relatively fewer in the upper years. The military data in the CPS system represents a middle ground between these other sources, though its pattern is rather erratic.

FIGURE IV-3
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INVOLVED CHILDREN
Reported Child Neglect and Abuse

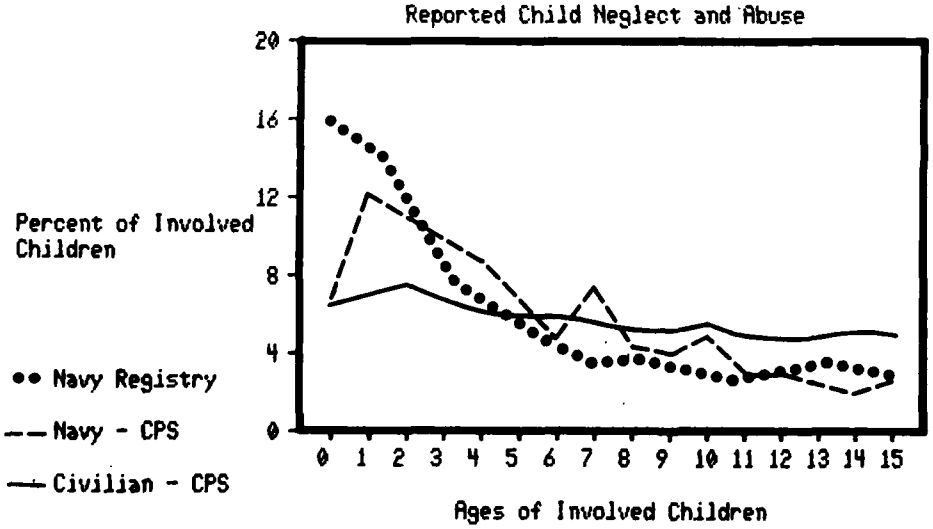


Table IV-1 displays the median ages represented by these distributions. Again, the same pattern is displayed with children in the Navy Central Registry the youngest, in the civilian comparison group the oldest, and in the military CPS group in the middle.

TABLE IV-1

CHILD MEDIAN AGES
(years)

Navy Central Registry	Navy CPS	Civilian Comparison Group
3.38	5.67	8.19

By way of explanation, our main point was alluded to in Chapter IV. In fact, the Family Advocacy Program heavily emphasizes the physical and medical aspects of the problem, areas in which the youngest children are affected the most. Conversely, neglect is a much more frequently reported type of maltreatment in the civilian system, compared to the military, and neglect in its various forms can affect children of all ages. We hypothesize that the Navy CPS data source represents a kind of amalgam of these opposite positions: there is some influence of the Family Advocacy Program in terms of referrals made by the Navy (see section on source of report above), but civilian CPS agencies also look for much more than physical abuse.

Figure IV-4 looks at the sex distribution of involved children. It clearly indicates that there are no differences among the three data sources with respect to this variable, and that both male and female children are represented in equal proportions.

FIGURE IV-4
SEX DISTRIBUTION OF INVOLVED CHILDREN
Reported Child Neglect And Abuse

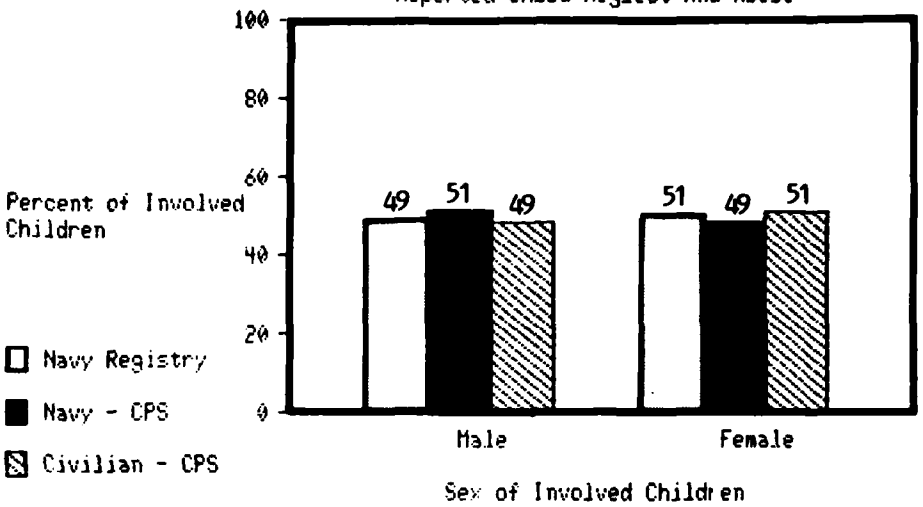
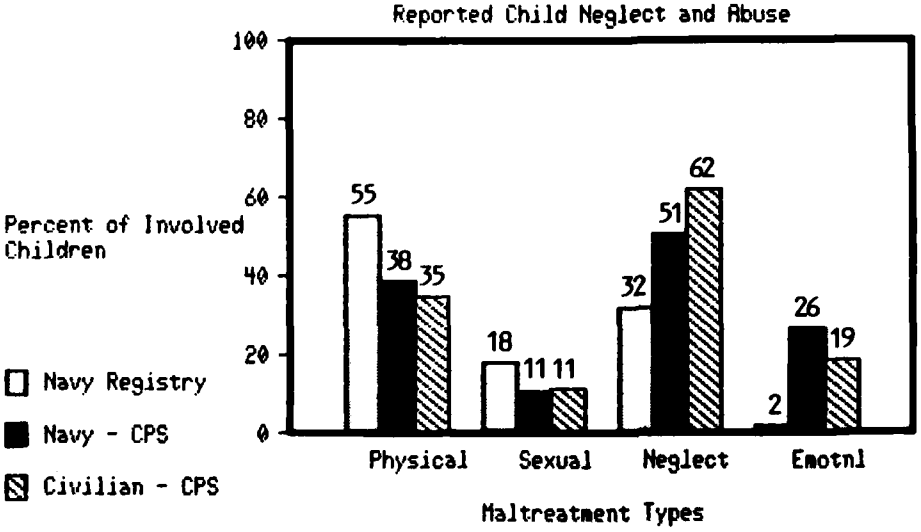


Figure IV-5 presents the distribution of maltreatment types. This figure corroborates some of the assertions made above about specific areas of focus of the different groups. Certainly, the major finding of this chart is that compared to the other groups, the Navy Central Registry contains a much larger proportion of physical injury cases, somewhat more sexual abuse, somewhat less neglect and practically no emotional abuse. The CPS data on civilians and on military families is fairly similar to one another, suggesting either that the actual incidence of various maltreatment types is similar in both populations or that CPS agencies have fairly consistent ways of identifying maltreatments such that their definitions and priorities result in similar distributions. We cannot explain why CPS agencies find more emotional maltreatment among military families than among

civilians, except to hypothesize that they see something intrinsic in the military lifestyle (perhaps absence of the father for long periods of time) as contributing to emotional maltreatment.

FIGURE IV-5
DISTRIBUTION OF MALTREATMENT TYPES
Reported Child Neglect and Abuse



Turning to perpetrator descriptions, Figure IV-6 examines perpetrator age for each of the groups being studied. The clearest point to be made is that both Navy distributions (Central Registry and CPS) have very sharp breaks at the low end of the distribution while the civilian distribution is smoother and older.

FIGURE IV-6
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERPETRATORS
Reported Child Neglect and Abuse

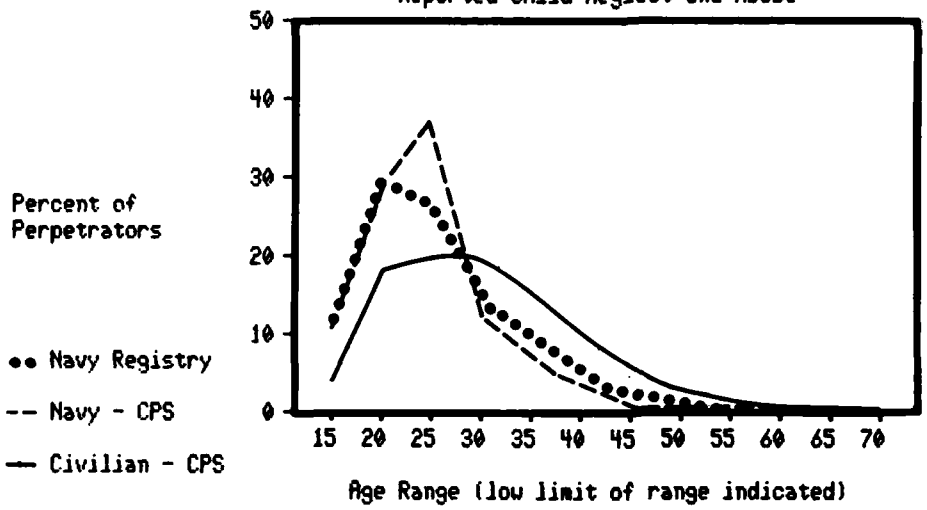


Table IV-2 supports this finding, by noting that the civilian perpetrator age is significantly higher than both indicators of military perpetrator ages.

TABLE IV-2

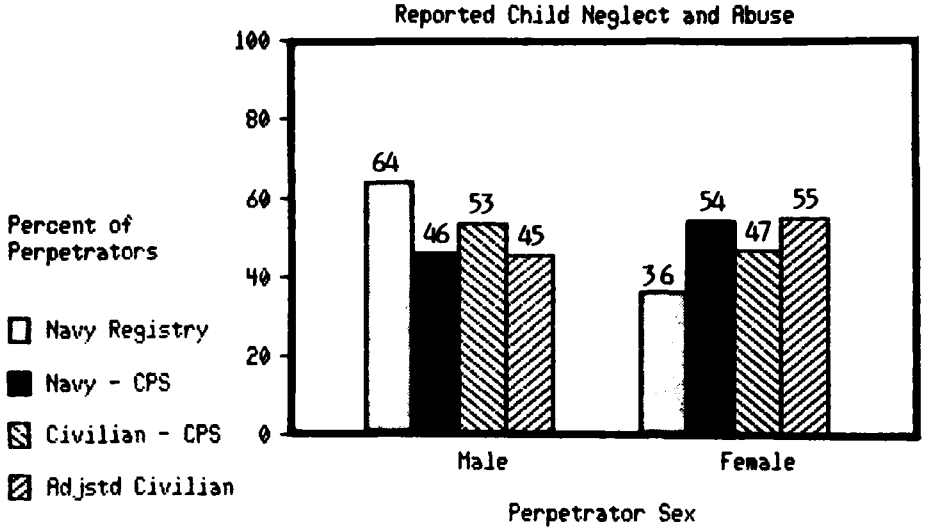
PERPETRATOR MEDIAN AGES
(years)

Navy Central Registry	Navy CPS	Civilian Comparison Group
25.05	25.79	30.23

In a sense, this is what one would expect, given the fact that median child ages for military victims are younger than civilian child ages.

Regarding sex of perpetrator, it is difficult to make firm assertions about civilian-military differences because of the way the data have been structured. Two particular problems are noteworthy. First, while civilian reporting forms allow for two or more perpetrators, Navy reporting forms only allow for the recording of one perpetrator as discussed in the last chapter. Most often, this will be the sponsor--usually male--if there is more than one actual perpetrator. Second, the entire civilian comparison group was structured to consist of two-parent families while the Navy CPS data source has nearly 20 percent single-parent families (mostly female-headed). To compensate for this, a second civilian figure was calculated with an adjustment being made to approximate what the distribution would look like if single-parent families were put back in. Figure IV-7 displays the sex distribution of perpetrators for the two Navy data groups and the two civilian groups. Note first that the Navy Central Registry indicates more male perpetrators than any other group, something we expected due to the reporting form. Also note that when the civilian control group is adjusted to re-introduce female-headed households, the percent male exactly matches the percent male in the Navy CPS data source. Thus, our conclusion must be that there is no evidence to suggest that perpetrator sex distributions vary between Navy/Marine and civilian reports.

FIGURE IV-7
SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERPETRATORS
Reported Child Neglect and Abuse



Conclusions

Several data sources pertaining to military child abuse and neglect reporting have been examined, and each has a slightly different portrait to paint. On balance, if one is most concerned about the actual phenomenon of child abuse in the Navy and Marine Corps, the comparison between the military CPS data and the civilian comparison group--both drawn from National Study data--is most applicable. This source suggested that, by and large, military child abuse is not so different from civilian child abuse. Rates are about the same, sources of report are similar (primarily except for medical personnel), sex of victim and abuser are the same, and maltreatment types show the same general pattern. Only age distributions vary somewhat, with military victims and abusers being younger.

On the other hand, if one is concerned with what the Navy's own information systems capabilities are at the present time, it is more appropriate to examine Central Registry data in relation to the civilian comparison group. Here, the Navy's own data system reveals rates of child abuse in the Navy and Marine Corps that are much lower than those in civilian life; that victim children are much younger and experience much more physical and sexual abuse compared to neglect and emotional abuse; that perpetrators are somewhat younger; and that perpetrators are more likely to be male.

Finally, one may be concerned about how much Family Advocacy Representatives actually know about child abuse and neglect in the military, and about how their perceptions of what is appropriate to report affect prevention and treatment programs. Although we examined only one aspect of this matter, it is clear that individual FARs are aware of much more than what they send to the Central Registry. Moreover, drawing inferences from several data items in the Navy CPS data base, the FARs do have some impact on what kinds of cases get into the civilian reporting system and are thus available to receive civilian services. The Navy should be aware that the way it defines the problem diverges in some ways from mainstream civilian definitions, and that this might constrain the services made available to its families in trouble.

CHAPTER V - SPOUSE ABUSE

This chapter examines rates of spouse abuse in the Navy and Marine Corps and compares them to what is known about spouse abuse in the U.S. civilian population. As was true for child abuse, these rates are based on Navy Central Registry data and FAR questionnaire data. Unlike the previous chapter, there exists no civilian data source pertaining to military families.

This chapter also describes the characteristics of persons involved in spouse abuse, comparing information gathered in two civilian representative surveys with the victim and abuser characteristics compiled from the Navy Central Registry data base.

Data Sources and Data Limitations

Violence between husbands and wives is not a new phenomenon, but one which has only lately received public attention. Unlike child abuse, which was the first area of family violence identified as a significant social problem, spouse abuse has only recently been transferred from a private to a public arena. Despite the acceptance of marital violence as a social issue, to date there is only one state which has a law regarding mandatory reporting of spouse abuse. In the past few years, 28 states have passed legislation requiring organizations that assist violent families to either maintain internal records of each case handled, or to file reports on cases handled or on the general

problem to another agency (Lerman 1981). For example, Kentucky law requires that all persons who suspect abuse of an adult report such cases to a state agency, which is then required to investigate. At least two states, Minnesota and Mississippi, have passed laws which make persons reporting domestic violence cases immune from civil liability.

Despite the action of several states to address the problem of spouse abuse, information remains inadequate. Simply stated, there are no reliable data on either the reported rates or the incidence of spouse abuse in the United States population. However, several studies have been undertaken based on sample populations, and these studies are used for comparison with Navy and Marine Corps data.

Research on spousal violence to date, has focused on violence of husbands against wives, and the Navy data reinforce this focus of the problem. Victim information in the Central Registry data file indicates that 96 percent of the spouse abuse victims are female. Thus, for purposes of this report, only spousal violence against wives will be addressed.

Incidence. Estimates of the incidence of spouse abuse range from two percent to as high as ten percent of the female population of this country. The large range in estimates is attributed to the magnitude of underreporting. For example, Roy (1977) suggests that only one out of 270 incidents of wife beating are ever reported to the authorities. Underreporting is caused in part by the wife's fear of further abuse, her economic dependence on her husband or inability to support herself and her children

should her actions lead to separation, divorce or incarceration. In the Navy, an additional factor which contributes to under-reporting is fear of damaging the serviceman's career.

The Kentucky Study. "A Survey of Spousal Violence Against Women in Kentucky" is a major effort at measuring the incidence of spouse abuse. It was based upon a sample of 1,793 Kentucky women who were married or living with a male partner in the 12 months prior to the survey. The survey was conducted during March and April, 1979.

The method employed to measure spousal violence was the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS), Table V-1, developed by Straus and Gelles. The items on the CTS which are defined as spousal violence include items 11 through 18. Items 14 through 18 constitute the most severe forms of spousal violence and are called spousal abuse.

Survey results indicate that 10 percent (10,000/100,000) of female spouses experienced some form of spousal violence in the past 12 months (items 11-18). In terms of more severe physical abuse (items 14-18) 4.1 percent (4,100/100,000) of the women surveyed reported being kicked, bit or hit with a fist, being hit with an object, being beaten up, being threatened with a knife or gun, or having a knife or gun used against them by their spouse in the past 12 months.

TABLE V-1
THE CONFLICT TACTICS SCALE

1 - Discussed an issue calmly

2 - Got information to back up his side of things

3 - Brought in or tried to bring in someone to help settle things

4 - Insulted you or swore at you

5 - Sulked or refused to talk about an issue

6 - Stomped out of the room or house or yard

7 - Cried

8 - Did or said something to spite you

9 - Threatened to hit you or throw something at you

10 - Threw or smashed or hit or kicked something at you

11 - Threw something at you

12 - Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you

13 - Slapped you

14 - Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist

15 - Hit or tried to hit you with something

16 - Beat you up

17 - Threatened you with a knife or gun

18 - Used a knife or fired a gun

Violence Items (11–18)

Abuse Items (14–18)

Source: A Survey of Spousal Violence Against Women in Kentucky. July 1979.

A National Family Violence Survey. A study similar to that done in Kentucky was conducted on a national sample of 1,169 wives or female partners in 1976. Straus, Gelles and Steinmetz present the results of their study in Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family, 1980.

The Conflict Tactics Scale was employed in this survey and the results indicate that 11.3 percent (11,300/100,000) of the women surveyed reported experiencing some form of spousal violence (at least one of items 11-18) called "Over-All Violence" in this study. "Severe Violence" (at least one of items 14-18) was reported by 4.1 percent (4,100/100,000) of the women surveyed. Clearly, this is comparable with the findings in the Kentucky study.

The Ohio Report. The Ohio Report on Domestic Violence 1981 is not an incidence study, but rather a study of reported spouse abuse, summarizing reports of domestic dispute and violence taken by law enforcement agencies in the state of Ohio. In 1981, there were 576 police departments and 81 sheriff's offices contributing statistics to the Domestic Violence Reporting Program. It should be noted that in order to be classified as a victim the person had to sign a complaint. Domestic violence is defined as "those instances of domestic dispute in which a person or persons cause or attempt to cause physical harm to another family or household member." There were 10,449 victims identified representing 0.43 percent of the female married population of the State, or a rate of 429/100,000 married women. This is one the few official

reporting systems established in this country, and its information will be quite useful for comparison with the Navy's reporting system.

Reporting Rates

Strictly speaking, the notion of an incidence rate is distinct from that of a reporting rate, and the two cannot readily be compared. However, an awareness of this distinction does alert us to the fact that what is actually reported as spouse abuse represents only the tip of the iceberg. Low reporting rates do not mean that the problem is small, but rather suggest that a more active program is needed to reach more of the families truly in need of services. In this section, we compare Navy reporting rates to both the Kentucky and the national incidence studies and to Ohio reporting rates.

Navy compared to incidence studies. It is possible to approximate the results of the Straus study and the Kentucky study using the data in the Central Registry data file. Spouse abuse records from 1981 were selected which identified at least one of the following three types of maltreatment: 1) threatening behavior (an action in which a threat was made that could have resulted in physical harm, such as brandishing a weapon, throwing objects, or pushing or shoving the victim); 2) physical maltreatment (action such as kicking, beating or punching in the head, or any action which resulted in a physical injury); and 3) sexual

maltreatment (a physical action of a sexual nature, includes marital rape). All three of these fall within the CTS Violence Index, while the latter two constitute the CTS Abuse Index.

A total of 893 spouse abuse cases in the Central Registry for 1981 identified one of these three types of maltreatment. As Table V-2 indicates, the Violence Index rate for the Navy for 1981 is 0.21 percent (211/100,000) married women, compared to 10 to 11 percent in the incidence studies. The Abuse Index rate is 0.15 percent (153/100,000) married women, compared to 4.1 percent in the incidence studies.

TABLE V-2

SPOUSAL VIOLENCE - 12 MONTH PERIOD

	National (1,169 respondents)	Kentucky (1,793 respondents)	Navy (893 reports)
Violence Index Items	11.3%	10%	0.21%
Abuse Index Items	4.1%	4.1%	0.15%

Clearly, the Navy rates are much lower than both of the survey rates. Thus it is probable that the Navy's reporting rate grossly understates the estimated incidence of spouse abuse.

Navy compared to reporting data. In 1981, there were 1083 spouse abuse reports submitted to the Central Registry (C.R.). In 1982, there were an estimated 1,538 spouse abuse reports, based upon actual reports submitted from January through August, 1982,

and a projected number for the remaining four months.* Questionnaires received from Family Advocacy Representatives at 30 bases indicate that 3,199 spouse abuse cases were known to the FAR's during calendar year 1982. Thus, as was true for child abuse cases, Family Advocacy Representatives are aware of many more reports than are ever entered into the Central Registry.

A number of rates have been calculated which are presented in Table V-3.

> Type #1 Rates represent the true reporting rate of spouse abuse in the Navy and Marine Corps. In each case, some number of reports is divided by the total female married population from the DEERS data base. This is a conservative estimate of the spouse abuse rate in the Navy and Marine Corps because several military bases did not submit any reports to the Central Registry or did not return questionnaires to American Humane. In a sense, by including their base populations in the denominator, but not including them in the numerator, we are lowering the final rate.
>
> Type #2 Rates were designed to compensate for this problem and to represent less conservative estimates. In this case, the number of reports is divided by the female married population from only those bases that submitted any type of report to the Central Registry during that year (for C.R rates), or from those bases where the FAR responded to the questionnaire (for FAR rates).

The reason for presenting both rates is that the former is the true reporting rate in the sense that it represents what has been identified as spouse abuse in the military, while the latter is an adjusted reporting rate which takes into account missing information.

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* This adjusted 82 figure was calculated because the number of Central Registry reports received for analysis by American Humane declined significantly after August of 1982. It is not likely that the number of reports made at local bases declined so significantly, but rather that the reports had not been forwarded to the Central Registry when BUMED submitted them for analysis.

TABLE V-3

NAVY/MARINE CORPS SPOUSE ABUSE REPORTING RATES
(Reports per 100,000 married women)

	Central Registry 1981	Central Registry 1982	FAR 1982
Rate Type #1*	208	295	610
Rate Type #2**	244	326	799

*True reporting rate based on population of all married women.

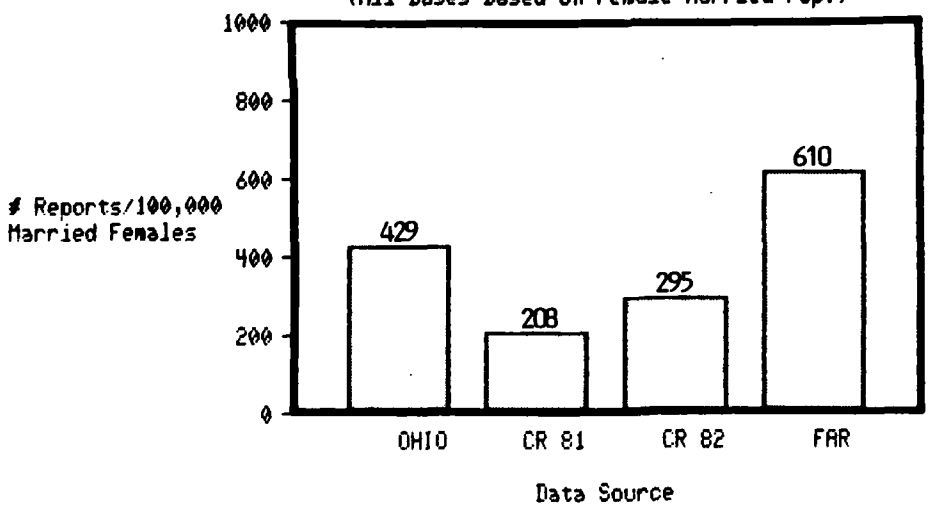
**Adjusted reporting rate based on population of all married women for which spouse abuse information was available.

There are three rates of type #1 and three of type #2. The first utilizes the number of spouse abuse reports in the Central Registry for 1981 in the numerator. The second utilizes the number of spouse abuse reports in the Central Registry for January through August 1982--projected to the entire year--in the numerator. The third rate is based on the number of spouse abuse reports known to the Family Advocacy Representative as obtained by questionnaire.

These rates are particularly appropriate for comparison with the Ohio data because they are all based upon officially reported

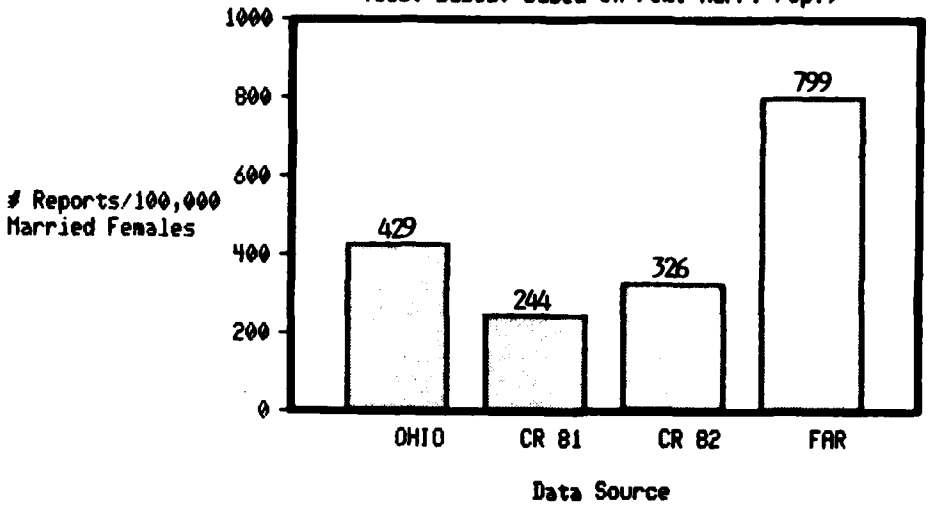
spouse abuse cases.* Figures V-1 and V-2 depict the rates developed above. Figure V-1 contains the conservative Navy estimate based on the entire married female population of the Navy and Marine Corps; Figure V-2 presents the adjusted Navy rates. In both cases, it is evident that the Ohio rate is somewhat higher than either of the Central Registry rates, but lower than that based upon the FAR Questionnaires. These figures demonstrate that there is some comparability between spouse abuse reporting rates in the military and civilian population.

FIGURE V-1
REPORTED RATES OF SPOUSE ABUSE
(All Bases-Based on Female Married Pop.)



* The Ohio rate is derived from reports by spouse abuse victims who file official complaints against the perpetrators. Although the Navy's Family Advocacy Program does not necessarily become involved from a legal standpoint in terms of filing complaints against perpetrators, the reporting procedure is such that the perpetrators are known to one or more "official" Naval organizations.

FIGURE V-2
REPORTED RATES OF SPOUSE ABUSE
(Sel. Bases*-Based on Fem. Marr. Pop.)



Several issues are raised by the large difference between the Central Registry reporting rates and the FAR Questionnaire rates. Based upon questionnaire data, the rate at which spouse abuse reports were established was roughly 54 percent. Even though instructions specify that all established as well as suspected cases should be forwarded to Washington, it appears that this is not being done. The discrepancy in the rates suggests an obvious problem in the forwarding process. This may be due simply to lack of staff responsible for filling out forms to be forwarded to the Central Registry. The large difference also may suggest variance in FAR interpretation of establishment criteria, possibly due to the lack of a final SECNAV instruction.

Victim and Perpetrator Characteristics

Because there is no central civilian reporting system for spouse abuse, information on the characteristics of victims and perpetrators is lacking. However, the two studies mentioned earlier, A Survey of Spousal Violence Against Women in Kentucky and the Straus survey presented in Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family, gathered information on the persons involved in domestic violence.

Unfortunately, not all of the socio-economic factors presented in these studies are reported on Navy and Marine Corps spouse abuse reports. Comparisons are possible, although limited, on the following factors: age, race, education, employment status, and income level. What we will attempt to assess is whether the military data support the findings of the civilian surveys--of whether the same risk factors seem to apply--and of what this suggests about the probable incidence of spouse abuse in the military.

First, both surveys indicate that younger couples are more violent. Rates of spousal maltreatment are highest in families where the respondent was under thirty years old, and the rate of violence decreases as age increases. This finding was supported by the military data. Indeed, couples reported for spouse abuse were considerably younger than married couples in general, and the median age of both victims and abusers was 24.8 years, consistent with the survey findings that most abusers are less than 30 years old. This factor also suggests that the military

would be expected to have a higher incidence of spouse abuse than the civilian population, given the younger population represented.

Second, both surveys reveal that the highest degree of spousal violence is found among nonwhites. The Kentucky study found that over 1 in 5 nonwhite women (23 percent) reported some degree of spousal violence in the past year. Straus found that wife abuse is highest among blacks; in fact, it is nearly 400 percent more common than in white families. Of course, these differences may be substantially accounted for by the socio-economic level of blacks in our society compared to whites, since many of these factors are also associated with spouse abuse (see below). Again, there was some support for this finding in the Navy data, although perhaps not to such an extreme. Indeed, blacks in the military population were shown to be involved in spouse abuse at a much greater rate than their numbers would indicate. Thus it would seem that the data presented in Chapter III are a result of some underlying stress factors that affect both civilian and military nonwhite families and put them at greater risk of spouse abuse. It would seem that this over-representation of blacks is not just a military phenomenon. Furthermore, given that the civilian data paint a picture of more extreme differences than do the military data, there may even be some military factors that serve to <u>lessen</u> the stresses impinging on blacks in our society. In particular, most blacks in the military are employed at approximately the same levels as whites

in the military (except for the officer grades), and they may face more similar circumstances than do blacks and whites in civilian society.

Third, in terms of educational level, the survey findings suggest an interesting relationship between education level and spousal violence. Spouse abuse is lowest in those families in which the husband dropped out of school with an eighth-grade education or less, and in families in which the male spouse has had a least some college education. Spouse abuse rates are highest in those families where the husband has had at least some high school education. The relationships between education level and spousal violence in the Navy and Marines is impossible to access conclusively because information on the education levels of victims and abusers is not collected. Nevertheless, it is known that a high school education is the minimum requirement for enlistment in the Navy or Marines, and that enlisted men make up the vast majority of the military personnel. Given this, there might be some tendency for the military population to be more prone to spouse abuse than the civilian population.

Fourth, employment status is another factor found to predict violence against wives. Unemployed men have a rate of wife-beating two times the rate for full-time employed men, and men employed part-time are three times as likely to use severe violence on their wives as are men employed full-time (Straus, et al. 1980). Straus also found that the rate of violence between husbands and wives was twice as high in the families of blue collar workers than for white collar workers (1980). Concerning

the military situation, by definition active duty families have at least one member employed full-time. Thus with the exceptions of retired and disabled personnel, employment status per se is not likely to be a factor in spousal violence in the military. However, to the extent that blue collar job status is associated with spouse abuse, this may affect a large number of military personnel.

Finally, Straus found that level of income was also an important indicator. Specifically, families living at or below the poverty line (under $5,999) reported a spousal violence rate which was 500 percent greater than the rate of spousal violence in the more wealthy families (over $20,000). Again, this information is not specifically available for reported cases of spouse abuse in the military, but given the fact that persons in the lower rates/grades are more often reported than their numbers would warrant, this income factor may be operating similarly in the military as it does in the civilian population.

Conclusions

Civilian data on spouse abuse are much more limited than data on child abuse due to the virtual absence of comparable reporting laws. However, two sample studies of incidence and reporting data from one state have provided much valuable data about the problem area. What is immediately obvious is that civilian reported rates of spouse abuse vastly understate estimated civilian incidence rates: for spouse abuse, there are

at least 25 times as many incidents as compared to reports. Thus, reported cases give us little real information about the nature of spouse abuse.

These concerns aside, reported rates of spouse abuse in the military are in the same general range as reported cases from the civilian population. Central Registry estimates are a bit lower than the civilian rate, and FAR estimates are somewhat higher. Nevertheless, it is essential to remember that having a system for reporting spouse abuse is only a first step, but reaching those in need of help is more important. Clearly, neither civilian nor military systems have been developed to deal with the full scope of this problem.

Concerning certain characteristics of families involved in spouse abuse, two different kinds of observations can be made. One relates to documented relationships and comparisons between civilian and military data. The other relates to the military situation itself, as we apply risk factors from civilian life to project who is most at risk. First, available data from the military corroborate civilian findings that younger people and nonwhites are more at risk of spouse abuse. Secondly, civilian survey data alert us to the fact that those in blue collar jobs, those with some high school education but no college, and those at lower income levels are more at risk of spouse abuse. These factors should provide some useful way for the Navy and Marine Corps to begin to uncover more of the problem and to implement significant prevention efforts.

CHAPTER VI

RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

This chapter presents the rates of reported rape and sexual assault in the Navy and Marine Corps and compares them to similar rates in the U.S. civilian population. As before, Navy/Marine Corps rates are developed from reports made through Family Advocacy Representatives to the Navy's Central Registry as well as from questionnaire data from FARs. Civilian data come from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). In addition, this chapter compares victim and perpetrator characteristics between the two populations.

The Uniform Crime Reports represent the most reliable national data source for civilian rape/sexual assault reporting rates. However, they provide no information about actual incidence. In fact, discussion in the UCR notes that forcible rape is one of the most underreported of all Index Crimes. Estimates of actual incidence range from 3.5 to 9 times that which is reported (U.S. Department of Justice, 1980). Thus, as before, even if we detect some differences between civilian and military reporting rates, it is virtually impossible to determine whether they reflect differences in actual incidence or merely differences in reporting practices. What is unknown is the extent to

which Navy reporting systems bear any resemblance to the UCR.*

We are fortunate, however, to be able to avoid this issue to a degree by utilizing the civilian data for the same kind of mini-analysis for Hawaii and Virginia as was done in our child abuse discussion. That is, appropriate counties can be selected from the UCR that correspond to Navy and Marine Corps bases in these states. Then, from the same national data base--the UCR--rates for these base areas can be compared to national rates. Of course, issues of different reporting practices can never be avoided entirely, but to the extent that one data base can be used to describe two populations' reporting rates, a greater degree of standardization is assured.

Despite all of these warnings, it is still valuable to present the whole range of civilian/military comparisons as has been done in previous chapters. The reason is that each rate presented tells one part of the story. For example, the Central Registry reporting rate may not reflect the full knowledge of all FARs and it may not be fully compatible with the UCR, but it does capture one reality--it represents the only information centrally collected in the Navy pertaining to rape and sexual assault. Thus, we will proceed as before, examining Navy Central Registry data, FAR questionnaire data, and civilian UCR data.

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* In fact, there is one pessimistic point. The UCR defines forcible rape as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included in rape statistics are assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force. During 1981, 76 percent of the reported offenses nationwide were actual rapes by force while the remainder were attempts or assaults to commit forcible rape. Among Navy Central Registry reports however, only 48 percent were actual rape reports; the remainder were sexual assault. Thus, these data sources may be intrinsically incompatible.

Reporting Rate

Two types of reporting rates were calculated from Navy Central Registry data and FAR questionnaires as in the previous chapter, based first on a total population as identified by the DEERS data base, and second on only that population living near bases that submitted data. The first has been treated as a true reporting rate since it represents the total number of identified reports divided by the total population, while the second has been called an adjusted rate since it adjusts for missing data. In the case of rape statistics, the conventional rate is a number of reports per 100,000 population. Three rates of each type were again calculated, based on: 1981 Central Registry reports, 1982 Central Registry reports (projected for the entire year from January through August data), and questionnaire data as to "the number of reports that came to the attention" of the FAR. The civilian rate is based on reports contained in the UCR divided by the U.S. population.

Figure VI-1 displays the true rates based on all bases and Figure VI-2 displays the adjusted rates based on selected bases. Note that rates derived from Central Registry reports are significantly lower than the UCR rate. Note also that rates derived from FAR questionnaires are quite a bit higher. This is a similar pattern to the one presented for spouse abuse reports, but the differences are more extreme.

FIGURE VI-1
REPORTED RATES OF RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT
(All Bases-Based on Total Population)

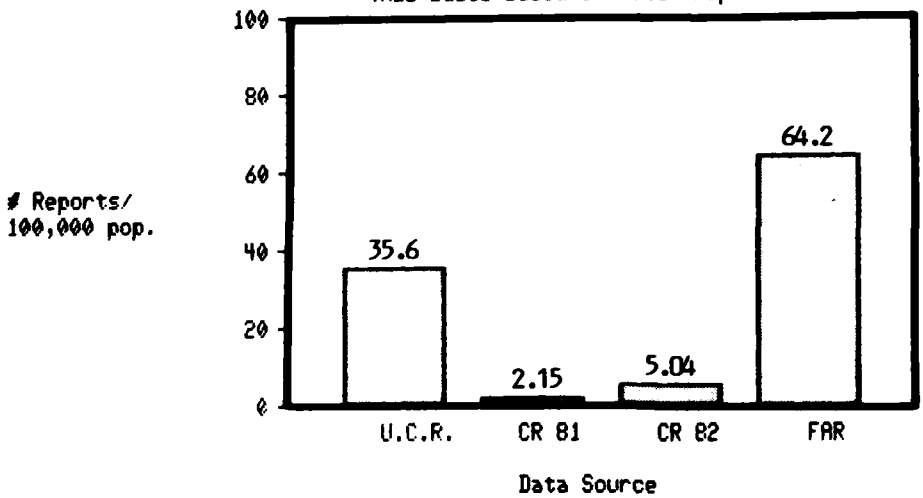
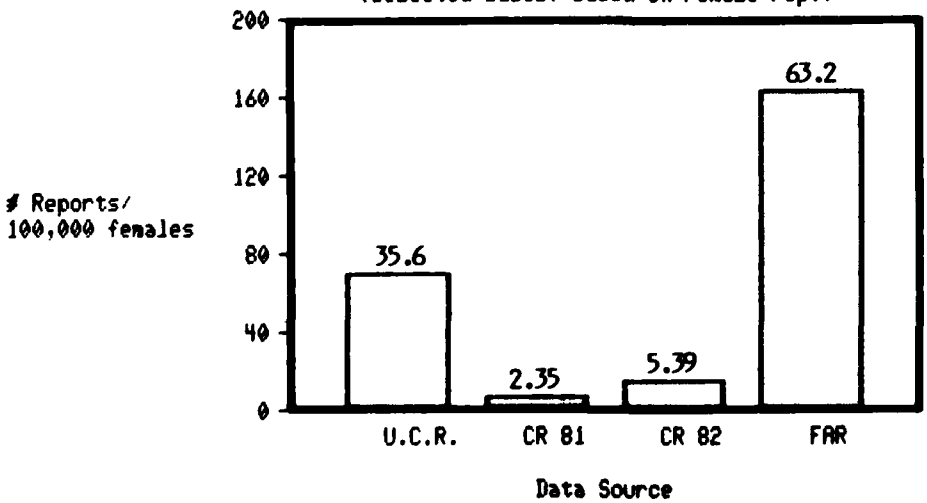


FIGURE VI-2
REPORTED RATES OF RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT
(Selected Bases#-Based on Female Pop.)



It is difficult to interpret these differences since so many explanatory factors might be operating. We know that rape is severely underreported in general, due to victims' fear of the perpetrators and their embarrassment over the incidents. In the military, additional factors might be operating since cases forwarded to the Central Registry contain both perpetrator and victim identifiers, and there may be concern about ramifications on careers. Thus, a victim might be discouraged from making a report to begin with--but this cannot explain the large numbers of cases known to the FAR but not in the Central Registry. The latter may be explained by two different sets of factors. Either the FAR is unable to conclude that the case is "suspected" or "established" and thus appropriate for forwarding, or the manpower or the motivation is lacking to make the effort to fill out and forward forms. However, twenty-one FARS indicated by questionnaires what proportion of their rape/sexual assault cases were established, and the average rate of founding was as high as 63 percent. If this is at all representative of those who did not supply the information, many more reports should be received by the Central Registry. Again this raises questions about the purpose and functioning of the registry.

In sum, the data are highly inconclusive due to the wide variance among Navy rates and due to uncertainties about what these rates are comprised of. First, it is unclear whether a report made to a FAR is equivalent to a report made by a legal authority; thus, we cannot assert with confidence that the relatively high FAR rate indicates that rape/sexual assault is much higher among military populations than among civilians.

Second, it is unclear what--if anything--is indicated by the Central Registry rates; it is abundantly clear, however, that the very low Central Registry rates do not necessarily indicate that rape/sexual assault occurs at a very low rate among the military population.

Civilian reporting rate pertaining to the military. Because Hawaii and Virginia were chosen for special study in the sections on child abuse and neglect, it was decided to focus on these same areas for a mini-study of rape/sexual assault. Uniform Crime Reports data could be obtained for those geographic areas served by the regional medical centers at Pearl Harbor and Portsmouth, and this could be compared to national UCR data. Of course, there is no information available as to whether a victim or perpetrator has a military status. All that can be tested is whether these geographic localities--heavily influenced by a concentration of military personnel--look similar to or different from the country as a whole. In addition, FAR questionnaire data from these bases was compared to provide some key as to how this might compare to UCR data. (Unfortunately, no rape/sexual assault reports had been sent to the Central Registry by either FAR; why this is so, given the number of reports known to them, is unknown.)

Table VI-1 provides these rates and offers two interesting findings. First, the comparison of both UCR rates shows that there is somewhat more rape/sexual assault in the areas heavily dominated by military populations. Second, the FAR knows of much more rape and sexual assault than is included in the UCR; in the case of these two bases, the FAR knows about 61 percent more

incidents than are in the civilian data base. Based on these findings, one significant conclusion can be drawn. The fairly large discrepancy between the UCR rate and the FAR rate seems to have two components: one represents an actual difference in incidence between military and civilian rates - with the military rate somewhat higher--and the other represents a statistical artifact due to the fact that making a report to the FAR is not equivalent to making a police report. It would be unwise to attempt to estimate the size of each component, but it is significant that evidence of each has been documented.

TABLE VI-1

RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT RATES
(Number of reports per 100,000 persons)

Source-year-population	Rate
Uniform Crime Reports-1981-national	35.6
Uniform Crime Reports-1981-military*	41.7
FAR questionnaire-1982-military	67.1

*Military rate includes state of Hawaii and Virginia localities of Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach.

Characteristics of victims and perpetrators

Information on victim and perpetrator characteristics is limited nationally and within the Navy and Marine Corps. By definition, victims reported in the UCR are always female; in the Navy Central Registry, 92 percent of the victims are female. Clearly, these statistics are incompatible since there are indeed male rape victims in civilian life whose reports would simply not be considered in the forcible rape category. There is no UCR data on victim age, but military victims have a very young median age of 20.2 years.

Perpetrators of forcible rape seem to be quite young as well. The UCR indicates that 52 percent of those arrested for the crime are under 25, with 27 percent in the 18 to 22 year age group. Navy abuser age data is limited to only 21 cases, and the median age is 23 years.

Interestingly, 49 percent of all rape/sexual assault victims in the military are themselves active military persons. In addition for the 36 cases in which information is available, 61 percent of the perpetrators are known to be active military men. Thus, it would seem that in the military, young active duty women are often at risk of becoming victims (statistically moreso than female dependents), and young active duty men are often perpetrators. This may be the one family advocacy issue that affects that young, often unmarried military population described earlier in the report.

Conclusion

There are considerable difficulties encountered in comparing Navy Central Registry and FAR questionnaire data with civilian FBI statistics on rape/sexual assault. It is immediately obvious that the Central Registry data is characterized by severe underreporting. It is less obvious, but was demonstrated nonetheless in our Hawaii/Virginia analysis, that FARs seem to be aware of more cases than ever became part of police statistics. Thus it is risky to make assertions about rates from either of these sources in comparison with civilian data.

However, through our case study examination of data from two states, it is apparent that rape/sexual assault occur at somewhat greater rates in areas inhabited by large numbers of military personnel. Perhaps the large concentration of young people makes this population particularly at risk--of females as victims and males as perpetrators. This is the one family advocacy issue that seems to affect the young, often unmarried segment of the military population.

CHAPTER VII - INTER-BASE COMPARISONS

This chapter takes a brief look at inter-base reporting rates for child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse, and rape/sexual assault. As was described in Chapter I, base identification of all military personnel and dependents--used as the denominator in the calculation of rates--was determined by zip code prefix. Although we have reasonable confidence in the way base idenfications were assigned, they should not be treated as if they were precisely determined. Therefore, the reader is alerted to interpret the findings in this chapter with caution.

Note that San Diego and Camp Pendleton share the same zip code prefix areas (as described in Chapter I) as do Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point. Thus combined rates were calculated for each pair. Also, all foreign bases were grouped according to their FPO.

Bases which have no rates displayed in the tables either: 1) did not have any reports of that type in the Central Registry data base during that year, 2) did not return a questionnaire, or 3) for grouped bases, at least one of the reporting facilities within the group did not submit any reports or return a questionnaire.

Tables VII-1 through VII-3 present base reporting rates respectively for child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse and rape/sexual assault. As in previous analyses, each table has

three rates. The rates in the first column are based upon the number of reports submitted to the Central Registry in 1981. The second column, Central Registry 1982, is derived from the number of reports submitted to the Central Registry between January and August 1982, plus an estimate of the number submitted for the final four months of that year.* The third column headed FAR Questionnaire 1982 contains rates derived from responses to a question which asked Family Advocacy Representatives how many reports of each type came to the attention of their Family Advocacy Programs in calendar year 1982.

Discussion

Each of these tables displays a great deal of variation in reporting rates from base to base, and often greater variation among Central Registry and questionnaire rates within individual bases.

It is not clear why the questionnaire rates should be so much higher than Central Registry rates. As suggested in previous chapters, it may be due to the inability of the FARs to do the paperwork; in addition, it may reflect a large number of unfounded reports which are handled by the FAP's.

The degree of variation among bases may be attributed to several factors. In particular, how well established the Family Advocacy Program is at a base may determine the rate of report-

* This adjustment was necessary because the number of reports submitted to American Humane for analysis declined significantly after August, 1982. This decline is due to the fact that the bases had not forwarded all their reports to the Central Registry when BUMED submitted them to AHA for analysis.

ing. Thus, well established programs, which have done some work to raise the level of community awareness regarding programs and reporting procedures, are likely to have higher reporting rates.

The size of the base and the community with which it is associated may also be contributing factors. Size may determine the extent of community resources, which may also contribute to a higher reporting rate.

Criteria for establishment of all three types of cases is a factor which may help explain the variation in reporting rates. FAP subcommittees, established at each base, appear to interpret the SECNAV criteria differently. The absence of a final instruction has been dealt with in different ways: some utilize the old one, not the drafts as they are issued; others revise their criteria as the drafts instruct. All are looking for a final instruction to guide their programs.

It is noteworthy that there is less variation among bases with regard to rates of reporting child abuse and neglect, than with regard to spouse abuse or sexual assault/rape. This may be due to the fact that there are legal requirements in all states which mandate the reporting of child abuse and neglect. Such requirements do not exist for the other areas. Therefore, the level of community commitment and awareness, both within the base community and outside, can result in greater variation in spouse abuse and rape/sexual assault rates.

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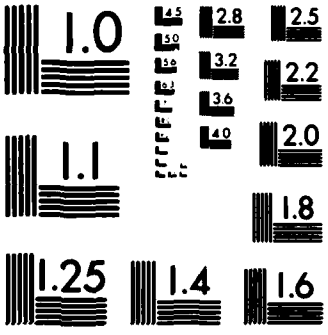

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Obviously, higher reporting rates at some bases may reflect a higher incidence of that particular form of family violence or sexual assault. However, without conducting an in-depth incidence study, it is not possible to state that variation reflects different levels of incidence.

TABLE VII-1
BASE REPORTING RATES PER 1,000 CHILDREN
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Reporting Facility	Central Registry 1981	Central Registry 1982	FAR Questionnaire 1982
NAVY			
NRMCLINIC ANNAPOLIS	- -	- -	- -
NNMC BETHESDA	2.57	2.28	- -
NRMC BREMERTON	4.54	1.24	7.57
NBRCLINIC BRUNSWICK	- -	- -	15.62
NRMC CHARLESTON	.49	1.97	10.20
NRMC CORPUS CHRISTI	2.46	.62	1.03
NRMC GREAT LAKES	4.08	5.87	15.49
NRMC GUAM, NAVHOSP SUBIC BAY	20.96	- -	- -
NAVHOSP GUANTANAMO; NRMC NAPLES; NAVHOSP ROTA; U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES, UK, LONDON, ENGLAND; U.S. NAVAL FACILITY, ARGENTIA, NEW FOUNDLAND, CANADA	- -	- -	- -
NRMCLINIC HAWAII	7.90	5.18	11.30
NRMC JACKSONVILLE	5.10	4.05	8.26
NAVHOSP KEY WEST	- -	2.33	6.21
NAVHOSP LEMOORE	1.17	- -	6.61
NRMC LONG BEACH	2.80	.99	12.51
NRMC MEMPHIS	1.89	1.37	4.29
NRMC NEWPORT	2.38	6.41	8.55
NSMC NEW LONDON	2.72	- -	1.09
NRMC OAKLAND	- -	6.79	- -
NRMC ORLANDO	.93	- -	2.10
NAVHOSP PAX RIVER	- -	- -	3.93
NARMC PENSACOLA	2.44	4.13	7.03
NRMC PHILADELPHIA	.75	- -	- -
NAVHOSP PORT HUENEME	5.84	3.25	- -
NRMC PORTSMOUTH	.54	.15	6.30
NAVHOSP ROOSEVELT ROADS	- -	- -	20.24
NRMC SAN DIEGO; NRMC CAMP PENDLETON	2.25	1.25	4.86
NRMCLINIC SEATTLE	.50	1.00	1.00
NAVHOSP WHIDBEY ISLAND	1.24	- -	166.18
NRMC YOKOSUKA; NRMC OKINAWA	- -	4.50	- -
MARINES			
NAVHOSP BEAUFORT	- -	.49	- -
NRMC CAMP LEJEUNE; NAVHOSP CHERRY POINT	4.2	2.49	11.88
NRMCLINIC QUANTICO	2.21	.27	6.54
29 PALMS BRANCH HOSP	4.05	3.04	- -

TABLE VII-2

BASE REPORTING RATES PER 100,000 MARRIED WOMEN

SPOUSE ABUSE

Reporting Facility	Central Registry 1981	Central Registry 1982	FAR Questionnaire 1982
NAVY			
NRMCLINIC ANNAPOLIS	26	- -	- -
NNMC BETHESDA	561	523	- -
NRMC BREMERTON	506	134	840
NBRCLINIC BRUNSWICK	- -	- -	352
NRMC CHARLESTON	431	452	630
NRMC CORPUS CHRISTI	298	232	943
NRMC GREAT LAKES	562	612	1046
NRMC GUAM, NAVHOSP SUBIC BAY	286	343	- -
NAVHOSP GUANTANAMO; NRMC NAPLES; NAVHOSP ROTA; U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES, UK, LONDON, ENGLAND; U.S. NAVAL FACILITY, ARGENTIA, NEW FOUNDLAND, CANADA	- -	- -	- -
NRMCLINIC HAWAII	1206	2199	1878
NRMC JACKSONVILLE	408	687	792
NAVHOSP KEY WEST	49	73	170
NAVHOSP LEMOORE	- -	- -	452
NRMC LONG BEACH	172	213	1768
NRMC MEMPHIS	428	514	714
NRMC NEWPORT	286	465	483
NSMC NEW LONDON	293	188	272
NRMC OAKLAND	- -	137	- -
NRMC ORLANDO	204	68	317
NAVHOSP PAX RIVER	495	- -	550
NARMC PENSACOLA	318	273	409
NRMC PHILADELPHIA	172	92	- -
NAVHOSP PORT HUENEME	233	279	- -
NRMC PORTSMOUTH	7	9	370
NAVHOSP ROOSEVELT ROADS	- -	- -	2153
NRMC SAN DIEGO; NRMC CAMP PENDLETON	78	197	310
NRMCLINIC SEATTLE	- -	61	20
NAVHOSP WHIDBEY ISLAND	169	- -	6277
NRMC YOKOSUKA; NRMC OKINAWA	- -	127	- -
MARINES			
NAVHOSP BEAUFORT	- -	106	- -
NRMC CAMP LEJEUNE; NAVHOSP CHERRY POINT	351	933	1996
NRMCLINIC QUANTICO	485	132	956
29 PALMS BRANCH HOSP	423	613	- -

TABLE VII-3

BASE REPORTING RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS

RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Reporting Facility	Central Registry 1981	Central Registry 1982	FAR Questionnaire 1982
NAVY			
NRMCLINIC ANNAPOLIS	- -	- -	- -
NNMC BETHESDA	30	35	- -
NRMC BREMERTON	13	13	264
NBRCLINIC BRUNSWICK	- -	- -	648
NRMC CHARLESTON	8	22	0
NRMC CORPUS CHRISTI	4	22	436
NRMC GREAT LAKES	- -	- -	0
NRMC GUAM, NAVHOSP SUBIC BAY	- -	- -	- -
NAVHOSP GUANTANAMO; NRMC NAPLES; NAVHOSP ROTA; U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES, UK, LONDON, ENGLAND; U.S. NAVAL FACILITY, ARGENTIA, NEW FOUNDLAND, CANADA	- -	- -	- -
NRMCLINIC HAWAII	- -	- -	211
NRMC JACKSONVILLE	1	- -	28
NAVHOSP KEY WEST	- -	13	[illegible]
NAVHOSP LEMOORE	- -	- -	-
NRMC LONG BEACH	2	- -	68
NRMC MEMPHIS	10	7	0
NRMC NEWPORT	5	- -	- -
NSMC NEW LONDON	- -	- -	- -
NRMC OAKLAND	- -	12	- -
NRMC ORLANDO	- -	5	24
NAVHOSP PAX RIVER	- -	- -	- -
NARMC PENSACOLA	8	6	63
NRMC PHILADELPHIA	- -	7	- -
NAVHOSP PORT HUENEME	4	21	- -
NRMC PORTSMOUTH	- -	- -	40
NAVHOSP ROOSEVELT ROADS	- -	- -	- -
NRMC SAN DIEGO; NRMC CAMP PENDLETON	1	8	- -
NRMCLINIC SEATTLE	- -	- -	604
NAVHOSP WHIDBEY ISLAND	- -	- -	427
NRMC YOKOSUKA; NRMC OKINAWA	- -	- -	- -
MARINES			
NAVHOSP BEAUFORT	- -	- -	- -
NRMC CAMP LEJEUNE; NAVHOSP CHERRY POINT	2	- -	- -
NRMCLINIC QUANTICO	- -	- -	183
29 PALMS BRANCH HOSP	15	15	- -

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report has examined the scope and characteristics of the family advocacy problems within the Department of the Navy, looking at child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse, and rape/sexual assault. A comparative framework has been used, noting similarities and differences both between families reported for these problems and the entire Navy and Marine population; and between military and civilian families. This report has identified specific groups of persons at risk, and it has assessed the magnitude and nature of these problems relative to similar civilian phenomena.

A common theme of the report is that comparable and reliable statistics are not readily available, and that one must use caution in interpreting all statistics. Reporting statistics are particularly suspect because the actual incidence of each problem area is much greater than the number of cases reported, and it is difficult to know how inclusive and how representative of the phenomenon are the reported cases. To compensate for this and to draw appropriate conclusions, this report has utilized multiple data sources and has made comparisons in terms of ranges of numbers rather than selecting a few indicators and performing statistical tests of significance. Although this approach has

limited the number of "black and white" conclusions that could be drawn, it has allowed for a thorough and rich comparative study of the demographics of family advocacy problems.

Reporting Rates

The existence of multiple indicators of reporting rates enables one to draw both substantive and methodological conclusions. Substantively, the Navy/Marine rates of child abuse and neglect, of spouse abuse, and of rape/sexual assault are all within the same general ranges as are civilian rates. Methodologically, the Navy/Marine rates based on Central Registry data, questionnaire data, and civilian data were all quite different. In particular, the Central Registry contained the least information on each of the incident types, and the FARs knew about many more cases than they submitted to the Central Registry. Civilian data on child abuse produced the highest rate for the incident type, while civilian data on rape/sexual assault provided a lower rate than FAR data. All of these rates, of course, reflect only a part of the actual incidence of each problem area. It is perhaps less valuable to focus on these small differences than it is to realize that large numbers of hidden families are in need of services. In other words, an understanding of persons at risk must complement an awareness of reporting rates to the end of responding appropriately to all situations of family violence.

Reporting Characteristics

The characteristics of reported victims and abusers clearly differ from the military population at large. In general, risk factors in the military appear to parallel those in civilian life. For child abuse and neglect, those families most at risk are characterized by: single caretaker status, young parent age, lower rates/grades, and young child age. For spouse abuse, those at risk are: younger, more often black, and of lower rates/grades. For rape/sexual assault, both victims and perpetrators are young, with active duty military women more at risk than dependent women.

Implications

In terms of revealing the scope of the problem, Central Registry data are quite inadequate. Since so many cases are never submitted, this also undermines the registry's function as a tracking device. Clearly, the role of the Central Registry needs to be evaluated.

Conversely, the knowledge of individual Family Advocacy Representatives is considerable. But what is done with this information seems to vary. Clearly, there is wide variation in terms of how they use the Central Registry. One suspects there is also wide variation in definitions of the various forms of family violence, criteria for establishment of cases, relationships with civilian officials, and level of service provided. While these inconsistencies across jurisdictions characterize

civilian social service agencies as well, the Navy is in a better position to direct the Family Advocacy Program in a more consistent way.

Specifically related to child abuse and neglect, it is clear that Navy definitions and foci are more limited than are those of most state CPS systems. Because the FAR is an important link in the identification process, this can result in many families never being referred to local agencies for services. These definitions and practices need to be re-evaluated.

Related to spouse abuse is the fact that incidence studies suggest that most cases remain hidden. Finally, rape and sexual assault are not trivial problems in the military, even though the number of reports submitted to the Central Registry has been quite small. The enormity of all these problems--child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse, and sexual assault/rape--combined with the limited capacity within the Navy to identify cases consistently, suggests the need for greater training efforts in the areas of identification, prevention, and treatment.

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AMERICAN HUMANE

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name and Location of Activity _____

Name of Person completing questionnaire _____

Telephone Number _____

If exact numbers are not known on any of these questions, please give your best estimate and indicate with an asterisk (*).

1. How many Navy or Marine personnel are stationed at this installation, or at neighboring installations served by your Family Advocacy Program?

   At this installation? _____

   At neighboring installations? _____

2. How many dependents (spouses and children) are associated with the installations this program serves?

   Spouses _____

   Children _____

3. How many reports came to the attention of your Family Advocacy Program in calendar 1982? What proportion of these were established reports?

	Number	% Established
a) Child abuse and neglect	_____	_____
b) Spouse abuse	_____	_____
c) Sexual assault	_____	_____

Do you keep separate numbers on incest? _____

4. What would be your estimate of the number of Navy or Marine families in your area who are reported only to civilian social services or law enforcement agencies for these problems, and not reported to military authorities?

   a) Child abuse and neglect _____

   b) Spouse abuse _____

   c) Sexual assault _____

5. What proportion of the families reported to the Family Advocacy Program are also receiving treatment from civilian services?

   a) Child abuse and neglect _____%

   b) Spouse abuse _____%

   c) Sexual assault _____%

6. In your estimation, how often do civilian agencies advise you when providing services to a military family or individual?

   Always _____
   Usually _____
   Sometimes _____
   Rarely _____
   Never _____

7. What jurisdictional issues arise between military and civilian agencies when families who live in base housing are being treated?

8. What services are available in the Navy or Marines for dealing with cases of family violence identified to your program? How often are they provided? (Please circle appropriate numbers.)

	AVAILABLE?		FREQUENCY OF PROVISION		
	Yes	No	Always/ Usually	Sometimes	Rarely/ Never
Personal Counseling	1	2	1	2	3
Physical Health or Medical Services	1	2	1	2	3
Mental Health Services	1	2	1	2	3
Alcohol/drug Rehabilitation	1	2	1	2	3
Parenting Education	1	2	1	2	3
Foster care/out of Home Placement	1	2	1	2	3
Day Care	1	2	1	2	3
Homemaker, Home Management Services	1	2	1	2	3
Other Services (Specify)	1	2	1	2	3

9. Do you have procedures that postpone or avoid transfer of a military member and/or his/her family receiving treatment for family violence?

Yes ____

No _____

10. Do you forward material on a family to the next duty station when family violence is suspected or established?

Yes, if suspected or established ____
Yes, only if established ____
No ____

If yes, what information is normally provided and to whom?

11. What would you judge to be the most significant problems at present in the identification and treatment of family violence problems within the Department of the Navy?

END

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