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Final Report:

The Effects of Welfare on Domestic Violence

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National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	I
RESEARCH DESIGN & METHODOLOGY	I
RESEARCH RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS	I
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	I
THE DATA AND METHODOLOGY	II
RESULTS	III
<i>Naive Model – Model A</i>	iii
<i>Exits from Abusive Relationships – Model B</i>	iv
<i>Exits from Abusive Relationships, Accounting for Endogeneity of Welfare – Model C</i>	iv
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	VI
INTRODUCTION	1
THE PROBLEM	1
THE POLICY CONTEXT	3
THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS	6
THE MODELS	8
DATA AND MEASUREMENT	14
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.....	14
BASIC DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS	17
WELFARE RECIPIENCY	20
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATE BY WELFARE STATUS – WAVE 1	22
<i>By Race</i>	23
<i>By Gender</i>	23
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES BY WELFARE STATUS – WAVE 2.....	23
<i>By Marital Status</i>	24
<i>Maltreatment Type</i>	25
PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS.....	25
RESULTS OF MODEL ESTIMATION	27
<i>Model A: Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse</i>	28
<i>Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse</i>	30
<i>Model B: Exits from Abusive Relationships</i>	30
<i>Model C: Exits from Abusive Relationships, Accounting for Endogeneity of Welfare</i>	32
SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS	35
THREATS TO VALIDITY: NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY, WAVES VI AND VII.....	37
<i>Measure of Welfare in NYS</i>	38
<i>Characteristics of the Sample</i>	38
<i>Attrition</i>	39
DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS.....	40
<i>Difference in Means</i>	40
REPLICATION OF THE ECONOMIC MODEL WITH AND WITHOUT CONTROL FOR ENDOGENEITY	41
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	43

REFERENCES..... 45

APPENDIX..... 49

VARIABLE DEFINITION – NSFH..... 50

TABLE 1-1A: NSFH-BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: RACE, WEIGHTED..... 58

TABLE 1-1B: NSFH-BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: AGE, WEIGHTED..... 59

TABLE 1-1C: NSFH-BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, WEIGHTED..... 60

TABLE 1-1D: NSFH-BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: WELFARE RECEIPT, WEIGHTED..... 61

TABLE 1-1E: NSFH-BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: VERBAL OR MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN CURRENT INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS, * WEIGHTED..... 62

TABLE 1-1F: NSFH- BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN CURRENT INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS, WEIGHTED..... 63

TABLE 1-1G: NSFH-BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: VICTIMS OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN CURRENT INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS, WEIGHTED..... 64

TABLE 1-1H: NSFH-BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: OFFENDERS OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN CURRENT INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, WEIGHTED..... 65

TABLE 1-1I: NSFH- BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN CURRENT OR PAST INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP,* WEIGHTED..... 66

TABLE 1-2: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE STATUS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP* (ALL RESPONDENTS)..... 67

TABLE 1-3: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE STATUS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP* (MALE RESPONDENTS)..... 68

TABLE 1-4: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE STATUS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP* (FEMALE RESPONDENTS)..... 69

TABLE 1-5A: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP BOTH SEXES, UNWEIGHTED, WAVE 1..... 70

TABLE 1-5B: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP BOTH SEXES, WEIGHTED, WAVE 1..... 71

TABLE 1-6A: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP MALE, UNWEIGHTED, WAVE 1..... 72

TABLE 1-6B: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP MALE, WEIGHTED, WAVE 1..... 73

TABLE 1-7A: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP FEMALE, UNWEIGHTED, WAVE 1..... 74

TABLE 1-7B: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP FEMALE, WEIGHTED, WAVE 1..... 75

TABLE 1-8A: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP BOTH SEXES, UNWEIGHTED, WAVE 2..... 76

TABLE 1-8B: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP BOTH SEXES, WEIGHTED, WAVE 2..... 77

TABLE 1-9A: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP MALE, UNWEIGHTED, WAVE 2..... 78

TABLE 1-9B: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP MALE, WEIGHTED, WAVE 2..... 79

TABLE 1-10A: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP FEMALE, UNWEIGHTED, WAVE 2..... 80

TABLE 1-10B: NSFH-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ITS VICTIMIZATION IN CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIP FEMALE, WEIGHTED, WAVE 2..... 81

TABLE 1-11: SAMPLE COMPOSITION (AGE 21-27)..... 82

TABLE 2-1: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 1 BY WELFARE STATUS IN WAVE 1 (WEIGHTED)..... 83

TABLE 2-2: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 2 BY WELFARE STATUS IN WAVE 2 (WEIGHTED)..... 84

TABLE 3-1A: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 1 BY WELFARE STATUS, ALL RACES, WEIGHTED..... 85

TABLE 3-1B: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 2 BY WELFARE STATUS, ALL RACES, WEIGHTED..... 86

TABLE 3-2A: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 1 BY WELFARE STATUS, CAUCASIAN, WEIGHTED..... 87

TABLE 3-2B: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 2 BY WELFARE STATUS, CAUCASIAN, WEIGHTED..... 88

TABLE 3-3A: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 1 BY WELFARE STATUS, AFRICAN AMERICAN, WEIGHTED	89
TABLE 3-3B: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 2 BY WELFARE STATUS, AFRICAN AMERICAN, WEIGHTED	90
TABLE 3-4A: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 1 BY WELFARE STATUS, HISPANIC, WEIGHTED	91
TABLE 3-4B: NSFH-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN WAVE 2 BY WELFARE STATUS, HISPANIC, WEIGHTED	92
TABLE 3-5A: NSFH-CHANGES IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE BY WELFARE STATUS, WEIGHTED	93
TABLE 3-5B: NSFH-CHANGES IN VERBAL OR MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE BY WELFARE STATUS, WEIGHTED	94
TABLE 3-6A: NSFH-MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE RATE BY WELFARE STATUS, WEIGHTED	95
TABLE 3-6B: NSFH-VERBAL OR MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE RATE BY WELFARE STATUS, WEIGHTED	96
TABLE 4-1A: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON VERBAL OR MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), ALL RACES, WEIGHTED.....	97
TABLE 4-1B: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), ALL RACES, WEIGHTED.....	98
TABLE 4-2A: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON VERBAL OR MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), CAUCASIAN, WEIGHTED.....	99
TABLE 4-2A: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), CAUCASIAN, WEIGHTED.....	100
TABLE 4-3A: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON VERBAL OR MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), AFRICAN AMERICAN, WEIGHTED	101
TABLE 4-3B: NSFH- SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, (ODDS RATIOS), AFRICAN AMERICAN, WEIGHTED	102
TABLE 4-4A: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON VERBAL OR MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), HISPANIC, WEIGHTED.....	103
TABLE 4-4B: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), HISPANIC, WEIGHTED.....	104
TABLE 4-5A: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON VERBAL OR MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), OTHER, ** WEIGHTED.....	105
TABLE 4-5B: NSFH-SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (ODDS RATIOS), OTHER, ** WEIGHTED.....	106
TABLE 4-6A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN CURRENT AND/OR PREVIOUS INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP MALE AND FEMALE CURRENTLY HAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP AND/OR HAVING EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	107
TABLE 4-6B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN CURRENT AND/OR PREVIOUS INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP MALE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY HAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP AND/OR HAVING EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	108
TABLE 4-6C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN CURRENT AND/OR PREVIOUS INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP FEMALE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY HAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP AND/OR HAVING EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	109
TABLE 4-7A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN PREVIOUS INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS MALE AND FEMALE CURRENTLY NOT IN AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP BUT HAVING EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	110
TABLE 4-7B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN PREVIOUS INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS MALE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY NOT IN AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP BUT HAVING EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	111
TABLE 4-7C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN PREVIOUS INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS FEMALE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY NOT IN AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP BUT HAVING EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	112
TABLE 4-8A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN CURRENT INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY IN AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP BUT HAVING NEVER EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	113
TABLE 4-8B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN CURRENT INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS MALE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY IN AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP BUT HAVING NEVER EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	114

TABLE 4-8C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND BEING A VICTIM OF IT IN CURRENT INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS FEMALE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY IN AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP BUT HAVING NEVER EXPERIENCED MARITAL SEPARATION, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	115
TABLE 4-9A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, VICTIMS OR OFFENDERS, BOTH SEXES, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATE	116
TABLE 4-9B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, VICTIMS, BOTH SEXES, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES	117
TABLE 4-9C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, OFFENDERS, BOTH SEXES, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES	118
TABLE 4-9D: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, VICTIMS OR OFFENDERS, MALE, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES	119
TABLE 4-9E: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, VICTIMS, MALE, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES.....	120
TABLE 4-9F: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, OFFENDERS, MALE, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES.....	121
TABLE 4-9G: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, VICTIMS OR OFFENDERS, FEMALE, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES	122
TABLE 4-9H: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, VICTIMS, FEMALE, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES	123
TABLE 4-9I: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE VS EXPECTED WELFARE IN WAVE 2 ON MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN WAVE 2, OFFENDERS, MALE, WEIGHTED, COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES.....	124
TABLE 5-1: NSFH-PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION, WEIGHTED.....	125
TABLE 5-2A: NSFH-PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, BOTH SEXES, WEIGHTED	126
TABLE 5-2B: NSFH-PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, MALE, WEIGHTED	127
TABLE 5-2C: NSFH-PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, FEMALE, WEIGHTED	128
TABLE 5-3: NSFH-EXPECTED EARNING IN WAVE 2, WEIGHTED.....	129
TABLE 6-1A: NSFH-EFFECTS ON WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, ALL RACES	130
TABLE 6-1B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, ALL RACES	131
TABLE 6-2A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, CAUCASIAN.....	132
TABLE 6-2B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, CAUCASIAN.....	133
TABLE 6-3A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, AFRICAN AMERICAN	134
TABLE 6-3B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, AFRICAN AMERICAN	135
TABLE 6-4A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, ASIAN	136
TABLE 6-4B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, ASIAN	137
TABLE 6-5A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, HISPANIC.....	138
TABLE 6-5B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, HISPANIC.....	139
TABLE 6-6A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, AMERICAN INDIAN	140
TABLE 6-6B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED, AMERICAN INDIAN	141
TABLE 7-1A: NSFH-THE EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ALL RACES, WEIGHTED.....	142

TABLE 7-1B: NSFH-THE EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ALL RACES, FEMALE, WEIGHTED.....	143
TABLE 7-2A: NSFH-THE EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, CAUCASIAN, WEIGHTED	144
TABLE 7-2B: NSFH-THE EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, CAUCASIAN, FEMALE, WEIGHTED.....	145
TABLE 7-3A: NSFH-THE EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, AFRICAN AMERICAN, WEIGHTED	146
TABLE 7-3B: NSFH-THE EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, AFRICAN AMERICAN, FEMALE, WEIGHTED	147
TABLE 7-4: NSFH-THE EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, WEIGHTED	148
TABLE 7-4B: NSFH-THE EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, FEMALE, WEIGHTED	149
TABLE 8-1A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	150
TABLE 8-1B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	151
TABLE 8-1C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	152
TABLE 8-2A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	153
TABLE 8-2B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	154
TABLE 8-2C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	155
TABLE 8-3A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	156
TABLE 8-3B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	157
TABLE 8-1C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	158
TABLE 8-4A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	159
TABLE 8-4B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	160
TABLE 8-4C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	161
TABLE 8-5A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	162
TABLE 8-5B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	163
TABLE 8-5C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	164
TABLE 8-6A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	165
TABLE 8-6B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED.....	166
TABLE 8-6C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	167

TABLE 8-7A: NSFH EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES)(CONTROLLING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OCCURRENCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP).....	168
TABLE 8-7B: NSFH EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION).....	169
TABLE 8-7C: NSFH EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR VICTIMIZATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE).....	170
TABLE 9-1A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING ON INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED	171
TABLE 9-1B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND VICTIMIZATION IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED	172
TABLE 9-1C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND OFFENDERS IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIO, WEIGHTED	173
TABLE 9-2A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	174
TABLE 9-2B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND VICTIMIZATION IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	175
TABLE 9-2C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	176
TABLE 9-3A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED ..	177
TABLE 9-3B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND VICTIMIZATION IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	178
TABLE 9-3C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	179
TABLE 9-4A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	180
TABLE 9-4B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND VICTIMIZATION IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	181
TABLE 9-4C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	182
TABLE 9-5A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	183
TABLE 9-5B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND VICTIMIZATION IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	184
TABLE 9-5C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, MALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	185
TABLE 9-6A: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED ..	186
TABLE 9-6B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND VICTIMIZATION IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	187
TABLE 9-6C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE* AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE TO SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP**, FEMALE RESPONDENTS, ODDS RATIOS, WEIGHTED	188

TABLE 9-7A: NSFH- EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OCCURRENCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP)	189
TABLE 9-7B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)	190
TABLE 9-7C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR OFFENDING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE).....	191
TABLE 9-8A: NSFH- EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OCCURRENCE IN RELATIONSHIP)	192
TABLE 9-8B: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR VICTIM OF DOMESTIC ABUSE).....	193
TABLE 9-8C: NSFH-EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR OFFENDING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE).....	194
TABLE 10-1: NSFH- EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES)* (CONTROLLING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OCCURRENCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP)	195
TABLE 10-2: NSFH- EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES)* (CONTROLLING FOR VICTIMIZATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE).....	196
TABLE 10-3: NSFH- EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES)* (CONTROLLING FOR OFFENDING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE).....	197
TABLE 11-1: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP.....	198
TABLE 11-2: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: WELFARE RECEIPT.....	199
TABLE 11-3A: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (VICTIM OR OFFENDER)	200
TABLE 11-3B: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE (VICTIM OR OFFENDER)	201
TABLE 11-3C: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE (VICTIM OR OFFENDER).....	202
TABLE 11-4A: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (VICTIM).....	203
TABLE 11-4B: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE (VICTIM) .	204
TABLE 11-4C: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE (VICTIM).....	205
TABLE 11-5A: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE (OFFENDER).....	206
TABLE 11-5B: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE (OFFENDER)	207
TABLE 11-5C: NYS - BASIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION: SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE (OFFENDER)	208
TABLE 12-1: NYS - T-TEST FOR DIFFERENCE IN MEANS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES BETWEEN WELFARE RECIPIENTS AND NON-RECIPIENTS, WAVE 6	209
TABLE 12-2: NYS T-TEST FOR DIFFERENCE IN MEANS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES BETWEEN WELFARE RECIPIENTS AND NON-RECIPIENTS, WAVE 7	210
TABLE 13-1: NYS - CHANGES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY WELFARE STATUS, SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE	211
TABLE 13-2: NYS - CHANGES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY WELFARE STATUS, MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE.....	212
TABLE 13-3: NYS - CHANGES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY WELFARE STATUS, SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE.....	213
TABLE 14-1: NYS - DIFFERENCE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES	214
TABLE 14-2A: NYS - VIOLENCE PERPETRATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 6.....	215
TABLE 14-2B: NYS - VIOLENCE PERPETRATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, MODERATE VERBAL & PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 6	216
TABLE 14-2C: NYS - VIOLENCE PERPETRATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 6	217
TABLE 14-3A: NYS - VIOLENCE PERPETRATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 7.....	218
TABLE 14-3B: NYS - VIOLENCE PERPETRATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, MODERATE VERBAL & PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 7	219
TABLE 14-3C: NYS - VIOLENCE PERPETRATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 7.....	220
TABLE 14-4A: NYS - VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 6.....	221

TABLE 14-4B: NYS - VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, MODERATE VERBAL & PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 6	222
TABLE 14-4C: NYS - VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 6	223
TABLE 14-5A: NYS - VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 7	224
TABLE 14-5B: NYS - VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, MODERATE VERBAL & PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 7	225
TABLE 14-5C: NYS - VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION RATES BY WELFARE STATUS AND COHABITATION STATUS, SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE, WAVE 7	226
TABLE 15-1: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, ALL RACES	227
TABLE 15-2: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE, ALL RACES	228
TABLE 15-3: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE, ALL RACES	229
TABLE 15-4: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, CAUCASIAN	230
TABLE 15-5: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE, CAUCASIAN	231
TABLE 15-6: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE, CAUCASIAN	232
TABLE 15-7: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, AFRICAN AMERICAN	233
TABLE 15-8: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE, AFRICAN AMERICAN	234
TABLE 15-9: NYS - SUMMARY TABLE OF WELFARE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ODDS RATIOS)* SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE, AFRICAN AMERICAN	235
TABLE 16-1A: NYS - RATE OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP BY PRESENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION	236
TABLE 16-1B: NYS - RATE OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP BY PRESENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION	237
TABLE 16-2A: NYS - PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, BOTH SEXES	238
TABLE 16-2B: NYS - PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, MALE	239
TABLE 16-2C: NYS - PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, FEMALE	240
TABLE 16-2D: NYS - PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, BOTH SEXES	241
TABLE 16-2E: NYS - PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, MALE	242
TABLE 16-2F: NYS - PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WELFARE STATUS, FEMALE	243
TABLE 16-3: NYS - EXPECTED EARNING IN WAVE 7	244
TABLE 17-1: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, ALL RACES	245
TABLE 17-2: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, CAUCASIAN	246
TABLE 17-3: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, AFRICAN AMERICAN	247
TABLE 17-4: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP, ODDS RATIO, VICTIM	248
TABLE 18-1A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	249
TABLE 18-1B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND VICTIMIZED IN SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	250
TABLE 18-2A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	251
TABLE 18-2B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING, ODDS RATIOS	252
TABLE 18-3A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	253
TABLE 18-3B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND BEING A VICTIM OF SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AND INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	254

TABLE 19-1A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, ODDS RATIOS.....	255
TABLE 19-1B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND VICTIMIZED IN SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	256
TABLE 19-1C: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	257
TABLE 19-2A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, ODDS RATIOS	258
TABLE 19-2B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND VICTIMIZED IN MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS.....	259
TABLE 19-2C: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS.....	260
TABLE 19-3A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, ODDS RATIOS	261
TABLE 19-3B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND VICTIMIZED IN SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS.....	262
TABLE 19-3C: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS.....	263
TABLE 19-4A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, ODDS RATIOS.....	264
TABLE 19-4B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND VICTIMIZED IN SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	265
TABLE 19-4C: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS	266
TABLE 19-5A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, ODDS RATIOS	267
TABLE 19-5B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND VICTIMIZED IN MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS.....	268
TABLE 19-5C: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN MODERATE VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS.....	269
TABLE 19-6A: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP*, ODDS RATIOS	270
TABLE 19-6B: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND VICTIMIZED IN SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS.....	271
TABLE 19-6C: NYS - EFFECTS OF WELFARE AND OFFENDING IN SEVERE OR MODERATE PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE PROBABILITY OF LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP, ODDS RATIOS.....	272
TABLE 19-7A: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OCCURRENCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP)	273
TABLE 19-7B: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)	274
TABLE 19-7C: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR OFFENDING IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)	275
TABLE 19-8A: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OCCURRENCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP).....	276
TABLE 19-8B: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)	277
TABLE 19-8C: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)	278
TABLE 19-9A: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OCCURRENCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP).....	279
TABLE 19-9B: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES) (CONTROLLING FOR VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)	280
TABLE 19-9C: NYS - EFFECTS OF EXPECTED WELFARE ON LEAVING AN INTIMATE PARTNERSHIP (COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES)	281
(CONTROLLING FOR VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE).....	281
APPENDIX TABLE 1A. MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATES OF FIRST STAGE WELFARE RECEIPT EQUATION.....	282

APPENDIX TABLE 1B-1. MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATES OF STRUCTURED WELFARE RECEIPT EQUATION	283
APPENDIX TABLE 1B-2. MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATES OF STRUCTURED WELFARE RECEIPT EQUATION	284
APPENDIX TABLE 1B-3. MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATES OF STRUCTURED WELFARE RECEIPT EQUATION (WITH ALL VARIABLES).....	285
APPENDIX TABLES 2. SAMPLE COMPOSITIONS FOR THE ANALYSES, WEIGHTED	286

ABSTRACT

The Effects of Welfare on Domestic Violence

Grant No. DOJ/NIJ/99-WT-VX-0003

National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

Sheila D. Ards and Samuel L. Myers, Jr.

This study explored the direct and indirect effects of welfare reciprocity on measures of domestic violence. Welfare reciprocity in this study means receipt of public assistance income and/or AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), general assistance, Food Stamps, Medicaid, or energy assistance. The hypothesis tested was that welfare reciprocity helps to reduce domestic violence by providing women the financial wherewithal to leave an abusive relationship. By extension, we hoped to be able to answer the question, do policies designed to limit welfare reciprocity have the effect of increasing domestic violence?

Research Design & Methodology

The study uses economic models to capture possible links between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence. Using various model specifications, we estimate measures of the link between domestic violence and welfare. Controlling for other confounding influences of poverty, race and ethnicity, we test for a direct impact: whether welfare recipients are more likely to be abused than non-recipients. A second model tests for indirect impacts, positing that more people will leave abusive relationships as a result of higher public transfer payments.

The economic models were estimated using the National Survey of Families and Households, Waves 1 and 2 (1987-88 and 1992-94). The survey includes interviews with a probability sample of 13,017 respondents in 100 communities. The sample includes a main cross-section sample of 9,643 households plus a double sampling of African Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, single-parent families, families with stepchildren, cohabiting couples and recently married persons. We replicate the results with another data set, the National Youth Survey (NYS), that includes persons in young adult age groups at greatest risk of domestic violence.

Research Results and Conclusions

We do not find support for our initial hypothesis. While we find that welfare recipients are more likely than similarly situated non-welfare recipients to experience domestic violence, we do not find that those on welfare leave abusive relationships at rates different from those in non-abusive relationships.

We found significant differences in welfare reciprocity, domestic violence and exits from intimate partnerships between blacks and whites. Although blacks are more likely than whites to receive welfare and to be victims or offenders of domestic violence, we find no compelling evidence to suggest that blacks who receive welfare are more or less likely to be victims of domestic violence than blacks who do not receive welfare. Nor do we find any systematic evidence pointing to higher exits from abusive relationships among black welfare recipients than among white welfare recipients.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Effects of Welfare on Domestic Violence
Grant No. DOJ/NIJ/99-WT-VX-0003
National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice
Sheila D. Ards and Samuel L. Myers, Jr.

The purpose of this study was to advance our scientific understanding of the welfare reciprocity/domestic violence nexus. The hypothesis we started with was that welfare availability helps to reduce domestic violence by providing women the financial ability to leave an abusive relationship. By extension, policies designed to limit welfare reciprocity may have the effect of increasing domestic violence.

An examination of the relationship between welfare receipt and abuse, using quantitative analyses, is long overdue. This analysis will assist policy makers in creating informed policies.

We used an economic model to capture possible links between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence (observed at a time prior to welfare reform). We were interested in examining both direct and indirect effects. Were welfare recipients more likely than non-recipients to be in abusive relationships? Does the expectation of receiving welfare lead to a higher number of women leaving an abusive relationship?

The results of our study did not support our initial hypothesis. Our economic analysis revealed that welfare recipients are *more* likely than similarly situated non-welfare recipients to experience domestic violence. We do not find that welfare availability allows or encourages women to leave abusive relationships at rates different from non-abusive relationships.

We also found significant racial differences in welfare reciprocity, domestic violence and exits from intimate partnerships. We do not find any systematic evidence pointing to higher exits from abusive relationships among black welfare recipients than among white welfare recipients. In addition, even though blacks are more likely than whites to receive welfare and to be victims/offenders of domestic violence, we find no compelling evidence to suggest that blacks who receive welfare are more or less likely to be victims of domestic violence than blacks who do not.

Theoretical Considerations

A number of factors, such as income, age, race, and family structure, have been associated with spousal and partner abuse and violent victimization of women. Women in the lowest income brackets and younger women are far more likely than others to be victimized by intimates (Bachman and Saltzman, 1995). Black women were more likely to be victims of partner violence between 1993 and 1998 (Intimate Partner Violence, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Callie Marie Rennison and Sara Welchans, May 2000, NCJ 178247).

The lack of financial resources has been seen as a reason why women stay in an abusive relationship, thus remaining a target of further abuse. Advocates for battered women argue that decreased availability of welfare to women who seek to leave abusive relationships would contribute to spousal abuse (Allard et al., 1997). Economic theory posits that the availability of financial resources outside of a marital relationship helps to determine whether women leave or remain in a marriage, whether it is abusive or not (Becker, 1974). Feminist social theories also point to impacts of women's reduced financial resources on their vulnerability in relationships based on power and control (see Bograd and Yllö, eds., 1988).

Thus, there are several theoretically relevant possible relationships between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence. One relates higher domestic violence among welfare recipients than among non-welfare recipients, where welfare is a proxy for low income. Another relates lower domestic violence among welfare recipients than similarly situated (i.e., poor) women, where welfare is a proxy for resources that can reduce the dependency on abusive partners. Yet another posits that the welfare policies surrounding child support, time limits and work requirements pose as risk factors for abuse.

Our analysis in this report is limited to the first two of these relationships: the direct effects of welfare reciprocity on domestic violence and the indirect impacts of welfare reciprocity on domestic violence via exits from abusive relationships. We do not address in this report the broader issues relevant for more recent welfare reforms of welfare that center on child support, time limits and work requirements.

To examine the direct and indirect effects of welfare in the pre-reform era, we consider three model specifications that capture the salient features of prior research that suggest possible impacts of welfare on domestic violence. The first model, which we call model A, asserts a direct relationship between welfare reciprocity and abuse. The second model (model B) looks at the indirect effects of welfare on domestic violence by way of its effects on the ability to leave an abusive relationship. Theories about power and control require that the model take account of the endogeneity of welfare reciprocity: a woman who threatens to leave intimate partnerships puts herself at risk of becoming victims of abuse. But, once she leaves, welfare can be the source of economic stability. This third model (Model C) considers welfare as endogenous: welfare reciprocity relates to domestic violence both as a cause and as an effect.

The Data and Methodology

The three models are estimated using the National Survey of Families and Households, Waves 1 and 2 (1987-88 and 1992-94). This data set is cross-sectional with several retrospective sequences, including significant life history information. The survey includes interviews with a probability sample of 13,017 respondents in 100 communities. The sample includes a main cross-section sample of 9,643 households plus a double sampling of African Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, single parent families, families with stepchildren, cohabiting couples and recently married persons. Two waves of data have been collected from 1987-88 and 1992-94.

Welfare reciprocity is coded as anyone in the household receiving positive public assistance income. This measure is a subset of those receiving AFDC, food stamps, Medicaid, general assistance, or energy assistance. This broadened definition of welfare permits the identification of effects on males as well as on females.

There are many different dimensions of domestic violence. For the purpose of this study, however, we focus our results upon measures of moderate to severe physical abuse, meaning instances where hitting, throwing things, arguments that become physical, or shoving occur, or where the victim or offender is cut, bruised or seriously injured in a fight with the spouse or partner. We examine both victimization and perpetration. We consider a variety of definitions of intimate partnerships.

The basic descriptive statistics show the following:

- ◆ Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians were less likely to be in intimate partnerships than whites in each period.
- ◆ Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians were more likely than whites to be welfare recipients in each period.
- ◆ Welfare recipients are more likely than non-welfare recipients to leave intimate partnerships; they are also more likely than non-welfare recipients to be victims of domestic violence.
- ◆ Domestic violence rates are higher for blacks than for whites.

Maximum likelihood estimates are obtained from logistic equations relating welfare to a) the probability of domestic violence, and b) the probability of exits from abusive relationships. These estimates are obtained under two assumptions: that welfare is exogenous to domestic violence and that welfare is endogenous. Instrumental variable techniques and recursive estimates are obtained for the case where welfare is considered endogenous.

Results

Naive Model – Model A

Welfare reciprocity shows no effect on *verbal* and *moderate to severe physical abuse* in Wave 1. It does affect measures of domestic violence in Wave 2. We do find an effect of welfare receipt in Wave 2 on domestic violence in Wave 1 and Wave 2, suggesting the possible endogeneity of welfare and domestic violence.

Findings are stronger when we focus on moderate to severe physical abuse. Welfare reciprocity is consistently associated with higher levels of moderate to severe physical abuse, either via victimization or victimization and perpetration. Other independent variables included in the model are age, years of education, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income) and region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

This finding is true for all races combined as well as for whites alone. It generally is not true for blacks, and particularly not for black females or female victims. The conclusive finding for this model, therefore, is that welfare reciprocity is associated with higher rates of domestic violence as measured by moderate to severe physical abuse among whites but not generally among blacks.

Exits from Abusive Relationships – Model B

Model B estimates the effect of welfare on the probability of leaving a relationship. The hypothesis is that this effect is larger than the effect of welfare on leaving a non-abusive relationship. We have estimated the exit equations by race, by gender for offending and perpetration and for our two different definitions of domestic violence.

Comparing the effects of welfare on exits from abusive and non-abusive relationships for black and white females when abuse is defined as moderate to severe physical violence shows a stunning effect. Controlling for age, number of years of education and number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) and expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K), we find that the odds that a female victim of moderate to severe physical abuse will leave an intimate partnership are 13 to 15 times higher if the victim receives welfare than if not. There are differences in these odds even if the female is not a victim of domestic violence. White women who are not victims of domestic violence are 7.1 to 7.5 times more likely to leave an intimate partnership if they receive welfare than if they do not. This means, for white women at least, that there is a statistically significant difference in the impact of welfare on exits from intimate partnerships for those not in violent relationships. The welfare effect is 2 to 2.6 times as high for women who face domestic violence in their relationships.

This impact is tempered when one expands the sample to include those who were divorced or separated from their partners between Wave 1 and Wave 2. Including these formerly married persons retains the nearly two-to-one differential between the effects of welfare on exits between those who are victims and those who are not. However, the odds ratios for exit from a relationship are far less stunning, and more in the range of 2 to 2.5 multiples between those receiving welfare and those not receiving welfare.

Just as compelling, however, is the failure to find consistent evidence of an impact of welfare on the probability that a black female will leave an abusive relationship. Although there is a welfare effect on black non-victims, this impact vanishes when account is taken of persons not included in the intimate relationship counts in Wave 1 because they were separated or divorced.

In short, the evidence in favor of any impact at all of welfare on exits from abusive relationships is concentrated among white women and is not clearly evident among blacks.

Exits from Abusive Relationships, Accounting for Endogeneity of Welfare – Model C

Tests conducted suggest that welfare reciprocity cannot be regarded as an exogenous factor in the determination of the decision to leave an abusive relationship. Welfare recipients are more likely to be abused and they are more likely to be in relationships that dissolve. Thus, domestic violence could both affect and be affected by welfare reciprocity.

We have experimented with a variety of instruments required for correcting for endogeneity of welfare. The set of variables include factors found in bivariate correlations to be significant in predicting welfare reciprocity but insignificant in predicting domestic violence or leaving intimate partnerships. We found that subjective feelings about health status and midwest region both were statistically related to welfare reciprocity but unrelated to relationship exits or domestic violence. Thus, we first produce estimates of welfare reciprocity using these instruments (along with age, expected income, education, children in household) and then reestimated the equations in the exit model.

We examined the effects of expected welfare on male exits when the male is an offender. In addition, we examined the effects of expected welfare on female exits when the female is a victim. We concentrated on moderate to severe physical abuse. We considered welfare reciprocity in Wave 2 but not Wave 1. We report results for black victims/offenders and for white victims/offenders. In no instance is there any statistically significant impact of expected welfare on exits from abusive relationships. There is an effect of welfare on non-abusive relationships in these equations that account for endogeneity of welfare, but even these effects are negative and pertain to males' risk of leaving a relationship. The odds are lower (less than one) for a male to leave a non-abusive relationship when welfare income is expected than not.

Identical findings emerge when the endogeneity is accounted for by using a recursive equation structure. We replicate the results with another data set, the National Youth Survey (NYS), that includes persons in young adult age groups at greatest risk of domestic violence.

Our central finding is that welfare reciprocity does not serve as a buffer to domestic violence. This finding arises from inspection of the direct relationship between domestic violence and welfare reciprocity as well as through estimation of models of exits from abusive relationships. Unsurprisingly, when one merely compares the mean levels of abuse between welfare recipients and nonrecipients, one finds higher levels of domestic violence among those receiving welfare than those not receiving welfare—at least among whites. One also finds higher rates of exit from abusive relationships when welfare is present than when it is not.

But when appropriate models are specified and correctly estimated, we find no effect of welfare on exits from abusive relationships. Our findings using instrumental variable techniques and using a recursive model structure both reject the contention that welfare works as a mediating device permitting welfare recipients to leave abusive relationships that they otherwise could not leave but for the availability of welfare. The findings more strongly support the view that white welfare recipients experience higher rates of domestic violence than nonrecipients do but that welfare reciprocity is not the route out of violence. Indeed, welfare reciprocity is highly correlated with white physical abuse.

The results differ for blacks. Across a wide variety of sample definitions and measures of victimization or perpetration, we find only scattered evidence of higher abuse among black welfare recipients than among black nonwelfare recipients or of an effect of expected welfare on exits from abusive relationships.

Summary and Conclusion

This research has tested the hypothesis that welfare reciprocity helps to reduce domestic violence. We wanted to test whether the availability of welfare produces an exit opportunity for persons confronted by abuse at the hands of an intimate partner. By extension, policies designed to limit welfare reciprocity may have the impact of increasing domestic violence.

We do not find support for this hypothesis in this research. Indeed, we find that welfare recipients are more likely than non-welfare recipients to experience domestic violence. We do not find that welfare availability promotes exits from abusive relationships at rates different from non-abusive relationships.

There are significant differences in welfare reciprocity, domestic violence and exits from intimate partnerships between blacks and whites. Although blacks are more likely than whites to receive welfare and to be victims or offenders of domestic violence, we find no compelling evidence to suggest that blacks who receive welfare are more or less likely to be victims of domestic violence than blacks who do not receive welfare nor do we find any systematic evidence pointing to higher exits from abusive relationships among black welfare recipients vs white welfare recipients.

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the connections between crime and other social phenomena is of paramount importance to ameliorating problems of family violence in America. One element of the social context is the receipt of welfare to support the household in which domestic violence takes place. Yet we still lack a clear understanding of the relationship between welfare receipt and domestic violence. Without such an understanding, it is virtually impossible to make informed policy decisions.

In this technical report, we describe our research, which advances scientific understanding of the welfare reciprocity-domestic violence nexus. We use an economic model to capture possible links between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence (observed at a time prior to welfare reform).

The central question we ask is this: what were the observed impacts of welfare reciprocity on domestic violence in a period prior to major welfare reform initiatives? The objectives of our research are twofold:

- To explore the direct effects of welfare reciprocity on measures of domestic violence
- To examine the indirect effects of welfare reciprocity on domestic violence via the impact of welfare and/or alternative economic resources on a woman's ability to leave an abusive relationship

We adopt a broad conceptualization of "welfare" to include AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), general assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, and in some instances energy assistance. We use the term "welfare" interchangeably with the term "public assistance."

Alternative specifications of the link between domestic violence and welfare are estimated. One specification examines the direct impacts of welfare on the probability of being in an abusive relationship. Controlling for other confounding influences of poverty, race and ethnicity, we test whether welfare recipients are more likely to be abused than non-recipients. A second specification is an economic model that posits increased numbers of people will leave abusive relationships as a result of higher public transfer payments. This model also incorporates measures of control and power.

THE PROBLEM

Violence against women in the United States is of staggering proportions—one out of two women has experienced physical assault within her lifetime and one out of six has experienced an attempted or completed rape. This statistic is up from an estimated "one in every three women" in 1977 (Browne and Herbert, 1977). Each year, an estimated 1.9 million women are physically assaulted and 302,000 are raped (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998). In 1996, there were an

estimated 840,000 female victims of violent crimes by intimates. Among women ages 16-24, approximately one in 50 had been a victim of violence (Greenfeld et al., 1998).

According to the Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey, almost three-quarters of these women were raped and/or physically assaulted by someone they knew (Levin, 2001). According to the National Violence Against Women Survey, 76 percent of the women raped and/or physically assaulted after the age of 18 were assaulted by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998; Hagen, 2001).

Many victims of domestic abuse have suffered silently at the hands of their abusers for years. They come to the attention of local authorities only after the pain is too great, the bruises too many and the excuses no longer seem reasonable. A number of factors have been associated with the incidence of spousal and partner abuse and violent victimizations experienced by women at the hands of intimates.

Although domestic violence is clearly a problem for women of all socio-economic groups, attention must be given to low-income women who suffer from it. A number of studies (Allard, Albelda, Colten, and Cosenza, 1997; Browne, Salomon and Bassuk, 1999; Lloyd and Taluc, 1999) have documented its high prevalence in the lives of women on welfare. It is estimated that domestic violence rates for welfare recipients range from 8.5% to 41.4% (Tolman, 1999). Some studies estimate that between 20% to 30% of women on welfare have experienced domestic violence and that for most of these women, the physical abuse they experienced is severe (Peterson and Lieberman, 2001).

Women at the lowest income level and younger women are far more likely than others to be the victims of violence by intimates (Bachman and Saltzman, 1995). Although there are no apparent racial differences in these victimization rates, there are important differences across family structures or marital status of the women at the time of the victimization. Since family structures and marital status differ so dramatically across race and ethnicity, it is likely that possible race or ethnic differences are obscured in the aggregate data. The National Violence against Women Survey (NVAW), completed in 1999, indicated that, in fact, there were such differences.

Advocates for battered women argue that the diminished availability of welfare to women who seek to leave abusive relationships contributes to the rise in spousal abuse (Allard et al., 1997). Economic theory also posits that the availability of outside financial resources helps to determine whether women leave or remain in a marriage, whether it is abusive or not (Becker, 1974). Feminist social theories also point to impacts of women's reduced financial resources on their vulnerability within relationships that are based on power and control (see Bograd and Yllö, eds., 1988).

Concern over the potentially deleterious effects of recent welfare reforms has spawned policy responses, such as the Wellstone/Murray Amendment to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), designed to assure that welfare reform does not create precisely these adverse outcomes for women in abusive relationships. However, even the proponents of such measures are unsure whether they will be enough to curb the possible negative impact of the new legislation (Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1997; Wolfe,

1998). This uncertainty stems from a lack of empirical knowledge about the impact of welfare availability on a woman's ability to leave an abuser. Knowing the precise size of these impacts is essential for rationally allocating the funds needed to implement these ameliorating rules.

These high prevalence rates of domestic violence among women receiving welfare challenge researchers to explore theoretical links between domestic violence and welfare reciprocity. For most women victims of domestic violence, economic dependence is a main reason why they stay in abusive relationships. Welfare has been a way out, at least temporarily, for such women. If financial obstacles are a major factor keeping women in abusive relationships, one could logically assume that some of these women might turn to the welfare system to provide an alternative source of financial support in order to escape economic dependence on their abusers (Brandwein, 1999).

It is important to determine whether, in fact, a link does exist between welfare reciprocity and domestic abuse. It is not clear from theory alone what the relationship might be. Establishing an empirical relationship, or lack of one, is an elusive goal to which this research project makes an initial contribution.

THE POLICY CONTEXT

In the early 1990s, tremendous public attention focused on the inadequacies of the social welfare system. Specifically, many thought Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the nation's program for providing income support to poor women and their children, caused various types of social dysfunction. As a result, in 1996, President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), changing welfare as we knew it. The new law changed the name from AFDC to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and ushered in a new way of thinking about welfare. No longer were women with children entitled to it. The safety net of financial assistance during times of economic stress was no longer guaranteed forever. Now women must think strategically about when and for how long they will request welfare assistance.

In addition, PRWORA gave teeth to child support enforcement, placed time limits on welfare receipt and made stricter work requirements. PRWORA boldly encouraged marriage and provided financial support for families who remained together or reunited to care for their children. Married couple families with financial needs were given support under PRWORA for the first time in AFDC history.

Since the establishment of the Office of Child Support Enforcement in 1975, child support by non-custodial parents has been seen as necessary financial assistance for single parents raising children. For 25 years, identifying and locating non-custodial parents, establishing paternity, and garnishing wages have been important elements of child support policies. PRWORA placed greater emphasis on states' enforcement of child support as a condition for women to receive welfare.

The five-year ever time limit on welfare caused great concern among advocates for poor women and the women themselves. Many women needing financial assistance that welfare provides were not skilled to obtain jobs that paid a livable wage. Advocates for poor women worried about what would happen to poor women who needed welfare beyond the five-year time limit. What if, after reaching the time limit, an unforeseen circumstance caused these women to need further assistance? At the federal level, nothing in the legislation allowed for this possibility. States were given the option of providing further assistance if they chose.

The work requirements of PRWORA were also stricter. Now the requirement for receipt of welfare was to find a job, any job. Work first was the new mandate of this legislation. Training was only allowed if it was directly related to work. Educational benefits were greatly limited.

Although PRWORA has remedied some of the dysfunction of the old welfare system, these changes could have enormous implications for the safety of women who have experienced family violence. As studies have shown, women victims often use welfare to flee domestic violence, and domestic violence sometimes prevents welfare recipients from obtaining and maintaining employment because abusers may actively interfere with their partners' attempts to work (Raphael, 1995; Allard et al., 1997; Lloyd and Taluc, 1999). Some social scientists wondered how "changing welfare as we know it" would affect the well-being of poor women. In particular, some believed that welfare gave poor women greater control over their lives and their children. With welfare, poor women would not be compelled to remain in an abusive relationship because of financial concerns.

Concern over welfare policy did not materialize from thin air. Our awareness of the extent of intimate partner violence was increasing. Intimate partner violence reached a dramatic high of 1.1 million in 1993. Although the year 1996 saw only 840,000 victims, this rate, which translates to 2000 cases reported daily, is unacceptable. The incidence of violence against women is high: 1 in 50 adolescent and young women (ages 16 to 24) will likely be a victim of partner abuse, while one in three adult women will be victimized at least once in their lives.

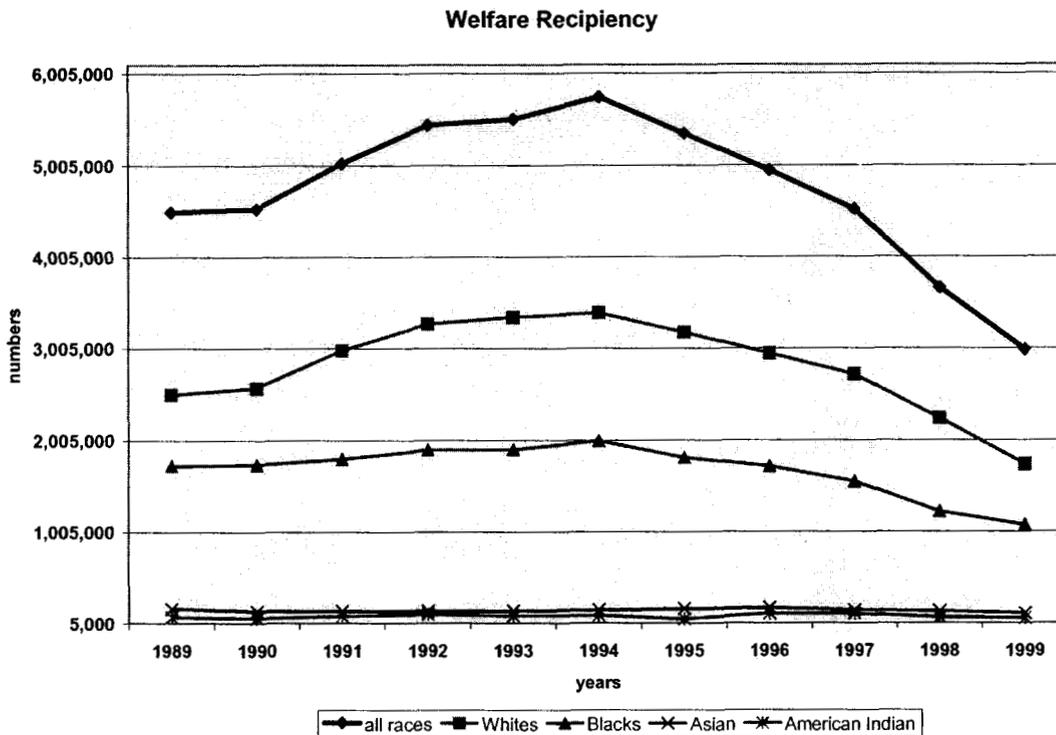
A number of factors, such as income, age, race, and family structure, have been associated with spousal and partner abuse and violent victimization of women at the hands of intimates. Women in the lowest income brackets and younger women are far more likely than others to be victimized by intimates (Bachman and Saltzman, 1995). Between 1993 and 1998, black women were more likely than white women to be victims of partner violence (Intimate Partner Violence, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Callie Marie Rennison and Sara Welchans, May 2000, NCJ 178247). Family structures or the marital status of women at the time of the victimization are other factors that must be considered. Recent findings from The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study¹ show that child support enforcement has a negligible effect on a woman being seriously hurt in a fight with the father, although a positive association is seen in "whether a mother is hit or slapped in the first year of the child's life." (Fertig, McLanahan, and Garfinkel, 2002)

¹ The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, also called "The Survey of New Parents," follows a birth cohort of (mostly) unwed parents and their children over a five-year period. The study is designed to provide new information on the capabilities and relationships of unwed parents, as well as the effects of policies on family formation and child wellbeing.

Thus, there are two theoretically relevant possible relationships between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence. In one case, higher rates of domestic violence would be expected among people receiving welfare than among those who aren't, where welfare is a proxy for low income. Another case posits lower domestic violence among welfare recipients than among similarly situated (i.e., poor) women, where welfare is a proxy for resources that can reduce the dependency on abusive partners.

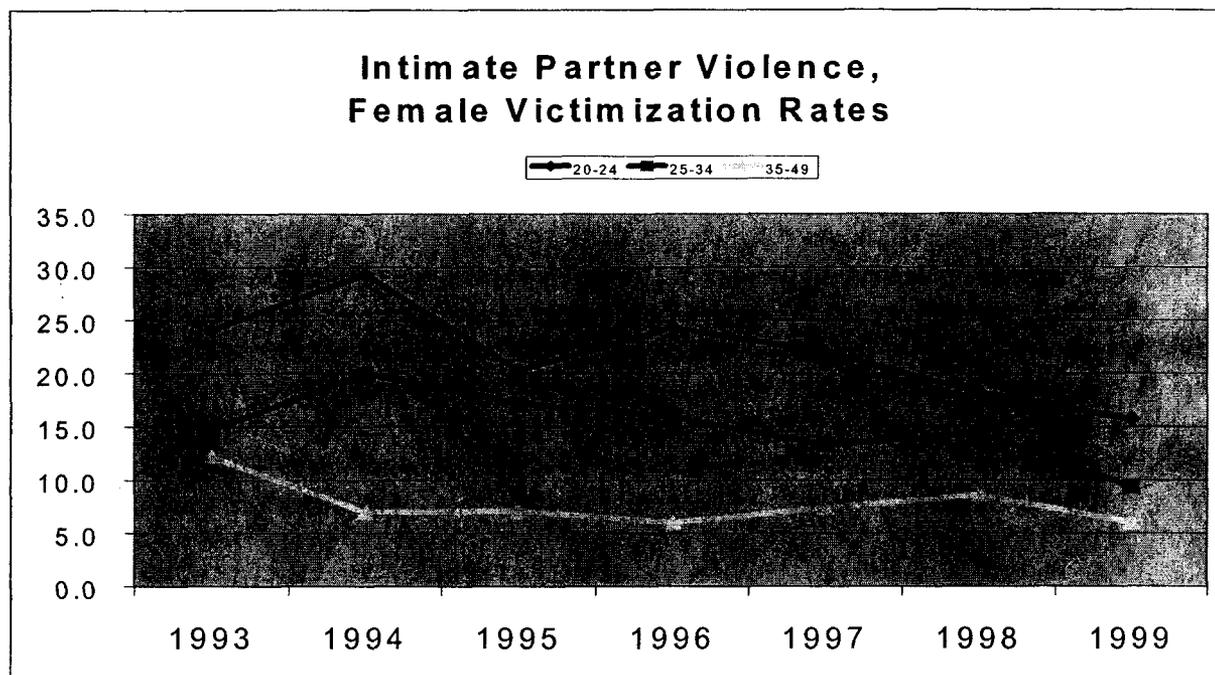
Figures 1 and 2 show that during the past decade welfare reciprocity has been on the decline. During this same period, measures of domestic violence victimization for various age groups have also been on the decline. This seeming relationship begs for further analysis. For example, these figures do not distinguish between direct and indirect impacts of welfare on domestic violence. One important indirect impact is welfare's (or other alternative economic resources') effect on a women's ability to leave an abusive relationship. To make such a distinction requires a formal modeling effort.

Figure 1



Source: Authors' computations from the March Supplement Current Population Survey data tapes, 1989-1999

Figure 2



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Filename: ipv99a01.wk1, Appendix table 1. Rates of violence and homicide against females by intimate partners, by age, 1993-99. Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim, 1993-99, NCJ 187635 (Data source: National Crime Victimization Survey)

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Two streams of research examine domestic violence. One stream focuses on the behavior of the offender, the perpetrator of violence. Despite initial support for a deterrence theory of domestic violence (Berk and Sherman, 1984), little or inconsistent evidence has been garnered over the years establishing a rational-choice framework for understanding the behavior of wife or partner batterers (Fagan, 1996). A second stream focuses on the risk factors associated with who becomes a victim of domestic violence. The literature reveals that younger and poorer families are more likely to experience intimate partner abuse. Those with low income, minorities and those of lower socio-economic status are all associated with higher rates of domestic violence. Of course, race and low-income are highly correlated. Poor women have fewer resources and face more stressful life events that can lead to conflict and family violence, although the theoretical positioning of these factors is poorly understood (Chalk and King, 1998). Overall, however, few risk factors seem to explain why some women are victims of intimate partner violence while others are not (Chalk and King, 1998).

A major contribution to understanding domestic abuse comes from theories that point to dependence and power as explanatory factors in intimate partner violence (Dobash, Dobash, Wilson, and Daly, 1992; Yllö, 1993). As one National Academy of Science report indicates:

. . . (A)busers use violence to control the victim . . . The feminist analysis of domestic violence posits that physical violence is but one tactic used by abusers to exert control over their partners. In this paradigm, physical violence, emotional

abuse, sexual violence, social isolation, and withholding of financial resources all serve to undermine a woman's autonomy and limit her power in the relationship. (Chalk and King, 1998)

This perspective suggests that measures of economic self-sufficiency ought to predict both the power balance within a relationship—women with greater earnings potential and greater access to resources outside of the relationship ought to experience greater equality within it—as well as the woman's ability to leave an abusive relationship. It is possible, then, that prior evidence of higher rates of domestic violence among poor and minority women arises from their lack of access to resources and, thus, greater dependency upon their partner and greater risk of power imbalance. Recent regional studies have examined this issue directly (Curcio, 1997; Allard et al., 1997; Lloyd, 1997).

The link between welfare and domestic violence and the extent to which domestic violence interferes with welfare-to-work programs as well as employment have been investigated only recently. Such studies emerged in the mid-1990s, concurrent with the political initiatives to reform the nation's welfare programs (Peterson & Lieberman, 2001).

One of the first investigators to bring the connection between welfare and domestic violence to light was Raphael (1995, 1996). Raphael's early work was based primarily on reports from welfare-to-work programs that documented the levels of domestic violence among program participants. Since then, more literature has appeared that documents the extent of domestic violence among women receiving welfare, e.g., Raphael and Tolman (1997), and the intersections among women, poverty, and welfare cutbacks, e.g. Brandwein (1999). In their studies, Allard, Colten, Albelda, and Cosenza (1997), and Raphael and Tolman (1997) and Raphael (1999) have demonstrated a strong relationship between welfare recipients and a history of domestic violence. Recent quantitative research by Raphael and Tolman (1997) has documented that large numbers of women on welfare are indeed victims of domestic violence. Brandwein (1999) reported that many women seek assistance and support as "a way out" of an abusive relationship. Similarly, Raphael and Tolman (1997) suggested that time limits for welfare recipients might keep women in abusive relationships for longer periods of time. Going even further, Scott, London, and Myers (2002) use longitudinal data in their study to examine how the pursuit of self-sufficiency in the context of welfare reform may unintentionally encourage some women to develop alternative dangerous dependencies on abusive or potentially abusive men.

Approaching the issue from the other side, a large number of investigations examine batterers' interference with women victims' employment and education. Shepard and Pence (1988) conducted one of the earliest studies. They found that abusive partners negatively affect the women's work performance, resulting in absences, lateness, and missed job training. More recent research supports these findings on the effects of women victims' job training and employment. Service providers Kenney and Brown (1996) interviewed service providers in welfare-to-work programs in New York City, who estimated anywhere from 30 to 75 percent of the women in their programs were abused—the abuse included physical and emotional abuse as well as stalking and harassment. Some cross-sectional studies using representative samples, however, do not find a statistically significant link between recent physical abuse and women's

employment (Peterson and Lieberman, 2001). In order to fully track the link between current domestic violence and women's employment, Browne, Salomon, and Bassuk (1999) conducted the only longitudinal study that is capable of measuring the impact of different forms of male violence. They found that domestic violence victims are less likely to maintain stable employment over time. The reason may be, as pointed out in one of the earlier studies by Salomon, Bassuk and Brooks (1996), that abused women often live with severe emotional and mental health consequences, which turn out to be barriers to employment and further job training.

There is, thus far, no literature that uses an economic model to capture the links between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence. It is our goal to establish a theoretical relationship between such links. This research project will make an initial contribution to that goal. Moreover, the economic model will be focused on the increased number of people leaving abusive relationships as a result of improved employment prospects or higher public payment transfer. The use of an economic model to examine possible causal links between welfare and domestic violence is an innovative approach that will add to the body of research on this issue.

Substantial evidence suggests that abusers actively seek to prevent women from acquiring resources that might alter the power relationship. There is a body of literature on the relationship between power dynamics, abuse and the ability of abused women to find and keep employment. This literature is particularly salient in regards to the potential relationship between welfare reciprocity and domestic abuse. The Taylor Institute used data from four independent studies of welfare recipients to document abusers' persistent, violent efforts to keep women out of job training programs (Raphael, 1995; Raphael, 1996). Similarly, a recently released study of welfare recipients by Johns Hopkins University voiced serious concerns that new work-focused welfare reform efforts would further exacerbate issues of power and control, increasing domestic violence (Burton et al., 1998). These studies suggest the need to integrate impacts of welfare on offenders and on victims.

THE MODELS

We consider three model specifications that capture the salient features of prior research suggesting possible impacts of welfare on domestic violence. The first model, which we call model A, asserts a direct relationship between welfare reciprocity and abuse. The second model looks at the indirect impacts of welfare on domestic violence by way of its effects on the ability to leave an abusive relationship. The exit rate from abusive relationships is viewed differently for males and females. Adding to this conceptualization, the theories about power and control require the model to take account of the endogeneity of welfare reciprocity: persons who threaten to leave intimate partnerships put themselves at risk of becoming victims of abuse. But, once they leave, welfare can be the source of economic stability. Thus, welfare reciprocity relates to domestic violence both as a cause and as an effect.

We sketch each model below.

Figure 3

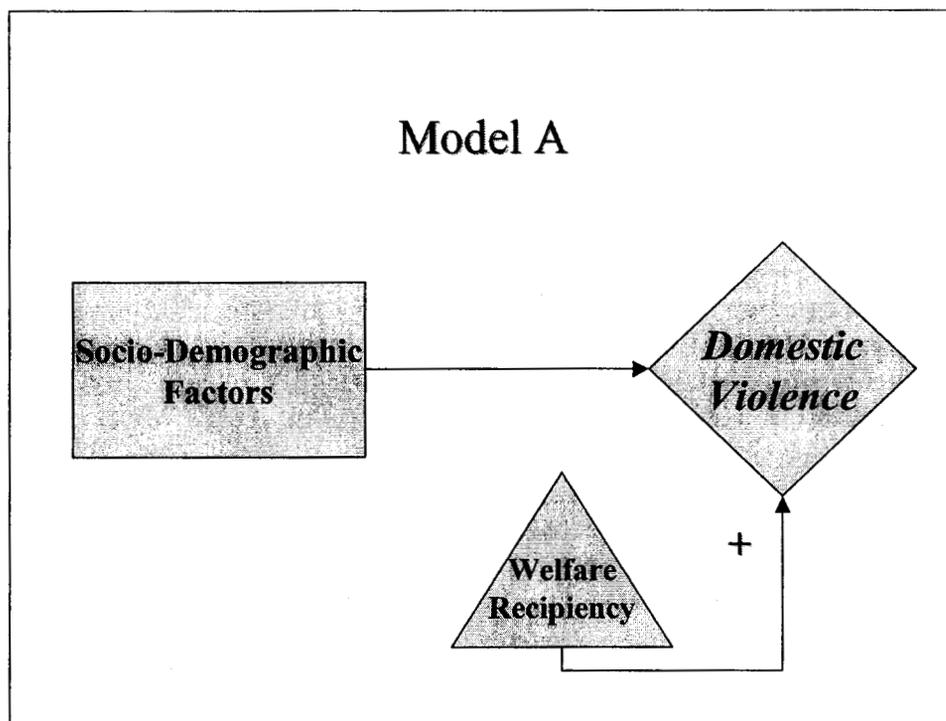


Figure 3 suggests a direct relationship between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence, once one controls for other socioeconomic factors. The relevant equation to test for this relationship might be

Equation 1

$$DV = f(X, w)$$

Where DV denotes domestic violence (victimization or occurrence), w represents welfare reciprocity and X is a vector of social and demographic factors. Domestic violence can be considered a dichotomous variable and the model specified as a logistic model.

Our logistic model is

Equation 2

$$P(DV) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\sum \beta x + \gamma w}}$$

where $P(DV)$ is the probability that a respondent was assaulted by a spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend. X denotes a vector of independent variables, including age, education, race, income and region of country. W denotes welfare reciprocity. The coefficient gamma measures the impact of welfare on intimate partner violence.²

One might expand this model and consider changes in domestic violence:

- ◆ Increases in domestic violence ($DV_t > DV_{t-1}$)
- ◆ Declines in domestic violence ($DV_t < DV_{t-1}$)
- ◆ Or, continuous domestic violence ($DV_t = DV_{t-1}$)

Welfare reciprocity might be hypothesized in model A as associated with higher probabilities of increased violence, lower probabilities of decreased violence, and higher probabilities of constant violence.

Figure 4

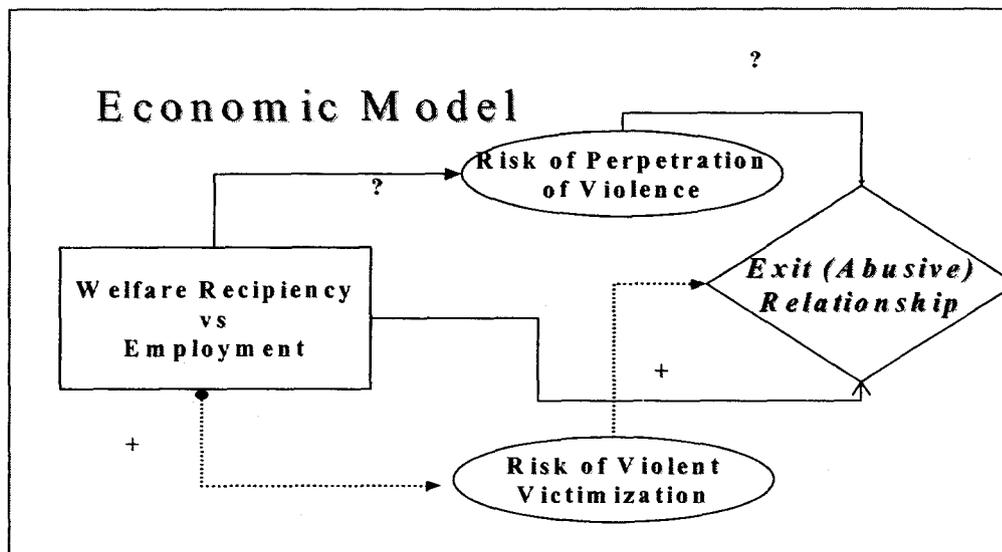


Figure 4 shows an economic model wherein victims (women) and offenders (men) are differentially affected by welfare reciprocity. From the victim's point of view, welfare reciprocity provides an opportunity to leave an intimate partnership. For low income women or women with young children, welfare serves as a financial safety net. Economic freedom from employment or financial independence may be out of reach for these women, but welfare serves as a second best alternative. This economic freedom, which enables one to leave a relationship, also enables one to leave an abusive relationship. Even if there is an effect of welfare on victimization (the dotted lines), it is not clear whether there is a differential impact of welfare on

² In logistic models, gamma is the multiple of the odds in favor of domestic violence resulting from welfare reciprocity. When this odds ratio is greater than one, domestic violence is higher for welfare recipients than non-welfare recipients. When this odds ratio is less than one, domestic violence is lower for welfare recipients than non-welfare recipients. When the odds ratio is equal to one, there is no difference in domestic violence between welfare recipients and non-recipients.

leaving abusive relationships versus non-abusive relationships. Whereas higher risk of violent victimization might be expected to lead to higher rates of exits from relationships, we cannot know a priori whether there is a direct effect of welfare on exits from these abusive relationships. To know, one must control for welfare reciprocity and domestic violence separately.

Two specifications, then, are implied: one where we estimate the effects of welfare on leaving abusive versus non-abusive relationships, and the other where we estimate the effect of welfare on leaving relationships, controlling for domestic violence.

In the first specification, we have

Equation 3

$$P(L | DV) = f(X, w)$$

Equation 4

$$P(L | \overline{DV}) = g(X, w)$$

representing the probability of leaving an intimate partnership, given domestic violence, and the probability of leaving an intimate partnership, given no domestic violence. A test of the hypothesis that welfare has a differential impact on exits from abusive relationships is a test that the coefficient on w in the first equation is larger than the coefficient on w in the second equation.

Alternatively, we can estimate the following equation:

Equation 5

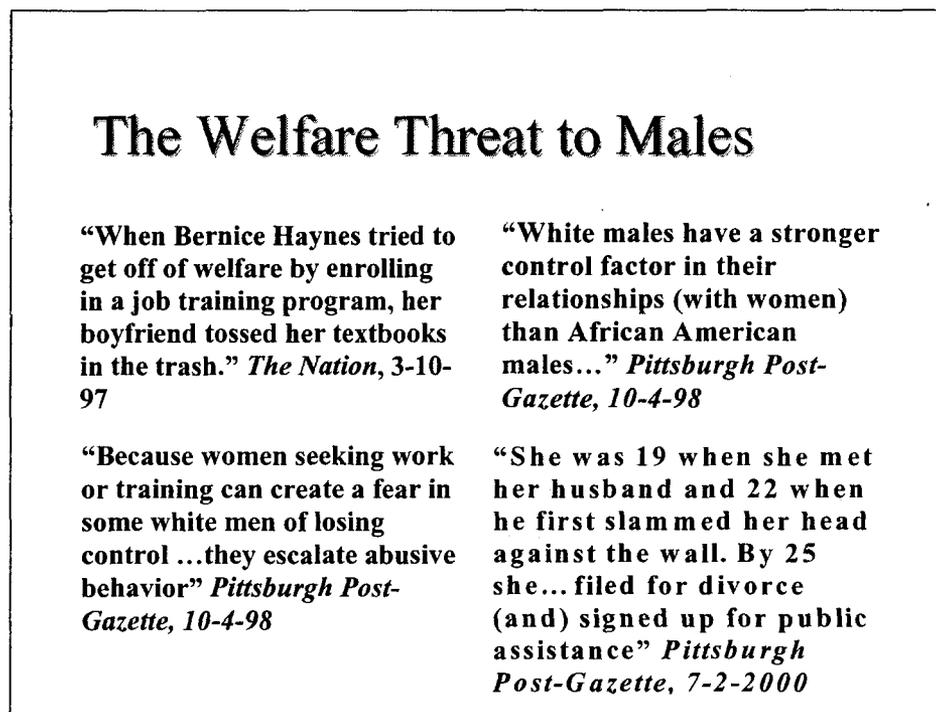
$$P(L) = h(X, w, DV)$$

where the coefficient estimated on w is interpreted as the independent impact of welfare on exits from intimate partnerships, controlling for domestic violence. To capture other exogenous influences that contribute to breakups of intimate partnerships, one can add to the X vector measures of unfairness in the relationship.

But, what of the impact of welfare on the risk of *perpetration* of violence? If the opportunity to obtain welfare increases this risk, then domestic violence might increase. There are two reasons why welfare reciprocity might increase the risk of violence perpetration. One is that the perpetrator, often the male, feels insecure because he is not working and is receiving public assistance. He is at home more often and perhaps lashes out at his spouse for perceived accusations about his inability to work. Alternatively, the perpetrator may see the spouse as the true recipient of economic transfers and feel threatened by his diminished authority and power in the relationship. Furthermore, the male perpetrator could use violence to prevent the woman from leaving him or venturing out on her own. Figure 5 describes some of the recent news accounts of such phenomena.

Either way, it is possible for welfare reciprocity to raise the risk of violence perpetration. Combining the effects of welfare reciprocity on victims and on offenders results in ambiguous effects on overall domestic violence.

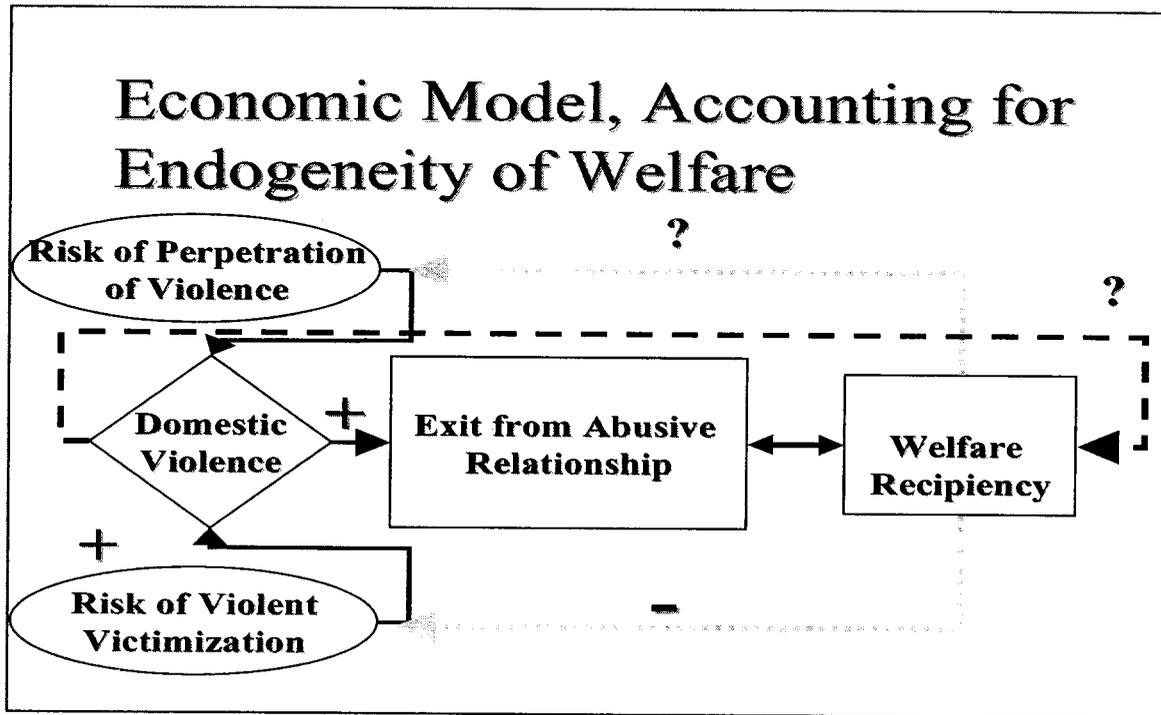
Figure 5



One of the main limitations of the model and equations just specified is that they ignore the possibility of endogeneity of welfare. The expectation of receiving welfare may be the impetus for leaving an abusive relationship. Without such an expectation, some women may remain in these abusive relationships simply because there are no other immediate economic options open to them. If that is the case, the value of welfare itself should not enter the equation. Instead, the expected value of welfare should enter (or the value of welfare should the abused person choose to leave the relationship). The same reasoning might exist for those in non-abusive relationships.

Figure 6 captures the circular relationship between welfare and domestic violence: persons who can expect to receive welfare may be more likely to leave abusive relationships, but at the same time, those who leave relationships are less likely to be abused (tautologically because they are no longer in an intimate partnership). Of course, some perpetrators may be less likely to leave a relationship (and thereby increase the risk of abuse) when welfare or public assistance is expected. So, the net effect of (expected) welfare in this scenario is ambiguous: there may be positive effects via higher exit rates by victims but negative effects via lower exit rates by perpetrators. Or, put differently, we need to look at the effects of welfare on both victims and offenders to know with any certainty what the net effects are on relationships.

Figure 6



Two methods of computing the expected welfare variable are considered. The first treats the expected welfare variable as if it is simply a proxy for the respondent's belief that she or he would receive welfare upon applying for it. This approach uses an extremely simple scheme: we estimate for all persons in the sample a preliminary equation predicting the event that one is a welfare recipient (1) or non-recipient (0). This equation is used to provide a continuous estimate, ranging from zero to one, of the probability of receiving welfare. The second treats the following set of equations as a simultaneous equation system:

Equation 6

$$w = f(z, DV, p(L))$$

Equation 7

$$p(L) = g(X, \hat{w}, DV)$$

Equation 8

$$p(L | DV) = h(X, \hat{w})$$

Equation 9

$$p(L | \bar{D}\bar{V}) = h(X, \hat{w})$$

The first equation shows that domestic violence and the likelihood of leaving a relationship affect welfare reciprocity. The probability of leaving a relationship is a function of domestic violence and welfare reciprocity. One can obtain an estimate of the effect of welfare on leaving a relationship (or leaving an abusive relationship) by first obtaining an instrumental variable estimate of w . To do this requires obtaining some welfare predictors that exclusively predict welfare and that are not also determinants of domestic violence or exits from relationships. Armed with these estimates, one can then estimate equations 6, 7 and 8, which posit the effects of expected welfare on leaving a relationship, leaving an abusive relationship and leaving a non-abusive relationship.

DATA AND MEASUREMENT

The models described above are estimated using the National Survey of Families and Households, Waves 1 and 2 (1987-88 and 1992-94). The design is cross-sectional with several retrospective sequences. A considerable amount of life history information was collected, including the respondents' family living arrangements in childhood, experiences of leaving the parental home, marital and cohabitation experience, as well as education, fertility and employment histories. The cross-sectional design permits the detailed description of past and current living arrangements and other characteristics and experiences, and the analysis of the consequences of earlier patterns on current states, marital and parenting relationships, kin contact and economic and psychological well-being (Sweet, Bumpass and Call, 1988).

The substantive coverage has been kept broad to permit the holistic analysis of family experience from an array of theoretical perspectives (Sweet, Bumpass and Call, 1988). The survey includes interviews with a probability sample of 13,017 respondents in 100 communities. The sample includes a main cross-section sample of 9,643 households plus a double sampling of African Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, single parent families, families with stepchildren, cohabiting couples and recently married persons. Portions of the interview were self-administered to facilitate the collection of sensitive information. In the case of couples, each partner completed his/her own set of questions and returned it directly to the interviewer (Sweet, Bumpass and Call, 1988, p. 27). Two waves of data have been collected from 1987-88 and 1992-94.

The characteristics of All Respondents are noted in Table 1, which shows the unweighted counts of cases. In the unweighted sample, and relative to the population of households, there is an oversampling of females, blacks and Hispanics, with 8.7 percent in Wave 1 reporting moderate or severe physical abuse and 6 percent reporting it in Wave 2.

Both waves of data are from periods prior to PRWORA. We are interested in seeing the effects of welfare prior to the current changes in policy. This will give us a baseline for future analyses, in which we can examine how the current changes in welfare affects domestic violence and therefore can isolate the independent effects of change.

Domestic Violence

As one can see from Table 2, moderate to severe physical abuse involves

- ◆ Hitting, throwing things
- ◆ Arguments that become physical
- ◆ Shoving
- ◆ Being cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with spouse/partner

Using this definition, we find that nine to 14 percent of respondents are victims or perpetrators of domestic violence. (This range of domestic violence rates is considerably lower than amounts found in the National Crime Surveys, reflecting in part the omission of many components of abuse that go beyond our measure of physical violence.³ When measures of verbal abuse, such as “arguing heatedly with each other” are included, the unweighted percentages rise to 30 and 33 percent, more in line with national estimates of domestic violence.

One artifact of data sets like this is that questions about domestic violence are generally asked only of persons currently in an intimate partnership (defined as married or living together). Persons who have left cohabiting relationships are not asked about abuse in their former relationships. However, persons who are divorced or separated are asked a set of questions comparable to the moderate to severe abuse questions reported above. Responses can be compared by race, gender, and whether persons reported being victims or offenders.

Table 1. Characteristics of All Respondents (Unweighted)

Characteristics		Wave 1 (1987-1988)	Wave 2 (1992-1994)
1. Age		16-98	22-101
2. Gender	Male	5226 (40.18%)	3874 (38.72%)
	Female	7781 (59.82%)	6131 (61.28%)
3. Race	Caucasian	9413 (72.37%)	7482 (74.78%)
	African American	2389 (18.37%)	1721 (17.20%)
	Hispanic	1003 (7.71%)	669 (6.69%)
	Asian	127 (0.98%)	86 (0.86%)
	American Indian	49 (0.37%)	33 (0.33%)
	Unknown	26 (0.20%)	14 (0.14%)
4. Intimate Partnership		7437 (57.18%)	6219 (62.16%)
5. Moderate/Severe Physical Abuse		646 (8.69%)*	371 (5.97%)*
6. Verbal or Moderate/Severe Physical Abuse		2225 (29.92%)*	2031 (32.66%)*
7. Intimate Partnership in Both Periods		5104	
8. Mod/Severe Physical Abuse in Both Periods		75 (1.47%)*	
9. Verbal or Mod/Severe Physical Abuse in Both Periods		825	
10. Drop Out Cases		3002(4.33%) Wave 1 cases dropped out in Wave II	

* Percentage = (number of cases with domestic violence / number of cases with intimate partnership) * 100

³ We have recomputed the domestic violence rates for persons 20-27, approximately the same age group as in our comparison data set, NYS. Again, we find female domestic violence victimization rates in the range of five to eight percent, although these rates are based on extremely small sample sizes.

Table 2. Definitions of Domestic Violence

Measure of Domestic Violence	Definition
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	Argue heatedly or shout at each other? End up hitting or throwing things at each other? Sometimes arguments between partners become physical. During the last year has this happened in arguments between you and your SPOUSE/PARTNER? During the past year, how many fights with your husband/wife resulted in YOU hitting, shoving, or throwing things at him/her? During the past year, how many fights with your husband/wife resulted in HIM/HER hitting, shoving, or throwing things at you? Have YOU been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with your SPOUSE/PARTNER? Has your SPOUSE/PARTNER been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with you?
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	End up hitting or throwing things at each other? Sometimes arguments between partners become physical. During the last year has this happened in arguments between you and your SPOUSE/PARTNER? During the past year, how many fights with your husband/wife resulted in YOU hitting, shoving, or throwing things at him/her? During the past year, how many fights with your husband/wife resulted in HIM/HER hitting, shoving, or throwing things at you? Have YOU been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with your SPOUSE/PARTNER? Has your SPOUSE/PARTNER been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with you?

Figure 7

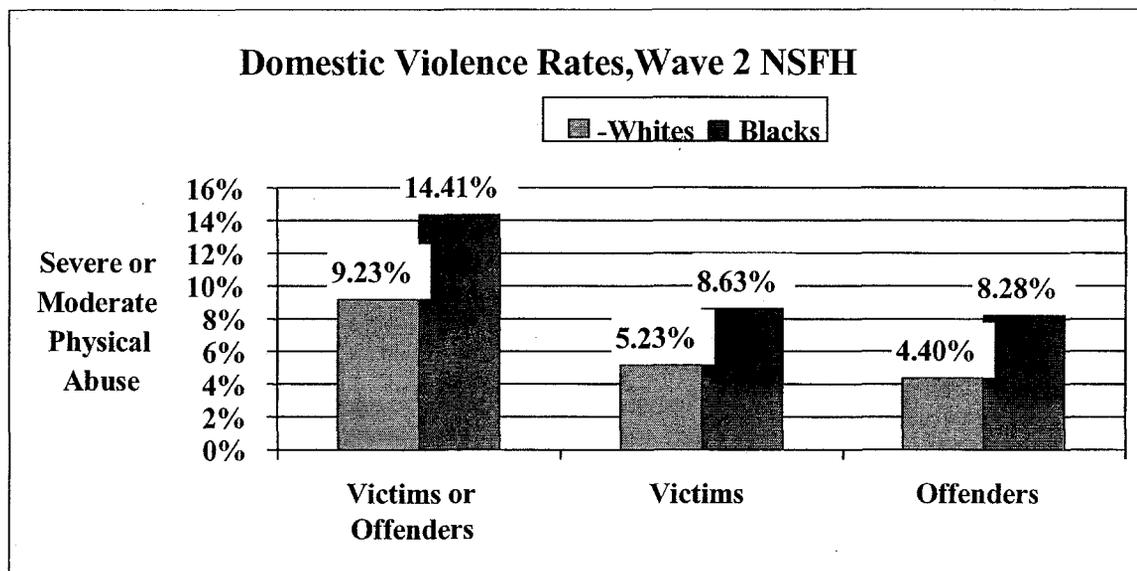
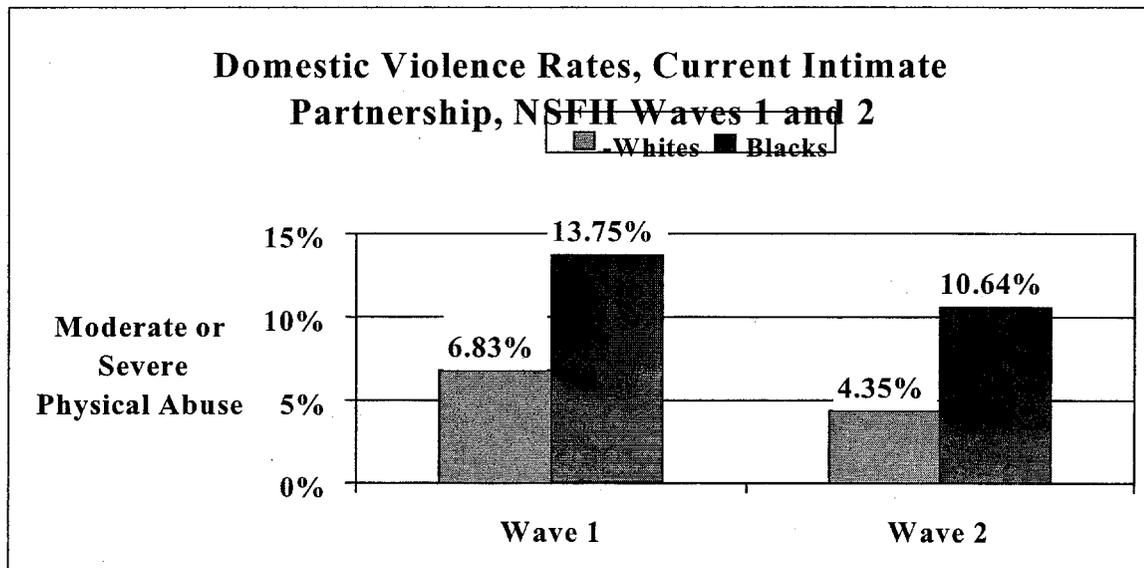


Figure 8



Whether one measures domestic violence by occurrence among current intimate partnerships or whether one includes divorced or separated persons, the order of magnitude of the overall rates are comparable to other surveys. Moreover, the consistent finding is that blacks have higher rates of domestic violence than whites. For example, the rate for white victimization of moderate or severe physical abuse in Wave 2, including those divorced or separated who reported abuse in the period between the two waves, was about 5 percent. The rate for blacks was 8.6 percent. Whether victims or offenders, the rates are larger for blacks than for whites.

Basic Descriptive Statistics

There were about 13,000 cases in the data set in Wave 1 and around 10,000 in Wave 2. Figure 9 shows that for Wave 1, the modal age is the 21-30 age group (23%), and the modal age in Wave 2 is in the 31-40 age group (25%). The age groups of 21-50 represent more than 60 percent of all respondents in both waves.

Because domestic violence is measured primarily for persons in intimate partnerships, it is useful to examine the portion of persons in these relationships. During the two periods of interest to this study, the NSFH had 7437 respondents in Wave 1 (1987-1988) and 6219 respondents in Wave 2 (1992-1994) in intimate relationships. A total of 5104 respondents were in intimate partnerships in both Wave 1 and Wave 2. Of the 7437 respondents in Wave 1, 5870, or 79 percent, were Caucasians, and 898, or 12 percent, were African Americans. The remaining respondents were Asian, Hispanic or American Indian. Much of our analysis will focus on Caucasians and African Americans. On the one hand, when we examine those respondents who are in intimate partner relationships, we note that 62.36 percent of white respondents were in intimate relationships in Wave 1, 67.32 percent in Wave 2, and 56.27 percent were in both Wave 1 and Wave 2. On the other hand, African Americans in intimate partner relationships made up 37.59 percent, 40.79 percent and 29.87 percent of the African American respondents in Wave 1,

Wave 2, and both Wave 1 and Wave 2, respectively. Table 3 shows that African Americans were less likely than whites to be in intimate partner relationships.

Figure 9

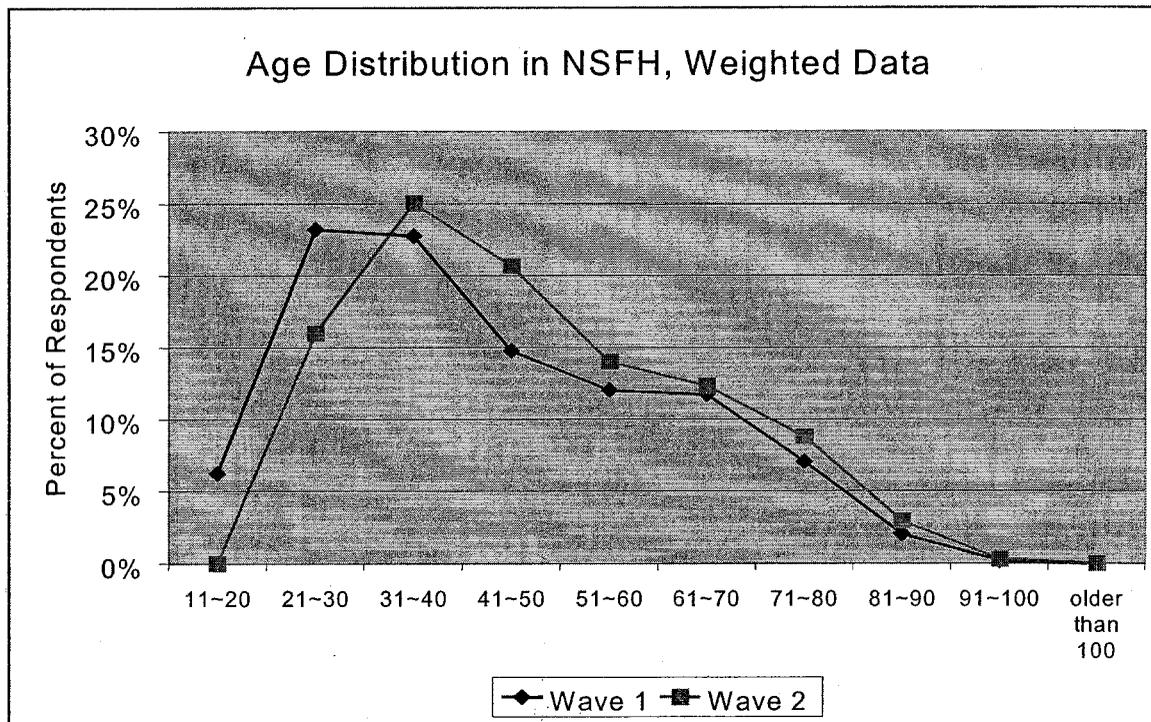


Table 3. Intimate Partnerships, Unweighted

If currently living with a partner or spouse of the opposite sex, then intimate partnership = 1									
	Wave 1			Wave 2			Wave 1 & 2		
	Number of Observations in Wave 1	Number of Observations of Intimate Partnership in Wave 1	Percentage Ratio	Number of Observations in Wave 2	Number of Observations of Intimate Partnership in Wave 2	Percentage Ratio	Number of All Observations in Both Waves	Number of Observations of Intimate Partnership in Both Waves	Percentage Ratio
All	13007	7437	57.18%	10005	6219	62.16%	10005	5104	51.01%
Caucasian	9413	5870	62.36%	7482	5037	67.32%	7482	4210	56.27%
African American	2389	898	37.59%	1721	702	40.79%	1721	514	29.87%
Hispanic	1003	555	55.33%	669	395	59.04%	669	316	47.23%
Asian	127	79	62.20%	86	62	72.09%	86	47	54.65%
American Indian	49	24	48.98%	33	15	45.45%	33	11	33.33%

Figure 10

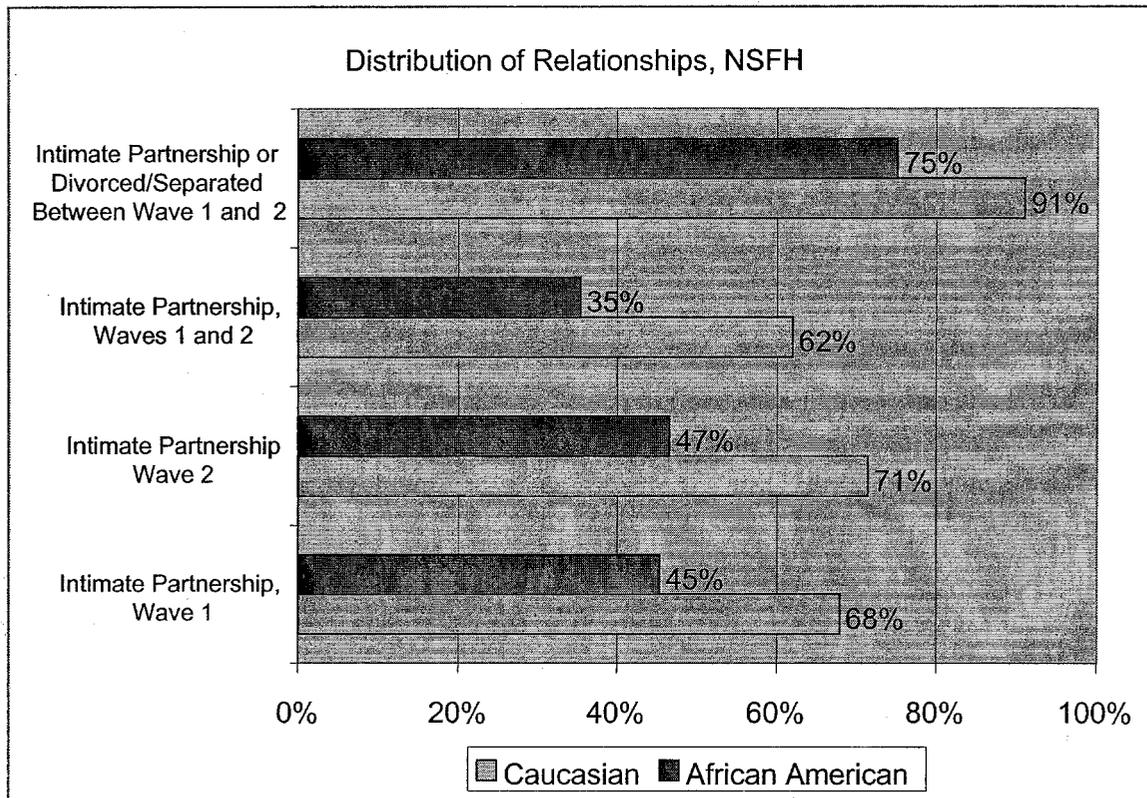


Figure 10 provides further evidence of the lower rates of intimate partnerships across several different dimensions among African Americans as compared with whites. Blacks were less likely than whites to be in an intimate partnership in Wave 1 or in Wave 2; they were less likely than whites to be in an intimate partnership in both Waves 1 and 2; they were less likely than whites either to have been in an intimate partnership in Waves 1 or 2 or to have been divorced or separated between the waves. The practical implication of these differences is that domestic violence—measured either for persons currently in an intimate partnership or measured for persons previously married and then separated or divorced—relates to a disproportionately larger share of whites than of blacks. This fact should be kept in mind as we proceed to explore racial differences in outcomes.

Table 4. Domestic Violence Rates Among Intimate Partners, Unweighted

	Wave 1			Domestic Violence (+) Intimate Partnership (-) in Wave 1*	Wave 2			Domestic Violence (+) Intimate Partnership (-) in Wave 2*	Wave 1 & 2			Domestic Violence (+) Intimate Partnership (-) in Both Waves
	Number of Observations of Intimate Partnership in Wave 1	Number of Observations with Domestic Violence in Wave 1	Percentage Ratio		Number of Observations of Intimate Partnership in Wave 2	Number of Observations with Domestic Violence in Wave 2	Percentage Ratio		Number of Observations of Intimate Partnership in Both Waves	Number of Observations with Domestic Violence in Both Waves	Percentage Ratio	
1) Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse												
All	7437	2225	29.92%	32	6219	2031	32.66%	25	5104	825	16.16%	0
Caucasian	5870	1720	29.30%	17	5037	1597	31.71%	13	4210	688	16.34%	0
African American	898	323	35.97%	11	702	263	37.46%	10	514	84	16.34%	0
Hispanic	555	145	26.13%	3	395	145	36.71%	1	316	40	12.66%	0
Asian	79	25	31.65%	1	62	23	37.10%	0	47	10	21.28%	0
American Indian	24	9	37.50%	0	15	0	0.00%	1	11	0	0.00%	0
2) Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse												
All	7437	646	8.69%	14	6219	371	5.97%	6	5104	75	1.47%	0
Caucasian	5870	455	7.75%	8	5037	260	5.16%	3	4210	51	1.21%	0
African American	898	129	14.37%	4	702	69	9.83%	3	514	17	3.31%	0
Hispanic	555	49	8.83%	2	395	34	8.61%	0	316	9	2.85%	0
Asian	79	8	10.13%	0	62	6	9.68%	6	47	2	4.26%	0
American Indian	24	4	16.67%	0	15	0	0.00%	0	11	0	0.00%	0

* Cases reporting domestic violence but not intimate partnership were excluded in the analysis.

In examining domestic violence rates in intimate partnerships, we note that irrespective of type of domestic violence and in all Waves, African Americans are more likely to be in a violent domestic relationship. In Wave 1 and Wave 2, African American couples were nearly twice as likely to experience Moderate to Severe Physical Violence than white couples. They were nearly three times as likely as white couples to experience Moderate to Severe Physical Violence in both Waves 1 and 2. Separating the data by gender, we see that African American women were more likely than Caucasian women to respond that they were in an intimate relationship with both a) Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and b) Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse. Furthermore, the gap in disparate outcomes was most apparent in Wave 2. A significantly larger percentage of African American women noted that they were in relationships where there was physical violence.

Welfare Reciprocity

The following question is asked of respondents:

Did you (or anyone in your entire household) receive public assistance, including welfare, AFDC, general assistance, food stamps, or energy assistance? Do not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Immediately following this question, are the following questions:

Who received public assistance income?

What was the total amount of public assistance income that (you/she/he) received in the last 12 months?

We coded the positive values of the response to total amount of public assistance income equal to one. All other values were set equal to zero.

There is substantial overlap between responses to the question of reciprocity of welfare, AFDC, general assistance, food stamps, or energy assistance and the code of one for receipt of public assistance income. However, not everyone who reported receiving “welfare” also received positive public assistance income. The unweighted count of respondents who indicated that someone received public assistance, welfare, AFDC, general assistance, food stamps or energy assistance was 1,075. The unweighted count of those with positive public assistance incomes was 988. Since our initial interest was in welfare as a cash transfer as opposed to as a measure of in-kind transfers, we adopted the measure of positive public assistance income to capture welfare reciprocity. We note, however, that this measure captures not only AFDC as it was known in the pre-welfare reform era, but also general assistance and other forms of public assistance.

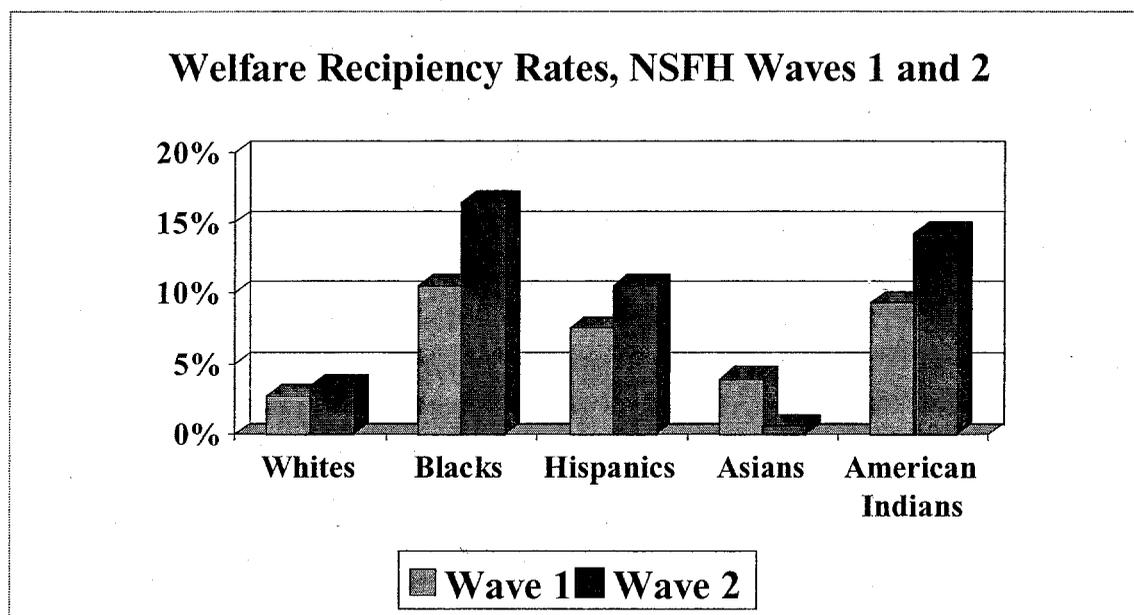
Table 5. Welfare Receipt and Intimate Partnerships, Unweighted

If respondent has income from public assistance, welfare receipt = 1									
	Wave 1			Wave 2			Wave 1 & 2		
	Number of Observations in Wave 1	Number of Observations with welfare in Wave 1	Percentage Ratio	Number of Observations in Wave 2	Number of Observations with Welfare in Wave 2	Percentage Ratio	Number of All Observations in Both Waves	Number of Observations with welfare in Both Waves	Percentage Ratio
All	13007	932	7.17%	10005	828	8.28%	10005	321	3.21%
Caucasian	9413	450	4.78%	7482	387	5.17%	7482	131	1.75%
% Ratio to all recipients		48.28%			46.74%			40.81%	
African American	2389	342	14.32%	1721	332	19.29%	1721	139	8.08%
% Ratio to all recipients		36.70%			40.10%			43.30%	
Hispanic	1003	128	12.76%	669	100	14.95%	669	47	7.03%
% Ratio to all recipients		13.73%			12.08%			14.64%	
Asian	127	5	3.94%	86	2	2.33%	86	2	2.33%
% Ratio to all recipients		0.54%			0.24%			0.62%	
American Indian	49	7	14.29%	33	6	18.18%	33	3	9.09%
% Ratio to all recipients		0.75%			0.72%			0.93%	
All (with intimate partnership)	7437	224	3.01%	6219	232	3.73%	5104	38	0.74%
Caucasian	5870	139	2.37%	5037	136	2.70%	4210	20	0.48%
African American	898	47	5.23%	702	58	8.26%	514	9	1.75%
% Ratio to all recipients		20.98%			25.00%			23.68%	
Hispanic	555	34	6.13%	395	36	9.11%	316	9	2.85%
% Ratio to all recipients		15.18%			15.52%			23.68%	

Asian % Ratio to all recipients	79	3 1.34%	3.80%	62	0 0.00%	0.00%	47	0 0.00%	0.00%
American Indian % Ratio to all recipients	24	1 0.45%	4.17%	15	1 0.43%	6.67%	11	0 0.00%	0.00%

Table 5 presents the welfare receipt of all respondents and those in intimate partnerships in the data set. For all respondents, African American respondents were three times more likely to be on welfare than white respondents. African Americans in intimate partnerships were also more likely than whites to be on welfare. This pattern can be seen graphically as well. Blacks in the sample have higher welfare reciprocity rates than whites; but, also, the welfare reciprocity rates in Wave 2 were higher than in Wave 1.

Figure 11



Domestic Violence Rate by Welfare Status – Wave 1

We examined the percentage of respondents in a violent relationship by welfare status (Table 6). In Wave 1, there were 7437 respondents, of which 224 received welfare. Among these two groups, 28.33% of the respondents not receiving welfare stated that they were in an intimate relationship where there was Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical abuse. However, 33.47 % of welfare recipients were in a relationship with this type of violence. For those households with Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse, we see that only 7.16 % of those households not receiving welfare experienced this type of violence. A significant percentage of welfare recipients, however, were the victims of this type of domestic violence (18.20%).

Table 6. NSFH Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 1 by Welfare Status in Wave 1 (Weighted) (Source: Appendix Table 2-1)

	Number of Observations	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male
All	7437						
Welfare(-)	7213	28.33%	30.46%	26.20%	7.16%	7.71%	6.62%
Welfare (+)	224	33.47%	40.60%	25.51%	18.20%	23.28%	12.52%
t-statistics		<i>-1.68</i>	<i>-2.49</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>-4.24</i>	<i>-4.21</i>	<i>-1.79</i>
Caucasian	5870						
Welfare (-)	5731	28.10%	30.17%	26.01	6.53%	7.14%	5.91%
Welfare (+)	139	33.79%	42.61%	24.38%	19.14%	25.30%	12.56%
t-statistics		<i>-1.47</i>	<i>-2.45</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>-3.75</i>	<i>-3.79</i>	<i>-1.47</i>
African American	898						
Welfare (-)	851	33.66%	36.11%	31.63%	13.15%	12.84%	13.40%
Welfare (+)	47	40.54%	42.71%	37.11%	19.93%	22.70%	15.54%
t-statistics		<i>-0.97</i>	<i>-0.72</i>	<i>-0.47</i>	<i>-1.32</i>	<i>-1.24</i>	<i>-0.25</i>
Hispanic	555						
Welfare (-)	521	24.89%	26.63%	23.20%	7.96%	8.26%	7.68%
Welfare (+)	34	30.77%	32.35%	28.81%	15.81%	17.29%	13.99%
t-statistics		<i>-0.76</i>	<i>-0.53</i>	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>-1.21</i>	<i>-0.97</i>	<i>-0.89</i>
Asian	79						
Welfare (-)	76	28.02%	33.71%	18.93%	6.90%	6.79%	7.07%
Welfare (+)	3	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
t-statistics		<i>5.40</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>1.43</i>
American Indian	24						
Welfare (-)	23	29.96%	.	18.70%	17.53%	.	0.00%
Welfare (+)	1	0.00%	.	0.00%	0.00%	.	0.00%
t-statistics		<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

T-statistics are in italics (bold if significant at 95% significance level).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data, wave1 and wave2

By Race

We examined domestic violence statistics for different welfare status by race. Among those victims of Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical abuse, we did not see any significant differences of victimization by race. We did see a difference for Caucasian victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse. Three times more Caucasians on welfare were victims of Moderate or Severe Physical Abuse than Caucasians not on welfare. There was not a significant difference in victimization of African Americans on welfare from those not on welfare.

By Gender

We saw a difference in domestic violence rates by welfare status for Caucasian females. For both types of violence, white women on welfare were significantly more likely to be a victim of domestic violence than white women not on welfare. African American women, however, do not show a significant difference by welfare status. African American women not on welfare were just as likely to be victims of domestic violence as were African American women on welfare. Both Caucasian men and African American men on welfare were just as likely to be a victim of domestic violence as men not on welfare.

Domestic Violence Rates by Welfare Status – Wave 2

In Wave 2, there were 6214 respondents, of which 232 were on welfare. Under both definitions of domestic violence, more respondents on welfare were significantly more likely to be a victim

of domestic violence than those not on welfare. For example, 21 percent of respondents on welfare were victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse, whereas only 5 percent of those not on welfare were victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse. This result is consistent for women. Caucasian and African American females on welfare were more likely to be victims of domestic violence than those not on welfare. This statistic is not consistent for all males, however. African American males not on welfare were just as likely to be victims of domestic violence than those not on welfare. Rates for Caucasian males were similar to those for Caucasian females.

We examined domestic victimization in Wave 2 by whether the respondent was on welfare in Wave 1 or Wave 2. In Wave 1, the overall victimization rate was 22.52 %. Respondents could have been on welfare in Wave 1 or in Wave 2 or in both. In Appendix Table 3-1a, we see that 24 percent of households on welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2 were victims of domestic violence in Wave 1. The category that showed the highest domestic violence incidence level in Wave 1 was households not on welfare in Wave 1 but moved onto welfare in Wave 2. This statistic suggests that households experiencing domestic violence in Wave 1 moved from a household not receiving welfare in Wave 1 to a household receiving welfare in Wave 2.

Table 7

		Total – Welfare Wave 2			
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse					
Welfare Status of Wave1 (1987-1988)	All household Type* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.2442	0.2442	0.000
		non-welfare	0.4716	0.2391	-7.060
		t-statistics	4.040	-0.160	
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=5104)	welfare	0.2316	0.3043	0.810
		non-welfare	0.5337	0.2678	-6.040
		t-statistics	3.300	-0.730	
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=809)	welfare	0.4480	0.3762	-0.500
		non-welfare	0.6119	0.3351	-5.150
		t-statistics	1.390	-0.440	
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=1115)	welfare	0.0731	0.0000	-1.860
		non-welfare	0.0231	0.0043	-0.830
		t-statistics	-1.110	2.010	

Source: Appendix Table 3-1a

By Marital Status

We also examined those households living in a married/cohabiting state in Wave 1 and Wave 2 (not necessarily married or cohabiting with the same individual). Those who were not on welfare in Wave 1 but who are now on welfare in Wave 2 were more likely to be victims of Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse than those who were on welfare in both periods and those who were not on welfare in both periods. Domestic violence rates for this category of welfare recipients were even higher than for those who were on welfare in Wave 1 and who were not on welfare in Wave 2.

We also examined those households who are married/cohabiting in Wave 1 and separated in Wave 2. Those who were not on welfare in Wave 1 but were in Wave 2 were most likely to have experienced domestic violence in Wave 1. Interestingly, those who were not on welfare in Wave 1 were twice as likely to be victims of domestic violence in Wave 1 than those who were also not on welfare in Wave 2.

These statistics significantly changed in Wave 2. Those who are most likely to be victims of domestic violence in Wave 2 were most likely to be on welfare in both Wave 1 and Wave 2. The results also notes that those who are on welfare in Wave 2 are most likely to be victims of domestic violence, regardless of welfare status in Wave 1.

Maltreatment Type

When we examine households who are victims of domestic violence in Wave 2, we see that those who were not on welfare in Wave 1 were more likely to be on welfare in Wave 2. This statistic is driven by those who are married in both Waves and those who are not married in Wave 1 but who are married in Wave 2.

Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status

We examined the probability that a respondent would leave a relationship based upon the presence of violence. In Table 8, we see that 23 percent of victims of violence left their abusive relationship, whereas only 15 percent of respondents not experiencing violence did. Those who were victims of physical abuse were more likely to leave their relationship over others. Thirty-two percent of the 474 victims of physical abuse left their relationship compared to only 16 percent who left a non-physically abusive relationship.

When we examine those who are victims, nearly 40 percent of the victims left their relationship between Wave 1 and Wave 2. Females were the most likely to leave an abusive relationship. Over 44 percent of female victims left their relationship, while only 18 percent of females in non-abusive relationships left their relationship.

Table 8

Number of Observations	All 6594	<i>t-statistics</i>	
1. Victim or Perpetrator			
	violence(+)	violence(-)	
Verbal or Physical Abuse			
Number of Observations in the Violence Category	1865	4729	
Number of Leaving the Relationship	423	725	6.43*
	22.70%	15.33%	
Physical Abuse			
Number of Observations in the Violence Category	474	6120	
Number of Leaving the Relationship	153	995	7.46*
	32.28%	16.26%	
<hr/>			
2. Victimization**			
	victim(+)	victim(-)	
Physical Abuse			
Number of Observations in the Violence Category	236	6358	
Number of Leaving the Relationship	93	1056	7.55*
	39.28%	16.61%	

Source: Appendix Table 5-1

Welfare status brings an interesting perspective to the analysis. Those who were not on welfare in Wave 1 but were in Wave 2 were the least likely to leave an abusive relationship. Those who were on welfare in Wave 1 and not on welfare in Wave 2 were the most likely to leave an abusive relationship. This suggests that those who were not dependent on welfare in Wave 2 were the most likely to leave their relationship.

Gender differences were the most striking. Males not on welfare in Wave 1 but on welfare in Wave 2 were the most likely to leave an abusive relationship. Females on welfare in both Wave 1 and Wave 2 were the most likely to leave their relationship. Poor women did not stay in abusive relationships. Men only stayed in a relationship if they were dependent on welfare.

Table 9. Probability of Leaving Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Weighted

	Welfare Status			
	wave1(+) wave2(+)	wave1(+) wave2(-)	wave1(-) wave2(+)	wave1(-) wave2(-)
<i>All cases (with or without domestic violence)</i>	<i>total number of observations = 3212</i>			
Number of observations in the given welfare status*	17	50	43	3102
Leave the intimate relationship	1 4.93%	20 39.78%	18 41.22%	452 14.57%
Percentage rate of leave the intimate relationship in the other welfare status	15.32%	14.88%	14.92%	34.83%
t-statistics*	-1.91	3.36	3.72	-4.43
	Welfare Status - Females			
	wave1(+) wave2(+)	wave1(+) wave2(-)	wave1(-) wave2(+)	wave1(-) wave2(-)
<i>All Cases (with or without domestic violence)</i>	<i>total number of observations = 3382</i>			
Number of observations in the given welfare status*	34	48	119	3181
Leave the intimate relationship	22 65.57%	17 36.26%	77 64.82%	541 17.01%
Percentage rate of leave the intimate relationship in the other welfare status	18.99%	19.22%	17.80%	58.17%
t-statistics*	6.33	2.73	11.53	-12.77

Source: Appendix Tables 5-2b and 5-2c

Results of Model Estimation

The foregoing analysis provides a broad descriptive overview of the underlying data. The descriptive results show the following:

- ◆ Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians were less likely to be in intimate partnerships than whites in each period.
- ◆ Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians were more likely than whites to be welfare recipients in each period.
- ◆ Welfare recipients are more likely than non-recipients to leave intimate partnerships; they are also more likely than non-recipients to be victims of domestic violence.
- ◆ Domestic violence rates are higher for blacks than for whites.

Thus, the descriptive analysis alone suggests the possibility at least that the observed racial differences in domestic violence may arise in part because of the observed differences in welfare reciprocity rates. However, the observed racial differences in welfare reciprocity rates may well be related to the lower rates of intimate partnerships among African Americans as compared to whites, suggesting that a simple model which attempts to compute the effects of welfare on domestic violence may misstate the net impacts of welfare that work their way through exits from intimate partnerships.

However, it is still important to estimate the simple model and then to progress to more complex models to determine how sensitive the results are to alternative specifications.

Model A: Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

Table 10

Effects of Welfare on Verbal or Moderate to Severe Abuse, NSFH Waves 1 and 2					
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Effect of Welfare in Wave 1 on DV in Wave 1	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>
Effect of Welfare in Wave 2 on DV in Wave 2	1.774	1.834	2.247	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>
Effect of Welfare in Wave 1 and 2 on DV in Wave 2	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>
Effect of Welfare in Wave 1 and 2 on DV in Wave 1 and Wave 2	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>
Effect of Welfare in Wave 1 and 2 on DV in Wave 1 and Wave 2, Controlling for Cohabitation/Marriage	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>
Effect of Non-Welfare in Wave 1 and Welfare in Wave 2 on DV in Wave 1 and Wave 2, Controlling for Cohabitation/Marriage	1.446	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>	5.592	<i>ns</i>
Effect of Welfare in Wave 2 on DV in Wave 1 and Wave 2	2.616	3.072	3.932	<i>ns</i>	<i>ns</i>

Source: Appendix Tables 4-1a, 4-2a, 4-3a, 4-4a and 4-5a

The results described in Table 10 provide a summary of the estimation of equation 1 for model A for verbal or moderate to severe abuse. Note that we have included a variety of specifications in Table 10 reporting the exponent of the estimated coefficient or the effect of welfare on

domestic violence. The interpretation of the entries in the table is the multiple by which the odds of domestic violence changes when a respondent is a welfare recipient. When this value is equal to one, there is no difference between the domestic violence of persons receiving welfare and those not receiving welfare. When this value is greater than one, the odds of domestic violence are higher for welfare recipients than non-recipients. When the value is less than one, the odds are lower for welfare recipients than non-recipients. In some instances the estimated coefficients are not statistically significant and are reported in the table as “ns.”

Table 10 reveals that there is no effect of welfare in Wave 1 on domestic violence in Wave 1. There is an effect of welfare in Wave 2 on domestic violence in Wave 2. We find no statistically significant impacts of welfare receipt in both Waves on domestic violence in both Waves, suggesting the possible endogeneity of welfare and domestic violence.

Given the lack of significance of results in these specifications using the measure of domestic violence that includes verbal abuse, for the remaining tables we focus primarily on moderate to severe physical abuse. Moreover, given the lack of significance and smaller sample sizes in the Hispanic and Other Races equations, we look primarily at blacks and whites hereafter.

Table 11

Sample	Moderate to Severe Abuse			Victimization of Moderate to Severe Abuse		
	<u>All Races</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>All Races</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Blacks</u>
<i>Intimate Partnership Wave 1</i>	1.924	2.065	ns	---	---	---
<i>Intimate Partnership Wave 2</i>	2.110	1.998	ns	---	---	---
<i>Intimate Partnership Wave 1 or Separation/Divorce</i>	2.664	2.851	ns	3.158	3.217	ns
<i>Intimate Partnership Wave 2 or Separation/Divorce</i>	3.230	3.467	2.609	3.256	3.266	ns
<i>Females, Intimate Partnership Wave 1 or Separation/Divorce</i>	2.799	3.101	ns	3.909	4.345	ns
<i>Females, Intimate Partnership Wave 2 or Separation/Divorce</i>	2.356	2.502	ns	2.783	2.798	ns
<i>Not Intimate Partnership Wave 1 but Separation/Divorce</i>	2.465	2.756	ns	2.598	2.873	ns
<i>Not Intimate Partnership Wave 2 but Separation/Divorce</i>	3.169	4.160	ns	2.874	3.455	ns

Source: Appendix Tables 4-1b, 4-2-b, 4-3b, 4-6a, 4-6c, 4-7c

Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

Turning now to Table 11, we provide a slightly different set of summaries of the results from estimating Equation 1 by partitioning the data into different samples. In Table 10, all of the observations were persons in intimate partnerships in the relevant period(s). In Table 11, we consider instances where persons left marriages but who responded to questions about domestic violence during their relationships. Thus, Wave 2 analyses can consider both persons who were in intimate partnerships in Wave 2 and persons no longer in intimate partnerships but who left marriages between Waves 1 and 2.

Two sets of columns are shown in Table 11. The first set reflects a measure of domestic violence that corresponds to both victimization and offending. Whenever a respondent replied that they *participated* in the fighting or violence question—whether as a victim or perpetrator—the coding reflected occurrence of domestic violence. We also examined only responses to the questions regarding victimization of domestic violence. The second set of columns refers to this coding.

Table 11 shows that welfare reciprocity consistently is associated with higher levels of moderate to severe physical abuse, either via victimization or victimization and perpetration.⁴ This finding is true for all races combined as well as for whites alone. It generally is not true for blacks, and particularly not for black females or female victims. The conclusive finding here, therefore, is that welfare reciprocity is associated with higher rates of domestic violence as measured by moderate to severe physical abuse among whites but not generally among blacks.

Model B: Exits from Abusive Relationships

We now turn to the second model described by Equations 2 and 3. Here we consider the direct effect of welfare reciprocity on exits from abusive relationships. We have estimated these equations by race, by gender for offending and perpetration and for our two different definitions of domestic violence. For simplicity in exposition, we look here only at female victims of moderate to severe abuse. We compare the effects of receiving welfare in Wave 2 (with or without receiving welfare in Wave 1) on exits from relationships for those experiencing abuse and those not experiencing abuse victimization. Equation 4 provides an alternative specification of the relationship between welfare and exit from an intimate partnership. The dependent variable is exit and we include independent variables of welfare reciprocity as well as domestic violence. Table 12 combines the results from these estimations to provide a comparison of the effects of welfare on exits from abusive and non-abusive relationships for black and white females.

The table reports the odds ratios associated with welfare reciprocity. Other variables in the equations include age, number of years of education, number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (northeast, midwest, south), and expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K). The expected income equation is included to provide a measure of economic opportunities to women

⁴ Other independent variables included are age, years of education, marital status, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), and region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

should they leave a relationship. The equation is estimated for all household heads, even those who are not in intimate partnerships, and the coefficients are used to produce an estimate of the earnings that a woman might obtain with or without an intimate partnership in Wave 2. Appendix Table T-5.3 provides estimates of income from a regression using age, education and region in Wave 1 to predict earnings in Wave 2. The results, reproduced in Figure 12, show that women who leave abusive relationships have lower earnings than those who stay, just as women who leave any relationship is likely to experience a diminution of income. One way to think of these differentials is as the economic premium required for a person to remain in a relationship. This premium, statistically significant for all women but barely significant for female victims of moderate to severe physical violence, ranges from \$1000 to \$1800. We find no statistically significant difference, however, between the earnings of women (both victims and perpetrators) who leave abusive relationships and those who remain. Within this context, then, it is stunning to find in Table 12 that the odds that a white female victim of moderate to severe physical abuse leaving an intimate partnership are 13 to 15 times higher if the victim receives welfare than if not. Now, there are differences in these odds even if the female is not a victim of domestic violence. White women who are not victims of domestic violence have odds of leaving an intimate partnership that are 7.1 to 7.5 times higher if the non-victim receives welfare than not. This means, for white women at least, that there is a statistically significant difference in the impact of welfare on exits from intimate partnerships for those in violent relationships and those not. The welfare effect is 2 to 2.6 times as high for women who face domestic violence in their relationships.

Table 12

	Victims (Equation 2)		Non-Victims (Equation 3)		Victims and Non- Victims, Controlling for DV (Equation 4)		
	Welfare in Wave 2		Welfare in Wave 2		Welfare in Wave 2		
	Welfare in Wave 2	but Not Wave 1	Welfare in Wave 2	but Not Wave 1	Welfare in Wave 1 and 2	but Not Wave 1	Welfare in Wave 2
Left Intimate Partnership Between Wave 1 and Wave 2 (a)							
Whites	13.101	14.990	6.501	5.647	7.098	7.512	---
Blacks	ns	ns	4.299	5.050	4.828	ns	---
Left Intimate Partnership Between Wave 1 and Wave 2 or Divorced/Separated Between Waves (b)							
Whites	1.988	2.568	0.988	1.344	2.889	---	3.058
Blacks	ns	ns	ns	0.927	ns	---	ns

Sources: (a) Appendix Tables 6-2a, 6-2b and 6-3a, 6-3b; Tables 7-2b and 7-3b; Appendix Tables (b) Appendix Tables

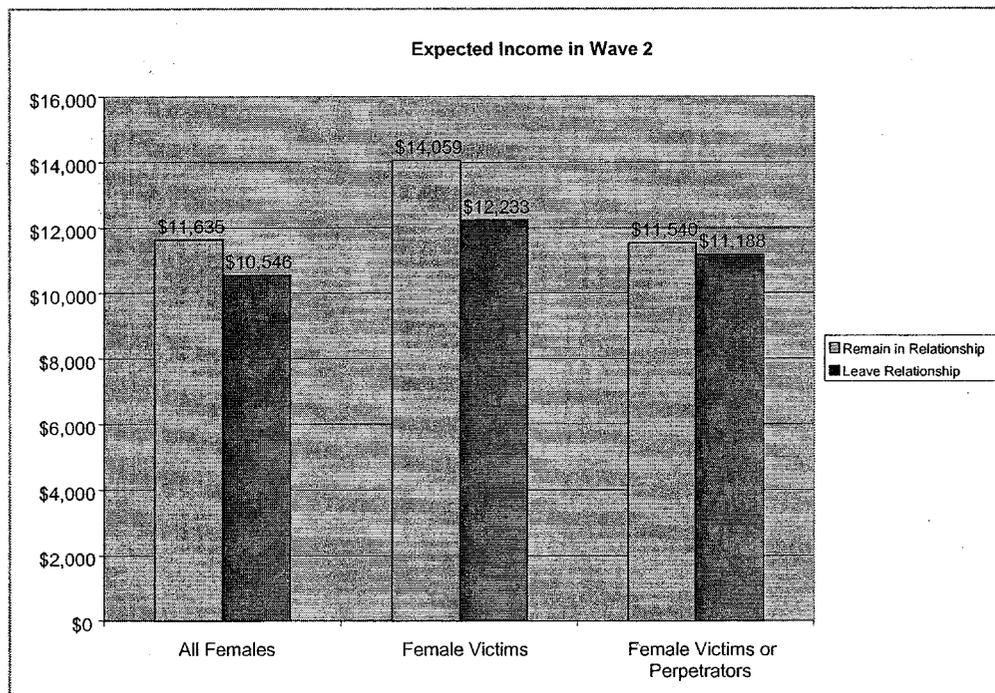
This impact is tempered when one expands the sample to include persons excluded from Wave I responses to the intimate partnership question but who were divorced or separated from their partners between Wave 1 and Wave 2. Including these formerly married persons retains the

nearly two-to-one differential between the effects of welfare on exits between those who are victims and those who are not. However, the odds ratios for exit from a relationship are far less stunning, and more in the range of 2 to 2.5 multiples between those receiving welfare and those not receiving welfare.

Just as compelling, however, is the failure to find consistent evidence of an impact of welfare on the probability that a black female will leave an abusive relationship. To be sure, Table 12 does reveal a welfare effect on non-victims, and as such reproduces an overall event of welfare on black female exits from relationships, but even this impact vanishes when account is taken of persons not included in the intimate relationship counts in Wave 1 because they were separated or divorced.

In short, the evidence in favor of any impact at all of welfare on exits from abusive relationships is concentrated among white women and is not clearly evident among blacks.

Figure 12



Model C: Exits from Abusive Relationships, Accounting for Endogeneity of Welfare

The foregoing equations do not account for the possible endogeneity of welfare. We have produced a number of tests to determine whether there is an impact of a) domestic violence on welfare, or b) leaving an intimate partnership while on welfare reciprocity. Both patterns arise, creating a bias in the estimates of the effects of welfare on leaving intimate partnerships and on occurrence of domestic violence.

We have experimented with a variety of instruments required for correcting for endogeneity of welfare. The results we report here are ones using the most parsimonious set of instruments. The set of variables include factors found in bivariate correlations to be significant in predicting welfare reciprocity but insignificant in predicting domestic violence or leaving intimate partnerships. We found that subjective feelings about health status and midwest region both were statistically related to welfare reciprocity but unrelated to relationship exits or domestic violence. Thus, we first produced estimates of welfare reciprocity using these instruments (along with age, expected income, education, children in household) and then reestimated the equations in Table 12.

Table 13

Recursive Estimates* of Effects of Welfare on Exit from Intimate Partnerships (Model 2)							
		Exit from Abusive Relationship			Exit from Non-abusive Relationship		
		Odd Ratio	95% Confidence Interval		Odd Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2	yes	White	1.159	0.543	2.475		
		Black	2.751	0.549	13.795		
	no	White				1.519	1.030 2.241
		Black				0.777	0.378 1.598
Female Victimization of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2	yes	White	1.506	0.366	6.201		
		Black	>999.999	<0.001	>999.999		
	no	White				1.380	0.862 2.209
		Black				1.098	0.509 2.371
Male Perpetration of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2	yes	White	0.911	0.107	7.789		
		Black	1.845	0.030	112.485		
	no	White				2.807	1.451 5.429
		Black				0.789	0.138 4.503

Odds ratios of Exit from Intimate Partnerships were estimated using age, education level, number of children, expected income, dummy variables for regions in Wave 2 and welfare status in Wave 1. The coefficients of the given odds ratios are significant at 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold. Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see the appendix, table 2). Actual values of Leaving Abusive Relationship is calculated from Sample 3 (see the appendix, table 2). Victimization was defined as "ever been a victim of moderate to severe physical abuse": a victim can be a perpetrator at the same time. Perpetration was defined as "ever been a offender of moderate to severe physical abuse": a perpetrator can be a victim at the same time. Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 13 reports the results from estimation of a sample of exit equations accounting for the endogeneity of welfare using an instrumental variables approach. We examine the effects of expected welfare on male exits when the male is an offender. We examine the effects of expected welfare on female exits when the female is a victim. In the table, the reference type of abuse is moderate to severe physical abuse. The equations reported include welfare reciprocity in

Wave 2 but not Wave 1. The equations are reported for black victims/offenders and for white victims/offenders. In no instance is there any statistically significant impact of expected welfare on exits from abusive relationships. There is an effect of welfare on non-abusive relationships in these equations that account for endogeneity of welfare, but even these effects are negative and pertain to males' risk of leaving a relationship. The odds are lower (less than one) that males will leave a non-abusive relationship when welfare income is expected.

Typical objections to model estimates such as those presented in Table 13 are that they may be sensitive to choice of instruments. We have experimented with a variety of instruments and indeed the coefficient estimates do vary for alternative specifications of the first stage regression.

Fortunately, an alternative methodology exists for accounting for the inherent endogeneity of welfare. Given the timing of the measures of welfare and the measures of abuse, we can estimate a recursive model. We examine whether welfare in Wave 1 is predictive of exit from an abusive relationship in Wave 2. Since welfare status in Wave 1 cannot be determined by exit rates in Wave 2, we present an alternative resolution of the endogeneity problem in Table 14.

Table 14

	NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave II by Welfare Status in Waves 1 and 2					
	Welfare Status of Wave 2 (1992-1994)					
	White Females			Black Females		
	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics
Welfare Status of Wave 1 (1987-1988)						
welfare	0.1684	0.1347	-0.550	0.0932	0.0783	-0.190
non-welfare	0.1086	0.0383	-2.310	0.2611	0.0648	-2.970
t-statistics	-1.230	-2.750		1.870	-0.280	

Cells denote Moderate to Severe Abuse Physical Abuse Rates for Wave 2 for Respondents in intimate partnerships in both waves

For an intuitive explanation for why the effects of welfare on domestic violence vanish when one accounts for the endogeneity of welfare, consider the sample of females in intimate partnerships in both Wave 1 and Wave 2. Some were on welfare in Wave 1 and some were not on welfare in Wave 1. Some were on welfare in Wave 2 and others were not on welfare in Wave 2. The Wave 2 rates of moderate to severe abuse for those on welfare in Wave 1 and on welfare in Wave 2 were 16.8 percent for whites and 9 percent for blacks. The rates for non-welfare recipients in both periods were 3.8 percent for white females and 6.5 percent for black females.

Blacks who did not receive welfare in Wave 1 but who did in Wave 2 had *higher* domestic violence rates than blacks who received welfare in both waves (26% vs 9%). Moreover, there was no difference in domestic violence between black non-welfare recipients in Wave 2 who received welfare in Wave 1 and those who were not on welfare in Wave 1 (7.8% vs 6.5%). Thus, for blacks, there is little evidence of a direct connection between welfare in Wave I and domestic violence in Wave 2.

For whites, persons on welfare in Wave 1 do have higher domestic violence rates in Wave 2 than those not on welfare, but the differences are not statistically significant for those on welfare in Wave 2. Since the significant impact is for persons not on welfare in Wave 2 (between those on welfare in Wave 1 and those not on welfare in Wave 1), the meaning is that what matters is welfare in Wave 2 and not Wave 1.

Thus, it is not possible to conclude that welfare is entirely exogenous. Estimating equations as if welfare is exogenous gets the direction of causation wrong. The computations in Table 14 show lower rates of domestic violence for non-welfare recipients than for those who were non-welfare recipients in the first period and then became welfare recipients in the second period.

SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS

Our central finding is that the availability of welfare does not decrease the probability of domestic violence. This finding arises from inspection of the direct relationship between domestic violence and welfare reciprocity as well as through estimation of models of exits from abusive relationships. Unsurprisingly, when one compares the mean levels of abuse between welfare recipients and non-recipients, one finds higher levels of domestic violence among those receiving welfare than those not receiving welfare—at least among whites. One also finds higher rates of exit from abusive relationships when welfare is present than when it is not.

Table 15

Means of Domestic Violence and Leaving Abusive Relationships

	Welfare Status in Wave 1	Actual Values of Domestic Violence in Wave 2				Actual Values of Leaving Abusive Relationship			
		White	n	Blacks	n	White	n	Blacks	n
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	<i>Welfare</i>	16.89%	158	9.91%	47	63.25%	39	86.10%	9
	<i>Nonwelfare</i>	4.09%	4879	10.23%	655	45.48%	457	52.17%	111
	<i>p-value</i>	<0.0001		0.9442		0.0328		0.0498	
Female Victimization of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	<i>Welfare</i>	9.19%	128	8.23%	39	72.14%	22	100.00%	4
	<i>Nonwelfare</i>	3.11%	2683	6.08%	325	61.11%	158	64.37%	23
	<i>p-value</i>	0.0203		0.6043		0.3197		0.0021	
Male Perpetration of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	<i>Welfare</i>	13.19%	30	0.00%	8	51.69%	4	36.96%	2
	<i>Nonwelfare</i>	2.17%	2196	7.03%	330	48.96%	79	46.28%	33
	<i>p-value</i>	0.0905		<0.0001		0.9163		0.8044	

Actual Values of Leaving Abusive Relationships are calculated from Sample 3 (see the appendix, table 2).

Actual Values of Domestic Violence are calculated from Sample 2 (see the appendix, table 2).

Victimization was defined as "ever been a victim of the moderate to severe physical abuse": a victim can be a perpetrator at the same time.

Perpetration was defined as "ever been a offender of the moderate to severe physical abuse": a perpetrator can be a victim at the same time.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 15 summarizes these descriptive results, which are challenged when one estimates other models. The table shows that white welfare recipients are more than 4 times as likely to be victims and/or offenders of domestic violence than non-welfare recipients (16.9 percent vs. 4.1 percent). White female welfare recipients are three times as likely to be victims of moderate to severe physical abuse as are non-welfare recipients (9.2 percent vs 3.1 percent). There is even a higher rate of perpetration of domestic violence among white males on welfare as compared to white males not on welfare—although this difference is not statistically significant at the five percent level. But, there is no difference in the incidence of domestic violence between black welfare recipients and black non-recipients. Furthermore, black male perpetration of moderate to severe physical abuse is higher among non- recipients than among welfare recipients.

Table 15 shows, nevertheless, that exits from abusive relationships are higher among welfare recipients than non-welfare recipients, the motivation for wanting to model this process explicitly to determine whether the result stems from welfare recipients being more likely to exit from a relationship—abusive or not—or whether welfare serves as the mediating device that permits persons in abusive relationships to exit.

Our findings using instrumental variable techniques and using a recursive model structure both reject the contention that welfare works as a mediating device permitting welfare recipients to leave abusive relationships that they otherwise could not leave but for the availability of welfare. The findings more strongly support the view that *white* welfare recipients experience higher rates of domestic violence than non-recipients do, but that welfare reciprocity is not the route out of violence. Indeed, welfare reciprocity is highly correlated with white physical abuse.

The results differ for blacks. Across a wide variety of sample definitions and measures of victimization or perpetration, we find only scattered evidence of higher abuse among black welfare recipients than among black non-welfare recipients.

Table 16 brings together a variety of estimates of the effects of welfare on domestic violence, without taking into account the probable endogeneity of welfare. Clearly, the odds of domestic violence among whites are higher for welfare recipients than for non- recipients—two to three times higher.

But these findings are not robust across alternative model specifications and estimations. Thus, our conclusion is that the availability of welfare does not reduce domestic violence.

Table 16

Summary Odds Ratios for Effects of Welfare Reciprocity on Domestic Violence, Alternative Samples, NSFH Waves I and II						
Sample	Moderate to Severe Abuse			Victimization of Moderate to Severe Abuse		
	All Races	Whites	Blacks	All Races	Whites	Blacks
1 Intimate Partnership Wave I	1.924	2.065	0.83	2.261	2.088	ns
2 Intimate Partnership Wave II	2.110	1.998	ns	2.395	2.256	ns
3 Intimate Partnership Wave I or Separation/Divorce	2.664	2.851	ns	3.158	3.217	ns
4 Intimate Partnership Wave II or Separation/Divorce	3.230	3.467	2.609	3.256	3.266	ns
5 Females, Intimate Partnership Wave I or Separation/Divorce	2.799	3.101	ns	3.909	4.345	ns
6 Females, Intimate Partnership Wave II or Separation/Divorce	2.356	2.502	ns	2.783	2.798	ns
7 Not Intimate Partnership Wave I but Separation/Divorce	2.465	2.756	ns	2.598	2.873	ns
8 Not Intimate Partnership Wave II but Separation/Divorce	3.169	4.160	ns	2.874	3.455	ns

The coefficient estimates of the given odds ratios are significant at 95% significance level if bold.

¹ Sample 1 was used for the analyses, ² Sample 2 was used for the analyses, ³ Sample 5 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2), ⁴ Sample 6 was used for the analyses, ⁵ Female respondents in Sample 5 were used for the analyses, ⁶ Female respondents in Sample 6 were used for the analyses, ⁷ Among Sample 5, who were not in intimate partnerships in Wave 1 were used for the analyses, ⁸ Among Sample 6, who were not in intimate partnerships in Wave 2 were used for the analyses. See the Appendix, Table 2

Threats to Validity: National Youth Survey, Waves VI and VII

Because increased validity can be achieved by replicating a model using multiple data sets, data from the National Youth Survey (NYS) were also used for this study. The NYS, a prospective longitudinal study based upon a probability sample of households in the continental United States, began in 1976 with a sample of 1,725 youth ranging from 11 to 17 years of age. Nine waves of data have been collected on this panel from 1976 through 1992. The NYS provides data for both potential female victims and male offenders through their early adulthood until they are between 27 and 33 years of age. Data for the first seven waves were publicly available from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). This study uses the sixth and seventh waves of the survey data. The value of using the NYS is that it is one of the few nationally representative longitudinal surveys to have measured self-reported violence among married and cohabiting partners; thus we can compare the analysis with our previously reported results from the NSFH.

Wave VI of the sample includes persons 18-24 in 1983. Wave VII of the sample includes persons 21-27 years old in 1987. Wave VII of NYS roughly corresponds to Wave I of NSFH. Wave VI of NYS precedes Wave II of NSFH by roughly a decade. Both waves of NSFH refer to all age groups, while NYS refers to young adults. Thus, we have the opportunity to compare the previous results across data sets in the same time period, across time periods, and across age groups.

Measure of Welfare in NYS

Welfare is measured by reciprocity of a wide array of public assistance cash and non-cash benefits in the NYS data set. The specific question asked is:

Were you receiving any welfare or public assistance during the year such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Food Stamps or Medicaid?

Thus, unlike the NSFH data set, welfare is measured in NYS to capture both cash and non-cash benefits and includes a broad aspect of what is typically understood to mean “welfare.” There is no comparable measure of public assistance income in the NYS data set.

Characteristics of the Sample

National Youth Survey, Waves VI and VII

Characteristics		Wave VI (1983)	Wave VII (1987)
1. Age		18-24	21-27
2. Gender	Male	770 (51.5%)	701 (50.7%)
	Female	726 (48.5%)	683 (49.3%)
3. Race	Anglo	1177 (78.7%)	1125 (81.3%)
	Black	233 (15.6%)	190 (13.7%)
	Hispanic	60 (4.0%)	48 (3.5%)
	American Indian	7 (.5%)	6 (.4%)
	Asian	16 (1.1%)	13 (.9%)
	Other	3 (.2%)	2 (.1%)
4. Intimate partnership		510 (34.1%)	791 (57.2%)
5. Severe Physical Abuse (Victimization)		73 (15.4%)*	129 (17.8%)*
6. Moderate Verbal & Physical Abuse (Victimization)		37 (7.8%)*	66 (9.1%)*
7. Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse (Victimization)		184 (38.7%)*	262 (36.2%)*
8. Severe Physical Abuse (Perpetration)		81 (17.1%)*	105 (14.5%)*
9. Moderate Verbal & Physical Abuse (Perpetration)		36 (7.6%)*	40 (5.5%)*
10. Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse (Perpetration)		219 (46.2%)*	264 (36.5%)*
11. Severe Physical Abuse (perp or victim)		122 (25.7%)*	180 (24.9%)*
12. Moderate Verbal & Physical Abuse (perp or victim)		58 (12.2%)*	82 (11.3%)*
13. Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse (perp or victim)		260 (54.7%)*	332 (45.9%)*
14. Welfare		160 (10.7%)	121 (8.7%)
15. Intimate partnership in both periods		436 (32.8%)	
16. Severe Physical Abuse in both periods		40 (10.4%)*	
17. Moderate Verbal & Physical Abuse in both periods		12 (3.1%)*	
18. Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse in both periods		124 (32.4%)*	
19. Welfare in both periods		53 (4.0%)	
20. Drop out cases		229 (13.3%)	341 (19.8%)

*Percentage(number of cases with domestic violence/number of cases responding to dv questions)*100

1. Domestic Violence Victimization

Brief explanation of domestic violence victimization:

- Severe Physical Abuse classified the respondent as a victim of domestic violence if his or her partner engaged in *one* of the following behaviors at least one time in the year of the survey: kicked/bit/hit respondent, hit respondent with something, beat respondent up, threatened respondent with a gun, or used a knife or a gun.
- Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse described the respondent as a victim if his or her partner engaged in *all* of the following behaviors at least once in the year of the survey: insulted/swore at respondent, threatened to hit or throw something at respondent, threw something at respondent, pushed/grabbed/shoved respondent and slapped respondent.
- Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse classified domestic violence victimization according to whether the partner engaged in *one* of the following behaviors at least one time in the year of the survey: threw something at the respondent, pushed/grabbed/shoved respondent, slapped respondent, kicked/bit/hit respondent, hit respondent with something, beat respondent up, threatened respondent with gun, or used knife or gun.

2. Domestic Violence Perpetration

Brief explanation of domestic violence perpetration:

- Severe Physical Abuse classified the respondent as a perpetrator of domestic violence if he or she engaged in *one* of the following behaviors at least one time in the year of the survey: kicked/bit/hit partner, hit partner with something, beat partner up, threatened partner with a gun or used a knife or a gun.
- Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse described the respondent as a perpetrator if she or he engaged in *all* of the following behaviors at least once in the year of the survey: insulted/swore at partner, threatened to hit or throw something at partner, threw something at partner, pushed/grabbed/shoved partner, and slapped partner.
- Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse classified domestic violence perpetration according to whether the respondent engaged in *one* of the following behaviors at least one time in the year of the survey: threw something at their partner, pushed/grabbed/shoved partner, slapped partner, kicked/bit/hit partner, hit partner with something, beat partner up, threatened partner with gun, or used knife or gun.

Attrition

From the original sample in Wave I, 13.3 percent had dropped out by Wave VII. The dropout rate by Wave VII was 19.8%. Whereas roughly half of the original sample was female, almost two-thirds of the dropouts were males. Blacks made up about 15 percent of the original sample but 20 percent of the dropouts in Wave VII. They were about 12 percent of the dropouts in Wave VI, thus becoming over-represented among dropouts in the seventh wave but under-represented in the sixth wave. Differences in results between waves, then, must be understood within this context of changing gender and race composition of the sample.

Characteristics of Dropouts		Wave 6 (1983)	Wave 7 (1987)
1. Gender	Male	148 (64.6%)	217 (63.6%)
	Female	81 (35.4%)	124 (36.4%)
2. Race	Caucasian	184 (80.3%)	236 (69.2%)
	African American	27 (11.8%)	70 (20.5%)
	Hispanic	16 (7.0%)	28 (8.2%)
	Asian	1 (.4%)	2 (.6%)
	American Indian	1 (.4%)	4 (1.2%)
	Unknown	0 (0%)	1 (.3%)

Descriptive Results

Table (NYS)1-1 shows that about one-third of the sample in Wave VI reported intimate partnerships. By Wave VII, this rate increased to more than half. In both waves, whites reported higher rates of intimate partnership than other races. Table 1-2 shows that welfare reciprocity rates were 11 percent in Wave VI and 9 percent in Wave VII. The rates were higher for African Americans and other races than for whites in both waves. Indeed, the black rate was nearly three times that of the white rate (23 percent vs. 8 percent in Wave VI and 18 percent vs 7 percent in Wave VII). Tables 1-3a to 1-5c show severe to moderate physical abuse rates for those in intimate partnerships to be 23 to 24 percent, with higher rates for blacks than for whites. About 10 to 11 percent of respondents reported being victims or perpetrators of severe physical abuse in the year of the survey, with blacks reporting higher rates than whites. These racial disparities prevail whether one measures victimization only, offending only, or both victimization and offending.

In comparison to the NSFH data set then, we conclude these descriptive differences between the samples:

- ◆ NYS has a younger population, representing young adults as opposed to all age groups in the NSFH.
- ◆ Domestic violence rates are higher overall and reveal significant racial disparities, with blacks reporting higher victimization and offending rates in NYS than is found in the NSFH.
- ◆ The welfare reciprocity rate in Wave 1 of the NSFH is approximately the same (but slightly lower) than that recorded in about the same year of Wave VII of the NYS.

Difference in Means

Tables (NYS)2-1 and 2-2 report a simple test of differences in means in various measures of domestic violence perpetration and victimization. In Wave VII we find no statistically significant differences in domestic violence among black females who are on welfare and those not on welfare. Non-welfare black males reported higher rates of perpetration of domestic violence than do black males receiving welfare, although these effects were not always statistically significant. By way of contrast, white females on welfare reported higher rates of violent offending and victimization than white females not on welfare in Wave VI. For white

males no significant differences are registered between those on welfare and those not on welfare.

Generally speaking, there is no pattern of statistically significant differences between welfare males and non-welfare males in Wave VII. However, white females on welfare in Wave VII had higher rates of domestic violence—both as victims and as offenders—than white females who were not on welfare. No such consistent finding arises among blacks.

Thus, simply looking at the means of domestic violence broken down by gender and welfare reciprocity, we do not uncover higher domestic violence rates among black welfare recipients than black non-recipients, something we find consistently among white females.⁵

Replication of the Economic Model with and without Control for Endogeneity

In the appendix, full regression results are displayed showing the replication of the economic model of exit from an intimate partnership. The equations in the set of appendix tables with a prefix of 8 are all uncorrected for possible endogeneity of welfare reciprocity. Welfare reciprocity is captured as a) being on welfare in Wave VII and b) being on welfare in Wave VII and not being on welfare in Wave VI. These equations are estimated controlling separately for different measures of domestic violence occurrence and for victimization and offending. These equations are estimated separately by race and by gender as well as for combined samples. No matter how one measures domestic violence or welfare reciprocity in these equations, the same conclusion emerges: welfare reciprocity in Wave VII produces odds of leaving an intimate partnership that are two to four times as high as the odds for non-receipt of welfare. This result, however, is true for the combined sample of all races and generally holds for whites. It is not consistently true for blacks. When one looks separately at males and females, the results do not reveal consistent evidence of a welfare effect on males leaving intimate partnerships.

⁵ Parenthetically, we note that Table 4-1 shows higher reporting of some forms of domestic violence victimization among males than among females and higher perpetration of domestic violence among females than males. But note that only persons who are currently in intimate partnerships are eligible to respond to this question, biasing the measurement of the actual experience of domestic violence among persons in current and recent intimate partnerships.

The equations in the set of appendix tables with a prefix of 9 all take into account the endogeneity of welfare. Early, exploratory regression results are reported in Tables 9-1a to 9-6c, which use as predictors of welfare: age, education level, number of children, and expected earnings in Wave VII. More extensive review of possible instruments for predicting welfare—including ones that predict welfare but are unrelated to domestic violence or exit from intimate partnerships—are *body mass index (underweight)* and *disease-limiting activity*. These are good instruments because they are uncorrelated with domestic violence but positively related to reciprocity of public assistance income.

The following conclusion stands out: no matter which set of instruments one uses to account for the endogeneity of welfare, once one replaces actual welfare with the predicted value of welfare recipient, the positive effect of welfare on exit from intimate partnerships vanishes. Indeed, in many instances, the sign of the coefficient becomes negative (and the odds ratio becomes less than one).

Table 17

NYS- Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)						
<i>(Controlling for Domestic Violence Occurrence in Relationship)</i>						
	<u>All Races</u>		<u>Caucasians</u>		<u>African Americans</u>	
	<u>Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse</u>					
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	-3.764 <i>0.0382</i>	-20.654 <i>0.0011</i>	-2.328 <i>0.2822</i>	-14.647 <i>0.0329</i>	-17.992 <i>0.1310</i>	2.840E-14 <i>1.0000</i>
Model 2	-8.147 <i>0.0343</i>	-46.824 <i>0.0015</i>	-4.315 <i>0.3608</i>	-34.558 <i>0.0362</i>	-44.789 <i>0.1344</i>	-1.360E-13 <i>1.0000</i>
Male						
Model 1	-11.219 <i>0.1258</i>	-20.007 <i>0.0470</i>	-19.451 <i>0.1048</i>	-10.650 <i>0.3026</i>	-228.400 <i>0.7325</i>	. .
Model 2	-26.452 <i>0.1303</i>	-48.789 <i>0.0325</i>	-41.494 <i>0.1321</i>	-26.282 <i>0.3055</i>	-466.900 <i>0.7581</i>	. .
Female						
Model 1	-3.254 <i>0.0977</i>	-25.356 <i>0.0088</i>	-1.593 <i>0.4838</i>	-20.074 <i>0.0602</i>	-139.500 <i>0.8830</i>	. .
Model 2	-7.530 <i>0.0684</i>	-59.231 <i>0.0150</i>	-3.678 <i>0.4582</i>	-50.352 <i>0.0647</i>	-291.100 <i>0.8751</i>	. .

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.
p-values are in italic.
In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.
In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.
Expected probability of receiving welfare were estimated with age, number of years education, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.
Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Rural, Urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in all races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.
Source: National Youth Survey data Wave 6 (1983), and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 17 produces results that capture the salient features of these findings. This table shows the effect of (expected) welfare reciprocity on the probability of leaving an intimate partnership. The table displays the estimated coefficient on the expected welfare variable obtained from a first-

stage equation including age, education, children, expected income, underweight, and disease limiting measures. The main equation also controls for rural or urban location in Wave VI.

The equation for leaving an intimate partnership is estimated separately for those who were involved in domestic violence and those who were not. The equations are estimated for both sexes, for males and females separately and by race. The welfare measure is produced two ways: expected welfare in Wave VII and expected welfare in Wave VII given that no welfare was received in Wave VI.

Altogether, Table 17 represents the results of estimating 36 different intimate partnership exit equations. In only two of the equations are there statistically significant impacts of welfare on leaving an abusive relationship. And, in those instances, the effect is to lower the probability of leaving, not increase it. Moreover, the effects of welfare on leaving a relationship are larger in absolute value for non-abusive intimate partnerships than abusive ones.

We have produced estimates of the effects of welfare on leaving intimate partnerships where abuse is measured as a) severe physical abuse; b) severe or moderate physical abuse; and c) moderate physical abuse and verbal abuse. We have produced these estimates separately for victims and offenders and for victims and offenders combined. In all, this effort represents the estimation of 360 exit equations.⁶ In only five is there a significant coefficient and in each of those, the coefficients are negative.

In short, using a different data set, one that is restricted to a young adult population at greater risk of domestic violence than the general population, and which covers a slightly different time period, we reproduce the same qualitative conclusion: *We find no consistent evidence of a beneficial component of welfare reciprocity as a differential vehicle for exit from abusive relationships.* Once we account for the wide range of other determinants of leaving abusive relationships, the expectation of receiving welfare appears not to be highly predictive of who exits and who does not exit.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This research has tested the hypothesis that the availability of welfare reciprocity decreases the probability of domestic violence. The logic of the hypothesis is that the availability of welfare produces an exit opportunity for persons confronted by abuse at the hands of an intimate partner. By extension, policies designed to limit welfare reciprocity may have the impact of increasing the probability of domestic violence.

We do not find support for this hypothesis in this research. Indeed, we find that welfare recipients are more likely than similarly-situated non-recipients to experience domestic violence. We do not find that welfare availability promotes exits from abusive relationships at rates different from non-abusive relationships.

⁶ This represents 10 tables x 36 equations each table. In some instances equations did not converge. These estimates are omitted from the tables.

There are significant differences in welfare reciprocity, domestic violence and exits from intimate partnerships between blacks and whites. Although blacks are more likely than whites to receive welfare and to be victims or offenders of domestic violence, we find no compelling evidence to suggest that blacks who receive welfare are more or less likely to be victims of domestic violence than blacks who do not receive welfare. Nor do we find any systematic evidence pointing to higher exits from abusive relationships among black welfare recipients than among white welfare recipients.

If indeed there is a reason to be concerned about domestic violence induced by welfare reforms, the concern may rest in increased abuse arising from females who go to work leaving intimate unemployed partners behind. However, it is difficult to conclude that absence of welfare is the cause of such abuse. Future analysis should explore how work-related behavior—of welfare recipients and non-recipients—affects the dynamics of intimate partnerships and increases or reduces the incidence of domestic violence.

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APPENDIX

Variable Definition – NSFH

Variable Name	Brief Definition	Detailed Description (<i>original questions or formula used</i>)		
Intimate Relationship	Intimate relationship shows if a respondent is currently living with a spouse or cohabiting partner of opposite sex. If there is a household member marked as a spouse or lover/partner for the relation to the primary respondent, intimate relationship = 1 or intimate relationship = 0 .	How is (he/she) related to you? 01 Husband or Wife 02 Lover/partner 03 Biological child 04 Step-child 05 Adopted child 06 Foster child 07 Child of Lover/partner 08 Son- or Daughter-in-law 09 Mother or Father 10 Step-Parent 11 Mother- or Father-in-law or partner's parent 12 Grandparent 13 Brother or Sister 14 Step-brother or Step-sister 15 Half-brother or Half-sister 16 Brother- or Sister-in-law 17 Grandchild 18 Other Relative 19 Roommate 20 Friend 21 Other Non-relative 23 Same-sex lover/partner 97 Refused 98 Don't know 99 Inap/No Answer if answer is 01 or 02 then intimate relationship = 1		
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	This is a dummy variable showing the presence of verbal or physical abuse in an intimate relationship. If any of bolded option is selected, this variable has value 1, or value 0.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Argue heatedly or shout at each other? 1-Never 2-Seldom 3-Sometimes 4-Very often </td> <td> End up hitting or throwing things at each other? 1-Never 2-Seldom 3-Sometimes </td> </tr> </table>	Argue heatedly or shout at each other? 1-Never 2-Seldom 3- Sometimes 4- Very often	End up hitting or throwing things at each other? 1-Never 2-Seldom 3- Sometimes
Argue heatedly or shout at each other? 1-Never 2-Seldom 3- Sometimes 4- Very often	End up hitting or throwing things at each other? 1-Never 2-Seldom 3- Sometimes			

		<p>5-Always 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 8-Don't know 9-No answer</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>Sometimes arguments between partners become physical. During the last year has this happened in arguments between you and your spouse/partner?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p> <p>During the past year, how many fights with your husband/wife resulted in you hitting, shoving, or throwing things at him/her?</p> <p>0-None 1-One 2-Two 3-Three fights 4-Four or more fights 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p>	<p>4-Very often 5-Always 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 8-Don't know 9-No answer</p> <p>During the past year, how many fights with your husband/wife resulted in him/her hitting, shoving, or throwing things at you?</p> <p>0-None 1-One 2-Two 3-Three fights 4-Four or more fights 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p> <p>Have you been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with your spouse / partner?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p> <p>Has your spouse/partner been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with you?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused</p>
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			9-No answer
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	This is a dummy variable showing the presence of physical abuse in an intimate relationship. If any of bolded option is selected, this variable has value 1, or value 0.	<p>End up hitting or throwing things at each other?</p> <p>1-Never 2-Seldom 3-Sometimes 4-Very often 5-Always 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 8-Don't know 9-No answer</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>During the past year, how many fights with your husband/wife resulted in you hitting, shoving, or throwing things at him/her?</p> <p>0-None 1-One 2-Two 3-Three fights 4-Four or more fights 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p> <p>During the past year, how many fights with your husband/wife resulted in him/her hitting, shoving, or throwing things at you?</p> <p>0-None 1-One 2-Two 3-Three fights 4-Four or more fights</p>	<p>Sometimes arguments between partners become physical. During the last year has this happened in arguments between you and your spouse/partner?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p> <p>6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p> <p>Have you been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with your spouse / partner ?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p> <p>Has your spouse/partner been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with you?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No 6-Inapplicable 7-Refused 9-No answer</p>

<p>Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse</p>	<p>This variable shows if a respondent has ever been a victim in a domestic violence. This variable doesn't mean the victimized respondent has never been a perpetrator. If a respondent has ever been a victim or perpetrator, the respondent has value 1 for this variable but the respondent has never been a victim but only been a perpetrator, the respondent has value 0 for this variable.</p>	<p>During the past year, how many fights with your partner resulted in him/her hitting, shoving, or throwing things at you?</p> <p>0-None 1-One 2-Two 3-Three fights 4-Four or more fights 6-Inapplicable 9-No answer</p> <p>(continued)</p> <p>Have you been cut, bruised, or seriously injured in a fight with your partner?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No 6-Inapplicable 9-No answer</p>						
<p>Probability of Leaving Intimate Relationship (R)</p>	<p>This variable is assigned to the respondents who had intimate relationship in both period or only in period1. If the respondents had intimate relationship in both period with the same partner the respondents have value 0(which means the respondent stays in the intimate relationship) for this variable. If the respondents had intimate relationship in both period but they were living with a different partner, the respondents have value 1 (which means the respondent left the intimate relationship of period 1). If the respondents had an intimate relationship in period1 but not in any intimate relationship in period2, they also have value 1 for this variable.</p> <p><i>* if we measure this variable only for the respondents who had abusive relationship in period 1, this variable can be considered as a probability of leaving an abusive relationship.</i></p>	<p>Status of time 1 union (bolded answers are indicating the same partner)</p> <p>01 Still married 02 Separated due to marital problems 03 Divorced 04 Widowed 05 Cohabitors now married 06 Cohabitors, married, now separated 07 Cohabitors, married, now divorced 08 Cohabitors, married, now widowed 09 Cohabitors still living together 10 Cohabitors no longer together 11 Ambiguous 12 No interviews 13 No time 1 union 14 Married, divorced, now cohabitators or cohabitators, married, divorced, now cohabitators</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Period1</th> <th>Period2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Intimate relationship</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>R = 1 if (A = yes AND B = no) OR if (A = yes AND B = yes with a different partner) R = 0 if (A = yes AND B = yes with the same partner)</p>		Period1	Period2	Intimate relationship	A	B
	Period1	Period2						
Intimate relationship	A	B						

		02 – second grade 03 – third grade 04 – fourth grade 05 – fifth grade 06 – sixth grade 07 – seventh grade 08 – eighth grade 09 – ninth grade 10 – tenth grade 11 – eleventh grade 12 – high school graduate 13 – attended a two- or four-year college or university for one year 14 – Associate Degree or enrolled for two years 15 – enrolled for three years 16 – Bachelor's Degree 17 – enrolled in postgraduate education 18 – Master's Degree 19 – enrolled in post-Master's education 20 – Doctorate or Professional Degree 99 – Missing	did you get a diploma at graduation from high school (if bolded answer, education level of wave2 is changed to 12) ? 1 Passed equivalency test/GED 2 Got diploma at graduation from high school 3 Both 7 Refused 8 Don't know 9 Inap/No Answer What degrees have you received? 1 Associate's Degree (2-year) (in wave2 : education level is changed to 14) 2 Bachelor's Degree (in wave2 : education level is changed to 16) 3 Master's Degree (in wave2 : education level is changed to 18) 4 Doctorate (Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., etc.) (in wave2 : education level is changed to 20) 5 Certificate, vocational diploma (in wave2 : education level is changed to 14) 7 Other 8 Don't know 9 Inapplicable/No Answer
Race	Racial group of a respondent (into 5 groups : Caucasian, African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian)	Which of the groups on this card best describes you? 01-Black 02-White-not of Hispanic origin 03-Mexican American, Chicano, Mexicano 04-Puerto Rican 05-Cuban 06-Other Hispanic 07-American Indian 08-Asian 09-Other 97-Refused 99-No answer	

	residency : Northeast, Midwest, south, west	2 – North Central 3 – South 4 – West
Expected Earning in Period 2	This variable is the dollar amount of period2 wage & salary earnings which is estimated with age, education level, region of the period1. Refer to formula in right column	$\ln(Y_2)$ = wage & salary earnings in natural logarithm = f (age1, education1, region1) : log-linear regression E_2 = probability of employment = f (age1, education1, region1) : logistic regression Expected earning = $\exp(\ln Y_2) * E_2$

Table 1-1a: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution: Race, Weighted

Age	Wave 1			Wave 2		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All	13008	6171 47.44%	6837 52.56%	10003	4751 47.49%	5253 52.51%
Caucasian	10409	4963 47.68%	5446 52.32%	8038	3848 47.87%	4190 52.13%
African American	1440	639 44.37%	801 55.63%	1069	471 44.04%	598 55.96%
Hispanic	929	464 49.92%	465 50.08%	754	372 49.30%	382 50.70%
Asian	149	63 42.14%	86 57.86%	93	34 36.02%	60 63.98%
American Indian	56	30 53.50%	26 46.50%	35	17 49.11%	18 50.89%
Unknown	25	13 50.17%	12 49.83%	35	9 26.82%	25 73.18%

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-1b: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution: Age, Weighted

Age	Wave 1			Wave 2		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All	13008	6171 47.44%	6837 52.56%	10003	4751 47.49%	5253 52.51%
11~20	813 6.25%	402 49.39%	412 50.61%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
21~30	3021 23.23%	1476 48.84%	1546 51.16%	1596 15.96%	797 49.92%	799 50.08%
31~40	2962 22.77%	1460 49.30%	1502 50.70%	2502 25.01%	1218 48.69%	1284 51.31%
41~50	1923 14.78%	922 47.94%	1001 52.06%	2066 20.66%	1040 50.34%	1026 49.66%
51~60	1564 12.03%	697 44.54%	868 55.46%	1400 13.99%	637 45.53%	763 54.47%
61~70	1521 11.70%	719 47.24%	803 52.76%	1233 12.33%	537 43.53%	696 56.47%
71~80	914 7.03%	390 42.68%	524 57.32%	877 8.76%	402 45.86%	475 54.14%
81~90	262 2.02%	105 39.95%	158 60.05%	294 2.94%	108 36.72%	186 63.28%
91~100	26 0.20%	1 5.21%	25 94.79%	32 0.32%	10 30.19%	22 69.81%
older than 100	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.01%	0 0.00%	1 100.00%
unknown	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	3 0.03%	2 56.23%	1 43.77%

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-1c: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution: Intimate Partnership, Weighted

	Wave 1*			Wave 2*			Wave 1&2*			Wave 1, 2**		
	number of all observations in Wave 1	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 1	percentage ratio	number of all observations in Wave 2	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 2	percentage ratio	number of all observations in both Waves	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	percentage ratio	number of all observations in both Waves	number of observations of intimate partnership in either Wave or in between two Waves	percentage ratio
All	13008	8389	64.49%	10003	6822	68.20%	10003	5767	57.65%	10003	8788	87.85%
Caucasian	10409	7065	67.88%	8038	5739	71.39%	8038	4975	61.89%	8038	7307	90.91%
African American	1440	652	45.27%	1069	498	46.55%	1069	378	35.31%	1069	803	75.09%
Hispanic	929	538	57.94%	754	493	65.42%	754	344	45.64%	754	554	73.51%
Asian	149	95	63.71%	93	68	72.98%	93	55	58.99%	93	83	88.86%
American Indian	56	26	47.34%	35	18	52.13%	35	11	31.26%	35	26	75.78%

* Cases have been in intimate partnerships at the time of the interview in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

** Cases have been in intimate partnerships in Wave 1 or in Wave 2 or experienced marital separation or divorce between two Waves.

Cases have been in intimate partnerships but dropped in Wave 2 are excluded.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-1d: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution: Welfare Receipt, Weighted

	Wave 1			Wave 2			Wave 1&2		
	number of all observations in Wave 1	number of observations with welfare in Wave 1	percentage ratio	number of all observations in Wave 2	number of observations with welfare in Wave 2	percentage ratio	number of all observations in both Waves	number of observations with welfare in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	13008	521	4.01%	10003	537	5.37%	10003	170	1.70%
Caucasian <i>% ratio to the entire recipient</i>	10409	288 <i>55.28%</i>	2.77%	8038	278 <i>51.74%</i>	3.46%	8038	76 <i>44.66%</i>	0.95%
African American <i>% ratio to the entire recipient</i>	1440	152 <i>29.14%</i>	10.54%	1069	175 <i>32.51%</i>	16.33%	1069	62 <i>36.39%</i>	5.80%
Hispanic <i>% ratio to the entire recipient</i>	929	70 <i>13.45%</i>	7.54%	754	79 <i>14.68%</i>	10.46%	754	30 <i>17.86%</i>	4.04%
Asian <i>% ratio to the entire recipient</i>	149	6 <i>1.14%</i>	3.98%	93	1 <i>0.12%</i>	0.67%	93	0 <i>0.17%</i>	0.31%
American Indian <i>% ratio to the entire recipient</i>	56	5 <i>1.00%</i>	9.34%	35	5 <i>0.91%</i>	14.19%	35	2 <i>0.92%</i>	4.55%

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-1e: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution:

Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Current Intimate Partnerships*, Weighted

	Wave 1			Wave 2			Wave 1&2		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 1	number of observations with domestic violence in Wave 1	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 2	number of observations with domestic violence in Wave 2	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of observations with domestic violence in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	8389	2409	28.71%	6822	2156	31.61%	5767	862	14.95%
Caucasian	7065	2006	28.39%	5739	1764	30.74%	4975	755	15.18%
African American	652	228	34.91%	498	189	37.94%	378	56	14.94%
Hispanic	538	139	25.75%	493	172	34.80%	344	37	10.74%
Asian	95	25	26.73%	68	29	42.47%	55	11	20.87%
American Indian	26	8	29.16%	18	1	3.83%	11	0	0.00%

* The cases reporting domestic violence without intimate partnership were excluded in the analyses.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-1f: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution:

Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Current Intimate Partnerships, Weighted

	Wave 1			Wave 2			Wave 1&2		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 1	number of observations with domestic violence in Wave 1	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 2	number of observations with domestic violence in Wave 2	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of observations with domestic violence in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	8389	631	7.53%	6822	349	5.12%	5767	65	1.12%
Caucasian	7065	483	6.83%	5739	250	4.35%	4975	46	0.92%
African American	652	90	13.75%	498	53	10.64%	378	12	3.10%
Hispanic	538	47	8.71%	493	38	7.71%	344	3	0.89%
Asian	95	6	6.51%	68	7	9.74%	55	2	4.38%
American Indian	26	5	17.06%	18	0	0.00%	11	0	0.00%

The cases reporting domestic violence without intimate partnership were excluded in the analyses.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-1g: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution:

Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Current Intimate Partnerships, Weighted

	Wave 1			Wave 2			Wave 1&2		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 1	number of observations with domestic violence in Wave 1	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 2	number of observations with domestic violence in Wave 2	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of observations with domestic violence in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	8389	312	3.72%	6822	228	3.34%	5767	36	0.63%
Caucasian	7065	232	3.29%	5739	169	2.94%	4975	28	0.57%
African American	652	48	7.35%	498	32	6.50%	378	2	0.51%
Hispanic	538	24	4.45%	493	19	3.84%	344	3	0.89%
Asian	95	5	5.27%	68	6	8.70%	55	2	3.06%
American Indian	26	2	6.58%	18	0	0.00%	11	0	0.00%

The cases reporting domestic violence without intimate partnership were excluded in the analyses.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-1h: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution:

Offenders of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Current Intimate Partnership, Weighted

	Wave 1			Wave 2			Wave 1&2		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 1	number of observations with domestic violence in Wave 1	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 2	number of observations with domestic violence in Wave 2	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of observations with domestic violence in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	8389	324	3.87%	6822	192	2.82%	5767	30	0.52%
Caucasian	7065	243	3.43%	5739	140	2.43%	4975	25	0.50%
African American	652	53	8.12%	498	31	6.18%	378	3	0.90%
Hispanic	538	20	3.79%	493	19	3.80%	344	0	0.00%
Asian	95	5	4.94%	68	2	3.31%	55	2	3.05%
American Indian	26	2	8.76%	18	0	0.00%	11	0	0.00%

The cases reporting domestic violence without intimate partnership were excluded in the analyses.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-1i: NSFH-Basic Frequency Distribution:

Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Current or Past Intimate Partnership*, Weighted

	number of observations of intimate partnership in either Wave or in between two Waves	Victims or Offenders		Victims		Offenders	
		number of observations with domestic violence in either Wave or in between two Waves	percentage ratio	number of observations with domestic violence in either Wave or in between two Waves	percentage ratio	number of observations with domestic violence in either Wave or in between two Waves	percentage ratio
All	8788	867	9.87%	491	5.59%	422	4.80%
Caucasian	7307	674	9.23%	382	5.23%	321	4.40%
African American	803	116	14.41%	69	8.63%	66	8.28%
Hispanic	554	62	11.13%	27	4.86%	26	4.78%
Asian	83	11	13.13%	10	12.44%	6	7.05%
American Indian	26	2	8.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

* Cases have been in intimate partnerships in Wave 1 or in Wave 2 or experienced marital separation or divorce between two Waves.

Cases have been in intimate partnerships but dropped in Wave 2 are excluded.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-2: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Welfare Status and Domestic Violence in Intimate Partnership* (All Respondents)

	All		Caucasian		African American		Asian		Hispanic		American Indian	
	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted
Wave I (1987-1988)												
Number of Observations*	7437	8389	5870	7065	898	652	79	95	555	538	24	26
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	2225 29.92%	2387 28.46%	1720 29.30%	1993 28.21%	323 35.97%	222 34.03%	25 31.65%	25 26.43%	145 26.13%	136 25.22%	9 37.50%	8 29.16%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	646 8.69%	623 7.43%	455 7.75%	478 6.76%	129 14.37%	88 13.51%	8 10.13%	6 6.51%	49 8.83%	45 8.40%	4 16.67%	5 17.06%
Welfare Reciprocity	224 3.01%	202 2.41%	139 2.37%	132 1.86%	47 5.23%	34 5.29%	3 3.80%	5 5.67%	34 6.13%	30 5.54%	1 4.17%	1 2.67%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	352 4.73%	312 3.72%	251 4.28%	232 3.29%	66 7.35%	48 7.35%	6 7.59%	5 5.27%	27 4.86%	24 4.45%	1 4.17%	2 6.58%
Wave II (1992-1994)												
Number of Observations*	6219	6822	5037	5739	702	498	62	68	395	493	15	18
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	2031 32.66%	2132 31.25%	1597 31.71%	1751 30.51%	263 37.46%	179 35.93%	23 37.10%	29 42.47%	145 36.71%	171 34.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	371 5.97%	345 5.05%	260 5.16%	247 4.30%	69 9.83%	51 10.21%	6 9.68%	7 9.74%	34 8.61%	38 7.71%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Welfare Reciprocity	232 3.73%	180 2.64%	136 2.70%	110 1.91%	58 8.26%	37 7.43%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	36 9.11%	32 6.43%	1 5.67%	1 7.35%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	251 4.04%	228 3.34%	182 3.61%	169 2.94%	47 6.70%	32 6.50%	5 8.06%	6 8.70%	15 3.80%	19 3.84%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Wave I and Wave II												
Number of Observations*	5104	5767	4210	4975	514	378	47	55	316	344	11	11
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	825 16.16%	872 15.12%	688 16.34%	761 15.29%	84 16.34%	60 15.97%	10 21.28%	11 20.87%	40 12.66%	37 10.74%	1 9.09%	1 6.53%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	75 1.47%	65 1.12%	51 1.21%	46 0.92%	17 3.31%	12 3.10%	2 4.26%	2 4.38%	4 1.27%	3 0.89%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Welfare Reciprocity	38 0.74%	33 0.57%	20 0.48%	15 0.31%	9 1.75%	7 1.92%	0 0.00%	0 0.53%	9 2.85%	10 2.95%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	43 0.84%	36 0.63%	34 0.81%	28 0.57%	3 0.58%	2 0.51%	1 2.13%	2 3.06%	4 1.27%	3 0.89%	0 0.00%	0 2.49%

* Cases with current intimate partnerships are included.

Number of observations of all cases are greater than the sum of the each race's number of observations due to cases with missing race variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-3: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Welfare Status and Domestic Violence in Intimate Partnership* (Male Respondents)

	All		Caucasian		African American		Asian		Hispanic		American Indian	
	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted
Wave I (1987-1988)												
Number of Observations*	3420	4185	2677	3503	443	350	30	39	251	271	13	14
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	951 27.81%	1096 26.18%	722 26.97%	910 25.98%	155 34.99%	112 31.84%	8 26.67%	7 16.84%	61 24.30%	64 23.47%	4 30.77%	2 17.76%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	280 8.19%	283 6.76%	189 7.06%	211 6.04%	67 15.12%	47 13.48%	4 13.33%	2 6.29%	20 7.97%	22 7.99%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Welfare Reciprocity	91 2.66%	95 2.28%	55 2.05%	64 1.82%	17 3.84%	13 3.81%	2 6.67%	4 11.03%	16 6.37%	13 4.91%	1 7.69%	1 5.06%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	158 4.62%	146 3.48%	108 4.03%	106 3.04%	36 8.13%	25 7.14%	3 10.00%	2 4.68%	11 4.38%	12 4.34%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Wave II (1992-1994)												
Number of Observations*	2777	3540	2226	2957	338	272	22	24	180	273	8	11
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	779 28.05%	975 27.53%	615 27.63%	805 27.22%	102 30.18%	82 30.19%	5 22.73%	6 26.58%	57 31.67%	81 29.77%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	149 5.37%	147 4.16%	108 4.85%	112 3.79%	32 9.47%	26 9.40%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	9 5.00%	10 3.58%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Welfare Reciprocity	58 2.09%	60 1.69%	33 1.48%	37 1.26%	13 3.85%	9 3.40%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	12 6.67%	13 4.92%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	100 3.60%	99 2.80%	74 3.32%	78 2.64%	23 6.80%	18 6.70%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	3 1.67%	3 1.09%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Wave I and Wave II												
Number of Observations*	2296	2889	1858	2465	264	212	14	16	153	191	5	4
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	311 13.55%	366 12.66%	254 13.67%	317 12.85%	37 14.02%	28 13.37%	1 7.14%	1 4.94%	19 12.42%	20 10.39%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	32 1.39%	30 1.04%	20 1.08%	20 0.83%	10 3.79%	8 3.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2 1.31%	2 0.98%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Welfare Reciprocity	17 0.74%	17 0.60%	7 0.38%	7 0.29%	4 1.52%	3 1.40%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6 3.92%	7 3.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	16 0.70%	14 0.49%	12 0.65%	11 0.44%	2 0.76%	1 0.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2 1.31%	2 0.98%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

* Cases with current intimate partnerships are included.

Number of observations of all cases are greater than the sum of the each race's number of observations due to cases with missing race variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-4: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Welfare Status and Domestic Violence in Intimate Partnership* (Female Respondents)

	All		Caucasian		African American		Asian		Hispanic		American Indian	
	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted
Wave I (1987-1988)												
Number of Observations*	4017	4204	3193	3562	455	302	49	56	304	267	11	12
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1274 31.72%	1291 30.72%	998 31.26%	1083 30.40%	168 36.92%	110 36.57%	17 34.69%	19 33.05%	84 27.63%	72 26.99%	5 45.45%	5 41.91%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	366 9.11%	133 3.16%	266 8.33%	100 2.81%	62 13.63%	11 3.51%	4 8.16%	7 11.83%	29 9.54%	13 4.93%	4 36.36%	0 0.00%
Welfare Reciprocity	133 3.31%	107 2.54%	84 2.63%	68 1.91%	30 6.59%	21 7.01%	1 2.04%	1 1.97%	18 5.92%	16 6.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	194 4.83%	167 3.98%	143 4.48%	126 3.53%	30 6.59%	23 7.60%	3 6.12%	3 5.68%	16 5.26%	12 4.56%	1 9.09%	2 13.93%
Wave II (1992-1994)												
Number of Observations*	3442	3282	2811	2782	364	225	40	44	215	221	7	7
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1252 36.37%	1157 35.26%	982 34.93%	946 34.00%	161 44.23%	97 42.86%	18 45.00%	23 50.97%	88 40.93%	90 40.73%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	222 6.45%	197 6.01%	152 5.41%	135 4.85%	37 10.16%	25 11.19%	6 15.00%	7 14.94%	25 11.63%	28 12.82%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Welfare Reciprocity	174 5.06%	120 3.65%	103 3.68%	72 2.60%	45 12.36%	28 12.29%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	24 11.16%	18 8.30%	1 14.29%	1 18.91%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	151 4.39%	129 3.92%	108 3.84%	91 3.26%	24 6.59%	14 6.25%	5 12.50%	6 13.35%	12 5.58%	16 7.24%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Wave I and Wave II												
Number of Observations*	2808	2878	2352	2510	250	166	33	39	163	153	6	7
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	514 18.30%	507 17.60%	434 18.45%	444 17.68%	47 18.80%	32 19.29%	9 27.27%	11 27.67%	21 12.88%	17 11.18%	1 16.67%	1 10.08%
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	43 1.53%	34 1.20%	31 1.32%	25 1.02%	7 2.80%	4 2.36%	2 6.06%	2 6.25%	2 1.23%	1 0.78%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Welfare Reciprocity	21 0.75%	15 0.53%	13 0.55%	8 0.33%	5 2.00%	4 2.58%	0 0.00%	0 0.76%	3 1.84%	3 1.96%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	27 0.96%	22 0.78%	22 0.94%	18 0.70%	1 0.40%	0 0.30%	1 3.03%	2 4.37%	2 1.23%	1 0.78%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

* Cases with current intimate partnerships are included.

Number of observations of all cases are greater than the sum of the each race's number of observations due to cases with missing race variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-5a: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Both Sexes, Unweighted, Wave 1**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	809	270	86	217	33	183	62	136	15
White	690	220	64	185	29	153	48	118	13
Black	71	31	17	18	4	19	10	11	2
Hispanic	39	15	4	11	0	7	3	4	0
Asian	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
American Indian	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	6628	560	560	0	0	290	290	0	0
White	5180	391	391	0	0	203	203	0	0
Black	827	112	112	0	0	56	56	0	0
Hispanic	516	45	45	0	0	24	24	0	0
Asian	76	7	7	0	0	5	5	0	0
American Indian	21	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	1484	350	13	339	2	236	0	236	0
White	1025	239	7	234	2	167	0	167	0
Black	307	74	4	70	0	44	0	44	0
Hispanic	133	34	2	32	0	24	0	24	0
Asian	9	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
American Indian	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-5b: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Both Sexes, Weighted, Wave 1**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	621	195	55	162	22	131	40	100	9
White	530	161	41	139	19	110	31	87	8
Black	47	20	10	13	3	13	6	8	1
Hispanic	37	12	3	9	0	5	2	3	0
Asian	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
American Indian	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	7769	568	568	0	0	273	273	0	0
White	6535	437	437	0	0	202	202	0	0
Black	605	78	78	0	0	42	42	0	0
Hispanic	502	42	42	0	0	22	22	0	0
Asian	93	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	0
American Indian	24	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	800	171	6	166	1	108	0	108	0
White	580	125	3	123	1	80	0	80	0
Black	131	29	2	27	0	16	0	16	0
Hispanic	76	17	2	15	0	12	0	12	0
Asian	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-6a: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Male, Unweighted, Wave 1**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	381	91	43	65	17	54	33	27	6
White	317	72	31	55	14	44	25	24	5
Black	36	12	10	5	3	7	6	2	1
Hispanic	23	6	1	5	0	2	1	1	0
Asian	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	3039	237	237	0	0	125	125	0	0
White	2360	158	158	0	0	83	83	0	0
Black	407	57	57	0	0	30	30	0	0
Hispanic	228	19	19	0	0	10	10	0	0
Asian	28	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
American Indian	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	430	54	3	51	0	26	0	26	0
White	311	36	1	35	0	18	0	18	0
Black	84	16	2	14	0	7	0	7	0
Hispanic	29	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Asian	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-6b: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Male, Weighted, Wave 1**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	318	69	30	52	12	40	23	21	4
White	265	56	22	44	10	33	18	19	3
Black	25	7	6	3	2	4	4	1	1
Hispanic	24	6	1	5	0	2	1	1	0
Asian	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	3867	253	253	0	0	122	122	0	0
White	3238	189	189	0	0	89	89	0	0
Black	326	41	41	0	0	21	21	0	0
Hispanic	247	21	21	0	0	11	11	0	0
Asian	37	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
American Indian	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	294	36	1	35	0	16	0	16	0
White	221	26	0	26	0	11	0	11	0
Black	44	7	1	7	0	3	0	3	0
Hispanic	25	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Asian	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-7a: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Female. Unweighted, Wave 1**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	428	179	43	152	16	129	29	109	9
White	373	148	33	130	15	109	23	94	8
Black	35	19	7	13	1	12	4	9	1
Hispanic	16	9	3	6	0	5	2	3	0
Asian	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
American Indian	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	3589	323	323	0	0	165	165	0	0
White	2820	233	233	0	0	120	120	0	0
Black	420	55	55	0	0	26	26	0	0
Hispanic	288	26	26	0	0	14	14	0	0
Asian	48	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	0
American Indian	9	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	1054	296	10	288	2	210	0	210	0
White	714	203	6	199	2	149	0	149	0
Black	223	58	2	56	0	37	0	37	0
Hispanic	104	32	2	30	0	23	0	23	0
Asian	6	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
American Indian	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-7b: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Female. Weighted, Wave 1**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	302	126	25	110	10	90	17	79	5
White	265	105	19	95	9	77	13	68	5
Black	23	13	4	9	1	9	2	7	1
Hispanic	12	6	2	4	0	3	1	2	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	3901	315	315	0	0	151	151	0	0
White	3297	247	247	0	0	113	113	0	0
Black	279	37	37	0	0	21	21	0	0
Hispanic	255	22	22	0	0	11	11	0	0
Asian	56	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	0
American Indian	11	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	506	135	5	131	2	92	0	92	0
White	359	98	3	97	1	69	0	69	0
Black	87	22	1	21	0	13	0	13	0
Hispanic	51	15	2	13	0	10	0	10	0
Asian	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-8a: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship Both Sexes, Unweighted, Wave 2

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	311	94	36	67	9	64	26	39	1
White	264	78	26	59	7	53	17	37	1
Black	33	13	9	6	2	11	9	2	0
Hispanic	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	5908	335	335	0	0	225	225	0	0
White	4773	234	234	0	0	165	165	0	0
Black	669	60	60	0	0	38	38	0	0
Hispanic	384	33	33	0	0	15	15	0	0
Asian	61	6	6	0	0	5	5	0	0
American Indian	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	897	157	6	151	0	91	0	91	0
White	649	111	3	108	0	70	0	70	0
Black	167	29	3	26	0	12	0	12	0
Hispanic	64	13	0	13	0	6	0	6	0
Asian	9	4	0	4	0	3	0	3	0
American Indian	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-8b: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship Both Sexes, Weighted, Wave 2

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	304	83	29	61	6	58	21	37	0
White	264	71	22	55	6	49	15	34	0
Black	24	10	6	5	1	9	6	3	0
Hispanic	12	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	6518	316	316	0	0	207	207	0	0
White	5474	225	225	0	0	153	153	0	0
Black	474	45	45	0	0	26	26	0	0
Hispanic	481	37	37	0	0	19	19	0	0
Asian	68	7	7	0	0	6	6	0	0
American Indian	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	882	130	5	126	0	75	0	75	0
White	685	98	3	95	0	60	0	60	0
Black	112	18	2	16	0	8	0	8	0
Hispanic	66	12	0	12	0	5	0	5	0
Asian	9	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
American Indian	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-9a: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Male, Unweighted, Wave 2**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	147	34	17	20	3	21	12	9	0
White	124	29	13	18	2	17	8	9	0
Black	17	5	4	2	1	4	4	0	0
Hispanic	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	-4
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	2630	132	132	0	0	88	88	0	0
White	2102	95	95	0	0	66	66	0	0
Black	321	28	28	0	0	19	19	0	0
Hispanic	175	9	9	0	0	3	3	0	0
Asian	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	315	41	1	40	0	20	0	20	0
White	232	31	0	31	0	17	0	17	0
Black	54	9	1	8	0	2	0	2	0
Hispanic	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
American Indian	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-9b: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Male, Weighted, Wave 2

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	158	34	14	21	2	23	11	12	0
White	138	31	12	21	1	20	9	12	0
Black	12	3	3	1	0	3	3	0	0
Hispanic	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	3382	133	133	0	0	88	88	0	0
White	2819	100	100	0	0	69	69	0	0
Black	260	23	23	0	0	16	16	0	0
Hispanic	266	10	10	0	0	3	3	0	0
Asian	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	346	40	1	39	0	20	0	20	0
White	264	32	0	32	0	17	0	17	0
Black	47	8	1	6	0	2	0	2	0
Hispanic	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
American Indian	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-10a: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Female, Unweighted, Wave 2**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	164	60	19	47	6	43	14	30	1
White	140	49	13	41	5	36	9	28	1
Black	16	8	5	4	1	7	5	2	0
Hispanic	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	3278	203	203	0	0	137	137	0	0
White	2671	139	139	0	0	99	99	0	0
Black	348	32	32	0	0	19	19	0	0
Hispanic	209	24	24	0	0	12	12	0	0
Asian	39	6	6	0	0	5	5	0	0
American Indian	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	582	116	5	111	0	71	0	71	0
White	417	80	3	77	0	53	0	53	0
Black	113	20	2	18	0	10	0	10	0
Hispanic	45	13	0	13	0	6	0	6	0
Asian	5	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 1-10b: NSFH-Frequency Distribution of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Its Victimization in Current or Past Relationship
Female, Weighted, Wave 2**

	Number of Observations in the Category	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse				Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			
		Total	Current	Past	Both	Total	Current	Past	Both
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	146	49	14	40	5	35	10	25	0
White	126	40	10	35	4	29	7	22	0
Black	12	7	3	4	1	6	3	3	0
Hispanic	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(+) Marital Separation (-)									
All Races	3136	183	183	0	0	119	119	0	0
White	2656	125	125	0	0	84	84	0	0
Black	213	22	22	0	0	11	11	0	0
Hispanic	214	27	27	0	0	16	16	0	0
Asian	44	7	7	0	0	6	6	0	0
American Indian	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimate Partnership(-) Marital Separation (+)									
All Races	537	90	3	87	0	55	0	55	0
White	421	66	3	63	0	42	0	42	0
Black	65	11	1	10	0	6	0	6	0
Hispanic	46	12	0	12	0	5	0	5	0
Asian	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total: having experienced domestic violence either in current relationship or in past relationships

Current: having experienced domestic violence in current relationship

Both: having experienced domestic violence both in current relationship and past relationship

Past: having experienced domestic violence in past relationship

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(+): currently in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(+), Marital Separation(-): currently in an intimate partnership and having never experienced marital separation since 1977

Intimate Partnership(-), Marital Separation(+): currently not in an intimate partnership and having experienced marital separation since 1977

Numbers in bold: currently married but not living together with spouses but having experienced domestic violence in the relationship with the current spouses

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 1-11: Sample Composition (Age 21 - 27)

	All			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			Victims in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse			Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All races	874	415	460	50 5.68%	12 3.01%	37 8.08%	38 4.38%	9 2.21%	29 6.33%	22 2.53%	5 1.33%	17 3.62%
Whites	663	318	345	39 5.94%	10 3.13%	29 8.53%	30 4.58%	8 2.37%	23 6.62%	17 2.58%	4 1.22%	13 3.82%
Blacks	118	49	69	5 3.94%	1 1.91%	4 5.39%	3 2.65%	0 0.00%	3 4.54%	1 0.77%	0 0.00%	1 1.31%
Hispanics	78	39	39	6 7.25%	2 4.09%	4 10.45%	5 6.15%	2 4.09%	3 8.24%	4 5.36%	2 4.09%	3 6.65%
Asians	10	2	7	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
American Indians	6	6	0	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

Percentage ratios show the fractions of the cases that fell in each category in the total number of cases of each race and sex group.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 2-1: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 1 by Welfare Status in Wave 1 (Weighted)

	number of observations (unweighted frequencies)	Verbal or moderate to severe physical abuse			Moderate to severe physical abuse		
		Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male
All	7437						
Welfare(-)	7213	28.33%	30.46%	26.20%	7.16%	7.71%	6.62%
Welfare(+)	224	33.47%	40.60%	25.51%	18.20%	23.28%	12.52%
t-statistics		<i>-1.68</i>	<i>-2.49</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>-4.24</i>	<i>-4.21</i>	<i>-1.79</i>
Caucasian	5870						
Welfare(-)	5731	28.10%	30.17%	26.01%	6.53%	7.14%	5.91%
Welfare(+)	139	33.79%	42.61%	24.38%	19.14%	25.30%	12.56%
t-statistics		<i>-1.47</i>	<i>-2.45</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>-3.75</i>	<i>-3.79</i>	<i>-1.47</i>
African American	898						
Welfare(-)	851	33.66%	36.11%	31.63%	13.15%	12.84%	13.40%
Welfare(+)	47	40.54%	42.71%	37.11%	19.93%	22.70%	15.54%
t-statistics		<i>-0.97</i>	<i>-0.72</i>	<i>-0.47</i>	<i>-1.32</i>	<i>-1.24</i>	<i>-0.25</i>
Hispanic	555						
Welfare(-)	521	24.89%	26.63%	23.20%	7.96%	8.26%	7.68%
Welfare(+)	34	30.77%	32.35%	28.81%	15.81%	17.29%	13.99%
t-statistics		<i>-0.76</i>	<i>-0.53</i>	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>-1.21</i>	<i>-0.97</i>	<i>-0.89</i>
Asian	79						
Welfare(-)	76	28.02%	33.71%	18.93%	6.90%	6.79%	7.07%
Welfare(+)	3	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
t-statistics		<i>5.40</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>1.43</i>
American Indian	24						
Welfare(-)	23	29.96%	.	18.70%	17.53%	.	0.00%
Welfare(+)	1	0.00%	.	0.00%	0.00%	.	0.00%
t-statistics		<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

T-statistics are in italics.

Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if t-statistics are bold.

Sample 1 was included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 2-2: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 2 by Welfare Status in Wave 2 (Weighted)

	number of observations (unweighted frequencies)	Verbal or moderate to severe physical abuse			Moderate to severe physical abuse		
		Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male
All	6214						
Welfare(-)	5982	30.63%	34.43%	27.17%	4.62%	5.42%	3.90%
Welfare(+)	232	54.24%	56.72%	49.28%	20.78%	21.28%	19.78%
t-statistics		<i>-7.63</i>	<i>-6.02</i>	<i>-3.73</i>	<i>-6.02</i>	<i>-5.06</i>	<i>-3.00</i>
Caucasian	5037						
Welfare(-)	4901	30.05%	33.44%	26.89%	4.02%	4.50%	3.57%
Welfare(+)	136	54.31%	54.42%	54.09%	18.92%	17.94%	20.81%
t-statistics		<i>-6.07</i>	<i>-4.42</i>	<i>-3.07</i>	<i>-4.41</i>	<i>-3.52</i>	<i>-2.40</i>
African American	702						
Welfare(-)	644	34.01%	39.91%	29.58%	8.53%	7.97%	8.95%
Welfare(+)	58	59.83%	63.91%	47.64%	31.21%	34.24%	22.16%
t-statistics		<i>-3.96</i>	<i>-3.08</i>	<i>-1.39</i>	<i>-3.64</i>	<i>-3.59</i>	<i>-1.09</i>
Hispanic	395						
Welfare(-)	359	33.65%	39.11%	29.40%	7.14%	12.47%	2.98%
Welfare(+)	36	49.45%	58.54%	37.05%	16.07%	16.66%	15.26%
t-statistics		<i>-1.90</i>	<i>-1.83</i>	<i>-0.56</i>	<i>-1.41</i>	<i>-0.57</i>	<i>-1.12</i>
Asian	62						
Welfare(-)	62	.	.	.	.	.	.
Welfare(+)	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
t-statistics		<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
American Indian	15						
Welfare(-)	14	0.00%	0.00%	.	0.00%	0.00%	.
Welfare(+)	1	0.00%	0.00%	.	0.00%	0.00%	.
t-statistics		<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

T-statistics are in italics.

Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if t-statistics are bold.

Sample 1 was included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 3-1a: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 1 by Welfare Status, All Races, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Total			Female			Male			t-statistics Female vs Male		
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.2442	0.2442	0.000	0.2997	0.1956	-1.800	0.0628	0.3175	2.810	-3.030	1.750
		non-welfare	0.4716	0.2391	-7.060	0.4754	0.2635	-5.560	0.4614	0.2145	-3.210	-0.190	-4.640
		t-statistics	4.040	-0.160		2.770	1.950		4.450	-1.740			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=5104)	welfare	0.2316	0.3043	0.810	0.4105	0.2902	-0.970	0.0628	0.3198	2.510	-2.770	0.280
		non-welfare	0.5337	0.2678	-6.040	0.5118	0.2915	-4.020	0.5810	0.2435	-4.470	0.650	-3.780
		t-statistics	3.300	-0.730		0.810	0.020		4.880	-1.010			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=809)	welfare	0.4480	0.3762	-0.500	0.4480	0.3813	-0.390		0.3722			-0.050
		non-welfare	0.6119	0.3351	-5.150	0.6181	0.3246	-4.820	0.5860	0.3504	-1.970	-0.240	0.700
		t-statistics	1.390	-0.440		1.410	-0.460			-0.150			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=1115)	welfare	0.0731	0.0000	-1.860	0.0731	0.0000	-1.860		0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0231	0.0043	-0.830	0.0341	0.0062	-0.920	0.0000	0.0029	1.170	-1.130	-0.750
		t-statistics	-1.110	2.010		-0.7900	1.7200		n/a	1.170			
2. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 5.88%	welfare	0.1459	0.1480	1.270	0.1713	0.1222	-1.030	0.0628	0.1870	1.500	-1.130	1.120
		non-welfare	0.2222	0.0554	-6.130	0.2196	0.0609	-5.070	0.2290	0.0498	-3.720	0.150	-1.950
		t-statistics	1.630	-3.530		0.920	-2.160		2.020	-2.430			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=5104)	welfare	0.1370	0.1948	0.760	0.2156	0.1810	-0.330	0.0628	0.2099	1.560	-2.390	0.320
		non-welfare	0.2176	0.0579	-3.920	0.1896	0.0639	-2.670	0.2780	0.0516	-2.850	1.010	-1.840
		t-statistics	1.070	-3.040		-0.260	-2.030		2.160	-2.190			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=809)	welfare	0.3165	0.2058	-0.870	0.3165	0.2390	-0.500		0.1790	n/a	n/a	-0.360
		non-welfare	0.3377	0.1112	-4.340	0.3437	0.0990	-4.170	0.3126	0.1290	-1.560	-0.240	1.190
		t-statistics	0.190	-1.180		0.230	-1.220		n/a	-0.500			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=1115)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a		0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0006	0.750	0.0000	0.0007	0.560	0.0000	0.0005	0.500	n/a	-0.070
		t-statistics	n/a	0.750		n/a	0.560		n/a	0.500			

Dropped cases are included in the category of "not married/cohabiting in Wave 2".

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

* In an intimate partnerships either in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

Table 3-1b: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 2 by Welfare Status, All Races, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Total			Female			Male			t-statistics Female vs Male		
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.4649	0.3154	-2.560	0.4614	0.3586	-1.540	0.4748	0.2552	-1.700	0.100	-1.320
		non-welfare	0.3514	0.2758	-2.550	0.3423	0.3036	-1.100	0.3750	0.2497	-2.180	0.450	-4.860
		t-statistics	-1.990	-1.190		-1.890	-1.370		-0.730	-0.090			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=5104)	welfare	0.5497	0.4083	-1.440	0.6405	0.4147	-1.730	0.4748	0.4021	-0.480	-1.010	-0.110
		non-welfare	0.4980	0.2956	-4.470	0.5317	0.3356	-3.450	0.4273	0.2579	-2.200	-0.990	-5.960
		t-statistics	-0.540	-2.170		-0.880	-1.130		-0.310	-1.880			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=809)	welfare	0.2069	0.0209	-2.010	0.2069	0.0471	-1.520	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	-0.830
		non-welfare	0.0207	0.0072	-0.870	0.0257	0.0077	-0.930	0.0000	0.0065	1.340	-1.360	-0.190
		t-statistics	-2.080	-0.490		-2.000	-0.690		<i>n/a</i>	1.340			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=1115)	welfare	0.5700	0.4064	-1.770	0.5700	0.4423	-1.360	.	0.0846	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	-1.410
		non-welfare	0.6329	0.3566	-3.780	0.6088	0.3902	-2.620	0.6819	0.3334	-2.070	0.380	-3.500
		t-statistics	0.600	-0.890		0.350	-0.860		<i>n/a</i>	1.050			
2. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 5.88%	welfare	0.1385	0.1039	-0.880	0.1251	0.1270	0.040	0.1760	0.0718	-1.020	0.560	-1.050
		non-welfare	0.1460	0.0406	-4.560	0.1424	0.0463	-3.630	0.1555	0.0352	-2.500	0.240	-2.270
		t-statistics	0.180	-2.810		0.380	-2.800		-0.200	-0.980			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=5104)	welfare	0.1456	0.1148	-0.470	0.1086	0.1141	0.070	0.1760	0.1155	-0.580	0.580	0.020
		non-welfare	0.1749	0.0382	-3.640	0.1486	0.0421	-2.500	0.2300	0.0345	-2.620	1.010	-1.370
		t-statistics	0.410	-2.120		0.460	-1.510		0.430	-1.430			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=809)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
		non-welfare	0.0207	0.0009	-1.290	0.0257	0.0016	-1.270	0.0000	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	-1.360	-0.790
		t-statistics	1.360	0.780		1.360	0.790		<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=1115)	welfare	0.2654	0.1806	-1.110	0.2654	0.2008	-0.820	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	-4.340
		non-welfare	0.3196	0.0829	-3.340	0.4016	0.1210	-3.380	0.1528	0.0566	-0.710	-1.330	-1.820
		t-statistics	0.560	-2.210		1.310	-1.640		<i>n/a</i>	5.290			

Dropped cases are included in the category of "not married/cohabiting in Wave 2".

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

* In an intimate partnerships either in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

Table 3-2a: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 1 by Welfare Status, Caucasian, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Total			Female			Male			t-statistics Female vs Male		
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.2692	0.2570	-0.180	0.3311	0.2259	-1.390	0.0000	0.3081	3.720	-5.020	0.930
		non-welfare	0.5003	0.2399	-6.100	0.5120	0.2633	-5.050	0.4706	0.2156	-3.580	-0.420	-4.070
		t-statistics	3.080	-0.450		2.170	0.820		5.420	-1.260			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=4210)	welfare	0.3164	0.3087	-0.060	0.5773	0.3433	-0.830	0.0000	0.2609	2.590	-4.050	-0.110
		non-welfare	0.5436	0.2680	-5.110	0.4961	0.2919	-3.100	0.6515	0.2431	-4.230	1.170	-3.500
		t-statistics	1.800	-0.690		-0.510	-0.680		5.960	-0.180			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=599)	welfare	0.3956	0.4047	0.050	0.3956	0.3624	-0.140		0.4338	n/a	n/a	0.280
		non-welfare	0.6437	0.3238	-4.640	0.6524	0.3052	-4.600	0.5962	0.3529	-1.410	-0.300	1.130
		t-statistics	1.630	-1.240		1.660	-0.350		n/a	-0.490			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=827)	welfare	0.1117	0.0000	-1.770	0.1117	0.0000	-1.770		0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0028	1.430	0.0000	0.0018	0.800	0.0000	0.0036	1.130	n/a	0.470
		t-statistics	-1.770	1.430		-1.770	0.800		n/a	1.130			
2. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 5.88%	welfare	0.1496	0.1646	0.260	0.1840	0.1392	-0.720	0.0000	0.2064	2.840	-3.390	0.900
		non-welfare	0.2257	0.0522	-4.890	0.2388	0.0572	-4.360	0.1926	0.0469	-2.120	-0.560	-1.690
		t-statistics	1.220	-3.420		0.780	-2.300		2.810	-2.160			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=4210)	welfare	0.1867	0.2088	0.210	0.3407	0.2142	-0.900	0.0000	0.2041	2.190	-2.490	-0.630
		non-welfare	0.1768	0.0546	-2.630	0.1365	0.0610	-1.520	0.2685	0.0480	-2.170	1.310	-1.820
		t-statistics	-0.100	-2.830		-1.720	-2.230		2.640	-1.660			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=599)	welfare	0.2821	0.2324	-0.300	0.2821	0.2143	-0.330		0.2449	n/a	n/a	0.140
		non-welfare	0.3920	0.1007	-4.140	0.4202	0.0830	-4.340	0.2388	0.1283	-0.900	-0.950	1.610
		t-statistics	0.720	-0.700		0.890	-1.300		n/a	-1.010			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=827)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a		0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0007	0.730	0.0000	0.0008	0.550	0.0000	0.0007	0.490	n/a	-0.070
		t-statistics	n/a	0.730		n/a	0.550		n/a	0.490			

Dropped cases are included in the category of "not married/cohabiting in Wave 2".

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

* In an intimate partnerships either in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

Table 3-2b: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 2 by Welfare Status, Caucasian, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Total			Female			Male			t-statistics Female vs Male		
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.4563	0.3301	-1.670	0.4279	0.3714	-0.670	0.5730	0.2673	-1.580	0.720	-1.070
		non-welfare	0.3599	0.2718	-2.310	0.3281	0.2956	-0.720	0.4362	0.2489	-2.500	1.150	-3.810
		t-statistics	-1.280	-1.470		-1.050	-1.610		-0.650	-0.240			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=4210)	welfare	0.6694	0.4180	-1.960	0.7529	0.4040	-2.230	0.5730	0.4357	-0.610	-0.800	0.230
		non-welfare	0.5224	0.2907	-4.190	0.5390	0.3282	-3.100	0.4857	0.2544	-2.380	-0.400	-5.180
		t-statistics	-1.160	-2.100		-1.390	-0.970		0.440	-1.850			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=599)	welfare	0.0561	0.0000	-0.840	0.0561	0.0000	-0.840	.	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0346	0.0077	-1.030	0.0411	0.0072	-1.090	0.0000	0.0084	1.320	-1.340	0.150
		t-statistics	-0.350	2.000		-0.220	1.500		n/a	1.320			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=827)	welfare	0.5040	0.4573	-0.390	0.5040	0.4894	-0.120	.	0.1435	n/a	n/a	-1.160
		non-welfare	0.5369	0.3499	-1.770	0.4332	0.3654	-0.530	0.6280	0.3394	-1.480	0.780	-0.730
		t-statistics	0.220	-1.600		-0.430	-1.720		n/a	0.710			
2. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 5.88%	welfare	0.1706	0.1116	-1.120	0.1684	0.1347	-0.550	0.1797	0.0764	-0.830	0.070	-0.870
		non-welfare	0.1283	0.0354	-3.270	0.1086	0.0383	-2.310	0.1754	0.0325	-2.160	1.020	-1.140
		t-statistics	-0.780	-2.730		-1.230	-2.750		-0.030	-0.920			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=4210)	welfare	0.1955	0.1191	-0.840	0.2091	0.1117	-0.870	0.1797	0.1283	-0.320	-0.150	0.180
		non-welfare	0.1713	0.0328	-3.030	0.1287	0.0349	-1.930	0.2649	0.0307	-2.310	1.370	-0.740
		t-statistics	-0.250	-1.990		-0.720	-1.460		-0.380	-1.270			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=599)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	.	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0346	0.0011	-1.290	0.0411	0.0019	-1.280	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	-1.340	-0.760
		t-statistics	1.340	0.760		1.340	0.760		n/a	n/a			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=827)	welfare	0.2798	0.2057	0.465	0.2798	0.2268	-0.510	.	0.0000	n/a	n/a	-3.870
		non-welfare	0.1921	0.0771	-1.300	0.2796	0.1047	-1.450	0.1153	0.0583	-0.590	-0.780	-2.290
		t-statistics	-0.690	-2.300		0.000	-2.010		n/a	4.700			

Dropped cases are included in the category of "not married/cohabiting in Wave 2".

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

* In an intimate partnerships either in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

Table 3-3a: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 1 by Welfare Status, African American, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Total			Female			Male			t-statistics Female vs Male		
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.2575	0.2378	-0.180	0.3175	0.0914	-1.990	0.0000	0.6831	3.280	-3.200	3.910
		non-welfare	0.5213	0.2594	-4.460	0.4903	0.2787	-2.730	0.6156	0.2436	-3.260	0.840	-1.080
		t-statistics	2.350	0.280		1.370	3.100		4.730	-2.480			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=514)	welfare	0.1272	0.3880	1.250	0.2212	0.0000	-1.070	0.0000	0.7486	2.990	-1.070	2.990
		non-welfare	0.7503	0.3053	-4.130	0.7768	0.3162	-3.350	0.7010	0.2967	-2.300	-0.350	-0.460
		t-statistics	3.680	-0.530		2.360	10.250		3.750	-1.960			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=144)	welfare	0.6299	0.3715	-0.920	0.6299	0.2952	-1.130	.	0.5687	n/a	n/a	0.620
		non-welfare	0.7055	0.3255	-3.640	0.6911	0.3638	-2.570	0.7448	0.2867	-2.300	0.240	-0.830
		t-statistics	0.350	-0.260		0.270	0.330		n/a	-0.840			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=188)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0610	0.0219	-0.660	0.0692	0.0493	-0.320	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	-1.060	-1.880
		t-statistics	1.050	1.770		1.060	1.880		n/a	n/a			
2. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 5.88%	welfare	0.1853	0.1147	-0.770	0.2284	0.0421	-1.910	0.0000	0.3353	1.590	-2.550	1.370
		non-welfare	0.3093	0.0870	-3.700	0.2479	0.0839	-2.510	0.4963	0.0896	-3.020	1.830	0.270
		t-statistics	1.210	-0.550		0.180	0.780		3.710	-1.160			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=514)	welfare	0.0000	0.2733	1.730	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.5274	1.830	n/a	1.830
		non-welfare	0.5311	0.0960	-3.680	0.5108	0.0945	-2.740	0.5690	0.0971	-2.320	0.230	0.100
		t-statistics	4.520	-1.120		3.390	4.870		2.810	-1.490			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=144)	welfare	0.5806	0.0981	-2.100	0.5806	0.1361	-1.650	.	0.0000	n/a	n/a	-0.890
		non-welfare	0.3790	0.1469	-2.210	0.2993	0.1272	-1.750	0.5965	0.1668	-2.510	1.310	0.570
		t-statistics	-0.880	0.380		-1.230	-0.060		n/a	3.030			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=188)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		t-statistics	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a			

Dropped cases are included in the category of "not married/cohabiting in Wave 2".

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

* In an intimate partnerships either in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

Table 3-3b: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 2 by Welfare Status, African American, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Total			Female			Male			t-statistics Female vs Male		
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.5096	0.3640	-1.140	0.5678	0.4011	-1.180	0.2379	0.2558	0.060	-1.210	-0.650
		non-welfare	0.4036	0.2858	-1.960	0.4263	0.3270	-1.350	0.3397	0.2548	-0.730	-0.590	-2.140
		t-statistics	-0.920	-0.910		-1.110	-0.800		0.370	5.590			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=514)	welfare	0.3322	0.5145	0.750	0.3934	0.6386	0.720	0.2379	0.4051	0.450	-0.440	-0.630
		non-welfare	0.5524	0.3204	-2.120	0.6238	0.3883	-1.630	0.4292	0.2720	-0.920	-0.790	-2.720
		t-statistics	1.070	-1.230		0.840	-1.130		0.590	-0.590			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=144)	welfare	0.6376	0.1068	-2.320	0.6376	0.1502	-1.820	.	0.0000	n/a	n/a	-0.940
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		t-statistics	-2.970	-0.910		-2.970	-0.940		n/a	n/a			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=188)	welfare	0.6765	0.4666	-1.100	0.6765	0.4666	-1.100	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.7675	0.3951	-3.070	0.7325	0.4115	-2.370	1.0000	0.3826	-10.700	2.340	-0.350
		t-statistics	0.530	-0.390		0.310	-0.410		n/a	n/a			
2. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 5.88%	welfare	0.0768	0.0583	-0.280	0.0932	0.0783	-0.190	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	-1.500	-1.510
		non-welfare	0.2419	0.0725	-3.040	0.2611	0.0648	-2.970	0.1869	0.0784	-1.030	-0.570	0.710
		t-statistics	2.180	0.340		1.870	-0.280		1.790	-0.010			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=514)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.2231	0.0751	-1.500	0.1776	0.0634	-0.980	0.3017	0.0834	-1.160	0.600	0.830
		t-statistics	2.270	6.220		1.540	3.930		1.610	4.750			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=144)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	.	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		t-statistics	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=188)	welfare	0.3362	0.1574	-1.110	0.3362	0.1574	-1.110	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.5633	0.1240	-3.560	0.5917	0.1312	-3.450	0.3740	0.1185	-1.070	-0.560	-0.230
		t-statistics	1.210	-0.570		1.330	-0.280		n/a	n/a			

Dropped cases are included in the category of "not married/cohabiting in Wave 2".

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

* In an intimate partnerships either in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

Table 3-4a: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 1 by Welfare Status, Hispanic, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Total			Female			Male			t-statistics Female vs Male		
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.1628	0.2674	0.780	0.1570	0.1400	-0.110	0.1711	0.3939	0.860	0.070	1.290
		non-welfare	0.1807	0.1945	0.180	0.2059	0.2203	0.160	0.0896	0.1720	0.570	-0.690	-1.180
		t-statistics	0.160	-0.800		0.350	0.650		-0.410	-1.590			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=316)	welfare	0.1595	0.2727	0.590	0.1308	0.0000	-0.550	0.1711	0.3939	0.860	0.140	2.130
		non-welfare	0.1586	0.2136	0.510	0.1951	0.2346	0.270	0.0987	0.1956	0.590	-0.470	-0.790
		t-statistics	-0.010	-0.490		0.230	6.690		-0.340	-1.340			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=53)	welfare	0.3181	1.0000	1.040	0.3181	1.0000	1.040	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.2830	0.4484	0.940	0.3003	0.4873	0.940	0.0000	0.3996	0.770	-0.590	-0.530
		t-statistics	-0.110	-1.080		-0.050	-0.980						
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=79)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		t-statistics	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a			
2. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 5.88%	welfare	0.0921	0.1383	0.440	0.0371	0.1400	0.870	0.1711	0.1366	-0.170	0.760	-0.020
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0621	5.000	0.0000	0.0854	4.330	0.0000	0.0417	2.770	n/a	-1.760
		t-statistics	-1.350	-0.950		-0.680	-0.640		-1.020	-0.730			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=316)	welfare	0.1595	0.0946	-0.430	0.1308	0.0000	-0.550	0.1711	0.1366	-0.170	0.140	1.050
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0646	4.390	0.0000	0.0729	3.390	0.0000	0.0576	2.840	n/a	-0.510
		t-statistics	-1.230	-0.410		-0.550	3.390		-1.020	-0.600			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=53)	welfare	0.0000	1.0000	infinity	0.0000	1.0000	infinity	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.1705	2.790	0.0000	0.3064	3.050	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	-3.050
		t-statistics	n/a	-2.150		n/a	-1.440						
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=79)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	.	.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		t-statistics	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a			

Dropped cases are included in the category of "not married/cohabitating in Wave 2".

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

* In an intimate partnerships either in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

Table 3-4b: NSFH-Domestic Violence Rates in Wave 2 by Welfare Status, Hispanic, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Total			Female			Male			t-statistics Female vs Male		
		welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	t-statistics	welfare	non-welfare	
1. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 22.52%	welfare	0.4434	0.2915	-0.970	0.4177	0.1963	-1.180	0.4751	0.3831	-0.320	0.220	0.890
		non-welfare	0.2645	0.3064	0.480	0.2915	0.3527	0.580	0.1498	0.2689	0.700	-0.730	-1.760
		t-statistics	-1.290	0.140		-0.750	1.110		-1.250	-0.900			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=316)	welfare	0.5330	0.3650	-0.740	0.7062	0.3187	-0.930	0.4751	0.3831	-0.320	-0.590	0.200
		non-welfare	0.3695	0.3261	-0.350	0.4859	0.3645	-0.730	0.1644	0.2958	0.690	-1.250	-1.220
		t-statistics	-0.760	-0.280		-0.620	0.190		-1.120	-0.520			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=53)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		t-statistics	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=79)	welfare	0.6592	0.1474	-2.120	0.6592	0.1474	-2.120			n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.6278	0.3772	-1.090	0.6278	0.5156	-0.460		0.2744	n/a	n/a	-3.280
		t-statistics	-0.100	1.200		-0.100	1.810		n/a	n/a			
2. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse													
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All household types* (n=7028) Overall Violence Rate 5.88%	welfare	0.1319	0.1519	0.170	0.0522	0.1596	0.860	0.2301	0.1445	-0.380	0.890	-0.090
		non-welfare	0.0953	0.0620	-0.710	0.1177	0.1090	-0.130	0.0000	0.0240	2.080	-1.710	-3.420
		t-statistics	-0.390	-1.080		0.630	-0.540		-1.220	-0.710			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=316)	welfare	0.1724	0.1681	-0.020	0.0000	0.2284	0.940	0.2301	0.1445	-0.380	1.220	-0.330
		non-welfare	0.1628	0.0573	-1.060	0.2553	0.0875	-1.080	0.0000	0.0335	2.140	-1.660	-1.920
		t-statistics	-0.060	-0.980		1.660	-0.960		-1.220	-0.830			
	Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=53)	welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	n/a
		t-statistics	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a			
	Not Married/Cohabiting Wave 1 and Married/Cohabiting Wave 2 (n=79)	welfare	0.1523	0.1474	-0.020	0.1523	0.1474	-0.020			n/a	n/a	n/a
		non-welfare	0.1236	0.1073	-0.110	0.1236	0.2516	0.620		0.5156	n/a	n/a	1.920
		t-statistics	-0.130	-0.310		-0.130	0.580		n/a	n/a			

Dropped cases are included in the category of "not married/cohabiting in Wave 2".

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

* In an intimate partnerships either in Wave 1 or in Wave 2.

Table 3-5a: NSFH-Changes in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse by Welfare Status, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Domestic Violence in Wave 1 and Wave 2			Domestic Violence in Wave 1 but No Domestic Violence in Wave 2			No Domestic Violence in Wave 1 but Domestic Violence in Wave 2			No Domestic Violence in Wave 1 and Wave 2		
		Welfare	Non-welfare		Welfare	Non-welfare		Welfare	Non-welfare		Welfare	Non-welfare	
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All households (n=5104*)												
	Welfare	0.0537	0.0432	<i>-0.25</i>	0.0946	0.1464	<i>0.78</i>	0.0952	0.0733	<i>-0.40</i>	0.7565	0.7371	<i>-0.22</i>
	Non-welfare	0.0999	0.0091	<i>-3.02</i>	0.1128	0.0488	<i>-2.04</i>	0.0705	0.0289	<i>-1.64</i>	0.7168	0.9131	<i>4.40</i>
		<i>0.86</i>	<i>-1.48</i>		<i>0.31</i>	<i>-2.43</i>		<i>-0.49</i>	<i>-1.50</i>		<i>-0.47</i>	<i>3.52</i>	
	Caucasian(n=4210)												
	Welfare	0.1141	0.0582	<i>-0.82</i>	0.0757	0.1492	<i>0.83</i>	0.0835	0.0632	<i>-0.31</i>	0.7267	0.7294	<i>0.02</i>
	Non-welfare	0.0974	0.0072	<i>-2.51</i>	0.0767	0.0472	<i>-0.91</i>	0.0714	0.0258	<i>-1.46</i>	0.7545	0.9198	<i>3.16</i>
		<i>-0.22</i>	<i>-1.63</i>		<i>0.02</i>	<i>-2.14</i>		<i>-0.18</i>	<i>-1.15</i>		<i>0.25</i>	<i>3.20</i>	
	African American(n=514)												
	Welfare	0.0000	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	0.0000	0.2791	<i>1.76</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	1.0000	0.7209	<i>0.43</i>
	Non-welfare	0.2124	0.0254	<i>-1.93</i>	0.3102	0.0727	<i>-2.17</i>	0.0000	0.0473	<i>4.86</i>	0.4774	0.8546	<i>3.17</i>
		<i>2.20</i>	<i>3.52</i>		<i>2.85</i>	<i>-1.30</i>		<i>n/a</i>	<i>4.86</i>		<i>-4.44</i>	<i>1.12</i>	
	Hispanic(n=316)												
	Welfare	0.0000	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	0.1910	0.0792	<i>-0.73</i>	0.1811	0.1731	<i>-0.05</i>	0.6278	0.7477	<i>0.57</i>
Non-welfare	0.0000	0.0098	<i>1.66</i>	0.0000	0.0563	<i>4.08</i>	0.1512	0.0473	<i>-1.08</i>	0.8488	0.8866	<i>0.45</i>	
	<i>n/a</i>	<i>1.66</i>		<i>-1.37</i>	<i>-0.33</i>		<i>-0.18</i>	<i>-1.10</i>		<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.05</i>		
Other*(n=57)													
Welfare	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	.	1.0000	<i>n/a</i>	
Non-welfare	0.0000	0.0381	<i>0.20</i>	1.0000	0.0120	<i>-8.92</i>	0.0000	0.0671	<i>0.26</i>	0.0000	0.8828	<i>2.70</i>	
	<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.20</i>		<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.11</i>		<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.26</i>		<i>n/a</i>	<i>-0.36</i>		

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

Sample 7 was included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

* Asian and American Indian

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 3-5b: NSFH-Changes in Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse by Welfare Status, Weighted

		Welfare Status in Wave 2 (1992-1994)											
		Domestic Violence in Wave 1 and Wave 2			Domestic Violence in Wave 1 but No Domestic Violence in Wave 2			No Domestic Violence in Wave 1 but Domestic Violence in Wave 2			No Domestic Violence in Wave 1 and Wave 2		
		Welfare	Non-welfare		Welfare	Non-welfare		Welfare	Non-welfare		Welfare	Non-welfare	
Welfare Status in Wave 1 (1987-1988)	All households (n=5104*)												
	Welfare	0.2241	0.1995	-0.30	0.0167	0.1017	2.12	0.3221	0.2118	-1.29	0.4371	0.4870	0.50
	Non-welfare	0.3458	0.1452	-4.25	0.1857	0.1216	-1.66	0.1505	0.1509	0.01	0.3181	0.5823	5.41
		<i>1.38</i>	<i>-1.36</i>		<i>3.87</i>	<i>0.54</i>		<i>-2.03</i>	<i>-1.50</i>		<i>-1.32</i>	<i>1.70</i>	
	Caucasian(n=4210)												
	Welfare	0.2883	0.2356	-0.46	0.0354	0.0708	0.56	0.3757	0.1818	-1.78	0.3006	0.5119	1.64
	Non-welfare	0.3779	0.1474	-3.90	0.1684	0.1194	-1.24	0.1403	0.1443	0.09	0.3134	0.5889	4.61
		<i>0.73</i>	<i>-1.55</i>		<i>2.14</i>	<i>1.40</i>		<i>-1.98</i>	<i>-0.80</i>		<i>0.11</i>	<i>1.17</i>	
	African American(n=514)												
	Welfare	0.1335	0.2155	0.43	0.0000	0.1759	1.31	0.1871	0.3039	0.55	0.6794	0.3046	-1.62
	Non-welfare	0.5291	0.1347	-3.32	0.2222	0.1744	-0.53	0.0382	0.1848	1.63	0.2105	0.5061	2.54
		<i>2.07</i>	<i>-0.70</i>		<i>2.27</i>	<i>-0.01</i>		<i>-1.03</i>	<i>-0.91</i>		<i>-2.61</i>	<i>1.20</i>	
	Hispanic(n=316)												
	Welfare	0.1910	0.0420	-0.98	0.0000	0.2253	1.79	0.3369	0.3355	-0.01	0.4721	0.3972	-0.33
	Non-welfare	0.0000	0.1109	5.90	0.1534	0.1040	-0.60	0.3484	0.2138	-1.22	0.4982	0.5713	0.56
	<i>-1.37</i>	<i>0.75</i>		<i>1.59</i>	<i>-1.32</i>		<i>0.05</i>	<i>-1.00</i>		<i>0.12</i>	<i>1.19</i>		
Other*(n=57)													
Welfare	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.0000	<i>n/a</i>	.	1.0000	<i>n/a</i>	
Non-welfare	0.0000	0.1817	0.46	1.0000	0.0879	-3.16	0.0000	0.1663	0.44	0.0000	0.5640	1.12	
	<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.46</i>		<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.30</i>		<i>n/a</i>	<i>0.44</i>		<i>n/a</i>	<i>-0.86</i>		

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

Sample 7 was included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

* Asian and American Indian

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 3-6a: NSFH-Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse Rate by Welfare Status, Weighted

	Caucasian	African American	t-statistics	Hispanic	t-statistics	Others*	t-statistics
Constant Violence							
Verbal or Severe/Moderate Physical Abuse in Wave 1 and Wave 2							
Welfare Status	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (+)	0.1141	0.0000	-1.56	0.0000	-1.56	n/a n/a
	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (-)	0.0582	0.0000	-1.86	0.0000	-1.86	0.0000 -0.24
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (+)	0.0974	0.2124	1.12	0.0000	-2.71	0.0000 -0.32
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (-)	0.0072	0.0254	2.48	0.0098	0.43	0.0381 1.20
Decreasing Violence							
Verbal or Severe/Moderate Physical Abuse in Wave 1 but Not in Wave 2							
Welfare Status	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (+)	0.0757	0.0000	-1.25	0.1910	0.89	n/a n/a
	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (-)	0.1492	0.2791	0.96	0.0792	-0.63	0.0000 -0.41
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (+)	0.0767	0.3102	2.05	0.0000	-2.38	1.0000 3.42
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (-)	0.0472	0.0727	2.06	0.0563	0.64	0.0120 -2.34
Increasing Violence							
No Verbal or Severe/Moderate Physical Abuse in Wave 1 but in Wave 2							
Welfare Status	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (+)	0.0835	0.0000	-1.32	0.1811	0.75	n/a n/a
	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (-)	0.0632	0.0000	-1.94	0.1731	0.93	0.0000 -0.26
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (+)	0.0714	0.0000	-2.29	0.1512	0.99	0.0000 -0.27
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (-)	0.0258	0.0473	2.14	0.0473	1.66	0.0671 1.22
No Violence							
No Verbal or Severe/Moderate Physical Abuse in Wave 1 and in Wave 2							
Welfare Status	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (+)	0.7267	1.0000	2.67	0.6278	-0.52	n/a n/a
	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (-)	0.7294	0.7209	-0.05	0.7477	0.13	1.0000 0.60
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (+)	0.7545	0.4774	-2.37	0.8488	0.78	0.0000 -1.73
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (-)	0.9198	0.8546	-3.90	0.8866	-1.71	0.8828 -0.85

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

Sample 7 was included for the analyses (see appendix table 2).

* Asian and American Indian

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 3-6b: NSFH-Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse Rate by Welfare Status, Weighted

	Caucasian	African American	<i>t</i> -statistics	Hispanic	<i>t</i> -statistics	Others*	<i>t</i> -statistics
Constant Violence							
Verbal or Severe/Moderate Physical Abuse in Wave 1 and Wave 2							
Welfare Status	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (+)	0.2883	0.1335	-0.88	0.1910	-0.54	n/a n/a
	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (-)	0.2356	0.2155	-0.13	0.0420	-2.33	0.0000 -0.55
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (+)	0.3779	0.5291	1.18	0.0000	-6.43	0.0000 -0.77
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (-)	0.1474	0.1347	-0.74	0.1109	-1.86	0.1817 0.72
Decreasing Violence							
Verbal or Severe/Moderate Physical Abuse in Wave 1 but Not in Wave 2							
Welfare Status	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (+)	0.0354	0.0000	-0.83	0.0000	-0.83	n/a n/a
	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (-)	0.0708	0.1759	0.76	0.2253	1.18	0.0000 -0.27
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (+)	0.1684	0.2222	0.53	0.1534	-0.14	1.0000 2.19
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (-)	0.1194	0.1744	3.03	0.1040	-0.77	0.0879 -0.72
Increasing Violence							
No Verbal or Severe/Moderate Physical Abuse in Wave 1 but in Wave 2							
Welfare Status	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (+)	0.3757	0.1871	-0.99	0.3369	-0.19	n/a n/a
	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (-)	0.1818	0.3039	0.85	0.3355	1.19	0.0000 -0.46
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (+)	0.1403	0.0382	-1.65	0.3484	1.93	0.0000 -0.40
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (-)	0.1443	0.1848	2.18	0.2138	2.76	0.1663 0.47
No Violence							
No Verbal or Severe/Moderate Physical Abuse in Wave 1 and in Wave 2							
Welfare Status	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (+)	0.3006	0.6794	1.97	0.4721	0.87	n/a n/a
	Wave 1 (+), Wave 2 (-)	0.5119	0.3046	-1.15	0.3972	-0.71	1.0000 0.96
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (+)	0.3134	0.2105	-0.87	0.4982	1.36	0.0000 -0.67
	Wave 1 (-), Wave 2 (-)	0.5889	0.5061	-3.47	0.5713	-0.58	0.5640 -0.37

T-statistics are bold if mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

Sample 7 was included for the analyses (see appendix table 2).

* Asian and American Indian

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-1a: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse (Odds Ratios), All Races, Weighted

<i>Wave 1: 1987-1988</i> <i>Wave 2: 1992-1994</i>		Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	1.064					
		<i>0.6972</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2		1.774				
			<i>0.0006</i>				
	concordant	59.50%	61.50%				
	chi-square	205.1278	263.3462				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.421	1.491	0.156	1.563	0.933
			<i>0.0647</i>	<i>0.1317</i>	<i>0.0064</i>	<i>0.0758</i>	<i>0.7488</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.226	1.232	0.762	1.251	0.876
			<i>0.0972</i>	<i>0.2336</i>	<i>0.2128</i>	<i>0.1894</i>	<i>0.3237</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.197	1.436	0.710	0.989	0.932
			<i>0.0962</i>	<i>0.0125</i>	<i>0.0759</i>	<i>0.9444</i>	<i>0.5487</i>
	concordant		61.40%	62.20%	56.30%	57.40%	60.60%
chi-square		255.5618	129.2875	52.9329	84.6627	195.4698	
<u><i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i></u>							
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		1.761	2.616	1.072	0.835	0.537
			<i>0.0007</i>	<i>0.0001</i>	<i>0.8048</i>	<i>0.4737</i>	<i>0.0023</i>
	concordant		61.50%	62.30%	54.90%	57.20%	60.80%
	chi-square		260.7659	142.2222	49.5660	82.9447	205.7451
<u><i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i></u>							
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.429	1.493	0.153	1.571	0.937
			<i>0.0608</i>	<i>0.1303</i>	<i>0.0059</i>	<i>0.0725</i>	<i>0.7652</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.232	1.233	0.769	1.248	0.874
			<i>0.0901</i>	<i>0.2325</i>	<i>0.2289</i>	<i>0.1937</i>	<i>0.3168</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.197	1.446	0.716	0.980	0.929
			<i>0.0964</i>	<i>0.0110</i>	<i>0.0834</i>	<i>0.8995</i>	<i>0.5296</i>
	concordant		61.40%	62.20%	56.10%	57.40%	60.70%
chi-square		255.6278	129.5677	62.2039	87.8355	197.1092	

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* Sample 1 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** Sample 2 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** sample 7 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-1b: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse
(Odds Ratios), All Races, Weighted**

	Wave 1: 1987-1988 Wave 2: 1992-1994	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	1.924					
		<i>0.0013</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2		2.110				
			<i>0.0011</i>				
	concordant	64.90%	71.70%				
	chi-square	209.6977	285.1362				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.317	1.088	0.793	1.599	0.900
			<i>0.3875</i>	<i>0.9165</i>	<i>0.6262</i>	<i>0.2845</i>	<i>0.7393</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.005	1.593	1.267	0.463	0.983
			<i>0.9828</i>	<i>0.3506</i>	<i>0.3725</i>	<i>0.1292</i>	<i>0.9370</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.139	2.196	0.890	0.924	0.928
			<i>0.5037</i>	<i>0.0302</i>	<i>0.6487</i>	<i>0.7887</i>	<i>0.6775</i>
	concordant		71.50%	74.60%	59.90%	68.60%	65.90%
	chi-square		248.3992	62.3769	41.0081	124.9427	152.3925
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		2.078	5.821	1.595	0.886	0.512
			<i>0.0014</i>	<i>0.0001</i>	<i>0.1540</i>	<i>0.7664</i>	<i>0.0047</i>
	concordant		71.60%	74.40%	60.10%	67.60%	66.10%
	chi-square		289.9605	109.1960	47.3050	128.7210	181.3947
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.309	1.145	0.790	1.593	0.898
			<i>0.3982</i>	<i>0.8662</i>	<i>0.6213</i>	<i>0.2901</i>	<i>0.7338</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		0.994	1.560	1.266	0.459	0.988
			<i>0.9797</i>	<i>0.3733</i>	<i>0.3747</i>	<i>0.1257</i>	<i>0.9555</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.140	2.222	0.882	0.896	0.945
			<i>0.5024</i>	<i>0.0281</i>	<i>0.6211</i>	<i>0.7120</i>	<i>0.7499</i>
	concordant		71.40%	74.20%	60.20%	68.20%	66.00%
chi-square		258.3873	67.4934	44.6268	134.0167	164.9376	

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* Sample 1 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** Sample 2 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** sample 7 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-2a: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse (Odds Ratios), Caucasian, Weighted

	Wave 1: 1987-1988 Wave 2: 1992-1994	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	1.018					
		<i>0.9283</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2		1.834				
			<i>0.0038</i>				
	concordant	59.60%	61.70%				
	chi-square	173.6019	226.3363				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.341	1.661	0.221	1.490	0.863
			<i>0.1917</i>	<i>0.0880</i>	<i>0.0275</i>	<i>0.1921</i>	<i>0.5631</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.181	1.039	0.695	1.325	0.967
			<i>0.2242</i>	<i>0.8465</i>	<i>0.1356</i>	<i>0.1302</i>	<i>0.8169</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.053	1.296	0.583	0.990	1.060
			<i>0.6770</i>	<i>0.1105</i>	<i>0.0193</i>	<i>0.9570</i>	<i>0.6558</i>
	concordant		61.50%	62.90%	56.10%	56.20%	61.00%
chi-square		219.0560	128.5492	45.3989	55.7102	171.8605	
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		1.814	3.072	1.066	0.888	0.434
			<i>0.0041</i>	<i>0.0001</i>	<i>0.8520</i>	<i>0.7010</i>	<i>0.0011</i>
	concordant		61.80%	63.40%	55.10%	56.40%	61.30%
	chi-square		226.5632	146.5060	43.9715	55.4801	185.2876
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.347	1.668	0.213	1.498	0.869
			<i>0.1855</i>	<i>0.0853</i>	<i>0.0245</i>	<i>0.1872</i>	<i>0.5832</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.183	1.038	0.706	1.323	0.963
			<i>0.2197</i>	<i>0.8409</i>	<i>0.1525</i>	<i>0.1327</i>	<i>0.7971</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.052	1.306	0.596	0.978	1.051
			<i>0.6823</i>	<i>0.1011</i>	<i>0.0254</i>	<i>0.9023</i>	<i>0.7061</i>
concordant		61.60%	62.90%	56.20%	56.40%	61.10%	
chi-square		219.4111	123.4309	55.3489	59.4974	173.5454	

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* Caucasians in Sample 1 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** Caucasians in Sample 2 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** Caucasians in Sample 7 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-2b: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse (Odds Ratios), Caucasian, Weighted

Wave 1: 1987-1988 Wave 2: 1992-1994		Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	2.065					
		<i>0.0030</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2		1.998				
			<i>0.0193</i>				
	concordant chi-square	64.40%	71.80%				
		165.1309	211.5144				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.204	1.844	0.578	1.199	1.080
			<i>0.6450</i>	<i>0.4606</i>	<i>0.4091</i>	<i>0.7669</i>	<i>0.8520</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.006	1.777	1.178	0.339	1.056
			<i>0.9836</i>	<i>0.3083</i>	<i>0.5808</i>	<i>0.1055</i>	<i>0.8267</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		0.818	1.962	0.712	0.744	1.156
			<i>0.4312</i>	<i>0.1359</i>	<i>0.2877</i>	<i>0.4260</i>	<i>0.5093</i>
	concordant chi-square		71.20%	74.90%	59.40%	69.10%	65.00%
			189.4463	52.3238	31.9313	103.5883	106.7926
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		1.983	8.298	1.230	1.070	0.480
			<i>0.0193</i>	<i>0.0001</i>	<i>0.6501</i>	<i>0.8909</i>	<i>0.0130</i>
	concordant chi-square		71.50%	76.10%	59.60%	68.30%	65.40%
			223.7600	110.2832	35.0592	107.5797	131.0986
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.186	2.007	0.576	1.197	1.074
			<i>0.6726</i>	<i>0.3992</i>	<i>0.4069</i>	<i>0.7697</i>	<i>0.8621</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		0.991	1.719	1.172	0.338	1.064
			<i>0.9741</i>	<i>0.3380</i>	<i>0.5935</i>	<i>0.1047</i>	<i>0.8057</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		0.820	1.975	0.701	0.725	1.179
			<i>0.4380</i>	<i>0.1342</i>	<i>0.2664</i>	<i>0.3866</i>	<i>0.4543</i>
	concordant chi-square		71.10%	75.30%	59.90%	69.10%	65.10%
			201.3327	56.1944	36.6223	111.1745	118.3353

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* Caucasians in Sample 1 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** Caucasians in Sample 2 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** Caucasians in Sample 7 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-3a: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse (Odds Ratios), African American, Weighted

	Wave 1: 1987-1988 Wave 2: 1992-1994	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	0.821					
		0.6359					
	Welfare in Wave 2		2.247				
			0.0429				
	concordant	64.10%	62.40%				
	chi-square	41.6589	35.4582				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.274	0.819	0.001	0.888	2.902
			0.6922	0.8390	0.9874	0.9048	0.1860
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.450	2.198	0.815	0.993	0.594
			0.3901	0.1989	0.7949	0.9917	0.3520
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.686	1.304	1.471	1.180	0.550
			0.1110	0.5998	0.4087	0.7334	0.1568
	concordant		62.30%	68.40%	61.00%	58.90%	65.00%
chi-square		34.3554	21.0653	11.3602	10.7146	35.1680	
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		2.262	3.932	0.733	0.323	0.767
			0.0416	0.0182	0.6586	0.1807	0.6209
	concordant		62.30%	71.00%	60.00%	59.30%	65.30%
	chi-square		35.7164	27.8247	10.8355	13.4750	33.1913
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		1.273	0.829	0.001	0.841	3.127
			0.6933	0.8510	0.9872	0.8631	0.1643
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.470	2.263	0.797	0.977	0.613
			0.3739	0.1832	0.7738	0.9721	0.3830
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.695	1.567	1.367	1.208	0.573
			0.1075	0.6812	0.5121	0.6996	0.1916
	concordant		62.20%	69.20%	62.30%	58.80%	65.50%
	chi-square		34.4695	22.7163	13.3885	11.5848	37.0280

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* African Americans in Sample 1 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** African Americans in Sample 2 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** African Americans in Sample 7 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-3b: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse
(Odds Ratios), African American, Weighted**

Wave 1: 1987-1988 Wave 2: 1992-1994		Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	0.830					
		<i>0.7266</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2		2.510				
			<i>0.0532</i>				
	concordant	71.20%	75.50%				
	chi-square	24.1869	47.5929				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		0.646	0.001	0.509	0.001	6.698
			<i>0.6717</i>	<i>0.9959</i>	<i>0.6557</i>	<i>0.9921</i>	<i>0.1941</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		0.836	1.543	3.025	0.403	0.623
			<i>0.7907</i>	<i>0.7242</i>	<i>0.1579</i>	<i>0.5020</i>	<i>0.4670</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		2.061	1.699	2.131	1.704	0.501
			<i>0.0968</i>	<i>0.5351</i>	<i>0.2200</i>	<i>0.5066</i>	<i>0.1469</i>
	concordant		75.30%	85.90%	68.20%	76.50%	73.60%
chi-square		45.1434	22.4153	21.2699	20.4167	41.9812	
<u>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</u>							
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		2.456	2.551	2.813	0.001	0.581
			<i>0.0623</i>	<i>0.3619</i>	<i>0.1465</i>	<i>0.9940</i>	<i>0.3638</i>
	concordant		75.70%	84.80%	68.70%	78.40%	73.40%
chi-square		47.4801	25.5617	22.9700	23.7082	39.0971	
<u>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</u>							
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		0.647	0.001	0.627	0.001	6.981
			<i>0.6722</i>	<i>0.9970</i>	<i>0.7574</i>	<i>0.9942</i>	<i>0.1866</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		0.835	1.309	3.167	0.362	0.628
			<i>0.7901</i>	<i>0.8322</i>	<i>0.1404</i>	<i>0.4580</i>	<i>0.4760</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		2.060	1.347	2.279	1.298	0.529
			<i>0.0970</i>	<i>0.7397</i>	<i>0.1929</i>	<i>0.7621</i>	<i>0.1910</i>
	concordant		75.40%	84.60%	68.70%	76.30%	73.70%
chi-square		45.5714	23.9743	24.4276	23.3308	43.0716	

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* African Americans in Sample 1 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** African Americans in Sample 2 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** African Americans in Sample 7 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-4a: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse (Odds Ratios), Hispanic, Weighted

Wave 1: 1987-1988 Wave 2: 1992-1994		Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	2.307 <i>0.0678</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2		1.721 <i>0.2196</i>				
	concordant	65.30%	63.00%				
	chi-square	0.8360	36.9739				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		2.536 <i>0.0793</i>	1.902 <i>0.4563</i>	0.001 <i>0.9913</i>	1.725 <i>0.3917</i>	0.659 <i>0.4693</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.880 <i>0.1591</i>	3.429 <i>0.0645</i>	2.135 <i>0.2734</i>	1.504 <i>0.5006</i>	0.267 <i>0.0199</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		3.265 <i>0.0029</i>	5.332 <i>0.0021</i>	0.981 <i>0.9822</i>	1.537 <i>0.3980</i>	0.266 <i>0.0061</i>
	concordant		64.70%	65.70%	64.60%	64.70%	67.10%
	chi-square		42.1232	21.7634	12.4473	22.4459	33.6870
	<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>						
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		1.614 <i>0.3068</i>	0.704 <i>0.6727</i>	1.397 <i>0.7107</i>	1.582 <i>0.4237</i>	0.703 <i>0.4839</i>
	concordant		63.70%	64.00%	63.90%	64.30%	63.80%
	chi-square		32.1355	14.6523	12.3537	22.1681	22.9685
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		2.622 <i>0.0702</i>	2.409 <i>0.3172</i>	0.001 <i>0.9908</i>	1.649 <i>0.4392</i>	0.662 <i>0.4796</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		2.061 <i>0.1084</i>	3.763 <i>0.0487</i>	2.064 <i>0.2955</i>	1.507 <i>0.4995</i>	0.263 <i>0.0185</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		3.406 <i>0.0022</i>	5.592 <i>0.0016</i>	0.981 <i>0.9815</i>	1.520 <i>0.4120</i>	0.267 <i>0.0062</i>
	concordant		65.50%	68.10%	65.50%	65.00%	67.40%
	chi-square		43.7983	28.4834	14.2539	22.8420	34.7470

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* Hispanics in Sample 1 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** Hispanics in Sample 2 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** Hispanics in Sample 7 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-4b: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse
(Odds Ratios), Hispanic, Weighted**

Wave 1: 1987-1988 Wave 2: 1992-1994		Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	3.931					
		<i>0.0260</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2		1.871				
			<i>0.3575</i>				
	concordant	72.90%	64.50%				
	chi-square	27.9566	43.1744				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		2.913	0.001	1.524	4.396	0.345
			<i>0.1719</i>	<i>0.9993</i>	<i>0.6532</i>	<i>0.0823</i>	<i>0.1164</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.377	0.001	0.904	1.999	0.838
			<i>0.7192</i>	<i>0.9989</i>	<i>0.9334</i>	<i>0.5092</i>	<i>0.8289</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.750	0.001	0.707	2.776	0.691
			<i>0.3945</i>	<i>0.9989</i>	<i>0.7146</i>	<i>0.1665</i>	<i>0.5313</i>
	concordant		66.60%	94.60%	65.50%	69.70%	68.30%
	chi-square		38.4538	12.7783	16.4257	15.7677	21.9603
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		1.766	0.001	1.033	1.806	0.652
			<i>0.4308</i>	<i>0.9995</i>	<i>0.9716</i>	<i>0.4713</i>	<i>0.5025</i>
	concordant		66.60%	97.20%	64.60%	67.20%	67.60%
	chi-square		37.3693	18.3364	17.2119	13.2246	23.9856
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>							
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		2.984	0.001	1.862	4.588	0.298
			<i>0.1643</i>	<i>0.9997</i>	<i>0.5152</i>	<i>0.0817</i>	<i>0.0766</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		1.536	0.001	0.951	2.126	0.775
			<i>0.6324</i>	<i>0.9996</i>	<i>0.9668</i>	<i>0.4746</i>	<i>0.7556</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		1.754	0.001	0.727	2.785	0.671
			<i>0.3957</i>	<i>0.9993</i>	<i>0.7368</i>	<i>0.1676</i>	<i>0.5012</i>
	concordant		67.70%	97.40%	65.30%	69.70%	68.30%
	chi-square		39.3388	18.5176	18.2330	17.5509	27.4401

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* Hispanics in Sample 1 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** Hispanics in Sample 2 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** Hispanics in Sample 7 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-5a: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse (Odds Ratios), Other, Weighted**

		Wave 1: 1987-1988 Wave 2: 1992-1994 Other: Asian and American Indian	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
					CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1		0.001 <i>0.9912</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2			0.077 <i>0.9998</i>				
	concordant chi-square		71.20% 13.6579	75.20% 24.2318				
	<hr/>							
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2			15.116 <i>0.1368</i>	0.001 <i>0.9985</i>	0.001 <i>0.9984</i>	999.999 <i>0.9989</i>	0.001 <i>0.9973</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2			999.999 <i>0.9973</i>	999.999 <i>0.9975</i>	0.001 <i>0.9983</i>	0.001 <i>0.9978</i>	0.001 <i>0.9954</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2			0.010 <i>0.0300</i>	0.001 <i>0.9978</i>	1.512 <i>0.8422</i>	0.001 <i>0.9966</i>	63.847 <i>0.0130</i>
	concordant chi-square			81.20% 34.2025	87.30% 16.4960	74.70% 12.1458	87.50% 22.6523	79.40% 21.6424
	<hr/>							
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>								
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2			0.082 <i>0.9998</i>	0.001 <i>0.9985</i>	999.999 <i>0.9997</i>	46.303 <i>0.9999</i>	0.001 <i>0.9968</i>
	concordant chi-square			76.00% 24.8555	85.80% 13.9986	92.90% 28.8752	81.50% 13.5446	68.90% 14.1012
	<hr/>							
<i>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</i>								
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2			21.850 <i>0.1170</i>	0.001 <i>0.9984</i>	999.999 <i>0.9998</i>	999.999 <i>0.9989</i>	0.001 <i>-18.8516</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2			999.999 <i>0.9973</i>	42.377 <i>0.9997</i>	999.999 <i>0.9994</i>	0.001 <i>0.9977</i>	0.001 <i>-18.5100</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2			0.009 <i>0.0265</i>	0.001 <i>0.9980</i>	0.001 <i>0.9982</i>	0.001 <i>0.9980</i>	999.999 <i>21.2111</i>
	concordant chi-square			80.10% 34.2213	89.80% 19.2247	96.50% 29.8595	88.30% 23.6411	83.90% 26.1011
	<hr/>							

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* Asians and American Indians in Sample 1 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** Asians and American Indians in Sample 2 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** Asians and American Indians in Sample 7 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-5b: NSFH-Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse (Odds Ratios), Other, Weighted**

<i>Wave 1: 1987-1988</i> <i>Wave 2: 1992-1994</i> <i>Other: Asian and American Indian</i>		Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 1*	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 2**	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 1 to Wave 2***			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	NCDV
Model 1	Welfare in Wave 1	0.001 <i>0.9973</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 2		999.999 <i>0.9995</i>				
	concordant	82.60%	86.60%				
	chi-square	15.4056	13.6562				
Model 2	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		5.797 <i>0.4673</i>	0.001 <i>1.0000</i>	999.999 <i>0.9998</i>	999.999 <i>0.9974</i>	0.138 <i>0.3458</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		0.001 <i>0.9991</i>	0.001 <i>1.0000</i>	0.003 <i>1.0000</i>	0.001 <i>0.9991</i>	999.999 <i>0.9979</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		0.001 <i>0.9982</i>	0.001 <i>1.0000</i>	0.001 <i>0.9990</i>	0.001 <i>0.9986</i>	5.645 <i>0.3610</i>
	concordant		89.00%	100.00%	96.40%	82.90%	84.50%
	chi-square		17.7778	16.3996	31.6519	10.8123	15.8113
	<u>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</u>						
Model 3	Welfare in Wave 2		2.697 <i>1.0000</i>	999.999 <i>1.0000</i>	999.999 <i>1.0000</i>	3.579 <i>1.0000</i>	0.001 <i>0.9996</i>
	concordant		89.00%	100.00%	95.50%	80.60%	86.80%
	chi-square		13.9852	12.4097	41.4817	6.4343	16.8942
Model 4	Welfare in Wave 1 and Wave 2		4.728 <i>0.5062</i>	0.001 <i>1.0000</i>	0.609 <i>1.0000</i>	999.999 <i>0.9979</i>	0.603 <i>0.8304</i>
	Welfare in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2		0.001 <i>0.9991</i>	0.001 <i>1.0000</i>	15.781 <i>1.0000</i>	0.001 <i>0.9992</i>	999.999 <i>0.9989</i>
	Non-welfare in Wave 1 but welfare in Wave 2		0.001 <i>0.9983</i>	2.420 <i>1.0000</i>	0.001 <i>0.9994</i>	0.001 <i>0.3213</i>	999.999 <i>0.9982</i>
	concordant		91.30%	100.00%	96.40%	84.30%	89.30%
	chi-square		18.3277	16.8842	41.7766	10.9607	20.4068
	<u>With Marital/Cohabiting Status Control</u>						

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV (continuous presence of domestic violence): Domestic violence was presented both in Wave 1 and Wave 2.

IDV (increase in domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in Wave 1 but present in Wave 2.

DDV (decrease in domestic violence): domestic violence was present in Wave 1 but disappeared in Wave 2.

NCDV (continuous absence of domestic violence): domestic violence was not present in either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Other variables included are age, years of education, employment status, dummy variables for total household income (Low income, Medium income), number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions.

* Asians and American Indians in Sample 1 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

** Asians and American Indians in Sample 2 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*** Asians and American Indians in Sample 7 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-6a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Current and/or Previous Intimate Partnership Male and Female Currently Having an Intimate Partnership and/or Having Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	2.664	2.851	1.441	4.666	<0.001	3.230	3.467	2.609	3.241	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.33	0.0004	0.9946	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.012	0.016	0.9962
Number of Obs.	8889	6881	1201	683	116	7076	5665	860	452	91
Mean	0.132	0.123	0.181	0.136	0.147	0.082	0.074	0.116	0.102	0.110
Concordant	65.7%	66.7%	66.9%	67.8%	76.8%	73.4%	74.4%	75.1%	66.1%	63.6%
chi-square	359.787	313.837	46.356	32.719	12.457	311.825	257.468	57.599	30.925	8.473
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	3.158	3.217	1.656	7.235	<0.001	3.256	3.266	2.339	6.486	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.2599	0.0001	0.9952	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0707	0.0073	0.9982
Number of Obs.	8889	6881	1201	683	116	7076	5665	860	452	91
Mean	0.080	0.076	0.099	0.081	0.086	0.053	0.050	0.069	0.046	0.077
Concordant	70.4%	72.4%	68.5%	74.1%	74.1%	75.4%	76.5%	77.4%	78.2%	72.8%
chi-square	447.125	400.845	46.035	37.604	6.570	278.982	256.536	41.663	45.544	9.043

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and re+A5gion (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Sample 5 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Sample 6 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-6b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Current and/or Previous Intimate Partnership
Male Respondents Currently Having an Intimate Partnership and/or Having Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	1.848	1.985	1.129	2.390	0.003	4.562	4.964	3.431	25.063	363.852
p-value of coefficient	0.0418	0.0567	0.8782	0.3281	0.9994	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1382	0.0196	1
Number of Obs.	3834	2981	524	279	47	3074	2449	385	198	38
Mean	0.099	0.089	0.162	0.097	0.085	0.066	0.063	0.104	0.045	0.026
Concordant	64.0%	64.1%	67.1%	71.8%	80.2%	66.1%	65.3%	73.6%	79.6%	100.0%
chi-square	98.554	81.609	21.353	18.497	3.958	63.000	49.547	26.431	14.201	5.555
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	1.113	0.830	0.967	2.331	<0.001	4.238	4.460	4.507	>999.999	363.852
p-value of coefficient	0.808	0.7428	0.9732	0.4828	0.999	0.0003	0.0012	0.1727	0.9968	1
Number of Obs.	3834	2981	524	279	47	3074	2449	385	198	38
Mean	0.053	0.048	0.084	0.047	0.064	0.041	0.040	0.060	0.015	0.026
Concordant	70.4%	71.9%	71.2%	80.4%	75.0%	73.2%	73.4%	78.5%	94.9%	100.0%
chi-square	136.688	120.054	24.480	17.711	2.266	80.942	76.010	23.288	11.071	5.555

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and re+A5gion (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Male respondents in Sample 5 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Male respondents in Sample 6 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-6c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Current and/or Previous Intimate Partnership
Female Respondents Currently Having an Intimate Partnership and/or Having Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	2.799	3.101	1.468	5.876	<0.001	2.356	2.502	2.264	1.831	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.3855	0.0014	0.9952	<0.0001	0.0002	0.0736	0.2902	0.9969
Number of Obs.	5055	3900	677	404	69	4002	3216	475	254	53
Mean	0.157	0.149	0.195	0.163	0.188	0.094	0.083	0.126	0.146	0.170
Concordant	65.7%	67.5%	67.0%	68.4%	77.7%	75.2%	76.9%	75.6%	68.2%	68.7%
chi-square	253.829	224.349	27.130	24.053	12.906	268.493	230.900	36.507	27.012	10.347
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	3.909	4.345	2.062	7.521	<0.001	2.783	2.798	2.256	4.495	156.665
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1639	0.0013	0.9962	<0.0001	0.0003	0.1648	0.0515	0.9997
Number of Obs.	5055	3900	677	404	69	4002	3216	475	254	53
Mean	0.100	0.097	0.111	0.104	0.101	0.062	0.058	0.076	0.071	0.113
Concordant	69.8%	71.8%	67.5%	73.3%	78.1%	76.2%	77.8%	79.5%	77.7%	85.8%
chi-square	307.223	285.901	23.546	25.581	7.615	189.524	176.597	30.798	32.882	10.119

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and re+A5gion (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Female respondents in Sample 5 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Female respondents in Sample 6 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-7a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Previous Intimate Partnerships
Male and Female Currently Not in an Intimate Partnership but Having Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	2.465	2.756	1.399	3.134	<0.001	3.169	4.160	2.060	1.627	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0007	0.0017	0.6218	0.1444	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.3636	0.6185	1
Number of Obs.	1479	1025	306	133	14	894	649	166	63	14
Mean	0.237	0.233	0.242	0.256	0.214	0.173	0.171	0.175	0.190	0.214
Concordant	62.7%	64.3%	61.0%	69.5%	100.0%	70.0%	67.7%	76.5%	71.7%	100.0%
chi-square	34.484	32.164	6.998	9.527	6.852	45.571	46.758	18.340	12.857	9.577
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	2.598	2.873	1.078	5.111	<0.001	2.874	3.455	1.901	17.042	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.001	0.0024	0.9315	0.0841	1	0.0027	0.0029	0.4997	0.2277	1
Number of Obs.	1479	1025	306	133	14	894	649	166	63	14
Mean	0.160	0.163	0.144	0.180	0.071	0.101	0.108	0.072	0.095	0.143
Concordant	66.4%	69.9%	60.2%	74.8%	100.0%	79.2%	80.8%	78.0%	87.7%	100.0%
chi-square	46.961	51.399	3.115	11.510	5.839	54.327	54.425	9.031	16.575	6.483

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and re+A5gion (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Sample 5 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Sample 6 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-7b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Previous Intimate Partnerships
Male Respondents Currently Not in an Intimate Partnership but Having Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	5.301	5.505	19.406	<0.001	.	4.164	5.553	5.909	.	1.000
p-value of coefficient	0.0817	0.1103	0.333	0.9998	.	0.0619	0.0661	0.4219	.	1
Number of Obs.	427	311	83	29	.	314	232	53	.	8
Mean	0.126	0.116	0.193	0.069	.	0.131	0.134	0.170	.	0.125
Concordant	57.6%	57.1%	79.0%	94.4%	.	60.0%	61.3%	85.4%	.	100.0%
chi-square	7.946	5.246	6.436	8.836	.	16.132	18.978	11.006	.	9.600
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	7.139	8.293	<0.001	<0.001	.	3.320	7.159	0.472	.	1.000
p-value of coefficient	0.0999	0.1009	0.9991	1	.	0.211	0.0622	1	.	1
Number of Obs.	427	311	83	29	.	314	232	53	.	8
Mean	0.061	0.058	0.084	0.034	.	0.064	0.073	0.038	.	0.125
Concordant	63.1%	69.3%	82.7%	100.0%	.	69.1%	66.0%	90.2%	.	100.0%
chi-square	15.247	16.367	5.346	10.403	.	10.332	10.031	4.349	.	9.600

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and re+A5gion (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Male respondents in Sample 5 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Male respondents in Sample 6 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-7c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Previous Intimate Partnerships
Female Respondents Currently Not in an Intimate Partnership but Having Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	1.987	2.121	1.277	2.971	<0.001	1.752	1.819	2.017	1.627	.
p-value of coefficient	0.014	0.0298	0.7256	0.1899	1	0.1026	0.1634	0.4404	0.6173	.
Number of Obs.	1052	714	223	104	10	580	417	113	44	6
Mean	0.281	0.284	0.260	0.308	0.300	0.197	0.192	0.177	0.273	0.333
Concordant	60.5%	62.9%	55.3%	70.3%	100.0%	77.6%	82.0%	73.8%	64.6%	100.0%
chi-square	22.776	22.823	2.683	8.376	4.412	101.145	99.199	9.956	6.928	4.659
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	2.292	2.509	1.162	5.013	<0.001	2.378	2.295	11.692	61.454	.
p-value of coefficient	0.0062	0.0124	0.8644	0.1004	1	0.0272	0.0756	0.1117	0.1168	.
Number of Obs.	1052	714	223	104	10	580	417	113	44	6
Mean	0.200	0.209	0.166	0.221	0.100	0.121	0.127	0.088	0.136	0.167
Concordant	62.5%	66.5%	57.2%	75.5%	100.0%	81.6%	84.5%	84.5%	88.2%	100.0%
chi-square	23.136	26.575	1.818	9.056	6.006	78.672	78.437	13.345	14.298	4.659

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and re+A5gion (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Female respondents in Sample 5 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Female respondents in Sample 6 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-8a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Current Intimate Partnerships
Male and Female Respondents Currently in an Intimate Partnership but Having Never Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	1.932	2.042	0.851	4.435	<0.001	2.991	2.591	3.892	3.267	.
p-value of coefficient	0.0026	0.0068	0.7814	0.0176	0.9945	<0.0001	0.0022	0.004	0.0773	.
Number of Obs.	6604	5168	824	511	96	5882	4760	662	380	74
Mean	0.084	0.075	0.136	0.086	0.115	0.057	0.049	0.089	0.084	0.081
Concordant	64.7%	64.6%	70.7%	71.8%	77.9%	71.7%	71.9%	75.4%	64.1%	84.8%
chi-square	177.367	146.754	35.305	22.928	12.361	244.833	181.980	49.941	20.714	12.379
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	2.230	2.010	1.176	5.834	<0.001	3.373	2.876	4.017	9.407	.
p-value of coefficient	0.0026	0.0355	0.8074	0.0152	0.9976	<0.0001	0.0028	0.0241	0.0175	.
Number of Obs.	6604	5168	824	511	96	5882	4760	662	380	74
Mean	0.044	0.039	0.068	0.047	0.063	0.038	0.035	0.056	0.039	0.068
Concordant	73.0%	74.3%	75.4%	70.5%	77.0%	73.2%	74.3%	78.2%	78.8%	80.9%
chi-square	252.816	208.739	41.735	16.529	6.124	181.829	155.956	33.573	45.143	9.720

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Sample 5 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Sample 6 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-8b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Current Intimate Partnerships
Male Respondents Currently in an Intimate Partnership but Having Never Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	1.822	1.909	0.711	3.708	>999.999	4.789	4.176	4.770	44.191	.
p-value of coefficient	0.0841	0.123	0.7238	0.1708	1	<0.0001	0.0042	0.1143	0.014	.
Number of Obs.	3029	2355	405	227	40	2620	2098	316	175	.
Mean	0.078	0.066	0.141	0.084	0.075	0.050	0.045	0.085	0.051	.
Concordant	66.3%	66.5%	70.4%	76.6%	100.0%	69.9%	70.2%	72.5%	79.0%	.
chi-square	84.813	70.985	19.212	17.047	4.033	98.352	79.118	20.960	14.904	.
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	1.108	0.639	0.747	2.106	>999.999	6.012	5.123	73.120	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	0.8411	0.5363	0.7837	0.5467	1	<0.0001	0.0023	0.0341	0.9964	.
Number of Obs.	3029	2355	405	227	40	2620	2098	316	175	.
Mean	0.041	0.035	0.074	0.044	0.050	0.033	0.031	0.057	0.017	.
Concordant	76.2%	78.9%	79.4%	82.0%	100.0%	75.3%	76.5%	86.0%	94.4%	.
chi-square	127.389	111.040	29.591	12.842	6.430	106.312	99.728	28.482	11.544	.

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and re+A5gion (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Male respondents in Sample 5 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Male respondents in Sample 6 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-8c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse and Being a Victim of it in Current Intimate Partnerships
Female Respondents Currently in an Intimate Partnership but Having Never Experienced Marital Separation, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	Wave 1**					Wave 2***				
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other*
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	2.149	2.453	0.870	8.797	<0.001	2.170	1.877	3.285	1.374	.
p-value of coefficient	0.0079	0.0104	0.8514	0.0246	0.9961	0.0084	0.1162	0.0459	0.7281	.
Number of Obs.	3575	2813	419	284	56	3262	2662	346	205	45
Mean	0.090	0.082	0.131	0.088	0.143	0.062	0.052	0.092	0.112	0.133
Concordant	64.2%	64.4%	73.8%	74.0%	78.1%	73.1%	73.3%	78.1%	69.2%	85.9%
chi-square	106.977	92.863	22.396	16.033	11.350	146.198	106.981	35.427	21.812	12.841
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse										
Welfare Receipt	3.435	3.684	1.636	10.997	<0.001	2.543	2.112	3.565	7.067	.
p-value of coefficient	0.0001	0.001	0.5621	0.0278	0.9987	0.0092	0.1148	0.1274	0.0792	.
Number of Obs.	3575	2813	419	284	56	3262	2662	346	205	45
Mean	0.046	0.043	0.062	0.049	0.071	0.042	0.037	0.055	0.059	0.111
Concordant	70.5%	71.6%	76.2%	73.0%	82.2%	71.7%	72.9%	77.3%	77.0%	83.0%
chi-square	146.239	129.357	18.571	13.550	6.496	84.164	71.388	19.389	32.640	9.186

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, married couple family, number of children, dummy variables for total household income (low income, medium income), and re+A5gion (Northeast, Midwest, South).

*Other: Asian and American Indian

**Female respondents in Sample 5 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***Female respondents in Sample 6 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-9a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2. Victims or Offenders, Both Sexes, Weighted, Coefficient Estimate

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	0.633 <i>0.0041</i>	0.826 <i>0.0027</i>	0.527 <i>0.2640</i>	-0.093 <i>0.8930</i>	0.210 <i>1.0000</i>
Expected	2.222 <i>0.0953</i>	4.300 <i>0.0207</i>	9.781 <i>0.0184</i>	3.834 <i>0.2530</i>	12.223 <i>0.4676</i>
Expected'	3.139 <i>0.0013</i>	3.451 <i>0.0061</i>	4.390 <i>0.0729</i>	6.134 <i>0.0094</i>	11.484 <i>0.4872</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	0.707 <i>0.0030</i>	0.745 <i>0.0142</i>	0.957 <i>0.0389</i>	-0.706 <i>0.4957</i>	2.914 <i>0.9999</i>
Expected	3.694 <i>0.1162</i>	8.668 <i>0.0129</i>	21.882 <i>0.0042</i>	3.738 <i>0.4981</i>	25.272 <i>0.4456</i>
Expected'	5.430 <i>0.0019</i>	5.956 <i>0.0096</i>	9.139 <i>0.0400</i>	9.450 <i>0.0169</i>	23.375 <i>0.4751</i>

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Sample 2 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-9b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2. Victims, Both Sexes, Weighted, Coefficient Estimates

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	0.752 <i>0.0062</i>	0.840 <i>0.0104</i>	0.767 <i>0.2159</i>	0.262 <i>0.7801</i>	0.865 <i>0.9999</i>
Expected	1.771 <i>0.2920</i>	3.583 <i>0.1061</i>	3.382 <i>0.5522</i>	11.392 <i>0.0250</i>	-18.725 <i>0.5942</i>
Expected'	1.626 <i>0.2252</i>	1.841 <i>0.2746</i>	3.367 <i>0.3233</i>	5.827 <i>0.1033</i>	-45.053 <i>0.4132</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	0.889 <i>0.0020</i>	0.920 <i>0.0081</i>	1.094 <i>0.0812</i>	-0.105 <i>0.9262</i>	4.461 <i>0.9998</i>
Expected	3.107 <i>0.2983</i>	6.889 <i>0.1012</i>	11.798 <i>0.2729</i>	17.193 <i>0.0340</i>	-32.305 <i>0.6324</i>
Expected'	2.821 <i>0.2480</i>	3.058 <i>0.3262</i>	7.992 <i>0.1975</i>	9.484 <i>0.1221</i>	-72.904 <i>0.4749</i>

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of childre, and expected income in Wave 2.

Sample 2 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-9c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2. Offenders, Both Sexes, Weighted, Coefficient Estimates

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	1.098 <i><0.0001</i>	1.171 <i>0.0006</i>	1.561 <i>0.0108</i>	-0.469 <i>0.6609</i>	426.500 <i>0.9988</i>
Expected	-0.221 <i>0.9080</i>	-1.666 <i>0.5586</i>	10.089 <i>0.0585</i>	10.320 <i>0.0461</i>	-3395.000 <i>0.9992</i>
Expected'	0.550 <i>0.7165</i>	-1.131 <i>0.6048</i>	5.575 <i>0.0700</i>	4.461 <i>0.2304</i>	-3995.500 <i>0.9990</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	1.232 <i><0.0001</i>	1.202 <i>0.0008</i>	1.791 <i>0.0035</i>	-0.3593 <i>0.7574</i>	462.500 <i>0.9993</i>
Expected	0.080 <i>0.9809</i>	-1.631 <i>0.7546</i>	23.446 <i>0.0129</i>	15.538 <i>0.0580</i>	-7713.800 <i>0.9989</i>
Expected'	1.196 <i>0.6598</i>	-1.485 <i>0.7078</i>	11.767 <i>0.0318</i>	7.507 <i>0.2497</i>	-8846.400 <i>0.9988</i>

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of childre, and expected income in Wave 2.

Sample 2 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-9d: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2. Victims or Offenders, Male, Weighted, Coefficient Estimates

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	3.766 <i>0.0005</i>	4.420 <i>0.0016</i>	1.689 <i>0.5630</i>	7.676 <i>0.0989</i>	.
Expected	7.840 <i>0.3556</i>	2.704 <i>0.7514</i>	23.901 <i>0.6302</i>	>999.999 <i>0.2688</i>	.
Expected'	3.210 <i>0.0406</i>	1.514 <i>0.5114</i>	2.254 <i>0.5516</i>	13.379 <i>0.0055</i>	.
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	3.272 <i>0.0046</i>	4.031 <i>0.0054</i>	2.344 <i>0.3589</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9975</i>	.
Expected	88.475 <i>0.2706</i>	15.564 <i>0.6396</i>	>999.999 <i>0.3942</i>	>999.999 <i>0.2608</i>	.
Expected'	6.249 <i>0.0258</i>	2.837 <i>0.4954</i>	5.460 <i>0.4202</i>	22.579 <i>0.0062</i>	.

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Male respondents in Sample 2 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-9e: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2. Victims, Male, Weighted, Coefficient Estimates

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	4.538 <i>0.0007</i>	4.582 <i>0.0030</i>	6.110 <i>0.1564</i>	11.042 <i>0.2779</i>	.
Expected	64.116 <i>0.1163</i>	35.569 <i>0.2769</i>	288.458 <i>0.4910</i>	43.996 <i>0.7911</i>	.
Expected'	3.467 <i>0.0835</i>	3.124 <i>0.2346</i>	5.517 <i>0.2057</i>	-5.432 <i>0.6640</i>	.
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	3.633 <i>0.0074</i>	3.741 <i>0.0162</i>	6.826 <i>0.1328</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9992</i>	.
Expected	>999.999 <i>0.0945</i>	>999.999 <i>0.2534</i>	>999.999 <i>0.2892</i>	81.507 <i>0.8547</i>	.
Expected'	6.187 <i>0.0856</i>	5.289 <i>0.2627</i>	11.254 <i>0.1626</i>	-9.339 <i>0.6781</i>	.

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Male respondents in Sample 2 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-9f: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2. Offenders, Male, Weighted, Coefficient Estimates

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	4.605 <i>0.0007</i>	4.494 <i>0.0036</i>	6.468 <i>0.1370</i>	>999.999 <i>0.9981</i>	.
Expected	1.412 <i>0.9113</i>	0.094 <i>0.5665</i>	>999.999 <i>0.3385</i>	1.509 <i>0.9812</i>	.
Expected'	1.040 <i>0.6479</i>	-1.227 <i>0.7032</i>	5.575 <i>0.1900</i>	-3.768 <i>0.7831</i>	.
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	3.726 <i>0.0062</i>	3.767 <i>0.0158</i>	7.204 <i>0.1151</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9995</i>	.
Expected	2.690 <i>0.8633</i>	0.013 <i>0.5695</i>	>999.999 <i>0.2098</i>	0.380 <i>0.9742</i>	.
Expected'	1.743 <i>0.6730</i>	-2.577 <i>0.6627</i>	11.086 <i>0.1608</i>	-7.430 <i>0.7688</i>	.

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Male respondents in Sample 2 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-9e: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2. Victims or Offenders, Female, Weighted, Coefficient Estimates

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	0.301 <i>0.2679</i>	0.396 <i>0.2474</i>	0.616 <i>0.2906</i>	-1.012 <i>0.3005</i>	0.104 <i>1.0000</i>
Expected	1.808 <i>0.2958</i>	5.076 <i>0.0405</i>	15.379 <i>0.0077</i>	5.333 <i>0.1849</i>	13.590 <i>0.7112</i>
Expected'	2.784 <i>0.0275</i>	3.827 <i>0.0139</i>	7.767 <i>0.0325</i>	3.746 <i>0.2136</i>	4.305 <i>0.8616</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	0.476 <i>0.1000</i>	0.315 <i>0.4166</i>	0.986 <i>0.0878</i>	-0.382 <i>0.7259</i>	17.947 <i>0.9996</i>
Expected	2.431 <i>0.4130</i>	10.441 <i>0.0027</i>	33.380 <i>0.0021</i>	5.534 <i>0.4025</i>	27.124 <i>0.7019</i>
Expected'	4.385 <i>0.0534</i>	6.645 <i>0.0186</i>	15.930 <i>0.0173</i>	4.763 <i>0.3666</i>	10.387 <i>0.8372</i>

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Female respondents in Sample 2 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 4-9h: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2. Victims, Female, Weighted, Coefficient Estimates

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	0.450 <i>0.1940</i>	0.410 <i>0.3395</i>	0.743 <i>0.3341</i>	-0.630 <i>0.6076</i>	1.036 <i>0.9999</i>
Expected	-0.322 <i>0.8862</i>	2.479 <i>0.4250</i>	-6.758 <i>0.5757</i>	12.285 <i>0.0352</i>	-16.962 <i>0.5038</i>
Expected'	-0.023 <i>0.9901</i>	0.480 <i>0.8324</i>	-2.014 <i>0.7922</i>	6.031 <i>0.1239</i>	-28.677 <i>0.5373</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	0.726 <i>0.0439</i>	0.616 <i>0.1768</i>	0.993 <i>0.2183</i>	-0.012 <i>0.9926</i>	19.403 <i>0.9994</i>
Expected	-0.713 <i>0.8543</i>	4.842 <i>0.4014</i>	-8.746 <i>0.7117</i>	19.559 <i>0.0364</i>	-32.323 <i>0.5078</i>
Expected'	-0.241 <i>0.9427</i>	0.668 <i>0.8731</i>	-2.704 <i>0.8570</i>	9.921 <i>0.1388</i>	-49.134 <i>0.5077</i>

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of childre, and expected income in Wave 2.

Female respondents in Sample 2 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

**Table 4-9i: NSFH-Effects of Welfare vs Expected Welfare in Wave 2 on Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse in Wave 2.
Offenders, Male, Weighted, Coefficient Estimates**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian and American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2					
Actual	1.020 <i>0.0042</i>	0.996 <i>0.0277</i>	2.249 <i>0.0077</i>	-1.959 <i>0.1643</i>	210.300 <i>0.9996</i>
Expected	-0.731 <i>0.7682</i>	-1.353 <i>0.7305</i>	15.339 <i>0.0902</i>	10.332 <i>0.0750</i>	-3224.500 <i>0.9992</i>
Expected'	-0.082 <i>0.9674</i>	-1.312 <i>0.6557</i>	7.172 <i>0.1683</i>	3.630 <i>0.3711</i>	-3824.600 <i>0.9992</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1					
Actual	1.261 <i>0.0005</i>	1.084 <i>0.0227</i>	2.251 <i>0.0087</i>	-0.209 <i>0.8678</i>	226.300 <i>0.9998</i>
Expected	-0.726 <i>0.8618</i>	-0.012 <i>0.9986</i>	32.934 <i>0.0341</i>	16.323 <i>0.0805</i>	-7165.100 <i>0.9992</i>
Expected'	0.221 <i>0.9506</i>	-1.247 <i>0.8108</i>	15.079 <i>0.0991</i>	6.269 <i>0.3860</i>	-8226.700 <i>0.9997</i>

Coefficients are bold if significant at 95% significance level.

P-values are in italics.

Other variables included are age, education level, employment status, total household income, number of children in a household, household type (married couple family), and regions in Wave 2

Expected welfare variable is estimated using age, education, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2.

Expected' welfare variable is estimated using poor health status and dummy for the west area as well as age, education, number of childre, and expected income in Wave 2.

Female respondents in Sample 2 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: sets Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 5-1: NSFH-Probability of Leaving an Intimate Relationship by Domestic Violence and Victimization, Weighted

Number of Observations	All 6594		<i>t-statistics</i>	Male 3212		<i>t-statistics</i>	Female 3382		<i>t-statistics</i>
	violence(+)	violence(-)		violence(+)	violence(-)		violence(+)	violence(-)	
1. Victim or Perpetrator									
Verbal of Physical Abuse									
Number of Observations in the Violence Category	1865	4729		829	2383		1036	2346	
Number observations Leaving the Relationship	423	725	6.43*	172	318	4.34*	251	407	4.46*
	22.70%	15.33%		20.77%	13.35%		24.24%	17.34%	
Physical Abuse									
Number of Observations in the Violence Category	474	6120		206	3006		268	3114	
Number observations Leaving the Relationship	153	995	7.46*	62	428	4.83*	91	567	5.55*
	32.28%	16.26%		30.05%	14.25%		34.01%	18.21%	
2. Victimization**									
Physical Abuse									
Number of Observations in the Violence Category	236	6358		109	3103		126	3256	
Number observations Leaving the Relationship	93	1056	7.55*	37	436	4.34*	56	602	6.27*
	39.28%	16.61%		33.76%	14.04%		44.06%	18.50%	

* Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level.

** This information is available only for physical abuse.

Sample 4 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 5-2a: NSFH-Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Both Sexes, Weighted

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (+)	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (-)	Wave 1 (-) Wave 2 (+)	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (+)
<i>All cases (with or without domestic violence)</i>	<i>total number of observations = 6594</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	51	98	162	6283
Leave the Intimate Relationship	23 44.95%	37 38.07%	95 58.56%	993 15.81%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	17.20%	17.11%	16.38%	49.88%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	4.27	4.40	11.72	-12.66
<i>Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse</i>	<i>total number of observations = 1865</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	16	32	91	1725
Leave the Intimate Relationship	12 73.96%	14 45.16%	55 60.05%	342 19.82%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	22.25%	22.31%	20.77%	58.27%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	5.79	3.29	8.19	-9.77
<i>Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse</i>	<i>total number of observations = 474</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	11	19	43	402
Leave the Intimate Relationship	7 64.83%	8 43.97%	29 67.06%	109 27.17%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	31.54%	31.80%	28.83%	60.69%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	2.64	1.19	5.58	-6.21
<i>Victimized for Physical Abuse</i>	<i>total number of observations = 236</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	9	10	29	188
Leave the Intimate Relationship	5 63.16%	4 41.59%	22 74.69%	61 32.59%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	38.38%	39.18%	34.30%	65.63%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	1.65	0.17	4.55	-4.67

Sample 4 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

t-statistics*: mean comparison by welfare status (given welfare status vs the others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if bold.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 5-2b: NSFH-Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Male, Weighted

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (+)	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (-)	Wave 1 (-) Wave 2 (+)	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (+)
All cases (with or without domestic violence)	<i>total number of observations =</i> 3212			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	17	50	43	3102
Leave the Intimate Relationship	1 4.93%	20 39.78%	18 41.22%	452 14.57%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	15.32%	14.88%	14.92%	34.83%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	-1.91	3.36	3.72	-4.43
Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations =</i> 829			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	2	17	25	785
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	7 41.84%	9 35.30%	156 19.89%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	20.81%	20.33%	20.32%	36.55%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	-0.51	2.10	1.91	-2.24
Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations =</i> 206			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	2	10	12	183
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	4 37.97%	4 35.06%	54 29.55%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	30.28%	29.65%	29.73%	33.89%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	-0.66	0.53	0.40	-0.43
Victimized for Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations =</i> 109			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	2	4	6	97
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	1 19.42%	2 31.39%	34 35.06%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	34.26%	34.30%	33.91%	23.29%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	-0.72	-0.68	-0.14	0.84

Male respondents in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix table 2).

t-statistics*: mean comparison by welfare status (Given Welfare Status vs the Others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if bold.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 5-2C: NSFH-Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Female, Weighted

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (+)	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (-)	Wave 1 (-) Wave 2 (+)	Wave 1 (+) Wave 2 (+)
<i>All cases (with or without domestic violence)</i>	<i>total number of observations = 3382</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	34	48	119	3181
Leave the Intimate Relationship	22 65.57%	17 36.26%	77 64.82%	541 17.01%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	18.99%	19.22%	17.80%	58.17%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	6.33	2.73	11.53	-12.77
<i>Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse</i>	<i>total number of observations = 1036</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	15	15	66	940
Leave the Intimate Relationship	12 82.07%	7 48.98%	46 69.43%	186 19.77%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	23.42%	23.88%	21.15%	68.20%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	6.29	2.66	10.16	-11.01
<i>Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse</i>	<i>total number of observations = 268</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	9	9	30	219
Leave the Intimate Relationship	7 76.45%	5 50.32%	24 80.04%	55 25.19%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	32.55%	33.43%	28.09%	73.76%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	3.31	1.25	6.56	-7.78
<i>Victimized for Physical Abuse</i>	<i>total number of observations = 126</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	7	6	23	91
Leave the Intimate Relationship	5 77.58%	3 55.94%	20 87.16%	27 29.94%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	42.09%	43.45%	34.68%	79.94%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	2.20	0.69	5.23	-6.25

Female respondents in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

t-statistics*: mean comparison by welfare status (Given Welfare Status vs the Others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if bold.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 5-3: NSFH-Expected Earning in Wave 2, Weighted

	Victim or Perpetrator			Excluding Perpetrator-only Cases*		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
1. All						
Number of Observations	5897	2595	3302			
Stay in the Relationship	\$12,042	\$12,448	\$11,635			
Leave the Relationship	\$11,127	\$11,909	\$10,546			
t-statistics**	-3.76	-1.37	-3.57			
2. Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse						
Number of Observations	1753	711	1042			
Stay in the Abusive Relationship	\$12,859	\$13,347	\$12,451			
Leave the Abusive Relationship	\$12,159	\$13,169	\$11,474			
t-statistics**	-1.80	-0.28	-2.05			
3. Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse						
Number of Observations	499	205	294	272	118	154
Stay in the Abusive Relationship	\$11,628	\$11,734	\$11,540	\$13,773	\$13,493	\$14,059
Leave the Abusive Relationship	\$11,866	\$12,873	\$11,188	\$12,991	\$14,154	\$12,233
t-statistics**	0.45	1.35	-0.52	-1.10	0.60	-1.88

Expected earnings in Wave 2 were estimated using age, education level and region of Wave 1.

Sample 4 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

* Victimization information is available only for physical abuse.

t-statistics**: mean comparisons between leaving vs staying in the relationship. Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if bold.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-1a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, All Races

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2										
Both Sexes	4.860	4.464	4.711	<0.0001	3.713	4.787	<0.0001	4.136	4.540	0.0004
Female	7.748	7.765	7.328	<0.0001	9.521	7.071	<0.0001	12.978	6.677	<0.0001
Male	1.626	1.307	1.759	<0.0001	0.853	1.814	<0.0001	0.389	1.843	<0.0001
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	1.490	1.375	1.464	<0.0001	1.025	1.489	<0.0001	1.294	1.459	<0.0001
Female	1.252	1.266	1.162	<0.0001	0.896	1.246	<0.0001	0.925	1.226	<0.0001
Male	2.035	1.702	2.085	<0.0001	1.170	2.039	<0.0001	1.976	2.002	0.7705

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

Sample 4 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-1b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, All Races

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1										
Both Sexes	5.249	3.877	6.523	<0.0001	3.589	5.399	<0.0001	4.190	4.952	<0.0001
Female	6.911	5.861	7.338	<0.0001	7.436	6.397	<0.0001	9.410	5.975	<0.0001
Male	2.611	1.585	4.583	<0.0001	0.965	3.272	<0.0001	0.535	3.028	<0.0001
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	1.495	1.368	1.473	<0.0001	1.027	1.491	<0.0001	1.314	1.460	<0.0001
Female	1.245	1.212	1.171	<0.0001	0.838	1.243	<0.0001	0.873	1.220	<0.0001
Male	2.049	1.709	2.125	<0.0001	1.171	2.055	<0.0001	1.894	2.018	0.1475

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

Sample 4 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-2a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, Caucasian

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2										
Both Sexes	5.130	4.465	5.142	<0.0001	5.022	4.777	0.0289	5.592	4.669	<0.0001
Female	7.926	8.026	7.259	<0.0001	11.952	6.633	<0.0001	13.101	6.501	<0.0001
Male	1.786	1.300	2.234	<0.0001	0.689	2.114	<0.0001	0.001	2.146	0.9423
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	1.544	1.423	1.533	<0.0001	1.132	1.529	<0.0001	1.589	1.490	0.0108
Female	1.297	1.378	1.209	<0.0001	1.039	1.284	<0.0001	1.136	1.258	0.0408
Male	2.194	1.697	2.311	<0.0001	1.355	2.169	<0.0001	2.680	2.117	0.0003

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

Caucasians in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-2b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, Caucasian

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1										
Both Sexes	5.356	3.919	6.593	<0.0001	4.708	5.131	0.0004	5.219	4.921	0.6610
Female	7.098	6.821	6.537	<0.0001	11.649	5.785	<0.0001	14.990	5.647	<0.0001
Male	2.647	1.300	7.167	0.0041	0.689	3.685	<0.0001	0.001	3.416	0.9406
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	1.551	1.421	1.543	<0.0001	1.128	1.535	<0.0001	1.614	1.493	0.0018
Female	1.302	1.353	1.222	<0.0001	0.999	1.290	<0.0001	1.191	1.259	0.2541
Male	2.204	1.697	2.342	<0.0001	1.355	2.178	<0.0001	2.680	2.130	0.0004

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

Caucasians in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-3a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, African American

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2										
Both Sexes	3.871	5.738	2.271	<0.0001	2.632	3.672	<0.0001	4.446	3.231	0.0398
Female	5.534	7.702	3.307	<0.0001	5.212	4.771	0.8041	0.472	4.299	0.0021
Male	1.657	2.540	0.783	<0.0001	1.303	1.364	0.6107	999.999	1.288	0.9889
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	0.903	1.327	0.665	<0.0001	0.651	0.909	<0.0001	0.330	0.979	<0.0001
Female	0.924	1.178	0.711	<0.0001	1.036	0.925	0.4289	0.525	0.971	0.1358
Male	0.811	1.303	0.451	<0.0001	0.506	0.773	0.0033	0.001	0.878	0.9872

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

African Americans in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-3b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, African American

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1										
Both Sexes	4.545	3.844	5.244	<0.0001	1.581	6.241	<0.0001	1.779	4.481	<0.0001
Female	5.384	3.932	6.350	<0.0001	2.272	6.712	<0.0001	0.274	5.050	<0.0001
Male	2.764	2.540	2.607	<0.0001	1.303	3.872	0.8427	999.999	2.575	0.9892
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	0.888	1.266	0.644	<0.0001	0.628	0.875	<0.0001	0.289	0.960	<0.0001
Female	0.874	1.011	0.673	<0.0001	0.912	0.868	0.7189	0.498	0.930	0.1290
Male	0.787	1.303	0.455	<0.0001	0.506	0.758	0.0050	0.001	0.865	0.9872

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

African Americans in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-4a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, Asian

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2										
Both Sexes	.	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>
Female	.	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>
Male	.	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	88.780	999.999	999.999	1.000	999.999	40.582	1.000	999.999	40.582	1.000
Female	0.001	0.001	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.001	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.001	<i>n/a</i>
Male	999.999	.	999.999	<i>n/a</i>	.	999.999	<i>n/a</i>	.	999.999	<i>n/a</i>

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

Asians in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-4b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, Asian

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1										
Both Sexes	.	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>
Female	.	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>
Male	.	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	.	<i>n/a</i>
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	88.780	999.999	999.999	1.000	999.999	40.582	1.000	999.999	40.582	1.000
Female	0.001	0.001	.	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.001	<i>n/a</i>	.	0.001	<i>n/a</i>
Male	999.999	.	999.999	<i>n/a</i>	.	999.999	<i>n/a</i>	.	999.999	<i>n/a</i>

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

Asians in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-5a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, Hispanic

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2										
Both Sexes	6.225	3.653	8.425	<0.0001	0.001	8.514	0.9860	999.999	7.645	0.9955
Female	10.516	7.158	21.069	<0.0001	0.001	16.363	1.0000	0.001	12.158	1.0000
Male	1.345	0.001	1.982	0.9856	0.001	1.901	1.0000	0.001	1.966	1.0000
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	1.459	0.800	1.298	<0.0001	0.606	1.596	<0.0001	0.089	1.579	0.0685
Female	1.419	0.619	1.038	0.0003	0.001	1.489	1.0000	0.001	1.427	1.0000
Male	1.638	14.751	1.464	<0.0001	.	1.787	n/a	.	1.835	n/a

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

Hispanics in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-5b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, Hispanic

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1										
Both Sexes	6.344	8.380	7.683	0.4999	.	7.288	n/a	.	6.573	n/a
Female	8.202	11.733	24.942	0.0038	.	13.010	n/a	.	9.675	n/a
Male	1.242	0.001	1.254	0.9927	.	1.138	n/a	.	1.179	n/a
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	1.526	0.825	1.368	0.0004	0.309	1.593	<0.0001	0.089	1.569	0.0691
Female	1.362	0.565	1.125	<0.0001	0.001	1.470	1.0000	0.001	1.383	1.0000
Male	1.667	3.117	1.459	0.0003	0.001	1.764	1.0000	0.001	1.814	1.0000

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

Hispanics in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-6a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, American Indian

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2										
Both Sexes	999.999	999.999	999.999	1.0000	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a
Female	0.001	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	0.001	n/a
Male	999.999	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	999.999	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a
Female	0.001	.	.	n/a	.	0.001	n/a	.	0.001	n/a
Male	999.999	.	.	n/a	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

American Indians in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 6-6b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Weighted, American Indian

	All Cases	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse-Victims or Perpetrators			Victims of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		
		Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*	Yes	No	p-value*
Welfare Recipient in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1										
Both Sexes	999.999	999.999	999.999	1.0000	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a
Female	0.001	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	0.001	n/a
Male	999.999	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a
Unfairness										
Both Sexes	999.999	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a
Female	0.001	.	.	n/a	.	0.001	n/a	.	0.001	n/a
Male	999.999	.	.	n/a	.	999.999	n/a	.	999.999	n/a

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

* Coefficients were compared using t-test.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South).

American Indians in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 7-1a: NSFH-The Effects of Welfare and Domestic Violence on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, All Races, Weighted

Welfare Status	Domestic Violence Types					
	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type
Welfare Receipt in Wave 1	2.754	1.448	2.577	1.861	2.584	2.353
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	4.835	1.365	4.730	1.718	4.702	2.088
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Welfare Receipt in Both Waves	3.049	1.445	2.847	1.897	2.766	2.389
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0004</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0006</i>	<i><0.0001</i>

P-values are italicized.

The given coefficient estimates are significant in 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold.

Other explanatory variables included are age in Wave1, education in Wave 1, expected income in Wave2 (unit:10K), unfairness of the relationship, number of children in a household, and dummy variables for regions (Midwest, Northeast, and South).

Sample 4 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 7-1b: NSFH-The Effects of Welfare and Domestic Violence on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, All Races, Female, Weighted

Welfare Status	Domestic Violence Types					
	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type
Welfare Receipt in Wave 1	3.895	1.461	3.623	1.901	3.526	2.873
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	7.862	1.324	7.706	1.673	7.474	2.333
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0043</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0006</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Welfare Receipt in Both Waves	7.520	1.444	7.056	1.913	6.813	2.903
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0001</i>	<i>0.0004</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>

P-values are italicized.

The given coefficient estimates are significant in 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold.

Other explanatory variables included are age in Wave1, education in Wave 1, expected income in Wave2 (unit:10K), unfairness of the relationship, number of children in a household, and dummy variables for regions (Midwest, Northeast, and South).

Female respondents in Sample 4 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 7-2a: NSFH-The Effects of Welfare and Domestic Violence on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Caucasian, Weighted

Welfare Status	Domestic Violence Types					
	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type
Welfare Receipt in Wave 1	2.665	1.333	2.495	1.711	2.513	2.337
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0003</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	4.914	1.263	4.806	1.597	4.748	2.105
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0003</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Welfare Receipt in Both Waves	3.396	1.331	3.182	1.748	3.098	2.370
	<i>0.0031</i>	<i>0.0003</i>	<i>0.0054</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0069</i>	<i><0.0001</i>

P-values are italicized.

The given coefficient estimates are significant in 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold.

Other explanatory variables included are age in Wave1, education in Wave 1, expected income in Wave2 (unit:10K), unfairness of the relationship, number of children in a household, and dummy variables for regions (Midwest, Northeast, and South).

Caucasian respondents in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 7-2b: NSFH-The Effects of Welfare and Domestic Violence on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Caucasian, Female, Weighted

Welfare Status	Domestic Violence Types					
	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type
Welfare Receipt in Wave 1	3.280	1.278	3.068	1.669	2.931	2.937
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0196</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0017</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	7.695	1.176	7.478	1.465	7.098	2.424
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.1335</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0264</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0002</i>
Welfare Receipt in Both Waves	8.419	1.269	7.870	1.678	7.512	2.975
	<i>0.0031</i>	<i>0.0238</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0016</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	<i><0.0001</i>

P-values are italicized.

The given coefficient estimates are significant in 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold.

Other explanatory variables included are age in Wave1, education in Wave 1, expected income in Wave2 (unit:10K), unfairness of the relationship, number of children in a household, and dummy variables for regions (Midwest, Northeast, and South).

Caucasian Female respondents in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 7-3a: NSFH-The Effects of Welfare and Domestic Violence on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, African American, Weighted

Welfare Status	Domestic Violence Types					
	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type
Welfare Receipt in Wave 1	2.558	1.495	2.481	2.084	2.420	2.262
	<i>0.0354</i>	<i>0.0711</i>	<i>0.0426</i>	<i>0.0121</i>	<i>0.0481</i>	<i>0.029</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	3.635	1.295	3.459	1.716	3.500	1.739
	<i>0.0002</i>	<i>0.2595</i>	<i>0.0004</i>	<i>0.0767</i>	<i>0.0004</i>	<i>0.1609</i>
Welfare Receipt in Both Waves	2.154	1.482	2.032	2.070	1.978	2.263
	<i>0.1963</i>	<i>0.0763</i>	<i>0.2372</i>	<i>0.0126</i>	<i>0.2539</i>	<i>0.0284</i>

P-values are italicized.

The given coefficient estimates are significant in 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold.

Other explanatory variables included are age in Wave1, education in Wave 1, expected income in Wave2 (unit:10K), unfairness of the relationship, number of children in a household, and dummy variables for regions (Midwest, Northeast, and South).

African American respondents in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 7-3b: NSFH-The Effects of Welfare and Domestic Violence on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, African American, Female, Weighted

Welfare Status	Domestic Violence Types					
	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type	Odds Ratio of Welfare Status	Odds Ratio of Domestic Violence Type
Welfare Receipt in Wave 1	4.412	1.976	3.982	2.298	3.862	3.402
	<i>0.0115</i>	<i>0.0314</i>	<i>0.0176</i>	<i>0.0474</i>	<i>0.0204</i>	<i>0.0353</i>
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	4.985	1.462	4.999	1.684	4.828	1.844
	<i>0.0003</i>	<i>0.2468</i>	<i>0.0003</i>	<i>0.2404</i>	<i>0.0006</i>	<i>0.3363</i>
Welfare Receipt in Both Waves	3.659	1.839	3.380	2.180	3.156	3.162
	<i>0.0719</i>	<i>0.0511</i>	<i>0.0927</i>	<i>0.0623</i>	<i>0.1143</i>	<i>0.048</i>

P-values are italicized.

The given coefficient estimates are significant in 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold.

Other explanatory variables included are age in Wave1, education in Wave 1, expected income in Wave2 (unit:10K), unfairness of the relationship, number of children in a household, and dummy variables for regions (Midwest, Northeast, and South).

African American female respondents in Sample 4 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 7-4: NSFH-The Effects of Domestic Violence on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Weighted

Domestic Violence Type	All*	Welfare Receipt in Wave 1		Welfare Receipt in Wave 2		Welfare Receipt in Both Waves		
		yes	no	yes	no	yes	no**	
All Races	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.443	2.382	1.420	1.406	1.351	11.286	1.351
		<0.0001	0.0349	<0.0001	0.2846	<0.0001	0.034	<0.0001
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.922	1.781	1.878	1.430	1.725	6.342	1.706
		<0.0001	0.2424	<0.0001	0.3167	<0.0001	0.1769	<0.0001
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	2.449	1.688	2.442	1.836	2.083	15.066	2.102	
	<0.0001	0.0074	0.1062	0.3887	0.1872	0.0039	0.1374	
number of observations	5897	166	5731	251	5646	60	5540	
probability of leaving an intimate partnership	19.30%	37.95%	18.76%	55.78%	17.68%	46.67%	17.38%	
Caucasian	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.330	2.176	1.315	1.138	1.266	81.585	1.261
		0.0003	0.1309	0.0007	0.7401	0.0045	0.0619	0.0058
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.768	1.665	1.740	1.673	1.584	30.705	1.569
		<0.0001	0.3930	<0.0001	0.2476	0.0007	0.2032	0.0012
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	2.415	1.941	2.445	2.369	2.068	>999.999	2.123	
	<0.0001	0.0082	0.0587	0.8746	0.1086	0.9975	0.0576	
number of observations	4801	107	4694	153	4648	33	4574	
probability of leaving an intimate partnership	18.35%	38.32%	17.90%	58.17%	17.04%	51.52%	16.79%	
African American	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.474	10.777	1.358	4.342	1.179	>999.999	1.166
		0.0779	0.1269	0.1864	0.1063	0.5012	1.0000	0.5412
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	2.089	9.015	1.952	1.079	1.798	>999.999	1.832
		0.0112	0.2166	0.028	0.9356	0.0821	0.9983	0.0800
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	2.310	2.952	2.212	2.323	1.598	>999.999	1.701	
	0.024	0.9964	0.1418	0.9942	0.1151	0.9991	0.1268	
number of observations	656	32	624	59	597	15	580	
probability of leaving an intimate partnership	27.44%	50.00%	26.28%	55.93%	24.62%	46.67%	23.79%	

P-values are italicized.

The given coefficient estimates are significant in 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold.

Other explanatory variables included are age in Wave1, education in Wave 1, expected income in Wave2 (unit:10K), unfairness of the relationship, number of children in a household, and dummy variables for regions (Midwest, Northeast, and South).

Sample 4 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

* including all respondents regardless of welfare status.

** didn't receive welfare in either wave.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 7-4b: NSFH-The Effects of Domestic Violence on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Female, Weighted

Domestic Violence Type	All*	Welfare Receipt in Wave 1		Welfare Receipt in Wave 2		Welfare Receipt in Both Waves		
		yes	no	yes	no	yes	no**	
All Races	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.456	4.737	1.403	2.051	1.286	15.828	1.273
		<0.0001	0.0078	0.0005	0.071	0.0141	0.0763	0.0203
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.993	4.133	1.878	2.466	1.583	8.356	1.521
		<0.0001	0.0328	1.86	0.0565	0.0048	0.2213	0.0126
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	3.097	5.006	2.850	3.952	2.135	107.428	2.004	
	<0.0001	0.0374	0.4385	0.0206	0.5271	0.0271	0.4965	
number of observations	3302	104	3198	184	3118	43	3057	
probability of leaving an intimate partnership	20.26%	44.23%	19.48%	64.13%	17.67%	62.79%	17.40%	
Caucasian	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.279	2.664	1.259	1.700	1.152	>999.999	1.147
		0.0187	0.176	0.0312	0.275	0.2042	0.3077	0.2262
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.747	3.155	1.683	2.569	1.362	24.892	1.324
		0.0008	0.1693	0.0021	0.1033	0.0962	0.3215	0.1423
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	3.137	4.845	3.038	5.188	2.190	>999.999	2.099	
	<0.0001	0.1012	<0.0001	0.0291	0.0024	0.9986	0.0058	
number of observations	2722	71	2651	118	2604	26	2559	
probability of leaving an intimate partnership	19.21%	40.85%	18.63%	65.25%	17.13%	65.38%	16.96%	
African American	Verbal or Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	1.840	>999.999	1.622	7.769	1.236	>999.999	1.238
		0.0489	0.997	0.1418	0.1222	0.5533	1.0000	0.5648
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	2.282	>999.999	1.884	2.022	1.495	>999.999	1.464
		0.0454	0.9981	0.1537	0.6095	0.4404	0.9983	0.4779
Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	3.485	>999.999	2.917	7.030	1.248	>999.999	1.301	
	0.0293	0.9973	0.0812	0.3469	0.8047	0.9991	0.6971	
number of observations	339	22	317	42	297	11	286	
probability of leaving an intimate partnership	30.09%	59.09%	28.08%	64.29%	25.25%	63.64%	24.13%	

P-values are italicized.

The given coefficient estimates are significant in 95% significance level if the odds ratios are bold.

Other explanatory variables included are age in Wave1, education in Wave 1, expected income in Wave2 (unit:10K), unfairness of the relationship, number of children in a household, and dummy variables for regions (Midwest, Northeast, and South).

Female respondents in Sample 4 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

*including all respondents regardless of welfare status.

** didn't receive welfare in either wave.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-1a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	2.199	2.373	1.367	3.484	<0.001	52.534
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.2372	0.0003	0.9986	0.2295
MSPA**	5.441	5.381	5.325	5.745	20.657	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0119	0.9947
Number of Observations	8878	6868	1329	570	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.176	0.142	0.130	0.296
Concordant	66.2%	66.1%	67.6%	69.2%	83.6%	84.2%
chi-square	700.001	555.569	81.176	57.026	18.978	12.098

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994).

Table 8-1b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Being a Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	2.156	2.331	1.346	3.416	<0.001	5.641
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.2542	0.0003	0.9986	0.4695
VMSPA**	6.257	6.821	4.614	4.699	16.991	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0014	0.0202	.
Number of Observations	8878	6868	1329	570	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.176	0.142	0.130	0.296
Concordant	64.1%	64.3%	64.7%	66.9%	81.6%	83.6%
chi-square	572.124	486.781	54.404	41.920	16.661	11.552

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**VMSPA: Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-1c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	2.237	2.416	1.395	3.505	<0.001	5.641
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1953	0.0002	0.9986	0.4695
OMSPA**	4.244	4.581	3.505	2.407	6.346	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	0.1157	0.1304	.
Number of Observations	8878	6868	1329	570	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.176	0.142	0.130	0.296
Concordant	63.1%	63.4%	64.4%	65.2%	77.3%	83.6%
chi-square	412.513	345.833	45.227	32.506	12.795	11.552

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**OMSPA: Offenders of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-2a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	1.076	1.089	0.900	1.108	.	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.7933	0.8085	0.8675	0.9203	.	0.9998
MSPA**	4.647	5.105	3.921	0.826	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0004	0.8633	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3391	2665	473	211	26	13
Mean	0.160	0.156	0.188	0.128	0.154	0.385
Concordant	66.3%	67.6%	70.7%	60.2%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	255.302	224.241	34.382	7.861	21.215	7.318

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-2b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Being a Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	1.118	1.124	1.104	1.072	.	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.6849	0.7367	0.8705	0.946	.	0.9998
VMSPA**	4.523	5.239	2.677	1.379	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0445	0.7823	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3391	2665	473	211	26	13
Mean	0.160	0.156	0.188	0.128	0.154	0.385
Concordant	64.7%	66.1%	69.0%	60.6%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	195.017	174.208	23.862	7.912	21.215	7.318

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**VMSPA: Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-2c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	1.107	1.119	1.069	1.059	.	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.7134	0.7475	0.9129	0.9557	.	1
OMSPA**	4.613	5.542	2.848	1.543	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0235	0.715	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3391	2665	473	211	26	13
Mean	0.160	0.156	0.188	0.128	0.154	0.385
Concordant	64.7%	65.9%	69.8%	60.4%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	185.795	162.775	24.933	7.966	21.215	7.316

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**OMSPA: Offenders of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-3a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	2.744	2.996	1.665	5.046	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1022	0.0001	0.9993	0.9999
MSPA**	6.283	5.764	7.178	12.396	>999.999	0.959
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.2223	1
Number of Observations	5487	4203	856	359	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.150	0.118	0.214
Concordant	66.9%	66.6%	66.8%	77.0%	97.4%	100.0%
chi-square	476.885	354.653	55.167	66.111	14.139	11.700

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-3a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Being a Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	2.625	2.889	1.493	4.640	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1976	0.0002	0.9956	0.9999
VMSPA**	8.246	8.671	8.460	10.870	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	0.1878	.
Number of Observations	5487	4203	856	359	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.150	0.118	0.214
Concordant	64.3%	64.7%	64.2%	73.2%	97.0%	100.0%
chi-square	411.553	337.538	41.200	47.574	11.364	8.977

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**VMSPA: Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-3c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	2.743	3.019	1.577	4.571	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1341	0.0001	0.9992	1
OMSPA**	4.023	4.131	4.876	3.839	<0.001	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0019	0.0532	0.9986	.
Number of Observations	5487	4203	856	359	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.150	0.118	0.214
Concordant	62.5%	62.7%	63.3%	71.2%	91.1%	100.0%
chi-square	256.333	207.844	28.331	34.092	10.245	8.977

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**OMSPA: Offenders of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-4a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	2.386	2.483	1.505	4.114	<0.001	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1814	0.0005	0.9992	0.997
MSPA**	5.429	5.379	5.269	5.932	20.659	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0119	0.9973
Number of Observations	8878	6868	1329	570	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.176	0.142	0.130	0.296
Concordant	66.1%	66.0%	68.0%	68.5%	83.6%	88.8%
chi-square	698.272	551.975	81.572	56.981	19.030	12.812

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-4b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Being a Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	2.386	2.460	1.527	4.160	<0.001	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1594	0.0003	0.9992	0.9963
VMSPA**	6.285	6.841	4.553	5.250	16.994	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0006	0.0202	.
Number of Observations	8878	6868	1329	570	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.176	0.142	0.130	0.296
Concordant	64.0%	64.2%	65.0%	66.2%	81.6%	84.9%
chi-square	572.766	482.934	55.096	42.569	16.726	12.331

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**VMSPA: Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-4c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	2.467	2.554	1.586	4.088	<0.001	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1193	0.0003	0.9991	0.9963
OMSPA**	4.249	4.587	3.454	2.657	6.344	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	0.0782	0.1304	.
Number of Observations	8878	6868	1329	570	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.176	0.142	0.130	0.296
Concordant	63.1%	63.3%	64.7%	64.1%	77.2%	84.9%
chi-square	412.262	341.165	45.995	32.206	12.873	12.331

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**OMSPA: Offenders of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-5a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	1.297	1.149	1.339	0.753	.	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.3919	0.7132	0.6744	0.8623	.	1
MSPA**	4.619	5.098	3.739	0.824	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0006	0.861	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3391	2665	473	211	26	13
Mean	0.160	0.156	0.188	0.128	0.154	0.385
Concordant	66.4%	67.7%	70.9%	60.5%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	256.358	224.398	34.616	7.904	21.215	7.318

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-5b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Being a Victim in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	1.393	1.212	1.762	0.776	.	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.2684	0.6047	0.3953	0.8763	.	1
VMSPA**	4.490	5.227	2.520	1.377	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0613	0.7824	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3391	2665	473	211	26	13
Mean	0.160	0.156	0.188	0.128	0.154	0.385
Concordant	64.7%	66.1%	69.3%	60.7%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	196.530	174.468	24.642	7.946	21.215	7.318

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**VMSPA: Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-5c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	1.376	1.207	1.669	0.779	.	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.2872	0.6143	0.4411	0.8784	.	1
OMSPA**	4.570	5.528	2.677	1.541	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0343	0.7143	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3391	2665	473	211	26	13
Mean	0.160	0.156	0.188	0.128	0.154	0.385
Concordant	64.7%	66.0%	69.9%	60.4%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	187.256	163.047	25.588	7.998	21.215	7.318

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**OMSPA: Offenders of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-6a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	2.851	3.159	1.661	4.940	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1558	0.0006	0.9996	0.9999
MSPA**	6.265	5.760	7.178	11.708	>999.999	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.2223	1
Number of Observations	5487	4203	856	359	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.150	0.118	0.214
Concordant	66.5%	66.2%	67.2%	75.4%	97.4%	100.0%
chi-square	468.386	348.302	54.565	63.725	13.991	11.499

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-6a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Being a Victim in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	2.776	3.058	1.513	4.853	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.2456	0.0005	0.9989	0.9999
VMSPA**	8.336	8.722	8.620	10.962	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	0.1878	.
Number of Observations	5487	4203	856	359	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.150	0.118	0.214
Concordant	64.1%	64.3%	64.4%	71.9%	97.0%	100.0%
chi-square	405.334	331.971	40.918	46.104	11.193	9.860

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**VMSPA: Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-6c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	2.893	3.208	1.604	4.634	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1731	0.0005	0.9997	1
OMSPA**	4.048	4.144	4.986	3.641	<0.001	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0016	0.0609	0.9986	.
Number of Observations	5487	4203	856	359	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.150	0.118	0.214
Concordant	62.1%	62.2%	63.5%	69.1%	91.1%	100.0%
chi-square	248.432	201.261	27.969	31.871	9.927	9.860

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1 and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

* Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

**OMSPA: Offenders of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

In Hispanics a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-7a: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Domestic Violence Occurrence in the Relationship)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	0.990	0.720	1.125	0.795	0.440	0.242	0.953	1.187	-545.200	3.142
	<i>0.0012</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0041</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.4853</i>	<i>0.4234</i>	<i>0.4047</i>	<i>0.0015</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0858</i>
Model 2	1.498	1.256	1.509	1.213	0.626	1.000	17.398	1.834	14.642	4.833
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0004</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.3157</i>	<i>0.0038</i>	<i>0.9943</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.9986</i>	<i>0.0627</i>
Male										
Model 1	-0.479	0.261	-0.825	0.330	-0.235	-0.056	-107.100	0.153	.	41.986
	<i>0.4328</i>	<i>0.3937</i>	<i>0.3276</i>	<i>0.3787</i>	<i>0.8375</i>	<i>0.9461</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.8835</i>	.	<i>0.9963</i>
Model 2	0.162	0.975	-0.249	0.841	0.514	1.275	.	0.174	.	41.392
	<i>0.7906</i>	<i>0.0034</i>	<i>0.7645</i>	<i>0.0364</i>	<i>0.6195</i>	<i>0.1554</i>	.	<i>0.9149</i>	.	<i>0.9992</i>
Female										
Model 1	1.646	0.893	1.807	0.965	0.745	0.426	1.966	1.537	-144.700	-19.183
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0006</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.4070</i>	<i>0.2198</i>	<i>0.3567</i>	<i>0.0005</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.9993</i>
Model 2	2.048	1.336	2.269	1.325	0.846	1.045	17.653	2.074	16.221	-20.802
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0003</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.3396</i>	<i>0.0072</i>	<i>0.9949</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.9991</i>	<i>0.9998</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italic

In model 1, welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Other explanatory variables included are age, number of years education and number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In all Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-7b: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Domestic Violence Victimization)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victim of Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
<i>Both Sexes</i>										
Model 1	1.170	0.715	1.285	0.798	1.117	0.191	17.498	1.226	.	2.571
	<i>0.0029</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0110</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.2394</i>	<i>0.5049</i>	<i>0.1124</i>	<i>0.0006</i>	.	<i>0.1242</i>
Model 2	1.723	1.256	1.728	1.210	1.009	0.924	16.877	1.925	.	4.693
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0016</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.2259</i>	<i>0.0047</i>	<i>0.9955</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	.	<i>0.0593</i>
<i>Male</i>										
Model 1	-0.341	0.201	-0.553	0.245	2.721	-0.061	-83.178	0.180	.	41.986
	<i>0.6486</i>	<i>0.4959</i>	<i>0.5965</i>	<i>0.4990</i>	<i>0.3159</i>	<i>0.9336</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.8628</i>	.	<i>0.9963</i>
Model 2	0.386	0.898	0.046	0.750	2.330	1.162	.	0.195	.	41.419
	<i>0.6135</i>	<i>0.0047</i>	<i>0.9645</i>	<i>0.0526</i>	<i>0.2225</i>	<i>0.1381</i>	.	<i>0.9047</i>	.	<i>0.9992</i>
<i>Female</i>										
Model 1	1.789	0.895	1.988	0.988	-1.543	0.353	290.100	1.486	.	-4.001
	<i>0.0021</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0062</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.4800</i>	<i>0.2838</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0003</i>	.	<i>0.3763</i>
Model 2	2.225	1.351	2.568	1.344	0.416	0.927	19.192	2.092	.	-0.401
	<i>0.0007</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0050</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.7547</i>	<i>0.0126</i>	<i>0.9972</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	.	<i>0.8771</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italic

In model 1, welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Other explanatory variables included are age, number of years education and number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In all Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 8-7c: NSFH-Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Victimization of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	1.152	0.762	1.284	0.842	1.223	0.230	-191.900	1.280	.	2.555
	<i>0.0028</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0096</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.1618</i>	<i>0.4137</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	.	<i>0.1234</i>
Model 2	1.655	1.296	1.702	1.251	1.057	0.976	21.900	1.919	.	4.831
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0014</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.1819</i>	<i>0.0024</i>	<i>0.9992</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	.	<i>0.0535</i>
Male										
Model 1	-0.176	0.192	-0.288	0.208	0.425	0.007	-11.868	0.184	.	41.986
	<i>0.8152</i>	<i>0.5136</i>	<i>0.7951</i>	<i>0.5659</i>	<i>0.7713</i>	<i>0.9927</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.8596</i>	.	<i>0.9963</i>
Model 2	0.614	0.883	0.442	0.705	1.134	1.260	.	0.206	.	41.426
	<i>0.4242</i>	<i>0.0054</i>	<i>0.6789</i>	<i>0.0684</i>	<i>0.4039</i>	<i>0.1114</i>	.	<i>0.8994</i>	.	<i>0.9993</i>
Female										
Model 1	1.889	0.930	1.865	1.030	0.134	0.351	-217.900	1.493	.	-2.504
	<i>0.0004</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0023</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.9364</i>	<i>0.2760</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	.	<i>0.4589</i>
Model 2	2.061	1.386	2.090	1.397	0.981	0.940	-291.500	2.027	.	0.173
	<i>0.0002</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0021</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.4550</i>	<i>0.0096</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	.	<i>0.9447</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italic

In model 1, welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Other explanatory variables included are age, number of years education and number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In all Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-1a: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	0.003	0.036	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0004	0.1138	0.0901	<0.0001	0.061	0.1597
MSPA***	5.618	5.557	5.219	6.418	53.019	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0055	0.9953
Number of Observations	8855	6853	1323	568	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.175	0.139	0.130	0.296
Concordant	66.4%	66.2%	68.1%	73.2%	88.1%	95.4%
chi-square	651.670	514.735	79.367	60.189	19.134	14.077

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-1b: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	0.003	0.033	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0004	0.1033	0.0648	<0.0001	0.0841	0.1959
VMSPA***	6.664	7.195	4.754	5.805	34.611	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.009	.
Number of Observations	8855	6853	1323	568	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.175	0.139	0.130	0.296
Concordant	64.3%	64.3%	65.2%	70.4%	81.5%	96.1%
chi-square	528.082	446.090	55.888	45.412	16.779	11.586

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***VMSPA: Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-1c: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Offenders in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	0.003	0.034	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999	<0.0001
p-value of coefficient	0.0003	0.1036	0.0763	<0.0001	0.1321	0.1959
OMSPA***	4.591	4.929	3.544	2.799	10.799	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	0.0674	0.0639	.
Number of Observations	8855	6853	1323	568	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.175	0.139	0.130	0.296
Concordant	63.3%	63.3%	64.9%	68.7%	75.4%	96.1%
chi-square	362.650	301.817	45.896	34.038	12.962	11.586

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***OMSPA: Offenders in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-2a: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	0.0007	0.2916	0.0034	1	1
MSPA***	4.583	5.036	3.664	0.881	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0007	0.9107	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3382	2660	470	210	26	13
Mean	0.159	0.155	0.185	0.124	0.154	0.385
Concordant	67.7%	68.7%	71.3%	71.1%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	272.028	234.714	34.410	17.951	21.215	7.364

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-2b: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	0.0004	0.1964	0.0035	1	1
VMSPA***	4.498	5.140	2.641	1.613	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0473	0.6886	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3382	2660	470	210	26	13
Mean	0.159	0.155	0.185	0.124	0.154	0.385
Concordant	66.3%	67.4%	69.5%	71.4%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	213.724	184.445	25.133	18.287	21.215	7.364

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***VMSPA: Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-2c: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	0.0003	0.1959	0.0036	1	1
OMSPA***	4.653	5.453	2.841	1.714	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0232	0.6597	1	.
Number of Observations	3382	2660	470	210	26	13
Mean	0.159	0.155	0.185	0.124	0.154	0.385
Concordant	66.6%	67.4%	70.5%	71.4%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	205.317	173.081	26.307	18.392	21.215	7.364

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***OMSPA: Offenders in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-3a: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	0.296	14.038	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.5377	0.3028	0.143	0.0086	0.5142	1
MSPA***	6.578	5.938	7.111	11.934	>999.999	1.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1886	1
Number of Observations	5473	4193	853	358	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.148	0.118	0.214
Concordant	65.8%	65.4%	67.6%	77.1%	96.3%	100.0%
chi-square	410.500	303.238	52.862	58.956	13.659	11.735

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-3b: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	0.306	11.846	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.5451	0.338	0.1228	0.0079	0.2035	0.9999
VMSPA***	8.906	9.220	9.329	10.838	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	0.1133	.
Number of Observations	5473	4193	853	358	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.148	0.118	0.214
Concordant	63.2%	63.3%	65.0%	73.1%	94.8%	100.0%
chi-square	350.948	289.773	41.921	39.751	10.740	9.020

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***VMSPA: Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-3c: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1	0.350	16.757	<0.001	<0.001	656.341	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.5826	0.2601	0.1746	0.0061	0.9657	1
OMSPA***	4.459	4.529	5.128	3.639	<0.001	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0013	0.0609	0.9984	.
Number of Observations	8855	6853	1323	568	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.175	0.139	0.130	0.296
Concordant	61.2%	61.1%	63.6%	69.4%	86.7%	100.0%
chi-square	186.556	155.002	27.750	24.808	9.485	9.020

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***OMSPA: Offenders in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse.

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-4a: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	0.030	0.071	0.030	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	0.0115	0.117	<0.0001	0.2647	0.1406
MSPA***	5.616	5.564	5.235	6.443	38.404	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0008	0.9957
Number of Observations	8855	6853	1323	568	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.175	0.139	0.130	0.296
Concordant	66.6%	66.4%	68.0%	73.8%	85.4%	94.1%
chi-square	657.213	517.632	78.938	62.769	18.956	15.751

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-4b: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	0.028	0.065	0.021	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	0.0091	0.0796	<0.0001	0.3595	0.1455
VMSPA***	6.674	7.219	4.796	5.877	26.631	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0004	0.0142	.
Number of Observations	8855	6853	1323	568	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.175	0.139	0.130	0.296
Concordant	64.6%	64.7%	65.3%	71.0%	80.3%	94.7%
chi-square	534.062	449.206	55.519	48.133	16.640	12.822

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***VMSPA: Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-4c: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male and Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	0.028	0.065	0.024	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	0.0086	0.0926	<0.0001	0.5487	0.1455
OMSPA***	4.602	4.954	3.584	2.824	8.408	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	0.067	0.0989	.
Number of Observations	8855	6853	1323	568	77	27
Mean	0.153	0.149	0.175	0.139	0.130	0.296
Concordant	63.5%	63.6%	64.9%	69.3%	74.3%	94.7%
chi-square	368.831	304.830	45.540	36.842	12.753	12.822

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***OMSPA: Offenders in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-5a: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	<0.001	<0.001	0.014	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.2222	0.0006	1	1
MSPA***	4.517	4.974	3.634	0.800	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0008	0.8446	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3382	2660	470	210	26	13
Mean	0.159	0.155	0.185	0.124	0.154	0.385
Concordant	68.3%	69.1%	71.7%	73.4%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	281.101	242.077	34.822	21.377	21.248	7.737

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-5b: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	<0.001	<0.001	0.006	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1353	0.0007	1	0.9999
VMSPA***	4.452	5.081	2.658	1.526	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0462	0.7251	0.9998	.
Number of Observations	3382	2660	470	210	26	13
Mean	0.159	0.155	0.185	0.124	0.154	0.385
Concordant	67.0%	68.0%	70.0%	73.2%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	223.738	192.324	25.744	21.638	21.248	7.737

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***VMSPA: Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-5c: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Male Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	<0.001	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	>999.999	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1323	0.0007	1	1
OMSPA***	4.618	5.389	2.866	1.608	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0222	0.6999	1	.
Number of Observations	3382	2660	470	210	26	13
Mean	0.159	0.155	0.185	0.124	0.154	0.385
Concordant	67.4%	68.2%	70.9%	73.0%	100.0%	100.0%
chi-square	215.625	181.156	26.930	21.719	21.248	7.737

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Male respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***OMSPA: Offenders in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-6a: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	0.422	1.823	0.032	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.3806	0.6257	0.2476	0.0064	0.2336	0.9998
MSPA***	6.484	5.953	7.132	12.292	>999.999	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1546	0.9999
Number of Observations	5473	4193	853	358	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.148	0.118	0.214
Concordant	65.8%	65.3%	67.1%	77.2%	97.8%	100.0%
chi-square	410.747	301.840	52.046	59.275	13.907	11.706

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***MSPA: Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-6b: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Victimization in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	0.427	1.661	0.029	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.3825	0.6826	0.2224	0.0057	0.1196	0.9999
VMSPA***	8.920	9.259	9.320	11.368	>999.999	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	0.0936	.
Number of Observations	5473	4193	853	358	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.148	0.118	0.214
Concordant	63.3%	63.3%	64.4%	73.4%	96.7%	100.0%
chi-square	351.217	288.519	40.985	40.054	10.936	8.867

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***VMSPA: Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-6c: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare* and Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Female Respondents, Odds Ratios, Weighted**

	All Races	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Predicted Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	0.456	1.935	0.049	<0.001	<0.001	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.4101	0.5836	0.2931	0.0047	0.6048	1
OMSPA***	4.467	4.554	5.230	3.800	<0.001	.
p-value of coefficient	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0011	0.0554	0.9984	.
Number of Observations	5473	4193	853	358	51	14
Mean	0.149	0.145	0.169	0.148	0.118	0.214
Concordant	61.2%	61.1%	63.1%	70.0%	88.9%	100.0%
chi-square	186.725	153.180	26.956	25.023	9.347	8.867

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

Other independent variables included are age, years of education, number of children, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South) in Wave 1, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

*Probability of welfare receipt is estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

** Female respondents in Sample 3 were included for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

***OMSPA: Offenders in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse

For All Races, race dummy variables are included as explanatory variables.

For Hispanic, a dummy variable for Mexican/Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-7a: NSFH- Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Domestic Violence Occurrence in the Relationship)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-7.702 <i>0.0002</i>	-2.883 <i>0.0020</i>	-8.557 <i>0.0008</i>	-1.785 <i>0.1298</i>	-6.027 <i>0.2656</i>	-2.867 <i>0.2558</i>	-5.663 <i>0.4577</i>	-11.682 <i><0.0001</i>	-3095.700 <i>1.0000</i>	-35.375 <i>0.0285</i>
Model 2	-14.797 <i>0.0009</i>	-4.429 <i>0.0149</i>	-15.864 <i>0.0040</i>	-1.595 <i>0.4912</i>	-13.993 <i>0.2879</i>	-7.561 <i>0.1771</i>	-11.883 <i>0.4626</i>	-19.569 <i>0.0003</i>	-8688.500 <i>1.0000</i>	-44.428 <i>0.1823</i>
Male										
Model 1	-37.585 <i><0.0001</i>	-6.422 <i><0.0001</i>	-40.671 <i><0.0001</i>	-6.492 <i>0.0020</i>	-25.852 <i>0.1143</i>	-1.365 <i>0.7102</i>	393.400 <i>1.0000</i>	-19.620 <i>0.0008</i>	.	-54.633 <i>0.0875</i>
Model 2	-60.344 <i><0.0001</i>	-10.250 <i>0.0010</i>	-62.812 <i>0.0002</i>	-9.397 <i>0.0181</i>	-45.144 <i>0.1867</i>	-3.055 <i>0.7025</i>	643.100 <i>1.0000</i>	-31.416 <i>0.0041</i>	.	-56.254 <i>0.3630</i>
Female										
Model 1	-3.583 <i>0.1420</i>	-0.380 <i>0.7341</i>	-5.087 <i>0.0736</i>	1.418 <i>0.3117</i>	2.378 <i>0.7907</i>	-5.412 <i>0.1554</i>	1.000 <i>0.9314</i>	-10.689 <i>0.0059</i>	-1427.100 <i>1.0000</i>	1467.100 <i>0.2344</i>
Model 2	-6.694 <i>0.2314</i>	-0.166 <i>0.9395</i>	-9.748 <i>0.1314</i>	4.453 <i>0.1187</i>	2.918 <i>0.8922</i>	-14.847 <i>0.0915</i>	6.688 <i>0.8022</i>	-18.401 <i>0.0093</i>	-2174.300 <i>1.0000</i>	3092.300 <i>0.2266</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare were estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income in Wave 2.

Other explanatory variables included are age, education level, number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), and expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-7b: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Victim of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-3.822	-3.710	-3.679	-3.183	-4.471	-4.146	-13.297	-10.068	-2792.900	-27.061
	<i>0.1718</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.2593</i>	<i>0.0062</i>	<i>0.6520</i>	<i>0.0892</i>	<i>0.4862</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0448</i>
Model 2	-8.545	-5.753	-7.427	-3.954	-7.020	-9.833	-33.864	-16.961	-7181.700	-30.164
	<i>0.1891</i>	<i>0.0010</i>	<i>0.3343</i>	<i>0.0821</i>	<i>0.7851</i>	<i>0.0673</i>	<i>0.4765</i>	<i>0.0003</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.2616</i>
Male										
Model 1	-39.768	-8.240	-43.596	-8.801	-28.148	-3.922	-1074.900	-19.572	.	-54.633
	<i>0.0008</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0021</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.2133</i>	<i>0.2693</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0008</i>	.	<i>0.0875</i>
Model 2	-79.792	-13.035	-79.854	-13.046	-65.549	-7.603	-2606.100	-31.484	.	-56.254
	<i>0.0022</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0089</i>	<i>0.0009</i>	<i>0.2401</i>	<i>0.3195</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0041</i>	.	<i>0.3630</i>
Female										
Model 1	0.073	-0.939	-1.120	0.431	42.129	-5.709	-0.900	-8.738	1607.500	-57.945
	<i>0.9836</i>	<i>0.3742</i>	<i>0.7722</i>	<i>0.7522</i>	<i>0.3111</i>	<i>0.1071</i>	<i>0.9750</i>	<i>0.0067</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.2061</i>
Model 2	0.349	-1.109	-2.763	2.675	106.100	-15.743	14.592	-15.160	3070.900	-93.024
	<i>0.9674</i>	<i>0.5925</i>	<i>0.7624</i>	<i>0.3360</i>	<i>0.2795</i>	<i>0.0573</i>	<i>0.8792</i>	<i>0.0086</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.2737</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare were estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income in Wave 2.

Other explanatory variables included are age, education level, number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), and expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-7c: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Offending of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-6.838 <i>0.0291</i>	-3.303 <i>0.0001</i>	-6.074 <i>0.0863</i>	-2.512 <i>0.0216</i>	-15.830 <i>0.1920</i>	-3.382 <i>0.1416</i>	-2318.900 <i>1.0000</i>	-10.407 <i><0.0001</i>	357.100 <i>1.0000</i>	-25.950 <i>0.0477</i>
Model 2	-14.631 <i>0.0403</i>	-5.164 <i>0.0021</i>	-12.062 <i>0.1338</i>	-2.919 <i>0.1777</i>	-43.169 <i>0.1982</i>	-8.237 <i>0.1070</i>	-4352.600 <i>1.0000</i>	-17.598 <i>0.0002</i>	687.400 <i>1.0000</i>	-26.656 <i>0.3065</i>
Male										
Model 1	-34.366 <i>0.0030</i>	-8.360 <i><0.0001</i>	-43.487 <i>0.0056</i>	-8.781 <i><0.0001</i>	-32.160 <i>0.1217</i>	-4.206 <i>0.2451</i>	-544.000 <i>1.0000</i>	-19.626 <i>0.0008</i>	.	-54.633 <i>0.0875</i>
Model 2	-69.429 <i>0.0065</i>	-13.215 <i><0.0001</i>	-80.982 <i>0.0152</i>	-12.932 <i>0.0009</i>	-77.444 <i>0.1338</i>	-8.272 <i>0.2891</i>	-1002.900 <i>1.0000</i>	-31.607 <i>0.3282</i>	.	-56.254 <i>0.3630</i>
Female										
Model 1	-1.719 <i>0.6418</i>	-0.598 <i>0.5476</i>	-2.401 <i>0.5482</i>	0.995 <i>0.4338</i>	-27.306 <i>0.4053</i>	-3.584 <i>0.2427</i>	-1445.300 <i>1.0000</i>	-9.065 <i>0.0041</i>	.	-34.402 <i>0.3038</i>
Model 2	-3.013 <i>0.7296</i>	-0.656 <i>0.7385</i>	-4.065 <i>0.6615</i>	3.540 <i>0.1769</i>	-84.615 <i>0.3769</i>	-10.319 <i>0.1484</i>	-3396.200 <i>1.0000</i>	-15.726 <i>0.0059</i>	.	-40.915 <i>0.4749</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare were estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income in Wave 2.

Other explanatory variables included are age, education level, number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), and expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-8a: NSFH- Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Domestic Violence Occurrence in Relationship)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-3.605	-2.010	-3.752	-1.484	-3.763	-1.751	2.088	-7.166	-4357.800	-32.488
	<i>0.0147</i>	<i>0.0063</i>	<i>0.0417</i>	<i>0.0973</i>	<i>0.3098</i>	<i>0.3532</i>	<i>0.7012</i>	<i>0.0021</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0419</i>
Model 2	-5.271	-3.066	-5.240	-1.929	-6.561	-4.106	6.276	-11.030	-12010.000	-41.623
	<i>0.0723</i>	<i>0.0307</i>	<i>0.1565</i>	<i>0.2611</i>	<i>0.3836</i>	<i>0.3042</i>	<i>0.5351</i>	<i>0.0111</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.2089</i>
Male										
Model 1	-9.955	-6.475	-11.898	-6.546	-3.847	-4.127	713.600	-17.961	.	-45.169
	<i>0.0062</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0223</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	<i>0.4700</i>	<i>0.1856</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0012</i>	.	<i>0.1739</i>
Model 2	-13.985	-11.325	-15.539	-11.133	-4.687	-8.972	1740.200	-28.432	.	-28.312
	<i>0.0323</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.1281</i>	<i>0.0010</i>	<i>0.6331</i>	<i>0.1760</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0051</i>	.	<i>0.6761</i>
Female										
Model 1	-1.574	0.531	-2.541	1.247	0.307	-0.657	0.391	-4.169	-1652.600	-30.664
	<i>0.3807</i>	<i>0.5350</i>	<i>0.2276</i>	<i>0.2235</i>	<i>0.9675</i>	<i>0.7898</i>	<i>0.9465</i>	<i>0.1373</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.7126</i>
Model 2	-1.750	1.581	-3.563	3.104	-1.181	-1.715	1.695	-6.118	-2504.100	-65.621
	<i>0.6248</i>	<i>0.3352</i>	<i>0.4026</i>	<i>0.1118</i>	<i>0.9433</i>	<i>0.7452</i>	<i>0.8693</i>	<i>0.2210</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.6298</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare were estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, subjective feeling about health status, expected income and Midwest region in Wave 2, and racial dummy variables.

Other explanatory variables in Wave 2 and racial dummy variables

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-8b: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Victim of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-0.287 <i>0.8906</i>	-2.395 <i>0.0006</i>	0.004 <i>0.9987</i>	-2.115 <i>0.0151</i>	-0.144 <i>0.9808</i>	-2.868 <i>0.1207</i>	-7.200 <i>0.7207</i>	-5.456 <i>0.0065</i>	-4452.900 <i>1.0000</i>	-25.468 <i>0.0619</i>
Model 2	0.283 <i>0.9478</i>	-3.532 <i>0.0085</i>	1.049 <i>0.8386</i>	-2.864 <i>0.0860</i>	2.360 <i>0.8521</i>	-6.131 <i>0.1169</i>	-14.170 <i>0.7852</i>	-7.733 <i>0.0336</i>	-12275.800 <i>1.0000</i>	-29.491 <i>0.2855</i>
Male										
Model 1	-6.103 <i>0.2185</i>	-7.250 <i><0.0001</i>	-14.615 <i>0.1598</i>	-7.183 <i><0.0001</i>	-3.154 <i>0.7149</i>	-6.003 <i>0.0552</i>	-1643.300 <i>1.0000</i>	-18.124 <i>0.0010</i>	.	-45.169 <i>0.1739</i>
Model 2	-6.995 <i>0.4570</i>	-12.303 <i><0.0001</i>	-18.506 <i>0.3916</i>	-11.836 <i>0.0002</i>	-1.655 <i>0.9245</i>	-12.198 <i>0.0653</i>	-4089.600 <i>1.0000</i>	-28.840 <i>0.0042</i>	.	-28.312 <i>0.6761</i>
Female										
Model 1	1.482 <i>0.5787</i>	0.156 <i>0.8466</i>	0.604 <i>0.8275</i>	0.644 <i>0.5187</i>	36.987 <i>0.3259</i>	-1.431 <i>0.5487</i>	-6.424 <i>0.8166</i>	-2.432 <i>0.2950</i>	1064.900 <i>1.0000</i>	-82.855 <i>0.1041</i>
Model 2	3.302 <i>0.5525</i>	1.043 <i>0.4992</i>	1.448 <i>0.7977</i>	2.164 <i>0.2614</i>	97.355 <i>0.2818</i>	-3.433 <i>0.5041</i>	-3.787 <i>0.9598</i>	-2.972 <i>0.4603</i>	2103.900 <i>1.0000</i>	-151.400 <i>0.1264</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare were estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, subjective feeling about health status, expected income and Midwest region in Wave 2, and racial dummy variables.

Other explanatory variables in Wave 2 and racial dummy variables

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 9-8c: NSFH-Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Offending of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-1.136	-2.251	-0.831	-1.934	-3.769	-2.278	-2072.400	-5.764	249.700	-20.494
	<i>0.5927</i>	<i>0.0009</i>	<i>0.7338</i>	<i>0.0215</i>	<i>0.5837</i>	<i>0.1930</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0039</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.1103</i>
Model 2	-0.559	-3.429	0.208	-2.730	-4.114	-4.995	-3743.900	-8.305	465.200	-18.318
	<i>0.8950</i>	<i>0.0089</i>	<i>0.9660</i>	<i>0.0936</i>	<i>0.7368</i>	<i>0.1781</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0223</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.4874</i>
Male										
Model 1	-5.611	-7.724	-8.085	-7.776	-6.392	-6.286	-163.700	-18.147	.	-45.169
	<i>0.2653</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.4465</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.4424</i>	<i>0.0499</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0010</i>	.	<i>0.1739</i>
Model 2	-6.562	-13.232	-3.829	-12.939	-7.722	-12.915	-324.800	-28.901	.	-28.312
	<i>0.4916</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.8693</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.6242</i>	<i>0.0581</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.0042</i>	.	<i>0.6761</i>
Female										
Model 1	0.802	0.300	0.636	0.853	-21.244	-0.349	-971.300	-2.853	.	-26.701
	<i>0.7603</i>	<i>0.6993</i>	<i>0.8157</i>	<i>0.3720</i>	<i>0.4794</i>	<i>0.8735</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.2111</i>	.	<i>0.4000</i>
Model 2	2.767	1.143	2.568	2.352	-54.879	-1.110	-2206.200	-3.662	.	-31.804
	<i>0.5952</i>	<i>0.4447</i>	<i>0.6327</i>	<i>0.2072</i>	<i>0.5092</i>	<i>0.8137</i>	<i>1.0000</i>	<i>0.3583</i>	.	<i>0.5809</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare were estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, subjective feeling about health status, expected income and Midwest region in Wave 2, and racial dummy variables.

Other explanatory variables in Wave 2 and racial dummy variables

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Sample 3 was used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Table 10-1: NSFH- Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)*

(Controlling for Domestic Violence Occurrence in the Relationship)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-9.650 <i>0.2347</i>	-2.739 <i>0.3284</i>	-3.628 <i>0.6743</i>	-3.662 <i>0.3043</i>	-852.500 <i>1.0000</i>	-51.690 <i>0.1399</i>	-457.300 <i>1.0000</i>	-1295.000 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	-13.958 <i>0.3847</i>	-2.157 <i>0.7041</i>	-5.559 <i>0.7452</i>	-4.791 <i>0.5194</i>	-2607.200 <i>1.0000</i>	-122.000 <i>0.1362</i>	-1033.100 <i>1.0000</i>	-691.400 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Male										
Model 1	-1178.300 <i>1.0000</i>	-32.354 <i>0.0110</i>	-52.640 <i>1.0000</i>	-47.945 <i>0.0076</i>	.	-2010.800 <i>1.0000</i>	.	-1267.900 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	-3050.600 <i>1.0000</i>	-84.995 <i>0.0087</i>	-124.600 <i>1.0000</i>	-131.100 <i>0.0050</i>	.	-4781.200 <i>1.0000</i>	.	-2525.400 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Female										
Model 1	-9.365 <i>0.3617</i>	-0.013 <i>0.9964</i>	-8.793 <i>0.4222</i>	-0.761 <i>0.8297</i>	-4034.300 <i>1.0000</i>	-249.000 <i>0.3154</i>	-270.600 <i>1.0000</i>	2830.500 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	-12.275 <i>0.5439</i>	2.788 <i>0.6260</i>	-23.812 <i>0.3828</i>	0.531 <i>0.9398</i>	-26492.300 <i>1.0000</i>	-314.500 <i>0.5038</i>	-657.500 <i>1.0000</i>	7101.000 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.

* Only those respondents whose age fell between 21 and 27 (same age group as that in NYS data set, Wave 7).

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, subjective feeling about health status, expected income and Midwest region, in Wave 2 and racial dummy variables.

Other explanatory variables included are age, education level and number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), and expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Only the respondents of Sample 3 whose age fell between 21 to 27 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994).

Table 10-2: NSFH- Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)*

(Controlling for Victimization of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-5.661 <i>0.8137</i>	-3.453 <i>0.2127</i>	-1.152 <i>0.9445</i>	-4.327 <i>0.2162</i>	.	-50.342 <i>0.1210</i>	-551.300 <i>1.0000</i>	766.800 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	32.940 <i>0.5148</i>	-3.377 <i>0.5494</i>	2.848 <i>0.9520</i>	-5.924 <i>0.4197</i>	.	-118.200 <i>0.1173</i>	-1203.900 <i>1.0000</i>	1435.700 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Male										
Model 1	-981.800 <i>1.0000</i>	-37.496 <i>0.0039</i>	.	-52.824 <i>0.0036</i>	.	1350.900 <i>1.0000</i>	.	-1267.900 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	-2087.800 <i>1.0000</i>	-97.903 <i>0.0033</i>	.	-144.100 <i>0.0024</i>	.	-4362.800 <i>1.0000</i>	.	-2525.400 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Female										
Model 1	-3.928 <i>0.7966</i>	-0.769 <i>0.7850</i>	-0.703 <i>0.9653</i>	-1.637 <i>0.6363</i>	.	-173.700 <i>0.4049</i>	.	1691.900 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	-6.919 <i>0.8683</i>	1.633 <i>0.7698</i>	3.754 <i>0.9344</i>	-0.776 <i>0.9103</i>	.	-208.900 <i>0.5044</i>	.	2512.300 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.

* Only those respondents whose age fell between 21 and 27 (same age group as that in NYS data set, Wave 7).

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, subjective feeling about health status, expected income and Midwest region, in Wave 2 and racial dummy variables.

Other explanatory variables included are age, education level and number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), and expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Only the respondents of Sample 3 whose age fell between 21 to 27 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994).

Table 10-3: NSFH- Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)*

(Controlling for Offending of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans		Hispanics		American Indian, Asian	
	Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate to Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes										
Model 1	-39785.300 <i>1.0000</i>	-4.428 <i>0.0917</i>	-39177.200 <i>1.0000</i>	-4.803 <i>0.1343</i>	.	-54.081 <i>0.0587</i>	.	-7572.600 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	-76173.500 <i>1.0000</i>	-5.757 <i>0.2968</i>	-77625.300 <i>1.0000</i>	-7.568 <i>0.2780</i>	.	-126.800 <i>0.0616</i>	.	-16112.800 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Male										
Model 1	-805.200 <i>1.0000</i>	-31.878 <i>0.0058</i>	.	-42.001 <i>0.0059</i>	.	1350.900 <i>1.0000</i>	.	-1267.900 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	-1776.200 <i>1.0000</i>	-82.754 <i>0.0049</i>	.	-112.600 <i>0.0044</i>	.	-4362.800 <i>1.0000</i>	.	-2525.400 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Female										
Model 1	-6649.600 <i>1.0000</i>	-2.196 <i>0.4200</i>	-6759.500 <i>1.0000</i>	-2.608 <i>0.4281</i>	.	-52.279 <i>0.1211</i>	.	-7614.300 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.
Model 2	-14700.900 <i>1.0000</i>	-1.081 <i>0.8459</i>	-14802.800 <i>1.0000</i>	-2.778 <i>0.6839</i>	.	-122.800 <i>0.1295</i>	.	-16832.300 <i>1.0000</i>	.	.

* Only those respondents whose age fell between 21 and 27 (same age group as that in NYS data set, Wave 7).

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, subjective feeling about health status, expected income and Midwest region, in Wave 2 and racial dummy variables.

Other explanatory variables included are age, education level and number of children in Wave 1, dummy variables for region (Northeast, Midwest, South), and expected income in Wave 2 (unit 10K).

In Hispanics, a dummy variable for Mexican or Puerto Rican is included as an explanatory variable.

In All Races, a dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Only the respondents of Sample 3 whose age fell between 21 to 27 were used for the analyses (see appendix, table 2).

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994).

Table 11-1: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Intimate Partnership

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of all observations in Wave 6	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of all observations in Wave 7	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of all observations in both Waves	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	1496	508	33.96%	1384	792	57.23%	1384	434	31.36%
Caucasian	1177	421	35.77%	1128	672	59.57%	1128	369	32.71%
African American	233	59	25.32%	190	88	46.32%	190	45	23.68%
Hispanic	60	24	10.30%	48	24	12.63%	48	17	8.95%
Asian	16	3	18.75%	13	4	30.77%	13	2	15.38%
American Indian	7	1	14.29%	6	3	50.00%	6	1	16.67%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 11-2: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Welfare Receipt

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of all observations in Wave 6	number of observations with welfare in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of all observations in Wave 7	number of observations with welfare in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of all observations in both Waves	number of observations with welfare in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	1496	160	10.70%	1384	121	8.74%	1384	53	3.83%
Caucasian <i>% ratio to the entire recipients</i>	1180	96 60.00%	8.14%	1128	79 65.29%	7.00%	1128	34 64.15%	3.01%
African American <i>% ratio to the entire recipients</i>	231	53 33.13%	22.94%	188	34 28.10%	18.09%	188	16 30.19%	8.51%
Hispanic <i>% ratio to the entire recipients</i>	60	8 5.00%	13.33%	48	5 4.13%	10.42%	48	1 1.89%	2.08%
Asian <i>% ratio to the entire recipients</i>	15	2 1.25%	13.33%	12	2 1.65%	16.67%	12	1 1.89%	8.33%
American Indian <i>% ratio to the entire recipients</i>	7	1 0.63%	14.29%	6	1 0.83%	16.67%	6	1 1.89%	16.67%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 11-3a: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Severe Physical Abuse (victim or offender)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of observations of severe physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of observations of severe physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of observations of severe physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	121	23.82%	792	180	22.73%	434	40	9.22%
Caucasian	421	93	22.09%	672	133	19.79%	369	31	8.40%
African American	59	21	35.59%	88	41	46.59%	45	8	17.78%
Hispanic	24	5	8.47%	24	3	3.41%	17	1	2.22%
Asian	3	2	66.67%	4	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
American Indian	1	0	0.00%	3	3	100.00%	1	0	0.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 11-3b: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse (victim or offender)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of observations of severe or moderate physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of observations of severe or moderate physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of observations of severe or moderate physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	57	11.22%	792	82	10.35%	434	12	2.76%
Caucasian	421	42	9.98%	672	65	9.67%	369	9	2.44%
African American	59	10	16.95%	88	15	17.05%	45	3	6.67%
Hispanic	24	4	6.78%	24	1	1.14%	17	0	0.00%
Asian	3	1	33.33%	4	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
American Indian	1	0	0.00%	3	1	33.33%	1	0	0.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 11-3c: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse (victim or offender)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of observations of moderate verbal and physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of observations of moderate verbal and physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of observations of moderate verbal and physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	259	50.98%	792	332	41.92%	434	124	28.57%
Caucasian	421	204	48.46%	672	269	40.03%	369	102	27.64%
African American	59	37	62.71%	88	51	57.95%	45	16	35.56%
Hispanic	24	14	23.73%	24	8	9.09%	17	4	8.89%
Asian	3	3	100.00%	4	1	25.00%	2	1	50.00%
American Indian	1	1	100.00%	3	3	100.00%	1	1	100.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 11-4a: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Severe Physical Abuse (victim)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of victims in severe physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of victims in severe physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of victims in severe physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	72	14.17%	792	129	16.29%	434	16	3.69%
Caucasian	421	51	12.11%	672	95	14.14%	369	12	3.25%
African American	59	15	25.42%	88	32	36.36%	45	4	8.89%
Hispanic	24	5	8.47%	24	1	1.14%	17	0	0.00%
Asian	3	1	33.33%	4	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
American Indian	1	0	0.00%	3	1	33.33%	1	0	0.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 1-4b: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse (victim)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of victims in severe or moderate physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of victims in severe or moderate physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of victims in severe or moderate physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	36	7.09%	792	66	8.33%	434	6	1.38%
Caucasian	421	23	5.46%	672	54	8.04%	369	5	1.36%
African American	59	9	15.25%	88	10	11.36%	45	1	2.22%
Hispanic	24	3	5.08%	24	1	1.14%	17	0	0.00%
Asian	3	1	33.33%	4	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
American Indian	1	0	0.00%	3	1	33.33%	1	0	0.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 1-4c: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse (victim)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of victims in moderate verbal and physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of victims in moderate verbal and physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of victims in moderate verbal and physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	183	36.02%	792	262	33.08%	434	74	17.05%
Caucasian	421	141	33.49%	672	210	31.25%	369	60	16.26%
African American	59	29	49.15%	88	44	50.00%	45	10	22.22%
Hispanic	24	11	18.64%	24	6	6.82%	17	3	6.67%
Asian	3	1	33.33%	4	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
American Indian	1	1	100.00%	3	2	66.67%	1	1	100.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 11-5a: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Severe Physical Abuse (offender)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of offenders in severe physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of offenders in severe physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of offenders in severe physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	81	15.94%	792	105	13.26%	434	22	5.07%
Caucasian	421	63	14.96%	672	77	11.46%	369	17	4.61%
African American	59	13	22.03%	88	23	26.14%	45	4	8.89%
Hispanic	24	4	6.78%	24	2	2.27%	17	1	2.22%
Asian	3	1	33.33%	4	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
American Indian	1	0	0.00%	3	3	100.00%	1	0	0.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 11-5b: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse (offender)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of offenders in severe or moderate physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of offenders in severe or moderate physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of offenders in severe or moderate physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	36	7.09%	792	40	5.05%	434	6	1.38%
Caucasian	421	30	7.13%	672	29	4.32%	369	5	1.36%
African American	59	3	5.08%	88	10	11.36%	45	1	2.22%
Hispanic	24	3	5.08%	24	1	1.14%	17	0	0.00%
Asian	3	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
American Indian	1	0	0.00%	3	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 11-5c: NYS - Basic Frequency Distribution: Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse (offender)

	Wave 6			Wave 7			Wave 6 & 7		
	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 6	number of offenders in moderate verbal and physical abuse in Wave 6	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in Wave 7	number of offenders in moderate verbal and physical abuse in Wave 7	percentage ratio	number of observations of intimate partnership in both Waves	number of offenders in moderate verbal and physical abuse in both Waves	percentage ratio
All	508	219	43.11%	792	264	33.33%	434	93	21.43%
Caucasian	421	175	41.57%	672	213	31.70%	369	80	21.68%
African American	59	30	50.85%	88	41	46.59%	45	10	22.22%
Hispanic	24	11	18.64%	24	6	6.82%	17	2	4.44%
Asian	3	3	100.00%	4	1	25.00%	2	1	50.00%
American Indian	1	0	0.00%	3	3	100.00%	1	0	0.00%

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 12-1: NYS
T-Test for Difference in Means of Domestic Violence Rates
between Welfare Recipients and Non-Recipients, Wave 6**

	Total			Whites			Blacks		
	Non-Welfare	Welfare	t-statistic	Non-Welfare	Welfare	t-statistic	Non-Welfare	Welfare	t-statistic
			(significance)			(significance)			(significance)
Domestic Violence Perpetration									
Severe Physical Abuse									
All	0.1514	0.2817	-2.300 (.024)	0.1383	0.2941	-2.323 (.024)	0.2632	0.2500	.089 (.930)
Males	0.0800	0.0385	.745 (.458)	0.0560	0.0526	.059 (.953)	0.2632	0.0000	2.535 (.021)
Females	0.1937	0.4222	-2.911 (.005)	0.1847	0.4375	-2.723 (.010)	0.2632	0.3750	-.563 (.579)
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse									
All	0.0571	0.1831	-2.645 (.010)	0.0548	0.2157	-2.708 (.009)	0.0526	0.0833	-.383 (.703)
Males	0.0533	0.0385	.316 (.752)	0.0480	0.0526	-.087 (.931)	0.0526	0.0000	.450 (.657)
Females	0.0593	0.2667	-3.036 (.004)	0.0586	0.3125	-2.997 (.005)	0.0526	0.1250	-.636 (.531)
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse									
All	0.4367	0.6056	-2.646 (.008)	0.4121	0.6275	-2.917 (.004)	0.6579	0.4167	1.490 (.143)
Males	0.3667	0.4231	-.546 (.586)	0.3280	0.4737	-1.241 (.217)	0.6316	0.0000	5.555 (.000)
Females	0.4783	0.7111	-3.095 (.003)	0.4595	0.7188	-2.966 (.005)	0.6842	0.6250	.287 (.776)
Domestic Violence Victimization									
Severe Physical Abuse									
All	0.1290	0.2917	-2.880 (.005)	0.1066	0.2885	-2.773 (.007)	0.3158	0.2500	.426 (.672)
Males	0.2200	0.2222	-.026 (.980)	0.1680	0.2500	-.884 (.378)	0.5789	0.2500	1.181 (.251)
Females	0.0751	0.3333	-3.538 (.001)	0.0721	0.3125	-2.827 (.008)	0.0526	0.2500	-1.148 (.282)
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse									
All	0.0571	0.1944	-2.840 (.006)	0.0432	0.1731	-2.401 (.020)	0.1842	0.1667	.135 (.893)
Males	0.0933	0.0741	.320 (.750)	0.0640	0.1000	-.587 (.558)	0.3158	0.0000	2.882 (.010)
Females	0.0356	0.2667	-3.415 (.001)	0.0315	0.2188	-2.490 (.018)	0.0526	0.2500	-1.148 (.282)
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse									
All	0.3648	0.5139	-2.330 (.022)	0.3314	0.5192	-2.525 (.014)	0.6053	0.5000	.634 (.529)
Males	0.4267	0.4444	-.171 (.865)	0.3600	0.4500	-.769 (.443)	0.7895	0.5000	1.183 (.250)
Females	0.3281	0.5556	-2.825 (.006)	0.3153	0.5625	-2.618 (.013)	0.4211	0.5000	-.364 (.719)

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 12-2: NYS
T-Test for Difference in Means of Domestic Violence Rates
between Welfare Recipients and Non-Recipients, Wave 7**

	Total			Whites			Blacks		
	Non-Welfare	Welfare	t-statistic	Non-Welfare	Welfare	t-statistic	Non-Welfare	Welfare	t-statistic
			(significance)			(significance)			(significance)
Domestic Violence Perpetration									
Severe Physical Abuse									
All	0.1204	0.3881	-4.365 (.000)	0.1028	0.3519	-3.726 (.000)	0.2464	0.6000	-2.351 (.021)
Males	0.0795	0.2632	-1.750 (.096)	0.0630	0.1875	-1.222 (.240)	0.1707	0.6667	-2.112 (.041)
Females	0.1554	0.4375	-3.768 (.000)	0.1355	0.4211	-3.421 (.001)	0.3571	0.5714	-1.021 (.315)
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse									
All	0.0351	0.2537	-4.046 (.000)	0.0301	0.2222	-3.337 (.002)	0.0725	0.5000	-2.521 (.031)
Males	0.0265	0.2105	-1.906 (.072)	0.0236	0.1875	-1.619 (.126)	0.0488	0.3333	-.849 (.484)
Females	0.0424	0.2708	-3.477 (.001)	0.0355	0.2368	-2.849 (.007)	0.1071	0.5714	-2.204 (.063)
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse									
All	0.3369	0.6418	-5.016 (.000)	0.3191	0.6111	-4.184 (.000)	0.4783	0.8000	-2.197 (.047)
Males	0.2980	0.5789	-2.576 (.010)	0.2756	0.5625	-2.188 (.043)	0.4146	0.6667	.838 (.407)
Females	0.3701	0.6667	-3.995 (.000)	0.3548	0.6316	-3.352 (.001)	0.5714	0.8571	-1.664 (.122)
Domestic Violence Victimization									
Severe Physical Abuse									
All	0.1601	0.3582	-3.263 (.002)	0.1365	0.3333	-2.966 (.004)	0.3768	0.6000	-1.342 (.184)
Males	0.2682	0.4211	-1.283 (.214)	0.2205	0.3750	-1.210 (.243)	0.5610	0.6667	-.349 (.729)
Females	0.0678	0.3333	-3.791 (.000)	0.0677	0.3158	-3.191 (.003)	0.1071	0.5714	-2.204 (.063)
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse									
All	0.0793	0.2090	-2.536 (.013)	0.0745	0.2222	-2.540 (.014)	0.1159	0.2000	-.740 (.461)
Males	0.1093	0.1579	-.650 (.516)	0.1024	0.1250	-.287 (.774)	0.1463	0.3333	-.842 (.404)
Females	0.0538	0.2292	-2.809 (.007)	0.0516	0.2632	-2.879 (.006)	0.0714	0.1429	-.589 (.560)
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse									
All	0.3369	0.6119	-4.518 (.000)	0.3156	0.5926	-3.941 (.000)	0.5217	0.8000	-1.900 (.080)
Males	0.4139	0.5789	-1.412 (.159)	0.3858	0.5625	-1.401 (.162)	0.5854	0.6667	-.270 (.788)
Females	0.2712	0.6250	-4.751 (.000)	0.2581	0.6053	-4.127 (.000)	0.4286	0.8571	-2.496 (.028)

Source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 13-1: NYS - Changes in Domestic Violence by Welfare Status

		Welfare Status in Wave 7 (1987)											
		Domestic Violence in Wave 6 and Wave 7			Domestic Violence in Wave 6 but No Domestic Violence in Wave 7			No Domestic Violence in Wave 6 but Domestic Violence in Wave 7			No Domestic Violence in Wave 6 and Wave 7		
		Welfare	Non-Welfare	T	Welfare	Non-Welfare	T	Welfare	Non-Welfare	T	Welfare	Non-Welfare	T
Welfare Status in Wave 6 (1983)	All persons (n=383*)												
	Welfare	0.3478	0.1290	<i>1.85</i>	0.0870	0.2258	<i>-1.43</i>	0.2609	0.0323	2.31	0.3043	0.6129	-2.31
	Non-Welfare	0.2083	0.0754	<i>-1.55</i>	0.1667	0.1115	<i>-0.81</i>	0.0833	0.1213	<i>0.55</i>	0.5417	0.6918	<i>1.52</i>
		<i>1.06</i>	<i>-0.85</i>		<i>-0.81</i>	<i>-1.46</i>		<i>1.62</i>	2.39		<i>-1.66</i>	<i>0.90</i>	
	Males (n=137)												
	Welfare	0.1667	0.1333	<i>0.19</i>	0.1667	0.0667	<i>0.68</i>	0.1667	0.0667	<i>0.68</i>	0.5000	0.7333	<i>-1.00</i>
	Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.0714	<i>0.55</i>	0.5000	0.1161	<i>-1.32</i>	0.0000	0.1607	4.61	0.5000	0.6518	<i>0.62</i>
		<i>0.80</i>	<i>-0.83</i>		<i>-1.08</i>	<i>0.57</i>		<i>0.80</i>	<i>1.25</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.62</i>	
	Females (n=246)												
	Welfare	0.4118	0.1250	<i>1.92</i>	0.0588	0.3750	-2.29	0.2941	0.0000	2.58	0.2353	0.5000	<i>-1.58</i>
	Non-Welfare	0.2500	0.0777	<i>-1.70</i>	0.1000	0.1088	<i>0.12</i>	0.1000	0.0985	<i>-0.02</i>	0.5500	0.7150	<i>1.39</i>
		<i>1.03</i>	<i>-0.66</i>		<i>-0.45</i>	<i>-2.10</i>		<i>1.46</i>	4.58		<i>-2.02</i>	<i>1.81</i>	
	White (n=336)												
	Welfare	0.3333	0.1304	<i>1.50</i>	0.1111	0.2174	<i>-0.88</i>	0.2222	0.0435	<i>1.63</i>	0.3333	0.6087	<i>-1.78</i>
	Non-Welfare	0.2500	0.0618	<i>-1.87</i>	0.2000	0.1018	<i>-1.05</i>	0.0500	0.1236	<i>1.37</i>	0.5000	0.7127	<i>1.80</i>
		<i>0.55</i>	<i>-0.94</i>		<i>-0.74</i>	<i>-1.29</i>		<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.68</i>		<i>-1.03</i>	<i>1.05</i>	
	White Males (n=117)												
	Welfare	0.1667	0.1000	<i>0.37</i>	0.1667	0.1000	<i>0.37</i>	0.1667	0.1000	<i>0.37</i>	0.5000	0.7000	<i>-0.76</i>
	Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.0612	<i>0.44</i>	0.6667	0.0816	<i>-1.75</i>	0.0000	0.1531	<i>0.73</i>	0.3333	0.7041	<i>1.37</i>
		<i>0.68</i>	<i>-0.47</i>		<i>-1.53</i>	<i>-0.20</i>		<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.45</i>		<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.03</i>	
White Females (n=219)													
Welfare	0.4167	0.1538	<i>1.45</i>	0.0833	0.3077	<i>-1.43</i>	0.2500	0.0000	<i>1.92</i>	0.2500	0.5385	<i>-1.48</i>	
Non-Welfare	0.2941	0.0622	<i>-2.01</i>	0.1176	0.1130	<i>-0.06</i>	0.0588	0.1073	<i>0.63</i>	0.5294	0.7175	<i>1.62</i>	
	<i>0.67</i>	<i>-0.87</i>		<i>-0.29</i>	<i>-1.44</i>		<i>1.34</i>	4.60		<i>-1.55</i>	<i>1.37</i>		
Black (n=34)													
Welfare	0.5000	0.2500	<i>0.66</i>	0.0000	0.2500	<i>-1.00</i>	0.5000	0.0000	<i>1.73</i>	0.0000	0.5000	<i>-1.73</i>	
Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.2174	2.47	0.0000	0.2609	2.79	0.3333	0.0870	<i>-1.25</i>	0.6667	0.4348	<i>-0.74</i>	
	<i>1.73</i>	<i>-0.14</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.04</i>		<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.59</i>		<i>-2.00</i>	<i>-0.23</i>		
Black Males (n=16)													
Welfare	<i>N/A</i>	0.5000	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	0.5000	<i>N/A</i>	
Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.1538	<i>0.40</i>	0.0000	0.3846	<i>0.73</i>	0.0000	0.1538	<i>0.40</i>	1.0000	0.3077	<i>-1.39</i>	
	<i>N/A</i>	<i>-1.11</i>		<i>N/A</i>	2.74		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.56</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>-0.51</i>		
Black Females (n=18)													
Welfare	0.5000	0.0000	<i>1.73</i>	0.0000	0.5000	<i>-1.00</i>	0.5000	0.0000	<i>1.73</i>	0.0000	0.5000	<i>-1.00</i>	
Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.3000	<i>1.96</i>	0.0000	0.1000	<i>0.43</i>	0.5000	0.0000	<i>-1.00</i>	0.5000	0.6000	<i>0.24</i>	
	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.96</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>-1.38</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>-1.00</i>	<i>0.24</i>		

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T-statistics are in italics (bolded if significant at 95% level).

source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 13-2: NYS - Changes in Domestic Violence by Welfare Status

		Welfare Status in Wave 7 (1987)											
		Domestic Violence in Wave 6 and Wave 7			Domestic Violence in Wave 6 but No Domestic Violence in Wave 7			No Domestic Violence in Wave 6 but Domestic Violence in Wave 7			No Domestic Violence in Wave 6 and Wave 7		
		Welfare	Non-Welfare	T-Statistic	Welfare	Non-Welfare	T-Statistic	Welfare	Non-Welfare	T-Statistic	Welfare	Non-Welfare	T-Statistic
Welfare Status in Wave 7 (1987)	All persons (n=383*)												
	Welfare	0.1304	0.0333	<i>1.23</i>	0.0870	0.1000	<i>-0.16</i>	0.1739	0.0000	2.15	0.6087	0.8667	-2.12
	Non-Welfare	0.0833	0.0197	<i>-1.09</i>	0.0833	0.0525	<i>-0.64</i>	0.1250	0.0623	<i>-0.89</i>	0.7083	0.8656	1.63
		<i>0.51</i>	<i>-0.50</i>		<i>0.04</i>	<i>-0.83</i>		<i>0.46</i>	4.49		<i>-0.71</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	
	Males (n=137)												
	Welfare	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	1.0000	1.0000	<i>N/A</i>
	Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.0357	<i>0.38</i>	0.0000	0.0804	<i>0.59</i>	0.0000	0.0536	<i>0.47</i>	1.0000	0.8304	-4.76
		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.71</i>		<i>N/A</i>	3.11		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.88</i>		<i>N/A</i>	-4.76	
	Females (n=246)												
	Welfare	0.1765	0.0625	<i>1.00</i>	0.1176	0.1875	<i>-0.55</i>	0.2353	0.0000	2.22	0.4706	0.7500	<i>-1.67</i>
	Non-Welfare	0.1000	0.0104	<i>-1.30</i>	0.1000	0.0363	<i>-0.91</i>	0.1500	0.0674	<i>-0.99</i>	0.6500	0.8860	2.11
		<i>0.66</i>	<i>-0.83</i>		<i>0.17</i>	<i>-1.49</i>		<i>0.65</i>	3.72		<i>-1.09</i>	<i>1.19</i>	
	White (n=336)												
	Welfare	0.1111	0.0455	<i>0.77</i>	0.1111	0.0909	<i>0.21</i>	0.1111	0.0000	<i>1.46</i>	0.6667	0.8636	<i>-1.44</i>
	Non-Welfare	0.1000	0.0146	<i>-1.24</i>	0.1000	0.0436	<i>-0.81</i>	0.1500	0.0582	<i>-1.11</i>	0.6500	0.8836	2.10
		<i>0.11</i>	<i>-0.67</i>		<i>0.11</i>	<i>-1.01</i>		<i>-0.35</i>	4.11		<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.28</i>	
	White Males (n=117)												
	Welfare	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	1.0000	1.0000	<i>N/A</i>
	Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.0306	<i>0.31</i>	0.0000	0.0612	<i>0.44</i>	0.0000	0.0510	<i>0.40</i>	1.0000	0.8571	<i>-0.70</i>
		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.53</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.76</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.69</i>		<i>N/A</i>	-4.02	
White Females (n=219)													
Welfare	0.1667	0.0765	<i>0.67</i>	0.1667	0.1538	<i>0.08</i>	0.1667	0.0000	<i>1.48</i>	0.5000	0.7692	<i>-1.39</i>	
Non-Welfare	0.1176	0.0057	<i>-1.39</i>	0.1176	0.0339	<i>-1.03</i>	0.1785	0.0622	<i>-1.18</i>	0.5882	0.8983	2.48	
	<i>0.37</i>	<i>-0.92</i>		<i>0.37</i>	<i>-1.14</i>		<i>-0.07</i>	3.42		<i>-0.46</i>	<i>1.04</i>		
Black (n=34)													
Welfare	0.2500	0.0000	<i>1.00</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	0.5000	0.0000	<i>1.73</i>	0.2500	1.0000	<i>-3.00</i>	
Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.0870	<i>0.51</i>	0.0000	0.1739	<i>0.76</i>	0.0000	0.0435	<i>0.36</i>	1.0000	0.6957	-3.10	
	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.59</i>		<i>N/A</i>	2.15		<i>1.73</i>	<i>0.41</i>		<i>-2.54</i>	-3.10		
Black Males (n=16)													
Welfare	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	1.0000	<i>N/A</i>	
Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.0769	<i>0.27</i>	0.0000	0.2308	<i>0.51</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	1.0000	0.6923	<i>-0.62</i>	
	<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.38</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.72</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>N/A</i>	-2.31		
Black Females (n=18)													
Welfare	0.2500	0.0000	<i>0.67</i>	0.0000	0.0000	<i>N/A</i>	0.5000	0.0000	<i>1.73</i>	0.2500	1.0000	<i>-2.00</i>	
Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.1000	<i>0.43</i>	0.0000	0.1000	<i>0.43</i>	0.0000	0.1000	<i>0.43</i>	1.0000	0.7000	<i>-1.96</i>	
	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.43</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.43</i>		<i>1.73</i>	<i>0.43</i>		<i>-2.00</i>	<i>-1.96</i>		

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Table 13-3: NYS - Changes in Domestic Violence by Welfare Status

Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse			Welfare Status in Wave 7 (1987)										
			Domestic Violence in Wave 6 and Wave 7		Domestic Violence in Wave 6 but No Domestic Violence in Wave 7		No Domestic Violence in Wave 6 but Domestic Violence in Wave 7		No Domestic Violence in Wave 6 and Wave 7				
			Welfare	Non-Welfare	Welfare	Non-Welfare	Welfare	Non-Welfare	Welfare	Non-Welfare	Welfare	Non-Welfare	
Welfare Status in Wave 7 (1987)	All persons (n=383*)												
	Welfare	0.6087	0.3871	1.62	0.1304	0.2258	-0.88	0.1739	0.0968	0.82	0.0870	0.2803	-1.99
	Non-Welfare	0.4583	0.2852	-1.62	0.0833	0.2066	1.98	0.1667	0.1279	-0.54	0.2917	0.3803	0.90
		1.02	-1.18		0.51	-0.25		0.07	0.50		-1.82	1.03	
	Males (n=137)												
	Welfare	0.5000	0.4000	0.40	0.1667	0.2667	-0.47	0.1667	0.0667	0.68	0.1667	0.2667	-0.47
	Non-Welfare	0.7500	0.2946	-1.95	0.2500	0.1696	-0.42	0.0000	0.1429	0.81	0.0000	0.3929	8.48
		-0.73	-0.83		-0.29	-0.91		0.80	0.81		0.80	0.99	
	Females (n=246)												
	Welfare	0.6471	0.3750	1.57	0.1176	0.1875	-0.55	0.1765	0.1250	0.40	0.0588	0.3125	-1.90
	Non-Welfare	0.4000	0.2798	-1.13	0.0500	0.2280	3.05	0.2000	0.1192	-1.03	0.3500	0.3731	0.20
		1.50	-0.81		0.74	0.37		-0.18	-0.07		-2.33	0.48	
	White (n=336)												
	Welfare	0.6111	0.3478	1.70	0.1667	0.1739	-0.06	0.1111	0.1304	-0.18	0.1111	0.3478	-1.86
	Non-Welfare	0.5000	0.2655	-1.99	0.0500	0.1927	2.58	0.1500	0.1345	-0.19	0.3000	0.4073	0.98
		0.67	-0.85		1.13	0.22		-0.35	0.06		-1.46	0.56	
	White Males (n=117)												
	Welfare	0.5000	0.4000	0.37	0.1667	0.2000	-0.16	0.1667	0.1000	0.37	0.1667	0.3000	-0.56
	Non-Welfare	1.0000	0.2653	-16.39	0.0000	0.1429	0.70	0.0000	0.1633	0.76	0.0000	0.4286	8.53
		-2.24	-0.90		0.68	-0.48		0.68	0.52		0.68	0.80	
White Females (n=219)													
Welfare	0.6667	0.3077	1.85	0.1667	0.1538	0.08	0.0833	0.1538	-0.52	0.0833	0.3846	-1.85	
Non-Welfare	0.4118	0.2655	-1.28	0.0588	0.2203	2.43	0.1765	0.1186	-0.69	0.3529	0.3955	0.34	
	1.35	-0.33		0.92	0.56		-0.70	-0.37		-1.85	0.08		
Black (n=34)													
Welfare	0.5000	0.5000	0.00	0.0000	0.2500	-1.00	0.5000	0.0000	1.73	0.0000	0.2500	-1.00	
Non-Welfare	0.3333	0.4783	0.46	0.3333	0.3478	0.05	0.3333	0.0435	-0.86	0.0000	0.1304	0.65	
	0.38	-0.08		-1.00	0.37		0.38	0.41		N/A	-0.60		
Black Males (n=16)													
Welfare	N/A	0.5000	N/A	N/A	0.0000	N/A	N/A	0.0000	N/A	N/A	0.5000	N/A	
Non-Welfare	0.0000	0.4615	0.86	1.0000	0.3846	-1.17	0.0000	0.0000	N/A	0.0000	0.1538	0.40	
	N/A	-0.10		N/A	2.74		N/A	N/A		N/A	-1.11		
Black Females (n=18)													
Welfare	0.5000	0.5000	0.00	0.0000	0.5000	-1.00	0.5000	0.0000	1.73	0.0000	0.0000	N/A	
Non-Welfare	0.5000	0.5000	0.00	0.0000	0.3000	1.96	0.5000	0.1000	-1.38	0.0000	0.1000	0.43	
	0.00	0.00		N/A	-0.51		0.00	0.43		N/A	0.43		

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T-statistics are in italics (bolded if significant at 95% level).

source: NYS data: Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-1: NYS - Difference in Domestic Violence Rates between Males and Females

Waves 6 & 7	Total			Whites			Blacks		
	Males	Females	t-statistic (significance)	Males	Females	t-statistic (significance)	Males	Females	t-statistic (significance)
Domestic Violence Perpetration									
Severe Physical Abuse									
Wave 6	0.0739	0.2282	-4.920 (.000)	0.0556	0.2165	-4.998 (.000)	0.2174	0.2963	-.624 (.536)
Wave 7	0.0903	0.1891	-3.905 (.000)	0.0704	0.1667	-3.796 (.000)	0.2045	0.4000	-1.877 (.065)
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse									
Wave 6	0.0511	0.0906	-1.676 (.094)	0.0486	0.0906	-1.646 (.101)	0.0435	0.0741	-.446 (.658)
Wave 7	0.0374	0.0697	-1.949 (.052)	0.0333	0.0575	-1.453 (.147)	0.0682	0.2000	-1.676 (.099)
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse									
Wave 6	0.3750	0.5134	-2.964 (.003)	0.3475	0.4921	-2.857 (.005)	0.5217	0.6667	-1.033 (.307)
Wave 7	0.3146	0.4055	-2.544 (.011)	0.2926	0.3851	-2.427 (.016)	0.4318	0.6286	-1.750 (.084)
Domestic Violence Victimization									
Severe Physical Abuse									
Wave 6	0.2203	0.1141	2.928 (.004)	0.1793	0.1024	2.068 (.040)	0.5217	0.1111	3.337 (.002)
Wave 7	0.2773	0.0995	6.098 (.000)	0.2296	0.0948	4.481 (.000)	0.5682	0.2000	3.608 (.001)
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse									
Wave 6	0.0904	0.0705	.782 (.434)	0.0690	0.0551	.558 (.577)	0.2609	0.1111	1.336 (.189)
Wave 7	0.1121	0.0746	1.707 (.088)	0.1037	0.0747	1.242 (.215)	0.1591	0.0857	.997 (.332)
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse									
Wave 6	0.4294	0.3624	1.437 (.151)	0.3724	0.3465	.520 (.604)	0.7391	0.4444	2.181 (.034)
Wave 7	0.4237	0.3134	3.058 (.002)	0.3963	0.2960	2.599 (.010)	0.5909	0.5143	.674 (.502)

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-2a: NYS - Violence Perpetration Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Severe physical abuse, Wave 6

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status							
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting			
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1314	0.2407	-1.779 (.080)	N=350/54	0.3333	0.8000	-1.886 (.076)	N=15/5
	Nonwelfare	0.1206	0.2222	-1.215 (.234)	N=315/27	0.3077	0.5000	-.505 (.622)	N=13/2
	Welfare	0.2286	0.2593	-.275 (.784)	N=35/27	0.5000	1.0000	-1.000 (.500)	N=2/3
	Not Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0				
	Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0				
	Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0				
	Whites								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1176	0.2683	-2.079 (.043)	N=306/41	0.3333	0.7500	-1.461 (.166)	N=12/4
Nonwelfare	0.1064	0.2857	-1.747 (.095)	N=282/21	0.2727	0.5000	-.599 (.561)	N=11/2	
Welfare	0.2500	0.2500	.000 (1.000)	N=24/20	1.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=1/2	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Blacks									
Married/cohabiting									
All	0.2759	0.1000	1.344 (.192)	N=29/10	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=2/1	
Nonwelfare	0.2917	0.0000	3.077 (.005)	N=24/5	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0	
Welfare	0.2000	0.2000	.000 (1.000)	N=5/5	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=1/1	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Nonwelfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-2b: NYS - Violence Perpetration Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Moderate verbal & physical abuse, Wave 6

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status									
		Married/cohabiting					Not Married/cohabiting				
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic	(sig)	N	non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic	(sig)	N
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races										
	Married/cohabiting										
	All	0.0400	0.1667	-2.424	(.019)	N=350/54	0.1333	0.8000	-3.441	(.003)	N=15/5
	Nonwelfare	0.0349	0.1481	-1.608	(.120)	N=315/27	0.1538	0.5000	-1.110	(.287)	N=13/2
	Welfare	0.0857	0.1852	-1.105	(.275)	N=35/27	0.0000	1.0000		N/A	N=2/3
	Not Married/cohabiting										
	All	0.0000	N/A	N/A		N=1/0					
	Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A		N=1/0					
	Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A		N=0/0					
	Whites										
	Married/cohabiting										
	All	0.0392	0.1951	-2.450	(.018)	N=306/41	0.0833	0.7500	-3.347	(.005)	N=12/4
Nonwelfare	0.0319	0.1905	-1.793	(.088)	N=282/21	0.0909	0.5000	-1.487	(.165)	N=11/2	
Welfare	0.1250	0.2000	-.665	(.510)	N=24/20	0.0000	1.0000		N/A	N=1/2	
Not Married/cohabiting											
All	0.0000	N/A	N/A		N=1/0						
Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A		N=1/0						
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A		N=0/0						
Blacks											
Married/cohabiting											
All	0.0690	0.0000	.838	(.407)	N=29/10	0.0000	1.0000		N/A	N=2/1	
Nonwelfare	0.0833	0.0000	.651	(.521)	N=24/5	0.0000	N/A		N/A	N=1/0	
Welfare	0.0000	0.0000		N/A	N=5/5	0.0000	1.0000		N/A	N=1/1	
Not Married/cohabiting											
All	N/A	N/A	N/A		N=0/0						
Nonwelfare	N/A	N/A	N/A		N=0/0						
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A		N=0/0						

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-2c: NYS - Violence Perpetration Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Severe or moderate physical abuse, Wave 6

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status							
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting			
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.4057	0.6481	-3.381 (.001)	N=350/54	0.5333	1.0000	-3.500 (.004)	N=15/5
	Nonwelfare	0.4000	0.5556	-1.577 (.116)	N=315/27	0.5385	1.0000	-3.207 (.008)	N=13/2
	Welfare	0.4571	0.7407	-2.340 (.023)	N=35/27	0.5000	1.0000	-1.000 (.500)	N=2/3
	Not Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0				
	Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0				
	Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0				
	Whites								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.3824	0.6585	-3.417 (.001)	N=306/41	0.5833	1.0000	-2.803 (.017)	N=12/4
Nonwelfare	0.3794	0.5238	-1.308 (.192)	N=282/21	0.5455	1.0000	-2.887 (.016)	N=11/2	
Welfare	0.4167	0.8000	-2.782 (.008)	N=24/20	1.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=1/2	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Blacks									
Married/cohabiting									
All	0.6207	0.6000	.113 (.911)	N=29/10	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=2/1	
Nonwelfare	0.6667	0.8000	-.569 (.574)	N=24/5	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0	
Welfare	0.4000	0.4000	.000 (1.000)	N=5/5	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=1/1	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Nonwelfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-3a: NYS - Violence Perpetration Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Severe physical abuse, Wave 7

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status							
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting			
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1229	0.3200	-2.862 (.006)	N=358/50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Nonwelfare	0.1238	0.2308	-1.240 (.226)	N=323/26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Welfare	0.1143	0.4167	-2.598 (.014)	N=35/24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Not Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1203	0.5625	-3.411 (.004)	N=266/16				
	Nonwelfare	0.1089	0.5556	-2.527 (.035)	N=248/9				
	Welfare	0.2778	0.5714	-1.370 (.184)	N=18/7				
	Whites								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1182	0.3171	-2.623 (.012)	N=313/41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
Nonwelfare	0.1185	0.2273	-1.165 (.256)	N=287/22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.1154	0.4211	-2.302 (.029)	N=26/19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0897	0.4167	-2.182 (.051)	N=223/12					
Nonwelfare	0.0880	0.3333	-1.159 (.298)	N=216/6					
Welfare	0.1429	0.5000	-1.346 (.212)	N=7/6					
Blacks									
Married/cohabiting									
All	0.1212	0.4286	-1.463 (.187)	N=33/7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Nonwelfare	0.1071	0.3333	-1.096 (.282)	N=28/3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.2000	0.5000	-.882 (.407)	N=5/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.3333	1.0000	-8.000 (.000)	N=33/3					
Nonwelfare	0.3182	1.0000	-6.708 (.000)	N=22/3					
Welfare	0.3636	N/A	N/A	N=11/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-3b: NYS - Violence Perpetration Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Moderate verbal & physical abuse, Wave 7

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status							
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting			
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0447	0.2000	-2.669 (.010)	N=358/50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Nonwelfare	0.0433	0.1154	-1.110 (.277)	N=323/26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Welfare	0.0571	0.2917	-2.281 (.030)	N=35/24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Not Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0263	0.3750	-2.781 (.014)	N=266/16				
	Nonwelfare	0.0202	0.3333	-1.876 (.097)	N=248/9				
	Welfare	0.1111	0.4286	-1.470 (.181)	N=18/7				
	Whites								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0383	0.1707	-2.189 (.034)	N=313/41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
Nonwelfare	0.03484	0.1364	-1.342 (.193)	N=287/22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.0769	0.2105	-1.216 (.234)	N=26/19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0224	0.3333	-2.182 (.051)	N=223/12					
Nonwelfare	0.01852	0.1667	-.888 (.415)	N=216/6					
Welfare	0.1429	0.5000	-1.346 (.212)	N=7/6					
Blacks									
Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0909	0.4286	-1.621 (.150)	N=33/7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Nonwelfare	0.1071	0.0000	.580 (.566)	N=28/3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.0000	0.7500	-3.000 (.058)	N=5/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0606	0.6667	-1.804 (.209)	N=33/3					
Nonwelfare	0.04545	0.6667	-1.847 (.201)	N=22/3					
Welfare	0.0909	N/A	N/A	N=11/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-3c: NYS - Violence Perpetration Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Severe or moderate physical abuse, Wave 7

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status							
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting			
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.3436	0.6200	-3.835 (.000)	N=358/50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Nonwelfare	0.3375	0.5000	-1.674 (.095)	N=323/26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Welfare	0.4000	0.7500	-2.838 (.006)	N=35/24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Not Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.3308	0.6875	-2.937 (.004)	N=266/16				
	Nonwelfare	0.3226	0.6667	-2.160 (.032)	N=248/9				
	Welfare	0.4444	0.7143	-1.199 (.243)	N=18/7				
	Whites								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.3291	0.6098	-3.570 (.000)	N=313/41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
Nonwelfare	0.3206	0.5455	-2.161 (.031)	N=287/22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.4231	0.6842	-1.755 (.086)	N=26/19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.3139	0.5833	-1.944 (.053)	N=223/12					
Nonwelfare	0.3148	0.5000	-.957 (.340)	N=216/6					
Welfare	0.2857	0.6667	-1.367 (.199)	N=7/6					
Blacks									
Married/cohabiting									
All	0.4545	0.7143	-1.271 (.236)	N=33/7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Nonwelfare	0.4643	0.3333	.420 (.677)	N=28/3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.4000	1.0000	-2.449 (.070)	N=5/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.4848	1.0000	-5.831 (.000)	N=33/3					
Nonwelfare	0.4545	1.0000	-5.020 (.000)	N=22/3					
Welfare	0.5455	N/A	N/A	N=11/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-4a: NYS - Violence Victimization Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Severe physical abuse, Wave 6

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status								
		Married/cohabiting			Not Married/cohabiting					
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)			
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races									
	Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.1168	0.2593	-2.276 (.026)	N=351/54	0.1333	0.8000	-3.441 (.003)	N=15/5	
	Nonwelfare	0.1079	0.1481	-.637 (.525)	N=315/27	0.1538	1.0000	-3.088 (.009)	N=13/2	
	Welfare	0.1944	0.3704	-1.517 (.136)	N=36/27	0.0000	0.6667	-1.549 (.219)	N=2/3	
	Not Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
	Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
	Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
	Whites									
	Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.0912	0.2927	-2.730 (.009)	N=307/41	0.0833	0.7500	-3.347 (.005)	N=12/4	
Nonwelfare	0.0851	0.1905	-1.179 (.251)	N=282/21	0.0909	1.0000	-4.114 (.002)	N=11/2		
Welfare	0.1600	0.4000	-1.777 (.084)	N=25/20	0.0000	0.5000	-.577 (.667)	N=1/2		
Not Married/cohabiting										
All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0						
Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0						
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0						
Blacks										
Married/cohabiting										
All	0.3448	0.1000	1.821 (.081)	N=29/10	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=2/1		
Nonwelfare	0.3750	0.0000	3.715 (.001)	N=24/5	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0		
Welfare	0.2000	0.2000	.000 (1.000)	N=5/5	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=1/1		
Not Married/cohabiting										
All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0						
Nonwelfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0						
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0						

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-4b: NYS - Violence Victimization Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Moderate verbal & physical abuse, Wave 6

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status							
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting			
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0513	0.1481	-1.930 (.058)	N=351/54	0.0667	0.6000	-2.101 (.094)	N=15/5
	Nonwelfare	0.0444	0.0741	-.698 (.486)	N=315/27	0.0769	0.5000	-1.684 (.116)	N=13/2
	Welfare	0.1111	0.2222	-1.142 (.259)	N=36/27	0.0000	0.6667	-1.549 (.219)	N=2/3
	Not Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0				
	Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0				
	Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0				
	Whites								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0358	0.1463	-1.943 (.059)	N=307/41	0.0000	0.5000	-1.732 (.182)	N=12/4
Nonwelfare	0.0319	0.0952	-.953 (.352)	N=282/21	0.0000	0.5000	-1.000 (.500)	N=11/2	
Welfare	0.0800	0.2000	-1.120 (.271)	N=25/20	0.0000	5.0000	-.577 (.667)	N=1/2	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Blacks									
Married/cohabiting									
All	0.1724	0.1000	.535 (.596)	N=29/10	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=2/1	
Nonwelfare	0.2083	0.0000	2.460 (.022)	N=24/5	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0	
Welfare	0.0000	0.2000	-1.000 (.374)	N=5/5	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=1/1	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Nonwelfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-4c: NYS - Violence Victimization Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Severe or moderate physical abuse, Wave 6

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status								
		Married/cohabiting			Not Married/cohabiting					
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)			
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races									
	Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.3504	0.5185	-2.296 (.025)	N=351/54	0.2667	1.0000	-6.205 (.000)	N=15/5	
	Nonwelfare	0.3429	0.4444	-1.060 (.290)	N=315/27	0.3077	1.0000	-5.196 (.000)	N=13/2	
	Welfare	0.4167	0.5926	-1.381 (.172)	N=36/27	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=2/3	
	Not Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
	Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0					
	Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0					
	Whites									
	Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.3160	0.5610	-2.957 (.005)	N=307/41	0.2500	1.0000	-5.745 (.000)	N=12/4	
Nonwelfare	0.3121	0.4762	-1.552 (.122)	N=282/21	0.2727	1.0000	-5.164 (.000)	N=11/2		
Welfare	0.3600	0.6500	-1.974 (.055)	N=25/20	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=1/2		
Not Married/cohabiting										
All	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0						
Nonwelfare	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0						
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0						
Blacks										
Married/cohabiting										
All	0.6207	0.4000	1.205 (.236)	N=29/10	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=2/1		
Nonwelfare	0.6250	0.4000	.910 (.371)	N=24/5	0.0000	N/A	N/A	N=1/0		
Welfare	0.6000	0.4000	.577 (.580)	N=5/5	0.0000	1.0000	N/A	N=1/1		
Not Married/cohabiting										
All	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0						
Nonwelfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0						
Welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0						

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-5a: NYS - Violence Victimization Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Severe physical abuse, Wave 7

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status							
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting			
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	N	non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	N
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1369	0.2800	-2.147 (.036)	N=358/50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Nonwelfare	0.1331	0.1154	.257 (.798)	N=323/26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Welfare	0.1714	0.4583	-2.345 (.024)	N=35/24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Not Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1917	0.5625	-2.844 (.012)	N=266/16				
	Nonwelfare	0.1774	0.6667	-3.725 (.000)	N=248/9				
	Welfare	0.3889	0.4286	-.175 (.863)	N=18/7				
	Whites								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1182	0.2439	-1.788 (.080)	N=313/41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
Nonwelfare	0.1150	0.1364	-.300 (.764)	N=287/22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.1538	0.3684	-1.593 (.121)	N=26/19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.1659	0.5833	-2.769 (.017)	N=223/12					
Nonwelfare	0.1667	0.6667	-3.201 (.002)	N=216/6					
Welfare	0.1429	0.5000	-1.346 (.212)	N=7/6					
Blacks									
Married/cohabiting									
All	0.3333	0.5714	-1.173 (.248)	N=33/7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Nonwelfare	0.3214	0.0000	3.576 (.001)	N=28/3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.4000	1.0000	-2.449 (.070)	N=5/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.3939	0.6667	-.902 (.373)	N=33/3					
Nonwelfare	0.3182	0.6667	-1.164 (.256)	N=22/3					
Welfare	0.5455	N/A	N/A	N=11/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-5b: NYS - Violence Victimization Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Moderate verbal & physical abuse, Wave 7

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status							
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting			
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic (sig)	
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0643	0.1600	-1.775 (.081)	N=358/50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Nonwelfare	0.0619	0.1154	-.819 (.420)	N=323/26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Welfare	0.0857	0.2083	-1.260 (.216)	N=35/24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Not Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.1015	0.3125	-1.742 (.101)	N=266/16				
	Nonwelfare	0.0968	0.3333	-1.410 (.195)	N=248/9				
	Welfare	0.1667	0.2857	-.647 (.524)	N=18/7				
	Whites								
	Married/cohabiting								
	All	0.0575	0.1707	-1.858 (.070)	N=313/41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
Nonwelfare	0.0523	0.1364	-1.106 (.280)	N=287/22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.1154	0.2105	-.857 (.396)	N=26/19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0987	0.3333	-1.635 (.129)	N=223/12					
Nonwelfare	0.0972	0.3333	-1.115 (.315)	N=216/6					
Welfare	0.1429	0.3333	-.767 (.459)	N=7/6					
Blacks									
Married/cohabiting									
All	0.0909	0.1429	-.406 (.687)	N=33/7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Nonwelfare	0.1071	0.0000	.580 (.566)	N=28/3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.0000	0.2500	-1.000 (.391)	N=5/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting									
All	0.1515	0.3333	-.793 (.433)	N=33/3					
Nonwelfare	0.1364	0.3333	-.850 (.404)	N=22/3					
Welfare	0.1818	N/A	N/A	N=11/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 14-5c: NYS - Violence Victimization Rates by Welfare Status and Cohabitation Status

Severe or moderate physical abuse, Wave 7

		Wave 7 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status								
		Married/cohabiting				Not Married/cohabiting				
		non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic	(sig)	non welfare	Welfare	t-statistic	(sig)	
Wave 6 Cohabitation Status and Welfare Status	All Races									
	Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.3464	0.5600	-2.951	(.003)	N=358/50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Nonwelfare	0.3375	0.4615	-1.278	(.202)	N=323/26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Welfare	0.4286	0.6667	-1.819	(.074)	N=35/24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
	Not Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.3233	0.7500	-3.546	(.000)	N=266/16				
	Nonwelfare	0.3145	0.7778	-2.939	(.004)	N=248/9				
	Welfare	0.4444	0.7143	-1.199	(.243)	N=18/7				
	Whites									
	Married/cohabiting									
	All	0.3227	0.5366	-2.572	(.013)	N=313/41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0
Nonwelfare	0.3171	0.4545	-1.324	(.186)	N=287/22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.3846	0.6316	-1.650	(.106)	N=26/19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting										
All	0.3049	0.7500	-3.258	(.001)	N=223/12					
Nonwelfare	0.3056	0.8333	-2.769	(.006)	N=216/6					
Welfare	0.2857	0.6667	-1.367	(.199)	N=7/6					
Blacks										
Married/cohabiting										
All	0.5152	0.8571	-2.036	(.066)	N=33/7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Nonwelfare	0.5000	0.6667	-.534	(.598)	N=28/3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Welfare	0.6000	1.0000	-1.633	(.178)	N=5/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N=0/0	
Not Married/cohabiting										
All	0.5152	0.6667	-.491	(.627)	N=33/3					
Nonwelfare	0.5000	0.6667	-.523	(.606)	N=22/3					
Welfare	0.5455	N/A		N/A	N=11/0					

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 15-1: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)*
Severe Physical Abuse, All Races**

	Wave 6: 1983 Wave 7: 1987	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=475)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=722/689)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=382**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	2.091 <i>0.014</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		3.291 <i>0.000</i>				
	concordant chi-square	75.4% 29.401	75.6% 67.769				
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7		3.748 <i>0.002</i>	4.413 <i>0.014</i>	0.513 <i>0.422</i>	1.616 <i>0.413</i>	0.309 <i>0.027</i>
	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		1.057 <i>0.871</i>	1.119 <i>0.885</i>	1.677 <i>0.308</i>	0.194 <i>0.118</i>	1.200 <i>0.665</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		2.690 <i>0.010</i>	2.771 <i>0.086</i>	1.716 <i>0.377</i>	0.554 <i>0.449</i>	0.570 <i>0.222</i>
	concordant chi-square		75.2% 64.924	89.8% 29.543	88.0% 17.930	88.2% 13.172	70.2% 43.494

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 15-2: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)*
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse, All Races**

<i>Wave 6: 1983 Wave 7: 1987</i>		Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=475)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=722/689)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=382**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	2.250 <i>0.027</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		3.664 <i>0.000</i>				
	concordant chi-square	87.6% 25.778	88.5% 49.597				
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7		3.122 <i>0.016</i>	2.437 <i>0.353</i>	0.913 <i>0.919</i>	1.624 <i>0.498</i>	0.561 <i>0.282</i>
	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		0.813 <i>0.670</i>	0.914 <i>0.936</i>	1.473 <i>0.583</i>	0.001 <i>0.700</i>	1.659 <i>0.392</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		3.455 <i>0.004</i>	3.635 <i>0.164</i>	1.389 <i>0.688</i>	2.000 <i>0.330</i>	0.443 <i>0.115</i>
	concordant chi-square		88.4% 45.692	96.9% 17.442	94.0% 7.590	93.2% 20.682	84.8% 31.738

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 15-3: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)*
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse, All Races**

	Wave 6: 1983 Wave 7: 1987	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=475)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=722/689)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=382**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	1.530 <i>0.157</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		3.875 <i>0.000</i>				
	concordant chi-square	61.5% 28.320	60.0% 49.114				
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7		4.582 <i>0.001</i>	3.921 <i>0.006</i>	0.506 <i>0.319</i>	1.38 <i>0.619</i>	0.166 <i>0.023</i>
	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		1.346 <i>0.328</i>	1.395 <i>0.42</i>	0.951 <i>0.916</i>	0.682 <i>0.561</i>	0.908 <i>0.826</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		3.514 <i>0.002</i>	2.107 <i>0.095</i>	0.371 <i>0.195</i>	1.433 <i>0.546</i>	0.637 <i>0.353</i>
	concordant chi-square		60.4% 46.535	68.1 18.539	80.4% 9.927	86.9% 8.301	67.3% 25.519

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 15-4: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)*
Severe Physical Abuse, Caucasian**

<i>Wave 6: 1983</i> <i>Wave 7: 1987</i>		Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=399)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=617/588)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=334**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	2.252 <i>0.020</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		3.276 <i>0.000</i>				
	concordant chi-square	77.7% 28.972	78.8% 51.345				
	Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7		3.423 <i>0.010</i>	5.121 <i>0.017</i>	0.853 <i>0.850</i>	1.260 <i>0.730</i>	0.300 <i>0.038</i>
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		0.781 <i>0.594</i>	1.246 <i>0.760</i>	1.807 <i>0.313</i>	0.251 <i>0.192</i>	1.116 <i>0.821</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		2.626 <i>0.027</i>	4.013 <i>0.032</i>	2.389 <i>0.167</i>	0.296 <i>0.254</i>	0.449 <i>0.114</i>
	concordant chi-square		78.2% 47.760	91.0% 33.778	88.7% 14.611	88.4% 9.414	72.5% 42.041

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 15-5: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)*
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse, Caucasian**

	Wave 6: 1983 Wave 7: 1987	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=398)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=617/588)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=334**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	2.191 <i>0.074</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		3.947 <i>0.000</i>				
	concordant chi-square	89.9% 24.323	89.1% 42.796				
Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7			3.542 <i>0.018</i>	3.309 <i>0.275</i>	1.612 <i>0.609</i>	1.102 <i>0.917</i>	0.556 <i>0.341</i>
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		0.992 <i>0.989</i>	1.659 <i>0.668</i>	1.593 <i>0.600</i>	0.001 <i>0.730</i>	1.374 <i>0.640</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		3.716 <i>0.008</i>	5.426 <i>0.091</i>	2.039 <i>0.406</i>	3.243 <i>0.124</i>	0.288 <i>0.025</i>
	concordant chi-square		89.3% 37.378	97.6% 15.803	94.6% 13.255	93.7% 21.923	85.9% 27.973

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 15-6: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)*
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse, Caucasian**

	Wave 6: 1983 Wave 7: 1987	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=399)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=617/588)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=334**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	1.553 <i>0.203</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		3.778 <i>0.000</i>				
	concordant chi-square	60.7% 26.080	61.3% 40.154				
Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7			3.743 <i>0.007</i>	4.490 <i>0.006</i>	0.767 <i>0.704</i>	0.784 <i>0.768</i>	0.195 <i>0.038</i>
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		1.143 <i>0.723</i>	1.260 <i>0.635</i>	0.747 <i>0.626</i>	0.919 <i>0.901</i>	1.046 <i>0.926</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		3.665 <i>0.004</i>	2.632 <i>0.048</i>	0.245 <i>0.180</i>	1.189 <i>0.798</i>	0.622 <i>0.363</i>
	concordant chi-square		61.9% 37.286	69.0% 22.045	81.8% 9.974	86.6% 8.386	63.6% 20.043

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 5-7: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)*
Severe Physical Abuse, African American**

	Wave 6: 1983 Wave 7: 1987	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=50)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=79/76)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=34**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	2.086 <i>0.468</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		2.720 <i>0.337</i>				
	concordant chi-square	70.0% 12.704	63.3% 7.737				
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7		3944.160 <i>0.783</i>	0.002 <i>0.937</i>	0.000 <i>0.988</i>	0.000 <i>0.999</i>	0.000 <i>0.884</i>
	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		1.754 <i>0.416</i>	0.321 <i>0.605</i>	684,000,000 <i>0.983</i>	5.50E+24 <i>1.000</i>	0.939 <i>0.970</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		1.672 <i>0.640</i>	0.000 <i>0.883</i>	0.000 <i>0.996</i>	7.28E+19 <i>1.000</i>	10337.517 <i>0.871</i>
	concordant chi-square		64.5% 13.125	82.4% 10.085	91.2% 26.129	100.0% 28.395	76.5% 12.468

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

**Table 15-8: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)*
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse, African American**

	Wave 6: 1983 Wave 7: 1987	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=50)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=79/76)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=34**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	1.324 <i>0.847</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		3.849 <i>0.369</i>				
	concordant chi-square	86.0% 14.275	92.4% 41.016				
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7		13.958 <i>0.283</i>	infinity <i>1.000</i>	0.000 <i>0.962</i>	infinity <i>0.994</i>	8974.898 <i>0.959</i>
	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		14.313 <i>0.136</i>	3468.638 <i>1.000</i>	0.043 <i>0.996</i>	infinity <i>0.999</i>	397.953 <i>0.971</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		6.415 <i>0.316</i>	3.27E+29 <i>0.997</i>	0.000 <i>0.976</i>	infinity <i>0.997</i>	3.78E+19 <i>0.885</i>
	concordant chi-square		92.1% 42.104	100.0% 20.294	94.1% 14.065	100.0% 20.294	88.2% 23.207

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 15-9: NYS - Summary Table of Welfare Effects on Domestic Violence (odds ratios)* Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse, African American

	Wave 6: 1983 Wave 7: 1987	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 6 (n=50)	Prob of Domestic Violence in Wave 7 (n=79/76)	Changes in Domestic Violence from Wave 6 to Wave 7 (n=34**)			
				CDV	DDV	IDV	CNDV
model 1	Welfare in Wave 6	0.368 <i>0.313</i>					
	Welfare in Wave 7		6.447 <i>0.198</i>				
	concordant chi-square	80.0% 6.689	68.4% 6.680				
model 2	Welfare in Wave 6 & Wave 7		5139.116 <i>0.774</i>	0.002 <i>0.951</i>	0.000 <i>0.904</i>	1.38 <i>0.619</i>	0.000 <i>0.965</i>
	Welfare in Wave 6 but not in Wave 7		1.911 <i>0.365</i>	0.179 <i>0.487</i>	6.726 <i>0.407</i>	0.682 <i>0.561</i>	2.166 <i>0.870</i>
	non-welfare in Wave 6 but welfare in Wave 7		4.239 <i>0.289</i>	0.809 <i>0.911</i>	3.155 <i>0.555</i>	1.433 <i>0.546</i>	0.005 <i>0.973</i>
	concordant chi-square		67.1% 10.121	82.4% 20.36	85.3% 12.597	86.9% 8.301	88.2% 11.848

*Only includes cases where intimate partners answered the domestic violence questions.

**NYS data only asks domestic violence questions of respondents involved in intimate partnerships. 382 cases responded to the domestic violence questions in both Wave 6 and Wave 7. Difference in means tests of domestic violence rates between respondents who had valid cases in both periods, and those who only had valid cases in Wave 6 (Wave 7) revealed no significant differences in domestic violence between the different groups.

P-values are in italics.

Odds ratios and chi-square statistics are bolded if significant at 95% significance level.

CDV is continuous presence of domestic violence: domestic violence present in both Wave 6 and Wave 7.

IDV is increased domestic violence: domestic violence not present in Wave 6 but present in Wave 7.

DDV is decreased domestic violence: domestic violence present in Wave 6 but not present in Wave 7.

CNDV is continuous absence of domestic violence: domestic violence not present in either Wave 6 or Wave 7.

Other included variables include age, education level, employment status, highest hourly wage in survey year, number of children living with respondent, household type (married couple family), regions (urban, rural).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-1a: NYS - Rate of Leaving an Intimate Relationship by Presence of Domestic Violence and Victimization

number of observations	All 359		<i>t-statistics</i>	Male 126		<i>t-statistics</i>	Female 233		<i>t-statistics</i>
	violence(+)	violence(-)		violence(+)	violence(-)		violence(+)	violence(-)	
1. Victim or Perpetrator									
Severe Physical Abuse									
number of observations in the violence category	86	273		26	100		60	173	
number of observations leaving the relationship	32	44	3.70	7	15	1.43	25	29	3.55
	37.21%	16.12%		26.92%	15.00%		41.67%	16.76%	
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse									
number of observations in the violence category	37	322		13	113		24	209	
number of observations leaving the relationship	19	57	3.91	4	18	1.33	15	39	5.06
	51.35%	17.70%		30.77%	15.93%		62.50%	18.66%	
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse									
number of observations in the violence category	192	167		65	61		127	106	
number of observations leaving the relationship	50	26	2.47	11	11	0.16	39	15	3.10
	26.04%	15.57%		16.92%	18.03%		30.71%	14.15%	

Mean difference is significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

Cases included are *having lived together with spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and interviewed in both periods.*

Source : National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-1b: NYS - Rate of Leaving an Intimate Relationship by Presence of Domestic Violence and Victimization

number of observations	All		t-statistics	Male		t-statistics	Female		t-statistics
	359			126			233		
2. Victimization									
Severe Physical Abuse									
number of observations in the violence category	47	312		25	101		22	211	
number of observations leaving the relationship	22	54	3.85	7	15	1.55	15	39	5.58
	46.68%	17.31%		28.00%	14.85%		68.18%	18.48%	
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse									
number of observations in the violence category	23	336		10	116		13	220	
number of observations leaving the relationship	14	62	4.97	4	18	1.97	10	44	4.95
	60.87%	18.45%		40.00%	15.52%		76.92%	20.00%	
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse									
number of observations in the violence category	131	228		52	74		79	154	
number of observations leaving the relationship	38	38	2.63	10	12	0.44	28	26	2.99
	29.01%	16.67%		19.23%	16.22%		35.44%	16.88%	

Cases included are *having lived together with spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and interviewed in both periods.*

Source : National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Source : National Youth Survey Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-2a: NYS - Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Both Sexes

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (-)	Wave 6 (-) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)
All cases (with or without domestic violence)	total number of observations = 359			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	25	31	23	280
Leave the Intimate Relationship	11 44.00%	8 25.81%	8 34.78%	49 17.50%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	19.46%	20.73%	20.24%	34.18%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	2.92	0.66	1.65	-2.86
Severe Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 86			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	11	10	9	56
Leave the Intimate Relationship	8 72.73%	3 30.00%	4 44.44%	17 30.36%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	32.00%	38.16%	36.36%	50.00%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	2.69	0.50	0.47	-1.81
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 37			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	8	4	6	19
Leave the Intimate Relationship	6 75.00%	2 50.00%	4 66.67%	7 36.84%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	44.83%	51.52%	48.39%	66.67%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	1.52	-0.06	0.80	-1.85
Moderate or Severe Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 192			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	19	18	15	140
Leave the Intimate Relationship	9 47.37%	4 22.22%	6 40.00%	31 22.14%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	23.70%	26.44%	24.86%	36.54%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	1.94	-0.39	1.12	-2.03

*t-statistics**: Mean comparison by welfare status (given welfare status vs the others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

Cases included are *having lived together with spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and interviewed in both periods.*

Source : National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-2b: NYS - Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Male

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (-)	Wave 6 (-) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)
All cases (with or without domestic violence)	total number of observations = 126			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	4	14	4	104
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	3 21.43%	0 0.00%	19 18.27%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	18.03%	16.96%	18.03%	13.64%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	-5.16	<i>0.41</i>	-5.16	<i>0.52</i>
Severe Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 26			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	0	2	2	22
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	7 31.82%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	0.00%	29.17%	29.17%	0.00%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	.	-3.08	-3.08	3.13
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 13			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	0	0	0	13
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4 30.77%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<i>t-statistics*</i>
Moderate or Severe Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 65			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	2	9	4	50
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	1 11.11%	0 0.00%	10 20.00%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	17.46%	17.86%	18.03%	6.67%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	-3.62	<i>-0.49</i>	-3.63	<i>1.20</i>

*t-statistics**: Mean comparison by welfare status (given welfare status vs the others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

Cases included are *having lived together with spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and interviewed in both periods.*

Source : National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-2c: NYS - Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Female

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (-)	Wave 6 (-) Wave 7 (-)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)
All cases (with or without domestic violence)	total number of observations = 233			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	21	17	19	176
Leave the Intimate Relationship	52.38%	29.41%	42.11%	17.05%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	20.28%	22.69%	21.50%	42.11%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	3.39	0.63	2.05	-3.49
Severe Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 60			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	11	8	7	34
Leave the Intimate Relationship	72.73%	37.50%	57.14%	29.41%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	34.69%	42.31%	39.62%	57.69%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	2.38	-0.25	0.87	-2.26
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 24			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	8	4	6	6
Leave the Intimate Relationship	75.00%	50.00%	66.67%	50.00%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	56.25%	65.00%	61.11%	66.67%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	0.87	-0.55	0.23	-0.71
Moderate or Severe Physical Abuse	total number of observations = 127			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	17	9	11	90
Leave the Intimate Relationship	52.94%	33.33%	54.55%	23.33%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	27.27%	30.51%	28.45%	48.65%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	2.16	0.18	1.80	-2.88

*t-statistics**: Mean comparison by welfare status (given welfare status vs the others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

Cases included are *having lived together with spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and interviewed in both periods.*

Source : National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-2d: NYS - Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Both Sexes

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (-)	Wave 6 (-) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)
Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 47</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	8	5	5	29
Leave the Intimate Relationship	6 75.00%	2 40.00%	3 60.00%	11 37.93%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	41.03%	47.62%	45.24%	61.11%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	1.78	-0.32	0.61	-1.56
Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 23</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	6	3	2	12
Leave the Intimate Relationship	4 66.67%	2 66.67%	2 100.00%	6 50.00%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	58.82%	60.00%	57.14%	72.73%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	0.32	0.21	3.87	-1.10
Victimized in Moderate or Severe Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 131</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	15	10	12	94
Leave the Intimate Relationship	9 60.00%	3 30.00%	5 41.67%	21 22.34%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	25.00%	28.93%	27.73%	45.95%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	2.88	0.07	1.01	-2.74

*t-statistics**: Mean comparison by welfare status (given welfare status vs the others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

Cases included are *having lived together with spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and interviewed in both periods.*

Source : National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-2e: NYS - Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Male

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (-)	Wave 6 (-) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)
Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 25</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	0	1	2	22
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	7 31.82%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	28.00%	29.17%	30.43%	0.00%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	.	.	-3.10	3.13
Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 10</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	0	0	0	10
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4 40.00%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<i>t-statistics*</i>
Victimized in Moderate or Severe Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 52</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	1	5	3	43
Leave the Intimate Relationship	0 0.00%	1 20.00%	0 0.00%	9 20.93%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	19.61%	19.15%	20.41%	11.11%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	.	0.05	-3.51	0.67

t-statistics*: Mean comparison by welfare status (given welfare status vs the others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

Cases included are *having lived together with spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and interviewed in both periods.*

Source : National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-2f: NYS - Probability of Leaving an Abusive Relationship by Welfare Status, Female

	Welfare Status			
	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (-)	Wave 6 (-) Wave 7 (+)	Wave 6 (+) Wave 7 (+)
Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 22</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	8	4	3	7
Leave the Intimate Relationship	6 75.00%	2 50.00%	3 100.00%	4 57.14%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	64.29%	72.22%	63.16%	73.33%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	0.50	-0.84	3.24	-0.73
Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 13</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	6	3	2	2
Leave the Intimate Relationship	50 66.67%	2 66.67%	2 100.00%	2 100.00%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	85.71%	80.00%	72.73%	72.73%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	-0.77	-0.45	1.94	1.94
Victimized in Moderate or Severe Physical Abuse	<i>total number of observations = 79</i>			
Number of Observations in the Given Welfare Status*	14	5	9	51
Leave the Intimate Relationship	9 64.29%	2 40.00%	5 55.56%	12 23.53%
Percentage Ratio of Leave the Intimate Relationship in the Other Welfare Status	29.23%	35.14%	32.86%	57.14%
<i>t-statistics*</i>	2.56	0.22	1.34	-3.13

*t-statistics**: Mean comparison by welfare status (given welfare status vs the others). Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

Cases included are *having lived together with spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and interviewed in both periods.*

Source : National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 16-3: NYS - Expected Earning in Wave 7

	Victim or Perpetrator			Victims		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
1. All (with or without domestic violence)						
Number of Observations	359	126	233			
Stay in the Abusive Relationship	\$11,489	\$11,472	\$11,499			
Leave the Abusive Relationship	\$10,566	\$11,188	\$10,312			
t-statistics*	3.18	<i>0.57</i>	3.31			
2. Severe Physical Abuse						
Number of Observations	86	26	60	55	30	25
Stay in the Abusive Relationship	\$11,147	\$11,195	\$11,121	\$10,717	\$11,057	\$9,934
Leave the Abusive Relationship	\$9,804	\$11,274	\$9,393	\$9,973	\$11,274	\$9,366
t-statistics*	2.76	<i>-0.11</i>	2.81	1.32	<i>-0.32</i>	<i>0.60</i>
3. Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse						
Number of Observations	37	13	24	29	13	16
Stay in the Abusive Relationship	\$11,077	\$11,502	\$10,652	\$10,777	\$11,305	\$9,985
Leave the Abusive Relationship	\$9,535	\$10,900	\$9,171	\$9,746	\$10,900	\$9,284
t-statistics*	1.95	<i>0.63</i>	1.30	1.28	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.53</i>
4. Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse						
Number of Observations	192	65	127	147	59	88
Stay in the Abusive Relationship	\$11,154	\$11,039	\$11,224	\$11,041	\$10,882	\$11,171
Leave the Abusive Relationship	\$10,097	\$11,037	\$9,832	\$10,006	\$11,102	\$9,615
t-statistics*	3.30	<i>0.00</i>	3.46	2.58	<i>-0.51</i>	3.03

Expected earnings in Wave 7 were estimated by age, education level, region of Wave 6, and probability of getting a job in Wave 7.

t-statistics*: Mean comparisons between leaving vs staying in the relationship. Mean differences are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 and Wave 7

Table 17-1: NYS - Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, All Races

	All Cases	Victim or Offender			No Domestic Violence
		Severe Physical Abuse	Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	
Number of Observations	359	86	37	192	167
Welfare Recipient in Wave 7					
Both sexes	2.529 <i>0.0077</i>	4.886 <i>0.0112</i>	4.132 <i>0.1351</i>	2.541 <i>0.0287</i>	2.046 <i>0.3011</i>
Male	<0.001 <i>0.9717</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9738</i>	.	<0.001 <i>0.9627</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9792</i>
Female	3.647 <i>0.0013</i>	8.482 <i>0.0071</i>	3.377 <i>0.2974</i>	3.331 <i>0.0144</i>	4.088 <i>0.0919</i>
Welfare recipient in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6					
Both sexes	1.978 <i>0.1478</i>	2.501 <i>0.2659</i>	2.113 <i>0.5357</i>	2.463 <i>0.1260</i>	1.680 <i>0.5493</i>
Male	<0.001 <i>0.9802</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9738</i>	.	<0.001 <i>0.9705</i>	.
Female	2.471 <i>0.0800</i>	5.730 <i>0.0938</i>	0.806 <i>0.8879</i>	3.856 <i>0.0524</i>	1.969 <i>0.4728</i>

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

P-values are in italics.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (rural and urban).

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 17-2: NYS - Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Caucasian

	All Cases	Victim or Offender			No Domestic Violence
		Severe Physical Abuse	Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	
Number of Observations	311	67	27	157	154
Welfare Recipient in Wave 7					
Both sexes	2.766 <i>0.0114</i>	5.220 <i>0.0186</i>	4.421 <i>0.1585</i>	2.857 <i>0.0339</i>	2.134 <i>0.3671</i>
Male	<0.001 <i>0.9736</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9677</i>	. <i>.</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9665</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9794</i>
Female	3.953 <i>0.0031</i>	7.548 <i>0.0167</i>	3.927 <i>0.2852</i>	3.388 <i>0.0275</i>	8.113 <i>0.0582</i>
Welfare recipient in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6					
Both sexes	2.685 <i>0.0616</i>	4.601 <i>0.1073</i>	8.100 <i>0.1664</i>	3.396 <i>0.0758</i>	3.503 <i>0.1910</i>
Male	<0.001 <i>0.9829</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9677</i>	. <i>.</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9751</i>	. <i>.</i>
Female	3.287 <i>0.0412</i>	9.899 <i>0.0580</i>	7.858 <i>0.2988</i>	4.954 <i>0.0460</i>	6.107 <i>0.1116</i>

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

P-values are in italics.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (rural and urban).

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 7-3: NYS - Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, African American

	All Cases	Victim or Offender			No Domestic Violence
		Severe Physical Abuse	Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	
Number of Observations	32	14	6	24	8
Welfare Recipient in Wave 7					
Both sexes	1.147 <i>0.8949</i>	>999.999 <i>0.9666</i>	>999.999 <i>0.9275</i>	0.952 <i>0.9756</i>	1.000 <i>1.0000</i>
Male	<0.001 <i>0.9800</i>	.	.	<0.001 <i>0.9697</i>	.
Female	>999.999 <i>0.6544</i>	>999.999 <i>0.9777</i>	.	>999.999 <i>1.0000</i>	.
Welfare recipient in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6					
Both sexes	1.111 <i>0.9428</i>	.	.	3.907 <i>0.4109</i>	1.000 <i>1.0000</i>
Male	<0.001 <i>0.9800</i>	.	.	<0.001 <i>0.9697</i>	.
Female	102.323 <i>0.9749</i>	.	.	>999.999 <i>0.8390</i>	.

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

P-values are in italics.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (rural and urban).

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table17-4: NYS - Effects of Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Relationship, Odds Ratio, Victim

	Severe Physical Abuse			Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse			Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Number of Observations	47	33	9	23	14	5	131	104	19
Welfare Recipient in Wave 7									
Both sexes	5.328 <i>0.0578</i>	29.540 <i>0.0333</i>	.	22.629 <i>0.3292</i>	<0.001 <i>0.8335</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9822</i>	3.347 <i>0.0143</i>	3.876 <i>0.0201</i>	0.835 <i>0.9090</i>
Male	<0.001 <i>0.9735</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9671</i>	.	.	.	.	<0.001 <i>0.9686</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9753</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9631</i>
Female	136.136 <i>0.1142</i>	0.559 <i>0.9898</i>	.	102.999 <i>0.9825</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9581</i>	.	4.351 <i>0.0134</i>	3.883 <i>0.0374</i>	>999.999 <i>0.8499</i>
Welfare recipient in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6									
Both sexes	3.182 <i>0.2828</i>	20.484 <i>0.0700</i>	.	>999.999 <i>0.9686</i>	<0.001 <i>0.8391</i>	.	2.574 <i>0.1698</i>	4.043 <i>0.0964</i>	3.003 <i>0.5335</i>
Male	<0.001 <i>0.9735</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9671</i>	.	.	.	.	<0.001 <i>0.9730</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9805</i>	<0.001 <i>0.9691</i>
Female	>999.999 <i>0.9633</i>	0.270 <i>0.9673</i>	.	308.889 <i>0.9800</i>	>999.999 <i>0.9581</i>	.	3.644 <i>0.1232</i>	4.682 <i>0.1017</i>	>999.999 <i>0.8499</i>

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are bold.

P-values are in italics.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, expected income, number of children, and dummy variables for region (rural and urban).

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 (1983) and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 18-1a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7	2.302	2.350	1.148	3.399	3.400	>999.999	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0184	0.0367	0.8947	0.0028	0.0097	0.7576	0.9715	0.9733	0.9815
Severe Physical Abuse	2.527	2.718	1.042	2.911	3.365	<0.001	1.869	1.515	2.308
p-value of coefficient	0.0014	0.0028	0.9649	0.0035	0.0031	0.7982	0.2552	0.5636	0.6721
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	68.2%	71.7%	74.1%	74.0%	76.5%	100.0%	67.6%	73.7%	69.7%
chi-square	33.634	37.143	5.342	36.320	38.123	10.088	6.587	8.745	3.360

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 18-1b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7	2.209	2.226	1.413	2.880	2.669	>999.999	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0276	0.0556	0.761	0.0134	0.0522	0.6683	0.9715	0.9733	0.9815
Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse	3.115	2.932	4.643	6.041	6.856	<0.001	2.014	1.564	2.308
p-value of coefficient	0.0009	0.0102	0.1622	0.0009	0.0038	0.9617	0.2101	0.5371	0.6721
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	69.0%	71.8%	80.0%	75.4%	76.4%	100.0%	68.9%	73.6%	69.7%
chi-square	35.967	35.581	6.993	42.961	40.661	7.632	6.901	8.791	3.360

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 18-2a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership
Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7	2.061	2.046	1.131	2.618	2.493	>999.999	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0473	0.0945	0.9077	0.0255	0.0742	0.6578	0.972	0.9743	0.9794
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	3.523	3.837	1.776	5.166	4.926	0.017	1.667	0.431	0.504
p-value of coefficient	0.001	0.0037	0.6413	0.0018	0.0117	0.9672	0.4694	1.958	0.6953
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	66.9%	71.0%	74.1%	73.4%	75.1%	100.0%	65.8%	73.7%	77.3%
chi-square	36.312	38.358	5.561	39.906	37.293	8.068	5.860	9.252	3.532

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Cases included those who had li and expected earning in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 18-2b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Being a Victim of Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7	2.266	2.290	1.126	2.960	2.962	>999.999	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0235	0.0488	0.9128	0.0104	0.0272	0.6683	0.9722	0.9747	0.9794
Victim of Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	4.965	6.419	3.086	9.726	8.421	<0.001	2.656	4.680	0.504
p-value of coefficient	0.0007	0.003	0.3824	0.0029	0.0322	0.9617	0.1921	0.1052	0.6954
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	68.2%	71.5%	74.1%	74.9%	75.9%	100.0%	66.7%	74.1%	77.3%
chi-square	38.430	39.709	6.012	41.076	36.075	7.632	7.410	12.199	3.532

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 18-3a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7	2.427	2.593	1.127	3.521	3.722	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0111	0.0178	0.9084	0.0018	0.0049	0.8588	0.9717	0.9733	0.9801
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	1.506	1.739	0.826	2.071	2.536	<0.001	0.845	0.723	0.304
p-value of coefficient	0.1485	0.0843	0.8452	0.0452	0.0236	0.7235	0.7328	0.5881	0.5342
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	67.0%	71.0%	76.4%	73.6%	76.9%	100.0%	63.6%	72.8%	71.2%
chi-square	25.131	30.235	5.371	31.750	34.154	8.786	5.265	8.452	4.053

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Cases included those who had liv and expected earning in Wave 2 (unit: 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 18-3b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Being a Victim of Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7	2.365	2.579	1.086	3.241	3.373	>999.999	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0142	0.0198	0.9399	0.004	0.0106	0.7268	0.9717	0.9733	0.98
Victim of Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	1.600	1.406	2.546	1.983	1.776	<0.001	1.074	0.717	1.324
p-value of coefficient	0.0893	0.2801	0.3332	0.0488	0.1427	0.7371	0.8858	0.5876	0.8745
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	66.4%	69.7%	77.7%	72.6%	74.2%	100.0%	63.6%	73.1%	69.7%
chi-square	26.079	28.787	6.162	31.962	31.720	7.908	5.193	8.545	3.406

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Cases included those who had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-1a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.003	0.010	<0.001	0.013	0.025	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0006	0.0205	0.1165	0.0187	0.0892	0.9669	0.003	0.0077	0.2192
Severe Physical Abuse	2.586	3.066	0.774	2.966	3.810	<0.001	1.531	1.463	1.411
p-value of coefficient	0.0015	0.0008	0.8358	0.0034	0.001	0.9281	0.5003	0.6223	0.8897
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.5%	74.9%	83.6%	76.2%	77.9%	100.0%	81.4%	82.4%	92.4%
chi-square	42.071	36.441	9.823	34.247	32.933	10.349	19.206	13.619	7.826

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-1b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.003	0.011	<0.001	0.010	0.024	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0006	0.0207	0.1222	0.0177	0.0923	0.8211	0.0031	0.0079	0.2192
Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse	3.156	3.531	4.254	7.034	9.125	>999.999	1.560	1.476	1.411
p-value of coefficient	0.001	0.0018	0.2615	0.0003	0.0004	0.6871	0.4841	0.6156	0.8897
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.6%	74.0%	89.5%	78.2%	77.6%	100.0%	81.4%	82.4%	92.4%
chi-square	43.658	34.990	10.821	42.011	37.928	7.726	19.289	13.678	7.826

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-1c: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Offending in Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.004	0.011	<0.001	0.014	0.028	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0006	0.0208	0.117	0.0183	0.0883	0.9878	0.0021	0.0081	0.7308
Offending in Severe Physical Abuse	2.209	2.763	0.812	1.618	2.431	<0.001	5.949	0.307	586.244
p-value of coefficient	0.0204	0.0077	0.8917	0.2257	0.0373	0.9894	0.0559	0.377	0.7696
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	73.6%	73.5%	84.5%	74.2%	75.0%	100.0%	84.1%	82.3%	92.4%
chi-square	37.739	32.318	9.818	26.965	25.817	10.266	22.676	14.764	7.926

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-2a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.002	0.006	<0.001	0.005	0.007	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0004	0.0134	0.1008	0.0085	0.0372	0.2706	0.0034	0.0095	0.7371
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	4.190	5.258	1.407	7.692	9.078	0.056	1.030	1.255	0.198
p-value of coefficient	0.0003	0.0003	0.7942	0.0002	0.0003	0.8138	0.969	0.8013	0.8935
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	75.5%	74.8%	85.0%	78.0%	77.2%	100.0%	80.9%	82.3%	
chi-square	46.995	40.140	9.875	42.158	37.020	8.387	19.116	13.968	7.774

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-2b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.003	0.010	<0.001	0.007	0.018	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0005	0.0216	0.1001	0.0147	0.0749	0.8211	0.0038	0.0114	0.2548
Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	5.149	7.858	4.022	12.372	13.528	>999.999	1.710	3.632	0.198
p-value of coefficient	0.0008	0.0008	0.3098	0.0014	0.0049	0.6871	0.5172	0.2205	0.7371
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.6%	73.4%	85.5%	76.4%	75.3%	100.0%	81.1%	92.8%	92.4%
chi-square	46.007	39.074	10.416	39.828	32.519	7.726	19.807	16.649	7.774

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-2c: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Offending in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.003	0.006	<0.001	0.010	0.011	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0005	0.0118	0.1096	0.0157	0.0477	0.3381	0.004	0.0076	0.6085
Offending in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	4.564	4.416	2.497	4.879	5.933	<0.001	2.271	0.692	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.0019	0.0069	0.6456	0.0063	0.0061	0.9485	0.4265	0.7853	0.9546
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.1%	74.1%	86.4%	75.7%	75.9%	100.0%	81.0%	82.7%	90.9%
chi-square	42.899	32.752	10.052	33.498	29.479	8.214	20.220	13.376	8.844

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-3a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.004	0.013	<0.001	0.016	0.034	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0007	0.0259	0.1033	0.0235	0.1079	0.9266	0.0039	0.0083	0.4905
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	1.397	1.837	0.202	1.962	2.611	<0.001	0.615	0.759	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.256	0.0578	0.312	0.0682	0.0179	0.7791	0.406	0.663	0.8485
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	72.1%	72.3%	84.5%	74.8%	75.7%	100.0%	81.3%	82.1%	98.5%
chi-square	32.976	27.824	10.347	28.543	26.842	9.345	20.242	13.913	9.390

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-3b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Victimized in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.004	0.012	<0.001	0.012	0.023	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0007	0.0216	0.137	0.016	0.0738	0.1691	0.0035	0.0081	0.4631
Victimized in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	1.596	1.624	2.046	2.210	2.294	>999.999	0.740	0.796	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0995	0.119	0.6062	0.0227	0.0282	0.7651	0.6074	0.7231	0.7686
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	72.3%	71.9%	85.9%	75.3%	75.0%	100.0%	81.3%	81.8%	98.5%
chi-square	34.320	26.664	9.989	30.241	25.883	7.531	19.625	13.845	8.235

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-3c: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Offending in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7*	0.004	0.014	<0.001	0.017	0.037	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0006	0.0261	0.1019	0.0248	0.1179	0.9266	0.0047	0.008	0.3529
Offending in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	1.453	1.878	0.443	1.996	2.537	<0.001	0.721	0.827	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.1887	0.0447	0.506	0.0542	0.0169	0.7791	0.5799	0.7762	0.3237
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	72.2%	72.4%	88.2%	75.3%	76.0%	100.0%	81.2%	82.1%	100.0%
chi-square	33.375	28.287	10.354	28.945	26.868	9.345	19.794	13.650	9.291

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-4a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0011	0.0164	0.1121	0.028	0.0758	0.9428	0.0031	0.0076	0.4244
Severe Physical Abuse	2.555	3.058	1.098	2.934	3.776	<0.001	1.549	1.543	4.627
p-value of coefficient	0.0017	0.0008	0.9332	0.0036	0.0011	0.8695	0.4901	0.5719	0.5906
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.1%	75.2%	83.6%	76.2%	78.0%	100.0%	81.4%	82.4%	95.5%
chi-square	40.450	36.265	8.987	33.276	32.887	10.334	18.444	12.966	7.939

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-4b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0009	0.0153	0.1159	0.0123	0.0728	0.7728	0.0035	0.0078	0.4244
Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse	3.142	3.548	4.525	7.602	9.106	>999.999	1.099	1.561	4.627
p-value of coefficient	0.0011	0.0017	0.2222	0.0002	0.0004	0.6292	0.8995	0.563	0.5906
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.0%	74.3%	87.3%	77.9%	77.5%	100.0%	80.6%	82.5%	95.5%
chi-square	42.329	34.957	10.089	41.144	37.894	7.635	13.391	13.039	7.939

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-4c: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Offending in Severe Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0011	0.0162	0.1178	0.0271	0.0707	0.9981	0.0022	0.0079	0.1167
Offending in Severe Physical Abuse	2.179	2.766	1.046	1.599	2.428	<0.001	5.725	3.098	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.0223	0.0077	0.9732	0.2364	0.0377	0.998	0.0572	0.3573	0.1924
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	73.6%	73.9%	83.2%	73.7%	75.3%	100.0%	83.4%	81.5%	98.5%
chi-square	36.058	32.169	8.985	26.026	25.893	10.265	21.845	14.090	7.768

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-5a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0006	0.01	0.1049	0.034	0.0296	0.7476	0.0041	0.0097	0.4224
Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	4.198	5.311	1.919	1.954	9.199	0.133	0.624	1.346	0.068
p-value of coefficient	0.0003	0.0003	0.6044	0.0695	0.0003	0.711	0.4209	0.7389	0.8398
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.9%	75.0%	83.2%	74.7%	77.3%	97.7%	81.2%	81.9%	95.5%
chi-square	45.636	40.035	9.084	27.685	36.937	8.330	19.506	13.378	7.685

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-5b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0007	0.0145	0.0972	0.0234	0.0546	0.7728	0.0031	0.011	0.4224
Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	5.256	8.025	5.184	7.066	13.966	>999.999	1.585	4.048	0.068
p-value of coefficient	0.0007	0.0008	0.2282	0.0003	0.005	0.6292	0.4708	0.1794	0.8398
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.2%	73.6%	84.5%	78.0%	75.2%	100.0%	81.3%	82.0%	95.5%
chi-square	44.872	39.082	9.683	41.276	32.552	7.635	18.533	16.184	7.685

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-5c: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Offending in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0008	0.0089	0.1197	0.0243	0.0373	0.6192	0.0042	0.0078	0.4929
Offending in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	4.540	4.502	2.919	4.792	6.039	<0.001	2.300	0.734	>999.999
p-value of coefficient	0.002	0.0063	0.5829	0.0069	0.0059	0.9412	0.4194	0.817	0.9307
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	74.1%	74.3%	84.5%	75.2%	76.1%	97.7%	80.9%	82.0%	95.5%
chi-square	41.370	32.633	9.263	32.519	29.467	8.173	19.568	12.703	8.650

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-6a: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership*, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0011	0.0203	0.13	0.0181	0.0869	0.9487	0.0037	0.0088	0.5668
Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	1.576	1.833	0.368	12.883	2.601	<0.001	1.887	0.770	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.1089	0.0591	0.4711	0.0014	0.0186	0.7824	0.4427	0.6797	0.9175
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	72.1%	72.6%	83.6%	76.2%	75.9%	100.0%	81.2%	81.7%	98.5%
chi-square	32.773	27.751	9.471	39.082	26.900	9.280	19.163	13.221	10.236

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-6b: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Victimized in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.0009	0.0173	0.1166	0.0239	0.0617	0.9223	0.0036	0.0084	0.672
Victimized in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	1.673	1.616	2.175	2.186	2.276	0.050	0.749	0.819	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.065	0.123	0.5382	0.0243	0.0297	0.8249	0.6225	0.7567	0.9076
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	71.3%	72.5%	84.1%	74.8%	75.3%	97.7%	80.4%	81.5%	98.5%
chi-square	30.154	26.573	9.150	29.269	25.883	7.477	18.915	13.159	8.742

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-6c: NYS - Effects of Welfare and Offending in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse on the Probability of Leaving an Intimate Partnership, Odds Ratios

	Male and Female			Female			Male		
	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American	All Races	Caucasian	African American
Welfare Receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.001	0.02	0.1237	0.0355	0.0918	0.9487	0.0042	0.0082	0.2079
Offending in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	1.450	1.884	0.500	1.994	2.537	<0.001	0.720	0.823	<0.001
p-value of coefficient	0.1909	0.0442	0.5472	0.0542	0.0172	0.7823	0.5778	0.7699	0.6795
Number of Observations	359	311	32	233	205	15	126	106	17
Mean	0.212	0.193	0.313	0.232	0.215	0.267	0.175	0.151	0.353
Concordant	72.1%	72.8%	86.4%	75.0%	76.2%	100.0%	81.0%	82.0%	100.0%
chi-square	31.865	28.222	9.585	28.100	26.956	9.280	19.095	12.977	10.374

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if odds ratios are in bold.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected earning in Wave 7 in 10K.

Cases included those had lived with a spouse or partner in Wave 6 and those interviewed in both periods.

For All Races, racial dummy variables are included.

* Estimated using age, education level, number of children, and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986)

Table 19-7a: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Domestic Violence Occurrence in the Relationship)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Severe Physical Abuse		Severe Physical Abuse		Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	-2.344 <i>0.3378</i>	-10.982 <i>0.0010</i>	-1.613 <i>0.5761</i>	-9.034 <i>0.0254</i>	-80.683 <i>0.7371</i>	-629.200 <i>0.2936</i>
Model 2	-6.032 <i>0.2854</i>	-24.750 <i>0.0015</i>	-4.012 <i>0.5517</i>	-18.657 <i>0.0506</i>	-2998.300 <i>0.1293</i>	-391.000 <i>0.9173</i>
Male						
Model 1	3.381 <i>0.8134</i>	-15.979 <i>0.0246</i>	367.000 <i>0.4382</i>	-17.227 <i>0.0919</i>	-508.300 <i>0.8704</i>	34.025 <i>0.9719</i>
Model 2	4.093 <i>0.9051</i>	-39.569 <i>0.0222</i>	1461.300 <i>0.3715</i>	-40.450 <i>0.1018</i>	-1019.300 <i>0.8704</i>	95.534 <i>0.9722</i>
Female						
Model 1	-1.793 <i>0.5242</i>	-9.977 <i>0.0079</i>	-0.280 <i>0.9305</i>	-7.294 <i>0.0658</i>	8.680E-14 <i>1.0000</i>	-301.200 <i>0.9000</i>
Model 2	-5.186 <i>0.4188</i>	-21.368 <i>0.0129</i>	-1.998 <i>0.7850</i>	-14.787 <i>0.1251</i>	2.800E-13 <i>1.0000</i>	-399.600 <i>0.7730</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 19-7b: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Victim of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse		Victimized in Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	2.139	-6.742	9.879	-4.428	-506.400	-131.900
	<i>0.5707</i>	<i>0.0038</i>	<i>0.1905</i>	<i>0.0691</i>	<i>0.8687</i>	<i>0.6299</i>
Model 2	2.150	-14.148	24.416	-7.224	-1015.600	-247.100
	<i>0.8145</i>	<i>0.0079</i>	<i>0.2152</i>	<i>0.1775</i>	<i>0.8687</i>	<i>0.4946</i>
Male						
Model 1	3.407	-16.153	373.700	-17.279	-508.300	34.025
	<i>0.8117</i>	<i>0.0243</i>	<i>0.4534</i>	<i>0.0915</i>	<i>0.8704</i>	<i>0.9719</i>
Model 2	4.084	-39.959	1643.100	-40.568	-1019.300	95.534
	<i>0.9051</i>	<i>0.0222</i>	<i>0.3989</i>	<i>0.1017</i>	<i>0.8704</i>	<i>0.9722</i>
Female						
Model 1	5.941	-5.718	-5.734	-4.472	.	-580.900
	<i>0.4823</i>	<i>0.0170</i>	<i>0.8838</i>	<i>0.0712</i>	.	<i>0.6481</i>
Model 2	5.838	-10.994	-31.983	-7.370	.	-41.910
	<i>0.7048</i>	<i>0.0340</i>	<i>0.7729</i>	<i>0.1712</i>	.	<i>0.9130</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 19-7c: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Offending in Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Offending in Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Severe Physical Abuse		Offending in Severe Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	-3.661 <i>0.1949</i>	-5.962 <i>0.0033</i>	-2.185 <i>0.5136</i>	-4.948 <i>0.0703</i>	-9.310E-08 <i>1.0000</i>	-24.796 <i>0.1717</i>
Model 2	-8.729 <i>0.1738</i>	-14.357 <i>0.0035</i>	-4.630 <i>0.5442</i>	-13.663 <i>0.0710</i>	-1.400E-08 <i>1.0000</i>	-36.544 <i>0.3155</i>
Male						
Model 1	67.256 <i>0.9439</i>	-13.585 <i>0.0281</i>	-138.500 <i>0.9651</i>	-11.946 <i>0.1250</i>	.	-148.400 <i>0.2806</i>
Model 2	196.800 <i>0.9439</i>	-33.244 <i>0.0241</i>	-375.500 <i>0.9651</i>	-27.185 <i>0.1416</i>	.	-274.500 <i>0.3270</i>
Female						
Model 1	-2.494 <i>0.4210</i>	-6.651 <i>0.0048</i>	0.973 <i>0.7922</i>	-5.673 <i>0.0551</i>	.	-27.858 <i>0.9946</i>
Model 2	-6.564 <i>0.3455</i>	-15.088 <i>0.0051</i>	1.013 <i>0.9021</i>	-14.405 <i>0.0785</i>	.	45.475 <i>0.9975</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 19-8a: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Domestic Violence Occurrence in the Relationship)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse		Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse		Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	-3.885 <i>0.3095</i>	-8.410 <i>0.0012</i>	-0.484 <i>0.9110</i>	-7.473 <i>0.0143</i>	109.200 <i>0.9275</i>	-17.042 <i>0.0982</i>
Model 2	-10.038 <i>0.2734</i>	-22.309 <i>0.0012</i>	-3.865 <i>0.7121</i>	-20.637 <i>0.0162</i>	261.200 <i>0.9275</i>	-48.014 <i>0.0829</i>
Male						
Model 1	45.353 <i>0.2856</i>	-12.168 <i>0.0312</i>	594.400 <i>0.5789</i>	-21.570 <i>0.0346</i>	.	9.416 <i>0.6768</i>
Model 2	92.329 <i>0.2712</i>	-29.036 <i>0.0324</i>	1348.500 <i>0.5784</i>	-50.210 <i>0.0342</i>	.	-15.504 <i>0.7525</i>
Female						
Model 1	-3.895 <i>0.4822</i>	-7.445 <i>0.0103</i>	-3.012 <i>0.6150</i>	-6.500 <i>0.0376</i>	.	-156.800 <i>1.0000</i>
Model 2	-13.551 <i>0.3452</i>	-19.119 <i>0.0152</i>	-13.869 <i>0.3904</i>	-16.418 <i>0.0629</i>	.	215.400 <i>0.8424</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 19-8b: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Victim of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse		Victimized in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	-11.712 <i>0.3301</i>	-5.210 <i>0.0076</i>	2.303 <i>0.9939</i>	-3.570 <i>0.0955</i>	-24.301 <i>0.9822</i>	-17.808 <i>0.0976</i>
Model 2	-21.060 <i>0.4015</i>	-12.015 <i>0.0110</i>	89.306 <i>0.8879</i>	-6.888 <i>0.1737</i>	-54.086 <i>0.9822</i>	-50.180 <i>0.0720</i>
Male						
Model 1	-190.900 <i>0.8978</i>	-11.981 <i>0.0328</i>	-13.743 <i>0.9901</i>	-20.887 <i>0.0404</i>	.	9.416 <i>0.6768</i>
Model 2	-413.100 <i>0.8956</i>	-28.325 <i>0.0342</i>	-31.077 <i>0.9901</i>	-47.277 <i>0.0418</i>	.	-15.504 <i>0.7525</i>
Female						
Model 1	-35.107 <i>0.9894</i>	-4.538 <i>0.0324</i>	38.510 <i>0.9581</i>	-3.643 <i>0.1039</i>	.	-580.900 <i>0.6481</i>
Model 2	-121.000 <i>0.9689</i>	-9.558 <i>0.0464</i>	135.200 <i>0.9581</i>	-6.688 <i>0.1860</i>	.	-41.910 <i>0.9130</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 19-8c: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Victim of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Offending in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse		Offending in Moderate Verbal and Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	1.006 <i>0.8451</i>	-6.238 <i>0.0016</i>	1.066 <i>0.8325</i>	-6.535 <i>0.0164</i>	.	-16.321 <i>0.1255</i>
Model 2	-2.234 <i>0.8522</i>	-14.828 <i>0.0024</i>	-0.963 <i>0.9341</i>	-17.673 <i>0.0207</i>	.	-33.412 <i>0.1259</i>
Male						
Model 1	-798725.000 <i>0.8812</i>	-11.177 <i>0.0283</i>	-283.200 <i>0.9301</i>	-16.431 <i>0.0297</i>	.	-12.832 <i>0.3414</i>
Model 2	2216.200 <i>0.8812</i>	-27.467 <i>0.0260</i>	-839.900 <i>0.9301</i>	-38.089 <i>0.0365</i>	.	-42.138 <i>0.2353</i>
Female						
Model 1	-0.223 <i>0.9718</i>	-5.908 <i>0.0075</i>	-0.223 <i>0.9718</i>	-5.751 <i>0.0452</i>	.	-277.400 <i>0.5831</i>
Model 2	-6.917 <i>0.6651</i>	-13.085 <i>0.0122</i>	-6.917 <i>0.6651</i>	-14.469 <i>0.0712</i>	.	-174.900 <i>0.5965</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 19-9a: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Domestic Violence Occurrence in the Relationship)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse		Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse		Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	-3.764	-20.654	-2.328	-14.647	-17.992	2.840E-14
	<i>0.0382</i>	<i>0.0011</i>	<i>0.2822</i>	<i>0.0329</i>	<i>0.1310</i>	<i>1.0000</i>
Model 2	-8.147	-46.824	-4.315	-34.558	-44.789	-1.360E-13
	<i>0.0343</i>	<i>0.0015</i>	<i>0.3608</i>	<i>0.0362</i>	<i>0.1344</i>	<i>1.0000</i>
Male						
Model 1	-11.219	-20.007	-19.451	-10.650	-228.400	.
	<i>0.1258</i>	<i>0.0470</i>	<i>0.1048</i>	<i>0.3026</i>	<i>0.7325</i>	.
Model 2	-26.452	-48.789	-41.494	-26.282	-466.900	.
	<i>0.1303</i>	<i>0.0325</i>	<i>0.1321</i>	<i>0.3055</i>	<i>0.7581</i>	.
Female						
Model 1	-3.254	-25.356	-1.593	-20.074	-139.500	.
	<i>0.0977</i>	<i>0.0088</i>	<i>0.4838</i>	<i>0.0602</i>	<i>0.8830</i>	.
Model 2	-7.530	-59.231	-3.678	-50.352	-291.100	.
	<i>0.0684</i>	<i>0.0150</i>	<i>0.4582</i>	<i>0.0647</i>	<i>0.8751</i>	.

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 19-9b: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Victim of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Victimized in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse		Victimized in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse		Victimized in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	-3.807 <i>0.0779</i>	-11.293 <i>0.0032</i>	-3.296 <i>0.2033</i>	-8.098 <i>0.0531</i>	-16.010 <i>0.1453</i>	-346.000 <i>0.3265</i>
Model 2	-9.006 <i>0.0605</i>	-25.164 <i>0.0040</i>	-7.476 <i>0.1923</i>	-16.464 <i>0.0980</i>	-39.330 <i>0.1430</i>	-280.800 <i>0.7807</i>
Male						
Model 1	-8.957 <i>0.2310</i>	-17.529 <i>0.0401</i>	-16.462 <i>0.1745</i>	-13.448 <i>0.2101</i>	-255.500 <i>0.7858</i>	-60.798 <i>0.8658</i>
Model 2	-21.489 <i>0.2440</i>	-41.451 <i>0.0301</i>	-34.445 <i>0.2322</i>	-32.806 <i>0.2197</i>	-562.700 <i>0.8005</i>	-107.500 <i>0.8658</i>
Female						
Model 1	-4.202 <i>0.0997</i>	-10.185 <i>0.0184</i>	-3.092 <i>0.2929</i>	-7.125 <i>0.1042</i>	-1.610E-08 <i>1.0000</i>	1.588E-09 <i>1.0000</i>
Model 2	-10.834 <i>0.0560</i>	-22.090 <i>0.0296</i>	-8.349 <i>0.2006</i>	-13.340 <i>0.2026</i>	-3.300E-09 <i>1.0000</i>	3.098E-09 <i>1.0000</i>

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Table 19-9c: NYS - Effects of Expected Welfare on Leaving an Intimate Partnership (Coefficient Estimates)

(Controlling for Victim of Domestic Violence)

	All Races		Caucasians		African Americans	
	Offending in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse		Offending in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse		Offending in Severe or Moderate Physical Abuse	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Both Sexes						
Model 1	-4.279	-9.094	-3.288	-3.783	36.333	-79.923
	<i>0.0298</i>	<i>0.0067</i>	<i>0.1531</i>	<i>0.3107</i>	<i>0.8631</i>	<i>0.7778</i>
Model 2	-8.467	-26.005	-5.785	-14.460	17.118	-136.600
	<i>0.0372</i>	<i>0.0058</i>	<i>0.2383</i>	<i>0.2000</i>	<i>0.9674</i>	<i>0.8668</i>
Male						
Model 1	-5.562	-18.596	-16.186	-13.537	-108.300	757.800
	<i>0.4417</i>	<i>0.0262</i>	<i>0.1721</i>	<i>0.1767</i>	<i>0.9602</i>	<i>0.8762</i>
Model 2	-12.915	-43.696	-38.586	-30.277	-259.500	2139.600
	<i>0.4757</i>	<i>0.0274</i>	<i>0.1802</i>	<i>0.2122</i>	<i>0.9602</i>	<i>0.8762</i>
Female						
Model 1	-4.126	-8.115	-2.456	-2.448	-139.500	.
	<i>0.0499</i>	<i>0.0534</i>	<i>0.3033</i>	<i>0.5135</i>	<i>0.8830</i>	.
Model 2	-8.272	-24.701	-4.604	-11.601	-291.100	.
	<i>0.0540</i>	<i>0.0224</i>	<i>0.3638</i>	<i>0.4012</i>	<i>0.8751</i>	.

Coefficients are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values are in italics.

In model 1, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 is used as an explanatory variable.

In model 2, expected welfare receipt in Wave 7 but not in Wave 6 is used as an explanatory variable.

Expected probability of receiving welfare was estimated using age, education level, number of children in a household, and expected income, body mass index-under weight, and disease limiting activity in Wave 7.

Other independent variables included are age, education level, number of children, dummy variables for region (rural, urban) in Wave 6 and expected income in Wave 7 (in 10K).

In All Races dummy variables for races (African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian) are included as explanatory variables.

Source: National Youth Survey data, Wave 6 (1983) and Wave 7 (1986).

Appendix Table 1a.

Maximum Likelihood Estimates of First Stage Welfare Receipt Equation

	Welfare Receipt in Wave 2	Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1
Intercept	1.408 <i><0.0001</i>	0.685 <i>0.0503</i>
Age in Wave 2	-0.044 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.044 <i><0.0001</i>
Level of education in Wave 2	-0.106 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.063 <i>0.0380</i>
Number of children in a household in Wave 2	0.238 <i><0.0001</i>	0.170 <i><0.0001</i>
Expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K)	-1.296 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.355 <i><0.0001</i>
Chi-Square	444.434	222.068
% Concordant	74.70%	70.90%
Means of Predicted Values		
All races	5.71%	3.83%
Whites	4.90%	3.35%
Blacks	6.78%	4.46%
Hispanics	12.45%	7.38%
Asians	3.19%	2.22%
American Indians	6.70%	4.58%

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values of the coefficients are in italics.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Appendix Table 1b-1. Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Structured Welfare Receipt Equation

	Welfare Receipt in Wave 2				
	Domestic Violence (1)*			2	3**
	1a	1b	1c		
Intercept	0.990 <i>0.0025</i>	0.773 <i>0.0176</i>	0.791 <i>0.0148</i>	0.507 <i>0.1199</i>	-0.046 <i>0.8656</i>
Age in Wave 2	-0.044 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.041 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.042 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.040 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.018 <i><0.0001</i>
Level of education in Wave 2	-0.088 <i>0.0006</i>	-0.086 <i>0.0007</i>	-0.086 <i>0.0007</i>	-0.083 <i>0.0011</i>	-0.217 <i><0.0001</i>
Number of children in a household in Wave 2	0.235 <i><0.0001</i>	0.217 <i><0.0001</i>	0.218 <i><0.0001</i>	0.236 <i><0.0001</i>	0.232 <i><0.0001</i>
Expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K)	-1.306 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.281 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.289 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.282 <i><0.0001</i>	
Blacks	1.312 <i><0.0001</i>	1.343 <i><0.0001</i>	1.345 <i><0.0001</i>	1.364 <i><0.0001</i>	1.355 <i><0.0001</i>
Hispanics	0.213 <i>0.1839</i>	0.238 <i>0.1369</i>	0.241 <i>0.1312</i>	0.283 <i>0.0773</i>	0.296 <i>0.0609</i>
Asians	-1.333 <i>0.3073</i>	-1.386 <i>0.2895</i>	-1.365 <i>0.2961</i>	-1.363 <i>0.2976</i>	-1.530 <i>0.2399</i>
American Indians	1.073 <i>0.0371</i>	1.176 <i>0.0217</i>	1.173 <i>0.0221</i>	1.027 <i>0.0506</i>	1.292 <i>0.0109</i>
Domestic Violence (1)	-0.341 <i>0.0053</i>	0.328 <i>0.0924</i>	0.405 <i>0.0907</i>		
Changes in Intimate Partnerships in Wave 2 (2)				0.865 <i><0.0001</i>	
Chi-Square	669.533	669.269	667.315	728.497	658.461
% Concordant	78.60%	78.30%	78.20%	79.00%	77.80%
Means of Predicted Values					
All races	6.30%	6.31%	6.29%	6.29%	6.31%
Whites	3.72%	3.73%	3.70%	3.73%	3.72%
Blacks	15.92%	15.87%	15.93%	15.82%	15.89%
Hispanics	11.04%	11.04%	11.05%	11.03%	11.14%
Asians	0.70%	0.71%	0.66%	0.66%	0.67%
American Indians	13.64%	13.67%	13.67%	13.76%	13.92%

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values of the coefficients are in italics.

*1a: verbal or moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

1b: moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

1c: victimized in moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

** without expected income in Wave 2 variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Appendix Table 1b-2. Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Structured Welfare Receipt Equation

	Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1				
	Domestic Violence (1)*			2	3**
	1a	1b	1c		
Intercept	0.391	0.158	0.177	-0.164	-0.660
	<i>0.3083</i>	<i>0.6786</i>	<i>0.6420</i>	<i>0.6678</i>	<i>0.0343</i>
Age in Wave 2	-0.045	-0.044	-0.042	-0.041	-0.017
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Level of education in Wave 2	-0.049	-0.048	-0.048	-0.043	-0.188
	<i>0.1141</i>	<i>0.1218</i>	<i>0.1215</i>	<i>0.1629</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Number of children in a household in Wave 2	0.172	0.153	0.153	0.176	0.171
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K)	-1.378	-1.345	-1.356	-1.350	
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	
Blacks	1.142	1.170	1.175	1.193	1.181
	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>	<i><0.0001</i>
Hispanics	-0.007	0.023	0.030	0.078	0.079
	<i>0.9730</i>	<i>0.9073</i>	<i>0.8813</i>	<i>0.7000</i>	<i>0.6913</i>
Asians	-1.681	-1.739	-1.717	-1.706	-1.898
	<i>0.3546</i>	<i>0.3386</i>	<i>0.3444</i>	<i>0.3480</i>	<i>0.2954</i>
American Indians	0.939	1.048	1.046	0.850	1.163
	<i>0.1177</i>	<i>0.0797</i>	<i>0.0804</i>	<i>0.1659</i>	<i>0.0502</i>
Domestic Violence (1)	-0.311	0.455	0.605		
	<i>0.0315</i>	<i>0.0372</i>	<i>0.0203</i>		
Changes in Intimate Partnerships in Wave 2 (2)				1.004	
				<i><0.0001</i>	
Chi-Square	349.043	354.849	354.511	421.289	344.380
% Concordant	74.80%	74.60%	74.50%	75.90%	73.80%
Means of Predicted Values					
All races	4.20%	4.21%	4.19%	4.20%	4.20%
Whites	2.69%	2.71%	2.68%	2.71%	2.69%
Blacks	10.21%	10.16%	10.21%	10.11%	10.16%
Hispanics	6.02%	6.02%	6.04%	6.03%	6.10%
Asians	0.16%	0.36%	0.33%	0.34%	0.34%
American Indians	9.11%	9.15%	9.23%	9.23%	9.33%

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values of the coefficients are in italics.

*1a: verbal or moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

1b: moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

1c: victimized in moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

** without expected income in Wave 2 variable.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Appendix Table 1b-3. Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Structured Welfare Receipt Equation (with all variables)

	Welfare Receipt in Wave 2			Welfare Receipt in Wave 2 but Not in Wave 1		
	Domestic Violence (1)*			Domestic Violence (1)*		
	1a	1b	1c	1a	1b	1c
Intercept	0.624 <i>0.0602</i>	0.428 <i>0.1934</i>	0.454 <i>0.1661</i>	-0.075 <i>0.8477</i>	-0.278 <i>0.4708</i>	-0.247 <i>0.5194</i>
Age in Wave 2	-0.041 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.039 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.040 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.042 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.040 <i><0.0001</i>	-0.040 <i><0.0001</i>
Level of education in Wave 2	-0.083 <i>0.0010</i>	-0.083 <i>0.0011</i>	-0.083 <i>0.0011</i>	-0.044 <i>0.1562</i>	-0.043 <i>0.1600</i>	-0.044 <i>0.1578</i>
Number of children in a household in Wave 2	0.245 <i><0.0001</i>	0.231 <i><0.0001</i>	0.231 <i><0.0001</i>	0.1829 <i><0.0001</i>	0.1676 <i><0.0001</i>	0.1676 <i><0.0001</i>
Expected income in Wave 2 (unit: 10K)	-1.288 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.264 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.273 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.354 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.321 <i><0.0001</i>	-1.333 <i><0.0001</i>
Blacks	1.344 <i><0.0001</i>	1.365 <i><0.0001</i>	1.367 <i><0.0001</i>	1.178 <i><0.0001</i>	1.193 <i><0.0001</i>	1.197 <i><0.0001</i>
Hispanics	0.267 <i>0.0926</i>	0.296 <i>0.0650</i>	0.298 <i>0.0629</i>	0.066 <i>0.7420</i>	0.097 <i>0.6311</i>	0.101 <i>0.6146</i>
Asians	-1.355 <i>0.3005</i>	-1.389 <i>0.2890</i>	-1.369 <i>0.2953</i>	-1.702 <i>0.3491</i>	-1.736 <i>0.3397</i>	-1.716 <i>0.3450</i>
American Indians	0.977 <i>0.0631</i>	1.052 <i>0.0450</i>	1.047 <i>0.0461</i>	0.812 <i>0.1857</i>	0.888 <i>0.1476</i>	0.883 <i>0.1496</i>
Domestic Violence (1)	-0.249 <i>0.0446</i>	0.359 <i>0.0679</i>	0.426 <i>0.0788</i>	-0.194 <i>0.1848</i>	0.497 <i>0.0245</i>	0.636 <i>0.0162</i>
Changes in Intimate Partnerships in Wave 2 (2)	0.836 <i><0.0001</i>	0.869 <i><0.0001</i>	0.867 <i><0.0001</i>	0.982 <i><0.0001</i>	0.011 <i><0.0001</i>	1.008 <i><0.0001</i>
Chi-Square	732.116	736.599	734.387	422.570	432.214	431.626
% Concordant	79.20%	79.10%	79.10%	76.10%	76.10%	76.10%
Means of Predicted Values						
All races	6.30%	6.31%	6.30%	4.21%	0.04%	4.20%
Whites	3.74%	3.75%	3.73%	2.72%	2.73%	2.71%
Blacks	15.83%	15.79%	15.81%	10.13%	10.09%	10.10%
Hispanics	11.04%	11.04%	11.04%	6.03%	6.03%	6.04%
Asians	0.68%	0.69%	0.66%	0.36%	0.36%	0.34%
American Indians	13.73%	13.74%	13.75%	19.20%	9.22%	9.23%

Coefficient estimates are significant at 95% significance level if in bold.

P-values of the coefficients are in italics.

*1a: verbal or moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

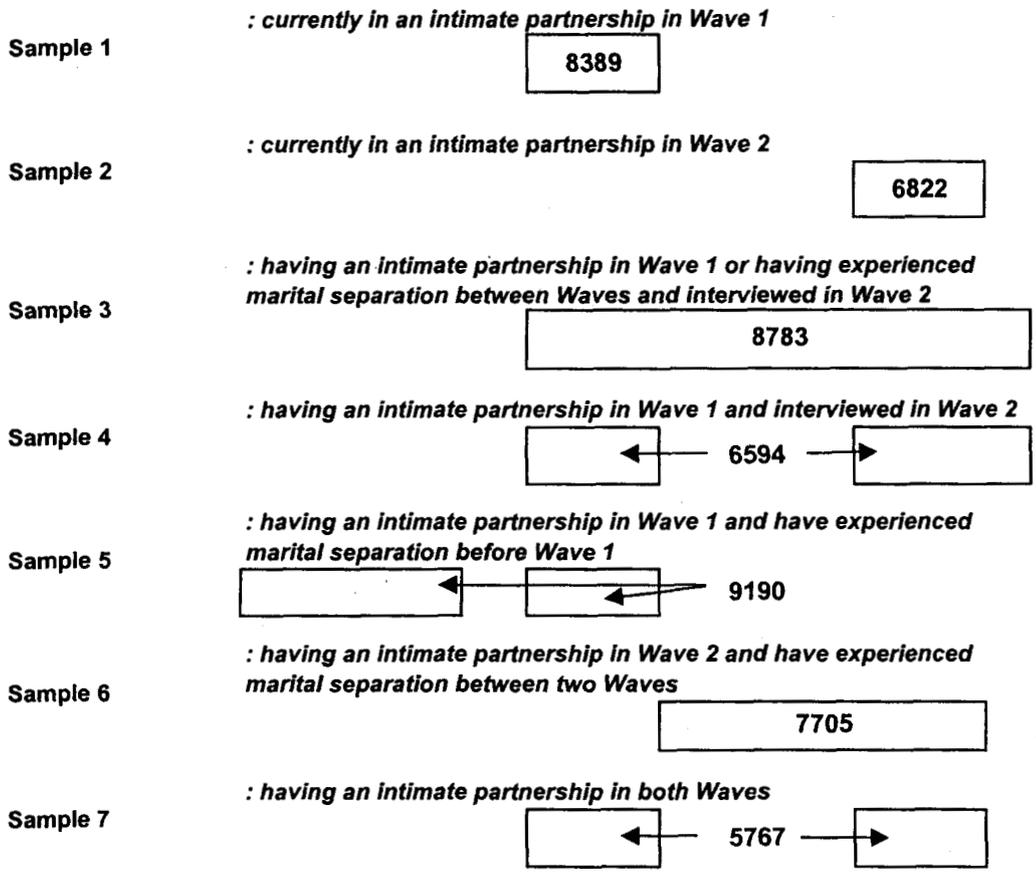
1b: moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

1c: victimized in moderate to severe physical abuse in Wave 2.

Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)

Appendix Table2. Sample Compositions for the Analyses, Weighted

	Before Wave 1	Wave 1	Between Waves	Wave 2
Total Number of Observations information available	13008	13008	10003	10003
Intimate Partnership		8389		6822
Marital Separation	1421		1186	
Dropped-out cases				2986



Numbers show number of cases in the category.
 Numbers are not mutually exclusive.
 Source: National Survey of Families and Households data sets: Wave 1 (1987-1988) and Wave 2 (1992-1994)