

D.C. FAMILY POLICY SEMINAR

PREVENTING FAMILY VIOLENCE

Background Briefing Report

By:

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and
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This report provides a brief introduction to the issues addressed by the D.C. Family Policy Seminar on September 16, 1994. The authors wish to thank the numerous individuals in the government of the District of Columbia and in local and national organizations for contributing their time and efforts to this seminar. Special thanks to the staff of the National Center for Education in Child and Maternal Health for their invaluable assistance and their new partnership with the GPPP.

THE D.C. FAMILY POLICY SEMINAR:
PREVENTING FAMILY VIOLENCE

This seminar, "Preventing Family Violence" is the third in a series designed to bring a family focus to policymaking. This seminar features three speakers:

Kimberly Collins, Community Outreach Coordinator, D.C. Coalition Against Domestic Violence, P.O. Box 76069, Washington, D.C. 20013; 202-783-5332

Grace Orsini-Mohamed, Community Education Coordinator, My Sister's Place, 5 Thomas Circle, 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005-4153; 202-986-1476

Nancy Turner, Public Policy Advocate, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, P.O. Box 34103, Washington, D.C. 20043-4103; 202-638-6388 or 703-765-0339

This background report summarizes the essentials on several topics. First, some of the core facts and principles concerning family violence are described. Second, some elements of promising programs for preventing family violence are outlined. The third section provides a directory of programs within the District that focus on family violence. An annotated guide to selected references and a list of upcoming seminars on preventing family violence conclude the report.

As family violence and adolescent violence are closely related issues, we also recommend that the reader obtain the D.C. Family Policy Seminar Background Briefing Report "Preventing Adolescent Violence".

FAMILY VIOLENCE

People are more likely to be killed, physically assaulted, hit, beaten up, slapped, or spanked in their own homes by other family members than anywhere else, or by anyone else, in our society.¹

Our families may be our refuge against the world and the best place for us to obtain love and comfort. Unfortunately, violence also exists within many families -- violence between husband and wife, between parent and child, and between children. Indeed, our desire to see families as a place of peace may make it more difficult for us to recognize the extent that violence pervades this central social institution of civilization.

To help us better understand the problem of family violence, it may be helpful to begin by presenting (and debunking) some of its myths.

Myth 1: Family Violence is Rare

That family violence is rarely **reported** does not mean that it rarely occurs. Traditionally, what happened within the walls of the home was considered none of society's business. But as an increasing amount of evidence shows, violence is common in many (if not most) families. In most families, fortunately, the violence is mild; in an unfortunately large number of families, however, the violence is more severe.

Myth 2: Family Violence is Confined to Mentally Disturbed People

"People who abuse their family must be sick." While this must seem to be true -- what sane person would beat his wife or child? -- it appears that the vast majority of family violence is **not** caused by individuals who are mentally ill by clinical standards. This means that the sane commit most of the violence.

Myth 3: Family Violence is Confined to the Lower Class

The saga of O.J. and Nicole Simpson provide a stark reminder that the rich, beautiful, and famous can have abusive relationships. At least one study has estimated that perhaps one-quarter of all middle-class divorces are motivated at least in part by violence within the home.² It does appear likely that violence within upper income families is more successfully hidden from public health officials than is the violence among lower-income groups.

Myth 4: Social Factors are Not Important for Family Violence

While it is not true that only the lower class commits family violence, neither is it true that all economic groups are equally likely to engage in violence. Although most poor people do not abuse their spouses or children, there still is a greater risk of violence within the poorest families.

Myth 5: Children Who Are Abused Will Grow Up to Be Child Abusers

It **is** true that children who are abused are more likely to be abusive adults than children who are raised in peaceful homes. Yet it is also important to remember that abused children **need not** grow into violent adults. Abused children can and often do mature into responsible adults.

¹Gelles and Cornell, Intimate Violence in Families, p. 11.

²G. Levinger, "Sources of Marital Dissatisfaction Among Applicants for Divorce," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1966, pp. 803-97.

Myth 6: Battered Wives Must Like Being Hit, as Otherwise They Would Leave

Many women feel socially, morally, legally, or economically trapped in an abusive marriage. Despite their loathing of the violence, they may well believe that they have no real options for escaping it.

Myth 7: Alcohol and Drug Abuse are the Real Causes of Family Violence

A large proportion of people who commit violence are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs; often, the victim is also under the influence. Yet it is not clear whether alcohol is the **cause** or the **excuse** for violence. As Gelles and Cornell argue, "In the end, violent spouses and parents learn that, if they want **not** to be held responsible for their violence, they should either drink before they hit or at least say they were drunk." It may well be that individuals who are prone to violence are also prone to bouts of substance abuse.

Myth 8: Violence and Love Do Not Coexist in Families

Violence, like love, can last over time. On average, families that are abusive have about one violent episode about every other month. A quiet, but tense, truce may exist the rest of the time. Still, it is not uncommon for spouses to continue loving their abusers and for children to remain loyal to their abusive parents. This may be the most ominous fact: children may grow up believing it is acceptable to hit the ones you love.

What is Violence?

A wide variety of behaviors might be considered violent: threats, neglect, sexual abuse, or physical aggression. Even within the category of physical aggression, a broad range exists, from light spankings to murder. Moreover, cultural and social attitudes may vary. To some, spankings (or slappings) are an acceptable, and maybe even necessary, form of discipline; others reject this view. To narrow the focus, this report will emphasize physical violence and distinguish between "normal" violence (as Gelles and Cornell define it, "the commonplace slaps, pushes, shoves, and spankings that frequently considered a normal or acceptable part of raising children or interacting with a spouse") and "abusive" violence (those acts with a high potential for physically injuring the victim).

Definitions, of course, are critical for determining how widespread the problem is. By the broadest definitions (e.g., including threats and light spankings), violence is present in the vast majority of American homes at least on rare occasion. But even by narrower definitions emphasizing physical force, violence can still be found in all too many families.

The Extent of Violence

In general, data about family violence are scarce and poor. Official records (such as police reports) are rarely kept on family violence; to the extent they are, their records contain information only on those acts reported to the authorities.³ A number of studies have attempted to determine the extent of family violence but, depending on the methods used to collect data and the size of the sample (among other factors), these studies present widely varying estimates.

Summary data from one large survey (involving 6,002 family members) of family violence conducted in 1985 are contained in the tables below. Table 1 shows the frequency of parental

³All 50 states and the District of Columbia do have mandatory child abuse reporting laws. Although child abuse reporting has improved dramatically during the last couple of decades, the vigor with which such laws are implemented and enforced still varies widely from state-to-state.

violence towards children. Several points are especially noteworthy. Normal violence is quite common. Almost three-fourths of the parents reported slapping or spanking a child at least once; a third of the parents had pushed, grabbed, or shoved a child at some point. Abusive violence, moreover, is not uncommon. Over 2 out of 100 parents had kicked, bit, or hit a child with their fist; one percent of parents admitted to beating up one of their children. Remember: although the percentage of parents engaging in abusive violence is relatively small, these figures imply that large numbers of children experience significant abuse in their homes.

Table 2 depicts the frequency of marital violence by showing the percentage of husbands or wives who admitted engaging in each behavior during the past, the average number of times each spouse claimed to have done this behavior, and the median number of times these behaviors were committed. Once again, we can see that violence is common; many spouses reported acting violently and these violent episodes occurred frequently. Overall, over 20 percent of the husbands, and over 10 percent of the wives, acknowledged committing some act of violence within the past year. More than 3 out of 100 husbands, and 4 out 100 wives, reported spouse-beating during the previous twelve months. Notably, violence is common within many families. Of those spouses engaging in violence, some form of violence was used on average between 5 and 6 times that year.⁴

Less data have been collected on the extent of sibling (child-to-child), parental (child-to-parent), or elderly (towards grandparents) violence. The available evidence suggests that violence between siblings is the most common form of family violence. (Fights between siblings are undoubtedly also seen as the most acceptable type of family violence.) Perhaps three percent of adolescents have been reported to have kicked, punched, bit, beaten, or used a knife or gun against a parent.

It is clear that family violence feeds on itself. Child abuse is more common where spouses are violent towards each other. Siblings are violent to each other and their parents when they see these adults act violently.

<i>Violent Behavior</i>	Percentage of Occurrences in Past Year				Percentage of Occurrences Ever Reported
	<i>Once</i>	<i>Twice</i>	<i>More than Twice</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1. Slapped or spanked child.	8.1	8.5	39.1	55.7	74.6
2. Pushed, grabbed, or shoved child.	5.8	7.5	14.9	28.2	33.6
3. Hit or tried to hit child with something.	2.4	2.0	5.3	9.7	14.4
4. Threw something at child.	1.5	0.7	0.9	3.1	4.5
5. Kicked, bit, or hit with fist.	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	2.1
6. Beat up child.	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0
7. Burned or scalded child.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6

⁴The reader will immediately note that Table 2 seems to suggest that wives are more prone to committing many categories of violence than are men. This conclusion should not necessarily be drawn; these numbers may reflect differences in reporting.

8. Threatened child with knife or gun.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
9. Used a knife or gun.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Estimates based on a nationally representative sample of 6,002 family members in 1985.					
Source: Second National Family Violence Survey, reprinted in Richard J. Gelles and Claire Pedrick Cornell, <i>Intimate Violence in Families</i> , 2nd ed., Sage Publications, 1990, p. 48.					

Table 2 Frequency of Marital Violence: Comparisons of Husband and Wife Violence Rates (in percentages)						
<i>Violent Behavior</i>	<i>Incidence Rate^a</i>		<i>Frequency</i>			
	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Mean^b</i>		<i>Median^c</i>	
	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>
1. Slapped spouse.	3.1	4.4	2.8	2.7	1.0	1.0
2. Pushed, grabbed, or shoved spouse.	9.6	9.1	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.0
3. Threw something at spouse.	2.9	2.5	3.9	2.9	1.5	1.0
4. Hit or tried to hit spouse with something.	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.3	1.2	1.1
5. Kicked, bit, or hit with fist.	1.5	2.5	3.9	2.9	1.5	1.0
6. Beat up spouse.	0.8	0.5	4.2	5.7	2.0	2.0
7. Choked spouse.	0.7	0.4	1.9	2.9	1.0	1.0
8. Threatened spouse with knife or gun.	0.4	0.6	4.3	2.0	1.8	1.1
9. Used a knife or gun.	0.2	0.2	NA	NA	1.4	4.0
Overall violence - items 1-9.	21.3	12.4	5.4	6.1	1.5	2.5
Spouse beating - items 4-9.	3.4	4.8	5.2	5.4	1.5	1.5
^a The incidence refers to the percentage of spouses involved in the behavior during the previous year.						
^b The mean refers to the average number of times this behavior occurred during the previous year for those who acknowledged such a behavior.						
^c The median indicates that half of the spouses who acknowledged such behavior committed this action more than this; half less than this.						
Estimates based on a nationally representative sample of 6,002 family members in 1985.						
Source: Second National Family Violence Survey, reprinted in Richard J. Gelles and Claire Pedrick Cornell, <i>Intimate Violence in Families</i> , 2nd ed., Sage Publications, 1990, p. 48.						

The Causes of Family Violence

There is no single cause for family violence. Neither is there any set of factors that perfectly predicts which families will be violent. We do have a fair amount of evidence concerning the types of traits that are associated with violence in the home. For example, Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz identified 14 factors associated with child abuse and 20 factors associated with wife beating. In general, low-income, low-status, economically insecure families with new marriages and multiple children, with weak ties to the community, with verbally aggressive relationships and frequent conflicts, and with spouses who grew up in homes where parents hit each other or their children were more likely to have violent families. The authors noted that families in which none

of the factors were present reported **no** child abuse or wife beating. In families where all the factors were present, in contrast, the probability of child abuse was 30 percent and wife beating 60 percent. In other words, the majority of children were not abused even in the families that had the most traits indicating that abuse would occur.

Just as there are no single causes for family violence, the paths leading up to violence are circuitous. Although a single event -- a misbehaving child, an argument -- may precipitate the violence, most families most of the time can successfully cope with such events. An example of the possible pathways to violence (in this case, child abuse) is shown in Figure 1 (p. 61). This figure hardly exhausts the possibilities, however. A variety of other models explaining family violence have also been developed.⁵

⁵Gelles and Cornell review the literature on psychiatric, socio-situational, social-learning, resource theory, ecological, patriarchal, and exchange/social control models in Chapter 6 of Intimate Violence.

Figure 1 here

Preventing Family Violence

The first step in preventing family violence is to recognize the problem. In some important ways, this has been done. Although awareness of the problem has been growing steadily in recent years, the one best hope for the O.J. and Nicole Simpson tragedy is that it will push our society towards more fully acknowledging and addressing family violence. It is nevertheless critical that the public continue to be educated about family violence.

Attempts to prevent family typically focus on either child abuse or spouse abuse, use either legal or counselling methods, and typically target families that are already violent. It is less common for programs to emphasize the "hidden" victims (siblings, the elderly) or to assist families that are at the highest risk of becoming violent.

A central problem of prevention programs is whether to protect abused family members by removing them from the family or by attempting to harmonize familial relations. In truth, both measures are often needed.

For child abuse, quick response is essential. This response should serve to protect the child (by removing the child or the offending adult from the violent situation) and promote family harmony. In particular, studies of child abuse often show that violent or abusive parents do not know how to manage or cope with child rearing; the parents do not know how children develop and what their reactions might be. Experience shows that an important treatment and prevention technique is to provide educational services so that parents can learn about child development and appropriate discipline techniques (see Gelles and Cornell; Gelles and Loseke; and Lystad for discussions).

Legal protections against family violence have also broadened and deepened in the last couple of decades. All 50 states (and the District of Columbia) now have laws to protect children from abuse by requiring that suspected child abuse is reported. Many states have supported these laws with public awareness campaigns. On the other hand, many states still lack mandatory reporting laws for wife abuse (police reports, for their part, often record it as a "domestic disturbance). Yet a number of states also do have broader domestic violence laws; during the 1980s, 29 states enacted new laws. (In the District, the relevant law is the Intra-Family Offenses Act, D.C. Code 16-001.) Some laws mandate social service agencies to provide services to violent families. Several states have provided funding for battered wife shelters.⁶

Treatment programs are undoubtedly necessary to protect the lives and welfare of those who have been victimized and to stop violence from recurring. Still, violence is probably easier to stop before it begins. True prevention, on a broad scale, would not be easy to achieve. Reducing the extent of family violence in the United States might require such sweeping social changes as:

- * Eliminating the norms that legitimize and glorify violence in the society and the family, so that families will not see violence as an acceptable way of solving conflict;
- * Lowering violence-provoking stress by reducing poverty and inequality, so that families are more economically secure;
- * Lowering social isolation by integrating families into communities;
- * Changing the sexist character of society, so that spouses may better view each other

⁶For an overview of state actions, see James E. Hendricks, "Domestic Violence Legislation in the United States: A Survey of the States," in Viano, Intimate Violence, 213-26.

as equals rather than as superiors and subordinates.

Once again, humility is appropriate. Programs to prevent family violence will have limited success so long as society is willing to accept such violence as natural or normal when it involves spouses, children, or siblings. Furthermore, the success of violence prevention programs may be limited by the social and economic situations in which many Americans exist.

Finally, the differing ethnic groups in the United States have different cultural values. These cultural values can serve to enhance resilience and protect individuals against harsh and stressful life conditions.⁷ As a result, strengthening any culture's ability to protect youth may be an important means to prevent violence. It is unlikely that any one program or set of programs can best use these values to prevent violence. It makes sense to tailor programs to best use the positive features of an ethnic group's values to reduce violence.

⁷For more information on ethnic-specific family violence, see in particular Hampton, [Black Family Violence](#).

GENERAL BACKGROUND STATISTICS

Under-reporting in family violence statistics is an acute problem, typically because victims are reluctant to report such violent acts against intimates or relatives. Fear of reprisal and shame make the accuracy of statistics uncertain for such crimes as rape, robbery or assaults by intimates. Yet these estimates on the extent of family violence plaguing American society are worth considering:

Females experience over 10 times as many incidents of violence by an intimate as do men. On average each year, women experienced 572,00 violence victimizations at the hands of an intimate, compared to less than 50,000 incidents committed against men.

Women were just as likely to be victimized by an intimate or relative (33%) as they were to be victimized by an acquaintance (35%) or a stranger (31%). Family-related violence, however, accounted for only 5% of all violence against men.

White and black women experienced equivalent rates of violence committed by intimates and other relatives.

Women with lower education and family income levels were more likely to be victimized by intimates than women who had graduated from college and who had higher family incomes. Women with family incomes less than \$9,999 were more than 5 times as likely to be victimized by an intimate and more than twice as likely to be victimized by an acquaintance than those with family incomes over \$30,000.

Women victimized by intimates were six times more likely than other victimized women not to report the incident to police (18 percent to 3 percent) because they feared reprisal from the offender.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey 1991 Data, U.S. Department of Justice, Violence against Women: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report, January 1994

Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women between ages 15 to 44, more common than automobile accidents, muggings and rapes combined.

Source: U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop

Between 22 and 35 percent of women who visit emergency rooms are there for injuries related to on-going abuse.

Source: Journal of American Medical Association, 1990

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Family Violence and Youth

Mayor's Youth Initiative on Violence

Contact: Ms. Nancy Ware, Executive Director
Youth Initiatives Office
717 14th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Children's Safety Network

Contact: Ms. Diane Doherty
National Center for Maternal and Child Health
2000 15th Street North
Suite 701
Arlington, VA 22201-2617
(703) 524-7802

Family Violence Prevention

Task Force on Violence Prevention

The Metropolitan Washington D.C. Chapter of the American Public Health Association Coalition has recently begun a coalition effort to prevent violence in the district.

Contact: Metropolitan Washington DC Chapter
American Public Health Association

Professional Training

Stop the Violence Campaign

R&R Enterprise, Ltd. currently sponsors a campaign to educate the professional regarding the difficulties of the family exposed to violence. It has held conferences such as "New Approaches to Case Management in Violence Communities".

Contact: R&R Enterprise, Ltd.
3804 Lacy Boulevard
Falls Church, Virginia 22041
(703) 820-2967

Attorney Training

The Georgetown Sex Discrimination Clinic holds training sessions for attorneys on cases of domestic and family violence.

Contact: Georgetown Sex Discrimination Clinic
(202) 393-6290

Legal Services

AYUDA/Clinica Legal Latina

Contact: (202) 387-4848

Citizens Complaint Center

Contact: (202) 724-7579

Columbus Community Legal Services

Contact: (202) 526-5800

Emergency Domestic Relations Project

Contact: (202) 393-6290

Social Service Agencies and Emergency Shelters

The House of Imogene

The House of Imogene is the only African-American shelter in the Washington area. A 24 hour residential emergency shelter is provided for victims of domestic violence, as well as for the homeless of the District.

Contact: Rev. Imogene B. Stewart
Founder, Vice Chairperson
P.O. Box 1493
Washington, D.C. 20013
(O) (202) 512-1708
Shelter (202) 797-7460

House of Ruth

The House of Ruth operates as a safe haven for families in difficulty within the District. Services at the House of Ruth include the Van Run Outreach Program, Madison Emergency Program, Mother's Program, Domestic Violence Program, Unity Inn Transitional Program and Kidspace Day Care. Battered women and children have access to a 24 hour crisis hotline, as well as legal and medical services.

Contact: Ms. Jacqueline Cannady
Volunteer Coordinator
501 H Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20002-4337
(202) 547-6173

My Sister's Place

Contact: Grace Orsini-Mohamed
5 Thomas Circle, 4th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005-4153
(202) 986-1476

Support Groups

Hermanas Unidas

Contact: (202) 387-0434

The Korean Community Service Center

Contact: (202) 882-8270

A Place to Grow

Contact: (202) 727-0498

New Endeavors by Women

Contact: (202) 682-5825

Gay and Lesbian Victim Assistance Project

Contact: Whitman Walker Clinic
(202) 797-4447

Other Interested Groups

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

Contact: 3615 Wisconsin Ave, NW
(202) 966-7300

"What You Can Do about Family Violence"

Contact: American Medical Association
1101 Vermont Ave., NW
(202) 789-7400

American Psychological Association

Contact: 1200 17th St, NW
(202) 955-7600

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Contact: P.O. Box 18749
Denver, Co 80218-0749
(303) 839-1852

SELECTED REFERENCES

The books described below provide an excellent introduction to the literature on family violence. Our previous briefing report, "Preventing Teen Violence" contains an annotated bibliography on works on the broader issues of violence in our society.

Intimate Violence in Families, Richard J. Gelles and Claire Pedrick Cornell, 2nd edition, Sage Publications 1990.

This book is a good place to start. Written for classroom use, it contains the following chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Violence Between Intimates: Historical Legacy - Contemporary Approval
3. The Youngest Victims: Violence Towards Children
4. The "Appropriate" Victims: Women
5. Hidden Victims: Siblings, Adolescents, Parents, and the Elderly
6. Explaining Family Violence
7. Prevention and Treatment: Society's Response and Responsibility

Black Family Violence: Current Research and Theory, Robert L. Hampton, ed., Lexington Books, 1991.

This book tries to fill two needs: the need for further research on family violence and the need for more research on black families. It contains the following sections:

1. Overview
2. Child Maltreatment: Incidence and Severity
3. Interspousal Violence
4. Violence Towards the Elderly
5. Family Homicides
6. Preventing Violence

Intimate Violence: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, Emilio C. Viano, ed., Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1992.

This book brings together researchers in sociology, psychology, psychiatry, criminology, social work, nursing and public health to consider scholarly and practical questions. It contains 19 chapters spread over 7 topics:

1. Introduction
2. The Problem
3. Women Who Kill
4. Violence in Dating Relationships
5. The Male Batterer
6. Approaches and Interventions
7. Comparative Perspectives (including Austria, Australia, India, and Korea)

Violence in the Home: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, Mary Lystad, ed., Brunner/Mazel Publishers, 1986.

This volume also covers the views from different professions concerning family violence. One chapter specifically examines "family-focused" programs to prevent violence. It is somewhat less technical than the Viano book. It covers:

1. Violence and American Society
2. Causes of Family Violence
3. Clinical Intervention Programs
4. Community Intervention Programs

Current Controversies on Family Violence, Richard J. Gelles, and Donileen R. Loseke, eds., Sage Publications, 1993.

This volume considers some of the most important and hotly debated topics in family violence. It demonstrates that the causes and consequences of family violence are highly complex and that there is little unanimity among researchers concerning either facts or theories. Topics include:

1. Issues in Conceptualization
2. Issues in Definition and Measurement
3. Issues in Causes
4. Issues in Social Intervention

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Information about these conferences was obtained from the National Center for Education in Child and Maternal Health.

Expanding Partnerships for Vulnerable Children, Youth and Families

September 17, 1994 - September 20, 1994, Vienna, VA

Contact: Norma Harris / Katharine Briar
Council of Work Education
1600 Duke Street
Alexandria, Va 22314-3421
(703) 683-8080

"Accountability and Resolution in Child Sexual Abuse." Course III - Comprehensive Child Sexual Abuse Intervention: Advanced Training

September 19, 1994 - September 23, 1994, Huntsville, AL

Contact: Renee Jackson
The National Children's Advocacy Center
106 Lincoln Street
Huntsville, AL 35801
(205) 895-6372
(800) 448-4035

The National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers 4th Annual Legislative Conference

September 22, 1994 - September 23, 1994, Washington, DC

Contact: National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers
1319 F Street, NW
Suite 1001
Washington, DC 20004-1106
1-800-239-9950

International Conference on Violence in the Family

October 13, 1994 - October 15, 1994, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Contact: International Conference, "Violence in the Family"
Bureau PAOG-Amsterdam
Tafelbergweg 25
1105 BC
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
31-20-566 4801

Tenth Annual Midwest Conference on Child Sexual Abuse and Incest

October 17, 1994 - October 20, 1994, Middleton, WI

Contact: Midwest Conference
Health and Human Issues
610 Langdon Street
Room 326
Madison, WI 53703-1195
1-800-442-7107 or (608) 263-5130

Social Work '94. NASW's Meeting of the Profession

October 19, 1994 - October 22, 1994, Nashville, TN

Contact: Beth Ledford
National Association of Social Workers
750 First Street, NE
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20002-4241
(202) 408-8600

Breaking the Cycle of Violence

October 31, 1994 - November 1, 1994, Chicago, IL

Contact: Heather Swain
National Educational Service
1610 West Third Street
PO Box 8
Bloomington, IN 47402-0008
(812) 336-7700 or 1 800 733-6786

A National Conference on Children and Violence: Intervention and Prevention Programs for Youth, School and Media Violence

November 10, 1994 - November 12, 1994, Houston, TX

Contact: University of Houston
Clear Lake Institute for Family & Community Development
2700 Bay Area Boulevard
Houston, TX 77058-1058
(713) 283-3030

For A Safe Community: A Citizen's Conference to Stop Gun Violence

November 11, 1994 - November 13, 1994, Washington, DC

Contact: "For a Safe Community: A Citizen's Conference to Stop Gun Violence"
3421 1/2 "M" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007
(202) 338-2422

Working with Aggressive Youth

November 14, 1994 - November 15, 1994, Washington, DC

Contact: Jack Nelson
Boys Town Center
Boys Town, NE
Washington, DC 68010
(402)498-1619 or 1 800 545-5771

Stopping the Violence: Changing Families, Changing Futures

November 16, 1994 - November 19, 1994, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Contact: Jill Hightower, executive director
The British Columbia Institute on Family Violence
290-601 West Cordova Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6G, 1G1
(604) 669-7055

**"Violence and Child Abuse: The Substance Abuse Connection," Leadership
Conference of the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse**

November 16, 1994 - November 19, 1994, Chicago, IL

Contact: Elizabeth Lindsey
National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse
332 South Michigan Avenue
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 663-3520

The D.C. Family Policy Seminar is coordinated by:

Mark Rom, Assistant Professor, Georgetown Graduate Public Policy Program (GPPP),
3600 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007-2670. Phone: 202-687-7033; FAX 202-687-
5544.

Amy Scott, Research Assistant, GPPP, (202) 687-8477, ext. 3

Kerry Whitacre, Research Assistant, GPPP, (202) 687-8477, ext. 3

For additional information about the D.C. Family Policy Seminar, or to order copies of the briefing reports:

"Preventing Family Violence" September 1994
"Preventing Adolescent Violence" May 1994
"Preventing Teen Pregnancies" December 1993

please contact Amy Scott.