

STATISTICS & CITATIONS
FAMILY AND ANIMAL VIOLENCE LINK

Children who witness domestic violence in their homes are nearly 3x more likely to abuse animals than other children.

Currie, C.L. (2006). Animal cruelty by children exposed to domestic violence. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 30(4), 425-435.

In a comprehensive study of over 3500 domestic violence victims across 11 metropolitan cities in the U.S., the 4 greatest risk factors for determining a likely domestic abuser: 1) Not graduating from high school; 2) Fair or poor mental health; 3) Excessive drug or alcohol use; and 4) Pet abuse.

Walton-Moss, B. J., Manganello, J., Frye, V., & Campbell, J. C. (2005). Risk factors for intimate partner violence and associated injury among urban women. *Journal of Community Health*, 30(5), 377-389.

Women at domestic violence shelters were almost 11x more likely to have a partner that hurt or killed their pet than other women.

Ascione, F.R., Weber, C.V., Thompson, T.M., Heath, J., Mariyama, M., & Hayashi, K. (2007). Battered pets and domestic violence: Animal abuse reported by women experiencing intimate violence and by non-abused women. *Violence Against Women*, 12(4), 354-373.

18 – 59% of women who are victims of domestic violence delay seeking shelter if they are afraid their abuser will harm their animals.

(Phillips, Allie. Understanding the Link between Violence to Animals and People: A Guidebook for Criminal Justice Professionals, Alexandria: National District Attorneys Association, 2014 Web. 1 Mar. 2015

Subjects with a history of animal cruelty were 11 times more likely to have committed sexual homicide. Further, subjects with higher frequency of animal cruelty during adolescence were 6x more likely to commit sexual homicide.

Alys, L. Wilson, J.C., Clarke, J., & Toman, P. (2009). Developmental animal cruelty and its correlates in sexual homicide offenders and sex offenders. In A. Linsey (Ed.), *The link between animal abuse and human violence*. East Bourne, East Sussex, UK: Sussex Academic Press.

A study conducted by the Chicago Police Department found that 65% of people arrested for abuse against animals had been previously arrested for battery against a human.

Degenhardt, B. (2005). *Statistical Summary of Offenders Charged with Crimes Against Companion Animals July 2001 – July 2005*. Report from the Chicago Police Department.

Men convicted of violent crimes were significantly more likely to have committed animal cruelty as children.

Kellert, S. R., & Felthous, A. R. (1985). Childhood cruelty toward animals among criminals and non-criminals. *Human Relations*, 38, 1113-1129.

The following groups agree that animal abuse by children is a warning sign of future violent behavior: The American Psychological Assoc., the National Crime Prevention Council, the U.S. Department of Education, and The National School Safety Council.

Randour, M.L. (2004). "Including animal cruelty as a factor in assessing risk and designing interventions." Conference Proceedings, Persistently Safe Schools, The National Conference of the Hamilton-Fish Institute on School and Community Violence, Washington, D.C.

In 88% of homes under state supervision for the physical abuse of children, animal abuse or neglect was also occurring.

Deviney, E., Dickert, J., & Lockwood, R. (1983) The care of pets within child abusing families. *International Journal of the Study of Animal Problems*, 4, 321-329.

A study exploring the link between domestic violence, child abuse, and animal abuse found "a robust link between witnessing animal abuse and perpetuating cruelty towards animals"Furthermore, individuals who witnesses animal cruelty were 8x more likely to be perpetrators, i.e., children who are simply present in a violent home are more likely to abuse animals later in life.

Degue, S., & Dilillo, D. (2009). Is animal cruelty a 'red flag' for family violence? Investigating co-occurring violence toward children, partners and pets. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(6), 1036-1056.

12 different studies have found that 18% to 48% of female domestic violence victims stay with their partner because they are worried about the safety of their companion animals.

Ascione, F. R. (2007). Emerging research on animal abuse as a risk factor for intimate partner violence. In K. Kendall-Tackett & S. Giacomoni (Eds.), *Intimate Partner Violence* (pp. 3-1 to 3-17). Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.

71% of abused women reported that their partners had killed, abused, or threatened to abuse at least one of their animals.

Ascione, F. R., Weber, C.V., & Wood, D.S (1997). The abuse of animals and domestic violence: a national survey of shelters for women who are battered. *Society and Animals*. 5(3), 205-218.

In 2000, a survey of APS caseworkers discovered that 35% of clients reported their companion animals were abused, killed or threatened.

Boat, B.W., & Knight, J.C. (2000). Experiences and needs of adult protective services case managers when assisting clients who have companion animals. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 12(3/4), 145-155.

In a study involving over 44,000 males - sexual abuse of animals was the largest risk factor and strongest predictor of increased risk of committing child sexual abuse.

Randour M.L., 'What every clinician should know about the link between pet abuse and family violence.' <http://www.apa.org>, APA Office of Continuing Education in Psychology, June 2011. Web. 28 Feb. 2015