

## #2 Prevalence of Physical Violence in Intimate Relationships:

### Part 2. Rates of Male and Female Perpetration

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**Study purpose, method and findings.** Physical violence perpetrated by men against their female partners is widely recognized as a serious social problem. Whether women's use of physical violence against their male partners represents a serious social problem remains a question under debate. Violence perpetrated in intimate relationships continues to be viewed as an issue of male-dominance; that is, acts perpetrated by a man against his female partner in order to gain power and control in the relationship. However, research demonstrates considerable heterogeneity in the characteristics and motivations of perpetrators of IPV, and prior reviews of the literature have found that men and women physically assault their partners at similar rates. We examined research published in the last 10 years to summarize the current state of knowledge regarding the prevalence of physical IPV perpetrated by men and women in heterosexual relationships. Our specific aims were to: 1) describe the prevalence of physical IPV perpetration in industrialized, English-speaking nations; and 2) explore study and sample characteristics that affect prevalence.

Studies were included in the current review if they met three broad inclusion criteria. First, they needed to present empirical data regarding the prevalence of physical IPV perpetration (see *Part 1* for victimization rates). Second, the IPV must have occurred within the context of a heterosexual relationship. Third, articles were excluded if they reported findings of studies in which participants were sampled from an identified population of IPV perpetrators, such as individuals arrested for domestic violence and court-mandated to batterer intervention programs. Literature searches undertaken in three databases (PubMed, PsycINFO, and Web of Science) followed by screening of titles and abstracts, as well as elimination of replicates, led to retrieval of 750 articles published between 2000 and 2010 for further analysis. Data were extracted regarding measurement timeframe and instrument, and sample characteristics. Results then were summarized by study and grouped according to sample type: population-based samples, small

community samples, samples of university and college students or young adults, samples of middle and high school students or adolescents, and clinical samples. Unweighted prevalence estimates were calculated for female and male perpetration overall and by sample type, country, measurement timeframe, and measurement approach, to the extent possible.

Our final sample included 111 articles that reported 272 rates of physical IPV perpetration: 25 articles reported 34 rates for male perpetration, 14 articles reported 24 rates for female perpetration, and 72 articles reported 214 rates for both men and women. There were 19 population-based studies (see Online Table 1), 24 studies of smaller community samples (see Online Table 2), 17 studies of middle and high school students or adolescents (see Online Table 3), 30 studies of university and college students or young adults (see Online Table 4), and 21 studies of clinical samples (see Online Table 5). The majority of articles (85.6%,  $k = 95$ ) reported findings of studies conducted in the United States. Sample sizes ranged widely from  $N = 53$  to  $N = 89,601$ , with a mean of 2,340.91 ( $SD = 8,748.44$ ), median of 670, and mode of 356 participants per study. Studies varied in their operational definition and measurement of IPV, though almost three-quarters of studies (73.0%,  $k = 81$ ) reported prevalence rates measured using the CTS, CTS2, or items or scales drawn from the CTS instruments.

Findings underscore the pervasiveness of physical violence in heterosexual relationships. Across all studies included in this review, approximately one-quarter of participants (25.3%) reported perpetrating physical IPV. Physical IPV perpetration was reported by approximately one in four individuals both in their lifetime (24.2%) and in the year prior to the study (25.6%). Approximately one in five (22.9%) reported perpetrating physical IPV in their current or most recent relationship. Consistent with prior reviews, rates of physical IPV perpetrated by men and women generally were more similar than they were different, with slightly rates for women than for men (pooled prevalence for female perpetration = 28.3% and male perpetration = 21.6%). There also was considerable consistency in the rates of physical IPV perpetration across countries, ranging from a pooled estimate of 14.1% for studies conducted in Australia to 31.8% for studies conducted in New Zealand

Rates of physical IPV perpetration ranged widely across studies for both men (1.0% to 61.6%) and women (2.4% to 68.9%). Much of the variation can be attributed to the highly diverse sampling methods and study procedures. For instance, studies differed in their

operational definitions of physical IPV perpetration and in their reporting of minor and/or severe IPV. Studies also varied in their measurement timeframes; some reported lifetime and/or past year prevalence rates, others reported rates for the current or most recent relationship, and still others used different reference periods altogether (e.g., past two months, past six months). Taken together, results add to a growing body of literature documenting symmetry in rates of physical IPV perpetration by men and women.

**Implications for intervention and policy.** The present review represents a comprehensive summary of the current state of knowledge regarding physical IPV perpetration among heterosexual men and women in English-speaking, industrialized nations. With similar rates of physical IPV perpetrated by men and women, gendered explanations of IPV do not adequately account for our findings. Of note, however, results of the current review pertain only to the presence or absence, and not the severity or context, of perpetration. Thus, rather than perpetuating the debate regarding the comparability of physical IPV perpetrated by men and women, findings should be used to support the development and implementation of interventions that acknowledge the use of violence by women in intimate relationships but also recognize how participants' treatment needs may differ. Intervention strategies that are both gender-inclusive and gender-sensitive may have the greatest potential for reducing IPV.

**Recommendations for future research.** Though most studies included in our review employed a measurement approach based on the CTS, researchers varied considerably in their sampling and study procedures, their operation definitions of IPV, and in their reporting of results by severity (e.g., minor vs. severe IPV) or consequences (e.g., any physical IPV vs. IPV that resulted in injury). Future research synthesis efforts should include systematic coding and analysis across these variables. Moreover, we compared perpetration rates across rather than within studies; thus, future research should examine the degree to which there are similarities or differences in victimization *and* perpetration rates across *and* within samples. Finally, most studies were conducted in the United States, limiting cross-national comparisons; thus, future research efforts should focus on building evidence regarding the prevalence of physical IPV perpetrated by men and women in other English-speaking, industrialized countries.

### **About the Authors**

**Sarah L. Desmarais, Ph.D.**, is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Mental Health Law and Policy and the Department of Community and Family Health at the University of South Florida. Dr. Desmarais received her Bachelor of Arts (Honors) degree in Psychology from the University of Guelph, followed by Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in Forensic Psychology from Simon Fraser University. She then completed a postdoctoral research fellowship in the School of Population and Public Health at the University of British Columbia, where she trained concurrently as a postdoctoral teaching fellow in the Department of Psychology.

Dr. Desmarais' program of research examines issues related to mental illness, substance use, and violence in criminal justice and health care settings. She is currently focused on the development, validation, and implementation of evidence-based practices for the prevention of adverse outcomes among mentally disordered offenders and victims of partner violence. In 2008, Dr. Desmarais received the Alice Wilson Award from the Royal Society of Canada and the Postdoctoral Prize from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for her research examining the effectiveness of partner violence interventions in improving health outcomes among pregnant women.

Dr. Desmarais is a trainer and co-author of the *Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability* (START; Webster et al., 2004, 2009). With her START co-authors, Dr. Desmarais has trained mental health and legal professionals worldwide. She provides online consulting to researchers, clinicians, and administrators who have implemented START in their services and is first author of the *START Instructors' Guide and Workbook* (Desmarais et al., 2007). Dr. Desmarais is also actively engaged in community service, including serving on the Hillsborough County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee and the Family Justice Center of Hillsborough County's Child Welfare/Domestic Violence Policy Group's Steering Committee.

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Ms. Reeves has been involved in a variety of research pertaining to torture, PTSD, and policy both in the US and abroad. During her time at John Jay and now at SFU, Ms. Reeves has focused on the study of risk assessment especially in the context of intimate partner violence and stalking. She has received several grants to support her research including being one of the inaugural winners of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship.

While studying at SFU, Ms. Reeves completed a practicum at the Vancouver Police Department in the Domestic Violence and Criminal Harassment Unit. She consulted with the police and helped them implement risk assessments in their daily practice and assisted in developing management plans for offenders and safety plans for victims. This work has informed her research on risk assessment as she firmly believes in the scientist-practitioner model in psychology.

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PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 1. Summaries of large populations samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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**Table 1. Summaries of large population studies**

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Gass, J. D., Stein, D. J., Williams, D. R., & Seedat, S. (2010). Gender differences in risk for intimate partner violence among South African adults. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> . [published online]	1,715	Adults, weighted to represent population of South Africa.  Majority were women.  Majority black African.  Mean age of 42 years and a mean age range of 35 to 49 years of age.	South Africa Stress and Health Study, a nationally representative probability sample.  Survey of adults, administered by interviewers.  Modified CTS completed regarding current or most recent marriage/cohabitating relationship.	Perpetration reported by 25% of women and 27% of men.
Halford, W. K., Farrugia, C., Lizzio, A., & Wilson, K. (2010). Relationship aggression, violence and self-regulation in Australian newlywed couples. <i>Australian Journal of Psychology</i> , 62, 82-92.	379	Newlywed couples in Queensland, Australia.  Women had mean age of 31.8, and men 34.4.  Mainly Caucasian.  Considered better educated and paid than average.	Longitudinal study.  Mail-out surveys.  CTS.	20% of women and 9% of men perpetrated IPV in past year.
Turcotte-Seabury, C. A. (2010). Anger management and the process mediating the	14,252	College students.	Based on The International Dating Violence Study.  Questionnaire.	24% of men and 31% of women perpetrated minor IPV.  8% of men and 11% of women



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>link between witnessing violence between parents and partner violence. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 25, 306-318.</p>			<p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>perpetrated severe IPV.</p>
<p>Vaeth, P. A. C., Ramisetty-Mikler, S., &amp; Caetano, R. (2010). Depression among couples in the United States in the context of intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 25, 771-790.</p>	<p>1,136</p>	<p>Couples.</p> <p>Approximately one-third White, one-third Hispanic, one-fifth black and other ethnicity or mixed ethnicity.</p> <p>Mean age of men was 52 years, and of women was 50 years.</p> <p>About half earned over \$40,000 per year.</p>	<p>Multi-stage probability sample representative of married and cohabitating couples.</p> <p>Black and Hispanic couples oversampled.</p> <p>Couples completed face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>Revised CTS for past year aggression.</p>	<p>Of 1,052 men, 107 men reported perpetrating violence.</p> <p>Of 1,063 women, 139 reported perpetrating physical violence.</p>
<p>Wright, E. M., &amp; Benson, M. L. (2010) Relational aggression, intimate partner violence, and gender: An exploratory analysis. <i>Victims &amp; Offenders</i>, 5, 283-302.</p>	<p>2,807</p>	<p>Representative sample of Chicago women.</p>	<p>Cohabitating couples from the first wave of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>CTS completed to assess past year violence.</p>	<p>11% of men and 16% of women perpetrated IPV in the previous year.</p>
<p>Chang, D. F., Shen, B., &amp; Takeuchi, D. T.</p>	<p>1,470</p>	<p>Asian American men and women.</p>	<p>Data from National Latino and Asian American Study,</p>	<p>Minor IPV perpetration reported by 19% of women and 15% of</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
(2009). Prevalence and demographic correlates of intimate partner violence in Asian Americans. <i>International Journal of Law and Psychiatry</i> , 32, 167-175.		<p>Mean age was 44 years.</p> <p>Majority had an income greater than \$75,000 and employed.</p> <p>Most were married.</p>	<p>representative sample.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>IPV measured using CTS.</p>	<p>women.</p> <p>Severe IPV perpetration reported by 2% of men and 2% of women.</p>
Lipsky, S., & Caetano, R. (2008). Is intimate partner violence associated with the use of alcohol treatment services? Results from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. <i>Journal of the Study of Alcohol and Drugs</i> , 69, 30-38.	3,050	<p>Married or cohabitating men and women.</p> <p>Individuals with one or more alcohol problems in past 12 months.</p> <p>Age range 18 to 49 years.</p>	<p>2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews with computer-assisted administration of questionnaires.</p> <p>One question about perpetration and victimization of physical IPV for past 12 months.</p>	<p>Perpetration reported by 10% of women and 7% of men.</p>
Capaldi, D. M., Kim, H. K., & Shortt, J. W. (2007). Observed initiation and reciprocity of physical aggression in young at-risk couples. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 22, 101-	118 157 147 158	<p>Euro-Americans</p> <p>Lower and working class.</p>	<p>National Survey of Health and Stress, subjects from Oregon Youth and Couples Study.</p> <p>Longitudinal study.</p> <p>Assessed 4 times across 9 years-late adolescence to mid-20s.</p>	<p>At Time 1, 30% of men, and 35% of partners perpetrated IPV.</p> <p>At Time 2, 31% of men and 40% of partners.</p> <p>At Time 3, 23% of men and 28% of partners.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
111.			Self-report questionnaire, interview, and interactive task.	At Time 4, 19% of men and 23% of partners.
Paterson, J., Feehan, M., Butler, S., Williams, M., & Cowley-Malcolm, E. T. (2007). Intimate partner violence within a cohort of pacific mothers living in New Zealand. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 22, 698-721	1,095	Pacific mothers living in New Zealand.  Mean age was 27 years old.  Almost half were Samoan (47%), then Tongan (21%) Tongan, Cook Islands Maori (17%), Niuean (4%), other Pacific (3%), and non-Pacific (7%).	Pacific Islands Families: First Two Years of Life Study during the year 2000, cohort of 1398 infants born at Middlemore Hospital, South Auckland, and their parents.  CTS-2 regarding past 12 months.	35% reported minor and 19% reported severe physical IPV perpetration in the past year.
Fergusson, D. M., Horwood, L. J., & Ridder, E. M. (2005). Partner violence and mental health outcomes in a New Zealand birth cohort. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i> , 67, 1103-1119.	828	Birth cohort from Christchurch, New Zealand.  Age 25 years.  437 women, 391 men.	Part of larger longitudinal study, followed a birth cohort.  Used CTS-2.	39% of women and 31% of men reported perpetration scores of 3 or higher.  Rates increase to 69% of women and 57% of men for scores of 1 or higher.  34% of women and 12% of men reported initiating physical assaults.
Ramisetty-Mikler, S., & Caetano, R. (2005). Alcohol use and intimate partner violence as predictors	1,392	Predominantly white couples.  18 years and older.	Two data points over five year duration of study.  Measured 11 violent behaviors, adapted from CTS form R,	Couples still together: 12% of men and 15% of women perpetrated IPV.  Separated couples:

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
of separation among US couples: A longitudinal model. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol</i> , 66, 205-212.		Representative of U.S. couples who were married or living together.	measured past year violence.	27% of men and 43% of women perpetrated IPV.
Graham, K., Plant, M., & Plant, M. (2004). Alcohol, gender and partner aggression: A general population study of British adults. <i>Addiction Research and Theory</i> , 12, 385-401.	2,027	Men (n=975) and women (n=1,052).  Ages 18 to over 75 years.  51% were married, 10% living with a partner, 8% widowed, 9% divorced, 2% separated and 20% single/never married.	Cross-sectional UK.  Part of a larger international collaborative study (GENACIS).  Interviewed participants using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI).  Asked in past 2 years “the most aggressive thing that has ever been done to you.”	16% of women and 13% of men reported physical aggression toward their partners within a two year period.
Caetano, R., Ramisetty-Mikler, S., & McGrath, C. (2003). Characteristics of non-respondents in a US national longitudinal survey on drinking and intimate partner violence. <i>Addiction</i> , 98, 791-797.	1,635	Married and cohabiting couples 18 years of age and older living in households in the 48 contiguous U.S. states.	Longitudinal study.  Face-to-face interviews in 1995 and 2000.  Probability sampling.  Revised version of the CTS.	Perpetration by women was 18% in responders and 22% in non-responders.  Perpetration by men was 13% in responders, and 16% in non-responders.
Anderson, K. L.	7,395	Married and cohabiting	Wave 1 of National Survey of	8% of men and women perpetrated

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
(2002). Perpetrator or victim? Relationships between intimate partner violence and well-being. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i> , 64, 851-863.		heterosexual couples.  Average age was 43 years for men and 40 years for women.  Mean education of 13 years for both men and women.	Families and Households.  Cross-sectional study.  Asked how many arguments during past year resulted in ‘you hitting, shoving or throwing things at a partner’ and how many arguments ended with their partner, ‘hitting, shoving or throwing things at you.’	IPV in previous year.
Cunradi, C. B., Caetano, R., & Schafer, J. (2002). Religious affiliation, denominational homogamy and intimate partner violence among U.S. couples. <i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i> , 41, 139-151.	1,440	Married or cohabitating couples over 18 years of age in the 48 contiguous states.  Oversampling of Black and Hispanic couples.  Weighted to known population distributions.	Multistage area household probability sampling of couples.  One hour face-to-face interviews.  Cross-sectional design.  Adapted from CTS-R.  Past year IPV.	5% of men who attend religious service $\geq 1$ /week and 11% men who attended religious service $< 1$ /week reported perpetrating IPV.  13% of women who attend religious service $\geq 1$ /week and 15% women who attended religious service $< 1$ /week reported perpetrating IPV.
White, H. R., & Chen, P. H. (2002). Problem drinking and intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol</i> , 63, 205-214	725	Men and women aged 12 to 31 years.  90% were white.	Longitudinal data.  First wave obtained from 1979-1981, in New Jersey.  Telephone survey.  CTS for past year violence.	18% of women and 13% of men reported perpetrating IPV.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Moffitt, T. E., Robins, R. W., &amp; Caspi, A. (2001). A couples analysis of partner abuse with implications for abuse-prevention policy. <i>Criminology &amp; Public Policy, 1</i>, 5-36.</p>	<p>360</p>	<p>Representative sample of young-adult couples in New Zealand.</p> <p>Mean ages were 20.7 for women and 22.2 for men.</p>	<p>Longitudinal design.</p> <p>Interview.</p> <p>13 item physical abuse scale.</p>	<p>40% of men and 50% of women perpetrated at least one act of physical IPV.</p>
<p>Cunradi, C. B., Caetano, R., Clark, C., &amp; Schafer, J. (2000). Neighborhood poverty as a predictor of intimate partner violence among White, Black, and Hispanic couples in the United States: A multilevel analysis. <i>Annals of Epidemiology, 10</i>, 297-308.</p>	<p>1,440</p>	<p>Probability sample of married or cohabitating couples in the 48 contiguous states.</p> <p>Oversampling of black and Hispanic couples.</p> <p>Over age 18.</p>	<p>One hour face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>Adapted from CTS Form R.</p>	<p>White families: 10% of men and 21% of women in poverty areas perpetrated IPV; 12% of men and 15% of women in non-poverty areas perpetrated IPV.</p> <p>Black families: 34% men and 41% women in poverty areas perpetrated IPV; 13% of men and 21% of women in non-poverty areas perpetrated IPV.</p> <p>Hispanic families: 20% of men and 23% of women in poverty-areas perpetrated IPV; 14% of men and 19% of women in non-poverty areas perpetrated IPV.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Kan, M. L., &amp; Feinberg, M. (2010). Measurement and correlates of intimate partner violence among expectant first-time parents. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 25, 319-331.</p>	169	<p>Heterosexual couples expecting first child.</p> <p>82% married.</p> <p>Majority Caucasian.</p> <p>Mean age for women 28.33 years and men 29.76 years.</p> <p>Mean educational attainment between 14 and 15 years.</p>	<p>Recruited from childbirth classes at two hospitals in two cities.</p> <p>Interview.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>30% of women and 17% of men perpetrated any IPV in past year.</p> <p>10% of women and 8% of men perpetrated severe IPV.</p>
<p>Panuzio, J., &amp; DiLillo, D. (2010). Physical, psychological, and sexual intimate partner aggression among newlywed couples: Longitudinal prediction of marital satisfaction. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 25, 689-699.</p>	202	<p>Newly married couples.</p> <p>Average age of women was 25.8 years and of men was 27.2 years.</p> <p>Majority European American.</p> <p>Majority earned less than \$60,000 per year.</p>	CTS-R.	30% of men perpetrated and 34% of women perpetrated physical IPV.
<p>Reed, E., Silverman, J. G., Ickovics, J. R., Gupta, J., Welles, S. L., Santana, M. C., &amp;</p>	569	<p>Men ages 18 to 65 years old.</p> <p>Majority under 44 years of</p>	<p>Based on the Black and African American Men's Health Study.</p> <p>Computer assisted survey.</p>	17% reported physically assaulting their current partner.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Raj, A. (2010). Experiences of racial discrimination &amp; relation to violence perpetration and gang involvement among a sample of urban African American men. <i>Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, 12</i>, 319-326.</p>		<p>age.</p> <p>African Americans in Boston.</p> <p>Reported sex with two or more partners in past year.</p> <p>More than half unemployed.</p>	<p>Four questions about IPV, one about physical violence.</p>	
<p>Wiersman, J. D., Cleveland, H. H., Herrera, V., &amp; Fischer, J. L. (2010). Intimate partner violence in young adult dating, cohabitating, and married drinking partnerships. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family, 72</i>, 360-374.</p>	741	<p>Couples, between ages of 18 to 30 years old.</p> <p>Reported drinking at least once in the past 12 months.</p> <p>Majority White.</p>	<p>Based on the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, Add Health.</p> <p>Longitudinal.</p> <p>Past year violence measured by eight questions.</p>	<p>26% of men and 26% of women reported perpetrating past year IPV.</p>
<p>Cunradi, C. B., Todd, M., Duke, M., &amp; Ames, G. (2009). Problem drinking, unemployment, and intimate partner violence among a</p>	848	<p>Male construction workers and their wives or partners.</p>	<p>Phone interview.</p> <p>Recruited from a union of construction industry workers.</p> <p>Problem drinking vs. no problem drinking.</p>	<p>Problem drinkers: 34% of men and 31% of women perpetrated IPV.</p> <p>Not problem drinkers: 17% of men and 22% of women perpetrated IPV.</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
sample of construction industry workers and their partners. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 24, 63-74.			CTS-2 for the past year.	
Cunradi, C. B., Ames, G. M., & Moore, R. S. (2008). Prevalence and correlates of intimate partner violence among a sample of construction industry workers. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 23, 101-112.	100	English-speaking construction workers.  Men and women.  Married or cohabitating with partner for at least 1 year.	Convenience sample.  Self-report survey.  CTS-2.	26% reported perpetrating IPV in past year.  23% of men reported perpetrating IPV.  38% of women reported perpetrating IPV.
Doumas, D. M., Pearson, C. L., Elgin, J. E., & McKinley, L. L. (2008). Adult attachment as a risk factor for intimate partner violence: The "mispairing" of partners' attachment styles. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 23, 616-634.	70	70 heterosexual couples.  Primarily Caucasian.  Women aged from 17 to 67 years ( $M = 27$ ).  Men aged from 16 to 69 years ( $M = 28$ ).  37% married.	Questionnaire.  Couples together for at least six months.  CTS for past 12 months.	25% of men and 36% of the women reported perpetrating IPV.

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Korman, L. M., Collins, J., Dutton, D., Dhayanathan, B., Littman-Sharp, N., &amp; Skinner, W. (2008). Problem gambling and intimate partner violence. <i>Journal Gambling Studies, 24</i>, 13-23.</p>	245	<p>Problem gamblers, 43 women, 205 men.</p> <p>Mean age of 41 years.</p> <p>Median income was \$30,000, about half were employed.</p>	<p>Convenience sampling.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>40% of men and 44% of women reported perpetrating physical IPV in the past year.</p>
<p>McNulty, J. K., &amp; Hellmuth, J. C. (2008). Emotion regulation and intimate partner violence in newlyweds. <i>Journal of Family Psychology, 22</i>, 794-797.</p>	72	<p>Newlywed couples married less than 6 months.</p> <p>Mean age of men 24.9, women 23.5.</p> <p>Median income group \$15,001-\$20,000.</p> <p>Majority Caucasian.</p>	<p>Completed questionnaire at home, brought to appointment.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>Past year IPV perpetration reported by 16% of men and 27% of women.</p>
<p>Schumacher, J. A., Hornish, G. G., Leonard, K. E., Quigley, B. M., &amp; Kearns-Bodkin, J. N. (2008). Longitudinal moderators of the relationship between excessive drinking and intimate partner violence in the early</p>	634	<p>Couples recruited after applying for a marriage certificate.</p>	<p>4 year longitudinal study.</p> <p>Questionnaires sent each year.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>First assessment 25% of men perpetrated IPV.</p> <p>34% of women perpetrated IPV.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>years of marriage. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 22, 894-904.</p>				
<p>Herrenkohl, T. I., Kosterman, R., Mason, W. A., &amp; Hawkins, J. D. (2007). Youth violence trajectories and proximal characteristics of intimate partner violence. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 22, 259-274.</p>	644	<p>24 year old men and women.</p> <p>48% Euro-American, 25% African-American, 22% Asian-American.</p> <p>Many from low income families.</p> <p>Had a partner.</p>	<p>Drawn from a longitudinal study in Seattle, WA.</p> <p>Modified version of CTS.</p>	<p>19% perpetrated one or more acts of IPV in past year.</p> <p>25% of women and 13% of men perpetrated IPV.</p>
<p>Robertson, K., &amp; Murachver, T. (2007). It takes two to tangle: Gender symmetry in intimate partner violence. <i>Basic and Applied Psychology</i>, 29, 109-118.</p>	172	<p>Male (n=31) and female (n=36) students, members of general public (men n=30, women n= 36) and incarcerated individuals (men n= 24, women n= 15).</p> <p>Three groups of men and women living in New Zealand.</p>	CTS-2.	<p>2% of men reported only perpetrating and 27% reported bidirectional IPV.</p> <p>14% of women reported only perpetrating IPV and 22% reported bidirectional IPV.</p>
<p>Zolotor, A. J., Theodore, A. D., Coyne-Beasley, T., &amp; Runyan, D. K.</p>	1,232	Probability sample of North and South Carolina mothers with partners.	<p>Anonymous telephone survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional survey data.</p>	6% of mothers reported perpetrating severe IPV.

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
(2007). Intimate partner violence and child maltreatment: Overlapping risk. <i>Brief Treatment and Crisis Intervention</i> , 7, 305-321.		85% were White, and 9.6% identified as Black.  Over 80% reported income of over \$40,000.	CTS.	
Abrahams, N., Jewkes, R., Laubscher, R., & Hoffman, M. (2006). Intimate partner violence: Prevalence and risk factors for men in Cape Town, South Africa. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 21, 247-264.	1,368	Random sample of male employees.  Drawn from three out of six municipalities in Cape Town.	Face-to-face interviews.  Structured self-report questionnaire.  Asked about meaningful relationships during preceding 10 years, use of violence, frequency and reason for conflict.	42% reported perpetrating physical IPV in the past 10 years and 9% in the past year.  49% reported more than one type of violence.
Forgery, M. A., & Badger, L. (2006). Patterns of intimate partner violence among married women in the military: Type, level, directionality and consequences. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 21, 369-380.	248	Married women, enlisted in the army, with a civilian husband.  Average age of women was 29 years.  Female sample was 40% black, 37% white, 11% Hispanic, 5% were Asian Pacific, 3% Native American, and 4% other.	Cross-sectional design.  Questionnaire.  Revised CTS.	30% of women and 29% of men reported perpetrating minor physical IPV.  11% of women and 13% of men reported perpetrating severe IPV.

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		Most (53%) had high school diploma.		
O'Leary, S. G., & Slep, A. M. S. (2006). Precipitants of partner aggression. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 20, 344-347.	453	Couples.  Cohabiting and raising a child between ages of 3-7.	Random digit-dialed sample.  CTS-2.  Scale to evaluate precipitants for partner aggression (PCPT) using an extensive battery.	24% of men perpetrated mild IPV, using CTS-2, 16% with PCPT.  34% of women perpetrated mild IPV, using CTS-2, 17% with PCPT.  8% of men perpetrated severe IPV, using CTS-2, and 2% with PCPT.  11% of women perpetrated severe physical IPV with CTS-2, 4% with PCPT.
Martino, S. C., Collins, R. L., & Ellickson, P. L. (2005). Cross-lagged relationships between substance use and intimate partner violence among a sample of young adult women. <i>Journal of the Study of Alcohol</i> , 66, 139-148.	509	Women who were living with a partner or spouse at both time points.  Mean ages for the two waves were 23.5 years and 29.4 years, respectively.  White, low income, high school graduates.	Waves 8 and 9 of multiyear panel study.  Mailed self-report surveys.  Last 12 month perpetration measured with single question.	19% at age 23 and 17% at age 29 reported perpetrating IPV.
Merrill, L. L., Crouch, J. L., Thomsen, C. J., Guimond, J., &	963	Women and men Navy recruits.  Mean age of 19.8, range 17	Survey offered as part of basic training.  CTS.	Year prior to military service: 20% of women and 4% of men reported perpetrating severe IPV, a significant difference.

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Milner, J. S. (2005). Perpetration of severe intimate partner violence: Preliminary and second year of service rates. <i>Military Medicine</i>, 170, 705-709.</p>		<p>to 35 years.</p> <p>57% Caucasian, 19% African American, 13% Hispanic, or 11% other.</p> <p>Most had a high school education and single.</p>		<p>Two-year follow-up period: 16% of men and 12% of women reported perpetrating severe IPV in past year.</p>
<p>Schumacher, J. A. &amp; Leonard, K. E. (2005). Husbands' and wives' marital adjustment, verbal aggression, and physical aggression as longitudinal predictors of physical aggression in early marriage. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i>, 73, 28-37.</p>	634	<p>Newly married couples.</p> <p>Approximately 60% Euro-American, 30% African-American.</p> <p>Mean age of men 28.7 years and women 26.8 years.</p> <p>Majority income less than \$30,000 a year.</p>	<p>Introductory interview and subsequent questionnaire conducted on 3 occasions over three years.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>At baseline, 48% of women reported perpetrating IPV, 45% one year later, and 41% two years later.</p> <p>At baseline, 37% of men perpetrated IPV, 38% one year later, and 37% two years later.</p>
<p>Merrill, L. L., Crouch, J. L., Thomsen, C. J., &amp; Guimond, J.M. (2004). Risk for intimate partner violence and child physical abuse: Psychosocial</p>	1,367	<p>US Navy Recruits.</p> <p>Mean age 20.14, with range of 17 to 34 years old.</p> <p>Majority completed high school.</p> <p>75% White, 14% African</p>	<p>Survey during basic training.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>31% of women and 11% of the men had history of perpetrating physical IPV.</p> <p>Overall, 22% reported engaging in physical IPV.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
characteristics of multirisk male and female Navy recruits. <i>Child Maltreatment</i> , 9, 18-28.		American, 6% Hispanic, or 5% other.		
Ehrensaft, M. K., Cohen, P., Brown, J., Smailes, E., Chen, H., & Johnson, J. G. (2003). Intergenerational transmission of partner violence: A 20-year prospective study. <i>Journal of                      Counseling and                      Clinical Psychology</i> , 71, 741-753	541	541 subjects from counties across New York (298 women, 243 men).  Demographically representative of respective counties.	Cross-sectional measure of partner violence.  CTS.	21% of men and 22% of women reported perpetrating IPV.
McCarroll, J. E., Ursano, R. J., Newby, J. H., Liu, X., Fullerton, C. S., Norwood, A. E., & Osuch, E. A. (2003). Domestic violence and deployment in US Army soldiers. <i>The Journal of                      Nervous and Mental                      Disease</i> , 191, 3-9.	1,025	Representative sample of active duty deployed nondeployed male army soldiers.  Average age was 28.  50% self-identifying as White, 25% Black, and 15% Hispanic.	Measured pre and post deployment.  CTS.	At baseline, 11% of deployed and 10% of nondeployed groups perpetrated IPV.  Post deployment, 7% of deployed and 7% of nondeployed groups reported perpetrating IPV.
Rosen, L. N.,	648	Married men.	Recruited from army post in	32% perpetrated past year,

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Knudson, K. H., Brannen, S. J., Fancher, P., Killgore, T. E., &amp; Baraisch, G. G. (2002). Intimate partner violence among U.S. Army soldiers in Alaska: A comparison of reported rates and survey results. <i>Military Medicine</i>, 167, 688-691.</p>		<p>60% White, 20% Black, 20% other.</p> <p>29% younger than 25; 41% between 25-29 years; 27% between 30-39 years, 3% over 40.</p>	<p>Alaska.</p> <p>Modified CTS.</p>	<p>physical IPV.</p> <p>22% reported minor IPV, 9% severe IPV perpetration.</p>
<p>Sugihara, Y., &amp; Warner, J. A. (2002). Dominance and domestic abuse among Mexican Americans: Gender differences in the etiology of violence in intimate relationships. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 17, 315-340.</p>	<p>316</p>	<p>Mexican American men and women.</p> <p>Most were married.</p> <p>Most English-speakers.</p> <p>Mean age of men was 34 years and of women was 32 years.</p> <p>Annual income ranged from \$2,000 to \$252,000, with a mean of \$41,700.</p>	<p>A convenience sample in south Texas.</p> <p>Administered questionnaires.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>35% of men and 37% of women reported experiencing physical IPV.</p> <p>45% of men and 48% of women reported physically assaulting their partner in the past year.</p>



PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 3. Summaries of studies of middle and high school students or adolescents

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<b>Online Table 3. Summaries of studies of middle and high school students or adolescents</b>				
<p>Connolly, J., Nocentini, A., Menesini, E., Pepler, D., Craig, W., &amp; Williams, T. S. (2010). Adolescent dating aggression in Canada and Italy: A cross-national comparison. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Development, 34</i>, 98-105.</p>	1,242	<p>Canadian and Italian adolescent high school students.</p> <p>Canadian sample's mean age was 15.4 years and Italian sample's mean age was 15.3 years.</p>	<p>Cross sectional design.</p> <p>CTS modified for teenagers.</p> <p>Conflict subscale of the Network of Relationships Inventory.</p>	<p>33% of Canadian sample and 34% of Italian sample reported perpetrating IPV.</p> <p>Perpetration reported by 37% Canadian boys and 29% of Canadian girls.</p> <p>Perpetration reported by 34% of Italian boys and 32% of Italian girl.</p>
<p>Jain, S., Buka, S. L., Subramanian, S. V., &amp; Molnar, B. E. (2010). Neighborhood predictors of dating violence victimization and perpetration in young adulthood: A multilevel study. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 100</i>, 1737-1744.</p>	633	<p>Age range from 18 to 25 years, with a mean age of 21.</p> <p>Majority of participants identified as Hispanic, followed by Black, and smaller portion as White.</p>	<p>Based on the longitudinal study Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods.</p> <p>Multi-stage probability sample.</p> <p>CTS-2, administered during wave 3.</p>	38% of girls and 18% of boys reported perpetrating IPV.
Rothman, E. F.,	1,398	Most participants Black or	Stratified random sample of	10% of boys and 27% of girls had

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 3. Summaries of studies of middle and high school students or adolescents

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Johnson, R. M., Azrael, D., Hall, D. M., &amp; Weinberg, J. (2010). Perpetration of physical assault against dating partners, peers, and siblings among a locally representative sample of high school students in Boston, Massachusetts. <i>Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, 164</i>, 1118-1124.</p>		<p>Hispanic/Latino. Mean age of 16.4.</p>	<p>classrooms at participating schools.  Surveys.  Adapted CTS-2.</p>	<p>perpetrated dating violence in the past month.</p>
<p>Whitaker, D. J., Le, B., &amp; Holditch Niolon, P. (2010). Persistence and desistance of the perpetration of physical aggression across relationships: Findings from a national study of adolescents. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 25</i>, 591-609.</p>	<p>6,446</p>	<p>Nationally representative sample of adolescents.  Ages 18 to 26 years old, mean age of 21.8.</p>	<p>Based on a longitudinal study called Add Health, three waves of data collection, based on third data collection.  Partner violence during past two relationships.  Two questions about physical aggression.</p>	<p>First relationship: 11% of boys and 24% of girls perpetrated physical IPV.  Second relationship: 10% of boys and 21% of girls.</p>
<p>Miller, S., Gorman-</p>	<p>2,824</p>	<p>Ethnically diverse sixth-</p>	<p>Survey instrument.</p>	<p>31% of girls and 27% of boys</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 3. Summaries of studies of middle and high school students or adolescents

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Smith, D., Sullivan, T., Orpinas, P., &amp; Simons, T. R. (2009). Parent and peer predictors of physical dating violence perpetration in early adolescence: Tests of moderation and gender differences. <i>Journal of Clinical Child &amp; Adolescent Psychology, 38</i>, 538-550.</p>		<p>grade students.  Had a recent boyfriend or girlfriend.</p>	<p>Part of a multisite, longitudinal investigation.  7 items on physical violence.</p>	<p>reported perpetrating physical IPV.</p>
<p>Simon, T. R., Miller, S., Gorman-Smith, D., Orpinas, P., &amp; Sullivan, T. (2009). Physical dating violence norms and behavior among sixth-grade students from four U.S. sites. <i>Journal of Early Adolescence, 30</i>, 1-15.</p>	<p>5,404</p>	<p>Sixth-grade students.  Boys and girls, from randomly selected schools.  Randomly selected from rosters of 37 schools in four diverse U.S. sites.</p>	<p>Two consecutive cohorts (2001 and 2002) from Multisite Violence Prevention Project.  Cross-sectional study.  IPV measures adapted existing instrument designed for assessing adolescent dating violence (Foshee et.al., 1996).</p>	<p>31% of girls and 26% of boys reported being physically aggressive.</p>
<p>O’Leary, K. D., Slep, A. M. S., Avery-Leaf, S., &amp; Cascardi, M. (2008). Gender differences in dating</p>	<p>2,363</p>	<p>Adolescents.  Majority between 15 and 18 years old.</p>	<p>Students from 7 multiethnic high schools in New York.  Modified CTS.</p>	<p>24% of boys and 40% of girls perpetrated physical IPV.  Victimization and injury reported by 31% of boys, and 30% of girls.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 3. Summaries of studies of middle and high school students or adolescents

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
aggression among multiethnic high school students. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health, 42, 473-479.</i>		Ethnicities included White, African-American, Hispanic and Asian.		
Whitaker, D. J., Haileyesus, T., Swahn, M., & Saltzman, L.S. (2007). Differences in frequency of violence and reported injury between relationships with reciprocal and nonreciprocal intimate partner violence. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 97, 941-947.</i>	11,370	A sample of young adult men and women.  70% white, 15% Black, 11% Hispanic, 4% other.  Aged 18 to 28 years.	2001 National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.  Only looked at wave III data.  4 questions regarding perpetration and partner's perpetration (victimization).	24% of all relationships had some physical IPV and in half, IPV was reciprocal.  In non-reciprocally violent relationships, girls were the perpetrator 70% of the time.  17% of boys and 35% of girls reported perpetrating IPV.
Arriaga, X. B., & Foshee, V. A. (2004) Adolescent dating violence: Do adolescents follow in their friends', or their parents', footsteps? <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 19, 162-184.</i>	526	Boys and girls ages 12 to 17, median of 13.  Most White (83%), 13% Black, 1% Hispanic, and 3% other.	14 public middle schools (eighth and ninth grades) in rural county in North Carolina.  From larger previous study-conducted research on prevention of adolescent dating aggression, Recruited from control group in original study.  Self-administered questionnaires.	At baseline, 20% reported perpetrating violence (11% of boys and 28% of girls).  At second measurement, 32% reported perpetrating violence (21% of boys and 32% of girls).

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 3. Summaries of studies of middle and high school students or adolescents

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Wolf, K. A. &amp; Foshee, V. A. (2003). Family violence, anger expression styles, and adolescent dating violence. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 18</i>, 309-316.</p>	<p>1,405</p>	<p>Adolescents in North Carolina.</p> <p>82% White, 18% Black.</p> <p>Mean age 13.9 years.</p>	<p>Scale similar to CTS.</p> <p>Self-administered questionnaires.</p> <p>Perpetration of dating violence measured by asking, “How many times have you ever done the following things to a person that you have been on a date with? Only include when you did it to him/her first. In other words, don’t count it if you did it in self-defense.”</p>	<p>28% of girls perpetrated IPV in their lifetime.</p> <p>15% of boys perpetrated IPV in their lifetime.</p>
<p>Wolfe, D. A., Wekerle, C., Scott, K., Straatman, A., Grasley, C., &amp; Reitzel-Jaffe, D. (2003). Dating violence prevention with at-risk youth: A controlled outcome evaluation. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 71</i>, 279-291.</p>	<p>158</p>	<p>Canadian adolescents 14-16 years of age.</p> <p>Majority from lower income families and 60% lived outside the family home.</p> <p>Histories of child maltreatment.</p> <p>85% Caucasian, 8% First Nations, 3% Asian, and 4% African Canadian.</p>	<p>Randomly assigned to an intervention group or a no-treatment control group in this study.</p> <p>Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory.</p>	<p>Perpetration among treatment youths reported by 21% of boys and 11% of girls.</p> <p>19% of boys and 41% of girls in the control group reported physical IPV perpetration.</p>
<p>Lavoie, F., Hebert, M., Tremblay, R.,</p>	<p>717</p>	<p>Adolescent males.</p>	<p>Part of longitudinal study.</p>	<p>Overall, perpetration of physical IPV reported by 3%.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 3. Summaries of studies of middle and high school students or adolescents

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Vitaro, F., Vezina, L., & McDuff, P. (2002). History of family dysfunction and perpetration of dating violence by adolescent Boys: A longitudinal study. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 30, 375-383.		Dated at least one girlfriend when aged 16 or 17 years.	Sampled 53 kindergarten classes in less affluent areas in or near Montreal, Canada.  Questionnaires.  CTS past 12 months.	
Foshee, V. A., Fletcher, L., MacDougall, J. E., & Bangdiwala, S. (2001). Gender differences in the longitudinal predictors of adolescent dating violence. <i>Preventative Medicine</i> , 32, 128-141.	1,759	8 <sup>th</sup> or 9 <sup>th</sup> graders from 14 different public schools in a rural county.	CTS.	At baseline, 16% of girls reported perpetrating mild, and 9% severe IPV.  At baseline, 10% of boys reported perpetrating mild and 3% severe IPV.  At second measurement, 17% of girls reported perpetrating mild, and 6% severe IPV.  At second measurement, 11% of girls reported perpetrating mild, and 8% severe IPV.
Wolfe, D. A., Scott, K., Wekerle, C., & Pittman, A. (2001). Child maltreatment: Risk of adjustment	1,419	Students, ages 14 to 19 years old.  Mainly White.	Participants from 10 high schools in Ontario, Canada.  Survey.	28% of girls and 11% of boys reported perpetrating physical IPV.

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 3. Summaries of studies of middle and high school students or adolescents

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>problems and dating violence in adolescence. <i>Journal of American Academy of Child Adolescent Psychiatry</i>, 40, 282-289</p>			<p>Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory for past year relationships.</p>	
<p>Coker, A. L., McKeown, R. E., Sanderson, M., Davis, K. E., Valois, R. F., &amp; Huebner, E. S. (2000). Severe dating violence and quality of life among South Carolina high school students. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i>, 19, 220-227.</p>	<p>5,414</p>	<p>Stratified sample of public high school students grades 9-12.</p> <p>Weighted to reflect state's population.</p>	<p>South Carolina Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 1997.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design, self-report survey.</p> <p>2 questions from the CTS-2 regarding the past 12 months.</p>	<p>9% of girls and 6% of boys perpetrated IPV.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 4. Summaries of studies of university and college students or young adults

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<b>Online Table 4. Summaries of studies of university and college students or young adults</b>				
Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Milletich, R. J., Kelley, M. L., Doane, A. N., & Pearson, M. R. (2010). Exposure to interparental violence and childhood physical and emotional abuse as related to physical aggression in undergraduate dating relationships. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 25, 627-637.	703	Majority of participants identified as White with a smaller portion African American, Asian, or Hispanic/Latino.  College students.  Men had an age range from 18 to 30, and a mean age of 19.69, women had an age range of 18 to 29, a mean age of 19.43.	Convenience sample at a large university.  Self-report survey.  CTS-2 regarding past year.	16% of men and 40% of women perpetrated IPV.
Nabors, E. L. (2010). Drug use and intimate partner violence among college students: An in-depth exploration. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 25, 1043-1063.	1,938	Undergraduate students, mean age 19, range 16 to 54.  Men were 73% White, 10% Hispanic, 10% Black, and 7% other.  Women were 70% White, 13% Hispanic, 9% Black, and 8% other.	Convenience sample from large university in Florida.  Cross-sectional design.  Self-report survey.  CTS-2 regarding previous year.	30% perpetrated physical IPV.  32% of women and 28% of men perpetrated physical IPV.
Schnurr, M. P., Lohman, B. J., & Kaura, S. A. (2010). Variation in late	214	Couples ages 18 to 24, mean age 20 years old.  Been dating for at least 2	Recruited from a university.  Questionnaire.	26% of men and 30% of women perpetrated physical IPV.



PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 4. Summaries of studies of university and college students or young adults

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>adolescents' reports of dating violence perpetration: A dyadic analysis. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 25, 84-100.</p>		<p>months.  Mostly White.</p>	<p>CTS-2 regarding past year.</p>	
<p>Gratz, K. L., Paulson, A., Jakupcak, M., &amp; Tull, M. T. (2009). Exploring the relationship between Childhood maltreatment and intimate partner abuse: Gender differences in the mediating role of emotion dysregulation. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 24, 68-82.</p>	<p>373</p>	<p>Men ages 18 to 46 years, mean age 22.7.  68% White, 19% Asian, 4% Black/African American, 9% another or unspecified racial background.  Women ages 18 to 55 years, mean age 23.2.  65% White, 16% Asian, 9% Black/African American, 4% Hispanic, and 5% another or unspecified racial background.</p>	<p>Students in undergraduate psychology courses.  Self-report survey.  Abuse-Perpetration Inventory.</p>	<p>History of at least one act of IPV perpetration reported by 17% of men and 24% women.</p>
<p>Raghavan, C., Rajah, V., Gentile, K., Collado, L., &amp; Kavanagh, A.M. (2009). Community violence, social support networks, ethnic differences, and male perpetration</p>	<p>1,305</p>	<p>Mostly low-income, immigrant, and ethnic minorities.  41.8% Latinos, 28.2% Whites, 16.5% African Americans, 8.4% Asians, and 5.2% other ethnic groups.</p>	<p>Undergraduates in first semester at large public university.  Cross sectional design.  12 items from CTS-2.</p>	<p>Past six months, 47% reported IPV victimization of a woman in their support network.  35% stated a man in their social network had been the perpetrator of IPV.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 4. Summaries of studies of university and college students or young adults

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
of intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 24, 1615-1632.				
Baker, C. R., & Stith, S. M. (2008). Factors predicting dating violence perpetration among male and female college students. <i>Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment &amp; Trauma</i> , 17, 227-244.	439	Undergraduate students.  Men: 86% Caucasian, 5% African American, 2% Asian, 9% Latin American, Native American or other.  Women: 89% Caucasian, 4% African American, 4% Asian, 3% Latin American, Native American or other.	Convenience sample.  Recruited from a large Atlantic University.  Secondary data analysis.  CTS-2.	32% of men reported perpetrating physical IPV at least once in the past year.  41% of women reported perpetrating physically IPV.
Forke, C. M., Myers, R. K., Catalozzi, M., & Schwarz, D. F. (2008). Relationship violence among female and male college undergraduate students. <i>Archives of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine</i> , 162, 634-641.	910	Men and women students from three urban college campuses.  Mean age 20 years old.  Majority of participants identified as White followed by Black and Asian race.	Self-administered survey.  Students asked whether had experienced physical, emotional, and/or sexual violence in a relationship before college, during college and whether they had been a victim and/or perpetrator of each form of relationship violence.	Overall, 19% of women and 15% of men reported perpetrating physical IPV.  12% of women reported perpetrating physical IPV before college and 7% of during college.  5% reported of men reported perpetrating physical IPV before college, and 2% during college
Gover, A. R., Kaukinen, C., & Fox, K. A. (2008). The relationship between	2,541	Undergraduate students.  Majority women and non-Hispanic.	Convenience sample two large southeastern universities.  Items modified from CTS-2.	29% of students perpetrated physical IPV.

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 4. Summaries of studies of university and college students or young adults

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>violence in the family of origin and dating violence among college students. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 23, 1667-1693.</p>				<p>24% of men and 32% of women perpetrated IPV.</p>
<p>Holt, J. L., &amp; Gillespie, W. (2008). Intergenerational transmission of violence, threatened egoism, and reciprocity: A test of multiple psychosocial factors affecting intimate partner violence. <i>American Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 33, 252-266.</p>	<p>423</p>	<p>Average age of 22.31. 65% female. 92% Caucasian. About half the sample was dating.</p>	<p>Randomly selected students enrolled in 14 randomly selected classes on the campus of a mid-sized southeastern public university.  Surveys.  CTS.</p>	<p>20% reported perpetrated IPV against a partner in the past year.  24% were either perpetrator or victim in past year.  13% of men and 23% of women reported perpetrating IPV.</p>
<p>Simons, L. G., Burt, C. H., &amp; Simons, R. L. (2008). A test of explanations for the effect of harsh parenting on the perpetration of dating violence and sexual coercion among college males.</p>	<p>2,108</p>	<p>Male undergraduates. Primarily White. Average age of 19.5 years. Median family income between \$50,000 and \$70,000.</p>	<p>Enrolled in sociology courses at two state universities during 2001-2002.  Adapted version of CTS.</p>	<p>Approximately 20% reported some form of IPV perpetration.  4% reported to have slapped, punched or hit partner with an object.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 4. Summaries of studies of university and college students or young adults

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Violence and Victims</i> , 23, 66-82.				
Straus, M.A. (2008). Dominance and symmetry in partner violence by male and female university students in 32 nations. <i>Children and Youth Services Review</i> , 30, 252-275.	13,601	Age range from 18 to 40 with a median of 22.3.  Ethnicity varied based on country.  Students at 68 universities in 32 countries.	Convenience sample.  Questionnaire.  CTS-2	Median rate was 42% of women and 32% of men.  U.S.: 44% of women and 35% of men.  South Africa: 53% of women and 86% of men.  Great Britain: 55% of women and 32% of men.  Canada: 37% of women and 26% of men.  Australia: 29% of women and 26% of men.  New Zealand: 45% of women and 18% of men.
Amar, A. F. (2007). Dating violence: Comparing victims who are also perpetrators with victims who are not. <i>Journal of Forensic Nursing</i> , 3, 35-41.	411	Mainly African American women.  Recruited from historically black college in the south and a private college.  Aged 18 to 25, with a mean age of 19 years old.	Convenience sample.  Filled out anonymous survey.  Abuse Assessment Screen and Violence Against Women Survey.	35% reported IPV victimization and perpetration.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		42% reported having a boyfriend, and 30% reported not currently dating but dated within past year.		
<p>Fossos, N., Neighbors, C., Kaysen, D., &amp; Hove, M. C. (2007). Intimate partner violence perpetration and problem drinking among college students: The roles of expectancies and subjective evaluations of alcohol aggression. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</i>, 68, 706-713.</p>	780	<p>College freshman.</p> <p>Average age was 18.2 years.</p> <p>65.9% White, 23.6% Asian/Asian American, 4.4% Hispanic/Latino, 1.3% Black, 0.5% Native American/American Indian and 4.1% other.</p>	<p>Completed an initial screening survey and met heavy drinking criteria.</p> <p>Online self-report survey.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	3% of men and 10% of women perpetrated physical IPV against current partner or most recent relationship.
<p>Hettrich, E. L. &amp; O'Leary, K. D. (2007). Females' reasons for their physical aggression in dating relationships. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 22, 1131-1143.</p>	446	<p>Dating college females.</p> <p>38.6% Caucasian, 23.6% Asian, 18.1% Hispanic, 7.9% African-American, 6.3% Caribbean American, 4.8% other.</p>	<p>Convenience sample from Stony Brook University.</p> <p>Self-report questionnaire.</p> <p>Modified CTS.</p>	32% engaged in physical IPV toward male partners.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Maker, A. H., &amp; deRoos-Cassini, T. A. (2007). Prevalence, perpetrators, and characteristics of witnessing parental violence and adult dating violence in Latina, East Asian, South Asian, and Middle Eastern women. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 22, 632-647.</p>	279	<p>Undergraduate and graduate women who were South Asian, Middle Eastern, East Asian, or Latina.</p> <p>Recruited from a university in California.</p>	<p>Convenience sampling.</p> <p>Completed a survey, cross-sectional design.</p> <p>CTS-2, measured partner violence since age of 16.</p>	<p>29% of South Asian/Middle Eastern women, 21% of East Asian women and 38% of Latina women reported perpetrating physical IPV.</p> <p>Overall, perpetration reported by 30%.</p>
<p>Straus, M. A. &amp; Ramirez, I. L. (2007). Gender symmetry in prevalence, severity, and chronicity of physical aggression against dating partners by university students in Mexico and USA. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i>, 33, 281-290.</p>	1,544	<p>Four samples of university students in Juarez, Mexico, El Paso and Lubbock, Texas, and New Hampshire.</p> <p>Mean ages: New Hampshire sample 19.5 years; Texas non-Mexican sample 21.2 years; Texas Mexican sample 21.6 years, Ciudad Jaurez sample 19.9 years.</p>	CTS-2.	Violence perpetration reported by 30% of men and 35% of women.
<p>Cogan, R., &amp; Ballinger III, B. C. (2006). Alcohol problems and the</p>	1,415	<p>College men and women.</p> <p>Mean age was 18.7 years (range = 18 to 24).</p>	Recruited students enrolled in an introductory psychology class.	26% of men and 31% of women reported perpetrating physical IPV.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>differentiation of partner, stranger, and general violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 21, 924-935.</i></p>		<p>Majority of the participants were White.</p>	<p>Survey administered in a lecture hall. CTS.</p>	
<p>Loh, C., &amp; Gidycz, C. A. (2006). A Prospective analysis of the relationship between childhood sexual victimization and perpetration of dating violence and sexual assault in adulthood. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 21, 732-749.</i></p>	<p>325</p>	<p>Undergraduate men. Heterosexual (96.6%). Mainly Caucasian. Most in first year of college, between 18 and 19 years old.</p>	<p>Large university in Midwestern US. Randomly assigned to control group as part of larger study. Self-report baseline survey. CTS.</p>	<p>Perpetration of physical IPV reported by 19%.</p>
<p>Luthra, R., &amp; Gidycz, C. A. (2006). Dating violence among college men and women. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 21, 717-731.</i></p>	<p>200</p>	<p>College students had either dated or were in a relationship. Mainly freshmen, heterosexual, and Caucasian. Between 18 and 20 years old, women mean age of 18.8, men mean age 19.3.</p>	<p>Recruited from introductory psychology classes at a large university in Midwestern US. Self-report survey. CTS.</p>	<p>25% of women and 10% of men perpetrated IPV against current or most recent dating partner.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Cercone, J. J., Beach, S. R. H., &amp; Arias, I. (2005). Gender symmetry in dating intimate partner violence: Does behavior imply similar constructs? <i>Violence and Victims, 20</i>, 207-218.</p>	414	<p>College students.</p> <p>Mean age for men was 19.6 years and for women was 19.0 years.</p> <p>Majority identified as Caucasian.</p>	<p>Students participated to fulfill course credit.</p> <p>Self-report questionnaire.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	<p>36% of women and 39% of men reported perpetrating severe IPV.</p> <p>15% of women and 7% of men reported perpetrating severe IPV.</p> <p>Overall, 43% of men and 54% of women reported perpetrating IPV.</p>
<p>Graves, K. N., Sechrist, S. M., White, J. W., &amp; Paradise, M. J. (2005). Intimate partner violence perpetrated by college women within the context of a history of victimization. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly, 29</i>, 278-289.</p>	1,300	<p>Drawn from two incoming freshman classes.</p> <p>Undergraduate heterosexual women aged 18 to 19 years old.</p> <p>Majority were Caucasian 75%, then African American 22%, Native American 0.9%, Hispanic 1.2%, and Asian 1.4%.</p>	<p>Medium sized university in semi-urban setting in Southeastern United States.</p> <p>Completed all surveys as part of larger 5-year longitudinal project.</p> <p>Modified CTS.</p>	<p>In the first year, 35% of women reported perpetrating IPV; in the second year, 35%, in the third year, 32%; and in the fourth year, 26%.</p>
<p>Orcutt, H. K., Garcia, M., &amp; Pickett, S. M. (2005). Female-perpetrated intimate partner violence and romantic attachment style in a college student sample.</p>	457	<p>Women undergraduate students at a large Midwestern university.</p> <p>61% White, 25% Black, 4.8% Latino, 6.4% Asian American, .4% American Indian and 2.4%</p>	<p>Cross-sectional data.</p> <p>Revised CTS for past year IPV.</p>	<p>11% reported IPV perpetration alone.</p> <p>28% reported bidirectional IPV.</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Violence and Victims</i> , 20, 287-302.				
Williams, S. L., & Frieze, I. H. (2005). Courtship behaviors, relationship violence, and breakup persistence in college men and women. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i> , 29, 248-257.	326	Majority of students under age of 21.  College students.  77% Caucasian, 13% African American, 5% Asian & the rest mixed or other.	Recruited from University of Pittsburg introductory psychology students.  Survey.  CTS-2.	Minor IPV perpetrated by 40% of women and 23% of men.  Severe IPV perpetrated by 14% of women and 4% of men.
Straus, M. A. (2004). Prevalence of violence against dating partners by male and female university students worldwide. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 10, 790-811.	8,666	Age range from 18 to 40 years with a median of 22.3.	31 universities in 16 countries worldwide.  CTS-2.	25% of men and 28% of women assaulted dating partner in past year, at the median university
Hendy, H. M., Weiner, K., Bakerofskie, J., Eggen, D., Gustitus, C., & McLeod, K. C. (2003). Comparison of six models for violent romantic relationships in college men and	608	Undergraduate students.  Mean age of 21.6 years.  Majority Caucasian and some African Americans.	College students in Pennsylvania.  Self-report survey.  CTS.	16% of men and 26% of women perpetrated IPV against current romantic partner.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
women. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 18, 645-665.				
Hines, D. A., & Saudino, K. J. (2003). Gender differences in psychological, physical, and sexual aggression among college students using the revised Conflict Tactic Scales. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 18, 197-217	481	179 men and 302 women attending upper-middle class university.  Mean age of 19.1 years.  Majority were White, followed by Asian.	Recruited through an introductory psychology research pool.  CTS-2.	29% of men and 35% of women perpetrated physical aggression.
Bookwala, J. (2002). The role of own and perceived partner attachment in relationship aggression. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 17, 84-100.	237	Men and women undergraduate students ages 18-20 years old.  Majority identified as White, with a smaller percentage identifying as Black.	Volunteered for study as a requirement for course credit.  Modified CTS for current relationship.	48% of women and 61% of men reported perpetrating IPV.
Carr, J. J., & Vandeusen, K. M. (2002). The relationship between family of origin violence and dating violence in college men. <i>Journal of</i>	99	College men.  Mean age of 20 years.  90% Caucasian, 5% African American, 2% Asian American, 2% Hispanic.	Large Midwestern University.  Self-report mailed survey.  CTS.	19% perpetrated physical IPV on a date at least once.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Interpersonal Violence, 17, 630-646.</i>				
Monson, C. M. & Langhinrichsen-Rohling, J. (2002). Sexual and nonsexual dating violence perpetration: testing an integrated perpetrator typology. <i>Violence and Victims, 17, 403-428.</i>	670	Mean age of 21.2 years.  Mainly Caucasian.	Large Midwestern university.  Randomly selected from undergraduate students.  Mailed self-report survey.  Modified CTS-2.	27% of men and 37% of women perpetrated physical IPV.
Simonelli, C. J., Mullis, T., Elliot, A. N., & Pierce, T. W. (2002). Abuse by siblings and subsequent experiences of violence within the dating relationship. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 17, 103-121.</i>	120	Undergraduate men and women at an eastern university.  Majority of participants identified as White.  Age range of 18 to 27 and a mean of 20 years.	Recruited from an introductory psychology course.  Volunteered and completed a survey.  CTS.	10% of men and 33% of women reported perpetrating at least one type of physical IPV against their dating partner.
Harned, M. S. (2001). Abused women or abused men? An examination of the context and outcomes	1,139	Undergraduate and graduate students.  Mean age of 21.3 years.	Stratified random sample.  Electronic survey via the internet.	19% of women (18% minor and 6% severe) and 1% of men (11% minor and 3% severe) reported perpetrating physical IPV.

PASK#2 Online Tables - Table 4. Summaries of studies of university and college students or young adults

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
of dating violence. <i>Violence and Victims, 16, 269-285.</i>		76% Caucasian. 94% were heterosexual.	Revised CTS regarding experiences since beginning at the university.	
Shook, N. J., Gerrity, D. A., Jurich, J., & Segrist, A. E. (2000). Courtship violence among college students: A comparison of verbally and physically abusive couples. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 15, 1-22.</i>	572	College students.  Mean age was 20.5 years.  Predominately White.	Self-report questionnaire.  Convenience sample from Midwestern university.  Modified CTS-2.	23% of women and 13% of men used physical force against a dating partner in past year.

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Table 5. Summaries of Clinical Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Cohn, A. M., McCrady, B. S., Epstein, E. E., & Cook, S. M. (2010). Men's avoidance coping and female partner's drinking behavior: A high-risk context for partner violence? <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 25, 679-687.	109	Women diagnosed with alcohol use disorder and willing to receive treatment.  Married or in committed relationship.  Average age of 45 years for women and 48 years for their male partners.  Mainly Caucasian.  Median income of \$79,000 per year.	Interview conducted separately for each partner.  Cross sectional design.  Modified CTS-2.	51% of men perpetrated minor IPV and 12% of men perpetrated at least one severely violent act.
Gallagher, K. E. & Parrott, D. J. (2010). Influence of heavy episodic drinking on the relation between men's locus of control and aggression toward intimate partners. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</i> , 299-306.	151	Men ages 21 to 35 years, mean age of 26.6.  Majority African American, followed by White.	Recruited through newspaper.  Self-report questionnaire.  CTS-2.	62% perpetrated physical IPV in past year.
Gupta, J., Acevedo-	1,668	Men ages 18 to 35 years.	Recruited from community	25% perpetrated any physical and

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Garcia, D., Hemenway, D., Decker, M. R., Raj, A., &amp; Silverman, J. G. (2010). Intimate partner violence perpetration, immigration status, and disparities in a community health center-based sample of men. <i>Public Health Reports, 125</i>, 79-87.</p>		<p>Majority born in the US.</p>	<p>health centers in three neighborhoods in Boston.</p> <p>Automated, computer-assisted interviews.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>sexual IPV in past 12 months.</p>
<p>Lipsky, S., Krupski, A., Roy-Byrne, P., Lucenko, B., Mancuso, D., &amp; Huber, A. (2010). Effect of co-occurring disorders and intimate partner violence on substance abuse treatment outcomes. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 38</i>, 231-244.</p>	<p>89,601</p>	<p>Men and women ages 25 to 44 years.</p> <p>Primarily non-Hispanic White.</p> <p>Admitted to outpatient treatment, primary substance of abuse was alcohol (40%) followed by cannabis and methamphetamines.</p>	<p>Patient data from substance abuse treatment programs in Washington State between 2004 and 2006.</p> <p>Women interviewed at admission and asked one question regarding IPV victimization. Men asked about arrest for IPV in year prior to admission and arrest records were examined for IPV-related crime.</p>	<p>12% of men had been arrested for IPV perpetration in year prior to admission.</p>
<p>Silverman, J. G., Decker, M. R., McCauley, H. L., Gupta, J., Miller, E., Raj, A., &amp; Goldberg,</p>	<p>1,318</p>	<p>Spanish/Portuguese or English speaking men.</p> <p>Aged 18 to 35 years.</p>	<p>Recruited from community health centers in low income, urban, Boston area neighborhoods.</p>	<p>32% perpetrated physical or sexual IPV in lifetime.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
A. B. (2010). Male perpetration of intimate partner violence and involvement in abortions and abortion related conflict. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> . [Published online].			Anonymous computer based survey.  CTS-2 and Sexual Experiences Survey.	
Taft, C. T., O’Farrell, T. J., Doron-LaMarca, S., Panuzio, J., Suvak, M. K., et al. (2010). Longitudinal risk factors for intimate partner violence among men in treatment for alcohol use disorders. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> , 78, 924-935.	178	Men in alcohol treatment and their wives.  Majority European American.  Mean age of 41 years.  Majority earned less than \$30,000 per year.	CTS-2.	25%, 18%, and 8% of men reported perpetrating IPV at baseline, 6 months, and 12 months, respectively.  Reconciled reports: 42% of men at baseline and 31% of men at any of follow-up period perpetrated violence.
Friedman, S. H., Loue, S., Goldman Heaphy, E. L., & Mendez, N. (2009). Intimate partner violence victimization	53	53 Puerto Rican women diagnosed with a serious mental illness.  Mean age was 33 years at baseline (range = 18 to 50).	Recruited from community based programs and clinics.  Initial interviews, followed by yearly follow up interviews for two years.	32% of women with bipolar affective disorder perpetrated IPV; 18% of women with major depression; and 17% of women with schizophrenia.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>and perpetration by Puerto Rican women with severe mental illnesses. <i>Community Mental Health Journal</i>. [published online]</p>		<p>Primary language was Spanish or bilingual.</p> <p>66% married or cohabited with partner.</p> <p>Slightly less than half of women had a high school diploma or equivalent.</p> <p>64% were unemployed and 87% lived below poverty level.</p>	<p>Participants also shadowed for two years, and asked open ended questions during shadowing.</p> <p>IPV defined as physical or sexual assault or threat of assault.</p>	
<p>Walton, M. A., Murray, R., Cunningham, R. M., Chermack, S. T., Barry, K. L., Booth, B. M., et al. (2009). Correlates of intimate partner violence among men and women in an inner city emergency department. <i>Journal of Addictive Diseases</i>, 28, 366-381.</p>	<p>10,744</p>	<p>Participants were aged 19 to 60 years old.</p> <p>Predominately Black female.</p>	<p>Medical or injured patients in an inner city emergency department in Flint, Michigan.</p> <p>Survey.</p> <p>Single item from the Partner Violence Screen.</p>	<p>Overall, IPV perpetration reported by 4%.</p> <p>6% of women and 2% of men reported perpetrating IPV.</p>
<p>Wekerle, C., Leung, E., Wall, A. M., MacMillan, H.,</p>	<p>402</p>	<p>Youth aged 14 to 17 years (mean age of 16 years).</p>	<p>Random sample of youths drawn from a large urban Child Protective Service master list of</p>	<p>44% of men and 67% of women reported perpetrating violence in the past 12 months.</p>



PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Boyle, M., Trocme, N., & Waechter, R. (2009). The contribution of childhood emotional abuse to teen dating violence among child protective services-involved youth. <i>Child Abuse and Neglect</i> , 33, 45-58.		28% White; 25% Black; 3% Latin American; and 1% Native. 32% reported having two or more ethnic identities and 11% reported some other ethnic identity.	active caseloads.  Longitudinal study on adolescent behaviors.  Surveys.  Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI).	
Raj, A., Reed, E., Welles, S. L., Santana, M. C., & Silverman, J. G. (2008). Intimate partner violence perpetration, risky sexual behavior, and STI/HIV diagnosis among heterosexual African American men. <i>American Journal of Men's Health</i> , 2, 291-295.	631	Heterosexual, African American men.  Ages 18 to 65 years old.	Cross-sectional study.  Recruited from community health centers, in neighborhoods of Boston.  Physical IPV perpetration assessed by asking if had ever committed specific physically violent acts, like hitting, kicking, punching, etc., with their current partner.	Perpetration in current relationship reported by 16%.
El-Bassel, N., Gilbert, L., Wu, E., Chang, M., & Fontdevila, J. (2007). Perpetration of intimate partner	356	Men from methadone maintenance treatment programs in New York City.	CTS-2.	49% perpetrated physical IPV in lifetime and 27% perpetrated physical IPV in past 6 months.  16% perpetrated severe physical

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>violence among men in methadone treatment programs in New York City. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 97, 1230-1232.</i></p>				<p>IPV in lifetime and 7% perpetrated severe physical IPV in past 6 months.</p>
<p>Gilbert, L., El-Bassel, N., Wu, E., &amp; Chang, M. (2007). Intimate partner violence and HIV risks: A longitudinal study of men on methadone. <i>Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, 84, 667-680.</i></p>	<p>356</p>	<p>Men on methadone had sexual relationship with a woman in past year.</p> <p>Mean age about 44 years old.</p> <p>Average level of education was 11.6 years.</p> <p>Majority Latino or African American.</p>	<p>Random sample recruited from seven methadone clinics in NYC.</p> <p>Baseline, 6 month, and 12 month interview.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>Perpetration in past 6 months was 28% for baseline.</p> <p>34% for 6-month follow-up.</p> <p>31% for 12 month follow-up.</p> <p>47% perpetrated physical and/or injurious IPV during entire follow-up period.</p>
<p>Raj, A., Santana, C., Le Marche, A., Amaro, H., Cranston, K., &amp; Silverman, J. G. (2006). Perpetration of intimate partner violence associated with sexual risk behaviors among adult men. <i>American Journal of Public</i></p>	<p>283</p>	<p>Spanish and English speaking men.</p> <p>Ages 18 to 35 years.</p> <p>Had sexual intercourse with a female in past 3 months.</p> <p>74.9% Hispanic, 21.9% Black, 44.5% born in the US, or 53.4% Latin</p>	<p>Recruited from community health center in urban area of Boston.</p> <p>Cross sectional design.</p> <p>Survey.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>Perpetration of physical IPV in past year reported by 28%.</p> <p>44% perpetrated IPV in their lifetime.</p> <p>Lifetime perpetration that resulted in injury was 23%.</p> <p>Past year prevalence of perpetration that resulted in injury was 14%.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Health</i> , 96, 1873-1878.		America.		
Rhodes, K. V., Houry, D., Cerulli, C., Strauss, H., & McNutt, L. (2009). Intimate partner violence and comorbid mental health conditions among male patients. <i>Annals of Family Medicine</i> , 7, 47-55.	712	Men aged 18 to 55.  Predominantly single, uninsured, African American men.  Had been in a relationship in the past year.	Men in emergency room in large, urban hospital.  Computer kiosk used to ask about any victimization and/or perpetration of IPV in past year.  911 calls from the participants' addresses 6 months before and after entry into study investigated.  Follow-up information collected at 1 week and 3 months after screening.	5% admitted to only perpetrating IPV.  11% reported IPV perpetration and victimization.
Bogart, L. M., Collins, R. L., Cunningham, W., Beckman, R., Golinelli, D., Eisemann, D., & Bird, C. E. (2005). The association of partner abuse with risky sexual behaviors among women and men with HIV/AIDS. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> , 9, 325-333.	726	Mean age of women was 36.3 years and of heterosexual men was 43.3 years.  Majority of women and heterosexual men were African American.  Majority graduated high school or only had some high school, and made under \$25,000 per year.	Cross-sectional.  Multistage national probability sampling of geographic areas, medical providers, and adults with known HIV infection.  Baseline and two follow up interviews.  Past 6 month IPV defined as threaten to hit, or throw something, push, grab, or shove, kick bite or hit with fist,	25% of women, 23% of heterosexual men, and 16% of gay/bisexual men reported perpetrating IPV.

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>El-Bassel, M., Gilbert, L., Golder, S., Wu, E., Chang, M., Fontdevila, J., &amp; Sanders, G. (2004). Deconstructing the relationship between partner violence and sexual HIV risk among drug-involved men and their female partners. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i>, 8, 429-439.</p>	322	Men who were methadone maintenance treatment patients.	<p>force to have vaginal or anal sex and measured using 8 items.</p> <p>Interviews were conducted at the screening level.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>27% perpetrated minor and 7% perpetrated severe IPV in past 6 months.</p> <p>10% reported partner had sustained an injury.</p> <p>28% reported perpetrating any IPV.</p>
<p>Najavits, L., Sonn, J., Walsh, M., &amp; Weiss, R. (2004). Domestic violence in women with PTSD and substance abuse. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i>, 29, 707-715.</p>	58	<p>Women with current PTSD and substance dependence.</p> <p>Mean age of 38 years.</p> <p>Majority were White.</p> <p>Majority never married or divorced.</p> <p>Most unemployed.</p>	<p>Recruited via ads and fliers.</p> <p>Completed interview at entry into psychotherapy.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>14% reported lifetime physical IPV perpetration.</p> <p>53% reported past year IPV perpetration.</p>
<p>Ridley, C. A. &amp; Feldman, C. M. (2003). Female domestic violence toward male partners:</p>	153	<p>Women with average age 26.9 years, with a range of 18 to 57.</p> <p>Predominately Caucasian</p>	<p>Recruited from a public health clinic.</p> <p>Abusive Behavior Inventory.</p>	<p>67% at least one occurrence of perpetrating violent behavior in past year.</p>

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Exploring conflict responses and outcomes. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 18, 157-170.		or Hispanic.  Median income was \$10,000-\$14,999.		
Whitfield, C. L., Anda, R. F., Dube, S. R., & Felitti. V. J. (2003). Violent childhood experiences and the risk of intimate partner violence in adults. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 18, 166-185.	4,674	Women and men, with a mean age of 55 years for women and 57 years for men.  73% of women and 75% of men were White.  32% of women and 42% of men were college graduates.	Participants drawn from the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study.  Wave II survey.  Physical abuse during first 18 years of life measured on CTS.	4% of men at risk of perpetrating IPV.
Chermack, St. T., Walton, M. A., Fuller, B. E., & Blow, F. C. (2001). Correlates of expressed and received violence across relationship types among men and women substance abusers. <i>Psychology of Addictive Behavior</i> , 15, 140-151.	252	126 men and 126 women substance abusers.  Ranged in age from 17-83 years, with mean of 38.  Majority were Caucasian followed by African American.	Recruited from a Veterans Affairs medical center treatment program.  Retrospective cross-sectional design.  Modified version of CTS for past 12 months.	59% of men and 54% of women reported perpetrating IPV toward their partner.

PASK#2 Online Tables – Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Murphy, C. M., O'Farrell, T. J., Fals-Stewart, W., &amp; Feehan, M. (2001). Correlates of intimate partner violence among male alcoholic patients. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i>, 69, 528-540.</p>	<p>303</p>	<p>Men who were alcoholics enrolled in one of Harvard's addiction treatment programs.</p> <p>Participants in their 40s, mainly Caucasian.</p> <p>Married for over 10 years.</p>	<p>Recruited after completed inpatient alcohol treatment.</p> <p>Eight items from CTS.</p>	<p>60% of men physically violent towards wife in past year.</p>