PASK 2025-2026 Review

Topic #1: Rates of Male and Female Physical Victimization and Perpetration in Intimate Relationships: A Comprehensive Review

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Intimate partner violence (IPV) remains a persistent and globally recognized social, public health, and criminological issue. While it has traditionally been conceptualized as violence perpetrated by men against women, a growing body of research has challenged this one-directional framing and emphasized the need to examine victimization and perpetration among both men and women. The present study builds on two influential reviews by Desmarais et al. (2012a, 2012b), which provided comprehensive estimates of physical IPV victimization and perpetration in industrialized, English-speaking countries between approximately 2000 and 2010. Those earlier reviews reported relatively high pooled prevalence rates – 22.4% for victimization and 24.8% for perpetration – and highlighted substantial variation across sample types, measurement strategies, and populations.

The primary purpose of the current review is to update and extend these earlier findings by examining IPV prevalence between 2011 and 2022 while maintaining methodological continuity. This allows for meaningful longitudinal comparisons and a more accurate assessment of whether IPV rates have changed over time. Specifically, the study aims to (1) describe the prevalence of physical IPV victimization and perpetration among men and women and (2) assess how study characteristics – such as sample type, measurement approach, time frame, and country – affect reported prevalence rates.

Methodologically, the study adopts a comprehensive review strategy similar to the 2012 reviews. A total of 246 empirical studies were included, yielding 517 prevalence estimates. These studies were identified through extensive searches across multiple databases and were limited to industrialized, English-speaking countries, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand. Inclusion criteria required studies to report empirical prevalence data on physical IPV within heterosexual relationships and to avoid sampling exclusively from known victim or perpetrator populations (e.g., shelters or court-mandated programs), which would artificially inflate rates. The review incorporates a wide range of study designs and measurement tools, most notably the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS), which remains the most commonly used instrument in IPV research. Below is a brief summary of the published article and a guide to the accompanying online tables,

organized according to the type of sample – large population (table 1), community (table 2), clinical (table 3), and adolescent (table 4).

The findings reveal several important patterns. First, and most notably, there has been a substantial decline in IPV prevalence compared to the 2012 reviews. The current pooled prevalence estimates are 13.9% for victimization and 12.9% for perpetration, representing decreases of approximately 38% and 48%, respectively. This decline is observed across both men and women and across multiple sample types, suggesting a broad downward trend in physical IPV in industrialized, English-speaking countries.

Second, the results demonstrate that IPV prevalence varies significantly by sample type. Large, nationally representative samples tend to yield lower prevalence estimates (e.g., approximately 13.2% for victimization), whereas community samples show higher rates (e.g., 18.5% victimization and 22.2% perpetration), likely reflecting the concentration of risk factors within specific subpopulations. Justice/legal samples report the highest victimization rates (20.7%), particularly among women, while clinical samples – previously associated with very high prevalence – now show notably lower rates (e.g., 13.1% victimization and 9.1% perpetration). This decline in clinical samples represents one of the most striking changes relative to the earlier literature and may reflect improved screening, intervention, or broader societal changes.

Third, the study confirms the continued presence of gender symmetry in IPV. Although women report slightly higher rates of victimization (14.8%) compared to men (11.8%), and somewhat higher rates of perpetration (15.5% vs. 10.6%), these differences are relatively small and have narrowed compared to earlier findings. This aligns with the 2012 reviews, which also found comparable rates between men and women, although with somewhat larger gender gaps. The persistence of gender symmetry challenges traditional gendered models of IPV and underscores the importance of examining both victimization and perpetration across genders.

Fourth, methodological factors play a critical role in shaping reported prevalence rates. Studies using the Conflict Tactics Scales tend to report higher rates, particularly for perpetration, compared to studies using other measurement tools. Similarly, prevalence estimates vary by time frame, with lifetime rates consistently higher than past-year rates. These methodological differences complicate comparisons across studies and over time and highlight the need for greater standardization in IPV measurement.

Fifth, country-level differences are observed, although they should be interpreted cautiously. For example, Canadian studies tend to report lower prevalence rates compared to those conducted in

the United States, while higher variability is observed in countries such as New Zealand and Australia. However, these differences may reflect variations in sampling strategies, measurement tools, and study populations rather than true cross-national differences in IPV prevalence.

Overall, the findings suggest that while IPV remains a significant issue, there has been meaningful progress in reducing its prevalence over the past decade. This decline may reflect the cumulative impact of policy interventions, public awareness campaigns, and prevention programs implemented across industrialized nations. At the same time, the persistence of gender symmetry, variability across sample types, and methodological inconsistencies indicate that IPV remains a complex and multifaceted phenomenon requiring continued scholarly and policy attention.

Implications for Intervention and Policy

The findings of this review have several important implications for intervention and policy. First, the observed decline in IPV prevalence suggests that existing prevention and intervention efforts may be having a positive impact. This supports the continued investment in evidence-based programs aimed at reducing violence in intimate relationships. However, the persistence of IPV across all sample types indicates that these efforts must be sustained and adapted to target high-risk populations more effectively.

Second, the evidence of gender symmetry highlights the need for more inclusive and balanced policy approaches. While it remains essential to address violence against women, the findings underscore the importance of recognizing and responding to male victimization and female perpetration. This has implications for service provision, as support services for male victims remain limited in many contexts.

Third, the variation in prevalence across sample types suggests that interventions should be tailored to specific populations and contexts. For example, community-based interventions may need to address localized risk factors, while clinical settings may benefit from continued screening and early intervention strategies. Additionally, the role of measurement underscores the importance of using reliable and consistent tools in both research and practice to ensure accurate assessment and evaluation of intervention outcomes.

Recommendations for Future Research

Future research should prioritize several key areas. First, there is a need for greater standardization in the measurement of IPV to facilitate more accurate comparisons across studies and over time. This includes the consistent use of validated instruments and clear definitions of victimization and perpetration. Second, research should continue to explore the factors contributing to

the observed decline in IPV prevalence. This includes examining the relative impact of policy changes, social norms, economic conditions, and intervention programs. Understanding these mechanisms is essential for sustaining and enhancing progress. Third, future studies should expand the scope of research to include more diverse populations and relationship types, including LGBTQ+ relationships, which were not included in the current review. This would provide a more comprehensive understanding of IPV across different social contexts. Finally, there is a need for more longitudinal and cross-national research to better understand trends and variations in IPV over time and across settings. Such research would contribute to a more nuanced and evidence-based understanding of IPV and support the development of more effective prevention and intervention strategies.

About the Authors

Alexandra Lysova, Ph.D., is a Professor in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver/Burnaby, Canada. Dr. Lysova earned her undergraduate degree in Psychology from Far Eastern State University in Vladivostok, Russia, her Doctor of Sciences degree in Sociology from the Russian Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg, and her Ph.D. in Criminology from the University of Toronto. Dr. Lysova has studied intimate partner violence and homicide, including violence against women and children, for over 20 years in Russia and currently in Canada. Recently, she has focused on men's experiences of intimate partner violence, including victimization, help-seeking behavior, and issues involving children. She draws on the results of international focus groups, the Canadian General Social Survey on Victimization, and the Homicide Survey. Dr. Lysova has also been serving as a member of the Working Groups for Statistics Canada, focusing on gender-based violence and homicide. Her research has been supported by prestigious foundations, including the Fulbright Foundation at New York University (2003-2004), the Alexander Humboldt Foundation at Max Planck Institute (2006-2007), the Carnegie Foundation at the University of New Hampshire (2009), and the Trudeau Foundation at the University of Toronto (2011-2015), as well as the U.S. Library of Congress (2003) and Max Planck Institute in Freiburg, Germany (2013, 2018). Dr. Lysova is the author or co-author of over 80 articles, book chapters, and books in Russian and English and has been the principal investigator on several major grants, focusing on partner violence victimization and spousal homicide. She regularly presents at international conferences and is often featured in the media. In 2022, Lysova was awarded the Sterling Prize in Support of Controversy for her research on men's experiences of victimization.

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Kenzie Hanson, MA, works as a Research Analyst for the British Columbia Corrections branch's research unit in Vancouver, Canada. She holds both a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) and a Master of Arts in Criminology from Simon Fraser University, where her research was supported by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). Though early in her career, Kenzie has published several articles on topics including intimate partner violence, homicide, and male victimization, presented at numerous conferences, and serves as a peer reviewer for top-ranked journals. Her research interests encompass help-seeking behaviors in intimate partner violence, masculinities, portrayals of intimate partner violence, policy and law, and male victimization. Kenzie plans to pursue her Ph.D. in the coming years while continuing her academic projects.
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Jennifer MacKay, Ph.D. is a Principal Lecturer in Psychology at Nottingham Trent University, UK, and a Chartered Psychologist. Jenny completed her PhD at Coventry University, exploring the treatment needs of both women and men who perpetrate intimate partner violence, and continues to research intimate partner violence perpetration. She studies the evidence base of pathways to perpetration and how these might inform interventions. She is particularly interested in how women come to perpetrate IPV and the psychological mechanisms that underpin this, and also interested in how trauma experiences link with intimate partner violence perpetration. Jenny leads knowledge exchange projects with practitioners and professionals in the domestic violence and forensic mental health sectors, including working with the police, His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, and with charitable organisations. Prior to working in academia, Jenny spent over 15 years in predominantly practitioner roles, working with vulnerable clients in a range of settings, both forensic and non-forensic. She has delivered substance misuse work, offending behaviour programmes and psychological one-to-one work in prisons with adults and young adults. She has worked in a Secure Children's Home with 10–17-year-olds who have offended and also worked as a Behavioural Clinical Specialist in the NHS with adults with learning disabilities and challenging behaviour. Jenny has also worked for the Probation Service, as a Project and Policy officer for an adult education research charity and has delivered workshops for expectant and new parents. Jenny is currently a Trustee for YMCA Leicestershire. Contact: jennifer.mackay@ntu.ac.uk

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NOTE: References organized according to the most recent year published. Those published the same year are arranged alphabetically by author last name.

Table 1: Large Population Samples

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	Results
Cavanaugh, C., & Nelson, T. (2022). A national study of the influence of adverse childhood experiences on depression among Black adults in the United States. *Journal of Affective Disorders, 311,* 523-529.	6,081; 4,059 women and 2,202 men	Black adults in the US	National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Asked whether the participant had ever been physically attacked/ beaten//injured by a spouse or romantic partner.	Male victimization reported as 2.6% (58/2202) Female victimization reported as 12.5% (507/4059)
Devoto, A., Himelein-Wachowiak, M., Liu, T., & Curtis, B. (2022). Women's substance use and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic. Women's health issues, 32(3), 235-240.	499 women	Women, 18 years or older, living in the US	National online survey through Qualtrics as part of a larger longitudinal study on mental health, substance use, and COVID-19. IPV was assessed by adapting screener questionnaires from Heron, Thompson, Jackson, and Kaslow (2003) and Feldhaus, Koziol-McLain, Amsbury, Lowenstein, and Abbott (1997).	4.2% reported IPV victimization (21/499)
Espinoza, Espinoza, L. E., Talleff, J. L., Resendiz, R., Zavala, L. N., & Anangwe, K. A. (2022). A comparative study of intimate partner violence	4,309 women	Nationally representative sample of US households with self-reported crimes that have	2010-2020 National Crime Victimization Survey. Cluster-randomized annual survey. To determine if respondents experienced IPV they were asked, “type of crime they experienced?” IPV victimization responses included completed rape, attempted rape, sexual attack	20.2% reported IPV victimization

among U.S.-born and foreign-born Hispanic women. *Social Science Quarterly, 103*(4), 833–844.		occurred within the last 6 months Focused on Hispanic women as determined by citizenship survey item	with serious assault, sexual attack with minor assault, sexual assault completed with injury, sexual assault without injury, unwanted sexual contact without force, verbal threat of rape, and verbal threat of sexual assault (= 1).	
Everett, B. G., Jenkins, V., & Hughes, T. L. (2022). Sexual orientation disparities in experiences of male-perpetrated intimate partner violence: a focus on the preconception and perinatal period. *Women's Health Issues, 32*(3), 268-273.	8,602 women (heterosexual-WSM)	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood (18-26 years old). Focused on individuals experiencing pregnancy during this time.	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with you.	9.45% reported IPV victimization
Fanslow, J. L., Malihi, Z.,	2,887;	Population-based	2019 New Zealand Family Violence Study.	Lifetime Rates

Hashemi, L., Gulliver, P., & McIntosh, T. (2022). Prevalence of interpersonal violence against women and men in New Zealand: results of a cross-sectional study. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 46*(2), 117-126.	1,464 women and 1,423 men	representative sample of men and women >16 years old who live in Auckland, Waikato, or Northland regions.	Interview based. IPV physical violence (IPV-PV): 'Has any partner ever a) slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you? b) pushed or shoved you or pulled your hair? c) hit you with their fist or with something else that could hurt you? d) kicked, dragged or beaten you up? e) choked or burnt you on purpose? or f) threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife, or another weapon against you?'.	Male victimization reported as 26.6% (378/1,423) Female victimization reported as 26.8% (393/1,464) Past Year Rates Male victimization reported as 4.2% (60/1,423) Female victimization reported as 1.9% (28/1,464)
Franchino-Olsen, H., Martin, S. L., Halpern, C. T., Preisser, J. S., Zimmer, C., & Shanahan, M. (2022). Adolescent experiences of violence victimizations among minors who exchange sex/experience minor sex trafficking. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(17-18), NP16277-NP16301.	N=12,605; 6,534 women and 6,071 men	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood (18-26 years old).	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise or cut because of a fight with	Female victimization reported as 7.93% Male victimization reported as 7.14%

			you.	
Hashemi, L., Fanslow, J. L., Gulliver, P., & McIntosh, T. (2022). Relational mobility and other contributors to decline in intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(21-22), NP21119-NP21142.	2,674 women (2003) 944 women (2019)	Women aged 18-64 in Auckland, NZ and North Waikato	Data drawn from two cross-sectional studies on family violence (2003 and 2019). Population-based cluster sampling interview	2003 Rates 5.0% reported IPV victimization 2019 Rates 2.4% reported IPV victimization
McManus, S., Walby, S., Barbosa, E. C., Appleby, L., Brugha, T., Bebbington, P. E., ... & Knipe, D. (2022). Intimate partner violence, suicidality, and self-harm: a probability sample survey of the general population in England. *The Lancet Psychiatry, 9*(7), 574-583.	7,085; 4,183 women and 2,875 men	Household population of England aged 16 years and older	2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey. Cross-sectional; probability-sample survey. Physical IPV was indicated if either of the following were endorsed: “pushed you, held or pinned you down, or slapped you” or “kicked you, bit you, or hit you with a fist or something else, or threw something at you that hurt you”.	Male victimization reported as 9.3% Female victimization reported as 18.7%
Ross, J., Deardorff, J., McKool, M., Harley, K. G., Nguyen, A. M., & Marceau, K. (2022). The association of adolescent gender performance and	4,784; 2,587 women and 2,197 men	Nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7–12 in the U.S. during the	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (1994-2008). Longitudinal interview study. Four items measured victimization (threatened by partner with violence, pushed or shoved, or had something thrown at you that could hurt; partner slapped,	Reported victimization rates were 28.9% among men and 22.0% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 13.6% among men and 19.5% among women.

adult intimate partner violence. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 71*(6), 705-712.		1994–95 school year who have been followed into adulthood (2008–09)	hit or kicked you; partner made you have sexual relations when you did not want to; you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner)	
Skafida, V., Morrison, F., & Devaney, J. (2022). Prevalence and social inequality in experiences of domestic abuse among mothers of young children: A study using national survey data from Scotland. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(11-12), NP9811-NP9838.	3,422 women	Nationally representative sample of preschool children and their families. Study focused on mothers of young children (new borns to 6 years old)	Data from Growing Up in Scotland (GUS) study. Longitudinal prospective study: interview based. Mothers were asked to report if they had experienced a range of different types of violence from their partner or ex-partner, including physical	6.43% reported IPV victimization (220/3,442)
Termos, M., Murugan, V., & Helton, J. J. (2022). Ipv and health consequences among CPS-involved caregivers: a fixed effects analysis stratified by race and ethnicity. *Violence against Women, 28*(6-7), 1610-1630.	5,774 women	National sample of families investigated for child maltreatment Sample limited to biological or adoptive caregivers	National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II (NSCAW II). Face-to-face interviews. IPV was assessed by mothers' self-report on the physical violence subscale of the Conflict Tactic Scales	25.0% reported IPV victimization at baseline 17.0% reported IPV victimization at wave 2 9.0% reported IPV victimization at wave 3
Vanterpool, K. B., Yarber, W. L., Rosenberg, M., Mowatt, R. A., & Garcia, J. R. (2022). Association	1,162 women	Individuals at least 18 years old Women who	Survey conducted through Mturk. The Severity of Violence Against Women Scale (SVAWS) was used to assess experiences of IPV by male partners against women in the	44.2% reported IPV victimization

of black women's perceptions of the sex ratio to their attitudes toward and experiences of intimate partner violence. *Violence against Women, 28*(3-4), 946-965.		identified as Black or African American or African Ancestry	last 12 months encompassing three subscales measuring three dimensions of violence: threats of violence (19 items), physical violence (21 items), and sexual aggression (six items). Responses were 1 = never, 2 = once, 3 = a few times, and 4 = many times.	
Cooper, K., & Obolenskaya, P. (2021). Hidden victims: the gendered data gap of violent crime. *The British Journal of Criminology, 61*(4), 905-925.	22,062; 11,990 women and 10,072 men (2005) 18,971; 10,097 women and 8,874 men (2018)	People aged 16 years or old living in private residential households in England and Wales	2005 and 2018 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). Annual victim-based survey. Asked whether experienced any of the violent offences reported in the main questionnaire (and captured in the ONS original measure of violence and our second measure of violence) once or more in the past 12 months or reported experiencing sexual or domestic violence in the last year in the self-completion module would be counted as having experienced violence.	2005 Rates Male victimization reported as 2.9% Female victimization reported as 4.4% 2018 Rates Male victimization reported as 1.45% Female victimization reported as 2.6%
Fanslow, J. L., Malihi, Z. A., Hashemi, L., Gulliver, P. J., & McIntosh, T. K. (2021). Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence and disability: results from a population-based study in New Zealand. *American Journal of Preventive*	2,888; 1,495 women and 1,393 men	Population-based representative sample of men and women >16 years old who live in Auckland, Waikato, or Northland regions. 18.5% reported	2019 New Zealand Family Violence Study. Interview based. The lifetime prevalence of physical IPV were measured based on operational definitions of violence used by the WHO Multi-country Study on Violence Against Women	Male victimization reported as 27% (404/1,495) Female victimization reported as 27.5% (383/1,393)

Medicine, 61(3), 320-328.		having one or more disability.		
Fanslow, J., Hashemi, L., Malihi, Z., Gulliver, P., & McIntosh, T. (2021). Change in prevalence rates of physical and sexual intimate partner violence against women: Data from two cross-sectional studies in New Zealand, 2003 and 2019. *BMJ open, 11*(3), e044907.	2,674 women (2003) 944 women (2019)	Women aged 18-64 in Auckland, NZ and North Waikato	Data drawn from two cross-sectional studies on family violence (2003 and 2019). Population-based cluster sampling interview	2003 Rates 32.0% reported lifetime IPV victimization (856/2,674) 4.4% reported past year IPV victimization (118/2,674) 2019 Rates 30.8% reported lifetime IPV victimization (291/944) 2.0% reported past year IPV victimization (19/944)
Graham, K., Bernards, S., Laslett, A. M., Gmel, G., Kuntsche, S., Wilsnack, S., ... & Wells, S. (2021). Children, parental alcohol consumption, and intimate partner violence: A multicountry analysis by perpetration versus victimization and sex. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(11-12), 5608-5634.	Canada: 11,437 6,487 women and 4,950 men New Zealand: 1,440; 822 women and 618 men UK: 1,592; 821 women	Nationally representative samples of Canada, UK, and New Zealand adults	Data from the Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study (GENACIS) project. Nationally representative sample administered survey. Participants were asked to describe the most severe act of physical aggression by a partner toward the respondent in the past 2 years as follows: People can be physically aggressive in many ways, for example, pushing, punching, slapping, or physically aggressive in some other way. What is the most physically aggressive thing done to you during the last two years by someone who is or was in a close romantic relationship with you such as a spouse/partner, lover, or someone you are or were dating or going out with?	Canada Rates Reported victimization rates were 8.1% among men and 5.8% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 3.7% among men and 6.1% among women. New Zealand Rates Reported victimization rates were 16.3% among men and 10.9% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 12.6% among men and 16.3% among women. UK Rates Reported victimization rates were 19.5% among men and

	and 771 men			15.0% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 14.3% among men and 18.4% among women.
Halpern-Meekin, S., & Turney, K. (2021). Relationship churning and desistance from intimate abuse. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(11-12), 5685-5708.	2,464 women	Cohort of parents (mother and father) of urban children in mainly unmarried partnerships	Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. Longitudinal study completed by both parents. Physical violence measured by the following two items: slaps or kicks you; hits you with his fist or an object that could hurt you	35.8% reported any control, physical violence or sexual violence (882/2464)
Lacey, K. K., Parnell, R., Drummond-Lewis, S. R., Wood, M., & Powell Sears, K. (2021). Physical intimate partner violence, childhood physical abuse and mental health of uS caribbean women: The interrelationship of social, contextual, and migratory influences. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19*(1), 150.	961 women	National sample of Black women of Caribbean descent	2001-2003 National Survey of American Life. Cross-sectional; face-to-face and telephone interviews. Lifetime SPIPV was addressed with the question, ‘‘Were you ever badly beaten up by a spouse or a romantic partner?’’	9.3% reported IPV victimization
Lacey, K. K., Shahid, H. R., & Jeremiah, R. D. (2021). Intimate partner violence and the role of	3,277 women	National sample of Black women of Caribbean descent	National Survey of American Life. Cross-sectional; face-to-face and telephone interviews. Lifetime SPIPV was addressed with the question, ‘‘Were you ever badly beaten up	15.4% reported IPV victimization (505/3277)

child maltreatment and neighborhood violence: A retrospective study of African American and US Caribbean black women. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18*(5), 2245.			by a spouse or a romantic partner?''	
Dim, E. E., & Elabor-Idemudia, P. (2020). Severity and predictors of physical intimate partner violence against male victims in Canada. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, *33*(1), 85–108.	16,980; 8,312 women and 8,668 men	Random sample of noninstitutionalized persons aged 15 years and older living in the 10 Canadian provinces	2014 General Social Survey (GSS). Complex, multi-stage sampling survey. IPV was defined as acts of physical assault (having something thrown at you that could hurt; being pushed, grabbed, or shoved in a way that could hurt; being slapped; being hit with something that could hurt; being kicked, bit, or hit with a fist; being beaten; being choked; being threatened with or having a knife or gun used against the respondent), physical threat (being threatened to be hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt), and sexual assault (being forced into any sexual activity by being threatened, held down, or hurt in some way; being subjected to non-consensual sexual activity by means of drugs, intoxication, manipulation or nonphysical force) perpetrated by the respondent's current and/or, for those who had been in contact with an ex-partner in the five years prior to the survey	Male victimization reported as 2.8% Female victimization reported as 1.7%
Hines, D. A., Straus, M.	1,601	Population based	Population data collected through internet	22.5% reported IPV

A., & Douglas, E. M. (2020). Using dyadic concordance types to understand frequency of intimate partner violence. *Partner Abuse, 11*(1), 76-97.	men	sample. Men who reside in the US between 18 and 59 years; have been involved in an intimate relationship with a woman lasting at least one month in their lifetime.	survey research firm (Knowledge Networks). IPV is defined through use of CTS. Rates were combination of situational couple violence, intimate terrorism, mutual violent control, and violent resistance.	victimization 9.4% reported IPV perpetration
Raj, A., Johns, N. E., Barker, K. M., & Silverman, J. G. (2020). Time from COVID-19 shutdown, gender-based violence exposure, and mental health outcomes among a state representative sample of California residents. *EClinicalMedicine, 26*.	2,081; 1,139 women and 942 men	Representative sample of California residents aged 18 years or older	Data as part of the California Study on Violence Experiences Across the Lifespan. Sampled using area probability and address-based sampling, followed by interviews. Assessed IPV via a series of items on whether the respondent had ever experienced physical violence (including being physically hurt or having a knife or gun pulled or used on them) or sexual abuse (including verbal sexual harassment, cyber sexual harassment, physically aggressive sexual harassment, quid pro quo sexual harassment, or forced sex) from a spouse or romantic partner.	Male victimization reported as 24.7% (281/1,139) Female victimization reported as 7.0% (66/942)
Shields, M., Tonmyr, L., Hovdestad, W. E., Gonzalez, A., & MacMillan, H. (2020). Exposure to family violence from childhood to	22,066; 11,458 women and 10,608 women	Random sample of noninstitutionalized persons aged 15 years and older living in the 10	2014 General Social Survey (GSS). Complex, multi-stage sampling survey. IPV was defined as acts of physical assault (having something thrown at you that could hurt; being pushed, grabbed, or shoved in a way that could hurt; being slapped; being hit with something	Male victimization reported as 4.1% (435/10,608) Female victimization reported as 5.0% (572/11,458)

adulthood. *BMC Public Health, 20*, 1-15.		Canadian provinces	that could hurt; being kicked, bit, or hit with a fist; being beaten; being choked; being threatened with or having a knife or gun used against the respondent), physical threat (being threatened to be hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt), and sexual assault (being forced into any sexual activity by being threatened, held down, or hurt in some way; being subjected to non-consensual sexual activity by means of drugs, intoxication, manipulation or nonphysical force) perpetrated by the respondent's current and/or, for those who had been in contact with an ex-partner in the five years prior to the survey	
Curtis, A., Vandenberg, B., Mayshak, R., Coomber, K., Hyder, S., Walker, A., ... & Miller, P. G. (2019). Alcohol use in family, domestic and other violence: findings from a cross-sectional survey of the Australian population. *Drug and Alcohol Review, 38*(4), 349-358.	5,118; 2,652 women and 2,450 men	Representative sample of adult population in each Australian state and territory Over the age of 18	Online panel survey conducted using a stratified random sampling design. IPV measured throughout the lifetime, more than 12 months ago, and within past 12 months with their current or most recent partner	Male victimization reported as 9.3% (228.5/2,450) Female victimization reported as 27.3% (723.5/2,652)
Lysova, A., Dim, E. E., & Dutton, D. (2019). Prevalence and consequences of intimate partner violence in Canada	Unable to publish *N*	Random sample of noninstitutionalized persons aged 15 years and older	2014 General Social Survey (GSS). Complex, multi-stage sampling survey. IPV was defined as acts of physical assault (having something thrown at you that could hurt; being pushed, grabbed, or shoved in a way that could	Male victimization reported as 2.9% Female victimization reported as 1.7%

as measured by the national victimization survey. *Partner Abuse, 10*(2), 199-221.		living in the 10 Canadian provinces	hurt; being slapped; being hit with something that could hurt; being kicked, bit, or hit with a fist; being beaten; being choked; being threatened with or having a knife or gun used against the respondent), physical threat (being threatened to be hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt), and sexual assault (being forced into any sexual activity by being threatened, held down, or hurt in some way; being subjected to non-consensual sexual activity by means of drugs, intoxication, manipulation or nonphysical force) perpetrated by the respondent's current and/or, for those who had been in contact with an ex-partner in the five years prior to the survey	
Wright, E. N., Hanlon, A., Lozano, A., & Teitelman, A. M. (2019). The impact of intimate partner violence, depressive symptoms, alcohol dependence, and perceived stress on 30-year cardiovascular disease risk among young adult women: A multiple mediation analysis. *Preventive Medicine, 121*, 47-54.	5,919 women	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood (18-26 years old). Focused on individuals experiencing pregnancy during this time.	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported	14.4% reported IPV victimization (852/5919)

			engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with you.	
Fukushima Tedor, M., Quinn, L. M., Wilsnack, S. C., Wilsnack, R. W., & Greenfield, T. K. (2018). Gender and country differences in alcohol-aggression expectancy and alcohol-related intimate partner violence. *Deviant Behavior, 39*(5), 554-575.	2,343; 1,065 women and 1,278 men	Nationally representative sample of US adults who were married or had lived with a romantic partner.	Data from the Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study (GENACIS) project. Nationally representative sample administered survey. The U.S. questions asked, "In the past year, has your (husband/wife/partner) ever done one of the following things?" (victimization) and "In the past year, have you ever done one of the following things to your (husband/wife/partner)?" (offending).	Reported victimization rates were 14.4% among men and 14.5% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 13.0% among men and 20.4% among women.
Henke, A., & Hsu, L. C. (2018). The impacts of education, adverse childhood experience, and nativity on intimate partner violence. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues, 39*(2), 310-322.	9,489 women	Representative sample of women 18 years or older in California	California Women's Health Survey. Population-based, random-digit-dial telephone survey. Physical violence measured if: a partner throws something at the respondent; pushes, grabs, shoves, or slaps; threatens the respondent with a knife or gun; or uses a knife or gun to attack her	4.8% reported IPV victimization
Hines D. A., Douglas E. M. (2018). Influence of intimate terrorism, situational couple	4,344; 2,172 women; 2,172	Population based sample Men who reside in	Population data collected through internet survey research firm (Knowledge Networks). IPV is defined through use of CTS. Rates were combination of situational couple violence,	Reported victimization rates were 43.8% among men and 24.6% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 24.6%

violence, and mutual violent control on male victims. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 19*(4), 612–623.	men	the US between 18 and 59 years; have been involved in an intimate relationship with a woman lasting at least one month in their lifetime.	intimate terrorism, mutual violent control, and violent resistance.	among men and 43.8% among women.
Ihongbe, T. O., & Masho, S. W. (2018). Child sexual abuse and intimate partner violence victimization in adulthood: Sex-differences in the mediating influence of age of sexual initiation. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 27*(1), 53-69.	1,163; 647 women and 516 men	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood (18-26 years old).	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with	Female victimization reported as 20.4% Male victimization reported as 26.3%

			you.	
MacIsaac, M. B., Bugeja, L., Weiland, T., Dwyer, J., Selvakumar, K., & Jelinek, G. A. (2018). Prevalence and characteristics of interpersonal violence in people dying from suicide in Victoria, Australia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health, 30*(1), 36-44.	2,153; 517 women and 1,636 men	Individuals who had died from suicide in Victoria, Australia, between 2009 and 2012	Data from the Coroners Court of Victoria's Suicide Register. Retrospective analysis. The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.	Reported victimization rates were 17.3% among men and 38.3% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 24.6% among men and 13.2% among women.
Bosch, J., Weaver, T. L., Arnold, L. D., & Clark, E. M. (2017). The impact of intimate partner violence on women's physical health: Findings from the Missouri behavioral risk factor surveillance system. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 32*(22), 3402-3419.	3,110 women	Nationally representative sample of US adults over 18 years of age Missouri focused	2005 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Cross-sectional, random-digit-dialed telephone health surveys IPV measured by asking (a) whether they ever had been threatened with physical violence by an intimate partner (threatened); (b) whether an intimate partner had ever attempted physical violence against them (attempted); (c) whether an intimate partner had ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt them in any way (physical); (d) whether they had ever experienced any unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner (sexual). Lifetime rates of any physical IPV recorded. Study also reports past year IPV but was not recorded as it did not differentiate between IPV types.	25.1% reported IPV victimization

Brownridge, D. A., Taillieu, T., Afifi, T., Chan, K. L., Emery, C., Lavoie, J., & Elgar, F. (2017). Child maltreatment and intimate partner violence among indigenous and non-indigenous Canadians. *Journal of Family Violence, 32*, 607-619.	20,446; 10,141 women and 10,305 men	Random sample of noninstitutionalized persons aged 15 years and older living in the 10 Canadian provinces	2014 General Social Survey (GSS). Complex, multi-stage sampling survey. IPV was defined as acts of physical assault (having something thrown at you that could hurt; being pushed, grabbed, or shoved in a way that could hurt; being slapped; being hit with something that could hurt; being kicked, bit, or hit with a fist; being beaten; being choked; being threatened with or having a knife or gun used against the respondent), physical threat (being threatened to be hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt), and sexual assault (being forced into any sexual activity by being threatened, held down, or hurt in some way; being subjected to non-consensual sexual activity by means of drugs, intoxication, manipulation or nonphysical force) perpetrated by the respondent's current and/or, for those who had been in contact with an ex-partner in the five years prior to the survey	The 5-years prevalence of IPV victimization was reported as 4.3% for men and 3.6% for women.
Coid, Hu, J., Kallis, C., Ping, Y., Zhang, J., Hu, Y., Bui, L., Ullrich, S., & Bebbington, P. (2017). A cross-national comparison of violence among young men in China and the UK: psychiatric and cultural explanations. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric	2,046 men	Representative sample of young men 18–34 years from England, Scotland, and Wales	Second Men's Modern Lifestyles survey. Random location sampling survey. Asked whether they had "been in a physical fight, assaulted, or deliberately hit anyone in the past 5 years" with further differentiation of victim type	3.4% reported IPV perpetration

Epidemiology, 52(10), 1267–1279.				
Gravningen, K., Mitchell, K. R., Wellings, K., Johnson, A. M., Geary, R., Jones, K. G., ... & Mercer, C. H. (2017). Reported reasons for breakdown of marriage and cohabitation in Britain: Findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). *PloS one, 12*(3), e0174129.	1,873; 1,171 women and 702 men	Men and women aged 16-74 years living in a private house in Britain	National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles. Probability sample survey. Participants asked for reason of relationship breakdown, including occurrence of IPV	Male victimization reported as 3.7% (24.9/702) Female victimization reported as 15.9% (183.2/1,171)
Novack, E. V. (2017). *Intimate Partner Violence and 30-Year Cardiovascular Disease Risk among Young Adult Women in the United States* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Pennsylvania).	7,392 women	Nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7–12 in the U.S. during the 1994–95 school year who have been followed into adulthood (2008–09)	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. Longitudinal interview study. Four items measured victimization (threatened by partner with violence, pushed or shoved, or had something thrown at you that could hurt; partner slapped, hit or kicked you; partner made you have sexual relations when you did not want to; you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner)	15.0% reported IPV victimization
Richards T., Tillyer M., Wright E. (2017). Intimate partner violence and the overlap of perpetration and	12,379; 6,664 women and 5,715	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported	Female victimization reported as 12.8% Male victimization reported as 20.1%

victimization: Considering the influence of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse in childhood. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 67*, 240–248.	men	young adulthood (18-26 years old).	experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with you.	Female perpetration reported as 13.0 % Male perpetration reported as 7.1%
Roberts, A., Sharman, S., Coid, J., Murphy, R., Bowden-Jones, H., Cowlishaw, S., & Landon, J. (2017). Gambling and negative life events in a nationally representative sample of UK men. *Addictive behaviors, 75*, 95-102.	3,025 men	Representative sample of young men 18–64 years from England, Scotland, and Wales	Men's Health and Modern Lifestyles survey. Random location sampling survey. Asked whether they had "been in a physical fight, assaulted, or deliberately hit anyone in the past 5 years" with further differentiation of victim type.	2.6% reported IPV victimization (79/3,025)
Wood, J. L., Kallis, C., & Coid, J. W. (2017).	1,539 men	Violent and gang associated men	Men's Health Survey. Random location sampling. Participants were asked if, since age	5.5% reported IPV victimization (84/1,539)

Differentiating gang members, gang affiliates, and violent men on their psychiatric morbidity and traumatic experiences. *Psychiatry, 80*(3), 221-235.		from Scotland, England, and Wales	16, they had personally experienced problems or events such as domestic violence from a partner	
Brownridge, D. A., Taillieu, T., Chan, K. L., Afifi, T., Santos, S., & Tiwari, A. (2016). The risk of men's and women's intimate partner violence victimization across activity limitation types in Canada. *Partner Abuse, 7*(2), 169-192.	15,010; 8,400 women and 6,610 men	Random sample of noninstitutionalized persons aged 15 years and older living in the 10 Canadian provinces	2009 General Social Survey (GSS). Complex, multi-stage sampling survey. IPV was defined as acts of physical assault (having something thrown at you that could hurt; being pushed, grabbed, or shoved in a way that could hurt; being slapped; being hit with something that could hurt; being kicked, bit, or hit with a fist; being beaten; being choked; being threatened with or having a knife or gun used against the respondent), physical threat (being threatened to be hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt), and sexual assault (being forced into any sexual activity by being threatened, held down, or hurt in some way; being subjected to non-consensual sexual activity by means of drugs, intoxication, manipulation or nonphysical force) perpetrated by the respondent's current and/or, for those who had been in contact with an ex-partner in the five years prior to the survey	Male victimization reported as 5.58% (369/6610) Female victimization reported as 5.63% (473/8400)
Clark, C. J., Alonso, A., Everson-Rose, S. A., Spencer, R. A., Brady, S.	9,976; 5,504 women	Nationally representative sample of	2001/02 National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. Longitudinal interview study. Four items measured	Male victimization reported as 28.5% (1273/4472) Female victimization reported as

S., Resnick, M. D., ... & Suglia, S. F. (2016). Intimate partner violence in late adolescence and young adulthood and subsequent cardiovascular risk in adulthood. *Preventive Medicine, 87*, 132-137.	and 4,472 men	adolescents in grades 7–12 in the U.S. during the 1994–95 school year who have been followed into adulthood (2008–09)	victimization (threatened by partner with violence, pushed or shoved, or had something thrown at you that could hurt; partner slapped, hit or kicked you; partner made you have sexual relations when you did not want to; you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner)	34.4% (1896/5504) Male perpetration reported as 21.0% (940/4472) Female perpetration reported as 38.5% (2118/5504)
Krnjacki, L., Emerson, E., Llewellyn, G., & Kavanagh, A. M. (2016). Prevalence and risk of violence against people with and without disabilities: Findings from an Australian population-based study. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 40*(1), 16-21.	17,050; 13,307 women (4258 disability, 9049 no disability) and 3,743 men (1160 disability, 2583 no disability)	Individuals aged 15 years and up 32% had a disability or a long-term health condition	2012 Personal Safety Survey (PSS). Face-to-face interviews. Physical violence is defined as the occurrence, attempt or threat of physical assault experienced by a person since the age of 15. There are two components of physical violence: Physical assault is any incident that involved the use of physical force with the intent to harm or frighten a person. It excludes incidents that occurred during the course of play on a sporting field. Physical threat is any attempt to inflict physical harm, or a threat or suggestions of intent to inflict physical harm, which was made face-to-face and which the person believed was able and likely to be carried out. It excludes incidents of violence in which the threat was actually carried out and incidents which occurred during the course of play on a sporting field.	Lifetime Rates Male victimization reported as 5.3% (198/3,743) Female victimization reported as 16.9% (2,248.1/13,307) Past Year Rates Male victimization reported as 0.61% (22.8/3,3743) Female victimization reported as 1.5% (201.4/13,307)
Lacey, K. K., & Mouzon, D. M. (2016). Severe	949 women	National sample of Black women	National Survey of American Life. Cross-sectional; face-to-face and telephone	11.9% reported IPV victimization (113/949)

physical intimate partner violence and the mental and physical health of US Caribbean Black women. *Journal of Women's Health, 25*(9), 920-929.		of Caribbean descent	interviews. Lifetime SPIPV was addressed with the question, ‘‘Were you ever badly beaten up by a spouse or a romantic partner?’’	
Ricks, J. L., Cochran, S. D., Arah, O. A., Williams, J. K., & Seeman, T. E. (2016). Food insecurity and intimate partner violence against women: results from the California Women's Health Survey. *Public Health Nutrition, 19*(5), 914-923.	16,562 women	Representative sample of women 18 years or older in California	California Women's Health Survey. Population-based, random-digit-dial telephone survey. Physical violence measured if: a partner throws something at the respondent; pushes, grabs, shoves, or slaps; threatens the respondent with a knife or gun; or uses a knife or gun to attack her	3.7% reported IPV victimization
Roberts, A., Coid, J., King, R., Murphy, R., Turner, J., Bowden-Jones, H., ... & Landon, J. (2016). Gambling and violence in a nationally representative sample of UK men. *Addiction, 111*(12), 2196-2207.	3,025 men	Representative sample of young men 18–64 years from England, Scotland, and Wales	Men’s Health and Modern Lifestyles survey. Random location sampling survey. Asked whether they had “been in a physical fight, assaulted, or deliberately hit anyone in the past 5 years” with further differentiation of victim type	2.1% reported IPV perpetration (62/3,025)
Breiding, M. J., & Armour, B. S. (2015). The association between disability and intimate	16,507; 9,086 women and 7,421	Noninstitutionalized English- or Spanish-speaking U.S. population	2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey National random digit-dial telephone survey of US adults	The past year prevalence of female physical violence victimization was reported as 4.0%, and 4.7% for men

partner violence in the United States. *Annals of epidemiology, 25*(6), 455-457.	men	aged 18 years or older.	NISVS includes behaviorally specific questions that assess IPV victimization including physical violence (e.g., kicked, slammed against something) Lifetime reported, but only past-year victimization examined in study	
Brown, M. J., Perera, R. A., Masho, S. W., Mezuk, B., & Cohen, S. A. (2015). Adverse childhood experiences and intimate partner aggression in the US: Sex differences and similarities in psychosocial mediation. *Social Science & Medicine, 131*, 48-57.	25,654; 13,858 women and 11,796 men	Adults aged 18 years and older living in the US	2004-2005 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Intimate partner aggression was operationalized by questions asking about being the aggressor of physical violence to one's partner in the past year: pushing, grabbing or shoving, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting; threatening partner with a weapon like a knife or gun; cutting or bruising partner; forcing partner to have sex; and injuring partner enough so that he/she needed medical care. These questions asked about intimate partner aggression in the past 12 months.	Male perpetration reported as 4.4% (513/11796) Female perpetration reported as 8.4% (1166/13858)
Cha, S., Chapman, D. A., Wan, W., Burton, C. W., & Masho, S. W. (2015). Intimate partner violence and postpartum contraceptive use: The role of race/ethnicity and prenatal birth control counseling. *Contraception, 92*(3), 268-275.	193,310 women	Women who delivered a live birth in the US	2004–2008 National Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Selected women surveyed through telephone or mail, IPV victimization was measured using four items that addressed physical abuse by a current or former husband/partner in the 12 months before or during pregnancy	6.2% reported IPV victimization

Cunradi, C. B., Todd, M., & Mair, C. (2015). Discrepant patterns of heavy drinking, marijuana use, smoking and intimate partner violence: Results from the California community health study of couples. *Journal of Drug Education, 45*(2), 73-95.	1,980; 990 women and 990 men	Couples from 50 California cities Currently married or cohabitating for at least 12 months; were at least 18 years old	Sample collected through mail outs and follow-ups with respondents. Interview with couples (both partners). IPV measured by 12 behaviours that the respondent may have perpetrated against their spouse/partner, and that their spouse/partner may have perpetrated against them: (1) threw something at my partner that could hurt; (2) twisted my partner's arm or hair; (3) pushed or shoved my partner; (4) grabbed my partner; (5) slapped my partner; (6) used a knife or gun on my partner; (7) punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt; (8) choked my partner; (9) slammed my partner against a wall; (10) beat up my partner; (11) burned or scalded my partner on purpose; and (12) kicked my partner.	Reported victimization rates were 9.7% among men and 6.7% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 6.7% among men and 9.7% among women.
Fanslow, J. L., Gulliver, P., Dixon, R., & Ayallo, I. (2015). Hitting back: Women's use of physical violence against violent male partners, in the context of a violent episode. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 30*(17), 2963-2979.	2,855 women	Women aged 18-64 in Auckland, NZ and North Waikato	Survey conducted as part of New Zealand Violence Against Women Study. Door-knocking at randomly selected households following a population-based cluster sampling scheme. Physical violence was defined as having experienced one or more of the following acts: (a) been slapped or had something thrown at them that could hurt them;(b) been pushed, shoved, or had their hair pulled; (c) been hit with a fist or something else; (d) been kicked, dragged, or beaten up; (e) been choked or burnt on purpose; or (f) been threatened with, or had used against them a gun, knife, or other weapon	29.5% reported IPV victimization 18.9% reported IPV perpetration while fighting back

Fanslow, J., & Gulliver, P. (2015). Exploring risk and protective factors for recent and past intimate partner violence against New Zealand women. *Violence and Victims, 30*(6), 960-983.	2,543 women	Women aged 18-64 in Auckland, NZ and North Waikato	Survey conducted as part of New Zealand Violence Against Women Study. Door-knocking at randomly selected households following a population-based cluster sampling scheme. Physical violence was defined as having experienced one or more of the following acts: (a) been slapped or had something thrown at them that could hurt them;(b) been pushed, shoved, or had their hair pulled; (c) been hit with a fist or something else; (d) been kicked, dragged, or beaten up; (e) been choked or burnt on purpose; or (f) been threatened with, or had used against them a gun, knife, or other weapon	31.0% reported lifetime IPV victimization 5.0% reported past year IPV victimization
Kaukinen, C. E., & Powers, R. A. (2015). The role of economic factors on women's risk for intimate partner violence: A cross-national comparison of Canada and the United States. *Violence against Women, 21*(2), 229-248.	7,408 women (Canada) 5,499 women (US)	Random sample of noninstitutionalized persons aged 15 years and older living in the 10 Canadian provinces	1999 Canadian General Social Survey (CGSS), Personal Risk (Statistics Canada, 2000), and the Violence and Threats of Violence Against Women and Men in the United States, 1994-1996. Experiences with violence included indicators such as threats, pushes, and slaps to the most severe forms of violence (such as sexual assault, choking, and assault with a weapon).	Canada Rates 3.5% reported IPV victimization US Rates 5.6% reported IPV victimization
Kirst, M., Lazgare, L. P., Zhang, Y. J., & O'Campo, P. (2015). The effects of social capital and neighborhood characteristics on intimate	2,412; 1,249 women and 1,163 men	Adults aged 25-64, having lived in their household for at least 6 months in Toronto, Canada	Randomly selected households, face-to-face interviews. Physical intimate partner violence is based on an abbreviated version of the Physical Partner Abuse Scale including seven items.	Male victimization reported as 6.01% (70/1,163) Female victimization reported as 10.1% (126/1,249)

partner violence: A consideration of social resources and risks. *American Journal of Community Psychology, 55,* 314-325.				
McMahon, K., Hoertel, N., Wall, M. M., Okuda, M., Limosin, F., & Blanco, C. (2015). Childhood maltreatment and risk of intimate partner violence: A national study. *Journal of Psychiatric Research, 69*, 42-49.	34,653; 13,928 women and 11,850 men	Nationally representative sample of US adults over 18 years of age	National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Asked whether the participant had ever been physically attacked/beaten//injured by a spouse or romantic partner.	Reported victimization rates were 5.8% among men and 5.5% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 4.2% among men and 7.0% among women.
Mennicke, A., & Wilke, D. J. (2015). Predicting bidirectional intimate partner violence: Demographic and historical factors that influence initiating threats or use of violence by IPV victims. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 24(*9), 1002-1021.	Taken from a larger sample of 8000 men and 8000 women.	Nation sample of women over the age of 18. Only respondents who reported they had been sexually assaulted, physically assaulted, stalked, or threatened by a current spouse or live-in partner were included for analysis.	National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS). Random digit dialing sampling; telephone interviews. When respondents reported experiencing violence (rape, physical assault, stalking, or threats) by a current spouse or cohabiting partner they were also asked, "Were you ever the first person to use or threaten physical force?"	Reported victimization rates were 2.4% among men and 5.3% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 0.6% among men and 5.3% among women. Perpetration rate was taken from those who reported using violence first and calculating the percentage from the larger sample.

Smith, K. Z., Smith, P. H., Violanti, J. M., Bartone, P. T., & Homish, G. G. (2015). Posttraumatic stress disorder symptom clusters and perpetration of intimate partner violence: Findings from a US nationally representative sample. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 28*(5), 469-474.	25,652; 13,857 women and 11,795 men	Nationally representative sample of US adults over 18 years of age	National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Asked whether the participant had ever been physically attacked/ beaten//injured by a spouse or romantic partner.	Male perpetration reported as 4.0% Female perpetration reported as 6.9%
Breiding, M. J., Smith, S.G., Basile, K.C., Walters, M.L., Chen, J., & Merrick, M.T. (2014). *Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey,* United States, 2011. Morbidity and mortality weekly report. Surveillance summaries (Washington, DC: 2002), 63(8), 1.	12,727; 6,879 women and 5,848 men	Noninstitutionalized English- or Spanish-speaking U.S. population aged 18 years or older.	2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) National random digit-dial telephone survey of US adults NISVS includes behaviorally specific questions that assess IPV victimization including physical violence (e.g., kicked, slammed against something)	The past year prevalence of female physical violence victimization was reported as 4.0%, and 4.8% for men. The lifetime prevalence of female physical violence victimization was reported as 31.5% and 27.5% for men.

Cha, S., & Masho, S. W. (2014). Discussions about intimate partner violence during prenatal care in the United States: The role of race/ethnicity and insurance status. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 18,* 1413-1422.	195,687 women	Women who delivered a live birth in the US	2004–2008 National Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Selected women surveyed through telephone or mail. IPV victimization was measured using four items that addressed physical abuse by a current or former husband/partner in the 12 months before or during pregnancy	7.2% reported IPV victimization (14,126/195,687)
Du Mont, J., & Forte, T. (2014). Intimate partner violence among women with mental health-related activity limitations: a Canadian population-based study. *BMC Public Health, 14,* 1-9.	6,851 women	Random sample of noninstitutionalized persons aged 15 years and older living in the 10 Canadian provinces	2009 General Social Survey (GSS). Complex, multi-stage sampling survey. IPV was defined as acts of physical assault (having something thrown at you that could hurt; being pushed, grabbed, or shoved in a way that could hurt; being slapped; being hit with something that could hurt; being kicked, bit, or hit with a fist; being beaten; being choked; being threatened with or having a knife or gun used against the respondent), physical threat (being threatened to be hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt), and sexual assault (being forced into any sexual activity by being threatened, held down, or hurt in some way; being subjected to non-consensual sexual activity by means of drugs, intoxication, manipulation or nonphysical force) perpetrated by the respondent's current and/or, for those who had been in contact with an ex-partner in the five years prior to the survey	6.59% reported IPV or sexual victimization (452/6,851)
Hahn, J. W., McCormick,	34,653;	Nationally	National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and	Male victimization reported as

M. C., Silverman, J. G., Robinson, E. B., & Koenen, K. C. (2014). Examining the impact of disability status on intimate partner violence victimization in a population sample. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*(17), 3063-3085	20,089 women and 14,564 men	representative sample of US adults over 18 years of age	Related Conditions. Asked whether the participant had ever been physically attacked/ beaten//injured by a spouse or romantic partner.	4.9 Female victimization reported as 4.4
Jonas, S., Khalifeh, H., Bebbington, P. E., McManus, S., Brugha, T., Meltzer, H., & Howard, L. M. (2014). Gender differences in intimate partner violence and psychiatric disorders in England: results from the 2007 adult psychiatric morbidity survey. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, 23*(2), 189-199.	7,403; 4,206 women and 3,197 men	Representative sample of adults living in private households in England	Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey. Stratified, multistage random sampling design survey. Respondents were asked about different types of partner abuse, ranging from being prevented from seeing friends to assault with a weapon. Physical IPV was distinguished from the answers.	Male victimization reported as 12.0% (391/3,197) Female victimization reported as 22.0% (983/4,206)
Madkour, A. S., Xie, Y., & Harville, E. W. (2014). Pre-pregnancy dating violence and birth outcomes among	558 women	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner	10.1% reported IPV victimization

adolescent mothers in a national sample. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*(10), 1894-1913.		(18-26 years old). Focused on individuals experiencing pregnancy during this time.	threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with you.	
Mitra, M., & Mouradian, V. E. (2014). Intimate partner violence in the relationships of men with disabilities in the United States: Relative prevalence and health correlates. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*(17), 3150-3166.	102,216; 61,991 women and 40,225 men	Nationally representative sample of US adults over 18 years of age 20.7% reported having a disability	2005-07 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Cross-sectional, random-digit-dialed telephone health surveys. IPV measured by asking (a) whether they ever had been threatened with physical violence by an intimate partner (threatened); (b) whether an intimate partner had ever attempted physical violence against them (attempted); (c) whether an intimate partner had ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt them in any way (physical); (d) whether they had ever experienced any unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner (sexual). Lifetime rates of any physical IPV recorded. Study also	Male victimization reported as 10.3% (4,131.5/40,225) Female victimization reported as 19.5% (12,114.9/61,991)

			reports past year IPV but not recorded as it did not differentiate between IPV types.	
Singh, V., Tolman, R., Walton, M., Chermack, S., & Cunningham, R. (2014). Characteristics of men who perpetrate intimate partner violence. *The Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine, 27*(5), 661-668.	530 men	Nationally representative sample of individuals aged 18 years or older living in non-institutional households	Data from the 2001 to 2003 National Comorbidity Survey–Replication. Multistage, clustered sample. IPV perpetration assessed by asking: "Over the course of your relationship, how often have you ever done any of these things (pushed, grabbed, or shoved; threw something; slapped or hit; kicked, bit, or hit with a fist; beat up; choked; burned or scalded; threatened with a knife or gun) to your current spouse/partner?"	19.2% reported IPV perpetration (102/530)
Borges, G., Rafful, C., Tancredi, D. J., Saito, N., Aguilar-Gaxiola, S., Medina-Mora, M. E., & Breslau, J. (2013). Mexican immigration to the US, the occurrence of violence and the impact of mental disorders. *Brazilian Journal of Psychiatry, 35*, 161-168.	1,213; 672 women and 541 men	Mexican-origin population in the United States 1) U.S.-born Mexican American respondents; and 2) migrants from Mexico	Cross-sectional survey in the US and Mexico (Mexico specific data excluded). From the closely related Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES), which included the National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R) and the National Latino and Asian American Study (NLAAS). The World Mental Health version of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (WMH-CIDI) measured violent victimization using question: "ever been badly beaten up by spouse or romantic partner?"	For men, a total of 1.5% (1.3% of US born Mexican descended; 1.7% of Migrant in US individuals) reported experiencing IPV. For women, a total of 15.9% (19.3% of US born Mexican descended; 10.0% of Migrant in US individuals) reported experiencing IPV.
Carbone-Lopez, K. (2013). Across racial/ethnic boundaries: Investigating intimate violence within a national sample. *Journal*	5,200 women	Women of 18 years and older in the US	National Violence Against Women Survey. National, random-digit dialing (RDD) sample of telephone households. Victimization by partners include pushing, grabbing, or shoving; pulling hair; of having something thrown at	6.65% reported IPV victimization

of Interpersonal Violence, 28(1), 3-24.			them that could hurt; slapping or hitting; kicking or biting; choking or attempted drowning; having been hit with an object; beating up; threats made with a gun, knife or other weapon; or the use of any weapon on them.	
Daoud, N., Smylie, J., Urquia, M., Allan, B., & O'Campo, P. (2013). The contribution of socio-economic position to the excesses of violence and intimate partner violence among Aboriginal versus non-Aboriginal women in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Public Health, 104*, e278-e283.	57,318 women	Representative national sample of mothers across Canada Age 15 and up, with a live, singleton birth 5.6% Aboriginal and 94.4% non-Aboriginal mothers	Maternity Experiences Survey 2006/07. Women were asked if, during the two years prior to the interview, a spouse or partner committed one of ten acts of physical or sexual violence against them	6.3% reported IPV victimization
Goldberg, N. G., & Meyer, I. H. (2013). Sexual orientation disparities in history of intimate partner violence: Results from the California Health Interview Survey. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 28*(5), 1109-1118.	30,373; 16,926 women and 13,447 men	Representative sample of adults located across California	California Health Interview Survey. Random digit dialed interview. Respondents were asked if they had a history of IPV since age 18 (lifetime) and in the year prior to the interview (1-year). Intimate partner referred to current or past "husband, wife, boyfriend, girlfriend, or someone you lived with or dated." Questions addressed being "hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or physically hurt," and "unwanted sexual intercourse, oral or anal sex, or sex with an object by using force or [threat] to harm."	Lifetime Rates Male victimization reported as 11.4% Female victimization reported as 21.6% Past Year Rates Male victimization reported as 4.63% Female victimization reported as 5.01%

Iritani, B. J., Waller, M. W., Halpern, C. T., Moracco, K. E., Christ, S. L., & Flewelling, R. L. (2013). Alcohol outlet density and young women's perpetration of violence toward male intimate partners. *Journal of Family Violence, 28,* 459-470.	4,430 women	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood (18-26 years old).	Wave III of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. Physical IPV was indicated by having engaged in threatened/pushed/thrown or slapped/hit/kicked in the past year.	22.6% reported IPV perpetration
Khalifeh, H., Hargreaves, J., Howard, L. M., & Birdthistle, I. (2013). Intimate partner violence and socioeconomic deprivation in England: findings from a national cross-sectional survey. *American Journal of Public Health, 103*(3), 462-472.	21,226; 11,503 women and 9,723 men	People aged 16 years or old living in private residential households in England and Wales	2008-09 British Crime Survey. Cross-sectional survey. Defined "physical IPV" as being the victim of physical partner abuse, with or without coexisting emotional or sexual abuse	Lifetime Rates Male victimization reported as 11.5% (795/9,723) Female victimization reported as 19.6% (2,250/11,503) Past Year Rates Male victimization reported as 1.4% (136/9,723) Female victimization reported as 2.6% (301/11,503)
Mair, C., Cunradi, C. B., Gruenewald, P. J., Todd, M., & Remer, L. (2013). Drinking context-specific associations between intimate partner violence and frequency and volume of alcohol consumption.	3,170; 1,585 women and 1,585 men	Married/cohabitating (for at least 12 months) couples living in California Between 18-50 years old	California Community Health Study of Couples. Interview based. Measured with the physical assault subscale of the revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2). The subscale asks about the occurrence of 12 behaviors, including moderate aggression (e.g. pushing or shoving; grabbing) and severe aggression (e.g. choking; beating up).	Reported victimization rates were 9.5% among men and 6.4% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 6.4% among men and 9.5% among women.

Addiction, 108(12), 2102-2111.				
Mason, S. M., Wright, R. J., Hibert, E. N., Spiegelman, D., Jun, H. J., Hu, F. B., & Rich-Edwards, J. W. (2013). Intimate partner violence and incidence of type 2 diabetes in women. *Diabetes Care, 36*(5), 1159-1165.	64,732 women	Female registered nurses aged 25-42 years	Nurses' Health Study II (NHSII). Biennial questionnaire. The 2001 Violence Questionnaire asked participants whether, in adulthood (age 18 years), they had "ever been hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt" by a spouse or significant other. Women were considered to have experienced physical IPV if they responded, "yes, this happened once" or "yes, this happened more than once."	23.0% reported IPV victimization
McCall-Hosenfeld, J. S., Chuang, C. H., & Weisman, C. S. (2013). Prospective association of intimate partner violence with receipt of clinical preventive services in women of reproductive age. *Women's Health Issues, 23*(2), e109-e116.	1,420 women	Women aged 18-45 residing in Central Pennsylvania	Central Pennsylvania Women's Health Study. Longitudinal population-based survey. Asked "In the past 12 months, has a spouse, partner, or boyfriend: "Threatened to hit you or throw something at you?", "Thrown something at you?", "Pushed, grabbed, shoved, or slapped you?", "Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist or some other object?", "Beaten you up?", "Choked you?", "Forced you to have sex against your will?", and "Threatened you with a knife or gun?"	4.6% reported IPV victimization
Nasrullah, M., Oraka, E., Breiding, M. J., & Chavez, P. R. (2013). HIV testing and intimate partner violence among non-pregnant women in 15 US	29,209 women	Nationally representative sample of US adults over 18 years of age	2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Cross-sectional, random-digit-dialed telephone health surveys. IPV measured by asking (a) whether they ever had been threatened with physical violence by an intimate partner (threatened); (b) whether an	28.6% reported IPV victimization

states/territories: Findings from behavioral risk factor surveillance system survey data. *AIDS and Behavior, 17,* 2521-2527.		Focused on non-pregnant females	intimate partner had ever attempted physical violence against them (attempted); (c) whether an intimate partner had ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt them in any way (physical); (d) whether they had ever experienced any unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner (sexual).	
Rennison, C. M., DeKeseredy, W. S., & Dragiewicz, M. (2013). Intimate relationship status variations in violence against women: Urban, suburban, and rural differences. *Violence against Women, 19*(11), 1312-1330.	16,920 women	Nationally representative sample of people aged 12 or older in the US	National Crime Victimization Survey. Collected using a rotating, stratified, multistage cluster design. IPV is categorized through the presence of physical violence combined with perpetrator-victim relationship	17.8% reported IPV victimization (3,008/16,920)
Shevlin, M., O'Neill, T., Houston, J. E., Read, J., Bentall, R. P., & Murphy, J. (2013). Patterns of lifetime female victimisation and psychotic experiences: a study based on the UK Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 48,* 15-24.	4,111 women	Representative sample of adults living in private households in England	Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey. Stratified, multistage random sampling design survey. Respondents were asked about different types of partner abuse, ranging from being prevented from seeing friends to assault with a weapon. Physical IPV was distinguished from the answers.	22.5% reported IPV victimization (983/4,111)

Spiwak, R., Afifi, T. O., Halli, S., Garcia-Moreno, C., & Sareen, J. (2013). The relationship between physical intimate partner violence and sexually transmitted infection among women in India and the United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 28*(13), 2770-2791.	8,015 women	Nationally representative sample of US adults over 18 years of age	National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Asked whether the participant had ever been physically attacked/beaten//injured by a spouse or romantic partner.	12.1% reported IPV victimization (1,078/8,015)
Tillyer M., Wright E. (2013). Intimate partner violence and the victim-offender overlap. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 51*(1), 29–55.	N=4,275	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood (18-26 years old).	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner	Female victimization reported as 13.3% Male victimization reported as 19.5% Female perpetration reported as 13.9% Male perpetration reported as 6.8%

			that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with you.	
Yang, M., Wong, S. C., & Coid, J. W. (2013). Violence, mental health and violence risk factors among community women: an epidemiological study based on two national household surveys in the UK. *BMC Public Health, 13*, 1-11.	4,628 women (2000) 3,585 women (2007)	Representative sample of adults living in private households in England	Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey. Stratified, multistage random sampling design survey. Respondents were asked about different types of partner abuse, ranging from being prevented from seeing friends to assault with a weapon. Physical IPV was distinguished from the answers.	2000 Rate 2.5% reported IPV perpetration (116/4,628) 2007 Rate 2.1% reported IPV perpetration (75/3,585)
Afifi T. O., Henriksen C. A., Asmundson G. J. G., Sareen J. (2012). Victimization and perpetration of intimate partner violence and substance use disorders in a nationally repre-sentative sample. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease, 200*(8), 684–691.	25,778; 11,850 men and 13,928 women	Nationally representative sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 18 years or older.	National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Asked whether the participant had ever been physically attacked/ beaten//injured by a spouse or romantic partner.	Reported victimization rates were 5.8% among men and 5.5% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 4.0% among men and 7.0% among women
Chartier, K. G., & Caetano, R. (2012). Intimate partner violence	1,556; 778 women	Adults 18 years or older from the 48 contiguous states	1995 National Couples Alcohol Survey. Couples chosen for interview from multistage probability sample. Respondents asked if they	Reported victimization rates were 46.9% among men and 36.6% among women. Reported

and alcohol problems in interethnic and intraethnic couples. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27*(9), 1780-1801.	and 778 men	(excluding Alaska and Hawaii). Couples were married or cohabitating for more than 6 months. Black and Hispanic couples were oversampled. White couples (n = 555), Black couples (n = 358), and Hispanic couples (n = 527). Interethnic couples (n = 116) were Black and White (n = 14), Hispanic and White (n = 91), Black and Hispanic (n = 11).	experienced: throwing something; pushing, grabbing, or shoving; slapping; kicking, biting, or hitting; hitting or trying to hit with something; beating up; choking; burning or scalding; forcing to have sex; threatening with a knife or gun; and having knife or gun used against you/your partner in the past year.	perpetration rates were 36.6% among men and 46.9% among women. Both calculated %s include mutual violence rates.
Du Mont, J., Hyman, I., O'Brien, K., White, M. E., Odette, F., & Tyyskä, V. (2012). Factors associated with intimate partner violence by a former partner by immigration	1,681 women	Random sample of noninstitutionalized persons aged 15 years and older living in the 10 Canadian	2009 General Social Survey (GSS). Complex, multi-stage sampling survey. IPV was defined as acts of physical assault (having something thrown at you that could hurt; being pushed, grabbed, or shoved in a way that could hurt; being slapped; being hit with something that could hurt; being kicked, bit, or hit with a	19.2% reported IPV victimization (323/1,681)

status and length of residence in Canada. *Annals of Epidemiology, 22*(11), 772-777.		provinces	fist; being beaten; being choked; being threatened with or having a knife or gun used against the respondent), physical threat (being threatened to be hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt), and sexual assault (being forced into any sexual activity by being threatened, held down, or hurt in some way; being subjected to non-consensual sexual activity by means of drugs, intoxication, manipulation or nonphysical force) perpetrated by the respondent's current and/or, for those who had been in contact with an ex-partner in the five years prior to the survey	
Graham, K., Bernards, S., Flynn, A., Tremblay, P. F., & Wells, S. (2012). Does the relationship between depression and intimate partner aggression vary by gender, victim–perpetrator role, and aggression severity?. *Violence and Victims, 27*(5), 730-743.	14,063; 8,054 women and 6,009 men	Nationally representative sample of Canadian adults	Data from the Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study (GENACIS) project. Nationally representative sample administered survey. Participants were asked to describe the most severe act of physical aggression by a partner toward the respondent in the past 2 years as follows: People can be physically aggressive in many ways, for example, pushing, punching, or slapping, or physically aggressive in some other way. What is the most physically aggressive thing done to you during the last two years by someone who is or was in a close romantic relationship with you such as a spouse/partner, lover, or someone you are or were dating or going out with?	Reported victimization rates were 6.6% among men and 4.7% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 3.1% among men and 4.9% among women.
Nayak, M. B., Lown, E. A., Bond, J. C., &	4,256; 2,050	Individuals who drank that were 18	2005 U.S. National Alcohol Survey. National household telephone interview survey.	Male victimization reported as 10.3% (4,131.5/40,225)

Greenfield, T. K. (2012). Lifetime victimization and past year alcohol use in a US population sample of men and women drinkers. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 123*(1-3), 213-219.	women and 2,206 men	years or older	Victimization characteristics were assessed for lifetime physical and sexual victimization when respondents reported any victimization. These included relationship with the perpetrator, timing (childhood, adult, past year), and victimization related physical injury.	Female victimization reported as 19.5% (12,114.9/61,991)
Ranney, M. L., Madsen, T., & Gjelsvik, A. (2012). Predictors of being unsafe: Participation in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2006 intimate partner violence module. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27*(1), 84-102.	38,729; 23,638 women and 15,091 men	Nationally representative sample of US adults over 18 years of age	2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Cross-sectional, random-digit-dialed telephone health surveys. IPV measured by asking (a) whether they ever had been threatened with physical violence by an intimate partner (threatened); (b) whether an intimate partner had ever attempted physical violence against them (attempted); (c) whether an intimate partner had ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt them in any way (physical); (d) whether they had ever experienced any unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner (sexual).	Male victimization reported as 23.8% (1,607/6,754) Female victimization reported as 21.8% (5,147/23,638) Safe +IPV included in rate calculation, but 'not safe' designation excluded due to unclear context
Renner, L. M., & Whitney, S. D. (2012). Risk factors for unidirectional and bidirectional intimate partner violence among young adults. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 36*(1), 40-52.	10,187; 5,237 women and 4,950 men	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood (18-26 years old).	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or	Female victimization reported as 39.5% (2067/5237) Male victimization reported as 34.2% (1692/4950) Female perpetration reported as 38.0% (1991/5237) Male perpetration reported as 32.4% (1604/4950)

			cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with you.	
Waller, M. W., Iritani, B. J., Christ, S. L., Clark, H. K., Moracco, K. E., Halpern, C. T., & Flewelling, R. L. (2012). Relationships among alcohol outlet density, alcohol use, and intimate partner violence victimization among young women in the United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27*(10), 2062-2086.	4,571 women	National sample of families investigated for child maltreatment Sample limited to biological or adoptive caregivers	National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II (NSCAW II). Face-to-face interviews. IPV was assessed by mothers' self-report on the physical violence subscale of the Conflict Tactic Scales	13.2% reported IPV victimization
Banyard, V., Potter, S., & Turner, H. (2011). The impact of interpersonal violence in adulthood on	1,079 women	Random sample of adult (18+) women in New Hampshire.	Random-digit-dial telephone survey A version of the CTS was used to assess physical IPV as used in the NVAWS. Participants were then	65.5% of women reported having experienced physical IPV (707/1,079)

women's job satisfaction and productivity: The mediating roles of mental and physical health. *Psychology of Violence*, *1*(1), 16-28.			asked whether they had experienced each of 12 types of physical violence by an intimate partner.	
Charles, D., Whitaker, D. J., Le, B., Swahn, M., & DiClemente, R. J. (2011). Differences between perpetrators of bidirectional and unidirectional physical intimate partner violence. *Partner Abuse, 2*(3), 344-364.	6,220 women and 5,317 men	Nationally representative sample of US adolescents into young adulthood (18-26 years old).	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Interview based. IPV victim is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported experiencing any of three events in the past year: (1) partner threatened you with violence, pushed or shoved you, or threw something at you that could hurt, (2) partner slapped, hit, or kicked you, and (3) you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner. If the respondent reported experiencing any of these events in the past year, IPV victim was coded as 1. IPV perpetrator is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the respondent reported engaging in any of three events in the past year: (1) threatened partner with violence, pushed or shoved partner, or threw something at partner that could hurt, (2) slapped, hit, or kicked partner, and (3) partner had an injury such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with you.	Female victimization reported as 14.4% (894/6220) Male victimization reported as 9.2% (487/5317) Female perpetration reported as 24.0% (1492/6220) Male perpetration reported as 11.6% 619/5317)
Connor, J. L., Kypri, K., Bell, M. L., & Cousins, K. (2011). Alcohol	1,900; 1,067 women	National sample of New Zealand adults aged 18-70	Simple random sample survey. Participants were asked ‘What is the most physically aggressive thing done to you in the	Reported victimization rates were 15% among men and 12% among women. Reported

involvement in aggression between intimate partners in New Zealand: a national cross-sectional study. *BMJ open,* 1(1), e000065.	and 833 men		last 2 years by someone who was or had been in a close romantic relationship with you (such as wife, husband, boyfriend or girlfriend)?'	perpetration rates were 11% among men and 16% among women
Fanslow, J. L., & Robinson, E. M. (2011). Sticks, stones, or words? Counting the prevalence of different types of intimate partner violence reported by New Zealand women. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 20*(7), 741-759.	2,674 women	Women aged 18-64 in Auckland, NZ and North Waikato	Survey conducted as part of New Zealand Violence Against Women Study. Door-knocking at randomly selected households following a population-based cluster sampling scheme. Physical violence was defined as having experienced one or more of the following acts: (a) been slapped or had something thrown at them that could hurt them;(b) been pushed, shoved, or had their hair pulled; (c) been hit with a fist or something else; (d) been kicked, dragged, or beaten up; (e) been choked or burnt on purpose; or (f) been threatened with, or had used against them a gun, knife, or other weapon	31.8% reported lifetime IPV victimization 4.7% reported past year IPV victimization
Graham, K., Bernards, S., Wilsnack, S. C., & Gmel, G. (2011). Alcohol may not cause partner violence but it seems to make it worse: A cross national comparison of the relationship between alcohol and severity of partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence,*	Australia: 1,669; 983 women and 686 men Canada: 11,905; 6,788 women and 5,117	Nationally representative samples of Canada, UK, US, and Australian adults	Data from the Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study (GENACIS) project. Nationally representative sample administered survey. Participants were asked to describe the most severe act of physical aggression by a partner toward the respondent in the past 2 years as follows: People can be physically aggressive in many ways, for example, pushing, punching, slapping, or physically aggressive in some other way. What is the most physically aggressive thing done to you during	Australia Rates Male victimization reported as 8.3% Female victimization reported as 8.6% Canada Rates Male victimization reported as 8.1% Female victimization reported as 5.7% UK Rates

26(8), 1503-1523.	men UK: 1,611; 831 women and 780 men US: 988 women		the last two years by someone who is or was in a close romantic relationship with you such as a spouse/partner, lover, or someone you are or were dating or going out with?	Male victimization reported 19.7% Female victimization reported as 15.4% US Rates Female victimization reported as 8.6%

Table 2.. Community Samples

Reference	***N***	**Sample Characteristics**	**Method / Design**	**IPV Results**
Kusunoki, Y., Bevilacqua, K., & Barber, J. S. (2023). The dynamics of intimate relationships and violent victimization among young women. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 38*(3-4), 3344-3372.	910 women	Women aged 18-19 residing in Michigan county	Relationship Dynamics and Social Life Study. Face-to-face interview survey. IPV as psychological aggression and physical assault by a partner towards the respondent. Each week, respondents were first asked, "Did you and [Partner Name] fight or have any arguments" during the period since the last survey. Respondents who answered yes were asked about three specific types of IPV: 1) disrespect—whether the partner swore at the respondent, called her names or insulted her, 2) threats—whether the partner threatened her with violence, and 3) physical assault—whether the partner pushed, hit, or threw something at her that could hurt her.	6.0% reported IPV victimization
Espinoza, D., & Cancio,	6,953	Individuals from	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to	Perpetration reported as 13.3%

R. (2022). Interracial comparisons of intimate partner violence among military perpetrators. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(19-20), NP17911-NP17933.	men	the original dataset who reported being active duty or veteran male Nonmilitary comparison sample of men included	Adult Health. Longitudinal interview study. Four items measured victimization (threatened by partner with violence, pushed or shoved, or had something thrown at you that could hurt; partner slapped, hit or kicked you; partner made you have sexual relations when you did not want to; you had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with your partner)	(924.9/6953) Victimization reported as 10.4% (724.3/6953)
Lane, R., Short, R., Jones, M., Hull, L., Howard, L. M., Fear, N. T., & MacManus, D. (2022). Relationship conflict and partner violence by UK military personnel following return from deployment in Iraq and Afghanistan. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 57*(9), 1795-1805.	4,550; 418 women and 4,132 men	Military personnel returning from operational deployment from Iraq/Afghanistan in the UK	Data from cohort study on impact of operational deployment to Iraq/Afghanistan on the health and well-being of UK military personnel. Survey-based. Asked: 'In the weeks after I came home…', (i) 'I argued with my spouse or partner', or (ii) 'I was physically violent towards my spouse or partner'. These were divided into two IPVA outcomes for analysis: arguing with partner and being physically violent towards partner.	Female perpetration reported as 2.9% (12/418) Male perpetration reported as 2.7% (112/4132)
Paterson, J., Prah, P., Tautolo, E. S., & Iusitini, L. (2022). Pacific Islands Families Study: patterns of intimate partner violence among Pacific mothers. *Journal of Interpersonal*	736 women (6 weeks) 652 women (2 years) 612	Mothers who are Pacific ethnicity-wise and are a permanent resident of New Zealand	Pacific Islands Families Study. Cohort study. Perpetration or victimization of minor physical violence refers to slapping, pushing, grabbing or shoving, or throwing something at their partner. Perpetration or victimization of severe physical violence is defined as kicking, biting or hitting their partner with a fist, hitting their	6 Weeks Victimization reported as 33.2% (244.3/736) Perpetration reported as 54.1% (398.2/736) 2 Years Victimization reported as 37.6%

Violence, 37(5-6), 2598-2614.	women (6 years) 631 women (11 years) 660 women (14 years)		partner with something else, beating their partner up, choking their partner, threatening them with a knife or gun, and using a knife or gun against their partner.	(245.2/652) Perpetration reported as 48.3% (314.9/652) 6 Years Victimization reported as 8.9% (54.5/612) Perpetration reported as 15.8% (96.7/612) 11 Years Victimization reported as 24.1% (152.1/631) Perpetration reported as 36.1% (227.8/631) 14 Years Victimization reported as 10.4% (68.6/660) Perpetration reported as 21.2% (139.9/660). Rates are combination of minor and severe victimization/ perpetration
Raphael, E., Van Den Eeden, S. K., Gibson, C. J., Tonner, C., Thom, D. H., Subak, L., & Huang, A. J. (2022). Interpersonal violence and painful bladder symptoms in community-dwelling midlife to older women.	1,974 women	Midlife and older women who are enrolled in an integrated healthcare delivery system	Reproductive Risks of Incontinence Study. Community-based cohort study. The participants were asked to distinguish between physical violence (being hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, punched, or threatened with a weapon) and emotional abuse (being severely criticized, told that they were a stupid or worthless person, or threatened with harm) by an intimate partner.	16.0% reported IPV victimization (316/1974)

American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 226(2), 230-e1.				
Sileo, K. M., Luttinen, R., Muñoz, S., & Hill, T. D. (2022). Mechanisms linking masculine discrepancy stress and the perpetration of intimate partner violence among men in the United States. *American Journal of Men's Health*, 16(4), 15579883221119355.	711 men	Community-dwelling men aged 18 years or older	Crime, Health, and Politics Survey (CHAPS). Omnibus survey. Physical IPV perpetration was operationalized as a dichotomous variable, with a positive response to any of the following being score as having perpetrated physical violence: "Have you ever pushed, shoved, or slapped a partner?" "Have you ever punched or kicked or beat-up a partner?" "Has a partner ever had a sprain, bruise, small cut, or felt pain the next day because of a fight with you?" "Has a partner ever needed professional medical treatment because of a fight with you?" The two latter questions were used to operationalize having perpetrated any severe physical IPV perpetration resulting in injuries (vs. having never perpetrated severe physical violence).	23.9% reported IPV perpetration (170/711) Rates are combination of physical IPV and severe physical IPV
Ahmadabadi, Z., Najman, J. M., Williams, G. M., Clavarino, A. M., & d'Abbs, P. (2021). Gender differences in intimate partner violence in current and prior relationships. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(1-2), 915-937.	2,060; 1,279 women and 781 men	Cohort of young offspring who participated at a 30-year follow-up study of pregnancy	Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy. Questionnaire given to women at first antenatal visit and followed up at 6 months, 5 years, 14 years, 21 years, and 30 years. Physical abuse comprised of seven items which include slapping, throwing, hitting, shaking, based on the Composite Abuse Scale. Rates include severe combined and physical abuse.	Male victimization reported as 16.4% (128.2/781) Female victimization reported as 12.6% (160.9/1279)

Caiola, C., McCoy, T. P., & Kneipp, S. M. (2021). Modeling upstream socioeconomic inequities and syndemic conditions among mothers over time. *Public Health Nursing, 38*(2), 186-196.	4,898 women	Mothers from 20 large cities in the US	Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. Waves of interviews with mothers, fathers, and primary caregivers of children (at 1-year, 3-year, 5-year, and 9-year points). Intimate partner violence-physical violence (IPV-PV) was operationalized as the mother reporting "Yes" to any instances of the following with the FOB or her CP: (a) He/she slaps or kicks you, (b) He/she hits you with a fist or an object that could hurt you, or (c) He/she tries to make you have sex or do sexual things you don't want to do.	Year 1 IPV victimization reported as 2.2% Year 3 IPV victimization reported as 2.9% Year 5 IPV victimization reported as 2.3% Year 9 IPV victimization reported as 2.7%
Chan, C. S., Sarvet, A. L., Basu, A., Koenen, K., & Keyes, K. M. (2021). Associations of intimate partner violence and financial adversity with familial homelessness in pregnant and postpartum women: A 7-year prospective study of the ALSPAC cohort. *PLoS One, 16*(1), e0245507.	13,252 women	Primary caregivers (women only) of children in birth cohort	Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. Mailed questionnaires. Physical IPV was indicated by the mother's response to the statement "Your partner hurt you physically [within the previous interval of time]."	9.4% reported IPV victimization
Ahmadabadi, Z., Najman, J. M., Williams, G. M., & Clavarino, A. M. (2020). Income, gender, and forms of intimate partner violence. *Journal of*	2,401; 1,449 women and 952 men	Cohort of young offspring who participated at a 30-year follow-up study of pregnancy	Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy. Questionnaire given to women at first antenatal visit and followed up at 6 months, 5 years, 14 years, 21 years, and 30 years. Physical abuse comprised of seven items which include slapping, throwing, hitting,	Male victimization reported as 15.6% Female victimization reported as 14.2%

Interpersonal Violence, 35(23-24), 5500-5525.			shaking, based on the Composite Abuse Scale. Rates include severe combined and physical abuse.	
Brassard, A., Tourigny, M., Dugal, C., Lussier, Y., Sabourin, S., & Godbout, N. (2020). Child maltreatment and polyvictimization as predictors of intimate partner violence in women from the general population of Quebec. *Violence Against Women, 26*(11), 1305-1323.	1,001 women	Women from Quebec, Canada who were weighed by education level and age (18 years or older)	Random digit dial data collection. Interview based. Asked "During the past 12 months, did your partner or ex-partner slap, push, or shove you in a way that could have hurt you?"	Lifetime IPV victimization reported as 10.5% Past year IPV victimization reported as 2.5%
Ahmadabadi, Z., Najman, J. M., Williams, G. M., Clavarino, A. M., d'Abbs, P., & Smirnov, A. (2019). Intimate partner violence in emerging adulthood and subsequent substance use disorders: findings from a longitudinal study. *Addiction, 114*(7), 1264-1273.	1,353; 822 women and 531 men	Cohort of young offspring who participated at a 30-year follow-up study of pregnancy	Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy. Questionnaire given to women at first antenatal visit and followed up at 6 months, 5 years, 14 years, 21 years, and 30 years. Physical abuse comprised of seven items which include slapping, throwing, hitting, shaking, based on the Composite Abuse Scale. Rates include severe combined and physical abuse.	Female victimization reported as 37.2% (306/822) Male victimization reported as 42.6% (226/531)
Dong, X., & Wang, B. (2019). Associations of child maltreatment and	3,157; 1,829 women	Community-dwelling older Chinese adults in	Data from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago project. Multi-lingual interviews. 5-item Extended Hurt, Insult,	Female victimization reported as 7.3% (134/1829) Male victimization reported as

intimate partner violence with elder abuse in a US Chinese population. *JAMA Internal Medicine, 179*(7), 889-896.	and 1,328 men	the US	Threaten, Scream scale. Participants were asked whether they had the experience of being (1) physically hurt, (2) insulted, (3) threatened with harm, (4) screamed and cursed at, and (5) touched intimately when it was unwanted.	5.3% (70/1328)
Yakubovich, A. R., Heron, J., Feder, G., Fraser, A., & Humphreys, D. K. (2019). Intimate partner violence victimisation in early adulthood: psychometric properties of a new measure and gender differences in the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. *BMJ open, 9*(3), e025621.	3,158; 2,050 women and 1,108 men (Lifetime) 3,106; 2,014 women and 1,092 men (Age 18-21)	Pregnant women residing in Avon, UK between 1991 and 1992	Data are from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC). Birth-cohort study. IPV measures were based on a previous National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) questionnaire	Lifetime Female victimization reported as 24.6% (362+142/2050) Male victimization reported as 12.4% (106+31/1108) Age 18-21 Female victimization reported as 16.9% (245+96/2014) Male victimization reported as 9.5% (82+22/1092). Victimization rates included combination of Used physical force such as pushing, slapping, hitting or holding you down; Used more severe physical force such as punching, strangling, beating you up, hitting you with an object
Ahmadabadi, Z., Najman, J. M., Williams, G. M., Clavarino, A. M., d'Abbs, P., & Saiepour, N. (2018). Does leaving an abusive partner lead to a decline in victimization? *BMC*	1,251; 868 women and 383 men (21 yr follow up)	Cohort of young offspring who participated at a 30-year follow-up study of pregnancy	Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy. Questionnaire given to women at first antenatal visit and followed up at 6 months, 5 years, 14 years, 21 years, and 30 years. Physical abuse comprised of seven items which include slapping, throwing, hitting, shaking, based on the Composite Abuse Scale.	21 yr follow up Female victimization reported as 39.9% (346.3/868) Male victimization reported as 42.5% (162.8/383) 30 yr follow up Female victimization reported as

Public Health, 18, 1-9.	1,237; 859 women and 378 men (30 yr follow up)		Rates include severe combined and physical abuse.	10.0% (85.9/859) Male victimization reported as 11.1% (41.9/378)
Finno-Velasquez, M., & Ogbonnaya, I. N. (2017). National estimates of intimate partner violence and service receipt among Latina women with child welfare contact. *Journal of Family Violence, 32,* 669-682.	774 women	Subsample of female biological caregivers of Latino descent National sample of families investigated for child maltreatment	National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II (NSCAW II). Face-to-face interviews. IPV was assessed by mothers' self-report on the physical violence subscale of the Conflict Tactic Scales	Past year victimization reported as 33.0% Lifetime victimization reported as 40.9%
Iverson, K. M., Stirman, S. W., Street, A. E., Gerber, M. R., Carpenter, S. L., Dichter, M. E., ... & Vogt, D. (2016). Female veterans' preferences for counseling related to intimate partner violence: Informing patient-centered interventions. *General Hospital Psychiatry, 40,* 33-38.	411 women	US based female veterans	Women Veterans and IPV-related Care Survey (WVICS). Web-based survey. Lifetime IPV was assessed consistent with the definition provided by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (i.e., physical, sexual, psychological aggression and stalking from a past or current intimate partner) using the validated Humiliate/Afraid/Rape/Kick (HARK)	Lifetime IPV victimization reported as 55%
Ludema, C., Doherty, I.	1,013	African American	Cross-sectional study. Survey-based.	4.7% reported past year IPV

A., White, B. L., Villar-Loubet, O., McLellan-Lemal, E., O'Daniels, C. M., & Adimora, A. A. (2015). Characteristics of African American women and their partners with perceived concurrent partnerships in 4 rural counties in the southeastern US. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 42*(9), 498-504.	women	women from 4 rural Southeastern counties being tested for HIV	Questionnaire asked if anyone had ever physically forced participants to have sexual contact when they did not want to (i.e., forced sexual contact) and if anyone they had sex with had physically hurt or threatened to hurt them, ever or in the past 12 months (i.e., intimate partner violence or IPV).	victimization 22.9% reported lifetime IPV victimization
Millett, L. S., Seay, K. D., & Kohl, P. L. (2015). A national study of intimate partner violence risk among female caregivers involved in the child welfare system: The role of nativity, acculturation, and legal status. Children and youth services review, 48, 60-69.	2,210 women	National sample of families investigated for child maltreatment Sample limited to biological or adoptive caregivers	National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II (NSCAW II). Face-to-face interviews. IPV was assessed by mothers' self-report on the physical violence subscale of the Conflict Tactic Scales	Lifetime Rates 36.4% reported IPV victimization Past Year Rates 26.3% reported IPV victimization
Ouellet-Morin, I., Fisher, H. L., York-Smith, M., Fincham-Campbell, S., Moffitt, T. E., & Arseneault, L. (2015). Intimate partner violence	978 women	Women who gave birth to twins in England and Wales in 1994-95	Environmental Risk Longitudinal Twin Study. Cohort study. Asked women about their experiences of partner violence using the Conflict Tactics Scale-Form R. Questions regarding partner violence were asked at T1, covering the period of 5 years since the twins'	39.8% reported 10-year IPV victimization

and new-onset depression: A longitudinal study of women's childhood and adult histories of abuse. *Depression and Anxiety, 32*(5), 316-324.			birth and again at T2, 5 years later.	
Rhoades, G. K. (2015). The effectiveness of the Within Our Reach relationship education program for couples: Findings from a federal randomized trial. *Family Process, 54*(4), 672-685.	3,611 (12 month); 1,868 women and 1,743 men 3,525 (30 month); 1,825 women and 1,700 men	Couples who participated in the Within Our Reach curriculum (therapy program) from Wichita, Texas, and Pennsylvania	Supporting Healthy Marriage (SHM) project. Intervention and control group study design. Participants who indicated that their partner had used any physically assaultive behavior toward them (e.g., throwing, hitting, pushing, or grabbing) in the past 3 months were coded as a 1. Others were coded as 0.	12 month follow up Female victimization reported as 10.8% Male victimization reported as 14.6% 30 month follow up Female victimization reported as 9.0% Male victimization reported as 10.8%
Smith, P. H., Homish, G. G., Collins, R. L., Giovino, G. A., White, H. R., & Leonard, K. E. (2014). Couples' marijuana use is inversely related to their intimate partner violence over the first 9 years of marriage. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 28*(3), 734.	1,268; 634 women and 634 women	Couples marrying for the first time in Buffalo, NY	Individuals marrying for the first time and applying for marriage licenses in Buffalo, NY between 1996-99. Respondents who reported any IPV perpetration during the year before marriage indicated an affirmative response to any of the CTS-2 injury or acts items as evidence of IPV.	Female perpetration reported as 43.1% Male perpetration reported as 37.1%

Acevedo, B. P., Lowe, S. R., Griffin, K. W., & Botvin, G. J. (2013). Predictors of intimate partner violence in a sample of multiethnic urban young adults. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 28*(15), 3004-3022.	1,130; 654 women and 476 men	Individuals that reported being in a relationship at some point in their lives Individuals from untreated control group	Data from larger multiwave study on the effects of a large, school-based drug abuse and violence prevention trial on risk behaviors in young adults. Telephone interview. Asked "In your lifetime, how many times did your partner ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	Male victimization reported as 19.5% Female victimization reported as 21.9%
Ames, G. M., Cunradi, C. B., Duke, M., Todd, M., & Chen, M. J. (2013). Contributions of work stressors, alcohol, and normative beliefs to partner violence. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 74*(2), 195-204.	1,004; 502 men and 502 women	Construction industry workers in Northern California and their spouses Currently married or cohabitating with the same partner for at least 12 months	Data collected with the cooperation of a large construction industry union. Mixed methods study (i.e., survey and ethnography). IPV measured by 12 behaviors that the respondent may have perpetrated against their spouse/partner, and that their spouse/partner may have perpetrated against them: (1) threw something at my partner that could hurt; (2) twisted my partner's arm or hair; (3) pushed or shoved my partner; (4) grabbed my partner; (5) slapped my partner; (6) used a knife or gun on my partner; (7) punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt; (8) choked my partner; (9) slammed my partner against a wall; (10) beat up my partner; (11) burned or scalded my partner on purpose; and (12) kicked my partner.	Female perpetration reported as 24.5% Male perpetration reported as 19.9%
Kreager, D. A., Felson, R. B., Warner, C., & Wenger, M. R. (2013). Women's	914 women	Married women with covariates to predict monthly	Data from National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. In-school survey. Self-reported sum of 3 dichotomous items: (a)	22% reported IPV victimization in their current relationship

education, marital violence, and divorce: A social exchange perspective. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 75*(3), 565-581.		hazards indicating a potential dissolution of their marriage in the 6-year period between third and fourth waves of data	partner threatened with violence, pushed, shoved or threw something at R that could hurt; (b) partner slapped, hit, or kicked R; and (c) R had an injury, such as a sprain, bruise, or cut because of a fight with partner 12 months prior to survey.	
Zamorski, M. A., & Wiens-Kinkaid, M. E. (2013). Cross-sectional prevalence survey of intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization in Canadian military personnel. *BMC Public Health, 13*(1), 1-18.	1,745; 728 women and 1,017 men	Canadian armed forces personnel in the regular forces in 2008	Data from the 2008/2009 Health and Lifestyle Information Survey (HLIS). General health surveillance survey. Intimate partner violence was considered to include intentional physical, sexual, or psychological harm (to include financial abuse, such as limiting access to family income) by a current spouse or intimate partner. IPV was assessed in those currently in a relationship using items based on those used in the Canadian General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization	Female victimization reported as 6.5% (47/728) Male victimization reported as 12.1% (123/1017) Female perpetration reported as 7.8% (57/728) Male perpetration reported as 7.1% (72/1017) Any physical and/or sexual IPV
Cho, H. (2012). Intimate partner violence among Asian Americans: Risk factor differences across ethnic subgroups. *Journal of Family Violence, 27,* 215-224.	548 women	Asian Americans aged 18 years or older	Data from the National Latino and Asian American Study. Interview based. Respondents were asked how often their partner/spouse had perpetrated IPV on them over the course of their relationship. The severity of IPV was assessed with two categories: less severe (e.g., pushing and spanking) and severe (e.g., kicking and threatening with a gun).	Victimization reported as 11.3% (62/548)
Mason, S. M., Wright, R. J., Hibert, E. N.,	50,396 women	Female registered nurses between	Nurses' Health Study II (NHSII). Mailed questionnaires. Women were	21.8% reported IPV victimization (11018/50396)

Spiegelman, D., Forman, J. P., & Rich-Edwards, J. W. (2012). Intimate partner violence and incidence of hypertension in women. *Annals of Epidemiology, 22*(8), 562-567.		25-42	considered to have been physically abused in adulthood if they answered "Yes, this happened once" or "Yes, this happened more than once" to the question "Have you ever been hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by your spouse/significant other?"	
Cunradi, C. B., Ames, G. M., & Duke, M. (2011). The relationship of alcohol problems to the risk for unidirectional and bidirectional intimate partner violence among a sample of blue-collar couples. *Violence and Victims, 26*(2), 147-158.	1696; 848 women and 848 men	Construction industry workers in Northern California and their spouses Currently married or cohabitating with the same partner for at least 12 months	Data collected with the cooperation of a large construction industry union. Mixed methods study (i.e., survey and ethnography). IPV measured by 12 behaviors that the respondent may have perpetrated against their spouse/partner, and that their spouse/partner may have perpetrated against them: (1) threw something at my partner that could hurt; (2) twisted my partner's arm or hair; (3) pushed or shoved my partner; (4) grabbed my partner; (5) slapped my partner; (6) used a knife or gun on my partner; (7) punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt; (8) choked my partner; (9) slammed my partner against a wall; (10) beat up my partner; (11) burned or scalded my partner on purpose; and (12) kicked my partner.	Reported victimization rates were 23.5% among men and 20.3% among women. Reported perpetration rates were 20.3% among men and 23.5% among women.
Dichter, M. E., Cerulli, C., & Bossarte, R. M. (2011). Intimate partner violence victimization among women veterans and	21,162 women	Veteran and non-Veteran women in the US	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Cross-sectional, random-digit-dialed telephone health surveys. IPV measured by asking (a) whether they ever had been threatened with physical violence by an	24.3% reported IPV victimization (5146/21162)

associated heart health risks. *Women's Health Issues, 21*(4), S190-S194.			intimate partner (threatened); (b) whether an intimate partner had ever attempted physical violence against them (attempted); (c) whether an intimate partner had ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt them in any way (physical); (d) whether they had ever experienced any unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner (sexual).	
Flach, C., Leese, M., Heron, J., Evans, J., Feder, G., Sharp, D., & Howard, L. M. (2011). Antenatal domestic violence, maternal mental health and subsequent child behaviour: a cohort study. *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, 118(*11), 1383-1391.	3,404 women	Pregnant women residing in Avon, UK between 1991 and 1992	Data are from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC). Birth-cohort study. IPV measures were based on a previous National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) questionnaire	2.9% reported IPV victimization (98/3404)
Foran, H. M., Slep, A. M. S., & Heyman, R. E. (2011). Prevalences of intimate partner violence in a representative US Air Force sample. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 79*(3), 391.	42,774; 8,031 women and 34,713 men	US Air Force AD members at 82 installations worldwide	2006 Community Assessment. Survey-based. Respondents completed 30 items arranged in 15 item pairs assessing the frequency of IPV acts perpetrated by themselves and their partners in the previous years.	Female victimization reported as 21.8% (1750.0/8031) Male victimization reported as 23.2% (8036.1/34713) Female perpetration reported as 18.5% (1484.3/8031) Male perpetration reported as 17.56% (6095.6/34713) Combined numbers of IPV and clinically significant IPV

Krieger, N., Kaddour, A., Koenen, K., Kosheleva, A., Chen, J. T., Waterman, P. D., & Barbeau, E. M. (2011). Occupational, social, and relationship hazards and psychological distress among low-income workers: implications of the 'inverse hazard law'. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health, 65*(3), 260-272.	1,135; 420 women and 715 men	Union members employed at 14 worksites engaged in meat processing, electrical light manufacturing, retail grocery stores and school bus driving, and located in the greater Boston area in Massachusetts	Self-reported survey. For IPV, 10 items from the validated Conflict Tactic Scale were employed, 25 pertaining to situations in which one partner had physically beaten the other, used force or threats to have sex, or threatened to kill the partner, and another six items pertaining to employment-situated violence (e.g., the partner coming to work to harass the respondent).	Last Year Male perpetration reported as 20.9% Female victimization reported as 13.2% Lifetime Male perpetration reported as 10.9% Female victimization reported as 10.2%. Female victimization combined physical and sexual
Schluter, P. J., Tautolo, E. S., & Paterson, J. (2011). Experience of physical abuse in childhood and perpetration of physical punishment and violence in adulthood amongst fathers: findings from the Pacific Islands Families Study. *Pacific Health Dialog, 17*(2), 148-162.	746 men (6 weeks) 659 men (2 year)	Fathers of Pacific infants born during 2000 in Auckland, New Zealand	Pacific Islands Families Study. Cohort study. Perpetration or victimization of minor physical violence refers to slapping, pushing, grabbing or shoving, or throwing something at their partner. Perpetration or victimization of severe physical violence is defined as kicking, biting or hitting their partner with a fist, hitting their partner with something else, beating their partner up, choking their partner, threatening them with a knife or gun, and using a knife or gun against their partner.	6 Week IPV perpetration reported as 23.1% (172/746) 2 Year IPV perpetration reported as 27.5% (181/659)

Table 3. Clinical Samples

Reference	***N***	**Sample Characteristics**	**Method / Design**	**IPV Results**
Auger, N., Low, N., Lee,	2,193,71	Women who	Births at hospital in Quebec between 1989-	30.2% of women who had

G. E., Ayoub, A., & Luu, T. M. (2022). Pregnancy outcomes of women hospitalized for physical assault, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(13-14), NP11135-NP11135.		gave birth in Quebec between 1989-2016. 1; 3,589 women who experienced any violence and 2,190,122 who did not.	2016. Maternal discharge summaries. Considered physical or sexual assault with documented intimate partner violence (assault by a current/former spouse or dating partner).	experienced violence reported experiencing IPV (1,082/3,589). Out of all births, 0.05% of women had experienced IPV (1,082/2,193,711)
Brown, H. K., Saunders, N., Chen, S., Leslie, K., Vigod, S. N., Fung, K., & Lunsky, Y. (2022). Disability and interpersonal violence in the perinatal period. *Obstetrics & Gynecology, 140*(5), 797-805.	1,801,469 women	individuals aged 15–49 years with singleton live births or stillbirths conceived between April 1, 2004, and March 31, 2019	Population-based cohort study in Ontario, Canada, using data from ICES (formerly the Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences) (Toronto, Ontario), a research institute that collects administrative data from the health care encounters of all Ontario residents. Live births and stillbirths were identified in the MOMBABY data set, which is derived from Canadian Institute for Health Information Discharge Abstract Database. The primary outcome was any emergency department visit, hospital admission, or death related to physical, sexual, or psychological interpersonal violence during pregnancy and up to 365 days postpartum (The primary outcome was any emergency department visit, hospital admission, or death related to physical, sexual, or psychological interpersonal violence during pregnancy and up to 365 days postpartum	Lifetime 2.3% reported IPV victimization (42113/1801469) Past 2 years 0.9% reported IPV victimization (16518/1801469)

Ewesesan, R., Chartier, M. J., Nickel, N. C., Wall-Wieler, E., & Urquia, M. L. (2022). Psychosocial and behavioral health indicators among immigrant and non-immigrant recent mothers. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 22*(1), 612.	206,096 women	Childbearing women in Manitoba aged 15-55 years who had a live birth between 2000 and 2017	Manitoba Population Research Data Repository. Baby First and Family First screening tool data. Partner violence defined as self-reported current or history of violence between parenting partners	1.38% reported IPV victimization (2842/206,096)
FitzPatrick, K. M., Brown, S., Hegarty, K., Mensah, F., & Gartland, D. (2022). Physical and emotional intimate partner violence and women's health in the first year after childbirth: An Australian pregnancy cohort study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(3-4), NP2147-NP2176.	1,346 women	Women registered to give birth in Melbourne between 2003-2005 Women were nulliparous, over 18 years old, and less than 24 weeks gestation at enrolment	Maternal Health Study. Survey and interview-based. The 12-month period prevalence and types of IPV experienced in the first year after childbirth were measured using the 18-item version of the CAS. Participants report the frequency of each behavior during the previous 12 months (never, only once, several times, once per month, once per week, and daily). A score of three or more on the emotional abuse scale (e.g., tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family), or one or more on the physical abuse scale (e.g., pushed, grabbed, or shoved me) was used to indicate IPV. Type of IPV was categorized as emotional IPV alone, physical IPV alone, and both physical and emotional IPV.	7.9% reported Physical and emotional IPV
Gabbe, B. J., Braaf, S., Cameron, P. A., &	1,062; 89 women	Adults (over 18 years) who	Victorian State Trauma Registry. Retrospective analysis. The intent of injury	Female victimization reported as 42.7% (38/89)

Berecki-Gisolf, J. (2022). Epidemiology and 6-and 12-month outcomes of intimate partner violence and other violence-related traumatic brain injury in major trauma: a population-based trauma registry study. *Journal of Head trauma Rehabilitation, 37*(1), E1-E9.	and 973 men	experienced major trauma with TBI (concussion, skull fracture, or intracranial injury) due to interpersonal violence in Victoria, Australia	variable was used to allocate patients to groups based on whether their injury was the result of intimate partner violence or other interpersonal violence. An intimate partner was defined as a spouse, ex-spouse, cohabitating or non-cohabitating partner, or romantic partner.	Male victimization reported as 1.4% (14/973)
Gartland, D., Hegarty, K., Papadopoullos, S., & Brown, S. (2022). Patterns of health service utilisation of mothers experiencing mental health problems and intimate partner violence: Ten-year follow-up of an Australian prospective mother and child cohort. *PLoS one, 17*(6), e0269626.	1,507 women	Women registered to give birth in Melbourne between 2003-2005 Women were nulliparous, over 18 years old, and less than 24 weeks gestation at enrolment	Maternal Health Study. Survey and interview-based. The 12-month period prevalence and types of IPV experienced in the first year after childbirth were measured using the 18-item version of the CAS. Participants report the frequency of each behavior during the previous 12 months (never, only once, several times, once per month, once per week, and daily). A score of three or more on the emotional abuse scale (e.g., tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family), or one or more on the physical abuse scale (e.g., pushed, grabbed, or shoved me) was used to indicate IPV. Type of IPV was categorized as emotional IPV alone, physical IPV alone, and both physical and emotional IPV.	19.4% reported IPV victimization
Greely, J. T., Dongarwar, D., Crear, L., Adeyeye,	138,616, 933	Pregnancy-related	2002 to 2018 National Inpatient Sample (NIS). Longitudinal data from a stratified sample of	0.2% reported IPV victimization

M., Reyna-Carrillo, A., & Salihu, H. M. (2022). Violence against pregnant women and adverse maternal/fetal outcomes in the United States: racial/ethnic disparities. *Women & Health, 62*(6), 513-521.	women	hospitalizations of women in the age range 15–49 years.	all discharges from U.S. hospitals across 47 states and the District of Columbia, excluding rehabilitation and long-term acute care hospitals. IPV occurrence designated within database by medical professional	
Hildersley, R., Easter, A., Bakolis, I., Carson, L., & Howard, L. M. (2022). Changes in the identification and management of mental health and domestic abuse among pregnant women during the COVID-19 lockdown: regression discontinuity study. *BJPsych Open, 8*(4), e96.	24,975 women	Individuals who were pregnant between October 2018 and August 2020 who went to an antenatal appointment in South London	Links maternity and mental health records within Early Life Cross-Linkage in Research Partnership databased. Regression discontinuity approach, with a quasi-experimental study design. Experiences of DVA were recorded by the midwife at the antenatal booking appointment or first contact with maternity services were extracted from BadgerNet. Experiences of DVA were identified by a text search of a semi-structured variable recording women's 'sensitive risk factors', which is derived from a semi-structured field within the antenatal notes. This variable contains several standard phrases recorded within the notes, with the case-sensitive phrase 'domestic Abuse' indicating that the midwife recorded that the participant had reported experiencing DVA at their first antenatal appointment.	Record at booking 0.5% reported IPV victimization (121/24975) Recorded during pregnancy 1.3% reported IPV victimization (324/24975)
Khurana, B., Raja, A., Dyer, G. S., Seltzer, S.	2,461,368 women	Women who experienced	Data from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System All Injury Program	1.65% reported IPV victimization

E., Boland, G. W., Harris, M. B., ... & Loder, R. T. (2022). Upper extremity fractures due to intimate partner violence versus accidental causes. *Emergency Radiology,* 1-9.		upper extremity fractures	(NEISS AIP). Injury data. IPV occurrence designated within database by medical professional	
Laraia, B. A., Gamba, R., Saraiva, C., Dove, M. S., Marchi, K., & Braveman, P. (2022). Severe maternal hardships are associated with food insecurity among low-income/lower-income women during pregnancy: results from the 2012–2014 California maternal infant health assessment. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 22*(1), 138-147.	14,272 women	Representative sample of California women who recently had a live birth between 2010-2012	The California Maternal and Infant Health Assessment data. Survey-based. Adverse life events during pregnancy included the respondent experiencing intimate partner violence.	9.0% reported IPV victimization (1288.5/14272)
Su, Y., & D'Arcy, C. (2022). Interpersonal violence around pregnancy experienced by rural and urban	6,421 women	Women 15 years or older, having had a singleton live birth and living	Canadian Maternity Experiences Survey. Data selected from the 2006 Canadian Population Census using stratified random sampling without replacement. Women were asked 10 questions adapted from the Violence Against	10.9% reported IPV victimization

Canadian women: correlates and selected health outcomes. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37(*19-20), NP19042-NP19065.		with their baby at time of data collection	Women Survey (Statistics Canada 1993) to determine if they had suffered abuse. The questions probed whether in the 2 years prior to the interview: ‘‘a spouse or partner or anyone else’’ had committed ‘‘acts of physical or sexual violence’’ and ‘‘if they were threatened with being hit; had something thrown at them that could have resulted in injury; were pushed, grabbed or shoved in a way that could have resulted in injury; were slapped; were kicked or bit; were hit with a weapon; were beaten; were choked; were threatened with gun or knife or had one used on her; and were forced into unwanted sexual activity.’	
Ely, G., & Murshid, N. (2021). The association between intimate partner violence and distance traveled to access abortion in a nationally representative sample of abortion patients. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36(*1-2), NP663-NP689.	7,290 women	National sample of abortion patients aged 13 and above	Abortion Patients Survey 2008. Survey-based. IPV measured by responses to the question: “Has he ever hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt you?”	6.0% reported IPV victimization (439/7290)
Hearld, K. R., Wu, D., & Budhwani, H. (2021). HIV Testing Among Muslim Women in the	218 women	Sexually active Muslim women over 18 years old in the US	Muslim Women’s Health Project data. Survey-based. Respondents were asked if they had ever experienced physical abuse by a partner.	14.7% reported IPV victimization

United States: Results of a National Sample Study. *Health Equity, 5*(1), 17-22.				
Hegarty, K., Spangaro, J., Kyei-Onanjiri, M., Valpied, J., Walsh, J., Chapman, J., & Koziol-McLain, J. (2021). Validity of the ACTS intimate partner violence screen in antenatal care: a cross sectional study. *BMC Public Health, 21*(1), 1-9.	1,042; 1,042; 1,029 women	Antenatal patients in Victoria, Australia	Sustainability of identification and response to domestic violence in antenatal care (the SUSTAIN study). Survey-based. IPV screening four items relating to partner or ex-partner behaviors: Afraid, Controlled, threatened to physically hurt, Hit, Slapped, or physically hurt (ACTS)	ACTS Binary 2.9% reported IPV victimization (30/1042) ACTS Ordinal 5.5% reported IPV victimization (57/1042) CAS 5.0% reported IPV victimization (51/1029)
Lemons-Lyn, A. B., Baugher, A. R., Dasgupta, S., Fagan, J. L., Smith, S. G., & Shouse, R. L. (2021). Intimate partner violence experienced by adults with diagnosed HIV in the US. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 60*(6), 747-756.	5,481; 2,789 women and 2,692 men	People diagnosed with HIV over 18 years old	2015-2017 cycles of the Medical Monitoring Project. Survey-based. Respondents were asked: How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked or otherwise physically hurt you? Responses could range from 0 to 999. If respondents reported ≥1 partners, they were then asked: During the past 12 months, has a partner slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt you?	Lifetime Female victimization reported as 35.3% Male victimization reported as 14.4% Past Year Female victimization reported as 4.1% Male victimization reported as 2.7%
Patch, M., Farag, Y. M., Anderson, J. C., Perrin, N., Kelen, G., &		Women aged 18 years or older with an	Data from the Nationwide Emergency Department Sample spanning the years 2006 to 2014.	2006 - 12.0% reported IPV victimization 2007 - 11.07% reported IPV

Campbell, J. C. (2021). United States ED visits by adult women for nonfatal intimate partner strangulation, 2006 to 2014: prevalence and associated characteristics. *Journal of Emergency Nursing, 47*(3), 437-448.		International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification code (ICD-9-CM; henceforth "code")36 of E967.3 ("battering by spouse or partner")	Emergency department data. Outcome measures included the proportion of IPV visits with an NF strangulation code as well as demographics and characteristics related to NF-IPS. NF-IPS was defined by the following codes: 994.7 ("asphyxiation and strangulation"), E963 ("assault by hanging and strangulation"), E983.8 ("strangulation or suffocation by other specified means undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted"), or E983.9 ("strangulation or suffocation by unspecified means undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted").	victimization 2008 - 11.63% reported IPV victimization 2009 - 11.15% reported IPV victimization 2010 - 12.06% reported IPV victimization 2011 - 10.7% reported IPV victimization 2012 - 11.03% reported IPV victimization 2013 - 9.82% reported IPV victimization 2014 - 10.55% reported IPV victimization
Rozario, S. S., Gondwe, T., & Masho, S. W. (2021). Pre-pregnancy intimate partner violence and short interbirth interval: the role of insurance status. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(23-24), 11260-11280.	13,675 women	US mothers who gave live birth	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System 2009-2011. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	4.6% reported IPV victimization
Bauman, B. L., Ko, J. Y., Cox, S., D'angelo, D. V., Warner, L., Folger, S., ... & Barfield, W. D. (2020). Vital signs:	32,659 women	U.S. mothers who gave birth in 2018	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during	33.1% reported IPV victimization

postpartum depressive symptoms and provider discussions about perinatal depression—United States, 2018. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 69*(19), 575.			the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	
Boyd, B. A., Gibson, C. J., Van Den Eeden, S. K., McCaw, B., Subak, L. L., Thom, D., & Huang, A. J. (2020). Interpersonal trauma as a marker of risk for urinary tract dysfunction in midlife and older women. *Obstetrics and Gynecology, 135*(1), 106.	1,999 women	Women aged 40–80 years enrolled in an integrated health care system in California	Data from the Reproductive Risks of Incontinence Study at Kaiser. An observational, community-based cohort study of risk factors for urinary tract dysfunction in midlife and older women. All data were collected through clinic- or home-based study visits. To assess physical IPV, women were asked whether they had "ever been physically abused by being hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, punched or threatened with a weapon?" by an intimate partner.	16.2% reported IPV victimization
Brown, S. J., Conway, L. J., FitzPatrick, K. M., Hegarty, K., Mensah, F. K., Papadopoullos, S., ... & Gartland, D. (2020). Physical and mental health of women exposed to intimate partner violence in the 10 years after having their first child: an Australian	1,507 women	First time mothers in Melbourne, Australia	Women were recruited at six metropolitan public maternity hospitals in Melbourne, Australia and followed up at 1-, 4- and 10-years post-partum. Self-report survey. Exposure to physical and/or emotional IPV was measured using the Composite Abuse Scale	34.8% reported IPV victimization

prospective cohort study of first-time mothers. *BMJ Open, 10*(12), e040891.				
Cunradi, C. B., Dellor, E., Alter, H. J., Caetano, R., & Mair, C. (2020). Problem drinking and marijuana use as risks for unidirectional and bidirectional partner violence. *Partner Abuse, 11*(1), 57-75.	1,037; 550 women and 487 men	Individuals aged 18-50 who were married, cohabitating, or in a romantic relationship for the past 12 months.	Data from a single emergency department at an urban level I trauma center in Northern California. Cross-sectional, survey interview. Physical IPV was measured with the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2). Patients were asked about violent behaviors they may have perpetrated against their spouse/- partner, and that their spouse/partner may have perpetrated against them	Female victimization reported as 4.0% Male victimization reported as 8.8% Female perpetration reported as 6.0% Male perpetration reported as 1.2%
Cunradi, C. B., Ponicki, W. R., Alter, H. J., Caetano, R., Mair, C., & Lee, J. (2020). Drinking Context–Specific Dose-Response Models of Intimate Partner Violence Among an Urban Emergency Department Sample. *Journal of Studies of Alcohol and Drugs, 81*(6), 780-789.	521 women and 439 men	Individuals aged 18-50 who were married, cohabitating, or in a romantic relationship for the past 12 months.	Data from a single emergency department at an urban level I trauma center in Northern California. Cross-sectional, survey interview. Physical IPV was measured with the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2). Patients were asked about violent behaviors they may have perpetrated against their spouse/- partner, and that their spouse/partner may have perpetrated against them	Female victimization reported as 2.1% Male victimization reported as 1.5% Female perpetration reported as 1.5% Male perpetration reported as 0.6%
Ely, G. E., Hales, T. W., & Agbemenu, K. (2020). An exploration of the experiences of Florida abortion fund service	2,076 women	Recipients of Florida abortion fund financial pledges from 2001-2015	Internal data from Florida abortion fund, collected upon awarding financial pledge. Data included variables on partner violence experienced (yes/no)	8.5% reported IPV victimization (177/2076)

recipients. *Health & Social Work, 45*(3), 186-194.				
Fok, C. C. T., Hayes, D. K., Curtis, A. B., Nihoa, W. K., & Shim, M. J. (2020). Prevalence and Risk Factors for Self-Reported Postpartum Depression Symptoms (SRPDS) in Hawai ‘i, 2012–2015. *Hawai'i Journal of Health & Social Welfare, 79*(5), 153-160.	5,572 women	Hawaiian mothers who gave birth in 2012-2015	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Survey (PRAMS) 2012-2015. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	3.2% reported IPV victimization
Chaves, K., Eastwood, J., Ogbo, F. A., Hendry, A., Jalaludin, B., Khanlari, S., & Page, A. (2019). Intimate partner violence identified through routine antenatal screening and maternal and perinatal health outcomes. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 19*, 1-10.	40,558 women (postnatal depression) 52,419 women (low birth weight) 52,163 women (gestational age)	Australian women who gave live birth in 2014-16	Public health facilities in Sydney, Australia. Routinely collected perinatal data (retrospective). Women were asked: “Within the last year have you been hit, slapped or hurt in other ways by your partner or ex-partner?” The question was taken from the Abuse Assessment Screen (AAS)	PND 1.2% reported IPV victimization (477/40558) LBW 1.2% reported IPV victimization (628/52419) GA 1.2% reported IPV victimization (622/52163)
Dalton, T. R., Knipe, D., Feder, G., Williams, S.,	1,142; 715	Anyone presenting with	Bristol’s Self-Harm Surveillance Register (BSHSR). Cross-sectional study using registry	Female victimization reported as 14.4% (103/715)

Gunnell, D., & Moran, P. (2019). Prevalence and correlates of domestic violence among people seeking treatment for self-harm: data from a regional self-harm register. *Emergency Medicine Journal, 36*(7), 407-409.	women and 427 men	self-harm to central Bristol ED department.	data. DV is defined within BSHSR as any physical or sexual violence by a partner or family member	Male victimization reported as 5.6% (24/427)
Gibson, C. J., Huang, A. J., McCaw, B., Subak, L. L., Thom, D. H., & Van Den Eeden, S. K. (2019). Associations of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and posttraumatic stress disorder with menopause symptoms among midlife and older women. *JAMA Internal Medicine, 179*(1), 80-87.	2,016 women	Women aged 40–80 years enrolled in an integrated health care system in California	Data from the Reproductive Risks of Incontinence Study at Kaiser. An observational, community-based cohort study of risk factors for urinary tract dysfunction in midlife and older women. All data were collected through clinic- or home-based study visits. To assess physical IPV, women were asked whether they had "ever been physically abused by being hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, punched or threatened with a weapon?" by an intimate partner.	15.7% reported IPV victimization
Halpern-Meekin, S., Costanzo, M., Ehrenthal, D., & Rhoades, G. (2019). Intimate partner violence screening in the prenatal period: variation by state, insurance, and	28,581 women	U.S. mothers who gave live birth	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	52.8% reported a combination of discussed physical abuse and missed IPV

patient characteristics. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 23*, 756-767.				
Kapaya, M., Boulet, S. L., Warner, L., Harrison, L., & Fowler, D. (2019). Intimate partner violence before and during pregnancy, and prenatal counseling among women with a recent live birth, United States, 2009–2015. *Journal of Women's Health, 28*(11), 1476-1486.	258,263 women	U.S. mothers who gave live birth	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	3.8% of women reported experiencing physical IPV in the 12 months before and/or during pregnancy.
Masho, S. W., Rozario, S. S., & Ferrance, J. L. (2019). Intimate partner violence around the time of pregnancy and utilization of WIC services. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 23,* 1648-1657.	288,195 women	US mothers who gave live birth	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	7.3% reported IPV victimization
Navodani, T., Gartland, D., Brown, S. J., Riggs, E., & Yelland, J. (2019). Common maternal health problems among	1,208 women	Women registered to give birth in Melbourne between 2003-	Maternal Health Study. Survey and interview-based. The prevalence and types of IPV experienced in the first year after childbirth were measured using the 18-item version of the CAS. Participants report the frequency of	8.03% reported IPV victimization (97/1208)

Australian-born and migrant women: a prospective cohort study. *PLoS One, 14*(2), e0211685.		2005 Women were nulliparous, over 18 years old, and less than 24 weeks gestation at enrolment	each behavior during the time periods (never, only once, several times, once per month, once per week, and daily). A score of three or more on the emotional abuse scale (e.g., tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family), or one or more on the physical abuse scale (e.g., pushed, grabbed, or shoved me) was used to indicate IPV. Type of IPV was categorized as emotional IPV alone, physical IPV alone, and both physical and emotional IPV.	
Ogbo, F. A., Ezeh, O. K., Khanlari, S., Naz, S., Senanayake, P., Ahmed, K. Y., ... & Eastwood, J. (2019). Determinants of exclusive breastfeeding cessation in the early postnatal period among culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) Australian mothers. *Nutrients, 11*(7), 1611.	2,523 women	Mothers of all live births in public health facilities within Southwestern Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD) and the Sydney Local Health District (SLHD)	Retrospective cohort of mothers of all live births in public health facilities within Southwestern Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD) and the Sydney Local Health District (SLHD) in 2014, in the state of New South Wales (NSW), Australia. Antenatal data. IPV information was collected during antenatal period based on the NSW Routine Domestic Violence Screening policy, where mothers were asked: "Within the last 12 months, have you been hit, slapped or hurt in other ways by your partner or ex-partner (physical IPV)?"	1.3% reported IPV victimization (283/21523)
Ogbo, F. A., Kingsley Ezeh, O., Dhami, M. V., Naz, S., Khanlari, S., McKenzie, A., ... & Eastwood, J. (2019). Perinatal distress and depression in culturally	20,016 women	Mothers of all live births in public health facilities within Southwestern Sydney Local Health District	Retrospective cohort of mothers of all live births in public health facilities within Southwestern Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD) and the Sydney Local Health District (SLHD) in 2014, in the state of New South Wales (NSW), Australia. Antenatal data. IPV information was collected during antenatal	1.3% reported IPV victimization (259/20016)

and linguistically diverse (CALD) Australian women: The role of psychosocial and obstetric factors. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 16*(16), 2945.		(SWSLHD) and the Sydney Local Health District (SLHD)	period based on the NSW Routine Domestic Violence Screening policy, where mothers were asked: "Within the last 12 months, have you been hit, slapped or hurt in other ways by your partner or ex-partner (physical IPV)?"	
Woolhouse, H., Gartland, D., Papadopoullos, S., Mensah, F., Hegarty, K., Giallo, R., & Brown, S. (2019). Psychotropic medication use and intimate partner violence at 4 years postpartum: Results from an Australian pregnancy cohort study. *Journal of Affective Disorders, 251*, 71-77.	1,507 women	Women registered to give birth in Melbourne between 2003-2005 Women were nulliparous, over 18 years old, and less than 24 weeks gestation at enrolment	Maternal Health Study. Survey and interview-based. The 12-month period prevalence and types of IPV experienced in the first year after childbirth were measured using the 18-item version of the CAS. Participants report the frequency of each behavior during the previous 12 months (never, only once, several times, once per month, once per week, and daily). A score of three or more on the emotional abuse scale (e.g., tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family), or one or more on the physical abuse scale (e.g., pushed, grabbed, or shoved me) was used to indicate IPV. Type of IPV was categorized as emotional IPV alone, physical IPV alone, and both physical and emotional IPV.	8.0% reported emotional/physical and physical only IPV victimization
Alhusen, J. L., Geller, R., Jellig, J., Budhathoki, C., & Decker, M. (2018). Intimate partner violence, small for gestational age	231,081 women	U.S. mothers who gave birth from 2004 through 2011	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during	6.5% of participants reported perinatal IPV. Rate calculated by dividing the 15,015 reported rates of perinatal IPV divided by the 231,081 overall

birth and cigarette smoking in the pregnancy risk assessment monitoring system. *Journal of Women's Health, 27*(4), 458-465.			the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	responses.
Bauleni, E. M., Hooker, L., Vally, H. P., & Taft, A. (2018). Intimate-partner violence and reproductive decision-making by women attending Victorian maternal-and child-health services: a cross-sectional study. *Australian Journal of Primary Health, 24*(5), 422-427.	2,525 women	New mothers attending Maternal- and Child-Health centers in Melbourne	Improving Maternal and Child Health Care for Vulnerable Mothers (MOVE) randomized controlled trial. Survey-based. Intimate-partner violence in the previous 12 months was assessed using the Composite Abuse Scale (CAS)	6.8% reported IPV victimization (171/2525)
Ely, G. E., & Murshid, N. S. (2018). The relationship between partner violence and number of abortions in a national sample of abortion patients. *Violence and Victims, 33*(4), 585-603.	4,586 women	National sample of abortion patients aged 13 and above	Abortion Patients Survey 2008. Survey-based. IPV measured by responses to the question: “Has he ever hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt you?”	5.6% reported IPV victimization
Ogbo, F. A., Eastwood,	13,917	Mothers of all	Retrospective cohort of mothers of all live	5.6% reported IPV

J., Hendry, A., Jalaludin, B., Agho, K. E., Barnett, B., & Page, A. (2018). Determinants of antenatal depression and postnatal depression in Australia. *BMC Psychiatry, 18*, 1-11.	women	live births in public health facilities within Southwestern Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD) and the Sydney Local Health District (SLHD)	births in public health facilities within Southwestern Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD) and the Sydney Local Health District (SLHD) in 2014, in the state of New South Wales (NSW), Australia. Antenatal data. IPV information was collected during antenatal period based on the NSW Routine Domestic Violence Screening policy, where mothers were asked: "Within the last 12 months, have you been hit, slapped or hurt in other ways by your partner or ex-partner (physical IPV)?"	victimization (777/13917)
Zakrison, T. L., Rattan, R., Valdés, D. M., Ruiz, X., Gelbard, R., Cline, J., ... & Williams, B. H. (2018). Universal screening for intimate partner and sexual violence in trauma patients—what about the men? An Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma Multicenter Trial. *Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 85*(1), 85-90.	1,281 men	Patients enrolled from four participating Level I trauma centers over a 1-year period. All adult (> = 18 years of age) male, female, or transgender patients meeting regional trauma triage criteria (meaning having been transported to a trauma center and alerted	Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma-supported, cross-sectional, multicenter trial over one year (March 2015 to April 2016) involving four Level I trauma centers throughout the United States. The Hurt, Insulted, threatened with harm or screamed at (HITS) tool was used to explore any intimate partner violence with the current or most recent partner.	9.3% reported IPV victimization (119/1281)

		participating trauma center activations).		
Alhusen, J. L., Geller, R., Dreisbach, C., Constantoulakis, L., & Siega-Riz, A. M. (2017). Intimate partner violence and gestational weight gain in a population-based sample of perinatal women. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic &* Neonatal Nursing, 46(3), 390-402.	251,342 women	U.S. mothers who gave birth from 2004 through 2011	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	6% of participants reported perinatal IPV.
Hester, M., Jones, C., Williamson, E., Fahmy, E., & Feder, G. (2017). Is it coercive controlling violence? A cross-sectional domestic violence and abuse survey of men attending general practice in England. *Psychology of Violence, 7*(3), 417.	707 men	Male patients aged 18 or older, attending alone, who could read and write English.	General practices in the southwest of England. Cross-sectional questionnaire-based study. The questionnaire included four questions about experience of behaviors that might be construed as DVA: (1) ever felt frightened of the behavior of a partner: (2) ever needed to ask your partner's permission to work, go shopping, visit relatives or visit friends (Beyond being considerate to and checking with your partner); (3) ever been slapped, hit, kicked or otherwise physically hurt; (4) and ever forced to have sex or made to engage in any sexual activity when you did not want to	14.6% reported IPV victimization
Holliday, C. N.,	1,234	English- or	Baseline survey of a longitudinal cluster-	54% reported IPV

McCauley, H. L., Silverman, J. G., Ricci, E., Decker, M. R., Tancredi, D. J., ... & Miller, E. (2017). Racial/ethnic differences in women's experiences of reproductive coercion, intimate partner violence, and unintended pregnancy. *Journal of Women's Health, 26*(8), 828-835.	women	Spanish-speaking women aged 16–29 years seeking services at five freestanding family planning clinics located in low-income neighborhoods in the San Francisco, California	randomized trial of a clinical intervention to address reproductive coercion/IPV and reduce unintended pregnancy. Participants were asked about experiencing physical harm and pressure to have sex, both with and without the use of force or threats. Participants who affirmed at least one of four questions regarding lifetime exposure to physical or sexual IPV were characterized as having a history of IPV.	victimization (666/1234)
Szalacha, L. A., Hughes, T. L., McNair, R., & Loxton, D. (2017). Mental health, sexual identity, and interpersonal violence: Findings from the Australian longitudinal Women's health study. *BMC Women's Health, 17*, 1-11.	8,083 women	Women in three age cohorts (18–23, 45–50, and 70–75 at baseline)	Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health (ALSWH). Survey-based. Participants were asked whether in the previous three years they had experienced the following: (1) physical abuse (e.g., pushed, grabbed, kicked, hit, shoved, slapped, shaken, restrained); (2) severe physical abuse (e.g., beaten up, thrown, choked, burnt, attacked with a fist, knife or gun)	10.0% reported IPV victimization
Davies, R., Lehman, E., Perry, A., & McCall-Hosenfeld, J. S. (2016). Association of intimate partner violence and	1,179 women	Women ages 18–64 years, with at least one visit in the past year to an	Recruitment through ten unique primary care family practice locations in Pennsylvania, with a further random sample selected. Survey-based. IPV exposure using humiliate-afraid-rape-kick (HARK). A three-level IPV	25.0% reported IPV victimization

health-care provider-identified obesity. *Women & Health, 56*(5), 561-575.		outpatient family practice network in Pennsylvania	exposure variable was created, based on lifetime IPV exposure: physical IPV (rape-kick), nonphysical IPV (humiliation-afraid), or never any IPV.	
Gartland, D., Woolhouse, H., Giallo, R., McDonald, E., Hegarty, K., Mensah, F., ... & Brown, S. J. (2016). Vulnerability to intimate partner violence and poor mental health in the first 4-year postpartum among mothers reporting childhood abuse: an Australian pregnancy cohort study. *Archives of women's Mental Health, 19,* 1091-1100.	1,507 women	Women registered to give birth in Melbourne between 2003-2005 Women were nulliparous, over 18 years old, and less than 24 weeks gestation at enrolment	Maternal Health Study. Survey and interview-based. The types of IPV experienced after childbirth were measured using the 18-item version of the CAS. Participants report the frequency of each behavior during the previous time period never, only once, several times, once per month, once per week, and daily). A score of three or more on the emotional abuse scale (e.g., tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family), or one or more on the physical abuse scale (e.g., pushed, grabbed, or shoved me) was used to indicate IPV. Type of IPV was categorized as emotional IPV alone, physical IPV alone, and both physical and emotional IPV.	First year postpartum 9.4% reported physical and emotional IPV victimization 4 years postpartum 8.0% reported physical and emotional IPV victimization
Hooker, L., Samaraweera, N. Y., Agius, P. A., & Taft, A. (2016). Intimate partner violence and the experience of early motherhood: A cross-sectional analysis of factors associated with a poor experience of	1,534 women	Postpartum women attending community based maternal and child health clinics.	Cross sectional secondary data analysis from MOVE: a cluster randomized controlled trial that evaluated a model of enhanced nurse screening and supportive care for abused women. Measured IPV using the Composite Abuse Scale (CAS). Six-point response scale ranging from ‘never’, through ‘only once’, ‘several times’, ‘monthly’, ‘weekly’ to ‘daily’ in a 12 month period.	5.9% reported IPV victimization (91/1534)

motherhood. *Midwifery, 34*, 88-94.				
Jones, K. A., Cornelius, M. D., Silverman, J. G., Tancredi, D. J., Decker, M. R., Haggerty, C. L., ... & Miller, E. (2016). Abusive Experiences and Young Women's Sexual Health Outcomes: Is Condom Negotiation Self-Efficacy a Mediator?. *Perspectives on sexual and Reproductive Health, 48*(2), 57-64.	1,652 women (4 month); 1,757 women (Past year)	Women aged 16–29 who were seeking care for any reason	Data collected as part of the Addressing Reproductive Coercion in Health Settings (ARCHES) Intervention Study, a cluster randomized con-trolled trial that was conducted in 24 western Pennsylvania family planning clinics and enrolled women between October 2011 and November 2012. Survey-based. Intimate partner violence in the last three months was assessed using three items modified from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale. To assess physical violence, we asked women if they had "been hit, pushed, slapped, choked or otherwise physically hurt" by a partner"	4-Month 8.4% reported IPV victimization (138.2/1652) Past Year 7.1% reported IPV victimization (125.5/1757)
Kingston, D., Heaman, M., Urquia, M., O'Campo, P., Janssen, P., Thiessen, K., & Smylie, J. (2016). Correlates of abuse around the time of pregnancy: results from a national survey of Canadian women. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 20,* 778-789.	6,421 women	15 years of age and over, had delivered a live, singleton infant in the 3 months prior to the Census, and were living with their infant at the time of the interview	Utilized data from the MES of the Public Health Agency of Canada. The MES is a national survey designed to provide information on Canadian women's knowledge, experiences, and practices during pregnancy, birth and the early postpartum. Asked ''In the last two years, has anyone ever… (1) Threatened to hit you with his or her fist or anything else that could have hurt you? (2) Thrown anything at you that could have hurt you? (3) Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you in a way that could have hurt you? (4) Slapped you? (5) Kicked you, bit you, or hit you with his or her fist? [6] Hit you with something that	10.5% of women reported any abuse

			could have hurt you? Exclude hitting with a fist. (7) Beaten you? (8) Choked you? (9) Used or threatened to use a gun or knife on you? (10) Forced you into any unwanted sexual activity by threatening you, holding you down, or hurting you in some way?'')	
Kivisto, A. J., & Watson, M. E. (2016). 12-month prevalence, trends, gender differences, and the impact of mental health services on intimate partner violence perpetration among discharged psychiatric inpatients. *Journal of Family Violence, 31,* 379-385.	1,136; 469 women and 667 men	Patients discharged from acute inpatient psychiatric facilities	Data from the MacArthur Violence Risk Assessment Study (MVRAS), which included patients discharged from acute inpatient psychiatric facilities in three cities, including a public mental health center in Kansas City, Missouri. Violence was assessed using an expansion of the eight categories of behavior in the Conflict Tactics Scale and included (a) pushing, grabbing or shoving; (b) kicking, biting, or choking; (c) slapping; (d) throwing an object; (e) hitting with a fist or object; (f) sexual assault; (g) threatening with a weapon in hand; and (h) using a weapon.	Female perpetration reported as 29.4% Male perpetration reported as 13.9%
Parrish, J. W., Lanier, P., Newby-Kew, A., Arvidson, J., & Shanahan, M. (2016). Maternal intimate partner violence victimization before and during pregnancy and postbirth child welfare contact: a population-based assessment. *Child*	2,389 women	US mothers who gave live birth in Alaska	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	7.98% reported IPV victimization either during or 12 months prior to pregnancy

Maltreatment, 21(1), 26-36.				
Parrish, J. W., Lanier, P., Newby-Kew, A., Arvidson, J., & Shanahan, M. (2016). Maternal intimate partner violence victimization before and during pregnancy and postbirth child welfare contact: a population-based assessment. *Child Maltreatment, 21*(1), 26-36.	2,389 women	US mothers who gave live birth in Alaska	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	8.0% reported IPV victimization (197/2389)
Hester, M., Ferrari, G., Jones, S. K., Williamson, E., Bacchus, L. J., Peters, T. J., & Feder, G. (2015). Occurrence and impact of negative behaviour, including domestic violence and abuse, in men attending UK primary care health clinics: a cross-sectional survey. *BMJ open, 5*(5), e007141.	1,386 men	Male patients aged 18 or older, attending alone, who could read and write English.	16 general practices in the southwest of England. Cross-sectional questionnaire-based study. The questionnaire included four questions about experience of behaviors that might be construed as DVA: (1) ever felt frightened of the behavior of a partner: (2) ever needed to ask your partner's permission to work, go shopping, visit relatives or visit friends (Beyond being considerate to and checking with your partner); (3) ever been slapped, hit, kicked or otherwise physically hurt; (4) and ever forced to have sex or made to engage in any sexual activity when you did not want to	8.3% reported IPV victimization (115/1386) 3.8% reported IPV perpetration (53/1386)

Latendresse, G., Wong, B., Dyer, J., Wilson, B., Baksh, L., & Hogue, C. (2015). Duration of maternal stress and depression: predictors of newborn admission to neonatal intensive care unit and postpartum depression. *Nursing Research, 64*(5), 331-341.	4,296 women	U.S. mothers who gave live birth in Utah	Secondary analysis of population-based data from the 2009–2011 PRAMS database and linked birth certificates from the state of Utah, from Phase VI of the CDC and Utah State Health Department survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	2.7% reported IPV victimization
Linton, K. F. (2015). Interpersonal violence and traumatic brain injuries among Native Americans and women. *Brain Injury, 29*(5), 639-643.	18,944; 6240 women and 12,704 men	Individuals who experienced a traumatic brain injury between 2008 and 2010 in Arizona	Arizona trauma data. Health-data. IPV was reported by medical professionals after interviewing and evaluating the participants in emergency rooms	Female victimization reported as 2.5% (155/6240) Male victimization reported as 1.24% (157/12704)
Montgomery, B. E., Rompalo, A., Hughes, J., Wang, J., Haley, D., Soto-Torres, L., ... & Hodder, S. (2015). Violence against women in selected areas of the United States. *American Journal of Public Health, 105*(10), 2156-2166.	2,099 women	18 and 44 years, self-identifying as a woman, having at least 1 episode of unprotected vaginal or anal sex with a man in the 6 months before enrollment, and	Data from the HPTN 064, the Women's HIV SeroIncidence Study. Interview/Survey based. Asked "in the last six months, have you been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by someone important to you";	19.1% reported IPV victimization

		willingness to undergo HIV rapid testing and receive HIV test results		
Cha, S., & Masho, S. W. (2014). Intimate partner violence and utilization of prenatal care in the United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*(5), 911-927.	202,367 women	U.S. mothers who gave birth in 2004-2008	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	6.4% reported IPV victimization
Gartland, D., Woolhouse, H., Mensah, F. K., Hegarty, K., Hiscock, H., & Brown, S. J. (2014). The case for early intervention to reduce the impact of intimate partner abuse on child outcomes: Results of an Australian cohort of first-time mothers. *Birth, 41*(4), 374-383.	1,507 women	Women registered to give birth in Melbourne between 2003-2005 Women were nulliparous, over 18 years old, and less than 24 weeks gestation at enrolment	Maternal Health Study. Survey and interview-based. The types of IPV experienced after childbirth were measured using the 18-item version of the CAS. Participants report the frequency of each behavior during the previous time period never, only once, several times, once per month, once per week, and daily). A score of three or more on the emotional abuse scale (e.g., tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family), or one or more on the physical abuse scale (e.g., pushed, grabbed, or shoved me) was used to indicate IPV. Type of IPV was categorized as emotional IPV alone, physical IPV alone, and both physical and emotional IPV.	First Year 47.5% reported IPV victimization 4 years 39.2% reported IPV victimization
James, J. P., Taft, A., Amir, L. H., & Agius, P. (2014). Does intimate	2,111 women	Postpartum women attending	Cross sectional secondary data analysis from MOVE: a cluster randomized controlled trial that evaluated a model of enhanced nurse	6.3% reported IPV victimization (138/2111)

partner violence impact on women's initiation and duration of breastfeeding?. *Breastfeeding Review, 22*(2), 11-19.		community based maternal and child health clinics.	screening and supportive care for abused women. Measured IPV using the Composite Abuse Scale (CAS). Six-point response scale ranging from 'never', through 'only once', 'several times', 'monthly', 'weekly' to 'daily' in a 12-month period.	
Miller, E., McCauley, H. L., Tancredi, D. J., Decker, M. R., Anderson, H., & Silverman, J. G. (2014). Recent reproductive coercion and unintended pregnancy among female family planning clients. *Contraception, 89*(2), 122-128.	3,539 women	Females aged 16–29 years seeking care in 24 rural and urban family planning clinics in Pennsylvania	24 family planning clinics in Western Pennsylvania. Survey-based. Lifetime physical and sexual violence by an intimate partner was measured via three items modified from the Conflict Tactics Scale-2 and the Sexual Experiences Survey	45.5% reported IPV victimization
Catallo, C., Jack, S. M., Ciliska, D., & MacMillan, H. L. (2013). Minimizing the risk of intrusion: A grounded theory of intimate partner violence disclosure in emergency departments. *Journal of Advanced Nursing, 69*(6), 1366-1376.	1,182 women	Women who have visited an emergency room in Ontario in 2006-2007	Data from previous randomized control trial. Two-phase sequential explanatory mixed methods study. IPV victimization coded from self-disclosure of events	15.0% reported IPV victimization
Shneyderman, Y., & Kiely, M. (2013).	1,044 women	Self-identifying as black,	Data from the National Institutes of Health—District of Columbia Initiative to Reduce	32.0% reported IPV victimization (334.1/1044)

Intimate partner violence during pregnancy: victim or perpetrator? Does it make a difference?. BJOG: An International *Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, 120*(11), 1375-1385.		African American or Latina, 18 years old or older, ≤28 weeks of gestation, DC resident	Infant Mortality in Minority Populations, Healthy Outcomes of Pregnancy Education study. Interview/Survey based. Items on the physical assault subscale include twisting a partner's arm or hair, pushing or shoving, or grabbing, while the severe items include punching, choking, kicking or using a knife or a gun with a partner.	39.0% reported IPV perpetration (407.2/1044)
Yau, R. K., Stayton, C. D., & Davidson, L. L. (2013). Indicators of intimate partner violence: identification in emergency departments. *The Journal of Emergency Medicine, 45*(3), 441-449.	14,990; 5,514 women and 9,476 men	Individuals being treated at a New York City emergency department	New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Injury Surveillance System 2000–2007 data. Secondary data analysis. ED visits due to injuries inflicted by a spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend, girlfriend, ex-boyfriend, or ex-girlfriend – as documented in the ED chart – were considered IPV-related assaults. All other assault-related visits were considered non IPV-related assaults.	Female victimization reported as 27.7% (1530/5514) Male victimization reported as 4.2% (395/9476)
Choo, E. K., Nicolaidis, C., Newgard, C. D., Hall, M. K., Lowe, R. A., McConnell, M. K., & McConnell, K. J. (2012). Association between emergency department resources and diagnosis of intimate partner violence. *European Journal of Emergency Medicine, 19*(2), 83-88.	754,597 women	Female patients who visited an emergency department in Oregon	Billing data, surveys, and hospital level variables collected from emergency departments in Oregon between 2001-05. IPV identified through an assigned discharge diagnosis	0.3% reported IPV victimization (1929/754597)
Daoud, N., O'Campo, P.,	5,679	Women 15	Canadian Maternity Experiences Survey. Data	10.2% reported IPV

Urquia, M. L., & Heaman, M. (2012). Neighbourhood context and abuse among immigrant and non-immigrant women in Canada: findings from the Maternity Experiences Survey. *International Journal of Public Health, 57,* 679-689.	women	years or older, having had a singleton live birth and living with their baby at time of data collection	selected from the 2006 Canadian Population Census using stratified random sampling without replacement. Women were asked 10 questions adapted from the Violence Against Women Survey (Statistics Canada 1993) to determine if they had suffered abuse. The questions probed whether in the 2 years prior to the interview: ‘‘a spouse or partner or anyone else’’ had committed ‘‘acts of physical or sexual violence’’ and ‘‘if they were threatened with being hit; had something thrown at them that could have resulted in injury; were pushed, grabbed or shoved in a way that could have resulted in injury; were slapped; were kicked or bit; were hit with a weapon; were beaten; were choked; were threatened with gun or knife or had one used on her; and were forced into unwanted sexual activity.’	victimization
Fantasia, H. C., Sutherland, M. A., Fontenot, H. B., & John, T. J. L. S. (2012). Chronicity of partner violence, contraceptive patterns and pregnancy risk. *Contraception, 86*(5), 530-535.	2,000 women	Women who received care at reproductive health clinics, were of reproductive age, and had an annual gynecological exam	Retrospective study examining medical records of women seeking services from Health Quarters, a group of four reproductive health clinics in the northeastern US between 2006 and 2011. Partner violence variables were assessed by questions in the medical record that asked, “Have you ever been abused/ felt unsafe in a relationship: (physical/emotional/sexual) threats or violence?” and “Have you ever been forced to have sex when you didn't want to?” These two	Past Year 10.2% reported IPV victimization (203/2000) 5-Years 22.6% reported IPV victimization (451/2000)

			variables were collapsed to create an experience of violence variable	
Li, Q., Hankin, J., Wilsnack, S. C., Abel, E. L., Kirby, R. S., Keith, L. G., & Obican, S. G. (2012). Detection of alcohol use in the second trimester among low-income pregnant women in the prenatal care settings in J efferson C ounty, A labama. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 36*(8), 1449-1455.	3,046 women	Pregnant women in the second trimester in the prenatal care settings in Alabama	Perinatal Emphasis Research Center (PERC2) project. Interview/Survey based. Determined physical violence from the responses to questions asking whether women had been slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by someone (e.g., choked, hair pulled, dragged across the floor, locked, or tied up). Forced sexual activity was determined by responses to a question asking whether the woman had been forced to have sexual activity (i.e., forced to per-form sexual acts against her will).	7.5% reported IPV victimization
Miszkurka, M., Zunzunegui, M. V., & Goulet, L. (2012). Immigrant status, antenatal depressive symptoms, and frequency and source of violence: what's the relationship?. *Archives of Women's Mental Health, 15*, 387-396.	5,192 women	Pregnant women age ≥18 years at the expected date of delivery, singleton gestation.	Data originated from a study conducted in four large maternity hospitals. Interview-based. Women were considered as abused if they answered “yes” to any of the following questions: Since the beginning of pregnancy have you been (a) hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by someone? (b) forced to perform sexual activities? (c) receiving threats of physical violence or violence with a weapon?	1.7% reported IPV victimization (88/5192)
Šumilo, D., Kurinczuk, J. J., Redshaw, M. E., & Gray, R. (2012).	18,231 women	UK women who had recently given	UK Millennium Cohort Study. Survey-based. Participant report of "partner had used force in their relationship, such as grabbing,	3.55% reported IPV victimization (647.7/18231)

Prevalence and impact of disability in women who had recently given birth in the UK. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 12*, 1-6.		birth	pushing, shaking, hitting or kicking"	
Woolhouse, H., Gartland, D., Hegarty, K., Donath, S., & Brown, S. J. (2012). Depressive symptoms and intimate partner violence in the 12 months after childbirth: a prospective pregnancy cohort study. BJOG: An International *Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, 119*(3), 315-323.	1,431 (3 months), 1,400 (6 months), 1,357 (12 months) women	Women registered to give birth in Melbourne between 2003-2005 Women were nulliparous, over 18 years old, and less than 24 weeks gestation at enrolment	Maternal Health Study. Survey and interview-based. The 12-month period prevalence and types of IPV experienced in the first year after childbirth were measured using the 18-item version of the CAS. Participants report the frequency of each behavior during the previous 12 months (never, only once, several times, once per month, once per week, and daily). A score of three or more on the emotional abuse scale (e.g., tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family), or one or more on the physical abuse scale (e.g., pushed, grabbed, or shoved me) was used to indicate IPV. Type of IPV was categorized as emotional IPV alone, physical IPV alone, and both physical and emotional IPV.	Female victimization 3 months 1.4% reported IPV victimization (20/1431) 6 months 1.8% reported IPV victimization (25/1400) 12 months 1.5% reported IPV victimization (21/1357)
Beydoun, H. A., Tamim, H., Lincoln, A. M., Dooley, S. D., & Beydoun, M. A. (2011). Association of physical violence by an intimate partner around the time of pregnancy with	11,561 women	Oklahoma mothers who gave birth in 2000-2006	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Survey (PRAMS). Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	6.5% reported IPV victimization

inadequate gestational weight gain. *Social Science & Medicine, 72*(6), 867-873.				
Calvert, J., Merrill, R. M., Richards, R., & Sloan, A. (2011). Prenatal Maternal Stress and Physical Abuse among Homeless Women and Infant Health Outcomes in the United States. In *American Journal Of Epidemiology, 173,* S149-S149.	268,876 women	U.S. mothers who gave birth in 2002-2007	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Health-monitor survey. The exposure was self-reported perinatal IPV, defined as being pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt by a husband or partner during the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy.	Calculated from the weighted numbers Physical abuse before pregnancy 4.4% reported IPV victimization (443854/10142760) Physical abuse during pregnancy 3.37% reported IPV victimization (345157/10235999)
Decker, M. R., Miller, E., Mccauley, H. L., Tancredi, D. J., Levenson, R. R., Waldman, J., Schoenwald, P., & Silverman, J. G. (2011). Intimate partner violence and partner notification of sexually transmitted infections among adolescent and young adult family planning clinic patients.	1,282 women	Women aged 16-29 years Sample limited to sexually active women who provided STI data	Five family planning clinics in California. Survey-based. All items were self-reported. Lifetime (i.e. ever) exposure to physical or sexual IPV victimization was assessed via items modified from the Conflict Tactics Scale and the Sexual Experiences Survey. Participants were classified as having been exposed to physical or sexual IPV if they endorsed at least one item.	53.5% reported physical or sexual IPV

International *Journal of STD & AIDS, 22*(6), 345–347.				
Garabedian, M. J., Lain, K. Y., Hansen, W. F., Garcia, L. S., Williams, C. M., & Crofford, L. J. (2011). Violence against women and postpartum depression. *Journal of Women's Health, 20*(3), 447-453.	5,380 women	Women who reported at least one live birth	Kentucky Women's Health Registry. Self-report. Data included variables on physical partner violence experienced	46.6% reported IPV victimization
Gartland, D., Hemphill, S. A., Hegarty, K., & Brown, S. J. (2011). Intimate partner violence during pregnancy and the first year postpartum in an Australian pregnancy cohort study. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 15,* 570-578.	1,507 women	Women registered to give birth in Melbourne between 2003-2005 Women were nulliparous, over 18 years old, and less than 24 weeks gestation at enrolment	Maternal Health Study. Survey and interview-based. The 12-month period prevalence and types of IPV experienced in the first year after childbirth were measured using the 18-item version of the CAS. Participants report the frequency of each behavior during the previous 12 months (never, only once, several times, once per month, once per week, and daily). A score of three or more on the emotional abuse scale (e.g., tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family), or one or more on the physical abuse scale (e.g., pushed, grabbed, or shoved me) was used to indicate IPV. Type of IPV was categorized as emotional IPV alone, physical IPV alone, and both physical and emotional IPV.	7.6% reported Physical abuse and emotional/physical abuse
Lockart, I., Ryder, N., & McNulty, A. M. (2011).	6,013 women	Female patients at the Sydney	Clinical database of Sydney Sexual Health Centre in Australia. Database analysis. Self-	5.7% reported IPV victimization

Prevalence and associations of recent physical intimate partner violence among women attending an Australian sexual health clinic. *Sexually Transmitted Infections, 87*(2), 174-176.		Sexual Health Centre in Australia	reported IPV.	
Moreno, C. L., Morrill, A. C., & El-Bassel, N. (2011). Sexual risk factors for HIV and violence among Puerto Rican women in New York City. *Health & Social Work, 36*(2), 87-97.	1,003 women	Women of Puerto Rican heritage who attended a community-based New York City hospital clinic	Project Connect, a four-year randomized clinical trial of a relationship-based HIV prevention program. Interview based. Partner abuse was measured using the items from the Physical Assault and Sexual Coercion scales of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	18.0% reported IPV victimization
Peek-Asa, C., Wallis, A., Harland, K., Beyer, K., Dickey, P., & Saftlas, A. (2011). Rural disparity in domestic violence prevalence and access to resources. *Journal of Women's Health, 20*(11), 1743-1749.	1,478 women	Women who had an elective abortion and live in Iowa	Cross-sectional study conducted from November 2007, through July 2008, in a large family planning clinic that provides aspiration and medication abortion. Survey-based. IPV was defined as physical or sexual abuse by a current or former intimate partner or psychological abuse by a current intimate partner during the prior 12 months. Physical and sexual abuse were measured using a modified version of the Abuse Assessment Screen (AAS)	12.5% reported IPV victimization

Table 4. Adolescent Samples

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	IPV Results
Krause, K. H., DeGue, S., Kilmer, G., & Niolon, P. H. (2023). Prevalence and correlates of non-dating sexual violence, sexual dating violence, and physical dating violence victimization among US high school students during the COVID-19 pandemic: Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, 2021. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 38*(9-10), 6961-6984.	1,538 women and 1,869 men	Nationally representative sample of US high school students	Adolescent Behavior and Experiences Survey. Survey-based. Outcome was assessed with the question, During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose? (Count such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.)	Female victimization reported as 6.5% Male victimization reported as 4.5%
Espelage, D. L., Liu, G. S., Valido, A., Kuehl, T., Basile, K. C., & Nickodem, K. K. (2022). Violence perpetration prevalence among Colorado (United States) high school students across gender, racial/ethnic, and sexual identities. *Preventive*	1,141 women and 1,364 men	9th – 11th grade students in Colorado	Surveyed 20 high schools in Colorado (11 urban, 8 rural, 1 frontier). Survey-based. Students who reported having ever dated responded to three items after the prompt, "During the past 6 months…How many times did you" do the following things to someone you were dating or going out with: (1) verbally hurt on purpose, (2) physically hurt on purpose, (3) force to do sexual things that they did not want to do?	Female perpetration reported as 14.3% (163/1141) Male perpetration reported as 10.0% (137/1364)

Medicine, 161, 107146.				
Norris, A. L., López, G., & Orchowski, L. M. (2022). Directionality of dating violence among high school youth: Rates and correlates by gender and sexual orientation. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(7-8), NP3954-NP3980.	1,622; 876 women and 746 men	10th-grade students from high schools in the Northeastern United States	Survey conducted in high schools across Northeastern US. Experience and perpetration of various forms of dating violence were assessed using three subscales from the Conflicts in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory	Female victimization reported as 12.7% (111/876). Male victimization reported as 12.5% (93/746). Female perpetration reported as 15.8% (138/876). Male perpetration reported as 7.2% (54/746)
Théorêt, V., Lapierre, A., Blais, M., & Hébert, M. (2022). Can emotion dysregulation explain the association between attachment insecurities and teen dating violence perpetration?. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(1-2), 743-763.	3,214; 1,928 women and 1,286 men	High school students in Quebec aged 14-18 years	Youths' Romantic Relationships Survey. Survey-based. Physical TDV victimization across all prior dating relationships was assessed from the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory.	Female victimization reported as 18.1% Male victimization reported as 6.6%
Couturiaux, D. V., Young, H., Anthony, R. E., Page, N., Lowthian, E., Melendez-Torres, G. J., ... & Moore, G. F. (2021). Risk behaviours associated with dating and relationship violence among 11–16 year olds in	48,397; 24,489 women and 23,908 men	Students aged 11–16 from 149 schools across Wales	School Health Research Network (SHRN) 2019 Student Health Wellbeing (SHW) survey. Cross-sectional self-report survey. Measures for physical DRV in the SHW survey distinguished between 'pushed, shoved, or slapped' and 'punched, kicked, or beat-up'. For each, students were asked whether they had ever experienced and/or perpetrated physical DRV in their romantic relationships. Due to low	Female victimization reported as 12.8% (3039/23678) Male victimization reported as 19.3% (4419/22881) Female perpetration reported as 8.4% (1998/23749) Male perpetration reported as 8.1% (1857/22886)

Wales: results from the 2019 student health and wellbeing survey. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18*(3), 1192.			response rates, answers for 'pushed, shoved, or slapped' and 'punched, kicked, or beat-up' were combined	
Exner-Cortens, D., Baker, E., & Craig, W. (2021). The national prevalence of adolescent dating violence in Canada. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 69*(3), 495-502.	3,613; 2,010 women and 1,603 men	Canadian youth in grades 6-10	2017/2018 Health-Behavior in School-Aged Children (HBSC) dataset. Survey-based. For victimization, participants were asked if someone they were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose (physical). For perpetration, participants were asked if they had physically hurt on purpose someone you were dating or going out with (physical). Physical ADV question was adapted from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) survey.	Female victimization reported as 11.0% Male victimization reported as 12.0% Female perpetration reported as 6.9% Male perpetration reported as 7.1%
Kedia, S. K., Dillon, P. J., Jiang, Y., James, W., Collins, A. C., & Bhuyan, S. S. (2021). The association between substance use and violence: Results from a nationally representative sample of high school students in the United States. *Community Mental*	12,704; 6,441 women and 6,263 men	Nationally representative sample of US high school students	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017. Survey-based. Physical dating violence victimization was assessed via the "yes/no" question, "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	Victim of sexual or dating (lifetime) Female victimization reported as 22.68% Male Victimization reported as 8.56% Past year Female victimization reported as 9.1% Male victimization reported as 6.09%

Health Journal, 57, 294-306.				
Shaffer, C. S., Adjei, J., Viljoen, J. L., Douglas, K. S., & Saewyc, E. M. (2021). Ten-year trends in physical dating violence victimization among adolescent boys and girls in British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(9-10), 3947-3964	17,459 women and 18,441 men	High school students grade 7-12 in British Columbia	British Columbia Adolescent Health Survey (BC AHS). Survey-based. Asked "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap or physically hurt you on purpose?"	2003 - Female victimization reported as 4.6%; male victimization reported as 7.2% 2008 - Female victimization reported as 5.3%; Male victimization reported as 8.0% 2013 Female victimization reported as 4.2%; Male victimization reported as 5.8%
Olsen, E. O. M., Vivolo-Kantor, A., & Kann, L. (2020). Physical and sexual teen dating violence victimization and sexual identity among US high school students, 2015. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 35*(17-18), 3581-3600.	9,917 (1,148 LGB or not sure sexual identity)	Nationally representative sample of US high school students	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 1999–2011. Survey-based. Physical dating violence victimization was assessed via the "yes/no" question, "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	Female victimization reported as 11.7% Male victimization reported as 7.2% Combined rates of physical only and physical/sexual
Kim, Y. K., Kim, Y. J., Maleku, A., & Moon, S. S. (2019). Typologies of peer victimization, depression, and alcohol use among high school youth in the	14,247; 7,127 women and 7,120 men	Nationally representative sample of US high school students	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2015. Survey-based. Physical dating violence victimization was assessed via the "yes/no" question, "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	Female victimization reported as 8.8% (624/7127) Male victimization reported as 4.9% (346/7120)

United States: Measuring gender differences. *Social work in Public Health, 34*(4), 293-306.				
Lachman, P., Zweig, J., Dank, M., & Yahner, J. (2019). Patterns of help-seeking behavior among victims of teen dating violence and abuse: variations among boys and girls. *Journal of School Health, 89*(10), 791-799.	3,745; 1,947 women and 1,798 men (6% non-heterosexual)	Dating youth from 10 middle and high schools in the northeastern US	Survey-based in 10 schools in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Items assessed include scratching, slapping, twisting arms, slamming or holding someone against walls, choking, and hitting with a fist.	Female victimization reported as 24% Male victimization reported as 36%
Sattler, L. J., Thomas, K. A., & Cadet, T. L. (2019). Reactive protection? Fear, victimization, and fighting among US high school students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 34*(17), 3666-3690.	13,583; 6,629 women and 6,954 men	Nationally representative sample of US high school students	2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Survey-based. Physical dating violence (P-TDV) measured by "During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose?"	Female victimization reported as 13.4% Male victimization reported as 8.2%
Grest, C. V., Lee, J. O., Gilreath, T., & Unger, J. B. (2018). Latent class analysis of intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization among Latino emerging adults.	1,060; 642 women and 418 men; includes some (101) non heterosexu	Latino adolescents in 9th and 10th grade from seven schools in the Los Angeles	Data from Project RED - longitudinal study of acculturation patterns and substance use among Latino adolescents from Southern California. Survey-based. Intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization were assessed using the revised Conflict Tactics Scale-Short Form.	Female victimization reported as 3.6% (23/642) Male victimization reported as 7.4% (31/418) Female perpetration reported as 5.5% (35/642) Male perpetration reported as 4.8% (20/418)

Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 47, 575-585.	al individuals			
Jain, S., Cohen, A. K., Paglisotti, T., Subramanyam, M. A., Chopel, A., & Miller, E. (2018). School climate and physical adolescent relationship abuse: Differences by sex, socioeconomic status, and bullying. *Journal of Adolescence, 66*, 71-82.	65,620 women and 63,222 men	7th-, 9th-, and 11th-grade students in California	California Healthy Kids Survey. School-based, cross-sectional survey. Asked "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	Female victimization reported as 8.8% (5763/65620) Male victimization reported as 9.8% (6172/63222)
Walters, G. D., & Espelage, D. L. (2018). Prior bullying, delinquency, and victimization as predictors of teen dating violence in high school students: Evidence of moderation by sex. *Victims & Offenders, 13*(6), 859-875.	1,716; 904 women and 812 men	Students (11-19 years old) in one of three high schools located in two urban school districts of a midwestern state.	Illinois Study of Bullying and Sexual Violence. Survey-based. Physical TDV victimization across all prior dating relationships was assessed from the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory.	Female perpetration reported as 22.4% Male perpetration reported as 8.6%
Parker, E. M., Johnson, S. L., Debnam, K. J., Milam, A. J., & Bradshaw, C. P. (2017). Teen dating violence victimization among high school	18,674; 9,307 women and 9,367 men	Adolescents who self-identified as having been in a romantic relationship over the past 12	Maryland Safe and Supportive Schools Initiative (MDS3). Survey-based. Asked ''During the past 12 months, did someone you were dating or going out with ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?''	Female victimization reported as 17.7% (1650/9307) Male victimization reported as 24.4% (2283/9367)

students: a multilevel analysis of school-level risk factors. *Journal of School Health, 87*(9), 696-704.		months in Maryland		
Debnam, K. J., Waasdorp, T. E., & Bradshaw, C. P. (2016). Examining the contemporaneous occurrence of bullying and teen dating violence victimization. *School Psychology Quarterly, 31*(1), 76.	17,780; 13,254 women and 13,619 men	Grades 9–12 across 58 Maryland high schools	In-school self-report survey. To assess physical dating violence asked, "During the past 12 months, did someone you were dating or going out with ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	Female victimization reported as 11.9% Male victimization reported as 18.4%
Kast, N. R., Eisenberg, M. E., & Sieving, R. E. (2016). The role of parent communication and connectedness in dating violence victimization among Latino adolescents. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 31*(10), 1932-1955.	4,814; 2,454 women and 2,360 men	Minnesota students in the 6th, 9th, and 12th grades Focusing on Latino students	2010 Minnesota Student Survey. Cross-sectional survey. Asked "Has someone you were going out with ever hit you, hurt you, threatened you, or made you feel afraid?"	Female victimization reported as 15.3% (375/2454) Male victimization reported as 7.9% (187/2360)
Taylor, B. G., & Mumford, E. A. (2016). A national descriptive portrait of adolescent relationship abuse: Results	1,804; 900 women and 904 men	High school students aged 12-18 years old	Participants recruited through Knowledge Panel and telephone sampling. Survey based. Modified version of the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI) to capture the prevalence and type of ARA	Female victimization reported as 15.3% Male victimization reported as 19.6% Female perpetration reported as

from the national survey on teen relationships and intimate violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 31*(6), 963-988.			victimization and perpetration in the subpopulation of daters. Moderate Threats/Physical Violence defined kicking, hitting, punching, scratching, bending fingers, slapping, pulling hair, threatening hitting, pushing, shoving, shaking, ridiculing, and destroying or threatening to destroy something victim valued	14.7% Male perpetration reported as 9.3%
DuPont-Reyes, M. J., Fry, D., Rickert, V. I., Bell, D. L., Palmetto, N., & Davidson, L. L. (2014). Relationship violence, fear, and exposure to youth violence among adolescents in New York City. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*(12), 2325-2350.	910; 507 women and 403 men	Adolescents aged 13 to 21 in New York City	Convenience sample of four public high schools in NYC. Survey-based. Estimates of relationship physical violence, either received or delivered, in the previous year by a sexual or romantic partner were obtained using the Conflict in Adolescent Relationships Inventory (CADRI) subscales	Female victimization reported as 29.7% Male victimization reported as 30.0% Female perpetration reported as 44.4% Male perpetration reported as 17.0%
Loeb, A., Deardorff, J., & Lahiff, M. (2014). High expectations across multiple domains, peer norms, and physical dating violence among California adolescents. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*(11), 2035-2053.	85,198; 45,751 women and 39,447 men	7th-, 9th-, and 11th-grade students in California	2008-2010 California Healthy Kids Survey. School-based, cross-sectional survey. Asked "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	Female victimization reported as 8.9% Male victimization reported as 10.9%
Rothman, E. F., & Xuan,	100,901;	Nationally	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	Female victimization reported as

Z. (2014). Trends in physical dating violence victimization among US high school students, 1999–2011. *Journal of School Violence, 13*(3), 277-290.	51,327 women and 49,574 men	representative sample of US high school students	(YRBSS) 1999–2011. Survey-based. Physical dating violence victimization was assessed via the "yes/no" question, "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	9.2% Male victimization reported as 9.41%
Sabina, C., Cuevas, C. A., & Rodriguez, R. M. (2014). Who to turn to? Help-seeking in response to teen dating violence among Latinos. *Psychology of Violence, 4*(3), 348.	1,525; 773 women and 752 men	Latino teens ages 12-18	Dating Violence among Latino Adolescents (DAVILA) study. Telephone survey. Past-year physical, sexual, and psychological TDV victimization were also assessed via 6 items from the Conflict Tactics Scales 2 Short Form for daters in the sample	Female victimization reported as 3.9% (30/773) Male victimization reported as 8.6% (65/752)
McCauley, H. L., Tancredi, D. J., Silverman, J. G., Decker, M. R., Austin, S. B., McCormick, M. C., ... & Miller, E. (2013). Gender-equitable attitudes, bystander behavior, and recent abuse perpetration against heterosexual dating partners of male high school athletes. *American Journal of Public Health, 103*(10), 1882-1887.	1,699 men	Athletes from 16 high schools in northern California	Coaching Boys into Men trial study. Surveyed during participation in dating violence prevention program for male student athletes. Modified CTS2 assessing physical abuse against partner in past 3-months	Male perpetration reported as 4.8% (81/1699)

Howard, D. E., Debnam, K. J., Wang, M. Q., & Gilchrist, B. (2012). 10-year trends in physical dating violence victimization among US adolescent males. *International Quarterly of Community Health Education, 32*(4), 283-305.	7,749 men	Nationally representative sample of US high school students	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2015. Survey-based. Physical dating violence victimization was assessed via the "yes/no" question, "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	1999 - 9.1% reported IPV victimization 2001 - 10.1% reported IPV victimization 2003 - 9.7% reported IPV victimization 2005 - 10.0% reported IPV victimization 2007 - 11.7% reported IPV victimization 2009 - 11.8% reported IPV victimization
Alleyne, B., Coleman-Cowger, V. H., Crown, L., Gibbons, M. A., & Vines, L. N. (2011). The effects of dating violence, substance use and risky sexual behavior among a diverse sample of Illinois youth. *Journal of Adolescence, 34*(1),11-18.	2,438; 1,208 women and 1,222 men	Illinois sample of US high school students	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2007. Survey-based. Physical dating violence victimization was assessed via the "yes/no" question, "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"	Female victimization reported as 9.6% Male victimization reported as 13.8%
Duke, N. N., Borowsky, I. W., Pettingell, S. L., & McMorris, B. J. (2011). Examining youth hopelessness as an independent risk correlate for adolescent delinquency and violence. *Maternal*	23,256; 12,020 women and 11,236 men (calculated included subsample	Minnesota students in the 6th, 9th, and 12th grades	2007 Minnesota Student Survey. Cross-sectional survey. Asked "Has someone you were going out with ever hit you, hurt you, threatened you, or made you feel afraid?"	Female perpetration reported as 5.2% (627/12020) Male perpetration reported as 4.4% (491/11236)

and Child Health Journal, 15, 87-97.	of white youth rather than overall sample size)			
Ramos, M. M., Green, D., Booker, J., & Nelson, A. (2011). Immigration status, acculturation, and dating violence risk for Hispanic adolescent girls in New Mexico. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 15*, 1076-1080.	3,395 women	High school students grade 9-12 in New Mexico	New Mexico High School Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). Survey-based. Dating violence was measured by the question, ‘‘During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?’’	14.1% reported IPV victimization (477.7/3395)
Temple, J. R., & Freeman Jr, D. H. (2011). Dating violence and substance use among ethnically diverse adolescents. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 26*(4), 701-718.	1,565; 818 women and 706 men	High school students in southeast Texas who returned to Galveston Island post Hurricane Ike Primarily low income	Survey conducted in 2009. Physical dating violence victimization was assessed with the following yes/no question: During the past 12 months, did your boy/girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?	Female victimization reported as 11.25% Male victimization reported as 13.88%
Temple, J. R., van den Berg, P., John, F., Northcutt, J., Thomas, C., & Freeman Jr, D. H.	1,048; 584 women and 464 men	High school students in southeast Texas who returned to	Survey conducted in 2009. Physical dating violence victimization was assessed with the following yes/no question: During the past 12 months, did your boy/girlfriend ever hit, slap, or	Female victimization reported as 14.4% (84/584); Male victimization reported as 14.7% (68/464); Female perpetration

(2011). Teen dating violence and substance use following a natural disaster: does evacuation status matter? *American Journal of Disaster Medicine, 6*(4), 201.		Galveston Island post Hurricane Ike Primarily low income	physically hurt you on purpose?	reported as 18.3% (107/584); Male perpetration reported as 8.4% (39/464)

Table 5. Justice/Legal Samples

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	IPV Results
Graham, L. M., Kafka, J. M., AbiNader, M. A., Lawler, S. M., Gover-Chamlou, A. N., Messing, J. T., & Moracco, K. E. (2022). Intimate partner violence–related fatalities among US youth aged 0–24 years, 2014–2018. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 62*(4), 529-537.	11,593; 2,303 women and 9,290 men	Individuals who died a violent death in 38 states between 2014-18	National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Retrospective review. Perpetrator identified as the intimate partner of the victim and/or having an identified history of IPV	Female victimization reported as 26.5% (610/2303) Male victimization reported as 4.2% (388/9290)
Kafka, J. M., Moracco, K. B. E., Taheri, C., Young, B. R., Graham, L. M., Macy, R. J., & Proescholdbell, S. (2022).	9,682; 2,461 women and 7,221 men	Single suicides in North Carolina	North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System. Death narratives. Looked for clear evidence that conflict resulted in a partner being physically injured (not self-inflicted), fearing for their safety, or taking	Female victimization reported as 0.9% (23/2461); Male victimization reported as 0.2% (16/7221); Female perpetration reported as 1.7% (43/2461); Male

Intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration as precursors to suicide. *SSM-Population Health, 18,* 101079.			self-protective actions like seeking a restraining order. We also looked for explicit abuse actions (hit, kicked, slapped) or clear intention to harm or intimidate an IP.	perpetration reported as 4.5% (323/7221)
Petrosky, E., Kollar, L. M. M., Kearns, M. C., Smith, S. G., Betz, C. J., Fowler, K. A., & Satter, D. E. (2021). Homicides of American Indians/Alaska Natives—National Violent Death Reporting System, United States, 2003–2018. *MMWR Surveillance Summaries, 70*(8), 1.	1,843; 479 women and 1,364 men	American Indians/Alaska Natives who died a violent death in 34 states between 2003-18	National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Retrospective review. Perpetrator identified as the intimate partner of the victim and/or having an identified history of IPV	38.4% of female and 5.2% of male homicides were committed by an intimate partner
Skott, S. (2021). Disaggregating violence: Understanding the decline. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(15-16), 7670-7694.	2,097; 876 women and 1221 men	Individuals aged 16 and older in Scotland	Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS). Face-to-face interviews. Information collected on incidents of violence and relationship to perpetrator	Female victimization reported as 43.7% (383/876); Male victimization reported as 18.4% (225/1221)
Williamson, M. (2021). The role of sex on officer perpetrated intimate partner violence: An empirical analysis of mechanisms of intimate	874	Fulltime police officers between 1997-99 in Baltimore	Police Stress and Domestic Violence in Police Families study. Self-report survey. Physical IPV perpetration was measured by asking officers “Have you ever gotten out of control and been physical (i.e. pushing, shoving, grabbing) with your spouse/significant other?”.	Female perpetration reported as 18.0% Male perpetration reported as 7.4%

partner violence. *Deviant Behavior, 42*(5), 611-629.				
Ertl, A., Sheats, K. J., Petrosky, E., Betz, C. J., Yuan, K., & Fowler, K. A. (2019). Surveillance for violent deaths—national violent death reporting system, 32 states, 2016. *MMWR Surveillance Summaries, 68*(9), 1.	8,192; 1,866 females and 6,326 males	Individuals who died a violent death in 32 states in 2016	National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Retrospective review. Perpetrator identified as the intimate partner of the victim and/or having an identified history of IPV	Female victimization reported as 43.2% (474/1866) Male victimization reported as 7.5% (806/6326)
Carmichael, H., Jamison, E., Bol, K. A., McIntyre Jr, R., & Velopulos, C. G. (2018). Premeditated versus "passionate": patterns of homicide related to intimate partner violence. *Journal of Surgical Research, 230*, 87-93.	2,279; 656 women and 1,623 men	Individuals who died a violent death between 2004 and 2015 in Colorado	Colorado Violent Death Reporting System (2004-15). Retrospective review. Perpetrator identified as the intimate partner of the victim and/or having an identified history of IPV	Female victimization reported as 36.6% (240/656) Male victimization reported as 2.6% (42/1623)
Rollwagen, H., & Jacob, J. C. (2018). The victim–offender relationship and police charging decisions for juvenile delinquents: How does social distance moderate the impact of legal and extralegal	128,670; 37,096 women and 91,574 men	All police-reported data for the years 2007–2011; incident based	Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey (UCR2). Mandatory survey with nearly 100% coverage of police services in Canada. UCR2 collects some important characteristics of the victim–offender relationship: Whether the accused is known to the victim as a current intimate partner of the victim or a former or other intimate partner, with types of crimes also	Current Partner Female perpetration reported as 5.2% (1937/37096); Male perpetration reported as 22.8% (20888/91564) Former Partner; Female perpetration reported as 5.03% (1867/37096)

factors?. *Youth violence and Juvenile Justice, 16*(4), 378-394.			listed (assault, other physical harm)	Male perpetration reported as 22.6% (20733/91574)
Petrosky, E., Blair, J. M., Betz, C. J., Fowler, K. A., Jack, S. P., & Lyons, B. H. (2017). Racial and ethnic differences in homicides of adult women and the role of intimate partner violence—United States, 2003–2014. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 66*(28), 741.	10,018 women	Women who died a violent death in 18 states between 2003-14	National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Retrospective review. Perpetrator identified as the intimate partner of the victim and/or having an identified history of IPV	55.3% of female homicides were IPV related
Millett, L. S., Kohl, P. L., Jonson-Reid, M., Drake, B., & Petra, M. (2013). Child maltreatment victimization and subsequent perpetration of young adult intimate partner violence: An exploration of mediating factors. *Child Maltreatment, 18*(2), 71-84.	5,377; 2668 women and 2709 men	Children born between 1982 and 1994 who at the time of initial sampling (1993 or 1994) had a current or recent (within 24 months) history with Aid to Families with Dependent Children. 18 years or older by 2009	Data came from a larger longitudinal study tracking violence and victimization outcomes and public sector service involvement for children in a Midwestern metropolitan region. Data sources included vital statistics (birth and death), child welfare (maltreatment reports), income maintenance (Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC] and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families [TANF]); Department of Mental Health, Medicaid, emergency room (ER) records, and special education eligibility records; highway patrol, juvenile court, Department of Youth Services records, and adult court data. Retrospective review. IPV perpetration was a binary variable measured by a combination of police arrests for	Female perpetration reported as 1.2% (31/2668) Male perpetration reported as 4.6% (125/2709)

			IPV and temporary restraining order (TRO) petitions for IPV issued for 18-year-olds or older by civil and criminal courts	
Gold, K. J., Singh, V., Marcus, S. M., & Palladino, C. L. (2012). Mental health, substance use and intimate partner problems among pregnant and postpartum suicide victims in the National Violent Death Reporting System. *General Hospital Psychiatry, 34*(2), 139-145.	2,083 women	Women who died a violent death in 17 states between 2003-07	National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Retrospective review. Perpetrator identified as the intimate partner of the victim and/or having an identified history of IPV	1.3% reported IPV victimization (26/2083)
Heide, K. M., Roe-Sepowitz, D., Solomon, E. P., & Chan, H. C. (2012). Male and female juveniles arrested for murder: A comprehensive analysis of US data by offender gender. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 56*(3), 356-384.	35,011; 3,056 women and 31,955 men (arrests)	Male and female juveniles arrested for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) database (1976-2005). Retrospective review. Perpetrator identified as the intimate partner of the victim and/or having an identified history of IPV	Female perpetration reported as 7.5% Male perpetration reported as 1.0%
Tiesman, H. M., Gurka, K. K., Konda, S., Coben, J.	544 women	US women having	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Retrospective review. Information collected on	26.0% reported IPV victimization (142/544)

H., & Amandus, H. E. (2012). Workplace homicides among US women: The role of intimate partner violence. *Annals of Epidemiology, 22*(4), 277-284.		experienced workplace homicide. Includes wage and salary workers, the self-employed, parttime workers, and unpaid workers in family-oriented enterprises such as farms	incidents of violence and relationship to perpetrator	