PASK 2025-2026 Review

Topic #3: A Systematic Review of the Literature on Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Violence from 2012 to 2023

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The current study aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of emerging risk factors for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by reviewing studies published over the past decade. Building on Capaldi et al. (2012), which identified IPV as shaped by contextual, developmental, and relational factors and reported that risk factors were generally more similar than different for men and women, this updated review extends the literature by incorporating more recent studies, including research on victimization as well as perpetration, sexual minority populations, and technology-facilitated forms of IPV. Based on a dynamic developmental systems perspective, the risk factors of IPV perpetration, victimization, or both types of IPV were organized into three domains: (a) contextual and demographic factors, such as age, gender, SES, and community contexts; (b) developmental characteristics, including family risk factors, history of IPV, peer-related factors, school and work-related factors, psychological and behavioral factors, and cognition; and (c) relational characteristics, including relationship discord, conflict, and interactional patterns.

In addition, findings were synthesized across six tables representing different sample types (i.e., Table 1: nationally representative samples using probability sampling; Table 2: nationwide samples using non-probability sampling; Table 3: community samples; Table 4: clinical samples; Table 5: justice- or court-involved samples; and Table 6: others), facilitating comparisons of patterns across populations. This study systematically reviewed empirical studies published in peer-reviewed journals in English from August 2012 to April 2023. These studies quantitatively measured IPV as a continuous outcome variable and included one or more individual-level risk factors (including multilevel data analysis). Studies were also required to 1) address either IPV victimization or perpetration, or both; 2) encompass a range of IPV behaviors, from mild to severe; and 3) consider IPV as the final outcome in their analytic models. A total of 156 articles were included in this review and the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) was the primary tool for measuring IPV.

Summary of the 2012 PASK Review

The 2012 PASK review (Capaldi et al., 2012) was based on 228 peer-reviewed articles and examined risk factors for IPV from a dynamic developmental systems (DDS) perspective, which views IPV as the product of complex interactions among contextual, individual, and relationship-level factors that evolve over time. The review organized risk factors into the same three domains used in the current study: contextual and demographic characteristics, developmental characteristics and behaviors, and relationship influences and interactional patterns. A key finding of the 2012 review was that risk factors for IPV were more similar than different for men and women. However, there were notable exceptions: internalizing problem behaviors (e.g., depression, anxiety) and alcohol use were more significant risk factors for women's IPV perpetration and victimization than for men's. The current 2025 review builds directly on this foundation, extending the literature with a decade of new evidence, broader inclusion of victimization as well as perpetration, sexual minority populations, and newly emerging forms of IPV such as technology-facilitated or cyber IPV.

Overview of the Six Summary Tables

Some risk factors for IPV appear to vary by sample type. For example, jealousy was associated with higher levels of IPV in both community and dyadic young adult studies, but the evidence did not clearly support this association in clinical samples. Certain risk factors such as PTSD, personality disorders, and substance use were particularly prominent in clinical and justice-involved samples (Tables 4 and 5), whereas demographic and community-level factors were more salient in broader population-based samples (Tables 1 and 2).

First, contextual and demographic factors associated with IPV included age, gender, socioeconomic status, race or ethnicity, parental status or number of children, and religion. However, evidence for most demographic factors was somewhat mixed or weak. Findings for socioeconomic status were also inconsistent across studies: some studies found that lower education, income, or family income were associated with greater IPV risk or injury-related victimization, whereas other studies reported no association between early childhood SES or concurrent SES and IPV. At the community level, strong social support mitigated IPV risk, while neighborhood violence and poverty exacerbated it. Community-level effects also often operated as moderators, either buffering or exacerbating the associations between other risk factors and IPV. Consistent with the 2012 review, overall sex differences in IPV risk factors were limited, although the earlier review noted that

internalizing problems and alcohol use were more salient risk factors for women's perpetration and victimization than for men's. Although the current review continues to support this pattern, gender analyses in more recent studies reported that women tended to report higher rates of psychological IPV perpetration and victimization than men across adolescence and young adulthood. At the same time, male-to-female physical IPV victimization remained a significant concern, particularly in military and justice-involved samples.

Second, IPV risk factors stemming from developmental characteristics of both partners encompass individual, family, peer, school, or work-related factors, as well as psychological, behavior, and cognitive characteristics. Family risk factors and a history of IPV, such as high levels of exposure to IPV in the family of origin, experience of child abuse, and high levels of involvement in IPV with previous partners, remained among the most robust IPV risk factors for both perpetration and victimization. Conversely, positive parenting practices, such as monitoring and communication, were consistently associated with low levels of IPV. Peer associations were also found to play a significant role, with having deviant peers consistently associated with high levels of IPV. Additionally, low levels of social and emotional support and high levels of exposure to violence from peers were linked to increased levels of IPV. However, evidence on the influence of work environment or school-related factors remained limited, making it difficult to draw firm conclusions about their impact.

The domain of psychological, behavioral, and cognition risk factors encompasses the most diverse range of IPV risk factors, as highlighted in numerous empirical studies. Conduct problems, antisocial behaviors, anger, hostility, personality disorders, depression or depressive symptoms, alcohol or drug use, and hostile attributions or beliefs continued to show robust associations with IPV perpetration. Newly emerged factors, including PTSD, stress, pornography use, weapon use, media usage, and coercive behavior were also associated with high levels of IPV perpetration. In contrast, high levels of emotion regulation appeared to act as a protective factor against IPV perpetration, while self-esteem was not associated with IPV. Academic difficulties showed mixed findings across studies, rather than a clear or consistent pattern. Some developmental pathways also varied by sex; for example, one study reported that boys' exposure to family violence was more strongly linked to hostile conflict resolution styles, whereas girls' exposure was more strongly linked to trauma symptoms in pathways to later dating aggression.

Third, IPV risk factors stemming from relational characteristics, such as longer relationships, high levels of relationship discord, and high levels of jealousy remained to be significantly associated with IPV. The review indicates that jealousy was associated with greater conflict and higher likelihood of IPV, including physical IPV and Facebook-related jealousy in studies of young adults and dyadic samples. However, it does not support a broad conclusion that this pattern was stronger specifically in clinical samples. Studies on relational IPV risk factors appeared to be limited but highlighted a few key findings. Higher levels of in-person IPV predicted technology-facilitated IPV, and higher levels of infidelity and relational uncertainty, and lower levels of trust and intimacy were also found to be significant risk factors of IPV. Lower levels of marital satisfaction were associated with higher levels of IPV victimization.

However, findings regarding perpetration were mixed. Some studies found no significant association after accounting for partner IPV or more proximal negative interaction factors, whereas other studies suggested that the association depended on moderating factors such as emotion regulation, parental stress, or avoidant attachment. Additionally, the associations between attachment with a romantic partner and IPV varied depending on the attachment type. More specifically, the review indicates that anxious and avoidant attachment were the primary insecure attachment patterns linked to IPV perpetration and victimization, although findings were not fully consistent across studies. Some studies found significant associations for anxious attachment, others for avoidant attachment, and still others found no direct association depending on the sample, IPV type, gender, or model specification.

Implications for Intervention and Policy

Implications for intervention and policy from this review study include 1) implementing IPV prevention programs in various contexts, such as schools and workplaces, alongside policies supporting victims of IPV (e.g., leave policies, employee assistance), with particular attention to populations identified in the review as being at elevated risk (e.g., adolescents and emerging adults, individuals exposed to family-of-origin violence, and those in socioeconomically disadvantaged or high-violence community contexts), while also incorporating community-level components such as strengthening social support and neighborhood cohesion, both of which were shown to buffer IPV risk; 2) focusing on improving relationship dynamics through couples therapy, relationship education, and the promotion of trust and intimacy; directly targeting key relational risk factors

identified in the review, including relationship discord, jealousy, infidelity, and low relationship satisfaction; and integrating skills training in conflict resolution, communication, and emotion regulation, given their consistent links to IPV across studies; 3) providing early intervention for children exposed to abuse or IPV in the family of origin to break the cycle of violence and prevent the risk of future IPV, including programs that address developmental pathways identified in longitudinal studies, such as externalizing behaviors, trauma symptoms, and maladaptive conflict strategies, while also strengthening protective factors such as parental monitoring, support, and positive parenting practices; 4) offering inclusive IPV services which are accessible and sensitive to the needs of LGBTQ+ individuals**,** as well as expanding services to underrepresented populations highlighted in the review, including sexual minorities and diverse relationship types, and ensuring that interventions account for variation in IPV experiences across gender and relationship contexts rather than assuming uniform patterns; and 5) developing and implementing strategies to address technology-facilitated IPV, including cyber harassment and cyberstalking, through education, policy, and legal frameworks**,** particularly by recognizing the co-occurrence of offline and online IPV, and by incorporating digital literacy, safe technology use, and monitoring of online behaviors into prevention and intervention efforts.

About the Authors

Hyoun K. Kim is a Professor of Child and Family Studies at Yonsei University in South Korea. Dr. Kim received her Ph.D. in the Department of Human Development and Family Science from the Ohio State University. For the past 25 years, she has contributed to multiple long-term longitudinal studies, including the Oregon Youth Study and the Oregon Youth Study-Couples Study. Her research focuses on the development of psychopathology in adolescents and young adults from at-risk backgrounds. Specifically, she investigates the developmental trajectories and underlying mechanisms of various health-risk behaviors, such as depression, delinquency, drug use, health-risking sexual behavior, and intimate partner violence. More recently, Dr. Kim's work expanded to understand the impact of technology on developmental trajectories and adjustment in youth, integrating longitudinal multimethod and multilevel data, collected via digital devices. Notably, she is the Principal Investigator of the Alpha generation Digital Daily Survey (ADDS), a 10-year longitudinal study funded by the National Research Foundation of South Korea from 2021 to 2030. She is the author of over 100 academic publications and book chapters.

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relationships and parent-child relationships, using qualitative research methodologies. Dr. Sin's work includes examining parenting experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic to identify family adaptation strategies under crises, while also investigating contemporary family challenges, such as helicopter parenting and parent-child relationships in the digital age. Through her research, she seeks to further our understanding of how modern families navigate complex social and relational dynamics, contributing to evidence-based strategies to improve family well-being. Contact: herim@yonsei.ac.kr (www.yonsei.ac.kr)

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NOTE: References in each table are organized alphabetically by author last name.

Table 1. Nationally Representative Samples Using Probability Sampling

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	IPV Results
Cui, M., Ueno, K., Gordon, M., & Fincham, F. D. (2013). The continuation of intimate partner violence from adolescence to young adulthood. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 75*(2), 300-313.	4,048	Data: National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) Country: USA Age range: W2 → 13-18, w3 → 18-27, w4 → 24-32 Race/ethnicity: White (73.32%), Hispanic (10.70%), African American (12.54%), Asian (2.27%) Sample type: nationwide V/P: both Marital status: marries, dating, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Age, gender, exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin, conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Ngo, F. T., Zavala, E., & Piquero, A. R. (2022). Gender, life domains, and intimate partner violence perpetration: A partial test of Agnew's General Theory of Crime and Delinquency. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 59*(4), 487-529.	4,162	Data: International Dating Violence Study (IDVS) Country: USA Age range: M = 22 Race/ethnicity: N/A Sample types: international Data V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: items on committed violent and aggressive acts toward their intimate partners in the past 12 months Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse, association with deviant peers, conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, regulation, hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs, and relationship discord were significantly associated with IPV

				perpetration.
Willie, T. C., & Kershaw, T. S. (2019). An ecological analysis of gender inequality and intimate partner violence in the United States. *Preventive Medicine, 118*, 257-263.	50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia	Data: National Intimate Partner and sexual Violence Survey Country: USA Age range: M = 27.5 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, Non-Hispanic African Descent, Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic American Indian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian Sample types: nationwide V/P: victims	IPV Measure: state-level prevalence estimates for IPV Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Victimization: Gender inequality index was significantly associated with IPV victimization.

Table 2. Nationwide Samples Using Non-Probability Sampling

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	IPV Results
Finkel, E. J., DeWall, C. N., Slotter, E. B., McNulty, J. K., Pond Jr, R. S., & Atkins, D. C. (2012). Using I³ theory to clarify when dispositional aggressiveness predicts intimate partner violence perpetration. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 102*(3), 533-	92,822	Data: National Comorbidity Survey–Replication (NCS–R) Country: USA Age range: Study 1 → M = 45.05, Study 2 → M = 19.41 Race/ethnicity: 80% Caucasian, 9% African-American, and 11% Others Sample type: National sample (study 1), community sample (study 2-4) V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

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Friedlander, L. J., Connolly, J. A., Pepler, D. J., & Craig, W. M. (2013). Extensiveness and persistence of aggressive media exposure as longitudinal risk factors for teen dating violence. *Psychology of Violence, 3*(4), 310-322.	484	Data: 3-year longitudinal survey of Canadian youths Country: Canada Age range:14-17 Race/ethnicity: European Canadian (65%), Asian Canadian (13%), African/Caribbean Canadian (9%), South-Asian Canadian (4%), Latin American Canadian (2%), Native Canadian (2%), mixed heritage (5%) Sample type: nationwide Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Media usage was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Kar, H. L., & O'Leary, K. D. (2013). Emotional intimacy mediates the relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder and intimate partner violence perpetration in OEF/OIF/OND veterans. *Violence and Victims, 28*(5), 790-803.	1,965	Data: National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) Country: USA Age range: W2 → 13-18, W3 → 18-27, W4 → 24-32 Race/ethnicity: White (73.32%), Hispanic (10.70%), African American (12.54%), Asian (2.27%) Sample type: nationwide V/P: both Marital status: marries, dating, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders and PTSD were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Kim, J., Macy, R. J., & Wretman, C. J. (2022). The effect of early exposure to violence on acceptance of violence and dating violence perpetration in university students: the moderating role of pro-violence messages. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 31*(5), 609-627.	3,302	Data: International Dating Violence Study Country: USA Age range: M = 20.1 Sample types: nationwide Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Early exposure to violence and pro-violence were associated with IPV perpetration.
Knight, K. E., Menard, S., Simmons, S. B., Bouffard, L. A., & Orsi, R. (2016). Life course and intergenerational continuity of intimate partner aggression and physical injury: A 20-year study. *Violence and Victims, 31*(3), 381-401.	1,725	Data: National Youth Survey Family Study (NYSFS) Country: USA Age range: 18-44 Race/ethnicity: White, Black Sample type: nationwide Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Paat, Y. F., & Markham, C. (2016). A gendered approach to understanding the roles of social bonding, personal control, and strain on college dating violence in emerging adulthood.	3,495	Data: International Dating Violence Study (IDVS) Country: USA Age range: 18-25 Sample type: international Data V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Perpetration: Gender, association with deviant peers, personality disorders, PTSD, regulation and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with

Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 25(8), 793-811.		Marital status: dating	Study	IPV perpetration.
Parrott, D. J., Halmos, M. B., Stappenbeck, C. A., & Moino, K. (2022). Intimate partner aggression during the COVID-19 pandemic: Associations with stress and heavy drinking. *Psychology of Violence, 12*(2), 95-103.	510	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-69 Race/ethnicity: White, Black or African American, Hispanic, Latinx Sample types: nationwide Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation, dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Stress was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Preiser, B., & Assari, S. (2017). Psychological predictors of sexual intimate partner violence against Black and Hispanic women. *Behavioral Sciences, 8*(1), 3.	2,072	Data: Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) Country: USA Age range: female 15-42, male 16-53 Race/ethnicity: 561 black women and 475 Hispanic women and their male partners Sample type: nationwide Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: victims Marital status: married, dating, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Victimization: Involvement in IPV with a previous partner and personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Reyes, H. L. M., Foshee,	2,455	Data: Add Health	IPV Measure: 6 items on	IPV Perpetration:

V. A., Tharp, A. T., Ennett, S. T., & Bauer, D. J. (2015). Substance use and physical dating violence: the role of contextual moderators. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 49*(3), 467-475.		Country: USA Age range: W1 → 8-10th grade Race/ethnicity: White (43%), Black (47%) Sample type: nationwide V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	physical violence Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	Alcohol/drug use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Vaughan-Jensen, J., Smith, D. M., Blake, J. J., Keith, V. M., & Willson, V. K. (2020). Breaking the cycle of child maltreatment and intimate partner violence: The effects of student gender and caring relationships with teachers. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 29*(2), 223-241.	9,001	Data: National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) Country: USA Age range: W1 → 7-12th grade, W2 → 12-18th grade, W3 → 18-26, W4 → 24-32 Race/ethnicity: White (71%), Black (13%), Hispanic (12%) Sample types: nationwide V/P: both	IPV Measure: items assessing sexual relations, physical violence Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse and school factors (e.g., school climate, relationship with teachers) were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: The experience of child abuse and school factors (e.g., school climate, relationship with teachers) were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Voith, L. A., & Brondino, M. J. (2017). Neighborhood predictors of intimate partner violence: A theory-informed analysis using hierarchical linear	474	Data: Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) Country: USA Age range: 20-53 Sample type: nationwide Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal	IPV Victimization: Community disadvantages and capital (e.g., collective efficacy) were significantly associated with IPV victimization.

modeling. *American Journal of Community Psychology, 60*(1-2), 187-198.		V/P: perpetrators Marital status: romantic partnership with the father of her child	Study	

Table 3. Community Samples

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	IPV Results
Ahonen, L., & Loeber, R. (2016). Dating violence in teenage girls: parental emotion regulation and racial differences. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 26*(4), 240-250.	2,450	Data: The Pittsburgh Girls Study (PGS) Country: USA Age range: 14-18 Race/ethnicity: African-American, white Caucasian Sample type: Community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication) was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Alvira-Hammond, M., Longmore, M. A., Manning, W. D., & Giordano, P. C. (2014). Gainful activity and intimate partner aggression in emerging adulthood. *Emerging Adulthood, 2*(2),	51	Data: TARS Country: USA Age range: 7th, 9th, 11th grade Race/ethnicity: Black, White, Hispanic Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both Marital status: married, cohabitation,	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Academic difficulties and marital demographic factors were significantly associated with IPV experiences.

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Amoh, N., & Allwood, M. A. (2020). Violence exposure and psychopathology as potential correlates and risk factors of relational aggression among diverse college students. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 29*(5), 577-593.	396	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 19.58 Race/ethnicity: Latino/Hispanic, Black/African American, White, Asian/Asian American Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: The Screen for Violence Exposure Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Babcock, J. C., & Iyican, S. (2022). The Proximal Effect of Alcohol on Intimate Partner Violence: Comparing the Antecedents of Intoxicated and Sober Men's Violent Acts. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(21-22), NP19706-NP19729.	80 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18+ Race/ethnicity: African American, Caucasian, Hispanic, Native American, Other Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Barbaro, N., Boutwell, B. B., & Shackelford, T. K. (2019). Associations between attachment	277	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 32.7 Race/ethnicity: White, Asian,	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis:	IPV Perpetration: Attachment style with a romantic partner was significantly associated with

anxiety and intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization: Consideration of genetic covariation. *Personality and Individual Differences, 147,* 332-343.		American Indian or Alaska Native, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Hispanic or Latino Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: in a committed relationship	individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Attachment style with a romantic partner was significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Bonomi, A. E., Trabert, B., Anderson, M. L., Kernic, M. A., & Holt, V. L. (2014). Intimate partner violence and neighborhood income: A longitudinal analysis. *Violence Against Women, 20*(1), 42-58.	5,994	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 32.36 Race/ethnicity: White (49.1%), African American (22.2%), Native American (20.4%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation, dating	IPV Measure: police reported IPV Report: official Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Socioeconomic status, community disadvantages and capital (e.g., collective efficacy) were significantly associated with IPV experiences. IPV Perpetration: Weapon use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Brem, M. J., Spiller, L. C., & Vandehey, M. A. (2015). Online mate-retention tactics on Facebook are associated with relationship aggression. *Journal of Interpersonal*	177	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-48 Race/ethnicity: European American (65%), African American (12.4%), Hispanic (14.7%) Sample type: community sample	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Perpetration: Facebook mate-retention tactics, Facebook jealousy, and Facebook surveillance were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Violence, 30(16), 2831-2850.		Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	Study	
Brem, M. J., Wolford-Clevenger, C., Zapor, H., Elmquist, J., Shorey, R. C., & Stuart, G. L. (2018). Dispositional mindfulness as a moderator of the relationship between perceived partner infidelity and women's dating violence perpetration. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 33*(2), 250-267.	203	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-42 Race/ethnicity: Non-Hispanic Caucasian (84.7%), followed by African American (9.2%), Asian American (4.8%) Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Perceived partner infidelity was significantly associated with dating violence perpetration.
Bresin, K., Parrott, D. J., Subramani, O. S., & Eckhardt, C. I. (2020). Alcohol-related relationship dissatisfaction: A putative mechanism for intimate partner aggression. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 34*(7), 793-803.	1,180	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 32.41 Race/ethnicity: non-Hispanic/non-Latinx (95%), Black or African American (63%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating, married	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use and relationship satisfaction were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Brignone, L., & Gomez, A. M. (2017). Double jeopardy: Predictors of elevated lethality risk among intimate partner violence victims seen in emergency departments. *Preventive Medicine, 103*, 20-25.	263	Data: N/A Country: USA Sample type: community sample + individuals who visited emergency room due to IPV Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: victims Marital status: married, dating, ex-partner	IPV Measure: Questionnaire for the Lethality Risk Assessment Instrument for Intimate Partner Femicide. Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Victimization: The presence of children was significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Brooks-Russell, A., Foshee, V. A., & Ennett, S. T. (2013). Predictors of latent trajectory classes of physical dating violence victimization. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 42*, 566-580.	2,566	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: W1 → 8th - 10th grade Race/ethnicity: White (44.3%) Sample type: community sample (in public school systems located in two predominately rural counties) V/P: victims Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Safe Dates Victimization and Perpetration Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Victimization: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin, parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication), association with deviant peers, exposure to violence from peers, personality disorders, depression/depressive symptoms, and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV victimization. BOTH: Age was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Cale, J., Tzoumakis, S., Leclerc, B., &	293	Data: International Dating Violence Study (IDVS)	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale	IPV Victimization: The experience of child abuse

Breckenridge, J. (2017). Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence victimization among Australia and New Zealand female university students: An initial examination of child maltreatment and self-reported depressive symptoms across profiles. Australian & New Zealand *Journal of Criminology, 50*(4), 582-601.		Country: Australia, New Zealand Age range: M = 22.8 Sample type: international Data V/P: victims	Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	and depression/depressive symptoms were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Cascardi, M., Jouriles, E. N., & Temple, J. R. (2020). Distinct and overlapping correlates of psychological and physical partner violence perpetration. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 35*(13-14), 2375-2398.	504	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-21 Race/ethnicity: White, Black, Hispanic of any race, Asian, Middle Eastern, or multi-racial/ethnic Sample types: community sample V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory + Aggression Questionnaire Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Gender, exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin, the experience of child abuse, conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, and attachment style with a romantic partner were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Choi, H. J., Cooke, J. E., Madigan, S., & Temple, J. R. (2022). The impact of parent-child closeness and romantic attachment on	1,016	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 15.1 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic, African American, White, and other racial.	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis:	IPV Perpetration: Parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication) and attachment with romantic partner were significantly

dating violence perpetration in adolescence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(23-24), NP22300-NP22328.		Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	individual Design: Longitudinal Study	associated with IPV perpetration.
Clark, H. M., Galano, M. M., Grogan-Kaylor, A. C., Montalvo-Liendo, N., & Graham-Bermann, S. A. (2016). Ethnoracial variation in women's exposure to intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 31*(3), 531-552.	180	Data: N/A Country: USA Race/ethnicity: African American (24%), Latina (44%), White (32%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: victim Marital status: cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Victimization: Socioeconomic status and race/ethnicity were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Crane, C. A., & Testa, M. (2014). Daily associations among anger experience and intimate partner aggression within aggressive and nonaggressive community couples. *Emotion, 14*(5), 985-994.	236	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 21-46 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian, African American, and Asian Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Crane, C. A., Umehira, N.,	100	Data: N/A	IPV Measure: Conflict	IPV Perpetration: Conduct

Berbary, C., & Easton, C. J. (2018). Problematic alcohol use as a risk factor for cyber aggression within romantic relationships. *The American Journal on Addictions, 27*(5), 400-406.		Country: USA Age range: 22-75 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (67%), Asian (19%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators	Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Dardis, C. M., Edwards, K. M., Kelley, E. L., & Gidycz, C. A. (2013). Dating violence perpetration: The predictive roles of maternally versus paternally perpetrated childhood abuse and subsequent dating violence attitudes and behaviors. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 22*(1), 6-25.	570	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-28 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (83%), Asian (6%), African American (5.2%), Hispanic (3.6%), other (2%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse, involvement in IPV with a previous partner, hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Daspe, M. È., Vaillancourt-Morel, M. P., Lussier, Y., & Sabourin, S. (2018). Facebook use, Facebook jealousy, and intimate partner violence perpetration.	(1) 1,508 (2) 46 couples	Data: N/A Country: Canada Age range: 14-25 Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, dating,	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Perpetration: Media usage, marital demographic factors, and jealousy were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, 21(9), 549-555.		cohabitation	Study	
Davis, R. E., & Renzetti, C. M. (2022). Is religious self-regulation a risk or protective factor for men's intimate partner violence perpetration?. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(11-12), NP9981-NP10006.	289	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18+ (mostly 25-34) Race/ethnicity: Black or African American, Hispanic or Latinx American, Asian American or Pacific Islander, Native American or Alaskan Native, White or European American, Multiracial Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, dating, cohabitating	IPV Measure: Severity of Violence Against Women Scale/Severity of Violence Against Men Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Religion and regulation were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Dhruve, D. M., & Oliveros, A. D. (2022). Can Emerging Adults' Dating Psychological Aggression be Explained by Family-of-Origin Psychological Aggression, Emotion Dysregulation, and Drinking?. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence,*	610	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-37 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (73.0%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

37(21-22), NP20928-NP20952.				
Doucette, H., Collibee, C., Hood, E., Gittins Stone, D. I., DeJesus, B., & Rizzo, C. J. (2021). Perpetration of electronic intrusiveness among adolescent females: Associations with in-person dating violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(11-12), NP6581-NP6601.	109	Data: N/A Country: England Age range: 14-17 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic or Latina, Black, White, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Media usage was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Duerksen, K. N., & Woodin, E. M. (2019). Technological intimate partner violence: Exploring technology-related perpetration factors and overlap with in-person intimate partner violence. *Computers in Human Behavior, 98*, 223-231.	278	Data: N/A Country: Canada Age range: 17-25 Sample types: community sample V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Cyber Aggression in Relationships Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Media usage and in-person IPV as predictors of technological IPV were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Dykstra, R. E., Schumacher, J. A., Mota, N., & Coffey, S. F. (2015). Examining the role of	145	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 32.9 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (80%)	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis:	BOTH: Personality disorders and PTSD were significantly associated with IPV experiences.

antisocial personality disorder in intimate partner violence among substance use disorder treatment seekers with clinically significant trauma histories. *Violence Against Women, 21*(8), 958-974.		Sample type: community sample V/P: both	individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	
Edwards, K. M., Dixon, K. J., Gidycz, C. A., & Desai, A. D. (2014). Family-of-origin violence and college men's reports of intimate partner violence perpetration in adolescence and young adulthood: The role of maladaptive interpersonal patterns. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 15*(2), 234-240.	228	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-33 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (86.8%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed (majority heterosexual) V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse and personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Edwards, K. M., Mattingly, M. J., Dixon, K. J., & Banyard, V. L. (2014). Community matters: Intimate partner violence among rural young adults. *American Journal of Community Psychology,*	178	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-24 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (94.4 %) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both Marital status: marries, dating,	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Community disadvantages and capital (e.g., collective efficacy) were significantly associated with IPV experiences.

53, 198-207.		cohabitation		
Eller, J., Marshall, E. M., Rholes, W. S., Vieth, G., & Simpson, J. A. (2019). Partner predictors of marital aggression across the transition to parenthood: An I3 approach. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 36*(5), 1491-1508.	137 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: men → M = 28., women → M = 26.7 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (82%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: victims Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: aggression victimization subscale of the Marital Satisfaction Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Victimization: Stress, relationship satisfaction and attachment style with a romantic partner were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Elmquist, J., Hamel, J., Febres, J., Zapor, H., Wolford-Clevenger, C., Brem, M., ... & Stuart, G. L. (2016). Motivations for Psychological Aggression among dating college students. *Partner Abuse, 7*(2), 157-168.	216	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 18.69 Race/ethnicity: non-Hispanic White (83.3%), African American (7.4%), Asian American (4.2%), more than one race (2.8%), Hispanic/Latino (1.4%), Indian/Native American (<1%) Sample type: Community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Psychological aggression, particularly through communication difficulties, expression of negative emotions (e.g., anger, stress), and jealousy was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Farrell, A. H., & Vaillancourt, T. (2019).	463	Data: McMaster Teen Study Country: Canada	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating	IPV Perpetration: Association with deviant

Temperament, bullying, and dating aggression: Longitudinal associations for adolescents in a romantic relationship. *Evolutionary Psychology, 17*(2), 1-13.		Age range: M = 12.19 (0.42) Race/ethnicity: primarily White (Caucasian, 76.9%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	peers and regulation were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Association with deviant peers was significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Fawson, P. R. (2015). Controlling behaviors as a predictor of partner violence among heterosexual female and male adolescents. *Partner Abuse, 6*(2), 217-229.	486	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 15.7 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic (41.6%), white (30.5%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Dating Violence Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Personality disorders, regulation, hostile attributions, attitudes, beliefs, and coercive behavior were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Fawson, P. R., Jones, T., & Younce, B. (2017). Teen dating violence: Predicting physical and sexual violence and mental health symptoms among heterosexual adolescent males. *Violence and Victims, 32*(5), 886-896.	589	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 15.72 Race/ethnicity: 65% minority Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: victims Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Dating Violence Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Involvement in IPV with a previous partner was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Figueredo, A. J., Jacobs, W. J., Gladden, P. R., Bianchi, J., Patch, E. A., Kavanagh, P. S., ... & Li, N. P. (2018). Intimate partner violence, interpersonal aggression, and life history strategy. *Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences, 12*(1), 1-31.	(1) 231 (2) 534	Data: N/A Country: USA Sample type: community sample (in a major Southwestern (USA) University) Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale - Relationship Behavior Rating Scale Revised - Interpersonal Relations Rating Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Foran, H. M., Heyman, R. E., Slep, A. M. S., & Snarr, J. D. (2012). Hazardous alcohol use and intimate partner violence in the military: understanding protective factors. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 26*(3), 471-483.	42,744	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: N/A Race/ethnicity: Non-Hispanic Caucasian, Black, Hispanic/Latino, Other, Unknown Sample type: Community sample V/P: both Marital status: married, single	IPV Measure: 15 items assessing the frequency of IPV acts against their partners in the previous year (never=0 to more than 10 times=5) Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Gabbay, N., & Lafontaine, M. F. (2020). Do trust and sexual intimacy mediate attachment's pathway toward sexual violence occurring in same sex	310	Data: N/A Country: Canada Age range: men → 19-68, women → 18-69 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (74.2%), Native/First Nations (10.5%), African	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Perpetration: Trust and intimacy, and attachment style with a romantic partner were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

romantic relationships?. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 35*(21-22), 5064-5084.		American (9.5%), Asian (6.9%), Hispanic (5.9%), Middle Eastern (2%), Pacific Islander descent (1%) Sample types: sexual minority Type of intimate relationships: gay/lesbian V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation, dating	Study	
Gay, L. E., Harding, H. G., Jackson, J. L., Burns, E. E., & Baker, B. D. (2013). Attachment style and early maladaptive schemas as mediators of the relationship between childhood emotional abuse and intimate partner violence. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 22*(4), 408-424.	809	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 19.14 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (83%), Asian (6%), African American (5.2%), Hispanic (3.6%), other (2%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Experiencing child abuse was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Gildner, D. J., Kirwan, M., Pickett, S. M., & Parkhill, M. R. (2021). Impulse control difficulties and hostility toward women as predictors of relationship violence perpetration in an undergraduate male	295	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-20 (59.0%), 21-25 (27.8%), 26-30 (8.5%), 31+ (4.7%) Race/ethnicity: Caucasian, Middle Eastern, African American, Asian American, multiracial, American Indian, Pacific Islander	IPV Measure: Relationship Violence Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Perpetration: PTSD, regulation, and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. BOTH: Conduct problems/antisocial

sample. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(9-10), NP4653-4678.		Sample types: community sample V/P: perpetrators	Study	behavior, anger, hostility were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Goodnight, J. A., Bates, J. E., Holtzworth-Munroe, A., Pettit, G. S., Ballard, R. H., Iskander, J. M., ... & Lansford, J. E. (2017). Dispositional, demographic, and social predictors of trajectories of intimate partner aggression in early adulthood. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 85*(10), 950-965.	466	Data: Child Development Project Country: USA Age range: 18-23 Race/ethnicity: European American (81%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Race/ethnicity was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Green, A., MacLean, R., & Charles, K. (2020). Unmasking gender differences in narcissism within intimate partner violence. *Personality and Individual Differences, 167*, 110247.	328	Data: N/A Country: UK Age range: 18-64 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, dating, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Halmos, M. B., Leone, R. M., Parrott, D. J., &	583 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale	IPV Perpetration: Emotion regulation and relationship

Eckhardt, C. I. (2021). Relationship dissatisfaction, emotion regulation, and physical intimate partner aggression in heavy-drinking, conflict-prone couples: A dyadic analysis. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(9-10), NP5385-NP5406.		Age range: men → M = 33.26, women → M = 31.51 Race/ethnicity: African American, Caucasian Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married	Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	satisfaction were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Hammett, J. F., Karney, B. R., & Bradbury, T. N. (2020). Adverse childhood experiences, stress, and intimate partner violence among newlywed couples living with low incomes. *Journal of Family Psychology, 34*(4), 436-447.	231 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-53 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic (husbands 52%, wives 53%), Black (32%, 35%), White (10%, 9%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: married	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Stress was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Hammett, J. F., Lavner, J. A., Karney, B. R., & Bradbury, T. N. (2021). Intimate partner aggression and marital satisfaction: A cross-lagged panel analysis. *Journal of*	431 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: husbands → M = 27.9, wives → M = 26.3 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic (76%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships:	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility and relationship satisfaction were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Interpersonal Violence, 36(3-4), NP1463-1481NP.		heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married	Study	
Hammett, J. F., Ross, J. M., Karney, B. R., & Bradbury, T. N. (2021). Cumulative risk and intimate partner aggression. *Psychology of Violence, 11*(3), 339-348.	231 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA age range: husbands → M = 29.5, wives → M = 28.1 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic, Black, White Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Relationship discord was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Hassija, C. M., Robinson, D., Silva, Y., & Lewin, M. R. (2018). Dysfunctional parenting and intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization among college women: The mediating role of schemas. *Journal of Family Violence, 33*, 65-73.	305	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 24.3 Race/ethnicity: Latino (28.9%), Caucasian (23.9%), bicultural (10.5%), African American (6.9%), Asian American (17, 5.6%), Sample type: community sample V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication) and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication) and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV victimization.

Hatch, S. G., Esplin, C. R., Aaron, S. C., Dowdle, K. K., Fincham, F. D., Hatch, H. D., & Braithwaite, S. R. (2020). Does pornography consumption lead to intimate partner violence perpetration? Little evidence for temporal precedence. The Canadian *Journal of Human Sexuality, 29*(3), 289-296.	892	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 19.61 Race/ethnicity: White (71%), Black (10%), Latino (12%), Asian (3%) Sample types: community sample V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Pornography use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Hellmuth, J. C., Jaquier, V., Young-Wolff, K., & Sullivan, T. P. (2013). Posttraumatic stress disorder symptom clusters, alcohol misuse, and women's use of intimate partner violence. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 26*(4), 451-458.	143	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 38.09 Race/ethnicity: African American Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating, married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Involvement in IPV with a previous partner, alcohol/drug use, and PTSD were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Holmes, S. C., Johnson, N. L., Zlotnick, C., Sullivan, T. P., & Johnson, D. M. (2022). The association between demographic, mental health, and intimate partner violence	398	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 19.65 Race/ethnicity: non-Latina White (72.7%), African American (13.6%), Latina (5.3%), Asian/Pacific Islander (3.6%), Arab (.8%)	IPV Measure: Severity of Violence Against Women Scale/Severity of Violence Against Men Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis:	IPV Perpetration: Involvement in IPV with previous partner, alcohol/drug use, and PTSD were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

victimization variables and undergraduate women's intimate partner violence perpetration. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(1-2), 33-57.		Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, dating, cohabitation	individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	
Hunt, K. E., Robinson, L. E., Valido, A., Espelage, D. L., & Hong, J. S. (2022). Teen dating violence victimization: Associations among peer justification, attitudes toward gender inequality, sexual activity, and peer victimization. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(9-10), 5914-5936.	1,884	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 13-17 Race/ethnicity: Black/African American, White, Hispanic Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: victims Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Victimization: Association with deviant peers, conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Huntington, C., Pearlman, D. N., & Orchowski, L. (2022). The confluence model of sexual aggression: An application with adolescent males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(1-2), 623-643.	904	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 15.42 Race/ethnicity: N/A Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: items on previous evaluations of sexual assault prevention programs for youth Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Pornography use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Inman, E. M., & London, B. (2022). Self-silencing mediates the relationship between rejection sensitivity and intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(13-14), NP12475-NP12494.	410	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-40 Race/ethnicity: Asian (40.2%), White (38.8%), Hispanic/Latinx (15.4%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both Marital status: married, dating, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Rejection sensitivity and exposure to IPV in the family of origin were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Iverson, K. M., Litwack, S. D., Pineles, S. L., Suvak, M. K., Vaughn, R. A., & Resick, P. A. (2013). Predictors of intimate partner violence revictimization: The relative impact of distinct PTSD symptoms, dissociation, and coping strategies. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 26*(1), 102-110.	69	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 35.9 Race/ethnicity: African American (66.7%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual (97.1%) V/P: victims Marital status: dating, married, cohabitation, separated or divorced	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Victimization: Involvement in IPV with a previous partner was significantly associated with IPV revictimization.
Iyican, S., & Babcock, J. C. (2018). The relation between the two factors of psychopathy and intimate partner aggression. *Journal of Aggression,*	114 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18+ Race/ethnicity: African American, Hispanic, Caucasian Sample types: community sample	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report, couple-report Unit of analysis: individual	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Maltreatment & Trauma, 27(2), 119-130.		Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	Design: Cross-Sectional Study	
Jackson, C. L., Ciciolla, L., Crnic, K. A., Luecken, L. J., Gonzales, N. A., & Coonrod, D. V. (2015). Intimate partner violence before and during pregnancy: Related demographic and psychosocial factors and postpartum depressive symptoms among Mexican American women. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 30*(4), 659-679.	320	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18+ Race/ethnicity: Mexican American Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: V/P: victims	IPV Measure: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Victimization: Socioeconomic status, experience of child abuse, social and emotional support, depression/depressive symptoms and stress were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Jongsma, K., & Timmons Fritz, P. (2022). The role of pornography use in intimate partner violence in different-sex couples: a prospective longitudinal study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(21-22), NP20873-NP20897.	132 couples	Data: N/A Country: Canada Age range: 17-54 Race/ethnicity: White (81.1%), Arabic/Middle Eastern (7.6%), East Asian (4.2%) Sample types: community sample V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Pornography use was significantly associated with IPV experiences.

Karakurt, G., Whiting, K., & Banford Witting, A. (2019). Adult attachment security and different types of relational violence victimization among college-age couples. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 45*(3), 521-533.	87 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-53 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian, Asian, African American, Hispanic Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: victims Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Victimization: Attachment style with a romantic partner was significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Kaufman-Parks, A. M., Longmore, M. A., Giordano, P. C., & Manning, W. D. (2019). Inducing jealousy and intimate partner violence among young adults. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 36*(9), 2802-2823.	892	Data: Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS) Country: USA Age range: W1 → 16, W2 → 18, W3 → 20, W4 → 25 Race/ethnicity: European American (69%), African American (20%), Hispanic (11%) Sample types: community sample (Ohio State's panel) V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication), coercive behavior, marital demographic factors, relationship discord, infidelity and relational uncertainty, and jealousy were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Kennedy, A. C., Bybee, D., Moylan, C. A., McCauley, H. L., & Prock, K. A. (2021). Predictors of sexual violence across young women's relationship histories. *Journal of Interpersonal*	148	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-24 Race/ethnicity: African American, White, Latina, biracial, Asian American Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships:	IPV Measure: items from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Victimization: Socioeconomic status was significantly associated with IPV victimization.

Violence, 36(11-12), NP5944-NP5964.		heterosexual V/P: victims	Study	
LaMotte, A. D., Taft, C. T., Weatherill, R. P., & Eckhardt, C. I. (2017). Social skills deficits as a mediator between PTSD symptoms and intimate partner aggression in returning veterans. *Journal of Family Psychology, 31*(1), 105-110.	92	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 40.37 Race/ethnicity: non-Hispanic Caucasian (77.4%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report, couple-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: PTSD was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
LaMotte, A. D., Taft, C. T., Weatherill, R. P., Scott, J. P., & Eckhardt, C. I. (2014). Examining intimate partner aggression assessment among returning veterans and their partners. *Psychological Assessment, 26*(1), 8-15.	65	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 39.98 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (85%) Sample type: community sample, military sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report, couple-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: PTSD and relationship satisfaction were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
LaMotte, A. D., Taft, C. T., Weatherill, R. P., Scott, J. P., & Eckhardt, C. I. (2015). Correlates of intimate partner violence	130	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: female partners → M = 38.85, male veteran → M = 39.98 Race/ethnicity: female partners →	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report, couple-report Unit of analysis:	IPV Perpetration: Involvement in IPV with a previous partner and depression/depressive symptoms were significantly

perpetrated by female partners of operation Iraqi Freedom and operation enduring freedom veterans. *Partner Abuse, 6*(2), 143-156.		white (86%), male veterans → white (85%) Sample type: community + military sample (Veterans) Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation, married and separated	individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	associated with IPV perpetration.
Lantagne, A., & Furman, W. (2021). A dyadic perspective on psychopathology and young adult physical dating aggression. *Psychology of Violence, 11*(6), 569-579.	127 couples	Data: Project STAR Country: USA Age range: 10th graders Race/ethnicity: White, non-Hispanic (74%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Simon and Furman's (2010) adaptation of Kurdeck's Conflict Resolution Style Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Socioeconomic status, personality disorders, and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Lee, M., Reese-Weber, M., & Kahn, J. H. (2014). Exposure to family violence and attachment styles as predictors of dating violence perpetration among men and women: A mediational model. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence,*	484	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-25 Race/ethnicity: White (89.7%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin and conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

29(1), 20-43.				
Lewis, R. J., Winstead, B. A., Braitman, A. L., & Hitson, P. (2018). Discrepant drinking and partner violence perpetration over time in lesbians' relationships. *Violence Against Women, 24*(10), 1149-1165.	1,052	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-35 Race/ethnicity: White (77.5%), African American (10.4%), Asian (4.1%), Some other race alone (4.1%), Two or more races (1.4%), Prefer not to answer (1.1%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.0%), Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (0.3%), Missing (0.2%) Sample type: sexual minority Type of intimate relationships: lesbian couple V/P: both Marital status: married, cohabitation, dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Lisco, C. G., Leone, R. M., Gallagher, K. E., & Parrott, D. J. (2015). "Demonstrating masculinity" via intimate partner aggression: The moderating effect of heavy episodic drinking. *Sex Roles, 73,* 58-69.	392	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 21-32 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic, Latino, Non-Hispanic, Non-Latino, refused to answer Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation,	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Stress was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

		dating		
Livingston, J. A., Eiden, R. D., Lessard, J., Casey, M., Henrie, J., & Leonard, K. E. (2018). Etiology of teen dating violence among adolescent children of alcoholics. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 47,* 515-533.	227 families	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 17.68 Race/ethnicity: European American, African American, multiracial sample types: community sample V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report, couple report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin, parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication), conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Livingston, J. A., Lessard, J., Casey, M. L., Leonard, K. E., & Eiden, R. D. (2021). Teen dating violence in a high-risk sample: The protective role of maternal acceptance. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(19-20), NP11026-NP11045.	144	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 17.68 Race/ethnicity: European American (89.4%), African American (3.5%), mixed ethnicity (7.1%), Hispanic/Latino (<2%) Sample types: community sample V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin, and parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication) were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Lohman, B. J., Neppl, T. K., Senia, J. M., & Schofield, T. J. (2013). Understanding adolescent and family influences on intimate partner	392	Data: Iowa Youth and Families Project (IYFP). Country: USA Age range: W1 → 14,15,18 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian Sample type: community sample	IPV Measure: self-reports assessed partner behaviors such as anger, criticism, shouting, and arguing using 24 items rated on a 7-point scale	IPV Perpetration: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV perpetration. BOTH: Gender,

psychological violence during emerging adulthood and adulthood. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 42,* 500-517.		V/P: both Marital status: dating, cohabitation, married	Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	socioeconomic status, association with deviant peers, conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, personality disorders, alcohol/drug use, self-esteem, and academic difficulties were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Lorber, M. F., Mitnick, D. M., Tiberio, S. S., Heyman, R. E., Slep, A. M., Trindade, S., ... & Bruzzese, J. M. (2023). Demand-avoid-withdraw processes in adolescent dating aggression. *Aggressive Behavior, 49*(3), 274-287.	209 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 17.1 Race/ethnicity: Latino/a or Hispanic (48.1%), African American (19.9%), Asian (10.2%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Safe Dates Victimization and Perpetration Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Hostility (demand → withdraw and demand → avoid sequences) was associated with IPV perpetration.
Loucks, L. A., van Dellen, M., & Shaffer, A. (2019). Childhood emotional maltreatment and psychological aggression in young adult dating relationships: The	60 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-33 Race/ethnicity: European American (69.2%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships:	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

moderating role of emotion communication. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 36*(1), 289-304.		heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	Study	
Low, S., Tiberio, S. S., Shortt, J. W., Capaldi, D. M., & Eddy, J. M. (2017). Associations of couples' intimate partner violence in young adulthood and substance use: A dyadic approach. *Psychology of Violence, 7*(1), 120-127.	646	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-27 Race/ethnicity: European American (85%), Latino (5%), African American, Asian American, Native American, multiracial (2 to 3%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both Marital status: married, cohabitation, dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report, couple-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-sectional study	IPV Perpetration: Substance use (alcohol and marijuana) was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Maldonado, A. I., Murphy, C. M., Davis, M., Evans, M. K., & Zonderman, A. B. (2022). Racial discrimination, mental health symptoms, and intimate partner violence perpetration in Black adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 90*(3), 209-	433 Black adults	Data: Healthy Aging in Neighborhoods of Diversity across the Life Span (HANDLS) Country: USA Age range: 30-64 Race/ethnicity: Black adults Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Depression/depressive symptoms and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

220.				
McAuslan, P., Leonard, M., & Pickett, T. (2018). Using the media practice model to examine dating violence in emerging adults. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture, 7*(4), 429-449.	417	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-25 Race/ethnicity: mostly Caucasian Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Religion, association with deviant peers, media usage, and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
McClure, M. M., & Parmenter, M. (2020). Childhood trauma, trait anxiety, and anxious attachment as predictors of intimate partner violence in college students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 35*(23-24), 6067-6082.	254	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 17-23 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (83%), African American (3%), Hispanic (10%) Sample types: community sample V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Attachment style with a romantic partner was significantly associated with IPV victimization. BOTH: Personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
McKay, T. (2023). When state violence comes home: from criminal legal system exposure to intimate	1112 couples	Data: The Multi-site Family Study on Incarceration, Parenting and Partnering Country: USA	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis:	IPV Perpetration: Childhood violence exposure was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

partner violence in a time of mass incarceration. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 38*(3-4), 2683-2715.		Age range: men → M = 33.2, women → M = 31.7 Race/ethnicity: black (48-59%), white (28-39%) Sample types: community sample V/P: perpetrators	individual Design: Longitudinal Study	
McKinley, C. E. (2022). "It just took something from me": A mixed-methods examination of intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration among US Indigenous peoples. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, 14*(1), 1-10.	563	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 21–80 Race/ethnicity: Indigenous Sample types: community sample V/P: both Marital status: married, dating	IPV Measure: Partner victimization scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Age, anxiety, and alcohol use were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Alcohol and other drug abuse, perceived oppression, and posttraumatic stress disorder were significantly associated with IPV victimization. BOTH: Exposure to adverse childhood experiences was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Miles-McLean, H. A., LaMotte, A. D., Williams, M. R., & Murphy, C. M. (2021). Trauma exposure and PTSD among women receiving treatment for intimate partner violence perpetration. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence,*	32	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 19-63 Race/ethnicity: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Asian American, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, White/Caucasian, Other race Sample types: community sample	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: PTSD was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

36(13-14), NP6803-NP6826.		V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, dating		
Morris, A. M., Mrug, S., & Windle, M. (2015). From family violence to dating violence: Testing a dual pathway model. *Journal of youth and adolescence, 44,* 1819-1835.	461	Data: the Birmingham Youth Violence Study Country: USA Age range: W1 → M =11.8 Race/ethnicity: African American (80%) Sample type: community sample V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin and association with deviant peers were significantly associated with IPV experiences. IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Murchison, G. R., Austin, S. B., Reisner, S. L., & Chen, J. T. (2023). Middle school psychological distress and sexual harassment victimization as predictors of dating violence involvement. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 38*(9-10), 6576-6600.	4,718	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 6th-9th grade, 10th-12th grade Race/ethnicity: Black/African American, White, Asian/Asian American Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating and Relationship Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV experiences.

Narayan, A. J., Englund, M. M., & Egeland, B. (2013). Developmental timing and continuity of exposure to interparental violence and externalizing behavior as prospective predictors of dating violence. *Development and Psychopathology, 25*(2013), 973-990.	168	Data: the Minnesota Longitudinal Study Country: USA Age range: t1 → M =23 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian 67% Sample type: community sample V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV victimization. BOTH: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Narayan, A. J., Labella, M. H., Englund, M. M., Carlson, E. A., & Egeland, B. (2017). The legacy of early childhood violence exposure to adulthood intimate partner violence: Variable-and person-oriented evidence. *Journal of Family Psychology, 31*(7), 833-843.	179	Data: the Minnesota Longitudinal Study of Risk and Adaptation Country: USA Age range: from infancy to adulthood (IPV at ages 23, 26, and 32) Race/ethnicity: Caucasian, African-American, biracial/multiracial Sample type: community sample V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Niolon, P. H., Kuperminc, G. P., & Allen, J. P. (2015).	133	Data: N/A Country: USA	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale	BOTH: Parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication)

Autonomy and relatedness in mother–teen interactions as predictors of involvement in adolescent dating aggression. *Psychology of Violence, 5*(2), 133-143.		Age range: M = 15.85 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (55%), African American (45%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
O'Hair, C. M., Grocott, L. R., McNulty, J. K., Temple, J. R., & Shorey, R. C. (2023). The Interactive Effect of Alcohol Use and Depressive Symptoms in Predicting Couples' Risk for Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration. *Journal of Family Violence, 38*(5), 883-889.	81 couples	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-24 Race/ethnicity: Non-Hispanic white (32.7%), Hispanic (30.9%) Sample types: community sample (seven high schools in five Houston-area school districts) Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating and Relationship Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Depression/depressive symptoms and alcohol / drug use were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Øverup, C. S., Hadden, B. W., Knee, C. R., & Rodriguez, L. M. (2017). Self-determination theory and intimate partner violence (IPV): Assessment of relationship causality orientations as predictors of IPV perpetration. *Journal of*	324	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-57 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino, Caucasian, Asian/Pacific Islander, African-American/Black, Other Sample type: community sample V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, dating,	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Controlled orientation and autonomous orientation were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Research in Personality, 70, 139-155.		engaged		
Park, Y., Sullivan, K., Riviere, L. A., Merrill, J. C., & Clarke-Walper, K. (2022). Intimate partner violence perpetration among military spouses. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(15-16), NP13497-NP13517.	314	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-40/ 40+ (9.87%) Race/ethnicity: White (74.53%) Hispanic (11.15%) Black (7.32%) Asian/Pacific islander (3.18%) Other (3.82%) Sample types: military (military spouses) Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: married	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, stress, and relationship discord were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Pegram, S. E., Abbey, A., Woerner, J., & Helmers, B. R. (2018). Partner type matters: Differences in cross-sectional predictors of men's sexual aggression in casual and steady relationships. *Violence and Victims, 33*(5), 902-917.	556	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 22.37 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (54%), Asian (16%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Sexual Experiences Survey Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders, alcohol/drug use, and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Petit, W. E., Knee, C. R., Hadden, B. W., &	156	Data: N/A Country: USA	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale	IPV Perpetration: Relationship satisfaction

Rodriguez, L. M. (2017). Self-determination theory and intimate partner violence: An APIM model of need fulfillment and IPV. *Motivation Science, 3*(2), 119-132.		Age range: 21-55 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (28.8%), Hispanic (37.8%), Asian (16.7%), African American (7.7%), Other (9.0%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	was significantly associated with (partner's) IPV perpetration, which is victimization.
Portnoy, G. A., Relyea, M. R., Presseau, C., Orazietti, S., Martino, S., Brandt, C. A., & Haskell, S. G. (2022). Longitudinal analysis of persistent postconcussion symptoms, probable TBI, and intimate partner violence perpetration among veterans. *The Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation, 37*(1), 34-42.	827	Data: Department of Defense's OEF/OIF/OND Roster Country: USA Age range: 45- (50.3%), 45+ (49.7%) Race/ethnicity: Non-Hispanic white (78.4%) Sample types: military (Veterans discharged from military service and enrolled in VA healthcare between) V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Raiford, J. L., Seth, P., Braxton, N. D., & DiClemente, R. J. (2013). Interpersonal-and community-level	65	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-29 Race/ethnicity: African American 100%	IPV Measure: Abusive Behavior Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual	IPV Perpetration: Community disadvantages and capital (e.g., collective efficacy), personality disorders, hostile

predictors of intimate partner violence perpetration among African American men. *Journal of Urban Health, 90,* 784-795.		Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating, cohabitation	Design: Cross-Sectional Study	attributions, attitudes, and beliefs, and relationship discord were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Reuter, T. R., Sharp, C., Temple, J. R., & Babcock, J. C. (2015). The relation between borderline personality disorder features and teen dating violence. *Psychology of Violence, 5*(2), 163-173.	778	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M =16.09 Race/ethnicity: White (31.3%), Hispanic (32.3%), Black (26.9%), Asian (1.8%), Other (7.8%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating and Relationship Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Reyes, H. L. M., Foshee, V. A., Fortson, B. L., Valle, L. A., Breiding, M. J., & Merrick, M. T. (2015). Longitudinal mediators of relations between family violence and adolescent dating aggression perpetration. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 77*(4), 1016-1030.	2,455	Data: Data from a randomized control trial of an adolescent dating violence prevention program called Safe Dates Country: USA Age range: 8th grade (50%) Race/ethnicity: white (73%) Sample type: community sample V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Richards, T. N., Branch, K. A., & Ray, K. (2014). The impact of parental and peer social support on dating violence perpetration and victimization among female adolescents: A longitudinal study. *Violence and Victims, 29*(2), 317-331.	319	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-25 Race/ethnicity: White (89.7%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Social and emotional support were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Rodriguez, L. M., DiBello, A. M., Wickham, R., Hadden, B. W., Baker, Z. G., & Øverup, C. S. (2018). A self-determination theory approach to problematic drinking and intimate partner violence. *Motivation and Emotion, 42,* 225-235.	617	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-57 Race/ethnicity: White, Black/African American, Asian, Multi-Ethnic, and Other Sample types: community sample V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating, engaged, married	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Ruel, C., Lavoie, F., Hébert, M., & Blais, M. (2020). Gender's role in exposure to interparental violence, acceptance of violence, self-efficacy, and physical teen dating violence among Quebec	2,564	Data: Quebec Youth's Romantic Relationship Survey Project (QYRRS Project) Country: Canada Age range: 14-17 Race/ethnicity: mostly Quebecer/Canadian Sample types: community sample	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal	IPV Perpetration: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Exposure

adolescents. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 35*(15-16), 3079-3101.		V/P: both	Study	to intimate partner violence in the family of origin and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Schnurr, M. P., & Lohman, B. J. (2013). The impact of collective efficacy on risks for adolescents' perpetration of dating violence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 42,* 518-535.	765	Data: Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study Country: USA Age range: W1 → 10-15 Race/ethnicity: African-American and Hispanic Sample type: community sample V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Gender, community disadvantages and capital (e.g., collective efficacy), exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin, association with deviant peers, conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, alcohol/drug use, and academic difficulties were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Shorey, R. C., Fite, P. J., Torres, E. D., Stuart, G. L., & Temple, J. R. (2019). Bidirectional associations between acceptability of violence and intimate partner violence from adolescence to young adulthood. *Psychology of*	1,042	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 15.09 (9th-11th graders) Race/ethnicity: Hispanic (31.4%), White (29.4%), Black or African American (27.9%), Asian American/Pacific Islander (3.6%), and other (e.g., mixed race; 7.7%)	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Involvement in IPV with previous partner was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Violence, 9(1), 108-116.		Sample types: community sample V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating		
Skomorovsky, A., Hujaleh, F., & Wolejszo, S. (2015). Intimate partner violence in the Canadian armed forces: The role of family stress and its impact on well-being. *Military Medicine, 180*(7), 809-816.	529	Data: N/A Country: Canada Age range: 23-58 Race/ethnicity: Anglophones (84.5%), Francophones (14.6%) Sample type: military sample V/P: both Marital status: married, dating	IPV Measure: items of IPV experiences (thrown objects, pushing, grabbing, shoving, slapping etc.) Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Victimization: Relationship satisfaction was significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Slep, A. M. S., Foran, H. M., Heyman, R. E., & Snarr, J. D. (2015). Identifying unique and shared risk factors for physical intimate partner violence and clinically-significant physical intimate partner violence. *Aggressive Behavior, 41*(3), 227-241.	61,192	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 32-37 Sample type: military sample (US Air Force (AF) active- duty members) V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: 15-item inventory of the frequency of aggressive acts perpetrated in the previous year was administered) Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: age, parental status/number of children, community disadvantages and capital (e.g., collective efficacy), work environment, stress, and relationship satisfaction were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. BOTH: Socioeconomic status, depression/depressive symptoms, and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV experiences.

Smith, L. S., & Stover, C. S. (2016). The moderating role of attachment on the relationship between history of trauma and intimate partner violence victimization. *Violence Against Women, 22*(6), 745-764.	93	Data: a longitudinal study of a police-advocacy program following an incident of IPV reported to the police Country: USA Age range: M = 30 Race/ethnicity: African American, Hispanic, Caucasian Sample type: Community sample V/P: victims	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Victimization: The experience of child abuse was significantly associated with IPV victimization.
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), 734-742.	634	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 17–50 Race/ethnicity: - Wives: European American (62.0%), African American (31.2%), Other (6.8%) - Husbands: European American (59.3%), African American (33.3%), Other (7.4%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: married	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Son, E., Cho, H., Yun, S. H., Choi, Y. J., An, S., & Hong, S. (2020). Intimate partner violence victimization among	3308	Data: N/A Country: USA, Canada Age range: no disability → M =21.67, disability → M = 22.72 Race/ethnicity: white/non-Hispanic	IPV Measure: the Partner Victimization Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual	IPV Victimization: The experience of child abuse and exposure to violence from peers were significantly associated with

college students with disabilities: Prevalence, help-seeking, and the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and intimate partner violence victimization. *Children and Youth Services Review, 110,* 104741.		(66-67%) Sample types: community sample (university, students with disabilities, w/o disabilities) V/P: victims Marital status: dating, married	Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV victimization.
Song-Choi, P. J., & Woodin, E. M. (2021). Stress, attributions, and hostility as predictors of psychological intimate partner violence at the transition to parenthood. *Psychology of Violence, 11*(6), 559-568.	98 couples	Data: N/A Country: Canada Age range: men → M = 32, women → M = 30 Race/ethnicity: white, Canadian indigenous (4~6%), Asian-Canadian (7~10%), Indo-Canadian (N/A) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: PTSD, stress, and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. BOTH: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
South, S. C., Boudreaux, M. J., & Oltmanns, T. F. (2021). Personality disorders and intimate partner aggression: A replication and extension in older, married couples.	495	Data: St. Louis Personality and Aging Network (SPAN) Study Country: USA Age range: 55-65 (baseline) Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (79.6%), Black/African American (18.2%) Sample types: community sample	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Personality Disorders: Theory, Research, and Treatment, 12(1), 70-80.		Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	Study	
Sutton, T. E., Gordon Simons, L., Martin, B. T., Klopack, E. T., Gibbons, F. X., Beach, S. R., & Simons, R. L. (2020). Racial discrimination as a risk factor for African American men's physical partner violence: A longitudinal test of mediators and moderators. *Violence Against Women, 26*(2), 164-190.	200	Data: Healthy Aging in Neighborhoods of Diversity across the Life Span (HANDLS) Country: USA Race/ethnicity: African American (20%-100%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation, dating	IPV Measure: three items on physical violence Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Swopes, R. M., Simonet, D. V., Jaffe, A. E., Tett, R. P., & Davis, J. L. (2013). Adverse childhood experiences, posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, and emotional intelligence in partner aggression. *Violence and Victims, 28*(3), 513-530.	108	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 32.36 Race/ethnicity: White (49.1%), African American (22.2%), Native American (20.4%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation,	IPV Measure: Aggression Questionnaire Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders, PTSD, and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

		dating		
Szepsenwol, O., Zamir, O., & Simpson, J. A. (2019). The effect of early-life harshness and unpredictability on intimate partner violence in adulthood: A life history perspective. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 36*(5), 1542-1556.	179	Data: Minnesota Longitudinal Study of Risk and Adaptation Country: USA Age range: 23-32 Race/ethnicity: White, Black, Native American, and mixed race Sample types: community sample V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Socioeconomic status and exposure to violence from peers were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Taft, C. T., Hamilton, E. G., Leviyah, X., Gnall, K. E., & Park, C. L. (2024). Animal consumption associated with higher intimate partner aggression. *Journal of Family Violence, 39*(8), 1539-1543.	245	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 19.26 Race/ethnicity: White (52.7%), non-Hispanic/ Latino (75.9%) Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Animal consumption was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Taylor, A. B., & Neppl, T. K. (2020). Intimate partner psychological violence among GLBTQ college students: The role of harsh	379	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18+ Race/ethnicity: White (84.4%), Hispanic (8%), Asian (5.5%),	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual	BOTH: Harsh parenting, interparental conflict and microaggressions were significantly associated with IPV experiences.

parenting, interparental conflict, and microaggressions. *Journal of GLBT Family Studies, 16*(1), 47-65.		multiracial (4.1%) Sample types: sexual minority Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both	Design: Cross-Sectional Study	
Taylor, K. A., Sullivan, T. N., & Farrell, A. D. (2015). Longitudinal relationships between individual and class norms supporting dating violence and perpetration of dating violence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 44,* 745-760.	2,022	Data: Longitudinal Relationships Between Individual and Class Norms Supporting Dating Violence and Perpetration of Dating Violence Country: USA Age range: 6th grade Race/ethnicity: African American, Latino/a, White, Multiracial, and others Sample type: community sample V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Dating Violence and Norms measure Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Terrell, A., Wickrama, T., Merten, M. J., & Becnel, J. (2023). Adolescents' adverse family context and intimate partner violence: Mediating role of social media experience. *Current Psychology, 42*(25), 21979-21993.	702	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 18 Race/ethnicity: Black, White, Hispanic, Native American, Asian Sample types: community sample V/P: victims	IPV Measure: items on experienced romantic partner relationship abuse (verbal abuse, emotional abuse, physical abuse) in the last year Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Media usage was significantly associated with IPV experiences.

Toews, M. L., & Yazedjian, A. (2014). Psychological and physical dating violence perpetrated by pregnant and parenting Latina adolescents. *Violence and Victims, 29*(5), 872-884.	126	Data: N/A Country: N/A Age range: 14-19 Race/ethnicity: Latin Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: victims Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication), involvement in IPV with a previous partner and attachment style with romantic partner were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Attachment style with romantic partner were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Triantafyllou, D., Wang, C., & North, C. S. (2019). Correlates of duration of intimate partner violence among women seeking services at a domestic violence support center. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 34*(6), 1127-1138.	230	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-67 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian, African American, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other Sample types: community sample (Shelter & Support service) V/P: victims	IPV Measure: N/A Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Age was significantly associated with IPV experiences. IPV Victimization: Socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, parental status/number of children, and exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Tyler, K. A., & Schmitz, R. M. (2015). Effects of abusive parenting,	172	Data: Homeless Young Adult Project Country: USA Age range: 19-26	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report	IPV Perpetration: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was

caretaker arrests, and deviant behavior on dating violence among homeless young adults. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 24*(10), 1134-1150.		Race/ethnicity: mostly White Sample type: community sample V/P: perpetrators	Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Tyler, K. A., Schmitz, R. M., Ray, C. M., & Simons, L. G. (2017). The role of entitlement, self-control, and risk behaviors on dating violence perpetration. *Violence and Victims, 32*(6), 1079-1095.	1,448	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: university students Race/ethnicity: White (80%), Black or African American (7.3%), Hispanic or Latino (3.6%), Asian (6.6%), Sample type: community sample V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse, conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, alcohol/drug use, regulation, and hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Vanwoerden, S., Leavitt, J., Gallagher, M. W., Temple, J. R., & Sharp, C. (2019). Dating violence victimization and borderline personality pathology: Temporal associations from late adolescence to early adulthood. *Personality Disorders: Theory, Research, and Treatment,*	1,042	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 16.08 Race/ethnicity: Hispanic, White/not Hispanic, African American Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Victimization: Personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV victimization.

10(2), 132-142.				
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	Data: Illinois Study of Bullying and sexual Violence (ISBSV) Country: USA Age range: M = 15.83 Race/ethnicity: African American, Caucasian Sample types: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating	IPV Measure: Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Teen dating violence victimization and delinquency were associated with IPV perpetration.
Watkins, L. E., Schumacher, J. A., & Coffey, S. F. (2016). A preliminary investigation of the relationship between emotion dysregulation and partner violence perpetration among individuals with PTSD and alcohol dependence. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 25*(3), 305-314.	77	Data: N/A Country: N/A Age range: 18-54 Race/ethnicity: White (81.8%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: both Marital status: married, cohabitation, dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use and regulation were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Weiss, N. H., Duke, A. A., & Sullivan, T. P. (2014).	147	Data: N/A Country: USA	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale + 10-item	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use and PTSD

Probable posttraumatic stress disorder and women's use of aggression in intimate relationships: the moderating role of alcohol dependence. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 27*(5), 550-557.		Age range: 18-57 Race/ethnicity: Black (80.3%) Sample type: community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	sexual experiences survey Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Widom, C. S., Czaja, S., & Dutton, M. A. (2014). Child abuse and neglect and intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration: A prospective investigation. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 38*(4), 650-663.	692	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 30-47 Race/ethnicity: White/non-Hispanic (61%), African American (33%), Hispanic (4%), American Indian (1.5%) Sample type: community sample V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: The experience of child abuse was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Woodin, E. M., Sukhawathanakul, P., Caldeira, V., Homel, J., & Leadbeater, B. (2016). Pathways to romantic relational aggression through adolescent peer aggression and heavy episodic drinking. *Aggressive Behavior, 42*(6), 563-576.	282	Data: Victoria Healthy Youth Survey (V-HYS) Country: Canada Age range: T1 → 12-18, T2 → 14-20, T3 → 16-22, T4 → 18-25 Race/ethnicity: European-Canadian (85%), Asian (4%), other (11%) Sample type: Community sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: items on IPV aggression and victimization Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Association with deviant peers, conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

		Marital status: dating		
Wymbs, B. T., Dawson, A. E., Egan, T. E., & Sacchetti, G. M. (2019). Rates of intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization among adults with ADHD. *Journal of Attention Disorders, 23*(9), 949-958.	95	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-45 Sample types: community sample V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Personality disorders and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Yeo, H., Choi, Y. J., Son, E., Cho, H., Yun, S. H., & Lee, J. O. (2022). Childhood community risk factors on intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization among college students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(21-22), NP20361-NP20385.	2,082	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-24 Race/ethnicity: White, Others Sample types: community sample V/P: both Marital status: married, dating	IPV Measure: N/A Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Community disadvantages and capital (e.g., collective efficacy) were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Community disadvantages and capital (e.g., collective efficacy) were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Yoshihama, M., Blazevski, J., & Bybee, D. (2020). Gender (a) symmetry in correlates of perpetration of intimate partner	373	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 44.27 Race/ethnicity: Gujaratis Sample types: community sample	IPV Measure: Hurt-Insult-Threaten-Scream Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual	IPV Perpetration: Socioeconomic status, hostile attributions, attitudes, and beliefs, and relationship discord were

violence: Gender (a) symmetry in IPV and the role of gender attitudes. *Violence Against Women, 26*(9), 1033-1054.		V/P: perpetrators	Design: Cross-Sectional Study	significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV victimization.

Table 4. Clinical Samples

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	IPV Results
Brassard, A., Charbachi, N., Claing, A., Godbout, N., Savard, C., Lafontaine, M. F., & Péloquin, K. (2022). Childhood sexual abuse, dyadic empathy, and intimate partner violence among men seeking psychological help. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(23-24), NP22114-NP22134.	198	Data: N/A Country: Canada Age range: 18-69 Race/ethnicity: French-Canadians (91.9%), English-Canadians (2.5%) Sample types: clinical sample (aggression, relationships related) V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, dating	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Likcani, A., Stith, S., Spencer, C., Webb, F., & Peterson, F. R. (2017). Differentiation and intimate partner violence.	410	Data: Domestic Violence-Focused Couples Treatment Project Country: USA Age range: 24-34 Race/ethnicity: White (43.9%),	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders, depression/depressive symptoms, and jealousy were significantly associated

The American Journal of Family Therapy, 45(5), 235-249.		Black (31.2%), Hispanic (11.7%) Sample type: clinical sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators	Study	with IPV perpetration.

Table 5. Justice- or Court-involved Samples

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	IPV Results
Bendlin, M., & Sheridan, L. (2021). Risk factors for severe violence in intimate partner stalking situations: An analysis of police records. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(17-18), 7895-7916.	369	Data: N/A Country: Australia Age range: N/A Race/ethnicity: N/A Sample types: criminal sample (Family Violence Incident Reports [FVIRs]) V/P: victims	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: official Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Victimization: A history of domestic violence, separation, jealousy, previous injury, and victim's belief in potential harm were significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Brem, M. J., Florimbio, A. R., Elmquist, J., Shorey, R. C., & Stuart, G. L. (2018). Antisocial traits, distress tolerance, and alcohol problems as predictors of intimate partner violence in men arrested for domestic violence. *Psychology of Violence, 8*(1), 132-139.	331	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 33.43 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (64%), Hispanic/Latino (13.3%), African American/non-Hispanic (10%), Other (7.9%) Sample type: criminal sample V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, personality disorders, and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Folkes, S. E., Hilton, N. Z., & Harris, G. T. (2013). Weapon use increases the severity of domestic violence but neither weapon use nor firearm access increases the risk or severity of recidivism. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 28*(6), 1143-1156.	1,421	Data: N/A Country: Canada Age range: M = 39.0 Sample type: criminal sample V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use and weapon use were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Garner, A. R., Grigorian, H., Florimbio, A. R., Brem, M. J., Wolford-Clevenger, C., & Stuart, G. L. (2018). The association between compulsive sexual behavior and sexual aggression perpetration among men arrested for domestic violence. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 25*(2-3), 226-240.	312	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-76 Race/ethnicity: white Sample type: criminal sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual (majority) V/P: perpetrators Marital status: dating/cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, hostility, personality disorders, and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Grigorian, H. L., Brem, M. J., Garner, A., Florimbio, A. R., Wolford-Clevenger, C., & Stuart, G. L. (2020). Alcohol use and problems as a potential mediator of	390	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 33.37 Race/ethnicity: White/non-Hispanic (60.4%), Hispanic/Latino (12.5%), Black/non-Hispanic (9.5%)	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders, alcohol/drug use, and regulation were significantly associated with IPV

the relationship between emotion dysregulation and intimate partner violence perpetration. *Psychology of Violence, 10*(1), 91-99.		Sample types: criminal sample V/P: perpetrators	Study	perpetration.
Grigorian, H. L., Garner, A., Florimbio, A. R., Brem, M. J., Wolford-Clevenger, C., Elmquist, J. M., ... & Stuart, G. L. (2019). Emotion dysregulation as a correlate of intimate partner violence among women arrested for domestic violence. *Partner Abuse, 10*(1), 98-113.	71	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 30.43 Race/ethnicity: White/Non-Hispanic (73.2%), Hispanic/Latino (9.9%), Black/Non-Hispanic (5.6%), Other (4.2%) Sample types: criminal sample V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Personality disorders and regulation were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Jones, M. S. (2020). Exploring coercive control, PTSD, and the use of physical violence in the pre-prison heterosexual relationships of incarcerated women. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 47*(10), 1299-1318.	337	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 37 Race/ethnicity: White, Black, Native American, Latinx/Other Sample types: criminal sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Coercive control, partially mediated by PTSD symptoms, was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

Jones, M. S., Burge, S. W., Sharp, S. F., & McLeod, D. A. (2020). Childhood adversity, mental health, and the perpetration of physical violence in the adult intimate relationships of women prisoners: A life course approach. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 101,* 104237.	349	Data: 2014 Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children Country: USA Age range: 18-69 Race/ethnicity: African American, Native American, Hispanic/Other, White Sample types: criminal sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: PTSD was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Jones, M. S., Peck, B. M., Sharp, S. F., & McLeod, D. A. (2021). Childhood adversity and intimate partner violence in adulthood: the mediating influence of PTSD in a sample of women prisoners. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(15-16), NP8590-NP8614.	334	Data: the 2014 Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children Country: USA Age range: 18-65 Race/ethnicity: White, African American, Native American, Other/Hispanic Sample types: criminal sample V/P: victims Marital status: married, cohabit, not married/widowed	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: PTSD was significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Jones, M. S., Worthen, M. G., Sharp, S. F., & McLeod, D. A. (2018).	355	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 20-65	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale + Psychological Maltreatment of Women	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse was significantly associated

Life as she knows it: The effects of adverse childhood experiences on intimate partner violence among women prisoners. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 85,* 68-79.		Race/ethnicity: White, African American, Native American, Other/Hispanic Sample types: criminal sample (incarcerated women) V/P: victims Marital status: married, not married/widowed, cohabiting	Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin was significantly associated with IPV victimization.
Kaplenko, H., Loveland, J. E., & Raghavan, C. (2018). Relationships between shame, restrictiveness, authoritativeness, and coercive control in men mandated to a domestic violence offenders program. *Violence and Victims, 33*(2), 296-309.	134	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 19-62 Race/ethnicity: White, Latino/Hispanic, Black/African American, other Sample type: criminal sample V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Interpersonal Relationship Rating Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Lawson, D. M., & Brossart, D. F. (2013). Interpersonal problems and personality features as mediators between attachment and intimate partner violence. *Violence and Victims, 28*(3), 414-428.	132	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-67 Race/ethnicity: African American, Hispanic Sample type: criminal sample Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrators	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility/personality disorders/attachment with romantic partner were significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

McKeown, A. (2014). Attachment, personality and female perpetrators of intimate partner violence. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, 25*(5), 556-573.	92	Data: N/A Country: UK Age range: N/A Sample type: criminal sample Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: both	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	BOTH: Personality disorders were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Richards, T. N., & Gillespie, L. K. (2021). Intimate partner violence perpetration, victimization, and overlap among serious juvenile offenders: Trajectories of emerging adulthood. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(21-22), 10054-10079.	909	Data: Pathways to Desistance Study Country: USA Age range: 14-18 Race/ethnicity: black Sample types: criminal sample V/P: both	IPV Measure: Domestic Violence Inventory Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	IPV Perpetration: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin, and parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication), were significantly associated with IPV perpetration. IPV Victimization: Exposure to intimate partner violence in the family of origin, and parenting (e.g., monitoring, communication) were significantly associated with IPV victimization. BOTH: Age and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Saxena, P., & Messina, N. (2021). Trajectories of victimization to violence among incarcerated	1,118	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: N/A Race/ethnicity: Hispanic/Latina	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual	IPV Perpetration: The experience of child abuse and alcohol/drug use were significantly associated with

women. *Health & Justice, 9*(1)*,18.*		(33%), White (28%), African American/Black (19%) Sample types: criminal sample V/P: perpetrators	Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV perpetration.
Shaffer, C. S., Gatner, D. T., McCuish, E., Douglas, K. S., & Viljoen, J. L. (2021). The role of psychopathic features and developmental risk factors in trajectories of physical intimate partner violence. *Psychology of Violence, 11*(6), 549-558.	885	Data: Pathways to Desistance Study Country: USA Age range: 14-18 Race/ethnicity: black Sample types: criminal sample V/P: both Marital status: dating, marital, cohabitating	IPV Measure: items on any actual, attempted, threatened IPV since last assessment Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Longitudinal Study	BOTH: Conduct problems/antisocial behavior, anger, and hostility were significantly associated with IPV experiences.
Shorey, R. C., Haynes, E., Brem, M., Florimbio, A. R., Grigorian, H., & Stuart, G. L. (2018). Marijuana use is associated with intimate partner violence perpetration among men arrested for domestic violence. *Translational Issues in Psychological Science, 4*(1), 108-118.	269	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: M = 32.39 Race/ethnicity: White (63.2%), Hispanic or Latino (12.3%), Black (8.6%) American Indian or Alaska Native (4.1%), or other (6.3%) Sample type: criminal sample (men who were arrested for domestic violence and were court-referred) Type of intimate relationships: heterosexual V/P: perpetrator Marital status: married,	IPV Measure: Conflict Tactics Scale Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Alcohol/drug use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.

		cohabitation, dating		

Table 6. Others

Reference	N	Sample Characteristics	Method / Design	IPV Results
Beymer, M. R., Hill, C. G., Perry, M. A., Johnson, L. D., Jarvis, B. P., Pecko, J. A., ... & Watkins, E. Y. (2021). Pornography use and intimate partner violence among a sample of US army soldiers in 2018: A cross-sectional study. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 50*(5), 2245-2257.	7,346	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range:18-64 Race/ethnicity: White, Black, Hispanic, Other Sample types: military (soldiers in the US Army) V/P: perpetrators Marital status: married, cohabitation, dating	IPV Measure: items by the US Agency for International Development (2014) on IPV perpetration Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Perpetration: Pornography use was significantly associated with IPV perpetration.
Crowe, T. V. (2013). Intimate Partner Violence in the Deaf Community. *Journal of the American Deafness & Rehabilitation Association (JADARA), 46*(3), 4.	167	Data: N/A Country: USA Age range: 18-70 Race/ethnicity: Caucasian (75.2%) Sample types: deaf and hard of hearing individuals Type of intimate relationships: mixed V/P: victims Marital status: dating, married,	IPV Measure: Hurt-Insult-Threaten-Scream Report: self-report Unit of analysis: individual Design: Cross-Sectional Study	IPV Victimization: Relationship discord was significantly associated with IPV victimization.

		cohabitation, engaged, divorced		