

#1 Prevalence of Physical Violence in Intimate Relationships:

Part 1. Rates of Male and Female Victimization

Sarah L. Desmarais, Kim A. Reeves, Tonia L. Nicholls, Robin P. Telford, & Martin S. Fiebert

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Study purpose, method and findings. Physical violence in intimate relationships is a public health problem affecting hundreds of thousands of individuals and families worldwide. There is now a wealth of evidence demonstrating the extent of the problem of physical IPV against women. Although the body of research examining the experiences of male victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) has grown, there have been few attempts to synthesize, compare and contrast findings regarding the prevalence of male and female victimization. Because physical IPV victimization is associated with such serious adverse outcomes, an understanding of prevalence will be critical to research and intervention. To that end, the present study reviewed research published in the last 10 years reporting rates of physical IPV victimization experiences from the perspectives of *both men and women*. Our goal was to synthesize the current state of knowledge regarding the prevalence of physical IPV victimization in heterosexual relationships. Our specific aims were to: 1) describe the prevalence of physical IPV victimization among men and women in English-speaking nations; and 2) explore study and sample characteristics that may affect prevalence rates.

Studies were included in the current review if they met three broad inclusion criteria. First, they needed to present empirical data regarding the prevalence of physical IPV from the perspective of the victim (see *Part 2* for perpetration rates). Second, the IPV must have occurred within the context of a heterosexual intimate relationship. Third, articles were excluded if they reported the findings of studies in which participants were sampled from an identified population of IPV victims, such as women staying at a domestic violence shelter. Literature searches undertaken in three databases (PubMed, PsycINFO, and Web of Science) followed by screening of titles and abstracts, as well as elimination of replicates, led to retrieval of 750 articles published between 2000 and 2010 for further analysis. Data were extracted regarding measurement timeframe and instrument, and sample details. Results then were summarized by

study and grouped according to sample type: population-based, community, university or college, middle or high school, clinical, and justice or legal samples. Unweighted prevalence estimates were calculated for female and male victimization overall and by sample type, country, measurement timeframe, and measurement approach, to the extent possible.

Our final sample included 249 articles that reported 543 rates of physical IPV victimization in our review: 158 articles reported 318 rates for women, six articles reported eight rates for men, and 85 articles reported 217 rates for both men and women. There were 52 population-based studies (see table 1), 36 studies of community samples (see table 2), 26 studies of university or college samples (see table 3), 38 studies of middle or high school students (see table 4), three studies of high school and university students, 80 studies of clinical samples (see table 5), and 14 studies of justice or legal samples (see table 6). The majority of articles (85.5%, $k = 213$) reported findings of studies conducted in the U.S. Sample sizes ranged widely from $N = 42$ to $N = 134,955$, with a mean of 4,308.24 ($SD = 14,912.49$), median of 791, and mode of 120 participants per study. Studies varied in their operational definition and measurement of IPV, though a majority (47.4%, $k = 118$) of studies reported prevalence rates measured using items or scales drawn from the Conflict Tactic Scale family of instruments.

Overall, results indicated that physical IPV victimization is prominent among men and women in heterosexual relationships. Across all studies included in this review, approximately one in four women (23.1%) and one in five men (19.3%) experienced physical violence in an intimate relationship, with an overall pooled prevalence estimate of 22.4%. However, for both men and women, prevalence rates ranged widely from 0% to 99%. Physical IPV victimization was reported by approximately one-third (33.6%) of individuals in their lifetime and one-fifth (19.2%) of individuals in the year prior to the study.

Whether prevalence estimates were higher for male or female physical IPV victimization fluctuated as a function of sample type, measurement timeframe, and study location. For example, in large population studies, studies of community samples, university or college samples, and clinical samples, pooled prevalence was higher among women than men, but across studies of middle or high school students and justice or legal samples, pooled prevalence was higher among men than women (though only one study examined male victimization in a justice or legal sample). Lifetime rates generally were higher among women than men, whereas past

year prevalence was slightly higher among men than women. We also found differences by country. For instance, in studies conducted in the U.S. and Canada, pooled prevalence was higher among women than men whereas in studies conducted in the U.K., New Zealand, and South Africa, pooled prevalence rates were higher among men than women. Taken together, results add to a growing body of literature documenting symmetry in rates of IPV among men and women.

Implications for intervention and policy. This comprehensive review of the current state of the field demonstrates the diversity of victims who experience physical IPV and documents the need for gender-inclusive responsiveness to this wide-ranging public health problem. In particular, there are currently few services for male victims and the high rates of violence experienced by women *and* men suggests a need for treatment and intervention strategies for victims of both sexes. Additionally, the high rates of physical IPV victimization among middle or high school students (or other similar age youth), as well as among university and college students, highlights the need for school-based IPV prevention and intervention efforts.

Recommendations for future research. Instead of victim sex, the methodological differences across studies may be the most important sources of variability affecting estimates of prevalence. Though many studies used standardized assessment instruments, a considerable proportion used other, unvalidated approaches. Researchers also differed in whether sexual violence was included in their definition of IPV. Finally, many studies reported lifetime and past year prevalence rates, while others combined rates of current or past year victimization, or used different timeframes altogether. Thus, future research efforts need to be directed at standardizing the measurement of IPV so that data can be compared across studies, sample types and countries.

About the Authors

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

where she trained concurrently as a postdoctoral teaching fellow in the Department of Psychology.

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

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

Contact:

<http://mhlp.fmhi.usf.edu/facultyStaff/pfocus.cfm?focusid=349>

sdesmarais@usf.edu

Kim A. Reeves is a doctoral student of Clinical Psychology with a specialization in Forensic Psychology at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada. Ms. Reeves received her BA in Psychology with a minor in Criminal Justice from The College of New Jersey in Ewing, NJ. She then earned her Masters of Arts in Forensic Psychology from John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Ms. Reeves worked as the Research Coordinator at the

Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture for one and a half years. During that time, she was part of the research team who investigated the Expedited Removal and Asylum Seeking process under the mandate of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom.

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

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

Contact:

kreeves@sfu.ca

Tonia Nicholls, Ph.D. is Senior Research Fellow at the Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission, BC Mental Health & Addiction Services and Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia (UBC). She also holds several other associate and adjunct appointments with UBC, Simon Fraser University, and Maastrich University in The Netherlands. Her scholarly work has earned her "Brain Star" awards from the Institute of Neurosciences, Mental Health, and Addictions (Canadian Institutes of Health Research), the American Psychological Association Award for Distinguished Professional Contribution by a Graduate Student, and the Canadian Psychological Association President's New Researcher Award. Nicholls has over 40 scholarly publications including co-authoring, with Donald Dutton,

the groundbreaking paper, “The gender paradigm in domestic violence research and theory: The conflict of theory and data,” which appeared in *Aggression and Violent Behavior*. She has published two risk assessment manuals and two books, including co-editing with John Hamel *Family Interventions in Domestic Violence* (Springer, 2007).

Contact:

tnicholls@forensic.bc.ca

Martin S. Fiebert received his Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from the University of Rochester in 1965. He has been a member of the faculty at California State University, Long Beach since 1965. He is current a full professor and teaches courses in the areas of Clinical Psychology, Counseling, Family Therapy and Personality. He has published over 45 articles in professional journals and has focused on such topics as friendship, meditation, male victimization, and intrracial dating. His widely cited annotated bibliography, "References examining assaults by women on their male partners" has been recently updated and published in *Sexuality & Culture*.

Contact:

<http://csulb.edu/~mfiebert/>

mfiebert@csulb.edu

Robin P. Telford, Robin P. Telford, M.A. is a doctoral student in Public Health at the University of South Florida in the Department of Community and Family Health. Her specific area of study is behavioral health. She received her master’s degree in forensic psychology from Marymount University. Her research interests include treatment of individuals in the criminal justice system and delivery of mental health services, with a specific focus on individuals with serious mental illness, especially schizophrenia spectrum disorders. She currently works as the project manager on a grant designed to improve reentry services for justice-involved adults with a serious mental illness in Miami-Dade County.

Contact:

rtelfor1@health.usf.edu

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Barret, B. (2010). Childhood sexual abuse and adulthood parenting: The mediating role of intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 19</i> , 323-346.	483	Mothers between 19 to 51 years old. Majority were African American. Over half had high school diploma or equivalent.	Secondary data analysis of the Illinois Families Study and the Illinois Families Study Child Well Being Supplement. In-person structured interviews and self-administered survey. Three waves of data collected between 1999 and 2002. CTS basis for many questions.	23% reported ever experiencing IPV. 7% reported experiencing IPV in the past 12 months.
Beydoun, H. A., Al-Sahab, B., Beydoun, M. A., & Tamim, H. (2010). Intimate partner violence as a risk factor for postpartum depression among Canadian women in the Maternity Experience Survey. <i>Annals of Epidemiology, 20</i> , 575-583.	8,373	Mothers. Weighted to represent Canadian women over 15 years of age with a singleton live birth.	2006 Maternity Experience Survey (national survey of live births, telephone interview around five to nine months after delivery). Cross-sectional design. 10 questions measured IPV.	52% experienced IPV in past two years. 31% experienced IPV during pregnancy; 84% reported IPV before, and 33% reported IPV after pregnancy.
Brownridge, D. A. (2010). Intimate partner violence against Aboriginal men in Canada. <i>Australian and</i>	12,765	Canadian men. Majority of Aboriginal men were between 35 to 44 years of age; non-	1999 Canadian General Social Survey. In-depth telephone interviews, cross-sectional design.	6% of Aboriginal men and 2% of non-Aboriginal men experienced IPV in past year. 10% of Aboriginal and 4% of non-

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<i>New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 43, 223-237.		Aboriginal men were aged 45 years and older.	Modified version of CTS. Subsample of 6,434 men, 6,331 non-Aboriginal and 103 Aboriginal was used for analysis.	Aboriginal men experienced IPV in past five years.
Cannon, E. A., Bonomi, A. E., Anderson, M. L., Rivara, F. P., & Thompson, R. S. (2010). Adult health and relationship outcomes among women with abuse experiences during childhood. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 25, 291-305.	3,568	Women between ages of 18 and 64 years. Majority were White Half had income from \$25,000-\$74,999 per year. Well educated, employed and insured.	Randomly sampled from the Group Health Cooperative between 1991 and 2001. Phone interview, cross-sectional design. Five questions from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 10 from the Women's Experience with Battering Scale.	IPV reported by 35% of women with no childhood abuse, 58% of women with childhood abuse, 49% of women who only witnessed IPV as a child, and 67% of women who experienced childhood abuse and witnessed parental IPV.
Fanslow, J., Robinson, E., Crengle, S., & Perese, L. (2010). Juxtaposing beliefs and reality: Prevalence rates of intimate partner violence and Attitudes to violence and gender roles reported by New Zealand women. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 16, 812-831.	2,674	Ever-partnered women aged 18 to 64 years.	Randomly sampled from Auckland and north Waikato. Self-report questionnaires completed as part of the New Zealand Violence Against Women Study (replication of WHO multi-country study). Based on the WHO questions.	Physical IPV reported by 54% of Maori, 32% of Pacific, 10% of Asian, and 30% of European descent women. 12-month prevalence was 12%, 8%, 3%, and 4%, respectively.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Gao, W., Paterson, J., Abbott, M., Carter, S., & Lustini, L. (2010). Pacific Islands Families Study: Intimate partner violence and postnatal depression. <i>Journal Immigrant Minority Health, 12</i>, 242-248.</p>	1,085	<p>Mothers who gave birth in New Zealand in 2000 and who were either married or in a <i>de facto</i> partnership.</p>	<p>Pacific Islands Families Studies. Identified through the Birthing Unit, in conjunction with the Pacific Islands Cultural Resource Unit.</p>	<p>23% reported victimization and of those 250 participants, 48% reported severe IPV and 53% reported minor IPV only.</p>
<p>Gass, J. D., Stein, D. J., Williams, D. R., & Seedat, S. (2010). Gender differences in risk for intimate partner violence among South African adults. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>. [published online]</p>	1,715	<p>Adults, weighted to represent population of South Africa. Majority were women. Majority black African. Mean age of 42 years and range of 35 to 49 years.</p>	<p>South Africa Stress and Health Study, a nationally representative probability sample. Survey of adults, administered by interviewers. Modified CTS completed regarding current or most recent relationship.</p>	<p>IPV victimization reported by 29% of women and 21% of men.</p>
<p>Jewkes, R. K., Dunkle, K. Nduna, M., & Shai, N. (2010). Intimate partner violence, relationship power inequity, and incidence of HIV infection in young women in South Africa: A cohort study. <i>The Lancet, 376</i>, 41-48.</p>	1,099	<p>Women aged 15 to 26 years old in South Africa. Volunteers in school from 70 locations.</p>	<p>Longitudinal study looking at effect of HIV prevention program Five items used to assess physical IPV victimization.</p>	<p>35% of HIV positive women and 21% of HIV negative women reported greater than one physical or sexual IPV incident.</p>
<p>Mburia-Mwalili, A.,</p>	1,706	<p>64% White.</p>	<p>Nevada portion of the 2006</p>	<p>27% reported experiencing</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Clements-Nolle, K., Lee, W., Shadley, M., & Yang, W. (2010). Intimate partner violence and depression in a population-based sample of women: Can social support help? <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 25, 2258-2278.</p>		<p>17% Hispanic.</p> <p>Most were between 25 to 54 years old.</p> <p>Demographics consistent with Nevada population.</p>	<p>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.</p> <p>Population based random-digital survey.</p> <p>Two questions assessed physical and sexual IPV.</p>	<p>physical or sexual IPV.</p>
<p>Vaeth, P. A. C., Ramisetty-Mikler, S., & Caetano, R. (2010). Depression among couples in the United States in the context of intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 25, 771-790.</p>	<p>1,136</p>	<p>Couples.</p> <p>Approximately one-third White, one-third Hispanic, one-fifth black and other or mixed ethnicity.</p> <p>Mean age of men was 52 years, and of women was 50 years.</p> <p>About half earned over \$40,000 per year.</p>	<p>Multi-stage probability sample representative of married and cohabitating couples.</p> <p>Black and Hispanic couples oversampled.</p> <p>Couples completed face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>Revised CTS for past year aggression.</p>	<p>For the 1,052 men, 135 reported experiencing IPV.</p> <p>Of 1,063 women, 109 reported experiencing IPV in past year.</p>
<p>Wright, E. M., & Benson, M. L. (2010). Relational aggression, intimate partner violence, and gender: An exploratory analysis. <i>Victims & Offenders</i>, 5, 283-302.</p>	<p>2,807</p>	<p>Representative sample of Chicago women.</p>	<p>Cohabitating couples from the first wave of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>CTS completed to assess past</p>	<p>11% of women and 16% of men experienced severe IPV in past year.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Wright, E. M., & Benson, M. L. (2010). Immigration and intimate partner violence: Exploring the immigrant paradox. <i>Social Problems</i>, 57, 480-503.</p>	4,640	<p>Women in a relationship in the prior year.</p> <p>Mean age was 32 years.</p> <p>Majority were Latina or African American.</p> <p>Most earning \$10,000 to \$19,999 annually.</p>	<p>year IPV.</p> <p>Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods.</p> <p>Completed interviews.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>Approximately 15% experienced severe IPV in the past year.</p>
<p>Afifi, T. O., MacMillan, H., Cox, B. J., Asmundson, G. J. G., Stein, M. B., & Sareen, J. (2009). Mental health correlates of intimate partner violence in marital relationships in a nationally representative sample of males and females. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 24, 1398-1417.</p>	2,254	<p>Individuals aged 18 years and older.</p> <p>Representative of U.S. population on several census indicators.</p>	<p>U.S. National Comorbidity Survey Replication, multi-staged clustered sampling design with face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>Administered the CTS.</p>	<p>15% of women and 20% of men experienced IPV in their current marital relationship.</p>
<p>Breiding, M. J., Ziembski, J. S., & Black, M. C. (2009). Prevalence of rural intimate partner violence in 16 US</p>	25,789	<p>Men and women from 16 rural areas in U.S.</p> <p>Weighted to reflect the population.</p>	<p>2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design, telephone survey, random-digit-dialing.</p>	<p>Lifetime overall IPV was experienced by 27% of rural and non-rural women.</p> <p>Lifetime completed physical IPV reported by 22% of rural women,</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
states, 2005. <i>Journal of Rural Health</i> , 25, 240-246.			IPV module included physical violence, attempted physical violence, threatening physical violence and unwanted sex.	and 20% of non-rural women. Overall lifetime IPV reported by 16% of rural and non-rural men. Lifetime completed physical IPV reported by 10% of rural men, and 11% of non-rural men.
Chang, D. F., Shen, B., & Takeuchi, D. T. (2009). Prevalence and demographic correlates of intimate partner violence in Asian Americans. <i>International Journal of Law and Psychiatry</i> , 32, 167-175.	1,470	Asian American men and women. Mean age 44 years. Majority had an income greater than \$75,000 and employed. Most were married.	Data from National Latino and Asian American Study, representative sample. Face-to-face interviews. IPV measured using CTS.	Minor IPV reported by 12% of men, and 10% of women. Severe IPV reported by 3% of men and 2% of women.
Drumm, R. D., Popescu, M., & Riggs, M. L. (2009). Gender variation in partner abuse: Findings from a conservative Christian denomination. <i>Affilia</i> , 24, 56-68.	1,431	Couples from 49 different churches, conservative Christian denomination in the United States. 81% Caucasian. 68% married. 54% graduated from college (or higher). Ages 18 to 75 years.	Secondary data analysis from an earlier study determining prevalence. Cross-sectional design, survey. Stratified random sampling techniques, responses from 49 churches in the Northwest region of the United States. Items adapted from CTS.	Lifetime IPV reported by 34% of women and 20% of men.

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		Annual income at least \$20,000.		
Sareen, J., Pagura, J., & Grant, B. (2009). Is intimate partner violence associated with HIV infection among women in the United States? <i>General Hospital Psychiatry</i> 31, 274-278.	13,928	Women aged 20 years and older in a relationship in the last year. Nationally representative.	National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Adapted version of the CTS, past year physical and sexual IPV.	IPV reported by 6% of sample.
Taylor, C. A., Guterman, N. B., Lee, S. J., & Rathouz, P. J. (2009). Intimate partner violence, maternal stress, nativity, and risk for maternal maltreatment of young children. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 99, 175-183.	2,508	Mothers of young children. Mean age of 28 years. Majority had completed at least high school. 44% Black, 28% Hispanic, 25% White.	From the Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study. National longitudinal cohort study that collected data in 20 large US cities since 1998. Wave three included seven items adapted from CTS.	40% reported IPV.
Bair-Merritt, M. H., Holmes, W. C., Holmes, J. H., Feinstein, J., & Feudtner, C. (2008). Does intimate partner violence epidemiology differ between homes with and without children? A population-	6,836	Women. Majority were older than 45 years, white, married, income greater than 200% of poverty level, and at least graduated high school.	Data from 2004 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey. Phone interview, random-digit dialing. Cross-sectional, self-report. Asked if had been subject to	Overall IPV prevalence was 1%. 1% in homes with children, and 1% in homes without children.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>based study of annual prevalence and associated risk factors. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 23, 325-332.</p>			<p>any kind of physical violence in the past 12 months, and if it had been perpetrated by a current or former partner.</p>	
<p>Breiding, M. J., Black, M. C., & Ryan, G. W. (2008). Prevalence and risk factors of intimate partner violence in eighteen U.S. states/territories, 2005. <i>American Journal of Preventative Medicine</i>, 34, 112-118.</p>	<p>70,156</p>	<p>Men and women in 18 U.S. states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p> <p>Weighted to represent each state's population.</p>	<p>2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design, telephone survey, random-digit-dialing.</p> <p>IPV module included physical violence, attempted physical violence, threatening physical violence and unwanted sex.</p>	<p>Lifetime IPV reported by 26% of women; 15% experienced attempted physical violence, 20% physical violence, 24% unwanted sex and/or physical violence.</p> <p>In past 12 months, 1% of women experienced completed physical and/or unwanted sex.</p> <p>Lifetime IPV reported by 16% of men; 10% experienced attempted physical violence, 11% physical violence, 12% unwanted sex and/or physical violence.</p> <p>In past 12 months 1% of men experienced completed physical and/or unwanted sex.</p>
<p>Chan, K. L., Straus, M. A., Brownridge, D. A., Tiwari, A., & Leung, W. C. (2008). Prevalence of dating partner violence and suicidal ideation among male and female</p>	<p>15,927</p>	<p>Multinational</p> <p>Proportion of female subjects ranged from 51% to 81% across sites.</p> <p>Mean age generally ranged from 20 to 25 years.</p>	<p>International Dating Violence Study.</p> <p>Questionnaire completed during class.</p> <p>Revised version of CTS.</p>	<p>United States: 35% of men and 25% of women reported IPV.</p> <p>Canada: 28% of men and 20% of women reported IPV.</p> <p>Australia: 32% of men and 20% of women reported IPV.</p>

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university students worldwide. <i>Journal of Midwifery & Women's Health</i> , 53, 529-537.		Predominantly (83-100%) heterosexual relationships.		New Zealand: 27% of men and 36% of women reported IPV. United Kingdom: 32% of men and 36% of women reported IPV.
Fanslow, J., Whitehead, A., Silva, M., & Robinson, E. (2008). Contraceptive use and associations with intimate partner violence among a population-based sample of New Zealand women. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 48, 83-89.	2,790	Women ages 18 to 64 years recruited in Auckland, New Zealand. Women who had ever had sexual intercourse participated.	Survey, cross-sectional design. New Zealand Violence Against Women Study. Auckland-door-knocking at randomly selected households. Questionnaire adapted from WHO study.	Significantly more women in rural areas 39%, than urban region 33% experienced IPV. 5% of urban women and 5% of rural women experienced IPV in past 12 months.
Fanslow, J., Silva, M., Whitehead, A., & Robinson, E. (2008). Pregnancy outcomes and intimate partner violence in New Zealand. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 48, 391-397.	2,855	Women aged 18 to 64 years. Auckland, New Zealand, in rural and urban areas.	Survey, cross-sectional design. New Zealand Violence Against Women Study. Auckland-door-knocking at randomly selected households. Questionnaire adapted from WHO study.	35% of urban and 40% of rural women had ever experienced IPV.
Jun, H. J., Rich-Edwards, J. W.,	54,200	Women.	Nurses' Health Study II, an ongoing prospective study of	Lifetime physical or sexual IPV reported by 11% of participants.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Boynton-Jarrett, R., & Wright, R. J. (2008). Intimate partner violence and cigarette smoking: Association between smoking risk and psychological abuse with and without co-occurrence of physical and sexual abuse. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 98</i>, 527–535.</p>		<p>Predominantly white (95%), middle-aged.</p> <p>87% employed.</p> <p>Well-educated and above-average annual income.</p> <p>In a current relationship.</p>	<p>nurses established in 1989.</p> <p>IPV measured using Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>8% reported more than one experience physical or sexual IPV.</p>
<p>Lipsky, S., & Caetano, R. (2008). Is intimate partner violence associated with the use of alcohol treatment services? Results from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. <i>Journal of the Study of Alcohol and Drugs, 69</i>, 30-38.</p>	3,050	<p>Married or cohabitating men and women.</p> <p>Individuals with one or more alcohol problems in past 12 months.</p> <p>Age range 18 to 49 years.</p>	<p>2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews with computer-assisted administration of questionnaires.</p> <p>One question about physical IPV victimization in past 12 months.</p>	<p>9% of women and 10% of men reported experiencing IPV.</p>
<p>Williams, C. M., Larsen, U., & McCloskey, L. A. (2008) Intimate partner violence and women’s contraceptive use. <i>Violence Against Women, 14</i>, 1382-1396.</p>	225	<p>Women aged 18 to 49 years.</p> <p>45% White, 40% Black.</p> <p>Most had at least a high school education.</p>	<p>Case control design.</p> <p>Contacted by phone to participate in a follow-up interview.</p> <p>Severity of Violence Against Women Scale and the Abuse</p>	<p>183 experienced physical or sexual IPV in past year.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		59% were not married or living together.	Assessment Scale (10 items total).	
Paterson, J., Feehan, M., Butler, S., Williams, M., & Cowley-Malcolm, E. T. (2007). Intimate partner violence within a cohort of pacific mothers living in New Zealand. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 22, 698-721.	1,095	Pacific mothers living in New Zealand. Mean age was 27 years. Almost half were Samoan (47%), then Tongan (21%) Tongan, Cook Islands Maori (17%), Niuean (4%), other Pacific (3%), and non Pacific (7%).	Pacific Islands Families: First Two Years of Life Study during the year 2000, cohort of 1398 infants born at Middlemore Hospital, South Auckland, and their parents. CTS-2 regarding past 12 months.	Minor physical IPV reported by 21% of the participants. 11% reported severe physical IPV.
Pavao, J., Alvarez, J., Baumrind, N., Induni, M., & Kimerling, R. (2007). Intimate partner violence and housing instability. <i>American Journal of Preventative Medicine</i> , 32, 143-146.	3,619	Women. White (39%), African American (9%), Hispanic (38%), and Asian (13%).	2003 California Women's Health Survey, probability survey of Californian women. Cross-sectional design, telephone based survey. CTS-2.	IPV victimization reported by 30% of women with housing instability and 7% of women with no housing instability.
Romans, S., Forte, T., Cohen, M.M., Du Mont, J., & Hyman, I. (2007). Who is most at risk for intimate partner violence? A Canadian population-based study. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 22, 1495-1514.	17,005	Men and women from 10 provinces in Canada	Data from 1999 General Social Survey. Phone survey, cross-sectional design. Modified CTS, current or past relationship.	IPV reported by 7% of men and 9% of women.
Carbone-Lopez, K.,	10,95	Men or women either	Based National Violence	3% of men and 11% of women

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Kruttschnitt, B. C., & Macmillan, R. (2006). Patterns of intimate partner violence and their associations with physical health, psychological distress, and substance use. <i>Public Health Reports, 121</i>, 382-392.</p>	<p>4-11,185</p>	<p>currently or in the past cohabitated with a partner, or were married.</p> <p>Nationally representative.</p>	<p>Against Women Survey.</p> <p>IPV included physical victimization, sexual assault, and stalking- questions similar to CTS.</p>	<p>experienced any IPV.</p> <p>3% of men and 8% of women experienced physical IPV.</p> <p>2% of men and 4% of women experienced systematic abuse.</p>
<p>Ahmad, F., Ali, M., & Stewart, D. E. (2005). Spousal-abuse among Canadian immigrant women. <i>Journal of Immigrant Health, 7</i>, 239-246.</p>	<p>3,861</p>	<p>Women married or in a common law heterosexual relationship.</p> <p>25 to 49 years old, mean age-37.5 for Canadian born (CB) and 35.7 Canadian immigrants (CI).</p> <p>40% of CB and 21% of CI were employed in past 12 months.</p> <p>22% of CB and 41% CI had university education.</p>	<p>General Social Survey, computer-assisted telephone interviewing throughout the provinces of Canada.</p> <p>Spousal or sexual violence consistent with legal definition of the offenses.</p> <p>Questions based on Violence Against Women Survey.</p>	<p>5% of CB and 3% of CI group reported physical IPV in past five years.</p>
<p>Cohen, M. M., Forte, T., Du Mont, J., Hyman, I., & Romans, S. (2005). Intimate partner violence among Canadian women with activity limitations.</p>	<p>25,876</p>	<p>Representative Canadian sample.</p> <p>Majority were married and had at least high school education.</p>	<p>Based on the 1999 General Social Survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional, telephone survey.</p> <p>Questions based on the CTS;</p>	<p>12% of women who have an activity limitation reported minor IPV and 7% severe IPV.</p> <p>11% of women who sometimes had activity limitations reported minor IPV and 7% severe IPV.</p>

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health</i> , 59, 834-839.		Majority had an income over \$30,000. Age range was 15 to over 65 years.	queried IPV victimization in past five years.	8% of women with no activity limitations reported minor IPV and 4% severe IPV.
Fergusson, D. M., Horwood, L. J., & Ridder, E. M. (2005). Partner violence and mental health outcomes in a New Zealand birth cohort. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i> , 67, 1103-1119.	828	Birth cohort from Christchurch, New Zealand. Age 25 years. 437 women, 391 men.	Part of larger longitudinal study, followed a birth cohort. Used CTS-2.	Victimization rates were 66% for women and 67% for men.
Walton-Moss, B. J., Manganello, J., Frye, V., & Campbell, J. C. (2005). Risk factors for intimate partner violence and associated injury among urban women. <i>Journal of Community Health</i> , 30, 377-389.	3,637	Women aged 18 to 50 years who had an intimate partner in the last year. Most were unmarried. Most were high school graduates and employed full-time. 53% White, 19% African American, 19% Hispanic and 8% other.	Part of a larger case control study conducted from 1994 to 2000 in 11 American cities. A modified version of CTS.	Prevalence of IPV was 10%.
Brown, G. (2004). Gender as a factor in the response of the law-enforcement system to violence against	25,876	Representative sample of men and women in Canada.	1999 Canadian General Social Survey. In-depth telephone interviews, cross-sectional design.	Approximately 3% of women and 2% of men reported IPV victimization in past 12 months. Approximately 8% of women and

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
partners. <i>Sexuality and Culture</i> , 8, 3-139.			Modified version of CTS.	7% of men reported IPV in past 5 years.
Graham, K., Plant, M., & Plant, M. (2004). Alcohol, gender and partner aggression: A general population study of British adults. <i>Addiction Research and Theory</i> , 12, 385-401.	2,027	Men and women. Ages 18 to over 75 years. 51% were married, 10% living with a partner, 8% widowed, 9% divorced, 2% separated and 20% single/never married.	Cross-sectional study in the UK. Interviewed participants using Computer Assisted Personal Interview. Asked in past 2 years “the most aggressive thing that has ever been done to you.”	Aggression by a partner reported by 18% of men and 13% of women.
Kimmerling, R., & Baumrind, N. (2004). Intimate partner violence and use of welfare services among California women. <i>Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare</i> , 31, 161-176.	3,617	Sub-sample of women from larger study. Data weighted to reflect age and ethnicity distributions in California.	2001 California Women’s Health Survey. Population-based, random-digit-dial, annual probability survey. CTS used for past 12 months about current or former partner.	10% reported experiencing physical IPV (included sexual assault and stalking behaviors).
Bensley, L., Van Eenwyk, J., & Wynkoop Simmons, K. (2003). Childhood family violence history and women’s risk for intimate partner violence and poor health. <i>American Journal of Preventative Medicine</i> , 25, 38-44.	3,527	Women in Washington state. Predominately non-Hispanic white (88%). Majority had at least some college education (66%). 45% were older than 46 years of age.	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, random-digit-dial telephone survey. Cross-sectional design. IPV reported for current or former husband, wife, boyfriend, girlfriend or dating partner.	2% of women reported physical IPV victimization in the past 12 months.

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Caetano, R., Ramisetty-Mikler, S., & McGrath, C. (2003). Characteristics of non-respondents in a US national longitudinal survey on drinking and intimate partner violence. <i>Addiction, 98</i>, 791-797.</p>	1,635	<p>Married and cohabiting couples 18 years of age and older living in households in the 48 contiguous U.S. states.</p>	<p>Longitudinal study with probability sampling.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews in 1995 and 2000.</p> <p>Revised version of the CTS.</p>	<p>Prevalence among women was 13% for responders, and 17% for non-responders.</p> <p>Prevalence among men was 18% in responders and 24% in non-responders.</p>
<p>Dal Grande, E. D., Hickling, J., Taylor, A., & Woollacott, T. (2003). Domestic violence in South Australia: A population survey of males and females. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 27</i>, 543-550.</p>	6,004	<p>South Australian men and women.</p> <p>Either currently in a relationship or previously in a long-term relationship.</p>	<p>Sampling through telephone monitoring system.</p> <p>Phone interviews.</p> <p>Questions from other interpersonal violence studies and modified for male participants.</p>	<p>IPV reported by 7% of men, and 14% of women.</p> <p>Threatened physical IPV reported by 2% of men, and 4% of women.</p>
<p>Harwell, T. S., Moore, K. R., & Spence, M. R. (2003). Physical violence, intimate partner violence, and emotional abuse among adult American Indian men and women in Montana. <i>Preventive Medicine, 37</i>, 297-303.</p>	1,006	<p>American Indian adults in Montana.</p> <p>Mean age of 45 years for women and 46 years for men.</p> <p>60% employed and 80% high school graduates.</p>	<p>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.</p> <p>Randomly selected from Montana's seven reservations.</p> <p>Completed a telephone interview.</p> <p>One question assessed physical</p>	<p>1% of men and 3% of women reported past year IPV victimization.</p>

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		56% living with a partner.	and sexual IPV within past 12 months.	
Anderson, K. L. (2002). Perpetrator or victim? Relationships between intimate partner violence and well-being. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i> , 64, 851-863.	7,395	Married and cohabiting heterosexual couples. Average age was 43 years for men and 40 years for women. Mean education of 13 years for both men and women.	Wave 1 of National Survey of Families and Households. Cross-sectional study. Asked how many arguments during past year resulted in “you hitting, shoving or throwing things at a partner” and how many arguments ended with their partner “hitting, shoving or throwing things at you.”	9% of men and 7% of women reported IPV victimization.
Cunradi, C. B., Caetano, R., & Schafer, J. (2002). Religious affiliation, denominational homogamy and intimate partner violence among U.S. couples. <i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i> , 41, 139-151.	1,440	Married or cohabiting couples over 18 in the 48 contiguous states. Oversampling of black and Hispanic couples. Weighted to known population distributions.	Multistage area household probability sampling of couples. One hour face-to –face interviews. Cross-sectional design. Adapted from CTS-R. Past year IPV.	6% of men who attended a religious service at least once a week and 13% of men who attended a religious service less than once a week reported experiencing IPV. 6% of women who attended a religious service at least once a week and 12% of women who attended a religious service less than once a week reported IPV.
Jewkes, R., Levin, J., & Penn-Kekana, L. (2002). Risk factors for domestic violence: Findings from a South	1,279	Women who reported ever having a husband or boyfriend. Mean age was 31 years.	Randomly sampled clusters from urban and rural areas in South Africa. Taken from 1998 South African	25% reported experiencing lifetime physical IPV. 9% reported experiencing IPV in the past year.

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
African cross-sectional study. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> , 55, 1603-1617.		61% unemployed. 46% had lower than secondary school.	Demographic and Health Survey. Interviewed in homes. Four questions about physical IPV in past year.	11% reported experiencing threats in the past year.
Sachs, C., Koziol-McLain, J., Glass, N., Webster, D., & Campbell, J. (2002) A population-based survey assessing support for mandatory domestic violence reporting by health care personnel. <i>Women & Health</i> 325, 121-133.	845	Women in 11 cities. Abused women oversampled to create equal groups.	Telephone survey using CTS. Cross-sectional design.	12% experienced IPV in the past two years.
White, H. R., & Chen, P. H. (2002). Problem drinking and intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol</i> , 63, 205-214	725	Men and women aged 12 to 31 years. 90% were white.	Longitudinal data. First wave obtained from 1979-1981, in New Jersey, 4 more waves collected over the next 9 years. Telephone survey included CTS to assess IPV in past year.	13% of women and 23% of men reported experiencing IPV.
Kessler, R. C., Molnar, B. E., Feurer, I. D., & Appelbaum, M. (2001). Patterns and mental health predictors of	3,537	Married or cohabitating men and women. Ages 15 to 54 years.	National Co-morbidity Survey, nationally representative survey between 1990 and 1992. Face to face interviews.	17% women and 18% of men reported experiencing minor IPV. 6% of women and 5% of men reported experiencing severe IPV.

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
domestic violence in the United States. <i>International Journal of Law and Psychiatry</i> , 24, 487-507.		Nationally representative	CTS assessed lifetime IPV.	
Lown, E. A., & Vega, W. A. (2001). Prevalence and predictors of physical partner abuse among Mexican American women. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 91, 441-445.	1,155	Mexican women in California. Median age of 32 years, with a range of 18 to 59. 55% were making over \$1,000 per week.	Face-to-face interview. One question on physical abuse adapted from the Abuse Assessment Screen.	11% of women reported experiencing IPV perpetrated by their current partner.
Lown, E. A., & Vega, W. A. (2001). Intimate partner violence and health: Self-assessed health, chronic health, and somatic symptoms among Mexican American women. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 63, 352-360.	1,155	Mexican women, median age of 32 years, with a range of 18 to 59. 55% making over \$1,000 per week. A little over half were born in Mexico, and the rest born in the U.S.	Same sample as above. Face-to-face interview. One question on physical abuse adapted from the Abuse Assessment Screen.	9% reported experiencing IPV in the past 12 months.
Weinbaum, Z., Stratton, T. L., Chavez, G., Motylewski-Link, C., Barrera, N., & Courtney, J. G. (2001). Female victims of intimate partner physical domestic	3,408	Women in California aged 18 years and over. White (n=2,025), Hispanic/Latina (n=965), Asian/other (n=222) and African American (n=196).	A random computer assisted telephone interview survey. Cross-sectional design. Modified CTS.	6% reported experiencing IPV in the past 12 months.

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 1. Summaries of large population studies

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
violence (IPP-DV), California 1998. <i>American Journal of Preventative Medicine</i> , 21, 313-319.				
Hathaway, J. E., Mucci, L. A., Silverman, J. G., Brooks, D. R., Mathews, R., & Pavlos, C. A. (2000). Health status and health care use of Massachusetts women reporting partner abuse. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 19, 302-307.	2,043	Women between the ages of 18 to 59 years. Representative of Massachusetts's population.	Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Telephone survey. Stratified random sampling. IPV defined as physical violence by, fear of, or control by an intimate partner in the previous year.	43 individuals experienced IPV (weighted percentage 3%).
Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (2000). Prevalence and consequences of male-to-female and female-to-male intimate partner violence as measured by the National Violence Against Women Survey. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 6, 142-161.	14,212	6,934 men and 7,278 women from a national random sample.	Random-digit dialing telephone interview. Cross-sectional design. 1995 to 1996 National Violence Against Women Survey. Modified CTS.	7% of men and 20% of women reported experiencing IPV in their lifetime. Estimate of annual IPV for women is 1%.

PASK #1 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

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

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Bracken, M. I., Messing, J. T., Campbell, J. C., La Flair, L. N., & Kub, J. (2010). Intimate partner violence and abuse among female nurses and nursing personnel: Prevalence and risk factors. <i>Issues in Mental Health Nursing, 31</i>, 137-148.</p>	<p>1,981</p>	<p>Female nurses and nursing personnel.</p> <p>Mean age was 39 years.</p> <p>More than half were married, white had children, and were 4-year college graduates.</p> <p>Approximately one-third household income over \$100,000.</p>	<p>Three hospitals and one geriatric care center in a Mid-Atlantic metropolitan area.</p> <p>Cross-sectional.</p> <p>Self-report baseline survey, followed up at three time points.</p> <p>Self-selected to participate.</p> <p>IPV defined as physical violence or threats, sexual violence, or threats, or stalking by a current or former intimate partner.</p>	<p>Approximately 25% reported experiencing lifetime IPV.</p> <p>1% reported experiencing physical IPV in the past year.</p>
<p>Kennedy, D. P., Wenzel, S. L., Tucker, J. S., Green Jr., H. D., Golinelli, D., Ryan, G. W., et al. (2010). Unprotected sex of homeless women living in Los Angeles County: An investigation of the multiple levels of risk. <i>AIDS Behavior, 14</i>, 960-973.</p>	<p>429</p>	<p>Homeless women.</p> <p>Mean age of 37 years.</p> <p>Mix of African American, Hispanic, and white participants.</p>	<p>Homeless women Los Angeles County participated in interviews.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	<p>16% reported experiencing physical IPV from their partner.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Stampfel, C. C., Chapman, D. A., & Alarez, A. E. (2010). Intimate partner violence and posttraumatic stress disorder among high-risk women: Does pregnancy matter? <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 16, 426-443.</p>	655	<p>Predominately Black (68%), 22% Hispanic, and 10% mixed race.</p> <p>30% were pregnant at time of interview.</p> <p>54% single at time of interview.</p> <p>48% were unemployed and 55% had a high school diploma.</p> <p>20% reported alcohol use and 26% reported drug use.</p>	<p>Chicago Women’s Health Risk Study.</p> <p>Quasi-experimental design.</p> <p>Intimate Violence Screening Tool developed by the Chicago Department of Health.</p>	<p>71% reported experiencing IPV in the past year.</p> <p>95% of pregnant Black women and 79% of pregnant Hispanic women reported experiencing IPV.</p> <p>89% of Black non-pregnant and 96% of non-pregnant Hispanic women reported experiencing IPV.</p>
<p>Wong, F. Y., DiGangi, J., Young, D., Huang, Z. J., Smith, B. D., & John, D. (2010). Intimate partner violence, depression, and alcohol use among a sample of foreign-born Southeast Asian women in an urban setting in the United States. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 26, 1-19.</p>	220	<p>Foreign born Southeast Asian women (54% refugee and 38% immigrant).</p> <p>Majority between 25 and 44 years old (52%).</p> <p>55% high school graduates and 58% married.</p>	<p>Sample from community-based venues and referrals in Washington D.C. area.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>33-item instrument developed to measure IPV in Southeast Asian individuals.</p>	<p>14% reported experiencing lifetime IPV.</p>
<p>Golinelli, D., Longshore, D., &</p>	590	<p>Impoverished women in a relationship in past six</p>	<p>Random sample from Los Angeles County area.</p>	<p>10% reported experiencing IPV in the past six months.</p>

PASK #1 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Wenzel, S. (2009). Substance use and intimate partner violence: Clarifying the relevance of women's use and partners' use. <i>Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research</i> , 36, 199-211.		months. Most were between 18 and 35 years old. African American (65%) or Latina/Hispanic (24%).	Computer assisted face-to-face interviews. Revised CTS.	
Gonzalez-Guarda, R. M., Peragallo, N., Vasquez, E. P., Urrutia, M. T., & Mitrani, V. B. (2009). Intimate partner violence, depression, and resource availability among a community sample of Hispanic women. <i>Issues in Mental Health Nursing</i> , 30, 227-236.	82	Hispanic and Latina women. Ages ranged between 19 and 60 years, with a mean 39 years. 54% married. 60% unemployed.	Nonrandom sample. Data from Project Drugs and Violence in the Americas. Face-to-face interviews. Partner Table and the Violence Assessment, for current or most recent partner.	29% reported experiencing IPV.
Wood, D. S., & Magen, R. H. (2009). Intimate partner violence against Athabaskan women residing in interior Alaska. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 15, 497-507.	91	91 of 216 women 18 years and older, from eight Athabaskan villages.	Face-to-face survey. Modified version of the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) items.	64% of Athabaskan women and 21% of White women reported experiencing lifetime IPV.
Doumas, D. M., Pearson, C. L., Elgin, J. E., & McKinley, L. L.	70	70 heterosexual couples, 37% married.	Questionnaire. Couples together for at least 6	24% of men and 30% of women reported experiencing IPV.

PASK #1 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
(2008). Adult attachment as a risk factor for intimate partner violence: The "mispairing" of partners' attachment styles. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 23, 616-634.		Primarily Caucasian. Women's ages ranged from 17 to 67 years ($M = 27$). Men's ages ranged from 16 to 69 years ($M = 28$).	months. CTS assessed IPV in past 12 months.	
Korman, L. M., Collins, J., Dutton, D., Dhayanathan, B., Littman-Sharp, N., & Skinner, W. (2008). Problem gambling and intimate partner violence. <i>Journal Gambling Studies</i> , 24, 13-23.	245	Problem gamblers (43 women, 205 men). Mean age of 41 years. Median income was \$30,000, about half were employed.	Convenience sampling. CTS-2.	49% of men and 49% of women reported experiencing IPV in the past year.
Leung, P., & Cheung, M. (2008). A prevalence study on partner abuse in six Asian American ethnic groups in the USA. <i>International Social Work</i> , 51, 635-649.	1,577	610 Chinese, 517 Vietnamese, 154 Indians, 123 Koreans, 101 Filipinos, and 72 Japanese. Average age of 44 years. Median annual income of \$30,000-\$40,000.	Sample of Asian Americans surveyed in the greater Houston area of Texas. Short version of CTS.	22% of Vietnamese, 22% of Filipinos, 19% of Indians, 19% of Koreans, 10% of Japanese and 10% of Chinese reported IPV. 15% of women and 18% of men reported experiencing IPV.
Wong, F. Y., Huang, J., DiGangi, J. A., Thompson, E. E., & Smith, B. D. (2008).	395	Men and women, most (73%) between ages of 18 and 24 years.	Capetown, South Africa. Audio computer-assisted self-interviewing questionnaire.	99% of men and 99% of women reported exposure to lifetime IPV. About half of participants reported

PASK #1 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Gender differences in intimate partner violence on substance abuse, sexual risks, and depression among a sample of South Africans in Capetown, South Africa. <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i>, 20, 56-64.</p>		<p>52% black, 45% colored, and 3% other race.</p> <p>Most never married (69%).</p> <p>Secondary school listed as highest level of education for most (75%).</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>IPV measured as: partner threw things to hit me, pushed, grabbed, dragged, or kicked, slapped, hit, punched, pressured to have sex, threatened with knife/gun, forced sex, choked, strangled, used knife/gun against, beat and was abusive when drinking.</p>	<p>experiencing all 10 types of IPV.</p>
<p>Hazen, A. L., & Soriano, F. I. (2007). Experiences with intimate partner violence among Latina women. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 13, 562-582.</p>	292	<p>Latina women born in the U.S., immigrant, or migrant-seasonal workers.</p> <p>In a relationship or contact with former intimate partner in past 12 month.</p> <p>Mean age of 28 years.</p> <p>55% had less than a high school education.</p> <p>31% employed full-time.</p>	<p>Drawn from cases that received services from a community health care system in San Diego County for a period of three months in 2002.</p> <p>Interviewed face-to-face.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	<p>34% reported experiencing lifetime physical IPV.</p> <p>18% reported experiencing past year physical IPV.</p>
<p>Reeves, C., & O’Leary-Kelly, A. M. (2007). The effects and costs of intimate partner violence for work organizations. <i>Journal</i></p>	2373	<p>Predominately married (63% women, 73% men).</p> <p>Majority Caucasian (85%).</p> <p>Average age of 40 years.</p>	<p>Web-survey.</p> <p>Three mid-sized companies located in Southern US.</p> <p>Questions similar to NVAWS.</p>	<p>6% of women and 8% of men were current victims of physical IPV.</p> <p>28% of women and 21% of men experienced lifetime physical IPV.</p>

PASK #1 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 22, 327-344.				
Robertson, K., & Murachver, T. (2007). It takes two to tangle: Gender symmetry in intimate partner violence. <i>Basic and Applied Psychology</i> , 29, 109-118.	172	Male (n=31) and female (n=36) students, members of general public (men n=30, women n= 36) and incarcerated individuals (men n= 24, women n= 15) in New Zealand.	CTS-2.	20% of men reported IPV victimization only and 27% reported bidirectional IPV. 8% of women reported only victimization and 22% reported bidirectional IPV.
Shibusawa, T., & Yick, A. (2007). Experiences and perceptions of intimate partner violence among older Chinese immigrants, <i>Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect</i> , 19, 1-17.	77	Chinese individuals, able to speak Mandarin, Cantonese, or English. Older than 50 years of age. Highly educated and financially stable.	Telephone surveys. CTS.	7% of women and 6% of men reported past year minor IPV. 14% of women and 14% of men reported lifetime IPV. 4% of women and 3% of men reported lifetime severe IPV.
Bassuk, E., Dawson, R., & Huntington, N. (2006). Intimate partner violence in extremely poor women: Longitudinal patterns and risk markers. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 21, 387-399.	436	Mean age was 27 years. 39% were white, 17% black, 37% Hispanic, and 8% other. Homeless mothers with children. Majority reported earnings below \$15,000/year. 59% had some or no high school, and 28% had high	Worcester Family Research Project. Data collected at three points: baseline, 12 months, and 24 months. CTS.	66% of women who completed all three interviews experienced IPV sometime during adulthood.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Forgery, M. A., & Badger, L. (2006). Patterns of intimate partner violence among married women in the military: Type, level, directionality and consequences. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 21</i>, 369-380.</p>	248	<p>school or a GED</p> <p>Married women, enlisted in the army, with a civilian husband.</p> <p>Average age of women was 29 years.</p> <p>Female sample was 40% black, 37% white, 11% Hispanic, 5% Asian Pacific, 3% Native American, and 4% other.</p> <p>Most (53%) had high school diploma.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Questionnaire.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	<p>28% of women and 10% of men reported experiencing unilateral or asymmetrical bidirectional IPV.</p>
<p>Hicks, M. H. (2006). The prevalence and characteristics of intimate partner violence in a community study of Chinese American women. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 21</i>, 1249-1269.</p>	181	<p>Chinese American women from Boston.</p> <p>Mean age was 34 years.</p> <p>54% were married and 64% had greater than high school.</p> <p>53% employed and 30% students.</p> <p>79% were immigrants.</p>	<p>Random community sample chose based on census and first or last Chinese-sounding name.</p> <p>Face-to-face and telephone interviews.</p> <p>Modified CTS.</p>	<p>13% reported experiencing lifetime IPV.</p> <p>3% reported experiencing IPV in the past 12 months.</p> <p>2% reported current IPV.</p>
<p>Schei, B., Guthrie, J. R., Dennerstein, L., & Alford, S. (2006).</p>	354	<p>Australian born women ages 45 to 55 years old.</p>	<p>Melbourne Women's Midlife Health Project.</p>	<p>26% of women reported experiencing physical, emotional and/or sexual IPV.</p>

PASK #1 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Intimate partner violence and health outcomes in mid-life women: A population-based cohort study. <i>Archives of Women's Mental Health, 9</i> , 317–324.			IPV investigated during 6 th and 11 th year. Modified CTS.	18% of year 11 participants reported lifetime minor physical IPV and 6% lifetime severe physical IPV.
Swanberg, J. E., & Macke, C. (2006). Intimate partner violence and the workplace: Consequences and disclosure. <i>Journal of Women and Social Work, 21</i> , 391-406.	868	Men and women. 83% identified as white. Mean age of 41 years. 18% completed high school, 27% had post-secondary education, and 14% had graduate degrees.	Workplace violence survey conducted at a Midwestern municipal government. Defined IPV as intentional emotional and/or physical abuse by a spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend, partner, or date.	34% of women and 9% of men reported experiencing lifetime IPV. 6% of women and 2% of men reported experiencing IPV in the past year.
Waltermaurer, E., Watson, C.-A., & McNutt, L. A. (2006). Black women's health: The effect of perceived racism and intimate partner violence. <i>Violence Against Women, 12</i> , 1214-1222.	167	Women aged 18 to 44 years. Predominately black.	Data drawn from cross-sectional study of women's health experiences conducted in 2001 in Albany, N.Y. Nine questions from CTS.	About one third of respondents reported experiencing IPV in the past year.
Newby, J. H., Ursano, R. J., McCarroll, J. E., Liu, X., Fullerton, C. S., & Norwood, A. E. (2005). Post	896	Wives of deployed (WDS) and non-deployed (WNDS) soldiers. WDS mean age of 32 years	Data collected pre-deployment and post deployment. Eight items from CTS.	Pre-deployment: 11% of WDS and 9% of WNDS reported experiencing IPV. Post-deployment: 10% of WDS

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
deployment domestic violence by U.S. Army Soldiers. <i>Military Medicine</i> , 170, 643-647.		and WNDS mean age of 30 years. Majority Caucasian and a smaller portion African American or Hispanic.		and 9% of WNDS reported experiencing IPV.
Frasier, P. Y., Belton, L., Hooten, E., Campbell, M. K., DeVellis, B., Benedict, S., et al. (2004). Disaster down east: Using participatory action research to explore intimate partner violence in eastern North Carolina. <i>Health Education & Behavior</i> , 31, 69s-84s.	785	Most (58%) between ages 30 and 49 years. 88% completed at least high school. 52% African Americans and about 3% were Hispanic. Most (68%) were married or living with a partner.	12 work sites in North Carolina, at least 50% female. Survey. Cross-sectional design. Abuse Assessment Screen to assess lifetime IPV, and IPV six months before and after hurricane Floyd.	Overall 28% reported experiencing lifetime physical IPV, with a range of 17% to 49% at the 12 different worksites. IPV before the flood was 6%, and was 4% after the hurricane.
Sormanti, M., Wu, E., & El-Bassel, N. (2004). Considering HIV risk and intimate partner violence among older women of color: A descriptive analysis. <i>Women and Health</i> , 39, 45-63.	139	Low income NYC women, in heterosexual relationship and HIV-risk behaviors. Women ages 50 to 83 years, mean of 55. Over half Latina (56%), and 44% African American. 32% were married, 19% were never married, and	Non-random sampling. Six items from the CTS.	13% reported experiencing moderate physical IPV in their lifetime, and of those, 8% reported experiencing IPV in the last six months. 5% reported experiencing severe IPV in their lifetime, and of these, 3% reported experiencing IPV in the last six months.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Campbell, J. C., Garza, M. A., Gielen, A. C., O’Campa, P., Kub, J., Dienemann, J., et al. (2003). Intimate partner violence and abuse among active duty military women. <i>Violence Against Women, 9</i>, 1072-1092.</p>	616	<p>13% widowed.</p> <p>Active duty military (ADM) women.</p> <p>Majority ages 30 to 49 years, white, and married.</p> <p>At least some college, 44% had a post-graduate degree.</p>	<p>Telephone interviews.</p> <p>Random sample of 16,540 tri-service (Air Force, Army, and Navy, includes Marines) ADM in metropolitan Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Modified version of Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>30% of women reported one or more forms of IPV in their lifetime.</p> <p>137 experienced physical IPV and at least one other form of IPV, and 25 experienced physical IPV only.</p>
<p>Ehrensaft, M. K., Cohen, P., Brown, J., Smailes, E., Chen, H., & Johnson, J. G. (2003). Intergenerational transmission of partner violence: A 20-year prospective study. <i>Journal of Counseling and Clinical Psychology, 71</i>, 741-753</p>	541	<p>541 subjects from New York State, 298 women, 243 men, followed over 20 years.</p> <p>Demographically representative of respective counties.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional measure of partner violence.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>17% of women and 20% of men reported experiencing IPV.</p>
<p>Murty, S. A., Peek-Asa, C., Zwerling, C., Stromquist, A. M., Burmeister, L. F., & Merchant, J. A. (2003). Physical and emotional partner abuse reported by men and women in a</p>	1,310	<p>Men and women currently living with a spouse or partner.</p> <p>Age range 18 to over 66 years.</p> <p>Almost all married.</p>	<p>Prospective cohort study in a rural county.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>Severe physical IPV scale from CTS.</p>	<p>3% of women reported experiencing severe physical IPV.</p> <p>5% of men reported experiencing severe physical IPV.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
rural community. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 93, 1073-1075.</i>		60% of men and 45% of women had less than a high school education.		
Raj, A., & Silverman, J. G. (2003). Immigrant South Asian women at greater risk for injury from intimate partner violence. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 93, 435-437.</i>	160	South Asian women from the Boston area, between ages 18 to 62 years. 88% were immigrants.	CTS.	Physical abuse reported by 31%.
Waltermaurer, E. M., Ortega, C. A., & McNutt, L. A. (2003). Issues in estimating the prevalence of intimate partner violence: Assessing the impact of abuse status on participation bias. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 18, 959-974.</i>	135	Women from Albany, N.Y., aged 14 to 44 years. Predominately black (n=74), but also included white (n=23), Latina (n=20) and other (n=18).	Women interviewed on the street and in their home. Nine questions from CTS for past 12 months.	34% reported experiencing physical IPV, but no sexual IPV.
Yoshihama, M., & Horrocks, J. (2003). The relationship between intimate partner violence and PTSD: An application of Cox regression with time-varying	211	Japanese immigrants, and Japanese American women ages 18 to 49 years. Mean age was 37 years. 57% were married, 10% separated or divorced, and	Living in Los Angeles County. Sampled from community. Interviews. Modified physical aggression subscale of CTS.	55% reported an experience of IPV in the past.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
covariates. <i>Journal of Traumatic Stress</i> , 16, 371-380.		33% never been married. 51% college graduates, 78% employed and 37% household income higher than \$60,000.		
Salomon, A., Bassuk, S., & Huntington, N. (2002). The relationship between intimate partner violence and the use of addictive substances in poor and homeless single mothers. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 8, 785-815.	278	Women from shelters. Either pregnant or had custody of at least one dependent child under 17 years of age.	Worcester, Massachusetts Family Research Project. Unmatched case control design. Structured interviews, at baseline, and follow-up. CTS.	62% of women reported a history of physical IPV at baseline.
Silverman, J. G., & Raj, A. (2002). Intimate partner violence against South Asian women in greater Boston. <i>Journal of the American Medical Women's Association</i> , 2, 111-114.	160	South Asian women living in greater Boston area. Ranged in age between 18 to 62 years. 83% Indian, 11% Bangladeshi, and 6% Pakistani, Sri Lankan or Nepalese. Over 49% had postgraduate training. 74% were married, 57%	Self-administered anonymous surveys. Non-random sample. CTS.	30% reported ever experiencing IPV by current partners. 27% of the sample of those reporting abuse ever, reported physical IPV in the past year.

PASK #1 Online Tables - Table 2. Summaries of studies of small community samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		were in relationships 5+ years and 84% had partners of South Asian descent.		
Sugihara, Y., & Warner, J. A. (2002). Dominance and domestic abuse among Mexican Americans: Gender differences in the etiology of violence in intimate relationships. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 17, 315-340.	316	Mexican American men and women. Most were married. Most English-speakers. Mean age of men was 34 years and of women was 32 years.	A convenience sample in south Texas. Administered questionnaires. CTS-2.	35% of men and 37% of women reported experiencing physical IPV.
Capaldi, D. M., & Owen, L. D. (2001). Physical aggression in a community sample of at-risk young couples: Gender comparisons for high frequency, injury, and fear. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 15, 425-440.	159	Young couples. Majority white and from lower and middle class families. Age range for men was 20 to 24 years, with a mean of 21 years, and for women was 16 to 42 years, with a mean of 21 years.	Community based at-risk sample from the Oregon Youth and Couples Study. Interviews, questionnaires, and problem-solving discussion tasks. CTS and measures of self-reported injuries.	13% of men and 9% of women were physically injured at least once.
Wyatt, G. E., Axelrod, J., Chin, D., Vargas Carmona, J., & Burns Loeb, T. (2000). Examining patterns of vulnerability among African American	135	African American women. Aged 19 to 26 years. Recruited from various sites in Southern California.	Data from the UCLA Women and Family Project. Flyers and random digit-dialing used for recruitment. Semi-structured interviews.	34% had experienced moderate levels of IPV in their lifetime. 15% had experienced more severe IPV in their lifetime.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
women. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 6, 495-514.		74% HIV positive.	Three items from CTS.	

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Table 3. Summaries of studies of university or college samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Jain, S., Buka, S. L., Subramanian, S. V., & Molnar, B. E. (2010). Neighborhood predictors of dating violence victimization and perpetration in young adulthood: A multilevel study. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 100</i> , 1737-1744.	633	Age range from 18 to 25, with a mean age of 21 years old. Majority of participants identified as Hispanic, followed by Black, and smaller portion as White.	Based on the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. Multi-stage probability sample. Revised CTS.	24% of women and 28% of men reported experiencing past year physical IPV.
Milletich, R. J., Kelley, M. L., Doane, A. N., & Pearson, M. R. (2010). Exposure to interparental violence and childhood physical and emotional abuse as related to physical aggression in undergraduate dating relationships. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 25</i> , 627-637.	703	Majority of participants identified as White with a smaller portion African American, Asian, or Hispanic/Latino. College students. Mean age of men was 20 years (range from 18 to 30) and of women was 19 years (range of 18 to 29).	Convenience sample at a large university. Self-report survey. Revised CTS.	31% of men and 26% of women reported experiencing IPV in the past year.
Prospero, M., & Fawson, P. (2010). Sexual coercion and mental health	370	64% reported minority ethnicity. Mean age of 22 years.	Recruited from general psychology and business courses.	44% reported experiencing physical IPV in the past year.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>symptoms among heterosexual men: The pressure to say "yes". <i>American Journal of Men's Health</i>, 4, 98-103.</p>		<p>Male undergraduate students.</p> <p>In a relationship lasting at least three months in past year.</p>	<p>Revised CTS</p>	
<p>Taft, C. T., Schumm, J., Orazem, R. J., Meis, L., & Pinto, L. A. (2010). Examining the link between posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms and dating aggression perpetration. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 25, 456-469.</p>	<p>199</p>	<p>Men and women undergraduate students.</p> <p>Mean age of 19 years.</p> <p>More than half White and 17% Asian American.</p>	<p>Survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	<p>22% of men and 21% of women reported experiencing physical IPV.</p>
<p>Buelna, C., Ulloa, E. C., & Ulibarri, M. D. (2009). Sexual relationship power as a mediator between dating violence and sexually transmitted infections among college women. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 24, 1338-1357.</p>	<p>290</p>	<p>Single heterosexual undergraduate college women.</p> <p>At least one dating experience in previous year.</p> <p>Age range from 18 to 36 years, with mean of 19.</p> <p>48% Caucasian/Anglo/White, 22% Hispanic/Mexican American/Latino/Chicano,</p>	<p>Volunteered to participate, requirement for an undergraduate psychology course, or recruited near the Health Services center.</p> <p>Self-report survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional, retrospective study.</p> <p>Based on the CTS-Revised.</p>	<p>Victimization reported by 37% of the women; 44% reported sexual victimization; and 12% reported injury.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		4% Black/African/African American, 16% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 10% other.		
Prospero, M. (2009). Sex-symmetric effects of coercive behaviors on mental health? Not exactly. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 24, 128-146.	573	30% White, 27% Hispanic, 24% Asian, and 18% African American. Mean age 21 years. Men and women university students.	Survey. Cross-sectional design. Revised CTS.	46% of women reported experiencing physical IPV by their partner. 42% of men reported experiencing physical IPV by their partner.
Saewyc, E. M., Brown, D., Plane, M., Mundt, M. P., Zakletskaia, L., Wiegel, J., & Fleming, M. F. (2009). Gender differences in violent exposure among university students attending campus health clinics in the United States and Canada. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 45, 587-594.	2,091	Primarily white men and women. Most were 18 to 22 years old, with some older than 22 years old. Students from five universities.	Cross-sectional survey. Recruited from campus health clinic, in the United States and Canada. CTS.	17% of men and 16% of women experienced physical IPV in the past six months.
Forke, C. M., Myers, R. K., Catalozzi, M., & Schwarz, D. F. (2008). Relationship violence among female and male college undergraduate	910	Men and women students from three urban college campuses. Mean age 20 years old.	Self-administered survey. Students asked whether had experienced physical, emotional, and/or sexual violence in a relationship before	53% of women and 27% of men reported experiencing IPV. 18% of women reported IPV before college and 10% during college.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
students. <i>Archives of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine</i> , 162, 634-641.		Majority of participants identified as White followed by Black and Asian race.	college, during college and whether they had been a victim and/or perpetrator of each form of relationship violence.	8% of men reported IPV before college and 3% during college.
Amar, A. F. (2007). Dating violence: Comparing victims who are also perpetrators with victims who are not. <i>Journal of Forensic Nursing</i> , 3, 35-41.	411	Women recruited from historically black college in the south and a private college. Aged 18 to 25, with a mean age of 19 years old. 42% reported having a boyfriend, and 30% reported not currently dating but dated within the past year.	Convenience sample. Anonymously filled out a survey. Abuse Assessment Screen and NVAWS.	65% reported experiencing IPV victimization only. 35% reported IPV victimization and perpetration.
Maker, A. H., & deRoos-Cassini, T. A. (2007). Prevalence, perpetrators, and characteristics of witnessing parental violence and adult dating violence in Latina, East Asian, South Asian, and Middle Eastern women. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 22, 632-647.	279	Undergraduate and graduate women who were South Asian, Middle Eastern, East Asian, or Latina. Recruited from a university in California.	Convenience sampling. Completed a survey, cross-sectional design. Revised CTS, measured IPV experiences since the age of 16 years.	28% of South Asian/Middle Eastern women, 19% of East Asian women, and 43% of Latina women reported experiencing physical IPV. Overall 30% reported experiencing physical IPV.
Brownridge, D. A. (2006).	120	Women over age 18 years, median age of 20 years, at	International Dating Violence study conducted between 2002	27% reported experiencing physical IPV in their lifetime.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Intergenerational transmission and dating violence victimization: Evidence from a sample of female university students in Manitoba. <i>Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health, 25, 75-93.</i></p>		<p>universities in Manitoba.</p> <p>Ever had a relationship that lasted over a month.</p> <p>Mainly Caucasian, 12.6% reported Aboriginal ancestry.</p> <p>Median family income of \$55,000-\$64,999.</p>	<p>and 2003.</p> <p>Convenience samples.</p> <p>CTS-Revised.</p>	<p>24% reported experiencing physical IPV in the past year.</p>
<p>Cogan, R., & Ballinger III, B. C. (2006). Alcohol problems and the differentiation of partner, stranger, and general violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 21, 924-935.</i></p>	<p>1,415</p>	<p>College men and women.</p> <p>Mean age was 19 years, with an age range of 18 to 24.</p> <p>Majority of the participants were White.</p>	<p>Students enrolled in an introductory psychology class.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>35% of men and 26% of women reported experiencing IPV.</p>
<p>Lehrer, J. A., Buka, S., Gortmaker, S., & Shrier, L. A. (2006). Depressive symptomatology as a predictor of exposure to intimate partner violence among US female adolescents and young adults. <i>Archive of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine, 160, 270-</i></p>	<p>1,659</p>	<p>Women involved in a heterosexual relationship of three months or more.</p> <p>69% non-Hispanic white, 16% non-Hispanic black, 11% Hispanic, and 5% other race/ ethnicities.</p> <p>Age range 18 to 27 years.</p>	<p>Drawn from third wave of National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.</p> <p>Stratified random sample of high schools and middle schools in the US.</p> <p>One question about physical IPV perpetrated by current partner within the last year.</p>	<p>17% reported being threatened, pushed or had an object thrown at them, 10% reported being hit, slapped, or kicked, and 5% reported sustaining injuries.</p> <p>Any violence or injury was reported by 19% of the participants at wave 3.</p> <p>At baseline 12% reported experiencing physical IPV and/or</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>276.</p> <p>Albaugh, L. M., & Nauta, M. M. (2005). Career decision self-efficacy: Career barriers, and college women's experiences of intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Career Assessment</i>, 13, 288-306.</p>	129	<p>Women involved in a romantic relationship in the past year.</p> <p>82% Caucasian, 12% African American, 2% Hispanic, 2% Asian American, 2% biracial, and 2% other race.</p> <p>Most 19 to 25 years old.</p> <p>Most unmarried and living apart from romantic partners.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional study.</p> <p>Survey during small-group collection sessions.</p> <p>Sample drawn from large Midwestern university.</p> <p>CTS-Revised.</p>	<p>forced sex.</p> <p>16% reported experiencing physical IPV on at least one occasion in the past year.</p>
<p>Amar, A. F., & Gennaro, S. (2005). Dating violence in college women. <i>Nursing Research</i>, 54, 235-242.</p>	863	<p>Women from a predominately black college and a private college.</p> <p>Ages 18 to 25 with a mean of 19 years.</p> <p>Dated within the past year.</p>	<p>Convenience sample.</p> <p>Abuse Assessment Screen, excluded questions about violence during pregnancy, and Violence Against Women Survey.</p>	<p>48% reported some form of IPV within past year.</p> <p>Almost 40% who reported IPV experienced more than one form of violence.</p>
<p>Cercone, J. J., Beach, S. R. H., & Arias, I. (2005). Gender symmetry in dating intimate partner violence: Does behavior imply similar</p>	414	<p>College students.</p> <p>Mean age for men was 20 yeras and for women the mean age was 19 years.</p> <p>Majority identified as</p>	<p>Students participated to fulfill course credit.</p> <p>Self-report questionnaire.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p>	<p>60% of men and 48% of women reported experiencing IPV.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
constructs? <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 20, 207-218.		Caucasian.	Revised CTS.	
Graves, K. N., Sechrist, S. M., White, J. W., & Paradise, M. J. (2005). Intimate partner violence perpetrated by college women within the context of a history of victimization. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i> , 29, 278-289.	1,300	<p>Drawn from two incoming freshman classes.</p> <p>Undergraduate heterosexual women aged 18 to 19 years old.</p> <p>75% Caucasian, 22% African American, 1% Native American, 1% Hispanic, 1% and Asian.</p>	<p>Medium sized university in semi-urban setting in Southeastern United States.</p> <p>Completed all surveys as part of larger 5-year longitudinal project.</p> <p>Modified CTS.</p>	<p>In the first year, 31% of women reported experiencing IPV; 30% in the second year; 26% in the third year and 22% in the fourth year.</p>
Martino, S. C., Collins, R. L., & Ellickson, P. L. (2005). Cross-lagged relationships between substance use and intimate partner violence among a sample of young adult women. <i>Journal of the Study of Alcohol</i> , 66, 139-148.	509	<p>Women living with a partner or spouse at both time points.</p> <p>Mean ages for the two waves were 24 years and 29 years of age, respectively.</p> <p>White, low income, high school graduates.</p>	<p>Waves 8 and 9 of multiyear panel study.</p> <p>Mailed self-report surveys.</p> <p>Measured with single question.</p>	<p>20% at age 23 and 18% at age 29 reported experiencing physical IPV.</p>
Orcutt, H. K., Garcia, M., & Pickett, S. M. (2005). Female-perpetrated intimate partner violence and romantic attachment style in a college	457	<p>Women undergraduate students at a large Midwestern university.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional data.</p> <p>Revised CTS for past year IPV.</p>	<p>5% reported IPV victimization alone.</p> <p>28% reported bidirectional perpetration and victimization.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
student sample. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 20, 287-302.				
Rhatigan, D. H., & Street, A. E. (2005). The impact of intimate partner violence on decisions to leave dating relationships. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 20, 1580- 1597.	309	Undergraduate women in a heterosexual, dating relationship for at least the past month. 75% Caucasian. 87% between ages of 18 to 19 years.	Survey. Cross-sectional design. CTS-2 for past year.	29% reported experiencing physical IPV.
Hines, D. A., & Saudino, K. J. (2003). Gender differences in psychological, physical, and sexual aggression among college students using the revised Conflict Tactic Scales. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 18, 197-217	481	179 men and 302 women attending upper-middle class university. Mean age of 19 years. Majority were White, followed by Asian.	Recruited through an introductory psychology research pool. Revised CTS.	30% of men and 24% of women reported experiencing physical IPV in the past year.
Smith, P. H., White, J. W., & Holland, L. J. (2003). A longitudinal perspective on dating violence among adolescent and college-age women. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 93, 1104-1109.	1,569	Women aged 18 to 19 years at the University of North Carolina in 1990 and 1991. 71% white, 25% black, and 4% other.	Series of five surveys, longitudinal design study. Modified CTS.	88% experienced at least on incident of physical or sexual IPV from adolescence to fourth year of University, 78% experienced any physical IPV. At baseline, 43% reported physical IPV since age of 14 years old.
Bookwala, J. (2002).	237	Men and women	Volunteered for study as a	34% of women and 56% of men

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>The role of own and perceived partner attachment in relationship aggression. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 17, 84-100.</p>		<p>undergraduate students ages 18-20 years old.</p> <p>Majority identified as White, with a smaller percentage identifying as black.</p>	<p>requirement for course credit.</p> <p>Modified CTS for current relationship.</p>	<p>reported experiencing IPV.</p>
<p>Harned, M. S. (2002). A multivariate analysis of risk markers for dating violence victimization. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 17, 1179-1197.</p>	874	<p>Men and women university students who were currently dating.</p> <p>Age range was 17 to 52 years, with a mean of 21.</p> <p>Majority were white followed by African American.</p>	<p>Electronic survey utilized a stratified random sampling procedure.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	<p>22% of women and 21% of men reported experiencing physical IPV from dating partners during their college years.</p>
<p>Simonelli, C. J., Mullis, T., Elliot, A. N., & Pierce, T. W. (2002). Abuse by siblings and subsequent experiences of violence within the dating relationship. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 17, 103-121.</p>	120	<p>Undergraduate men and women at an eastern university.</p> <p>Majority of participants identified as White.</p> <p>Age range of 18 to 27 and a mean of 20 years.</p>	<p>Recruited from an introductory psychology course.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>18% and 15% of women reported experiencing physical IPV from their dating partner.</p>
<p>Harned, M. S. (2001). Abused women or abused men? An examination of the context and outcomes</p>	1,139	<p>Undergraduate and graduate students.</p> <p>Mean age of 21 years.</p>	<p>Stratified random sample.</p> <p>Electronic survey via the internet.</p>	<p>22% of women (22% minor and 8% severe) and 21% of men (20% minor and 11% severe) reported experiencing physical IPV.</p>

PASK#1 Online Tables - Table 3. Summaries of studies of university or college samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
of dating violence. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 16, 269-285.		76% Caucasian. 94% were heterosexual.	Revised CTS queried IPV since beginning at the university.	
Siewert, P. A., & Flanagan, A. Y. (2000). Filipino American dating violence: Definitions, contextual justifications, and experience of dating violence. <i>Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment</i> , 3, 115-133	171	Filipino American undergraduate students from a large urban university in 1996-1997. Average age was 20 years.	Cross-sectional survey combined with focus group. Modified version of the Perceptions of and Attitudes toward Intimate Violence instrument.	31% of women and 21% of men reported experiencing physical IPV.

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Alleyne, B., Coleman-Cowger, V. H., Crown, L., Gibbons, M.A., & Vines, L. N. (2010). The effects of dating violence, substance use and risky sexual behavior among a diverse sample of Illinois youth. <i>Journal of Adolescence</i> , 34, 1-8.	2,438	Students in grades 9-12 in a heterosexual dating relationship in past 12 months. Mean age of 16 years. 6% white, 28% black, 28% Latino, 4% Asian, Hawaiian, pacific islander, 4% mixed race.	2007 Illinois school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey data. Self-report survey, administered during school. Cross-sectional design. One question about being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose.	14 % of adolescent boys, and 10% of girls, experienced IPV in the past 12 months.
Erickson, M. E., Gittelman, M. A., & Dowd, D. (2010). Risk factors for dating violence among adolescent females presenting to the pediatric emergency department. <i>Journal of Trauma</i> , 69, S227-S232.	246	Mainly African American, some white adolescents. Aged 15 to 21 years old, with mean age of 17 years. Youths in Ohio pediatric emergency room.	Convenience sampling. Cross-sectional design. Eight items adapted from the CTS, risk assessment based on the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the Acceptance of Couple Violence Survey, and SAGE baseline survey.	37% screened positive for current or past IPV.
Hanson, M. J. (2010). Health behavior in adolescent women reporting and not reporting intimate	6,952	Female adolescents, nationally representative.	2001 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance. Random sampling all high school students.	457 responded affirmatively to experiencing IPV. Additional 228 responded affirmatively to experiencing IPV

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>partner violence. <i>Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing</i>, 39, 263-276.</p>			<p>Self-report survey. One question about IPV and one about forced sex.</p>	<p>and forced sex.</p>
<p>Mendelson, T., Turner, A. K., & Tandon, S. D. (2010). Violence exposure and depressive symptoms among adolescents and young adults disconnected from school and work. <i>Journal of Community Psychology</i>, 38, 607-621.</p>	<p>677</p>	<p>Age range 16 to 23, mean age 19 years. Split evenly between girls and boys.</p>	<p>Youth Opportunity Centers in Baltimore. Computer assisted survey, cross-sectional design. 2 questions taken from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey.</p>	<p>11% of boys and 15% of girls experienced physical IPV.</p>
<p>Sears, H. A., & Byers, E. S. (2010). Adolescent girls' and boys' experiences of psychologically, physically, and sexually aggressive behaviors in their dating relationships: Co-occurrence and emotional reaction. <i>Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma</i>, 19, 517-539.</p>	<p>627</p>	<p>Students, ages 12 to 18 years old (mean age of 15). Majority white European.</p>	<p>Four different schools, grades 7, 9, and 11 in an eastern Canadian province. Survey, cross-sectional design. Attitudes Towards Dating Violence scales and seven items from modified CTS.</p>	<p>29% of girls and 41% of boys experienced physical IPV.</p>

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Slesnick, N., Erdem, G., Collins, J., Patton, R., & Buettner, C. (2010). Prevalence of intimate partner violence reported by homeless youth in Columbus, Ohio. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 25, 1-15.</p>	180	<p>Youths, with an age range of 14 to 20 years.</p> <p>Lacked a fixed overnight residence.</p> <p>68% African American, 19% White, 3% Hispanic, 1% Native American, 1% Asian American and 8% mixed race.</p>	<p>Non-probability sample of homeless youth.</p> <p>Part of a larger, ongoing intervention study in Columbus, Ohio.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Five questions from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey.</p>	<p>36% of girls and 22% of boys reported experiencing physical IPV.</p> <p>Physical IPV experience was reported by 30% overall.</p>
<p>Brown, A., Cosgrave, E., Killackey, E., Purcell, R., Buckby, J., & Yung, A. R. (2009). The longitudinal association of adolescent dating violence with psychiatric disorders and functioning. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 24, 1964-1979.</p>	98	<p>Ages 15 to 25, with a mean age of 18 years.</p> <p>Public specialist youth mental health service in Melbourne, Australia.</p> <p>Majority students and had Axis I psychiatric diagnosis.</p>	<p>Self-report survey.</p> <p>Data collected at within two weeks of referral and six months later.</p> <p>Youth item from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey.</p>	<p>At baseline, 11% of girls and 16% of boys reported dating violence.</p>
<p>Kim-Godwin, Y. S., Clements, C., McCuiston, A. M., & Fox, J. A. (2009). Dating violence among high school students in</p>	747	<p>High school youth from several randomly sampled high schools.</p> <p>Majority white and African American.</p>	<p>Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 2005 and 2007.</p> <p>One question about past 12 months.</p>	<p>In 2005, 15% of boys and 8% of girls experienced physical IPV.</p> <p>In 2007, 10% of boys and 16% of girls experienced physical IPV.</p>

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Southeastern North Carolina. <i>Journal of School Nursing</i> , 25, 141-151.				
Simon, T. R., Miller, S., Gorman-Smith, D., Orpinas, P., & Sullivan, T. (2009). Physical dating violence norms and behavior among sixth-grade students from four U.S. sites. <i>Journal of Early Adolescence</i> , 30, 1-15.	5,404	Sixth-grade students. Boys and girls, from randomly selected schools. Randomly selected from rosters of 37 schools in four diverse U.S. sites.	Two consecutive cohorts from Multisite Violence Prevention Project. Cross-sectional study. IPV measure adapted from adolescent dating violence instrument (Foshee et al., 1996).	54% of boys and 27% of girls reported experiencing IPV. 52% of victims also reported perpetration.
Howard, D. E., Yang, M. Q., & Yan, F. (2008). Psychosocial factors associated with reports of physical dating violence victimization among U.S. adolescent men. <i>Adolescence</i> , 43, 449-460.	6,528	Nationally representative sample of boys.	2005 national school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey. One question about physical IPV for past 12 months.	10% of boys reported experiencing IPV.
O’Leary, K. D., Slep, A. M. S., Avery-Leaf, S., & Cascardi, M. (2008). Gender differences in dating aggression among multiethnic high school	2,363	Adolescents. Majority between 15 and 18 years old. Ethnicities included white, African-American,	Students from 7 multiethnic high schools in New York. Modified CTS.	Victimization and injury reported by 31% of boys, and 30% of girls.

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
students. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 42, 473-479.		Hispanic and Asian.		
Teitelman, A. M., Ratcliffe, S. J., Morales-Aleman, M. M., & Sullivan, C. M. (2008) Sexual relationship power, intimate partner violence, and condom use among minority urban girls. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 23, 1694-1712.	56	Sexually active African American or Hispanic teenage girls. Ages 15 to 19 years.	Recruited from clinics and community sites in urban areas of Michigan. Past year IPV measured using modified version of Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory.	Threatening behavior reported by 62%. 56% reported experiencing physical IPV.
Teitelman, A.M., Ratcliffe, S. J., Ditcher, M. E., & Sullivan, C. M. (2008). Recent and past intimate partner abuse and HIV risk among young women. <i>Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing</i> , 37, 219-227.	2,058	Sexually active young adult women, ages 18 to 26 years at wave III. 59% non-Hispanic white, 25% non-Hispanic black, 8% Hispanic, 8% other.	Secondary data analysis of waves II and III of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Self-report survey. Based on questions from the CTS.	7% experienced physical IPV, and 5% experienced both physical and verbal IPV in past 18 months. Recent abuse measured in wave III, 27% of participants experienced physical/verbal IPV, 6% reported any physical/verbal IPV and sexual IPV. 31% of participants reported IPV in any relationship in the past five years.
Ackard, D. M., Eisenberg, M. E., & Neumark-Sztainer, D.	1,516	Wave 1 in 1999 and wave 2 in 2004.	31 public middle and high schools in urban and suburban school districts in St.	3% of boys, and 12% girls experienced some type of violence greater than 1 year before the data

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
(2007). Long-term impact of adolescent dating violence on the behavioral and psychological health of male and female youth. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 151, 476-481.		<p>Mean age of 20 years at wave 2.</p> <p>Reasonably distributed by socioeconomic status.</p> <p>White (71%), Asian (15%), black (8%), Hispanic (4%), or other (3%).</p>	<p>Paul/Minneapolis.</p> <p>Self-report survey, modified for second data collection.</p> <p>IPV defined as being hit, shoved, held down, or had some other physical force used against you by someone you were dating, assessed using one question.</p>	<p>collection period.</p>
Eaton, D. K., Davis, K. S., Barrios, L., Brener, N. D., & Noonan, R. K. (2007). Associations of dating violence victimization with lifetime participation, co-occurrence, and early initiation of risk behaviors among U. S. high school students. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 22, 585-602.	15,214	<p>Students in 9th to the 12th grade.</p> <p>62% white, 14% black, 17% Hispanic, and 8% other.</p> <p>Nationally representative sample.</p>	<p>2003 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey</p> <p>Three-stage cluster-sample design.</p> <p>Cross-sectional data.</p> <p>One question: “During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?”</p>	<p>9% of girls and 9% of boys reported experiencing dating IPV.</p>
Olshen, E., McVeigh, K. H., Wunsch-Hitzig, R. A., & Rickert, V. I. (2007). Dating violence, sexual assault and suicide attempts	8,080	<p>Representative sample of boys and girls in 87 New York City public high schools.</p> <p>Primarily nonwhite</p>	<p>Youth Risk Behavioral Study.</p> <p>Self-report survey, cross-sectional study.</p> <p>One question: “during the past</p>	<p>11% of girls and 9% of boys reported experiencing dating IPV.</p>

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
among urban teenagers. <i>Archives of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine, 161, 539-545.</i>		Hispanic, then black, then Asian, and white.	12 months did your boyfriend (or girlfriend) ever hit, slap or physically hurt you on purpose.”	
Raiford, J. L., Wingood, G. M., & Diclemente, R. J. (2007). Prevalence, incidence, and predictors of dating violence: A longitudinal study of African American female adolescents. <i>Journal of Women’s Health, 16, 822-832.</i>	522	African American girls ages of 14 to 18 years. Residing in high-risk social environments.	Recruited from health clinics and school health classes. Interviewed and completed surveys at baseline, returned for follow-ups at 6 and 12 months. Asked whether had ever been physically or verbally abused by a boyfriend.	28% reported an experience of dating IPV at baseline. At baseline, of those with a history of dating IPV, 47% had both verbal and physical IPV, and 18% only physical IPV. Between baseline and one-year follow-up, incidence of dating IPV was 12%.
Whitaker, D. J., Haileyesus, T., Swahn, M., & Saltzman, L. S. (2007). Differences in frequency of violence and reported injury between relationships with reciprocal and nonreciprocal intimate partner violence. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 97, 941-947.</i>	11,370	A sample of young adult men and women. 70% white, 15% Black, 11% Hispanic, 4% other. Aged 18 to 28 years.	2001 National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Wave III data. Four questions regarding partner’s perpetration (i.e., victimization).	25% of boys and 29% of girls experienced IPV.
Roberts, T. A., Auinger, M. S., &	4,441	Heterosexual girls and boys aged 11 to 21 years.	Wave 2 of National Longitudinal Study of	8% of boys and 9% of girls reported physical IPV.

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Klein, J. D. (2006). Predictors of partner abuse in a nationally representative sample of adolescents involved in heterosexual dating relationships. <i>Violence and Victims, 21</i> , 81-89.			Adolescent Health. Five questions from the CTS for past 18 months.	Among boys, 14% reported physical IPV when a partner was more than one year younger, 11% in sexually active relationships, and 18% when there was a pregnancy. Among girls, IPV occurred in 12% of sexually active relationships and 15% when pregnancy involved, and lengthier relationships.
Decker, M. R., Silverman, J. G., & Raj, A. (2005). Dating violence and sexually transmitted disease/HIV testing and diagnosis among adolescent females. <i>Pediatrics, 116</i> , e272-e276.	1,641	Public high school students grades 9 th to 12 th in Massachusetts. White (75%), Latino (11%), black (8%), and Asian (3%). Sexually active girls, high number of girls 17 years old.	Youth Risk Behavior Survey from 1999 and 2001. One item that included being physically or sexually hurt by a date.	9% ever experienced dating and sexual IPV. 15% reported physical IPV only.
Holt, M. K., & Espelage, D. L. (2005). Social support as a moderator between dating violence victimization and depression/anxiety among African	681	Mean age 14 years. Almost half considered low income. 267 African Americans and 414 Caucasian.	Middle and high school students from suburb of Midwestern city. Cross-sectional design, survey. Victimization in Dating Relationships scale.	43% of boys and 32% of girls reported experiencing physical IPV in past year. 45% of African Americans and 32% of Caucasians reported physical IPV.

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
American and Caucasian adolescents. <i>School Psychology Review</i> , 14, 309-328.				
Howard, D. E., Beck, K., Kerr, M. H., & Shattuck, T. (2005). Psychosocial correlates of dating violence victimization among Latino youth. <i>Adolescence</i> , 40, 319-331.	446	<p>Latino adolescents in a suburban area outside of Washington, DC.</p> <p>Mean age 16 years.</p> <p>More than half born outside of the US.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional study, anonymous, self-administered survey.</p> <p>Convenience sample.</p> <p>One question on physical IPV victimization in last year.</p>	<p>Approximately 9% reported physical IPV victimization within the last year, 9% of girls and 9% of boys.</p>
Roberts, T. A., Auinger, M. S., & Klein, J. D. (2005). Intimate partner abuse and the reproductive health of sexually active female adolescents. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 36, 380-385.	973	<p>Girls who reported sexual intercourse during 18 months prior to second wave of study.</p> <p>Mean age of 17 years.</p> <p>Mainly Caucasian.</p>	<p>National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.</p> <p>Questions from CTS.</p>	<p>6% reported experiencing physical IPV in a current relationship.</p>
Arriaga, X. B., & Foshee, V. A. (2004). Adolescent dating violence: Do adolescents follow in their friends', or their parents', footsteps? <i>Journal of</i>	526	<p>Boys and girls ages 12 to 17 years, median of 13.</p> <p>Most white (83%), 13% black, 1% Hispanic, and 3% Other.</p>	<p>14 public middle schools (eighth and ninth grades) in rural county in North Carolina.</p> <p>Recruited from control group in larger, prior study.</p> <p>Self-administered</p>	<p>Victimization increased from time one (38% of boys and 33% of girls) to time two (49% of boys and 47% of girls).</p>

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Interpersonal Violence</i> , 19, 162-184.			questionnaires. Scale similar to CTS.	
Sanderson, M., Coker, A., Roberts, R., Tortolero, S., & Reininger, B. (2004). Acculturation, ethnic identity, and dating violence among Latino ninth-grade students. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 39, 373-383.	4,525	Students ages 14 years or older. Self-identified as Hispanic or Latino.	Ninth-grade students in Texas during 2000–2001. Questionnaires, cross-sectional design. One question: “During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?”	9% of Latino girls and 6% of boys reported experiencing IPV in the past 12 months.
Silverman, J. G., Raj, A., & Clements, K. (2004). Dating violence and associated sexual risk and pregnancy among adolescent girls in the United States. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 114, 220-225.	6,864	Representative sample of sexually experienced girls in US high schools grades 9-12. Evenly distributed across age groups. 68% white, 12% Hispanic, 13% black, 3% Asian, and 4% other.	2001 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Single item used to assess IPV: “During the last 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?”	Approximately 1 of 10 (10%) of female high school students reported experiencing physical IPV in past 12 months.
Ackard, D. M., Neumark-Sztainer, D., & Hannon, P. (2003). Dating violence among a nationally representative sample	1,728	Nationally representative sample of 9 th to 12 th graders. Purposive sampling used to represent youth in sex,	Drawn from 287 schools, responses were weighted. Self-report survey, cross-sectional design.	9% of girls and 4% of boys experienced physical dating IPV.

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
of adolescent girls and boys: Associations with behavioral and mental health. <i>Journal of Gender Specific Medicine</i> , 6, 39-48.		race, region, and grade enrollment.	Asked if a boyfriend (girlfriend) or date ever threatened to or actually hurt them physically.	
Callahan, M. R., Tolman, R. M., & Saunders, D. G. (2003). Adolescent dating violence victimization and psychological well-being. <i>Journal of Adolescent Research</i> , 18, 664-681.	190	High school students, ages 13 to 19 years, with mean age 16. Lower to middle class families. 50% African American; rest White.	Convenience sample, cross-sectional design. High school students in southern Michigan. Modified version of CTS Revised.	57% of girls (18% minor and 39% severe) and 36% of boys (13% minor and 23% severe) experienced IPV. 22% of girls and 17% of boys injured by dating partners.
Howard, D. E., & Yang, M. Q. (2003). Risk profiles of adolescent girls who were victims of dating violence. <i>Adolescence</i> , 38, 1-14.	7,824	Nationally representative sample of high school girls.	1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Anonymous survey. 1 question about physical IPV victimization past 12 months.	9% of sample reported IPV victimization.
Howard, D. E., & Wang, M. Q. (2003). Psychosocial factors associated with adolescent boys' reports of dating violence. <i>Adolescence</i> , 38, 519-533.	7,434	Male high school students. Nationally representative.	1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Anonymous survey. One question assessed physical IPV victimization in past 12 months.	9% experienced physical IPV in past 12 months.
Howard, D., Qiu, Y., &	444	Adolescents.	Adolescents with general	6% reported experiencing IPV in

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Boekeloo, B. (2003). Personal and social contextual correlates of adolescent dating violence. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health, 33</i> , 9-17.		80% African American. 38% were 12 to 13 years of age, range was 12 to 17 years.	medical appointment at one of five medical practices in Washington, DC. One question about physical IPV victimization in the past three months.	the past three months. 8% of boys and 5% of girls reported experiencing IPV in the past three months.
Ackard, D. M., & Neumark-Sztainer, D. (2002). Date violence and date rape among adolescents: associations with disordered eating behaviors and psychological health. <i>Child Abuse & Neglect, 26</i> , 455-473.	81,247	Minnesota statewide school sample of boys and girls, 9 th through 12 th grade. Majority were white, followed by Asian Americans.	Cross-sectional design. Survey. Single question asking if they had ever experienced date related violence.	3% of 9 th grade girls, 3% of 9 th grade boys, 5% of 12 th grade girls, and 2% of 12 th grade boys reported IPV. 7% of American Indian boys, 7% of African American boys and 7% of American Indian girls, and 4% of African American girls reported IPV. 9% of girls and 6% of boys experienced IPV or rape.
Halpern, C. T., Oslak, S. G., Young, M. L., Martin, S. L., & Kupper, L. L. (2001). Partner violence among adolescents in opposite-sex romantic relationships: Findings from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.	7,493	Boys and girls. Ages 12 to 21 years. Majority were white.	1994-5 stratified random sample of high school students in United States. National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Cross-sectional design. CTS-Form R.	12% of boys and girls, reported physical IPV victimization in the past 12 months.

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>American Journal of Public Health, 91, 1679-1685.</i>				
Watson, J. M., Cascardi, M., Avery-Leaf, S., & O’Leary, K. D. (2001). High school students’ responses to dating aggression. <i>Victims and Violence, 16, 339-348.</i>	475	New York high school students with low socioeconomic status. Multi-ethnic sample 43% Hispanic, 31.5% Caucasian, 15.8% African-American.	Survey. Cross-sectional design. Modified CTS.	57% of girls and 37% of boys reported experiencing IPV. 54% of African American boys and 64% of African American girls, 32% of Hispanic boys and 59% of Hispanic girls, and 41% of Caucasian boys and 53% of Caucasian girls reported experiencing IPV.
Wingood, G. M., DiClemente, R. J., Hubbard McCree, D., & Harrington, K. (2001). Dating violence and the sexual health of black adolescent females. <i>American Academy of Pediatrics, 107, 1-4.</i>	522	Black female adolescents. Age range of 14 to 18 years.	Data collected at the Family Medicine Clinic. Self-administered survey. Retrospective research design. One question: “Has a boyfriend ever physically abused you (i.e.: punched, hit, or pushed you)?”	18% reported dating IPV, and of those, 30% abused in past six months.
Wolfe, D. A., Scott, K., Wekerle, C., & Pittman, A. (2001). Child maltreatment: Risk of adjustment problems and dating violence in adolescence. <i>Journal of</i>	1,419	Students, ages 14 to 19 years old. Mainly white.	Participants from ten high schools in Ontario. Survey. Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory for past year relationships.	19% of girls reported experiencing physical IPV. 28% of boys reported experiencing IPV.

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>American Academy of Child Adolescent Psychiatry, 40, 282-289.</i>				
Coker, A. L., McKeown, R. E., Sanderson, M., Davis, K. E., Valois, R. F., & Huebner, E. S. (2000). Severe dating violence and quality of life among South Carolina high school students. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 19, 220-227.</i>	5,414	Stratified sample, of public high school students grades 9-12. Weighted to reflect the state's population.	South Carolina Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 1997. Cross-sectional design, self-report survey. 2 questions from the Modified CTS.	10% of girls and 5% of boys were victims of IPV in the past 12 months.
Hird, M. J. (2000). An empirical study of adolescent dating aggression in the U.K. <i>Journal of Adolescence, 23, 69-78.</i>	548	High school students in U.K.	Questionnaire, followed up with focus groups and individual interviews. Modified CTS.	15% of boys and 14% of girls reported experiencing physical IPV in the past 12 months.
Jackson, S. M., Cram, F., & Seymour, F. W. (2000). Violence and sexual coercion in high school students' date relationships. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 15, 23-36.</i>	373	Pakeha (55%) and Asian (18%); Maori or Maori/Pakeha (8%); and Pacific Island or Pacific Island/Palangi (9%). Age range 16 to 20 years. Middle to high	New Zealand sample of senior high school students. Questionnaire based on previous qualitative interviews. Cross-sectional design.	21% of girls and 19% of boys physically hurt by their heterosexual dating partner.

PASK Online Tables – Table 4. Summaries of studies of middle or high school samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Spencer, G. A., & Bryant, S. A. (2000). Dating violence: A comparison of rural, suburban and urban teens. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health, 25</i>, 302-305.</p>	<p>2,094</p>	<p>socioeconomic range. Teen Assessment Project, high school students in upper New York State. Majority were white, non-Hispanic.</p>	<p>More subjects from urban areas than rural or suburban areas. Physical violence measured by the item: “Have you been slapped, hit, or kicked by a boyfriend or girlfriend?”</p>	<p>30% of rural boys and 20% of urban and 20% of suburban boys reported being victims physical IPV. 25% of rural girls and 16% of suburban and 13% of urban girls reported being victims of physical IPV.</p>

Online Tables - Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Adkins, K. S., & Kamp Dush, C. M. (2010). The mental health of mothers in and after violent and controlling unions. <i>Social Science Research, 39</i> , 925-937.	2,610	Mothers who were married or cohabitating with the father. Majority of the sample was Black or Hispanic. Mean age of 26 years. Half were employed and more than half had no college education.	1998 to 2000 data of the Fragile Families and Child Well-being study. Longitudinal design, data collected at birth with follow up interviews when child was one, and age three. Two measures of fathers' physically abuse behavior.	IPV reported by 5% of the women.
Chu, S. Y., Goodwin, M. M., & D'Angelo, D.V. (2010). Physical violence against U.S. women around the time of pregnancy, 2004–2007. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 38</i> , 317-322.	134,955	Stratified sample of women who recently gave birth from 27 states. About half were white, with the rest identifying as black or Hispanic.	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Four questions measuring IPV.	5% reported experiencing IPV in year before pregnancy. 4% reported experiencing IPV during pregnancy.
Gandhi, S., Rovi, S., Vega, M., Johnson, M. S., Ferrante, J., & Chen, P. (2010). Intimate partner violence and cancer screening among urban minority women. <i>Journal of American</i>	382	Majority of women were younger than 40 years of age. Most were African American (77%).	Women at four primary care settings being screened for cervical cancer. Physical, emotion and/or sexual abuse assessed using the Hurt, Insult, Threat, Scream (HITS) tool or the Women Abuse	Overall 5% reported physical IPV.

Online Tables - Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Board of Family Medicine, 23, 343-353.</i>			Screening Tool (WAST-Short).	
Huang, C., Son, E., & Wang, L. (2010). Prevalence and factors of domestic violence among unmarried mothers with a young child. <i>Families in Society, 91, 171-177.</i>	2,237	43% of mothers between ages of 20 to 24 years. About half were African American, Hispanic, and a smaller percentage of non-Hispanic white participants. Majority had a high school education or less.	Based on the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. Interview at time of baby's birth, and one and three years old. Three questions for physical and sexual IPV perpetrated by father.	5% reported physical IPV during year one. Increased to 7% at the third year.
Li, Q., Kirby, R. S., Sigler, R. T., Hwang, S., LaGory, M. E., & Goldenberg, R. L. (2010). A multilevel analysis of individual, household, and neighborhood correlates of intimate partner violence among low-income pregnant women in Jefferson County, Alabama. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 100, 531-539.</i>	2,887	Women, age range 14 to 44 with a mean 22. Majority were African American and smaller percentage were Caucasian, Median household income of \$30,783, considered low-income.	Based on the Perinatal Emphasis Research Center project. Face-to-face interviews. Cross-sectional design. Abuse Assessment Screening tool for physical or sexual violence.	7% reported IPV in the past year.
Lipsky, S., Krupski, A., Roy-Byrne, P., Lucenko, B., Mancuso,	89,601	Men and women ages 25 to 44 years.	Data from substance abuse treatment programs in Washington State between 2004	5% of women reported current IPV victimization at admission and 59% reported ever experiencing

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>D., & Huber, A. (2010). Effect of co-occurring disorders and intimate partner violence on substance abuse treatment outcomes. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 38</i>, 231-244.</p>		<p>Primarily non-Hispanic white.</p> <p>Primary alcohol (40%) followed by cannabis and methamphetamines.</p>	<p>and 2006.</p> <p>Single question regarding IPV victimization at intake.</p>	<p>IPV.</p>
<p>Miller, E., Decker, M. R., McCauley, H. L., Tancredi, D. J., Levenson, R. R., Waldman, J., et al. (2010). Pregnancy coercion, intimate partner violence and unintended pregnancy. <i>Contraception, 81</i>, 316-322.</p>	<p>1,278</p>	<p>English and Spanish speaking women.</p> <p>Most under 24 years of age, range 16 to 29.</p> <p>Evenly split between white, black, or Hispanic, smaller portion self-identifying as Asian or multiracial.</p> <p>Majority had a high school education or less.</p>	<p>Women at family planning clinic in California.</p> <p>Computer assisted survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Items modified from CTS-2.</p>	<p>53% experienced either physical or sexual violence IPV in their lifetime.</p>
<p>Miller, E., Decker, M. R., Raj, A., Reed, E., Marable, D., & Silverman, J. G. (2010). Intimate partner violence and health care-seeking patterns among female users of urban adolescent</p>	<p>448</p>	<p>Women ages 14 to 20 years old.</p> <p>Mean age of 17 years old.</p> <p>Evenly distributed ethnicity between white, African American, and Hispanic.</p>	<p>Recruited women from five clinics in Boston.</p> <p>Survey administered by a computer.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Items from CTS-2.</p>	<p>32% had ever experienced physical IPV.</p>

Online Tables - Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
clinics. <i>Maternal and Child Health Journal</i> , 14, 910-917.				
Panchanadeswaran, S., Frye, V., Nandi, V., Vlahov, D., & Ompad, D. (2010). Intimate partner violence and consistent condom use among drug-using heterosexual women in New York City. <i>Women & Health</i> , 50, 107-124.	1,772	<p>About half were black and about one third were Hispanic.</p> <p>Mean age of 39 years.</p> <p>About half had some high school education or less.</p>	<p>Inner-City Mental Health Study Predicting HIV/AIDS and Other Drug Transitions, in New York City.</p> <p>Self-report, cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	33% reported physical IPV in the past year.
Saftlas, A. F., Wallis, A. B., Shochet, T., Harland, K. K., Dickey, P., & Peek-Asa, C. (2010). Prevalence of intimate partner violence among an abortion clinic population. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 100, 1412-1415.	986	<p>Women.</p> <p>Mean age of 26 years.</p> <p>Mainly white.</p> <p>Majority had at least some college education.</p>	<p>Recruited from an abortion clinic in Iowa.</p> <p>Cross-sectional, clinic based study.</p> <p>Modified Abuse Assessment Screening tool and Women's Experience With Battering.</p>	10% had been physically hurt in the past year by a current or former partner.
Uscher-Pines, L., & Nelson, D. B. (2010). Neighborhood and individual-level violence and unintended pregnancy. <i>Journal of Urban</i>	1,536	<p>Pregnant women ages of 14 to 40 years, mean age of 23.</p> <p>Less than 22 weeks of gestation.</p>	<p>Women at an emergency department at the hospital at the University of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Screened for pregnancy and recruited to participate in an interview.</p>	<p>6% of intended pregnant women and 10% of unintended pregnant women experienced IPV prior to pregnancy.</p> <p>During pregnancy 13% of intended pregnancy women and 17% of</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Health: Bulleting of the New York Academy of Medicine, 87, 677-687.</i>		92% African American; 76% single/never married; 73% were employed; 33% less than a high school education; and 41% reported pregnancy unintended.	Modified version of the Index of Spousal Abuse.	unintended pregnancy women experienced IPV.
Van, M. T., & Hayes, D. (2010). Racial differences in the association between partner abuse and barriers to prenatal health care among Asian and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander women. <i>Maternal Child Health Journal, 14, 350-359.</i>	7,158	One third Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, one third Asian, one fifth white, and the rest other. Mean age 28 years old. Less than half were employed. Majority had income less than \$49,999 per year.	Data taken from Hawaii's 2004-2007 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. IPV measured by two items.	6% reported experiencing partner IPV.
Duran, B., Oetzel, J., Parker, T., Halinka Malcoe, L., Lucero, J., & Jiang, Y. (2009). Intimate partner violence and alcohol, drug, and mental disorders among American Indian women from southwest tribes in primary care. <i>American Indian & Alaska Native Mental</i>	234	Women ages 18 to 45, mean age 30 years. Majority employed, and had more than a high school education. 61% were married or living in common-law relationships. 88% lived in urban areas and 29% lived below	Recruited from outpatient center and urgent care clinics of the Indian Health Service (IHS) hospital in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Interviews, cross-sectional design. Revised CTS.	36% reported experiencing minor physical or sexual IPV or injury in their lifetime or severe psychological IPV. 44% reported experiencing severe physical, or sexual IPV, or injury in their lifetime.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Health Research: The Journal of the National Center, 16, 11-27.</i>		poverty level.		
Friedman, S. H., Loue, S., Goldman Heaphy, E. L., & Mendez, N. (2009). Intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration by Puerto Rican women with severe mental illnesses. <i>Community Mental Health Journal</i> . [published online]	53	<p>53 Puerto Rican women diagnosed with a serious mental illness.</p> <p>Mean age was 33 years at baseline (range of 18 to 50).</p> <p>66% married or cohabited with partner.</p> <p>Slightly less than half had a high school diploma or equivalent.</p> <p>64% were unemployed, and 87% lived below poverty level.</p>	<p>Recruited from community based programs and clinics.</p> <p>Baseline interviews, followed by yearly interviews for two years.</p> <p>Shadowed for two years, and asked open-ended questions during shadowing.</p> <p>IPV was defined as physical or sexual assault or threat of assault.</p>	<p>68% of the women were victims of IPV in their lifetime.</p> <p>32% experienced partner IPV during the study period.</p>
Nicolaidis, C., McFarland, B., Curry, M., & Gerrity, M. (2009). Differences in physical and mental health symptoms and mental health utilization associated with intimate partner violence versus childhood abuse.	380	<p>Women.</p> <p>Mean age was 51.</p> <p>Participants were mostly White.</p>	<p>Women who presented to a general medical clinic.</p> <p>Survey.</p> <p>Adapted version of Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>35% reported being victims of physical IPV at some point in their lifetime.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Psychosomatics</i> , 50, 340-346.				
Rhodes, K. V., Houry, D., Cerulli, C., Strauss, H., & McNutt, L. (2009). Intimate partner violence and comorbid mental health conditions among male patients. <i>Annals of Family Medicine</i> , 7, 47-55.	712	Men aged 18 to 55 years. Predominantly single, uninsured, African American men. In a relationship in the past year.	Men in emergency room in large, urban hospital. Computer kiosk used to ask about any victimization and/or perpetration of IPV in past year. IPV victimization was assessed using the George Washington State University Universal Violence Prevention Screening Protocol.	37% experienced emotional, physical, or sexual IPV. 20% had only been victimized and did not perpetrate IPV. 11% admitted perpetration and victimization.
Wagner, K. D., Hudson, S. M., Latka, M. H., Strathdee, S. A., Thiede, H., Mackesy-Amiti, M. E., & Garfein, R. S. (2009). The effect of intimate partner violence on receptive syringe sharing among young female injection drug users: An analysis of mediation effects. <i>Aids Behavior</i> , 13, 217-224.	797	Women who were intravenous drug users. White, Latino, African American and other. Ages ranged between 15 to 30 years, with a mean of 23.	Cross-sectional. Interview - audio computer assisted self-interview. CTS.	33% reported physical or sexual IPV in the past year.
Walton, M. A., Murray, R., Cunningham, R. M., Chermack, S. T., Barry, K. L., Booth, B. M., et	10,744	Participants were aged 19 to 60 years old. Predominately black	Medical or injured patients in an inner city emergency department in Michigan.	8% of women and 6% of men reported experiencing IPV.

Online Tables - Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
al. (2009). Correlates of intimate partner violence among men and women in an inner city emergency department. <i>Journal of Addictive Diseases</i> , 28, 366-381.		women.	Single item from the Partner Violence Screen.	
Bair-Merritt, M. H., Jennings, J. M., Eaker, K., Tuman, J. L., Park, S. M., & Cheng, T. L. (2008). Screening for domestic violence and childhood exposure in families seeking care at an urban pediatric clinic. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 152, 734-736.	133	Mean age was 30 years. Majority were African American, English-speaking women who brought in a child, were the primary caretaker, and not accompanied by another adult.	Cross-sectional survey. Recruited from pediatric outpatient clinic. Women's Experience with Battering Scale, CTS for past 12 months.	3% reported IPV on CTS and Women's Experience with Battering Scale. 17% reported IPV on the CTS. 2% reported IPV on Women's Experience with Battering Scale.
Bhandari, S., Levitch, A. H., Ellis, K. K., Ball, K., Everett, K., Geden, E., & Bullock, L. (2008). Comparative analyses of stressors experienced by rural low-income pregnant women experiencing intimate partner violence and those who are not. <i>Journal of</i>	695	Mean age was 22 years. Majority were white, Married and had a high school education (although 44% did not).	Part of larger randomized controlled trial of smoking cessation intervention in pregnant women in Midwest. Self-report, longitudinal design that had three data collection points. Abuse Assessment Screen.	Overall current or in the past year: 33% over the three time periods (baseline, late pregnancy, and six weeks post-delivery). 10% experienced IPV during pregnancy.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing, 37, 492-501.</i>				
Burke, J. G., Lee, L. C., & O'Campo, P. (2008). An exploration of maternal intimate partner violence experiences and infant general health and temperament. <i>Maternal Child Health Journal, 12, 172-179.</i>	4,141	Mothers who had a child while married or unmarried (over-sampled), but in a relationship. Mean age 47 yeras. Non-Hispanic black women. 67% completed at least high school.	Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing study. Interviewed when they had their child, and a year after. Asked if the father ever hit them when angry; at follow up they asked about slapping, kicking, hitting, cuts/bruises, and serious injury.	At baseline, 3% reported ever having experienced physical IPV (by the father). Increased to 9% at follow-up. Any type of IPV was reported by 29% at baseline and 45% at follow-up.
Calderon, S. H., Gilbert, P., Jackson, R., Kohn, M. A., & Gerbert, B. (2008). Cueing prenatal providers: Effects on discussions of intimate partner violence. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 34, 134-137.</i>	223	Women, less than 26 weeks pregnant, over the age of 18. Mean age was 27 years. Majority of intervention group Hispanic/Latina or black or African American; control group was black or African American or white.	Recruited from five prenatal clinics in the San Francisco Bay Area. Convenience sample. Adapted from the Abuse Assessment Screen.	37 women reported IPV occurring during the past year and/or during pregnancy.
Campbell, R., Greeson, M. R., Bybee, D., & Raja, S. (2008). The co-occurrence of childhood sexual abuse,	298	Women with an average age of 41 years. 72% African American, 19% white, 4% Latina, 4%	Women recruited from a VA hospital. Self-administered questionnaire.	74% reported being the victim of at least one physically violent act in their adult life.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>adult sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and sexual harassment: A mediational model of posttraumatic stress disorder and physical health outcomes. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 76, 194-207.</i></p>		<p>biracial or multiracial, and 1% Native American.</p> <p>59% currently employed.</p> <p>54% living below federal poverty level.</p>	<p>Five questions from CTS-Revised.</p>	
<p>Dubowitz, H., Prescott, L., Feigelman, S., Lane, W., & Kim, J. (2008). Screening for intimate partner violence in a pediatric care clinic. <i>Pediatrics, 121, e85-e91.</i></p>	<p>200</p>	<p>Mothers with a child under six years.</p> <p>Mean age of 25 years.</p> <p>Most unemployed, single and receiving Medicaid.</p>	<p>Conducted in a university-based pediatric resident continuity clinic.</p> <p>Survey.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>32% reported physical IPV in the past year.</p> <p>11% reported lifetime prevalence of being physically hurt or threatened in a relationship.</p>
<p>Engstrom, M., El-Bassel, N., Go, H., & Gilbert, L. (2008). Childhood sexual abuse and intimate partner violence among women in methadone treatment: A direct or mediated relationship? <i>Journal of Family Violence, 23, 605-617.</i></p>	<p>416</p>	<p>Women in 14 methadone treatment programs in New York City, ages 18 to 55, with mean age of 40 years.</p> <p>Latina/Hispanic (48%) or Black/African-American (301%).</p> <p>Mean annual income was \$10,143.17.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional data and self-report measures.</p> <p>Based on data gathered in baseline interviews.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	<p>90% reported experiencing lifetime prevalence of IPV.</p> <p>78% reported IPV in past six month. Included sexual, aggression, and psychological aggression subscales.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		Most single, never married (47%), divorced/separated (22%).		
Fedovskiy, K., Higgins, S., & Paranjape, A. (2008). Intimate partner violence: How does it impact major depressive disorder and post traumatic stress disorder among immigrant Latinas? <i>Journal of Immigrant Minority Health, 10</i> , 45-51.	105	Women ages 16 to 64, with a mean age of 39 years. 57% did not complete high school. 48% married. Mean monthly income of \$1,316. 60% reported having children living in the home.	Recruited from a primary clinic in a large urban hospital that mainly serves non-English speaking Latino or Hispanic. Structured interview format. Index of Spouse Abuse.	Almost one third reported current or past IPV, including physical and nonphysical violence.
Kazia, S., Reevesa, M., & Creinina, M. (2008). The prevalence of domestic violence in volunteers for abortion and contraceptive research studies. <i>Contraception, 78</i> , 79-83.	256	Women. 62% were between 21 and 30 years. 59% were white followed by black. 77% single. 36% reported some college, 26% were students and 28% were full-time employees.	Center for Family Planning Research. Interview during initial screening visit. Modified Abuse Assessment.	Lifetime IPV reported by 11% of the abortion group and 1% reported recent IPV (last two months). In the non-abortion group, 14% reported lifetime IPV and none reported recent IPV.
Lindhorst, T. (2008).	229	Unmarried teenage	Recruited from public and	67% reported at least one episode

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>The long-term effects of intimate partner violence on adolescent mothers' depressive symptoms. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i>, 66, 1322-1333.</p>		<p>mothers planning on carrying baby to term.</p> <p>Mean age was 17 years old.</p> <p>Mostly European American and African American.</p> <p>Reliant on welfare.</p>	<p>private hospital prenatal clinics, public school alternative programs, and social service agencies in three urban counties in northwest.</p> <p>In-person interviews.</p> <p>CTS at six months post-partum in reference to previous six months.</p>	<p>of IPV victimization.</p> <p>Exposure to IPV decreased as time passed with 15% reporting IPV at the final time point (eight time points in total).</p>
<p>Reid, R. J., Bonomi, A. E., Rivara, F. P., Anderson, M. L., Fishman, P. A., Carrell, D. S., & Thompson, R. S. (2008). Intimate partner violence among men: prevalence, chronicity, and health effects. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i>, 34, 478-485.</p>	420	<p>Insured, men from a non-profit healthcare system.</p> <p>Approximately half were between 18-54 years, and the rest were 55 or older.</p> <p>Predominantly Caucasian.</p> <p>From urban areas.</p> <p>Current or last partner was female (96%).</p>	<p>Random sample.</p> <p>Survey administered over the phone.</p> <p>Five questions from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.</p>	<p>Overall, 1% reported IPV in past year, 5% in the past five years, and 18% in their lifetime.</p>
<p>Soglin, L. F., Bauchat, J., Soglin, D. F., & Martin, G. J. (2008). Detection of intimate partner violence in a general medicine practice. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>,</p>	306	<p>Women in an urban Midwestern city medical clinic.</p> <p>Mean age of 41 years.</p>	<p>Anonymous survey.</p> <p>Modified version of the Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>27% experienced lifetime IPV and 4% reported experiencing current IPV.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>24, 338-348.</p> <p>Bonomi, A. E., Anderson, M. L., Reid, R. J., Carrell, D., Fishman, P. A., Rivara, F. P., & Thompson, R. S. (2007). Intimate partner violence in older women. <i>The Gerontologist</i>, 47, 34-41</p>	<p>370</p>	<p>Women aged 65 and older.</p> <p>50% were 65-74 years of age and 50% were older than 75.</p> <p>Majority white.</p> <p>Majority lived in urban area, and had annual income less than \$50,000.</p> <p>55% currently in a relationship.</p>	<p>Randomly selected from a health maintenance organization in Washington state.</p> <p>Telephone interviews.</p> <p>Five questions from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Women's Experience with Battering scale.</p>	<p>2% reported any IPV in the past year.</p> <p>3% reported IPV in the past 5 years.</p> <p>Lifetime physical and sexual partner violence reported by 18% of women.</p>
<p>Call, C. R., & Nelson, J. C. (2007). Partner abuse and women's substance problems: From vulnerability to strength. <i>Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work</i>, 22, 334-346.</p>	<p>125</p>	<p>Mainly African American women, ages 18 to 66 years, with mean of 34.</p> <p>46% high School or obtained a GED.</p> <p>Most single, never married (66%), 20% separated or divorced.</p> <p>77% had no source of income or welfare or social security.</p>	<p>Convenience sample, recruited after completing detoxification at a substance abuse treatment agency.</p> <p>Questionnaire.</p> <p>Modified version of CTS-Revised.</p>	<p>47% reported physical IPV before their drug or alcohol use became a problem.</p> <p>65% of the women who had a partner reported IPV in the past year.</p>
<p>Charles, P., & Perreira, K. M. (2007). Intimate partner violence during</p>	<p>3,212</p>	<p>White (37%), black (25%), and Hispanic (31%) mothers.</p>	<p>Fragile Families study, targeted hospital births in 20 different US cities.</p>	<p>3% reported experiencing IPV after pregnancy.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>pregnancy and 1-year post-partum. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 22, 609-619.</p>		<p>Mean age of mothers at time of delivery was 26.</p> <p>33% of had less than a high school education and 20% had a college degree.</p> <p>40% were not married to the father of their baby.</p>	<p>Mothers completed the baseline interview, and a one-year post-partum interview.</p> <p>IPV included physical violence, emotional abuse, and coercive or controlling behavior aimed at their partner.</p>	<p>2% reported physical IPV during pregnancy.</p> <p>8% of their partners reported experiencing physical IPV during pregnancy.</p>
<p>El-Bassel, N., Gilbert, L., Wu, E., Chang, M., Gomes, C., Vinocur, D., & Spevack, T. (2007). Intimate partner violence prevalence and HIV risks among women receiving care in emergency departments: implications for intimate partner violence and HIV screening. <i>Emergency Medicine Journal</i>, 24, 255-259.</p>	799	<p>Women, majority Latina, followed by African American.</p> <p>Slightly more than half had high school diploma or GED.</p> <p>More than half single or never married.</p> <p>Two-fifths employed.</p> <p>Mean age was 37 years.</p>	<p>Recruited from an emergency department in New York City.</p> <p>A 10 minute interview conducted using a cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Revised CTS.</p>	<p>9% reported physical IPV in the past six months.</p> <p>44% reported experiencing lifetime physical IPV.</p>
<p>Gerlach, L. B., Datner, E. M., Hollander, J. E., Zogby, K. E., Robey, J. L., & Wiebe, D. J. (2007). Does sex matter? Effect of</p>	2,853	<p>Men and women, mean age 36 years.</p> <p>68% African American and 23% White.</p>	<p>Adults in the ED at an urban academic medical center over an 8-week period.</p> <p>Interviews.</p>	<p>3% of women and 2% of men reported experiencing past 6 month IPV.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>screener sex in intimate partner violence screening. <i>The American Journal of Emergency Medicine</i>, 25, 1047-1050</p>			<p>Abuse Assessment Scale.</p>	
<p>Managa, L., Pengpid, S., & Peltzer, K. (2007). Intimate partner violence and HIV risk among women in primary health care delivery services in Vhembe district, South Africa. <i>Gender and Behaviour</i>, 5, 1302-1317.</p>	<p>389</p>	<p>Women with a mean age of 28 years.</p> <p>48% were unemployed.</p> <p>48% were married.</p> <p>73% had primary or secondary education.</p>	<p>Random sample from four randomly chosen primary care facilities in one district in South Africa who reported having a current male partner.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>24% of women reported minor physical IPV in the past 12 months.</p> <p>19% reported severe physical IPV in the past 12 months.</p>
<p>McCaw, B., Golding, J., Farley, M., & Minkoff, J. (2007). Domestic violence and abuse, health status, and social functioning. <i>Women & Health</i>, 45, 1-23.</p>	<p>391</p>	<p>Women ages 18 to 60 years old.</p> <p>About half were African American, less European American, and a smaller portion Latina.</p>	<p>Telephone survey.</p> <p>Random sample of HMO members in Northern California.</p> <p>Asked about physical, sexual, or emotional abuse during past 12 months and lifetime.</p>	<p>29% reported experiencing lifetime physical IPV.</p> <p>2% reported physical IPV victimization in the past 12 months.</p>
<p>McPherson, M. D., Delva, J., & Cranford, J. A. (2007). A longitudinal investigation of intimate partner</p>	<p>324</p>	<p>Mothers in Michigan with severe mental illness, with a mean age of 37 years.</p> <p>60% were African American, 29% were</p>	<p>Longitudinal study.</p> <p>Followed over six years, and consisted of three waves of data collection 20 months apart.</p>	<p>19% had been the victim of IPV in the past 12 months.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>violence among mothers with mental illness. <i>Psychiatric Services</i>, 58, 675-680.</p>		<p>Caucasian, and 8% were Hispanic.</p> <p>Majority had at least a high school education, with almost half having had some college education.</p>	<p>Face-to-face interviews at follow up.</p> <p>Items from CTS.</p>	
<p>Zolotor, A. J., Theodore, A. D., Coyne-Beasley, T., & Runyan, D. K. (2007). Intimate partner violence and child maltreatment: Overlapping risk. <i>Brief Treatment and Crisis Intervention</i>, 7, 305-321.</p>	1,232	<p>Probability sample of North and South Carolina mothers with partners.</p> <p>85% were white, and 10% identified as black.</p> <p>Over 80% reported income of over \$40,000.</p>	<p>Anonymous telephone survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional survey data.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	7% reported being the victims of severe IPV.
<p>Bonomi, A. E., Thompson, R. S., Anderson, M., Reid, R. J., Carrell, D., Dimer, J. A., & Rivara, F. P. (2006). Intimate partner violence and women's physical, mental, and social functioning. <i>American Journal of Preventative Medicine</i>, 30, 458-466.</p>	3,429	<p>Women.</p> <p>Majority white.</p> <p>Most made over \$50,000 and were employed.</p>	<p>Randomly selected from HMO in Washington state.</p> <p>Self-report telephone survey.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>WEBS and five questions from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.</p>	<p>Lifetime prevalence was 46%.</p> <p>15% reported IPV in the past five years, which included physical, sexual, and non-physical IPV.</p> <p>Recent physical and/or sexual IPV reported by 176 women.</p>
<p>Rhodes, K. V., Drum, M., Anliker, E.,</p>	883	<p>Women ages 18 to 65 years.</p>	<p>Computer screening tool in emergency departments waiting</p>	<p>Lifetime prevalence was 39% for urban group and 31% for suburban</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Frankel, R. M., Howes, D. S., & Levinson, W. (2006). Lowering the threshold for discussions of domestic violence: A randomized control trial of computer screening. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine, 166</i> , 1107-1114.		Recruited from either an emergency room in predominantly white suburban area with a greater number of privately insured individuals or an urban hospital in a predominantly public insured, African American area.	area. Modified questions from Abuse Assessment Screen and Partner Violence Screen.	group.
Silverman, J. G., Decker, M. R., Reed, E., & Raj, A. (2006). Intimate partner violence around the time of pregnancy: Association with breastfeeding behavior. <i>Journal of Women's Health, 15</i> , 934-940	118,579	Large, population-based sample of women residing in the U.S.	2000-2003 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. Cross-sectional study. IPV assessed using two items.	6% of women, who delivered live born infants, experienced IPV during pregnancy or the year prior to pregnancy.
Thompson, R., Bonomi, A., Anderson, M., Reid, R., Dimer, J., Carrel, D., & Rivara, F. (2006). Intimate partner violence: Prevalence, types and chronicity in adult women. <i>American Journal of Preventative Medicine, 30</i> , 447-457.	3,568	Women aged 18 to 64 years. Enrolled in a U.S. health maintenance organization for 3 or more years.	Retrospective cohort study. Telephone survey. Data collected in 2003 to 2005. Questions from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and WEB.	15% reported IPV of any type in past five years, and 45% of abused women experienced more than one type of violence. 8% experienced IPV in past year. 44% experienced IPV during their adult lifetime.
Bogart, L. M., Collins,	726	Mean age of women was	Cross-sectional.	20% of women, 24% of

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>R. L., Cunningham, W., Beckman, R., Golinelli, D., Eisemann, D., & Bird, C. E. (2005). The association of partner abuse with risky sexual behaviors among women and men with HIV/AIDS. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i>, 9, 325-333.</p>		<p>36 years, heterosexual men was 43 years.</p> <p>Majority of women and heterosexual men were African American.</p> <p>Majority graduated high school or only had some high school, and made under \$25,000 per year.</p>	<p>Multistage national probability sampling of geographic areas, medical providers, and adults with known HIV infection.</p> <p>IPV defined as threaten to hit, or throw something, push, grab, or shove, kick bite or hit with fist, force to have vaginal or anal sex and measured using eight items.</p>	<p>heterosexual men, and 17% of gay/bisexual men reported IPV victimization.</p>
<p>Burke, J. G., Thieman, L. K., Gielen, A.C., O'Campo, P., & McDonnell, K. A. (2005). Intimate partner violence, substance use, and HIV among low-income women: Taking a closer look. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 11, 1140-1161.</p>	<p>611</p>	<p>HIV-positive and HIV-negative women, ages 18 to over 40 years.</p> <p>HIV-positive women had a higher income than HIV-negative women.</p> <p>Most women were African American.</p>	<p>Part of project WAVE in Baltimore.</p> <p>Interviews at outpatient clinics, homeless shelter, and community center.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>One question about physical IPV.</p>	<p>Overall 65% of the women reported experiencing IPV, with 20% reporting both physical and sexual IPV.</p> <p>63% of the HIV negative and 62% of the HIV positive women reported any physical IPV.</p> <p>45% of HIV negative and 41% of HIV positive women reported only physical IPV (in the absence of sexual IPV).</p>
<p>El-Bassel, N., Gilbert, L., Wu, E., Go, H., & Hill, J. (2005). HIV and intimate partner violence among</p>	<p>753</p>	<p>Women at 14 different methadone maintenance treatment program, and had a sexual or dating relationship in the past</p>	<p>Longitudinal study using self-report measures.</p> <p>Three interviews, six months apart.</p>	<p>The prevalence rates of IPV were 46%, 41%, and 31% at baseline, 6 months, and 12 months respectively.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
methadone-maintained women in New York City. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> , 61, 171-183.		<p>year.</p> <p>47% Latina, 31% African American, and 21% White.</p> <p>59% less than a high school education, 20% completed high school or a GED.</p> <p>Age range was 18 to 55, with a mean age of 40 years.</p>	<p>CTS-Revised for the prior six months.</p>	
Garcia, L., Hurwitz, E. L., & Kraus, J. F. (2005). Acculturation and reported intimate partner violence among Latinas in Los Angeles. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 20, 569-.	464	<p>Women attending gynecological and obstetrical medical appointments with an intimate partner.</p> <p>Mean age of 26 years.</p> <p>Self-identified as Latina or Hispanic.</p>	<p>Convenience sample of five public health care clinics in Los Angeles County.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>IPV was measured using a scale developed by Castro, Garcia, Ruiz, & Peek-Asa specifically for use among Latinas in the US and Mexico.</p>	32% reported experiencing IPV.
Sussex, B., & Corcoran, K. (2005). The impact of domestic violence on depression in teen mothers: Is the fear or threat of violence sufficient? <i>Brief Treatment and</i>	286	<p>Adolescent mothers in a substance abuse prevention program.</p> <p>41% White, 23% African American, 16% Hispanic, and 20% mixed race.</p>	<p>Self-reported data.</p> <p>Surveys at baseline and at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-up points.</p> <p>Two questions from Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	147 women reported IPV experience (emotional or physical abuse) from baseline to 18 month follow up.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Crisis Intervention</i> , 5, 109-120.		Mean age of 17 years and range of 13 to 18.		
Bacchus, L., Mezey, G., Bewley, S., & Haworth, A. (2004). Prevalence of domestic violence when midwives routinely enquire in pregnancy. <i>BJOG</i> , 111, 441-445.	892	Women over 16 years old. Pregnant and single.	Women who booked maternity care at a hospital in South London. Longitudinal design. Asked about domestic violence at booking, 34 weeks, and within 10 days post-partum.	6% reported IPV in previous 12 months.
Dunn, L. L., & Oths, K. (2004). Prenatal predictors of intimate partner abuse. <i>Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing</i> , 33, 54-63.	439	Women 14 weeks pregnant, between 20 and 34 years of age (mean of 24). About half black; most others white. Most had a high school education or higher. Majority received Medicaid and employed.	In-depth interviews conducted at the 14 th week and after the 28 th week. Data were collected in Tuscaloosa, AL, 1993-1996. Derived items on the Abuse Assessment Screen	7% reported experiencing IPV during pregnancy by an intimate partner. 15% reported experiencing IPV in year preceding pregnancy, 62% of which was by an intimate partner.
El-Bassel, N., Gilber, L., Frye, V., Wu, E., Go, H., Hill, J., & Richman, B. L. (2004). Physical and sexual intimate partner violence among women	416	Women in 14 methadone maintenance treatment clinics in New York City. In a sexual or dating relationship in past year.	Patients randomly selected, in treatment for at least three months. Revised CTS.	31% of women reported some type of physical IPV experience in the past six months. 53% reported physical IPV experience in their lifetime.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>in methadone maintenance treatment. <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors</i>, 18, 180-183.</p>		<p>Ages 18 to 55, mean age of 40 years.</p> <p>Majority Latina (48%) or African American (32%).</p> <p>58% completed high school.</p>		
<p>Houry, D., Feldhaus, K., Peery, B., Abbott, J., Lowenstein, S., Montero, S., & Levin, S. (2004). A positive domestic violence screen predicts future domestic violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 19, 955-966.</p>	96	<p>Women with a mean age of 37 years and age range of 18 to 83 years.</p> <p>Participants that completed 4-month follow-up telephone interview had mean age of 38 years (range of 18 to 83 years).</p>	<p>Recruited from an inner-city emergency department.</p> <p>Face-to-face screen for verbal and physical IPV.</p> <p>Partner Violence Screen, modified 18-item CTS at 4-month follow-up.</p>	<p>16% screened positive for experiencing IPV (verbal and physical) at baseline.</p> <p>In follow-up sample, 15% reported experiencing physical IPV in the previous four months.</p>
<p>John, R., Johnson, J. K., Kukreja, S., Found, M., & Lindow, S. W. (2004). Domestic violence: Prevalence and association with gynecological symptoms. <i>International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i>, 111, 1128-1132.</p>	825	<p>Women between 21 and 40 years of age.</p> <p>Approximately half were married.</p>	<p>Recruited from an outpatient gynecological clinic in the UK over a 6-week period.</p> <p>Questionnaire.</p> <p>Modified version of Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>21% reported experiencing IPV ever.</p> <p>4% of those women had experienced IPV in the past year.</p>
<p>Keeling, J., Birch, L., &</p>	302	<p>Women requesting</p>	<p>Anonymous survey while alone</p>	<p>19% reported physical IPV within</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Green, P. (2004). Pregnancy counseling clinic: A questionnaire survey of intimate partner abuse, <i>Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care</i> , 30, 165-168.		<p>termination of pregnancy.</p> <p>Majority of participants were under age of 25 years.</p> <p>About half were currently employed.</p>	<p>in the exam room.</p> <p>Abuse Assessment Screen</p>	<p>last year.</p> <p>Four women reported experiencing physical IPV within 1-2 weeks before appointment.</p> <p>35% reported lifetime physical and emotional IPV.</p>
Kramer, A., Lorenzon, D., & Mueller, G. (2004). Prevalence of intimate partner violence and health implications for women using emergency departments and primary care clinics. <i>Women's Health Issues</i> , 14, 19–29.	1,268	<p>Women, majority were between 18 to 44 years of age.</p> <p>Majority Caucasian.</p> <p>About half had some high school or diploma/GED.</p>	<p>Convenience sample at emergency departments or primary care clinics.</p> <p>Anonymous survey.</p> <p>Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>12% reported physical IPV and 6% severe physical IPV in the past year.</p> <p>49% reported physical IPV and 26% reported severe physical IPV in their lifetime.</p>
Malcoe, L. H., Duran, B. M., & Montgomery, J. M. (2004). Socioeconomic disparities in intimate partner violence against Native American women: A cross-sectional study. <i>BioMedCentral Medicine</i> , 2. [published online]	312	<p>Native American women with mean age of 26 years, with a range of 14 to 18 years.</p> <p>Majority of women had at least a high school education</p>	<p>Recruited from a WIC clinic in Oklahoma.</p> <p>Self-administered survey.</p> <p>CTS Revised.</p>	<p>59% experienced sexual or physical IPV in their lifetime.</p> <p>30% experienced sexual or physical IPV in the past year.</p> <p>Lifetime minor physical IPV experience was 19% and severe was 39%.</p> <p>Past year minor physical IPV experience was 14% and severe was 16%.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Najavits, L., Sonn, J., Walsh, M., & Weiss, R. (2004). Domestic violence in women with PTSD and substance abuse. <i>Addictive Behaviors, 29</i> , 707-715.	58	<p>Women with current PTSD and substance dependence.</p> <p>Mean age of 38 years.</p> <p>Majority were White.</p> <p>Majority never married or divorced.</p> <p>Most unemployed.</p>	<p>Recruited via ads and fliers.</p> <p>Completed interview at entry into psychotherapy.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>66% reported lifetime physical IPV.</p> <p>50% reported past year IPV.</p>
Sagrestano, L., Carroll, D., Rodriguez, A., & Nuwayhid, B. (2004). Demographic, psychological and relationship factors in domestic violence during pregnancy in a sample of low income women of color. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly 28</i> , 309-322.	197	<p>Women, at least 20 weeks pregnant.</p> <p>Primarily African American and Latina women.</p> <p>Low-income, inner-city residents.</p>	<p>Recruited from the University of Illinois at Chicago Women's Care Center.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>17% experienced physical IPV in the past year.</p> <p>13% experienced physical IPV during the current pregnancy.</p> <p>5% of sample (37% of those who reported IPV during current pregnancy) first experienced some type of IPV during this pregnancy.</p>
Sethi, D., Watts, S., Zwi, A., Watson, J., & McCarthy, C. (2004). Experience of domestic violence by women attending an inner city and emergency department. <i>Emergency Medicine Journal, 21</i> ,	198	<p>Women between the ages of 18 and 80 years.</p>	<p>Recruited in an emergency department of an urban hospital.</p> <p>Survey about women's health.</p> <p>Modified version of WHO Multi-country Domestic Violence Study Questionnaire.</p>	<p>1% attending hospital due episode of IPV.</p> <p>35% reported IPV in their lifetime, and 11% reported experiencing life threatening IPV in their lifetime.</p> <p>6% experienced IPV in past year.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>180-184.</p> <p>Wenzel, J. D., Monson, C. L., & Johnson, S. M. (2004). Domestic violence: Prevalence and detection in a family medicine residency clinic. <i>Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, 104</i>, 233-239.</p>	188	<p>Women from Michigan ages 18 years or older.</p> <p>New patients or those returning for yearly health maintenance appointment.</p>	<p>Self-administered questionnaire on domestic violence.</p> <p>Measured IPV using four questions.</p>	48% reported lifetime history of IPV.
<p>Boyle, A., & Todd, C. (2003). Incidence and prevalence of domestic violence in a UK emergency department. <i>Emergency Medicine Journal, 20</i>, 438-442.</p>	256	<p>Mean age of men was 39 years and for women was 48 years.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional interview.</p> <p>Emergency room at University of Cambridge in the UK.</p>	<p>11% of men and 8% of women reported ever experiencing physical IPV by a current partner.</p> <p>16% of men and 20% of women reported ever experiencing IPV.</p> <p>4% of men and 6% of women reported experiencing physical IPV in the past year.</p>
<p>Johnson, J. K., Haider, F., Ellis, K., Hay, D. M., & Lindow, S. W. (2003). The prevalence of domestic violence in pregnant women. <i>International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 110</i>, 272-275.</p>	475	<p>Women at an outpatient gynecological clinic.</p> <p>Age range from under 16 to over 30 years.</p>	<p>Consecutive sample in the UK.</p> <p>Questionnaire.</p> <p>Modified version of the Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>17% reported experiencing IPV.</p> <p>15% physical IPV (including sexual assault) in the past (timeframe unclear).</p> <p>3% experienced IPV during their pregnancy.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Peralta, R. L., & Fleming, M. F. (2003). Screening for intimate partner violence in a primary care setting: The validity of “Feeling safe at home” and prevalence results. <i>Journal of the American Board of Family Practice, 16</i>, 525-532.</p>	399	<p>Women between ages of 18 and 36 years who were patients at a clinic in Madison, Wisconsin.</p> <p>Most participants were African American (26%) or white (61%).</p>	<p>Assessed validity of a screening question commonly used to detect IPV in primary care settings.</p> <p>Six questions from a modified version of the CTS.</p>	<p>10% reported physical IPV in past three months.</p> <p>44% reported any (psychological or physical) IPV in the past three months.</p>
<p>Siegel, R. M., Joseph, E. C., Routh, S. A., Mendel, S. G., Jones, E., Ramesh, R. B., & Hill, T. D. (2003). Screening for domestic violence in the pediatric office: A multipractice experience. <i>Clinical Pediatrics, 42</i>, 599-602.</p>	435	<p>Women.</p> <p>White 93% and 6% African American.</p>	<p>Screened over a 1-year period in four pediatric practices in Cincinnati area.</p> <p>Six questions asked during the screening process.</p>	<p>22% experienced IPV in their lives.</p> <p>16% experienced IPV longer than two years ago.</p> <p>6% reported recent IPV.</p>
<p>Testa, M., Livingston, J. A., & Leonard, K. E. (2003). Women’s substance use and experiences of intimate partner violence: A longitudinal investigation among a community sample.</p>	724	<p>Women ages 18–30 years living in Buffalo, NY in heterosexual relationships.</p> <p>75% were White and 17% African American</p> <p>Median income \$30,000 to \$40,000.</p>	<p>Longitudinal study.</p> <p>Recruited through random digit dialing.</p> <p>In-person interviews using CTS-2.</p>	<p>At baseline 56% reported minor IPV and 31% severe IPV at some point in lives.</p> <p>At wave 1, 26% reported minor IPV from current partner and 12% severe IPV.</p> <p>21% reported minor IPV and 9%</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 28, 1649-1664.				reported severe IPV in the past 12 months. At wave 2, 27% reported minor IPV and 12% severe IPV in the past 12 months.
Whitfield, C. L., Anda, R. F., Dube, S. R., & Felitti. V. J. (2003). Violent childhood experiences and the risk of intimate partner violence in adults. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 18, 166-185.	4,674	Women and men, with a mean age of 55 years for women and 57 years for men. Majority were white. 32% of women and 42% of men were college graduates.	Participants drawn from the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. Wave II survey. Physical abuse during first 18 years of life measured on CTS.	5% met definition for IPV victimization.
Wu, E., El-Bassel, N., Witte, S. S., Gilbert, L., & Chang, M. (2003). Intimate partner violence and HIV risk among urban minority women in primary health care settings. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> , 7, 291-301.	1,590	Women in heterosexual relationship. 95% Latina and African American. 18 years of age and older.	Recruited from outpatient clinics at a large hospital in New York City. Face-to-face interviews. Modified from Revised CTS.	17% reported current minor physical IPV, and 8% severe physical IPV. 12% reported minor physical IPV in past six months, and 5% experienced severe physical IPV.
Bradley, R., Smith, M., Long, J., & O'Dowd, T. (2002). Reported frequency of domestic violence: Cross-sectional survey of	1,692	Majority of women were between ages 26 and 45 years.	22 general practitioner offices in Ireland. Questionnaire. IPV included controlling	39% reported one or more episodes of violent behavior by a partner.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
women attending general practice. <i>British Medical Journal</i> , 324, 1-5.			behaviors, violent incidents, and consequent injuries.	
Brokaw, J., Fullerton-Gleason, L., Olson, L., Crandall, C., McLaughlin, S., & Sklar, D. (2002). Health status and intimate partner violence: A cross-sectional study. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 39, 31-38.	421	<p>Women ages 18 to 50 years, median age was 32 years.</p> <p>Majority were Hispanic followed by white.</p> <p>English primary language.</p> <p>48% had an annual income less than \$10,000/year.</p> <p>61% reported high school as their highest level of education.</p>	<p>After initial contact in emergency department women scheduled for follow-up appointment, same IPV question was asked along with health tests.</p> <p>IPV defined as physical violence or being physically threatened by a husband, ex-husband, boyfriend, or ex-boyfriend.</p>	<p>47% of women screened in the emergency department responded affirmatively to IPV screening question.</p> <p>26% reported most recent assault in the preceding 12 months, and 73% reported most recent event occurred more than a year previously.</p>
Campbell, J., Snow Jones, A., Dienermann, J., Kub, J., Schollenberger, J., O'Campo, P., et al. (2002). Intimate partner violence and physical health consequences. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 162, 1157-1163.	2,005	<p>Primarily highly educated group of middle class working women.</p> <p>Main age group was 40-49 years followed by 30-39 years, with range of 21-55 years.</p> <p>Split between white and African American.</p>	<p>Enrolled in a health maintenance organization in Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Interviews.</p> <p>Adaptation of the Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>6% reported physical IPV only.</p> <p>3% reported physical and sexual IPV during the 8-year period studied.</p>
Carlson, B. E., McNutt, L. A., Choi, D. Y., &	557	Women 18 to 44 years of age, mean age was 32	Recruited from two different primary care practices.	14% reported past year IPV.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Rose, I. M. (2002). Intimate partner abuse and mental health: The role of social support and other protective factors. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 8, 720-745.</p>		<p>years.</p> <p>54% reported some post-high school education.</p> <p>66% white, 23% African American, 8% Latina, and 3% were of some other or mixed ethnicity.</p>	<p>Telephone interview, within two to three weeks of their visit to a health maintenance organization.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	<p>34% reported past adult lifetime physical IPV.</p>
<p>Gielen, A. C., McDonnell, K. A., & O'Campo, P. (2002). Intimate partner violence, HIV status, and sexual risk reduction. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i>, 6, 107-116.</p>	445	<p>HIV positive and HIV negative women from low-income urban neighborhoods in an intimate relationship (9% same sex).</p> <p>75% between 18 and 39 years of age.</p> <p>25% employed and 43% had a high school education.</p>	<p>Recruited from clinics, drug treatment centers, shelters, and community centers as part of Project WAVE.</p> <p>Face-to-face interview.</p> <p>CTS-2.</p>	<p>37% reported minor physical IPV.</p> <p>23% reported severe physical IPV occurring in the past year, with an average frequency of 15 events in one year.</p>
<p>Harrykisson, S., Rickert, V., & Wiemann, C. (2002). Prevalence and patterns of intimate partner violence among adolescent mothers during the postpartum period. <i>Archives of Pediatrics &</i></p>	770	<p>Adolescent postpartum mothers.</p> <p>12 to 18 years of age with mean age of 17 years.</p> <p>Split equally between Mexican Americans, African Americans and European Americans.</p>	<p>Recruited from a university medical hospital in Texas.</p> <p>Surveys about IPV three, six, 12, 18, and 24 months following delivery.</p> <p>Modified version of Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>26% reported IPV at 6 months; 33% at 12 months; 38% at 18 months; and 41% at 24 months following delivery.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Adolescent Medicine</i> , 156, 325-330.		15% with a high school or equivalent degree.		
Richardson, J., Coid, J., Petruckevitch, A., Chung, W., Moorey, S., & Feder, G. (2002). Identifying domestic violence: cross-sectional study in primary care. <i>British Medical Journal</i> , 324, 1-6.	1,035	Women over 16 years of age.	Self-administered surveys. Randomly selected from general health clinics in East London. Instrument designed by the researchers.	41% had ever experienced physical IPV, but when asked directly if experienced domestic violence only 28% had said yes. 17% reported IPV in the past year. 15% reported IPV during pregnancy.
Augenbraun, M., Wilson, T. E., & Allister, L. (2001). Domestic violence reported by women attending a sexually transmitted disease clinic. <i>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i> , 28, 143-147.	375	Women, mean age of 29 years. Most had never married (87%). Majority were non-Hispanic blacks (78%). 51% employed. 75% reported completed high school or equivalent.	Recruited from STD clinic in New York City. Self-report questionnaire. Two questions: one for lifetime and another for past year. Measured physical violence, and verbal threats of violence.	37% experienced physical IPV in their lifetime. 15% reported experiencing physical IPV in the prior year.
Bacon, L. B., Carey, M. J., Sadler, J., & Dobbins W. N. (2001). A survey of domestic violence in a university emergency department.	190	Women. Majority of respondents were under 35 years of age.	9-question survey. Recruited from University of Arkansas Emergency Department.	44% reported having been a victim of IPV in their lifetime.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society</i> , 98, 180-182.			Cross-sectional design.	
Chermack, St. T., Walton, M. A., Fuller, B. E., & Blow, F. C. (2001). Correlates of expressed and received violence across relationship types among men and women substance abusers. <i>Psychology of Addictive Behavior</i> , 15, 140-151.	252	126 male and 126 female substance abusers. Ranged in age from 17-83 years, with mean age of 38 years. Majority were Caucasian followed by African American.	Recruited from a VA medical center treatment program. Retrospective cross-sectional design. Modified version of CTS for past 12 months.	IPV victimization reported by 61% of women and 65% of men.
Bauer, H. M., Rodriguez, M. A., & Perez-Stable, E. J. (2000). Prevalence and determinants of intimate partner abuse among public hospital primary care patients. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> , 15, 811-817.	734	Women. Mean age 34 years. 41% married/cohabitating and 47% never married. 58% had children at home. 47% employed and 48% had medical insurance.	Recruitment randomly generated using a database from three outpatient clinics in California. Telephone survey. Adaptation of the Abuse Assessment Screen.	10% reported being victim of physical IPV in past 12 months and 15% reported at least one form of abuse (physical, threats, sexual). Lifetime prevalence of physical IPV was 45%, and 51% reported at least one type of abuse
Cohen, M., Deamant, C., Barkan, S., Richardson, J., Young, M., Holman, S., et al. (2000). Domestic violence and childhood sexual abuse in HIV-	1,645	Seropositive and seronegative groups similar in age (35 years vs. 34 years) 64% African American and 21% Latina vs. 62%	Longitudinal multicenter study focusing on effects of HIV infection in women. Interviews. IPV defined as physical or	66% of HIV positive and 67% of HIV negative women reported lifetime prevalence of any type of IPV. 28% of HIV positive and 21% of HIV negative women reported IPV

Online Tables - Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Infected women and women at risk for HIV. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 90, 560-565.</i></p>		<p>African American and 22% Latina.</p> <p>62% vs. 66% graduated high school.</p> <p>36% vs. 41% married and living with partner.</p> <p>59% vs. 58% living below poverty level.</p>	<p>sexual abuse or coercion.</p>	<p>in past year.</p>
<p>Coker, A. L., Smith, P. H., Bethea, L., King, M. R., & McKeown, R. E. (2000). Physical health consequences of physical and psychological intimate partner violence. <i>Archives of Family Medicine, 9, 451-457.</i></p>	<p>1,152</p>	<p>Women at a university-associated family practice clinic.</p> <p>Age range was 18 to over 50 with the majority between 30 to 49 years.</p> <p>Most were African American, had at least some college education, and were employed.</p>	<p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>Cross-sectional study.</p> <p>Modified version of the Index of Spouse Abuse-Physical, the Women's Experience with Battering Scale, and a modified Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>9% reported physical or sexual IPV in current relationship.</p> <p>In past relationship, prevalence increased to 37%.</p> <p>Lifetime prevalence was 40%.</p>
<p>Coker, A. L., Smith, P. H., McKeown, R. E., & King, M. J. (2000). Frequency and correlates of intimate partner violence by type: Physical, sexual, and psychological battering. <i>American</i></p>	<p>1,401</p>	<p>Women seeking medical care in two university-associated family practices.</p> <p>Women were age 18 to 65 with mean age 38 years.</p> <p>Most were black, employed, and had greater</p>	<p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>Columbia, SC, from February 1997 through December 1998.</p> <p>The Index of Spouse Abuse, the Women's Experience with Battering Scale, and a brief version of the Abuse</p>	<p>3% reported physical IPV in current relationship; 8% in most recent relationship; 19% in past relationship; and 19% in any relationship.</p>

Online Tables - Table 5. Summaries of clinical samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Journal of Public Health, 90, 553-559.</i>		than a high school education.	Assessment Screen.	

PASK #1 Online Tables – Table 6. Summaries of studies of justice or legal samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Table 6. Summaries of studies of justice or legal samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Casanueva, C., Martin, S. L., & Runyun, D. K. (2009). Repeated reports for child maltreatment among intimate partner violence victims: Findings from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being. <i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i> , 33, 84-93.	1,236	<p>Almost half the women were between ages of 25 to 34 years.</p> <p>Half white, followed by black then Hispanic.</p> <p>Majority had high school education or less.</p> <p>Income considered at poverty level.</p>	<p>Children and families in the child welfare system.</p> <p>National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being.</p> <p>Measured in baseline interviews.</p> <p>CTS.</p>	44% reported physical IPV.
Renner, L. M. (2009). Intimate partner violence victimization and parenting stress: Assessing the mediating role of depressive symptoms. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 15, 1380-1401.	1,153	<p>Women receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families in Illinois in 1998, and had at least one child.</p> <p>Women between ages of 19 and 60 years (mean of 32).</p> <p>75% non-Hispanic black, 17% non-Hispanic white, 6% Hispanic.</p> <p>64% completed high school or equivalent.</p>	<p>Waves 1 and 2.</p> <p>Six items used to assess IPV, modified from Massachusetts study of women on Welfare, CTS, and additional eight items from WEB.</p>	8% reported physical IPV in past year.
Wekerle, C., Leung, E.,	402	Youth aged 14 to 17 years	Random sample of youths	63% of women and 49% of men

PASK #1 Online Tables – Table 6. Summaries of studies of justice or legal samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Wall, A. M., MacMillan, H., Boyle, M., Trocme, N., & Waechter, R. (2009). The contribution of childhood emotional abuse to teen dating violence among child protective services-involved youth. <i>Child Abuse and Neglect</i>, 33, 45-58.</p>		<p>(mean of 16). 28% White; 25% Black; 3% Latin American; and 1% Native. 32% reported two or more ethnic identities and 11% reported some other ethnic identity.</p>	<p>drawn from a large urban Child Protective Service master list of active caseloads. Longitudinal study. Surveys. Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory.</p>	<p>reported some type of IPV (emotional, physical, and sexual) in the past 12 months.</p>
<p>Yoshihama, M., Hammock, A. C., & Horrocks, J. (2006). Intimate partner violence, welfare receipt, and health status of low-income African American women: A lifecourse analysis. <i>American Journal of Community Psychology</i>, 37, 95-109.</p>	<p>42</p>	<p>African American (n=40) and Caucasian (n=2) women. Welfare recipients aged 18-54 years, with mean age of 32 years. Approximately two-thirds received their high school diploma or GED.</p>	<p>Randomly selected welfare recipients from a large urban county in a Midwestern state. Self-report measures, and cross-sectional design. Life history calendar used to measure lifetime and past year IPV and welfare receipt.</p>	<p>88% reported physical IPV. 18% reported sexual violence, threats and harassment, or physical IPV in past year.</p>
<p>Kelly, P., Cheng, A., Peralez-Dieckmann, E., & Martinez, E. (2008). Dating violence and girls in the juvenile justice system. <i>Journal</i></p>	<p>590</p>	<p>Women in juvenile justice system and community programs such as probation in Texas. Mean age was 15 years</p>	<p>Victimization in Dating Relationships queried lifetime IPV.</p>	<p>23% reported one to three experiences of physical and sexual IPV. 28% had experienced IPV four or more times.</p>

PASK #1 Online Tables – Table 6. Summaries of studies of justice or legal samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>of Interpersonal Violence, 24, 1536-1551.</i>		(range = 11-18). Majority Hispanic, living with their mother, and been arrested more than once.		
Manseau, H., Fernet, M., Hebert, M., Collin-Vezina, D., & Blais, M. (2008). Risk factors for dating violence among teenage girls under child protective services. <i>International Journal of Social Welfare, 17, 236-242.</i>	196	Mean age of 16 years. Adolescent girls.	Recruited from child protective services center in Canada over 3-year period. Self-report survey. Short version of the CTS-2.	67% reported experiencing lifetime physical IPV (61% minor; 53% severe).
Rosen, D., Seng, J. S., Tolman, R. M., & Mallinger, G. (2007). Intimate partner violence, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder as predictors of low birth weight infants among low income mothers. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 22, 1305-1314.</i>	148	Single mothers, receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families Given birth in the five years prior to Wave 3 of the larger study. Mean age of 26 years.	Data from the first three waves of the Women’s Employment Study. Modified version of CTS.	21% experienced IPV in the past year.
Renner, L. M., & Slack, K. S. (2006). Intimate partner violence and child maltreatment:	1,005	Women receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families in Illinois.	Three waves conducted in 1998, 1999, and 2001, respectively. Interview or survey depending	Lifetime physical IPV reported by 37% of participants.

PASK #1 Online Tables – Table 6. Summaries of studies of justice or legal samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Understanding intra- and intergenerational connections. <i>Child Abuse and Neglect</i> , 30, 599-617.		<p>Predominantly black women (81%).</p> <p>Mean age of 33 years in Wave 3.</p> <p>58% never married.</p> <p>63% were a teenage parent.</p>	<p>on wave.</p> <p>IPV assessed in waves 1 and 3 items from Massachusetts study of women on Welfare and CTS.</p>	
Staggs, S. L., & Riger, S. (2005). Effects of intimate partner violence on low-income women's health and employment. <i>American Journal of Community Psychology</i> , 36, 133-145.	1,072	<p>Female welfare recipients in Illinois.</p> <p>Mean age of 31 years at first interview.</p> <p>Participants had three children, on average.</p> <p>Most were African American (80%), followed by Hispanic (12%), European American (7%), and 2% classified as other.</p> <p>64% had never been married.</p>	<p>3-year longitudinal study.</p> <p>Interviews conducted at respondents' home.</p> <p>WEB and adapted items from CTS.</p>	<p>16% reported past IPV only; 9% recent IPV only; 6% reported IPV in the past and in one of the past three years; and 3% reported experiencing IPV in the past and in more than one of the last three years.</p>
Meisel, J., Chandler, D., & Rienzi, B. M. (2003). Domestic violence prevalence and effects on employment in two California TANF	632	<p>Women receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families.</p> <p>Mean age of Stanislaus participants was 30 years.</p>	<p>Interviewed three times: at baseline, 1 year later, and 15 months later.</p> <p>Participants from Stanislaus county and Kern county.</p>	<p>65% of Kern residents, and 64% of Stanislaus residents reported experiencing lifetime physical IPV.</p> <p>Past year rates for Kern</p>

PASK #1 Online Tables – Table 6. Summaries of studies of justice or legal samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Populations. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 9, 1191-1212.</p>		<p>Majority education of high school or less.</p> <p>Almost half White, one-third Hispanic, and smaller portion African American.</p> <p>Mean age of Kern participants was 32 years.</p> <p>High school education or less.</p> <p>One-third White, a larger portion as Hispanic, and one-fifth African American.</p>	<p>CTS.</p>	<p>participants were 17%, 14%, and 13% for three interview times, and past year rates for Stanislaus participants were 25%, 19%, and 17%, respectively.</p>
<p>Nam, Y., & Tolman, R. (2002). Partner abuse and welfare receipt among African American and Latino women living in a low-income neighborhood. <i>Social Work Research</i>, 26, 241-251.</p>	<p>428</p>	<p>Randomly selected African American and Latino women.</p> <p>At least one child.</p> <p>From one low-income area.</p>	<p>Effect of Violence on Work and Family Project.</p> <p>Random door-to-door survey in Chicago.</p> <p>Four items from CTS.</p>	<p>19% of African Americans and 14% of Latinas reported physical IPV in past 12 months.</p> <p>69% of African Americans and 23% of Latinas ever experienced physical IPV.</p>
<p>Pulido, M., & Gupta, D. (2002). Protecting the child and the family: Integrating</p>	<p>59</p>	<p>59 caretakers of children at a Child Advocacy Center.</p> <p>Mean age of women</p>	<p>Investigated utility of a screening tool for IPV developed by authors for use in Child Advocacy Centers.</p>	<p>20% reported physical IPV during pregnancy.</p> <p>12% reported a current abusive</p>

PASK #1 Online Tables – Table 6. Summaries of studies of justice or legal samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>domestic violence screening into a child advocacy center. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 8, 917-933.</p>		<p>screened was 35 years.</p> <p>Majority were Latino and African American.</p> <p>42% had not graduated high school.</p>	<p>Interviewed face-to-face by child advocates.</p> <p>Single question about experiences with physical IPV.</p>	<p>relationship, and of those, 5% reported physical IPV in their current relationship.</p> <p>Lifetime prevalence of physical IPV was 64%.</p>
<p>Tolman, R. M., & Rosen, D. (2001). Domestic violence in the lives of women receiving welfare: mental health, substance dependence, and economic well-being. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 7, 141-158.</p>	753	<p>Women receiving welfare.</p> <p>More than half African American and remainder were white.</p> <p>Age range of 18 to 54 years.</p>	<p>Women’s Employment Study in Michigan.</p> <p>3-wave survey.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews.</p> <p>Cross-sectional.</p> <p>Measures from CTS.</p>	<p>63% of women had experienced any physical IPV in their lifetime.</p> <p>23% of women experienced any type of physical IPV in the past year.</p>
<p>Magen, R. H., Conroy, K., & Del Tufo, A. (2000). Domestic violence in child Welfare preventative services: Results from an intake screening questionnaire. <i>Children and Youth Services Review</i>, 22, 251-274.</p>	540	<p>Mean age of women was 34 years.</p> <p>Majority either African American or Hispanic, with smaller number of Caucasian women.</p>	<p>Domestic violence screening questionnaire implemented in neighborhood-based child welfare preventative service agencies.</p> <p>Seven agencies from three of New York’s boroughs.</p> <p>Questions similar to CTS and an existing questionnaire developed by the agencies.</p>	<p>Prevalence of IPV in first year was 17%</p> <p>Prevalence of IPV for agencies added in second year was 15%.</p> <p>49% screened positive.</p>