A REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RISK FACTORS FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN PARTNERS IN MARITAL AND DATING RELATIONSHIPS *

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Abstract

It is widely believed that partner-assaults perpetrated by women have a different etiology and motivation than partner assaults perpetrated by men. This paper reviews studies that provided empirical data on this issue. The review found that about three quarters of the risk factors investigated apply to both men and women offenders. Thus, social scientists who are seeking to explain partner violence, and practitioners engaged in prevention or treatment programs need to be aware of both the ways in which the etiology of partner violence is similar for men and women, and the ways in which it is different.

Almost all books and articles that discuss gender differences in physical violence between partners in dating and marriage assert that physical assaults on partners by women are acts of self-defense. But there does not seem to have been a systematic review of empirical studies of differences between man and women in the etiology of partner violence (PV). None of the three textbooks we checked contained a section reviewing the empirical research on this issue. Our search of Sociological Abstracts and PsychLit did not uncover a review article in any of the journals. This could be the result of an absence of comparative research to review or an absence of interest in reviewing the research.

There have been many studies of risk factors and motivations for partner violence by men, with no parallel date for women. There have been a few studies of risk factors for PV by women, such as Fiebert and Gonzoles (1997). They found that 46% reported of the female college student they studied had hit their partner because he “wasn’t sensitive to my needs,” 44% “to gain my partner’s attention,” 38% because they did not believe their hitting would hurt him, 38% because he was “being verbally abusive to me,” and 43% because the partner “was not listening to me.” However, the sample was entirely women so that no comparisons with men were presented.

Most of what is in the articles and books that discuss gender differences in causes and motives of PV seems to reflect the beliefs and values of the authors rather than empirical evidence. For example, (Dobash, Dobash, Wilson, and Daly 1992) assert that men’s and

* For other papers on this and related issues, log into http://pubpages.unh.edu/~mas2.

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women's motivation for violence differ. But the only evidence they refer to is the greater injury rate suffered by women. However, injury is a consequence of assault, not a cause. Neither their own research nor any of the studies they cite provide evidence on differences in motivation or risk factors. Similarly, Hamberger and Lohy (1997) summarize their results by as indicating that “female perpetractions were more likely than male perpetrators to defend themselves…” In contrast male perpetrators reported violence motivations related primarily to dominance and control.” However, we could not find that data on which this assertion was based in the article and wrote to Hamberger to ask about it. He replied “For a variety of reasons, we chose not to include that data in the paper (personal communication, 10 October 2001). “Nazroo (1995) states that “Men’s violence in marriage is very different from women’s” but the empirical evidence he presents concerns differences in consequences, anxiety, and fear, and the fact that male violence is more intimidating. None of these are measures of etiological factors, and all could follow from the greater average size and strength of men, rather than from the implied but undemonstrated difference in motives. We believe that the unstated agenda of authors such as Dobash and Dobash and Nazroo is to excuse violence by women by implying that violence by women is morally courageous defensive and whereas violence by men is morally indefensible. We agree with the latter, but believe that it also applies to partner violence by women.

Given the overwhelming evidence that women perpetrate violence against partners at about the same rate as men (Archer 2000; Straus 1999; Straus 2005) it is important determine the extent to which this violence has different roots for men and women. Whatever the answer, it can help provide a sounder theoretical understand the phenomenon of partner violence and can help in designing prevention and treatment programs. The objective of this article is to contribute that that understanding by providing a systematic review of gender differences in risk factors for partner violence.

A clear answer to the etiological issues that are the focus of this article requires longitudinal data. However, we found only one longitudinal study (Feld and Straus 1989) (add to appendix table ??). Consequently, we use the term “risk factor” (Kleinbaum, Kupper, and Morgenstern 1982) because it refers to variables that are associated with an increased probability of the dependent variable, but are not necessarily causes. For example, inadequate anger management skills could be a cause of violence in relationships. But for some it might be an effect of relying on physical force and therefore never having to learn to effectively control anger. Longitudinal research is needed to trace out the causal sequence and a randomized trial is needed to determine if anger management training contributes to primary or secondary prevention of partner violence. However, an important first step is to determine if inadequate ability to deal with anger is associated with partner violence by women as well as men.

SEARCH PROCEDURE

The criteria used to search for relevant research was that the study reported empirical data for both men and women, for example, the percent for each gender, the mean for each gender, and the correlation between an etiological variable and partner-assault for each gender. Qualitative studies were included if they presented empirical data for men and women in a form that permitted comparison.

We used four approaches to locate relevant research. We started with articles and books that were already known to us and met the criteria of being an empirical study (as just defined) of gender differences in risk factors. The risk factors ranged from basic demographics, such as age, to motives for violence. This located 32 studies. Next we examined those references for references to other relevant research. This identified 10
possibilities, of which three studies met our criteria, making a total to that point of 34 studies. Finally, we searched Psychological Abstracts and Sociological Abstracts for the years 1970 to 2004 using combinations of the following search terms: sex differences, gender differences, risk factor, causes, correlates, effect, etiology, domestic violence, family violence, partner violence, and battering. A total of 38 references were identified, 17 of which met the search criteria, bringing the total number of studies to 51 and the number of gender comparisons to 242. Despite the extensiveness of our search and the large amount of research located, there are likely to be a number of studies that were missed. Thus, a large of studies met the search criteria, but despite the availability of research on gender differences in etiology, and despite a large body of articles and books discussing this issue, we did not locate any systematic review of the empirical research on this issue.

The unit of analysis for the literature review portion of this paper is individual analyses within studies, rather than the studies themselves. For example, a paper may have an analysis of the relationship between being having a moderate income discrepancy and assaulting a partner, and a high income discrepancy and assaulting a partner. In the case of such a study, the two analyses are considered separate rather than one finding. Thus one study may account for more than one of the analyses listed in a given section.

PERCENT OF STUDIES SHOWING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RISK FACTORS

The first step in our analysis of the research was to summarize the studies in the tables in the Appendix. These tables are arranged according to the risk factor variables found in the literature. For each risk factor, the tables give the results on gender differences. There are five Appendix tables because the methodology employed in these studies differed enough to make it unwise to group them as though they are equivalent.

Appendix Table A summarizes the results of twelve studies that compared violent men and women on a total of 56 characteristics. In 73% of these comparisons no significant difference was found between men and women in the risk factors examined.

Appendix Table B summarizes the results of seven studies that tested gender differences in the relationship between a given risk factor and partner assault (i.e. an interaction effect). Seventy-two percent of these studies found no significant interaction between risk factors for assault and gender.

Appendix Table C summarizes 23 studies which provided data on gender differences in risk factors for partner assault. Sixty percent of the variables showed the same relationship for men and women (e.g. both positive, both non-significant, etc.). Approximately forty percent showed a significant relationship for one sex and a non-significant relationship for the other sex. One percent of variables in these studies showed opposite relationships for men and women (one positive, the other negative).

Appendix Table D summarizes the results for 28 variables examined in six studies that provided descriptive statistics for men and women, but without testing the significance of the difference. We classified the results as different for men and women if the percentage for the gender with the larger percentage was at least 20% greater. Using this criterion, of the 26 risk factors evaluated by these six studies, 43% of variables used appear to have similar results for men and women.

(Insert Table 1 about here)
Table 1 summarizes THE RESULTS IN APPENDIX TABLES A, B, and C. Studies in Appendix Table D are not included because they provide only descriptive information. In contrast to the Appendix tables which group the studies by the methodology used, Table 1 groups the studies by type of risk factor. For each risk factor, it gives the number and percentage of analyses which found similar relationships for men and women. Some of the studies reviewed actually tested for a difference in relationship for men and women. In these studies a similar relationship means no significant difference. For studies, which tested for relationships for men and women separately, a similar relationship means just that, i.e. both negative, both positive, or both non-significant.

**Gender Differences In Research On Demographic Variables.**

**Demographic Variables.** The first row under Demographic Variables in Table 1 shows that 8 out of ten of the analysis found similar relationships between youthfulness and partner assault for men and women. The next row shows that 9 of the 12 analysis of the relationship between racial or ethnic minority group status and assaulting a partner apply to both men and women. ROSE: Row four shows that 75% of the nine analysis of being of a minority racial or ethnic group found a similar relationship for men and women.

**SES and Financial Variables.** Over half of the studies that looked at low SES or financial stress found similar relationships for males and females. While half of studies on unequal income show a similar relationship to partner assault for males and females.

**Relationship Status.** Four of the five studies found a similar relationship between partner assault and cohabiting for males and females. In dating relationships, one of two studies found a similar relationship between seriousness of the relationship for men and women, while two of the five studies of behavioral involvement (e.g. amount of time spent together, number of different types of activities shared) found a similar relationship for men and women.

**Violence in Family of Origin.** The majority of studies of violence between parents (8 of 10), mother to father violence (1 of 2) and father to mother violence (2 of 3) show similar relationships for males and females. Additionally, half of the 14 studies on the effects of corporal punishment found similar relationships for men and women.

**Conflict Related Variables.** All of the four studies of the link between relationship conflict and partner assault found similar relationships for males and females. Similarly, verbal aggression towards a partner was similarly associated for males and females. However, only two of the five studies on verbal aggression by a partner found a similar relationship for males and females.

**Self-Defense Related.** Five of the seven studies found similar numbers of men and women who cited self defense as a reason for assaulting their partner. All of the seven studies which looked at the relationship between physical assaults by partners and assaulting a partner found similar relationships for men and women.

**Control.** Controlling or jealous behavior, success in controlling one’s partner, and threats made towards a partner were each similarly associated for men and women in one of two studies. Dominance was linked to partner assault in four of five studies.

**Jealousy.** Jealousy was similarly associated for men and women in two of four studies.
Two studies examined the relationship between desire for an exclusive relationship and assaulting one’s partner, neither of which found the same relationship for men and women.

**Substance Use.** Half of the 16 studies of the relationship between substance use and partner assault found similar relationships for men and women.

**Personality of Perpetrator.** A similar relationship between prior aggressive behavior and assaulting a partner for men and women was found by only two of the ten studies which examined the relationship. Three of four studies found a similar relationship between having an angry personality and assaulting a partner for men and women. All of the six studies which looked at anger or provocation as a reason for partner assault found a similar relationship for men and women. Four of the six studies which looked at the association between various other personality traits and partner assault found similar relationships for men and women.

**Gender Hostility.** Of the two studies which looked at gender hostility, one found a similar relationship between gender hostility and partner assault for men and women. Traditional sex role beliefs were found to be similarly associated with partner assault by men and women in one of two studies.

**Traditional Sex Role Beliefs.** Controlling or jealous behavior, success in controlling one’s partner, and threats made towards a partner were each similarly associated for men and women in one of two studies. Jealousy was similarly associated for man and women in two of four studies. Dominance was similarly linked to partner assault in four of five studies. Two studies examined the relationship between desire for an exclusive relationship, and assaulting one’s partner, neither of which found the same relationship for men and women.

**Conclusion**

Although this review of previous research revealed a number of differences between men and women in risk factors for partner violence, considerably more of the risk factors examined were found to apply to both genders. Thus, statements that the etiology of domestic assaults is different for women need to refer to specific risk factors rather than stating or implying that the etiology of partner violence is generally different for women. However, with the presently available research it is difficult to identify with confidence which of the risk factors apply to violence by both men and women, and which tend to be important for one gender but not the other. The research to be described in the remainder of this article is intended to contribute to the body of additional information that will eventually enable the shared and unique variables to be identified.

**DISCUSSION**

This article reviewed research that provided empirical data that permitted comparing risk factors for partner violence by men and women. We found that, although there are some risk factors that are unique to men and some that are unique to women, depending on which set of comparisons were tabulated, a large percent of the risk factors apply to both men and women. Some were found to be correlated with violence by men but not correlated with violence by women, e.g., Hostility to Women, Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms, Stressful Conditions, and Violence Approval. Some others were correlated with violence by women, but not correlated with violence by men, e.g. Neglect History and Social Integration, and Violent Socialization. Thus, few of the risk factors investigated for this article are unique to either men or women.
Limitations

Very limited number of studies for any one risk factor.
Add others

Conclusion

Interpreting these results is like trying to decide whether to describe a glass as half full or half empty. Of course it is both, and both aspects need to be emphasized. If these results are confirmed by other studies, partner violence prevention or treatment programs need to be constructed on the basis of an awareness of both the ways in which the risk factors are similar for both men and women, and the ways in which they are different. This, of course assumes that there are prevention (as compared to treatment) programs for women as well as men, which is an important next step in ending partner violence.
Table 1: Number and Percentage of Risk Factors Showing Gender Similarities By Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factors</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demographic Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Age</td>
<td>11 of 13</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Racial/Ethnic Group</td>
<td>13 of 16</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Education</td>
<td>4 of 9</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SES and Financial Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low SES</td>
<td>5 of 10</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unequal Income</td>
<td>3 of 6</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Financial Stress</td>
<td>5 of 9</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relationship Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not married</td>
<td>8 of 9</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Dating Relationship</td>
<td>1 of 2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Behavioral Involvement</td>
<td>2 of 5</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>More Children</strong></td>
<td>1 of 2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence in Family of Origin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence between parents</td>
<td>9 of 14</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother to Father Violence</td>
<td>1 of 2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father to Mother Violence</td>
<td>2 of 3</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal Punishment</td>
<td>10 of 23</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined CP and Inter.</td>
<td>4 of 4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conflict Related Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Conflict</td>
<td>5 of 5</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Aggression By Partner</td>
<td>2 of 4</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Aggression Towards a Partner</td>
<td>5 of 8</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-Defense Related</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Defense as Reason for Assault</td>
<td>3 of 4</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault as a Response to an Assault</td>
<td>0 of 6</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner’s Physical Aggression</td>
<td>10 of 10</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control and Related Behavior</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>6 of 7</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlling or Jealous Behavior</td>
<td>8 of 8</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Success in Controlling Partner</td>
<td>1 of 2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats</td>
<td>1 of 1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominance</td>
<td>6 of 9</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jealousy and Related Issues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jealousy</td>
<td>3 of 4</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desire for Exclusive Relationship</td>
<td>0 of 1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substance Abuse</strong></td>
<td>9 of 16</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personality of Perpetrator</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Aggressive Behavior</td>
<td>2 of 9</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angry Personality</td>
<td>0 of 2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Personality Characteristics</td>
<td>7 of 10</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger or Provocation as a Reason</td>
<td>5 of 5</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Assaulting a Partner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Hostility</strong></td>
<td>1 of 2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traditional Sex Role Beliefs</strong></td>
<td>1 of 2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>154 of 242</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix Table A. Studies with significance tests for gender differences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>No significant difference</th>
<th>Male higher</th>
<th>Female higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Status</td>
<td>(O'Keefe 1998)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with victim</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has Children with victim</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wants to continue relationship</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Dissatisfaction</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Melton and Belknap 2003)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(men more likely to have 12 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Melton and Belknap 2003)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current employment (full, part/temp, unemployed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Unemployed, or employed part-time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled or manual labor</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Worker</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Collar</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income less than $10,000</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $15,000-$24,999</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $25,999-59,999</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more recent job changes</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more recent housing changes</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not live with both parents through age 16</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent spent time in prison</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent abused alcohol or drugs</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witnessed interparental violence</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003) (mild to moderate)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent’s parents used CP</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003) (severe)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically abused by a parent</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mental Health and Substance Use

| History of mental illness | (Langan and Dawson 1995) (h) | 1 |
| Drug use | (Langan and Dawson 1995) (h) (At time of homicide and in the past) | 2 |
| Alcohol use | (Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (severe) | 1 |
| High risk of substance dependence | (Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe) | 2 |
| Substance use at arrest | (Busch and Rosenberg 2004) | 1 |
| Prior substance abuse treatment | (Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003) | 1 |
| Ever prescribed psychotropic medication | (Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003) | 1 |
| Treatment for major mental illness | (Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003) | 1 |
| Prior suicide attempts | (Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003) | 1 |

### Stressors

<p>| Financial/work stressors | (Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe) | 2 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Relationship stress/conflict</strong></th>
<th>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe) (O'Keefe 1998)</th>
<th>2</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family/child stressors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 (Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health stressors</strong></td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multiple stressors</strong></td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other stressors</strong></td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criminal Behavior and Non-Relationship Violence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offender has no violent record</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 (Felson and Messner 1998) (h) (Johnson and Hotton 2003) (intact and estranged relationships)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior non-violent crime</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior substance-related crime</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motivation for Assault</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Violence used for self-defense</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe) (Harned 2001)</td>
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<td>1 (Felson and Messner 1998) (h)</td>
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<td>In response to physical attack by partner</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995)</td>
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<td>3 (Felson and Messner 1998) (h) (Johnson and Hotton 2003) (intact and estranged relationships)</td>
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<td>Unable to express self verbally/letting feelings out</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (unable to express verbally) (Harned 2001)</td>
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<td>1 (Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (to show anger)</td>
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<td>Anger/coercion</td>
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<td>Anger/jealousy/punish partner</td>
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<td>Anger only</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe)</td>
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<td>Provocation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe)</td>
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<td>To feel more powerful</td>
<td>(Harned 2001)</td>
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<td>To prove love</td>
<td>(Harned 2001)</td>
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<td>Showing your partner who was boss</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995)</td>
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<td>Teaching your partner a lesson/Punish your partner</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995)</td>
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<td>In retaliation for emotional pain</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995)</td>
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<td>Because it was sexually arousing</td>
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<td>Jealousy</td>
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<td>Personality of perpetrator</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe)</td>
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<td>Motivation: Stress</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995) (minor and severe)</td>
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<td>Trying to get your partner’s attention</td>
<td>(Harned 2001)</td>
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**Other Factors**

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<td>Approval of relationship violence</td>
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<td>Subjective intensity of anger experienced</td>
<td>(Follingstad, Wright, Lloyd, and Sebastian 1991)</td>
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<td>Justification for partner violence scale (mean score)</td>
<td>(Cascardi and Vivian 1995)</td>
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<td>Prior domestic violence offense</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004)</td>
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<td>Reported victimization at arrest/cross-complaint</td>
<td>(Busch and Rosenberg 2004) (Melton and Belknap 2003)</td>
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<td>Childhood conduct problems</td>
<td>(Henning, Jones, and Holdford 2003)</td>
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<td>Estimated IQ</td>
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<td>Arrested for IPV again during the study year</td>
<td>(Melton and Belknap 2003)</td>
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(h) indicates studies of spousal homicide
## Appendix Table B. Studies that included tests for interactions between risk factors and gender.

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<th>Factor</th>
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<td>Age</td>
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<td>Educational level</td>
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<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>(Magdol, Moffitt, Caspi, Newman, Fagan, and Silva 1997)</td>
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<td>Depression</td>
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<td>Psychotic symptoms</td>
<td>(Magdol et al. 1997)</td>
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<td>Antisocial personality</td>
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<td>Alcohol use</td>
<td>(White, Merrill, and Koss 1999)</td>
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<td>In response to physical attack by partner</td>
<td>(O'Keefe 1998)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Watson, Cascardi, Avery-Leaf, and Daniel 2001) (Stets and Straus 1990)</td>
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<td>Physical aggression by partner</td>
<td>(White, Merrill, and Koss 1999)</td>
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<td>Sulked/refused to talk</td>
<td>(Hamby, Straus, and Sugarman 1996)</td>
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<td>Insulted partner in front of others</td>
<td>(Hamby, Straus, and Sugarman 1996)</td>
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<td>Accused partner of being a lousy lover</td>
<td>(Hamby, Straus, and Sugarman 1996)</td>
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<td>Destroyed something</td>
<td>(Hamby, Straus, and Sugarman 1996)</td>
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<td>Called partner fat or ugly</td>
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<td>Hostility towards other gender</td>
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<td>Angry/impulsive personality</td>
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<td>(White, Merrill, and Koss 1999)</td>
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<td>Witnessing violence between parents</td>
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1 p < 0.07
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<td>Geographic location of Primary childhood residence</td>
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<td>Help from friends/family living outside the home</td>
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<td>Social activity</td>
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Appendix Table C. Studies providing data for males and females, but no tests of significance for gender difference.

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<td>Interparental aggression</td>
<td>(Stets and Pirog-Good 1990)</td>
<td>(Kalmuss 1984)</td>
<td>(Kalmuss 1984)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Stets and Pirog-Good 1989 minor and severe)</td>
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<td>(Shook, Gerrity, Jurich, and Segrist 2000 number of incidents)</td>
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<td>Mother to Father aggression</td>
<td>(Avakame 1998)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Kalmuss 1984)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>(Foo and Margolin 1995) (any)</td>
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<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980 at age 13+)</td>
<td>(Avakame 1998)</td>
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<td>(Avakame 1998)</td>
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<td>Interparental aggression and aggression by parents towards child</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
<td>(Malone, Tyree, and O'Leary 1989)</td>
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**Perpetrator's Family of Origin**

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<tr>
<th>Born to an unmarried mother</th>
<th>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</th>
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<td>Parents' SES</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Giordano, Millhillin, Cernkovich, Pugh, and Rudolph 1999)</td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negative mother-child interaction at age 3</td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
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<td>Difficult temperament at ages 3 and 5</td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
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<td>Mother's mental health problems at age 7 and 9</td>
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<td>Family conflict at ages 7 and 9</td>
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<td>Mother's mental health problems at age 15</td>
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<td>One parent absent at age 9</td>
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<td>Exposure to community or school violence as adolescent</td>
<td>(O'Keefe 1998)</td>
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**Childhood and Adolescent Aggression and Delinquency**

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<th>(Riggs, O'Leary, and Breslin 1990)</th>
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<td>Aggression against parents</td>
<td>(Malone, Tyree, and Margolin)</td>
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<td>O'Leary 1989) (premarital)</td>
<td>1995)</td>
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<td>Aggression Against peers and siblings</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Malone, Tyree, and O'Leary 1989) (at six and 18 months)</td>
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<td>Aggressive delinquency by age 15</td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
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<td>Adolescent identity as “troublemaker”</td>
<td>(Giordano et al. 1999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile Police contact by age 15</td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delinquent behavior as an adolescent / conduct problems</td>
<td>(Giordano et al. 1999)</td>
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<td>Conduct problems at ages 7 and 9 (reported by teachers and parents)</td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Composite of problem behaviors, with other risk factors controlled</td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999) NR</td>
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<td>Combined predictors (parental aggression both)</td>
<td>(Malone, Tyree, and O'Leary 1989)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Malone, Tyree, and O'Leary 1989) (premarital)</td>
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<td>towards the child and towards each other, aggression against parents, and aggression against peers and siblings</td>
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<td>Verbal aggression from partner</td>
<td>(Bookwala, Frieze, Smith, and Ryan 1992)</td>
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<td>Threatens partner</td>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
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<td>Physical aggression by partner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power, Control, and Jealousy</td>
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<td>Success in controlling partner</td>
<td>(Stets and Pirog-Good 1990) (severe violence)</td>
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<td>Controlling/jealous behavior by</td>
<td>(Cano, Avery-Leaf)</td>
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<td>partner</td>
<td>Cascardi, and O'Leary 1998 (study 2)</td>
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<td>Devalues partner</td>
<td>(Sugihara and Warner 2002)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partner makes own decisions</td>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>(Sugihara and Warner 2002)</td>
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<td>Dissatisfaction with relationship power</td>
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<td>Dominant personality</td>
<td>(Riggs, O'Leary, and Breslin 1990)</td>
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<td>Wife dominant power</td>
<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>Husband dominant power</td>
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<td>Decision power</td>
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<td>Percent shared decisions</td>
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**Demographics**

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**Relationship Variables**

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<td>Speed of commitment</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Stets and Pirog-Good 1990) (minor)</td>
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<td>(Stets and Pirog-Good 1989)(minor and severe)</td>
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<td>Frequency of contact</td>
<td>(Avery-Leaf, Cascardi, O'Leary, and Smith Slep)</td>
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<td>Behavioral involvement (number of dates per year and number of months with partner)</td>
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<td>Seriousness of relationship</td>
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<td>Desire for exclusive attachment</td>
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<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
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<td>(Medeiros 2001) (cohabiting—minor only) (Ellison, Bartkowski, and Anderson 1999)</td>
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<td>Married less than 10 years</td>
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<td>Relationship satisfaction</td>
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<td>Relationship conflict/problems</td>
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<td>Poor communication as a major reason for separating</td>
<td>(Ellis)</td>
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<td>Acceptance of physical aggression</td>
<td>(Stets and Pirog-Good 1990) (severe and minor) (Cano, Avery-Leaf, Cascardi, and O'Leary)</td>
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<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>(Stets and Pirog-Good 1989) (minor and severe) (O'Keefe 1998) Schwartz et al</td>
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<td>Acceptance of physical aggression – when humiliated</td>
<td>(Foo and Margolin 1995)</td>
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<td>Traditional sex role beliefs</td>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
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<td>Liberal attitudes towards women</td>
<td>(Shook, Gerrity, Jurich, and Segrist 2000)</td>
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<td>Adversarial sexual beliefs</td>
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**Income and Occupational Variables**

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<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>(Ellison,</td>
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(foo and Margolin 1995)
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<td>Income (low)</td>
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<td>(Szinovacz 1982)</td>
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<td>Husband’s income relative to wife’s</td>
<td>(Szinovacz 1982)</td>
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<td>Woman earns much less income</td>
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<td>(Anderson 1997)</td>
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<td>Woman earns more income</td>
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<td>(Anderson 1997)</td>
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<td>Husband manual worker</td>
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<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski,</td>
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<td>Male partner not employed or employed part-time</td>
<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>Female partner not employed</td>
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<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>Chronic unemployment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wife worried about financial stability/unhappy with standard of living</td>
<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
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<td>Husband worried about financial stability/unhappy with standard of living</td>
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**Education, Academic Achievement, and Intelligence**

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<td>Having dropped out of school</td>
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<td>Male’s education – female’s</td>
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<td>education</td>
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<td>Female partner has much less education</td>
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<td>WISC-R at ages 7 and 9</td>
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<td>Reading achievement at ages 7 and 9</td>
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<td>Reading achievement at age 15</td>
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<td>Stanford-Binet IQ at age 5</td>
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<td>Poor school performance</td>
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<td>Composite of educational achievements, with other risk factors controlled</td>
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**Substance Use and Abuse**

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<tr>
<th>Alcohol use</th>
<th>(Felson 1997)</th>
<th>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz)</th>
<th>(Shook, Gerrity, Jurich, and)</th>
<th>(Foo and Margolin 1995)</th>
<th>(Shook, Gerrity, Jurich, and)</th>
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ID27C.doc, 22-Jan-09, 29
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<td>Substantial abuse at age 15 (self-report)</td>
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<td>(Ellis) NR</td>
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<td>Poly drug use</td>
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<td>Drinks heavily or abuses drugs</td>
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**Psychological and Personality Variables**

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<td>Mental Illness</td>
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<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
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<p>| Depression                                                          | (Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)             |                   |                   |                                            |                   |                                               |                   |                   |
| Mood swings or temper                                                | (Ryan 1998)                                      |                   |                   |                                            |                   |                                               |                   |                   |
| Sexually aggressive                                                 | (Ryan 1998)                                      |                   |                   |                                            |                   |                                               |                   |                   |
| Self-control                                                        | (Avakame)                                        |                   |                   |                                            |                   |                                               |                   |                   |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Aggressive personality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Riggs, O'Leary, and Breslin 1990)</td>
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<td>Adult Anger Identity</td>
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<td>(Giordano et al. 1999)</td>
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<td>General levels of interpersonal aggression</td>
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<td>(Bookwala, Frieze, Smith, and Ryan 1992)</td>
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<td>(Riggs, O'Leary, and Breslin 1990)</td>
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<td>(Riggs, O'Leary, and Breslin 1990)</td>
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<td>Problem solving ability</td>
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<td>(Riggs, O'Leary, and Breslin 1990)</td>
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**Child Related Variables**

<p>| Having Preteen children                     | (Felson 1997)     |                |                |                |                |                   |                  |                |                |
| Two or more children                        | (Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980) |                |                |                |                |                   | (Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980) |                |                |                |
| Number of Children                          |                   |                |                |                |                |                   |                  |                |                |
| Disagreement over children                  | (Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980) |                |                |                |                |                   |                  |                |                |
| Becoming a parent before age 21             |                   |                |                |                |                |                   | (Moffitt and Caspi 1999)                |                |                |                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Male ns / Female ns</th>
<th>Male + / Female +</th>
<th>Male - / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female ns</th>
<th>Male - / Female ns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harsh punishment of children or animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent on partner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blames partner for their anger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blames partner when things go wrong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playful force in sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ryan 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepts criticism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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**Criminal History**

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<tr>
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<th>Male + / Female +</th>
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<th>Male + / Female ns</th>
<th>Male - / Female ns</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conviction of a non-violent crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conviction of a violent crime (other than against a partner)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of fighting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Riggs, O'Leary, and Breslin 1990)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Religion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
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<th>Male + / Female +</th>
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<th>Male ns / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female ns</th>
<th>Male - / Female ns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No participation in organized religion</td>
<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Protestant vs. all other protestant and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ryan 1998)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Male ns / Female ns</th>
<th>Male + / Female +</th>
<th>Male - / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female -</th>
<th>Male ns / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female ns</th>
<th>Male + / Female ns</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catholic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Attend church 1+ times per week vs. all other categories</td>
<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski, and Anderson 1999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attend church 1-3 times per month vs. all other categories</td>
<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski, and Anderson 1999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theological beliefs</td>
<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski, and Anderson 1999)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both Conservative protestant vs all other</td>
<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski, and Anderson 1999)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Both catholic vs all other</td>
<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski, and Anderson 1999)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple has dissimilar attendance</td>
<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski, and Anderson 1999)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man more conservative theologically vs all other combinations</td>
<td>(Ellison, Bartkowski, and Anderson 1999)</td>
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### Social Support

<table>
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<th>Male - / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female ns</th>
<th>Male - / Female ns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor social support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Moffitt and Caspi 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lived in neighborhood less than two years</td>
<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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### Stressors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Male ns / Female ns</th>
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<th>Male - / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female ns</th>
<th>Male - / Female ns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive Stress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Marshall and Rose 1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high score on Stress Index</td>
<td>(Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life events scale</td>
<td>(Riggs, O'Leary, and Breslin 1990)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative stress</td>
<td>(Marshall and Rose 1990) in last 2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Male ns / Female ns</th>
<th>Male + / Female +</th>
<th>Male - / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female +</th>
<th>Male ns / Female -</th>
<th>Male + / Female ns</th>
<th>Male - / Female ns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Least Interest</td>
<td>(Medeiros 2001) (severe)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Medeiros 2001) (minor only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife's high score</td>
<td>(Szinovacz)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor</td>
<td>Male ns / Female ns</td>
<td>Male + / Female +</td>
<td>Male - / Female -</td>
<td>Male + / Female +</td>
<td>Male - / Female -</td>
<td>Male ns / Female +</td>
<td>Male ns / Female -</td>
<td>Male + / Female ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on skeptical personality scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife’s high score on skeptical personality scale and Husband’s relative income under 60% of family income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife’s high score on skeptical personality scale and low family income</td>
<td>(Szinovacz 1982)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night life</td>
<td>(Felson 1997)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix Table D. Percentages for men and women, but no significance tests for gender differences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Percent of assaults deemed coercive</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Felson and Messner 2000)</td>
<td>55% 27%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Carrado et al. 1996)</td>
<td>Percent of assaulters who cited this reason for assault:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I thought it was the only way to get through to him/her.</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was getting back at him/her for something nasty he/she said or threatened to do to me.</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was getting back at him/her for some physical action he/she used against me.</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I thought he/she was about to use a physical action against me.</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To stop him/her from doing something.</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To make him/her do what I wanted.</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was “under the influence” of, for instance, alcohol at the time.</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is my character, that’s the way I am.</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other reason.</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Carrado et al. 1996)</td>
<td>Percent Violent: SES higher</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SES Lower</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bunge 2000)</td>
<td>Percent of couples violent: Urban</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bunge 2000)</td>
<td>Accused consumed at time of spousal homicide:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No alcohol or drugs</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol only</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drugs only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both alcohol and drugs</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bunge 2000)</td>
<td>Percent of couples violent: Married</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common-law</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bunge 2000)</td>
<td>Percent of couples violent: Less than $30,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$30,000-$59,999</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$60,000 or more</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(de Weerth and Kalma 1993)</td>
<td>Expected to hit partner in response to unfaithfulness</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamberger 2000 2</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Level (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school or equivalent</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least some college</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abuse History (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witnessed parental violence</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>52</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotionally abused</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically abused</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually abused</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Paul, Foss, and Galloway 1993)</th>
<th>Of those with actual experience:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When their partner flirted with someone else, they took action to hurt their partner physically.</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When their partner cheated on them, they took action to hurt their partner physically.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Paul, Foss, and Galloway 1993)</th>
<th>Of those imagining:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If their partner flirted with someone else, they expected they would take action to hurt their partner physically.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If their partner cheated on them, they expected they would take action to hurt their partner physically.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Langan and Dawson 1995)</th>
<th>Race:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (Langan and Dawson 1995) | Average age | 41   | 37   |

? = significance level not given

2 Women from a battered women’s shelter were also included in Hamberger 2000, data on these women do not appear in this table.


