| **Domain** | **Subdomain** | **Questions** | **Reason for Inclusion & Example References** |
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| **Demographics** | NA | Page1  Questions: 1 – 12 | Demographics information is necessary to describe the sample collected as well as potential differentiating characteristics among perpetrators. For example, certain typologies of perpetrators may be more likely to be male or to be younger.  Johnson (2011) |
| **Stress and Emotional Regulation Skills** | Stress | Page 3  Questions: 13a – d | Experiencing high global stress coupled with an increased sense of loss of agency in one’s life have been found to correlate to IPV perpetration.  Ames et al. (2013);  Buzawa & Buzawa, (2013) |
| Anger | Page 4  Questions: 14a – o | IPV perpetrators frequently report high levels of anger.  Holtzworth-Munroe et al., (2000);  Persampiere et al., (2014)  Smith-Darden et al., (2017) |
| Hostility | Page 5  Questions: 15a – o | Hostility toward others has been shown to predict IPV perpetration.    Norlander & Eckhardt, (2005)  Ortiz (2015);  Tharp et al., (2013) |
| **General Aggression & Typologies** | Aggressive thoughts, feelings, and behavior | Page 6  Questions: 16a – p; 18a – f; 19-22 | General aggressivity is a strong predictor of IPV perpetration. However, some perpetrators may only be aggressive toward intimate partners and not generally aggressive. Distinguishing perpetrators by general or family specific aggression may be important.  Holtzworth-Munroe et al., (2000)  LaViolette, A. (2009)  Parrott & Zeichner (2003)  Salis et al., (2014) |
| Reactive-Proactive Aggression | Page 7  Questions: 17a –i | A wealth of research suggests that there is a distinction between reactive and proactive aggression relating neurobiological and developmental differences. Importantly, these different forms of aggression likely have different implications for development and treatment and many researchers have suggested that IPV perpetrators may be distinguished based on these violence characteristics.  Chase et al., (2001)  Ross & Babcock (2009)  Reidy et al., (2011)  Stanford et al., (2008)  Vitello & Stoff (1997) |
| **Adverse Childhood Experience** | Trauma in household | Page 11  Questions: 23a – i; 24-27 | Adverse childhood experiences (such as abuse and neglect) are correlated with IPV perpetration and victimization across all ages. Additionally, current research suggests a relationship between growing up in a community with extensive violence and IPV perpetration as an adult. However, not all youth exposed to violence will perpetrate IPV and not all persons who perpetrate IPV have a history of violence exposure. Thus, adverse childhood experiences including exposure to violence may distinguish classes of perpetrators.  Capaldi et al., (2012)  Copp et al., (2015);  Fox & Benson (2006)  Mair et al., (2012)  Mbilinyi et al., (2012);  Roberts et al., (2011)  Reidy et al., (2017) | |
| Violence in the Community | Page 13  Questions: 28a – d |
| **Acceptance of Violence** | NA | Page 13  Questions: 29a – e; 30a – c; 31a – e | Beliefs about the propriety of violence correlate with IPV perpetration across ages and may differentially influence IPV perpetration based on gender. Additionally, some evidence suggests that changing these attitudes can reduce TDV perpetration.  Ames et al., (2013)  Eckhardt & Crane (2014)  Foshee et al., (2001)  Smith-Darden et al., (2017)  Simon et al., (2001) | |
| **Stalking** | NA | Page 15  Questions: 32a – h | Stalking is crucially linked to IPV and while not all IPV perpetrators engage in stalking, many do. Understanding which perpetrators go on to stalk partners may help understand which individuals will perpetrate more severe violence and potentially even intimate partner homicides. Likewise stalking intimate partners may differ by gender.  Senkans et al., (2017)  Hall et al., (2012).  Melton, H. C. (2007)  Smith-Darden et al., (2016)  Black et al., (2011) | |
| **Relationship Context** | NA | Page 16  Questions: 33 - 43 | It is important to identify characteristics of the individuals’ current and past dating history to understand opportunities for perpetration as well persistence vs. desistance within and across relationships. | |
| **Relationship Discord/Satisfaction** | NA | Page 18  Questions: 44a – g; 45-48 | Some research has pointed to general relationship discord as a risk factor for IPV. This risk factor may differentiate reciprocally violent relationships where the violence is instigated by anger versus unidirectional violent relationships where the violence is a mechanism of control and potentially more severe.  Byun (2012)  Capaldi et al., (2012)  Slep et al., (2010)  Stith et al., (2008) | |
| **Communication and Conflict Management** | NA | Page 20  Questions: 49a – u | In general negative or hostile communication styles and poor conflict management skills are linked to perpetration by men and women both.  Andrews et al., (2000)  Babcock et al., (1993)  Capaldi et al., (2012)  Hamby (2009)  Smith-Darden et al., (2017)  Vives-Cases, et al., (2009) |
| **Power & Control** | NA | Page 22  Questions: 50a – l | The concept of “power and control” has been central to IPV research for decades. It is most frequently espoused in connection to unidirectional violence perpetrated by men against women as method of controlling and maintaining dominance over women. However, given that we know women can perpetrate IPV too, it is likely that this factor not associated with all forms of IPV perpetration. Likewise, some evidence suggests that perpetrators that are controlling and coercive may be more  Spencer et al., (2016)  Loree & Cook-Daniels (2015)  Johnson, (2006, 2011)  Messinger et al., (2014) |

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| **Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration & Victimization** | Physical | Page 23  Questions: 51a – g; 52; 53; 54a – u; 55a – e; 56a – g; 57-59; 60a –g; 61 | Perpetrators of intimate violence will vary in the frequency, intensity, severity, and modality. For example, verbal/emotional violence is far more prevalent than physical and sexual IPV is the least common. Understanding the different ways in which individuals perpetrate may help identify distinct classes of perpetrators and may be associated with different risk factors.  Breiding et al., (2014)  Capaldi et al., (2012)  Chase et al., (2001)  Johnson, (2006, 2011)  Messinger et al., (2014) |
| Sexual | Page 27  Questions: 62a-l; 63; 64;  65a – p; 66a – l; 67-70 |
| Verbal / Emotional | Page 33  Questions: 71a –g; 72; 73; 74a –g; 75; 76; 77a –g; 78 |
| **Psychological Conditions** | NA | Page 36  Questions: 79a –i; 80; 81 | Some psychological conditions are seen more frequently in IPV perpetrators as compared to men and women in nonviolent relationships. Different forms of psychopathology may differentiate types of perpetrators and point to different areas of intervention.  Capaldi et al., (2012)  Hoyt, et al., (2012).  Huss & Langhinrichsen-Rohling, (2006)  Ross & Babcock (2009) |

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| **Substance Use** | NA | Page 37  Questions: 82a –i; 83a – i; | Substance use has frequently co-exists with IPV perpetration and been uniquely associated with violent incidents on days of consumption.  Capaldi et al., (2012)  Ruff et al., (2010)  Testa et al., (2003)  Ting et al., (2009) |
| **Sexual Preference and Attraction** | NA | Page 39  Questions: 84-86 | Some research suggests that the rates and nature of IPV perpetration and victimization may be affected by the sexual orientation of the relationship (i.e., same-sex vs. heterosexual). Given that little is known about risk and protective factors and relationships dynamics among gay and lesbian populations, it critical to assess the potential that class of perpetrators may be influenced by sexuality.  Edwards et al., 2015;  Graham et al., 2016;  Gonzalez-Guarda et al., (2013)  Stiles-Shields & Carroll, 2015;  Reidy et al., (2014)  Walters et al., 2013 |
| **Gender Roles** | NA | Page 40  Questions: 87a –k; 88a – p; 89a – k; 90a – k | Belief is rigid or stereotypical gender roles correlates to IPV. However there are number disitnctions among gender roles and the manner one (non)conforms and the potential forms of stress that may be associated with gender role conformity and IPV.  Eaton & Matamala, (2014)  Guerrero, (2009)  Parrott & Zeichner (2003)  Reidy et al., (2014) |
| **Self-esteem and Self-efficacy** | NA | Page 44  Questions: 91a –j; 92a –j | Research has found that both extremely high and low self-esteem correlate with IPV.  Bassuk et al., (2006)  Hamberger & Hastings, 1986;  Kaufman Kantor & Straus, 1990;  Pan et al., 1994  Straus, 1990a |

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