

## #5 Prevalence of Partner Abuse: Rates of Emotional Abuse and Control

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### Study, purpose, method

The effort within the social science research literature that seeks to preserve the duality of typifying IPV as a singular construct while simultaneously delineating behavioral variance has resulted in two broad, overlapping categorizations - clinical and relational. Clinical studies of IPV with a view towards psychopathological indicators, behavioral patterns, or genetic predispositions would tend toward a monolithic conception of IPV, with each sub-strata (e.g., stalking behavior, sexual coercion, or emotional aggression) being emblematic of a larger, internalized propensity to violence. Relational studies tend to view IPV sub-strata “more as a dysfunction of the interactional and relational processes of courtship and relationship evolution, rather than a disorder of the individual’s attachment system” (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2003, p. 348).

Researchers such as Johnson (2008) and Stark (2007) have advanced such typological delineation under the label of Controlling Coercive Violence (CCV). CCV, as a model of both clinical traits and relational characteristics, unites previously disparate sub-strata of violent or aggressive behaviors under a definitional “pattern of emotionally abusive intimidation, coercion, and control coupled with physical violence against partners” (Kelly & Johnson, 2008, p. 478).

Specifically included in this review are the findings from research relative to prevalence rates for emotional abuse/control (see table 1), sexual coercion (see table 2), stalking (see tables 3 and 4), combined physical assaults and emotional abuse/control, sexual coercion and stalking, and controlling/coercive violence or combined rates of physical and non-physical abuse (see table 5), what Michael Johnson (2008) now calls "Controlling Coercive Violence" (CCV). Studies included rates for males and females and were all conducted in industrialized English speaking countries. A differential/deviant case relational organizing framework of emotional abuse/control,

sexual coercion, and stalking behavior within Johnson's (2008) schema of CCV was used for summarizing the studies given that the assumptions of CCV are, ostensibly, that these occur WITHIN (and EVOLVE from) a once normative relational context, namely through increase in incidence or prevalence. A variety of search engines were used to identify empirical work including PsychINFO, WebofScience, ERIC, EBSCO (Social Work Abstracts; Criminal Justice Abstracts), ProQuest Research (Social Services Abstracts; Sociological Abstracts), and Google Scholar.

More than 300 studies were reviewed, 204 studies met the identified criteria and are included in the extensive tabular listing of the reviewed research that can be found on-line at the *Partner Abuse* journal website. Included in the summary tables is the full reference for the study (authors, year, title, and journal information), the sample size of the study, characteristics of the sample (e.g., gender, socio-demographic information, age range), study method and design, measures used, and resulting conclusions. Studies excluded from this review dealt with non-English speaking populations and had some translation as part of the methodology, were unrelated to the purview of the current manuscript (animal abuse relative to IPV, etc.), or covered in other Partner Abuse State of Knowledge summaries.

## **Findings**

Notable findings derived from this review are reported for each of the three aspects of CCV. For emotional abuse, prevalence rates might average around 80%, with 40% of women and 32% of men reporting expressive aggression (i.e., verbal abuse or emotional violence in response to some agitating or aggravating circumstance), and 41% of women and 43% of men reporting some form of coercive control. For sexual coercion, national samples demonstrated the widest disparity by gender of victim, with 0.2% of men and 4.5% of women endorsing forced sexual intercourse by a partner.

By far the largest selection of highly variable studies, stalking and obsessive behaviors showed a range from 4.1% to 8% of women and 0.5 to 2% of men in the United States have been stalked at some time in their life. Women were reported as having a significantly higher prevalence (7%) of stalking victimization than men (2%). For all types of violence except being followed in a way that frightened them, strangers were the most common perpetrators, as reported in approximately 80% of cases. Overall,

intimate stalkers seem to comprise somewhere between one-third and one half of all stalkers. In stalking involving obsessive following behaviors, women were most often victimized by men they knew, most frequently their current or former intimate partners. Among women who reported repeated unwanted contact, current (15.9%) and former (32.9%) intimate partners were the perpetrators in nearly half of the most recent incidents and the largest subdivision of reports came from college or university student samples. Within studies of stalking and obsessive behaviors, gender differences are much less when all types of obsessive pursuit behaviors are considered, but more skewed toward female victims when the focus is on stalking

Four broad conclusions can be drawn from this review.

1. As Johnson (2008) contends, there does seem to be two types of IPV, one which traditionally manifests in physical violence, and another, more nebulous, multifaceted, or perhaps stochastic type that comports with elements of power, control and coercion. This review demonstrates that the two types are not, however, altogether conterminous.
2. IPV and CCV behaviors are generally supported by international studies from other English-speaking nations. None of the CCV sub-strata under review showed marked variance in the U.K., Australia, Canada, or New Zealand studies contained as part of the literature reviewed.
3. Studies of IPV tend to vary, as Spitzberg and Cupach (2003) noted, in their perspective of combined coercive violence as having a clinical or relational locus. This can also be clearly evinced in the overlap of studies in this review from one aspect of CCV behavior and another (i.e., emotional abuse and stalking behavior). The data reported from single studies seemed to capture elements of both discrete CCV categories, which, while separately significant to the purposes of this review, complicates the ability to categorize a single study as capturing only one discrete form of IPV.
4. With regard to emotional and psychological abuse, sexual coercion, and stalking, studies which utilized the same or similar methodologies, instrumentation, and measurement reported a much higher variance, as seen with the community-based and clinical studies, than those which diversified the means of obtaining

respondent data. In interview or mixed-methodological studies, variances in prevalence were often comparable and, in many cases, much higher.

### **Implications for intervention and policy**

This review highlights the need for increases in reportage, adjudication, and assessments of prevalence. With regard to policies, advocates, practitioners, and researchers alike must sound the call for uniform definitions, legislation, and law enforcement standards that specifically address emotional and psychological abuse, sexual coercion, and stalking behaviors. Uniform policies are the stable basis from which victim-appropriate, empirically rigorous and accurate prevalence studies are conducted, interventions designed, and programs initiated.

### **Recommendations for further research**

Research into the three facets of CCV in this review have uncovered several potential areas of interest for researchers and avenues for further development where only one or a few studies have been conducted to date, but which reported significant findings.

Recommendations for further research are grouped in the manuscript according to the CCV category to which they apply.

## About the Authors

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PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

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Large Population Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Russell, R. J. H., & Hulson, B. (1992). Physical and psychological abuse of heterosexual partners. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 13(4), 457-473.	106	53 Couples recruited by Hulson and students. Presumably residing chiefly in the Greater London area.	Subjects responded to a number of questionnaires, including the CTS.	Psychological abuse at 88.7%, aggression at 34.6%, and violence at 3.85%.
Capaldi, D. M., & Crosby, L. (1997). Observed and reported psychological and physical aggression in young, at-risk couples. <i>Social Development</i> , 6, 184.	118	Two cohorts of males at risk for delinquency who were recruited from schools with a higher than usual prevalence of delinquency in the neighborhood of a medium-sized metropolitan area.	Indicators for psychological aggression paralleled those for physical aggression. Questionnaires and microsocial data were included. Self-report, partner report, and coder report were collected. Self-report and partner report items were on a scale of 1 to 5 and indicated the frequency of psychological aggression. Behavioral coders' ratings were on a scale of 0 to 5. The frequency of two content codes in PPC, Negative	80% of the males and 86% of the women were observed to use psychological' aggression at least once during the interaction task

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			Verbal and Verbal Attack, were summed to form the microsocial variable for psychological aggression.	
Firestone, J., Lambert, L., & Vega, W. (1999). Intimate Violence Among Women of Mexican Origin: Correlates of Abuse. <i>Journal of Gender, Culture, &amp; Health</i> , 4(2), 119-134.	1,516	Mexican-American women from three strata. Urban areas, which included the cities and suburbs of Fresno ( $N = 354,200$ ) and Clovis ( $N = 50,300$ ), comprise the first stratum. The second stratum included individuals residing in towns and communities with a population density identifying them as urban. The third stratum includes remaining rural areas.	Face-to-face interviews lasting 90-100 minutes.	Twenty-one percent of ( $N = 242$ ) eligible respondents report having ever experienced verbal abuse from their current spouse/partner. Six percent ( $N = 68$ ) of the women in this sample report being the victim of threatening behaviors by their current spouse/partner.
Coker, A. L., Derrick, C., Lumpkin, J. L., Aldrich, T. E., & Oldendick, R. (2000). Help-seeking for intimate partner violence and forced sex in South Carolina. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 19(4), 316-320.	556	The population was broken down between men and women. 24.2% of participants were black women, 25.3% white women, 19.8% were black men and 10.2% were white men. The majority of participants reported making less than \$15,000 a year, and the majority	Population-based, random-digit-dial, cross-sectional survey	Men were as likely as women to report perceived emotional abuse “alone” (7.4% of women vs. 8.3% of men).

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (2000). Full report of the prevalence, incidence, and consequences of violence against women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice (NCJ Publication No. 183781).	16000	lived in Urban or Suburban settings. 8,000 women and 8,000 men, drawn from random-digit dialing of houses with telephones in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.	Survey research via telephone survey, researchers administered the CTS to measure IPV victimization, four items from the National Women's Study (Kilpatrick, Resnick, Saunders, & Best, 1989) to assess sexual assault, and the 13-item Power and Control Scale (Johnson, 1996) to measure psychological aggression victimization.	This is a large document (73 pages), and most of the relevant results are summarized in Tjaden & Thoennes (1998), but this can be consulted for more specific details or correlations.
Coker, A. L., Davis, K. E., Arias, I., Desai, S., Sanderson, M., Brandt, H. M., & Smith, P. H. (2002). Physical and mental health effects of intimate partner violence for men and women. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 23(4), 260-268.	16000	8,000 men and 8,000 women in the US	Secondary analysis of data from the National Violence Against Women Survey.	821 women (12.1%) and 1235 men (17.3%) reported experiences of psychological abuse without physical or sexual abuse. Of these, 469 (6.9%) women and 484 (6.8%) men reported abuse of power/control, while 352 (5.2%) women and 751 (10.5%) men reported verbal abuse. 2014 (29.7%) women and 1656 (23.3%) men reported any IPV (physical, sexual, or psychological).
Lemon, S., Verhoek-	1643	Women aged 18–54 from	Survey research	Results show that the prevalence of



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<p>Oftedahl, W., &amp; Donnelly, E. F. (2002). Preventive healthcare use, smoking, and alcohol use among Rhode Island women experiencing intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Women's Health &amp; Gender-Based Medicine, 11</i>(6), 555-562.</p>		<p>the 1999 Rhode Island Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</p>	<p>IPV assessment questions were developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and pretested by the RI Department of Health.</p>	<p>physical IPV was 4.1%. The prevalence of psychological IPV in the absence of physical IPV was 4.5%. Physical IPV was associated with receiving regular Pap smears, current smoking, and high-risk alcohol use. Psychological IPV was associated with high-risk alcohol use.</p>
<p>Mezey, N. J., Post, L. A., &amp; Maxwell, C. D. (2002). Redefining Intimate Partner Violence: Women's Experiences with Physical Violence and Non-Physical Abuse by Age. <i>International Journal of Sociology &amp; Social Policy, 22</i>(7/8), 122-154.</p>	<p>1249</p>	<p>Data from the Michigan Violence Against Women Survey (MVAWS). Only women with a husband, separated husband or cohabitating boyfriend were included.</p>	<p>Secondary Data Analysis</p>	<p>Our analyses show that 6.3 percent of the sample (women with a husband, separated husband or live-in partner) experienced physical violence during the past year, 28.0 percent experienced psychological vulnerability, and 14.0 percent experienced autonomy-limiting behaviors. When physical violence and non-physical abuse are combined into one measure of IPV, we find that 31.2 percent of sampled women experienced some form of IPV during the year preceding the survey.</p>
<p>Purcell, R., Pathé, M., &amp; Mullen, P. E. (2002). The prevalence and nature of stalking in the Australian community.</p>	<p>3700</p>	<p>Adult men and women selected from the electoral roll in the State of Victoria.</p>	<p>Postal survey. Outcome measures included the lifetime and annual cumulative incidence of stalking, the duration and</p>	<p>4.4% (19) of victims indicated ongoing harassment. The duration of harassment ranged from 1 day to 40 years (mean months = 7.8). The duration of harassment did not differ</p>

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<i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 36, 114-120.			methods of harassment, rates of associated violence and responses to victimization.	for gender. On average victims were subjected to 2.8 methods of intimidation. For 29% (125) of victims the stalking was accompanied by explicit threats. These consisted not only of threats to injure, but promises to destroy the victim's reputation or to kidnap or harm children.
Kaukinen, C. (2004). Status compatibility, physical violence, and emotional abuse in intimate relationships. <i>Journal of Marriage &amp; Family</i> , 66(2), 452-471.	7408	Canadian women; age 15 and over	Cross-sectional design Data collected from the 1999 Canadian General Social Survey, Personal Risk (Statistics Canada, 2000).	10% had experienced some sort of emotional abuse from their husbands; This emotional abuse includes financial abuse (11%), limiting contact with family members (19%), put-downs (39%), sexual jealousy (35%), threatening harm to others (7%), controlling the respondent's movements (30%), destruction of property (16%), and threats of physical violence (52%). 8% of women experienced emotional abuse without any type of physical abuse present
Miller, J. (2006). A specification of the types of intimate partner violence experienced by women in the general population. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 12(12), 1105-1131.	8000	The violence prevalence data used in this study are from the nationwide general population study, the NVAWS, which measures physical assaults, threats, rapes and attempted rapes, and stalking incidents. This	Survey research. Data collected via a telephone survey in a previous study by Tjaden & Thoennes	Jealousy, shouting and swearing, and a partner insisting on knowing the woman's whereabouts at all times were among the most common forms of controlling behaviors. In addition, nearly 4% of the women reported that their partner had threatened to harm or to kill them.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		particular paper, however, focuses on only the women from that study.		
Charles, P., & Perreira, K. (2007). Intimate partner violence during pregnancy and 1-year post-partum. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 22(7), 609-619.	2310	The Fragile Families study is a stratified random sample of hospital births in 20 large US cities (Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, 2003). To allow for a greater focus on births to vulnerable populations, unwed mothers were oversampled. When weighted, the data are representative of births in US cities with populations over 200,000 in 1999.	Survey research Self reported  Both partners were asked of their use of emotional abuse [items similar to questions from the “Reasoning” and “Verbal Aggression” scales of the Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 1979) and are scored according to the method used by Lloyd, (1997)].	13.1% of the sample experienced emotional abuse during their pregnancy, and 27.0% experienced emotional abuse after their pregnancy. 41.0% experienced coercion/control after pregnancy
Daly, J. M., Hartz, A. J., Stromquist, A. M., Peek-Asa, C., & Jogerst, G. J. (2007). Self-Reported Elder Domestic Partner Violence in One Rural Iowa County. <i>Journal of Emotional Abuse</i> , 7(4), 115-134.	362	Cohabiting partners who were participants in a population-based, prospective study.	Secondary data analyses. A section of the interview asked about abuse using the original Conflict Tactics Scale	32% of the cohabiting participants reported emotional abuse and 2% reported physical abuse.
Romans, S., Forte, T.,	17005	Canadian population-	Telephone survey using the	The 5-year prevalence rate of

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Cohen, 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(12), 1495-1514.		based sample, 9,178 (54.0%) were women and 7,827 (46.0%) were men.	CTS	emotional abuse for both women (19.3%) and men (18.8%) was much higher than the rate of physical and sexual abuse and not different between genders.
Graham-Kevan, N. (2007). Distorting intimate violence findings: Playing with numbers. <i>European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research</i> , 13(3/4), 233-234.	N/A	Unknown	A review of surveys and studies that possibly distort domestic violence numbers	Suggested that authors of reports manipulate the figures to make women's victimization more visible while obscuring men's despite figures from US and UK governments
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(4), 305-321.	1232	Mothers with partners in North and South Carolina	The Conflict Tactics Scale and Parent Child Conflict Tactics Scale were used to determine IPV, physical, psychological, sexual abuse, and neglect.	Table 2 on page 312 provides prevalence rates of many specific abusive acts. The short of it: there is a correlation between IPV and child abuse.
Chang, J. J., Theodore,	1149	Population-based sample	Survey research.	Children were at the greatest risk of

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>A. D., Martin, S. L., &amp; Runyan, D. K. (2008). Psychological abuse between parents: Associations with child maltreatment from a population-based sample. <i>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect</i>, 32(8), 819-829.</p>		<p>of mothers with children aged 0-17 years in North and South Carolina</p>	<p>Measured of the occurrence of potentially neglectful or abusive behaviors toward children by mothers or their husband/partner in the past year. Partner psychological abuse was categorized as no psychological abuse (reference), husband perpetrates, wife perpetrates, or both perpetrate. Outcome measures for psychological and physical abuse of the child had four categories: no abuse (reference), mother perpetrates, father/father-figure perpetrates, or both parents perpetrate, whereas child neglect was binary.</p>	<p>maltreatment when parents psychologically abused each other versus no abuse</p>
<p>Williams, J. R., Ghandour, R. M., &amp; Kub, J. E. (2008). Female perpetration of violence in heterosexual intimate relationships: Adolescence through adulthood. <i>Trauma</i>,</p>	<p>62</p>	<p>Female perpetrated intimate partner violence across three distinct populations (adolescents, college students, and adults). All studies were published between 1996 and 2006 and reported prevalence rates of</p>	<p>Literature review of empirical studies</p>	<p>The highest rates were found for emotional violence, followed by physical and sexual violence. Prevalence rates varied widely within each population, most likely due to methodological and sampling differences across studies. Few longitudinal studies existed; limiting the extent to which we could identify</p>

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<i>Violence &amp; Abuse</i> , 9(4), 227-249.		physical, emotional, and/or sexual violence perpetrated by women in heterosexual intimate relationships.		developmental patterns associated with women perpetrated intimate partner violence. Differences and similarities across populations are highlighted. Methodological difficulties of this area of inquiry as well as implications for practice, policy, and research are discussed.
Daigneault, I. I., Hebert, M. M., & McDuff, P. P. (2009). Men's and women's childhood sexual abuse and victimization in adult partner relationships: A study of risk factors. <i>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect</i> , 33(9), 638-647.	16993	A national stratified sample of 9170 women and 7823 men with current or previous partners	Interview; by telephone by Statistics Canada	CSA consistently predicted IPV for women and men, although this relationship was weaker for men. Age, current marital status and limitations due to physical or mental condition or chronic illness were also predictors of IPV for men and women. For women reporting CSA, age (being younger) or being in a more recent relationship and being limited due to either physical, mental conditions or chronic illness were predictive of adult victimization.
Outlaw, M. (2009). No one type of intimate partner abuse: Exploring physical and non-physical abuse among intimate partners. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 24(4), 263-272. doi:10.1007/s10896-	11291	Male and women with intimate partners	The data for the current analyses are from the Violence and Threats of Violence Against Women and Men in the U.S., 1994–1996 (Tjaden and Thoennes 1998) Survey. For the study, only the subsample of individuals with current partners (N=11,291) was	Non-physical abuse by a current partner: more than 4 times of physical violence; Emotional abuse is significantly more common than the other types (15% of the respondents; All forms of non-physical abuse are also more common among those experiencing physical abuse. There appear to be no significant differences between men and women in emotional

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>009-9228-5</p> <p>Bracken, M. I., Messing, J. T., Campbell, J. C., La Flair, L. N., &amp; Kub, J. (2010). Intimate partner violence and abuse among female nurses and nursing personnel: Prevalence and risk factors. <i>Issues in Mental Health Nursing</i>, 31(2), 137-148. doi:10.3109/01612840903470609</p>	1981	<p>Women nurses; English speaking; at least 18 years of age; must report to a nurse manager; must have some patient care responsibility or contact; must have been employed for at least four weeks at one of the participating hospitals; the majority are married, white, have children; and are 4 year college graduates</p>	<p>used.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design; data collected through a self-reported survey lasting 45-minutes in exchange for a \$10 hospital cafeteria gift card</p>	<p>abuse.</p> <p>22.87% (<math>n = 453</math>) of participants reported experiencing IPA. Emotional abuse or sexual harassment was slightly more prevalent, with 2.42% of participants (<math>n = 48</math>) reporting an experience of IPA within the past year. Seven variables increased the risk of IPA: increased age (linear), being white, being Latina, having children, caring for elders, physical abuse during childhood, and sexual abuse during childhood.</p>
<p>Follingstad, D., &amp; Edmundson, M. (2010). Is psychological abuse reciprocal in intimate relationships? Data from a national sample of American adults. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 25(5), 495-508.</p>	649	<p>At least 18 years of age, U.S. citizens, and had cohabited for at least a year with a romantic partner.</p>	<p>Cross sectional design. Survey research through online. Self-reported. Measurements such as Psychologically Abusive Behaviors (MPAB; Follingstad 2011). Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR; Paulhus 1988). Experiences in Close Relationships—Revised (ECR-R; Brennan et al. 1998). Dyadic Adjustment Scale—Short Version (DAS; Spanier 1976).</p>	<p>Reciprocity of abusive behaviors and psychological abuse.</p> <p>On average, respondents reported that their partners had used twice as many abusive behaviors than they did. Respondents consistently reported partners engaging in more behaviors within each of the 14 Categories than they did.</p> <p>High correlations between a partner’s use of specific thematic tactics of psychological abuse with one’s own use of them. The data indicated that</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			Women's Experience with Battering Scale (WEB; Smith et al. 1995).	reciprocity of psychological abuse appears to occur even in the form of highly specific psychological actions.

Smaller Community Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Greenwood, G. L., Relf, M. V., Huang, B., Pollack, L. M., Canchola, J. A., & Catania, J. A. (2002). Battering victimization among a probability-based sample of men who have sex with men. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 92(12), 1964-1969	2881	Men who have sex with men (MSM) (aged 18-60+ yrs) living in 4 US cities	Subjects completed telephone interviews during the period 1996-1998 concerning experiences of psychological/symbolic, physical, and sexual battering.	Results show that prevalence estimates were 34% for psychological/symbolic battering, 22% for physical battering, and 5% for sexual battering. The strongest demographic correlate independently associated with all forms of battering was age 40 or younger, whereas education and HIV status were associated with physical and psychological/ symbolic violence. It is concluded that rates of battering victimization among urban MSM are substantially higher than among heterosexual men and possibly heterosexual women.
Sheridan, L., Gillett, R., and Davies, G. M. (2002). Perceptions and prevalence of stalking in a male sample. <i>Psychology, Crime, &amp;</i>	210	Male members of the public across England and Wales. In an-attempt to include male participants from a range of socio-economic and ethnic	Survey research Questionnaire, based on that designed by Sheridan et al. (2001)	Clear subtypes of perceived stalking were identified. Male and women hold similar views on which activities do and do not constitute 'stalking'. Respondents were then asked to indicate whether they had personal



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Law, 8(4), 289-310.		backgrounds, convenience and opportunity sampling techniques were employed.		experience of the same 42 behaviors and if they had, to provide free narrative on their 'worst experience'. As expected, males reported substantially less experience of intrusive behavior than women, and just 5.2% were judged to have suffered 'stalking'. Whilst this figure is significantly below estimates made for women, it still indicates a notable risk for males and suggests that complaints of stalking made by males should be taken as seriously as those made by women.
Smith, P., Thornton, G., DeVellis, R., Earp, J., & Coker, A. (2002). A population-based study of the prevalence and distinctiveness of battering, physical assault, and sexual assault in intimate relationships. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 8(10), 1208-1232.	268	Women registered voters between the ages of 18 and 45 residing in one North Carolina city.	Survey research; Self-report questionnaires administered via the mail assessing physical, psychological and sexual battering as well as social support, health, and demographics of respondents. Battering was measured via the WEB Scale.	16 women (6.0%) reported Psychological battering
Brewster, M. P. (2003). Power and control dynamics in pre-stalking and stalking	187	Women stalked by former intimate male partners. Subjects were recruited from victim service	Extensive semi-structured face-to-face interview	Finally, 65.2% ( <i>n</i> D 122) of the women reported physical abuse and 8.6% ( <i>n</i> D 16) reported sexual abuse during their prior relationship with

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
situations. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 18, 207-217.		agencies and law enforcement agencies, and through announcements posted in public spaces. The criteria of the sample selection were used.		their stalkers. Psychological attempts to control victims were reported, but just over 50% of the women perceived the psychological and emotional control.
Harwell, T., Moore, K., & Spence, M. (2003). Physical violence, intimate partner violence, and emotional abuse among adult American Indian men and women in Montana. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 37(4), 297-303.	1006	adult American Indians living on or near the seven Montana reservations in 2001	Survey research; Adapted Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey	Nine, one, and twelve percent of men reported experiencing PV, IPV, and emotional abuse in the past year, respectively. Five percent of women reported PV in the past year, 3% reported IPV, and 18% reported emotional abuse. Men who reported PV in the past year were more likely to be younger and report more days of physical and mental health problems in the past month. Women reporting PV in the past year were more likely to be younger and have more days with mental health problems in the past month. Few men (7%) or women (12%) reported ever being assessed for PV or safety.
Murty, S. A., Peek-Asa, C., Zwerling, C., Stromquist, A. M., Burmeister, L. F., & Merchant, J. A. (2003). Physical and Emotional Partner Abuse Reported	1310	Male and women residents of a rural Iowa community over the age of 18 who lived with their intimate partner.	Survey research; self-reported.  Abuse within the last 12 months was measured.  CTS	Based on the Conflict Tactics Scale, 2,9% of the women and 4,7% of the men reported at least 1 incidence of severe physical violence directed at them by their partners.' On the Yllo Controlling Behavior Questions, however, 46.7% of the women and

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>by Men and Women in a Rural Community. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 93(7), 1073-1075.</i></p>			<p>Yllo's Controlling Behavior (controlling emotional abuse)</p>	<p>30,2% of the men reported experiencing emotional abuse perpetrated by their partners.</p> <p>Responses of the individuals on the 2 original scales were significantly associated</p> <p>Women reported experiencing more controlling emotional abuse from their partners. Increasing age and being married were protective against both types of victimization for both men and women.</p> <p>Women living in a rural non-farm residence reported the highest victimization of severe physical abuse,</p>
<p>Peek-Asa, C. C., Zwerling, C. C., &amp; Young, T. T. (2005). A population-based study of reporting patterns and characteristics of men who abuse their female partners. <i>Injury Prevention, 11(3), 180-185.</i></p>	<p>572</p>	<p>Cohabiting heterosexual couples in a rural county in Iowa.</p>	<p>Interview Participants were interviewed alone in a private room, without their partner present. The abuse questions were embedded in a lengthy questionnaire that included multiple health related questions. Emotionally abusive acts were identified using Yllo's Controlling Behavior</p>	<p>In this cohort, 13.6% of men had performed at least one act of physical abuse and 34.9% emotional abuse. More than 45% of abusive men reported their own behaviors. Alcohol problems, antisocial personality characteristics, depressive symptoms, and financial stress were all positively associated with both physical and emotional abuse, but suicidal thoughts were less likely among abusers.</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			Questions, which were designed to measure ways in which an individual feels controlled by their partner.	
Gerard, J. M., Buehler, C., Franck, K., & Anderson, O. (2005). In the eyes of the beholder: Cognitive appraisals as mediators of the association between interparental conflict and youth maladjustment.	416	Children ages 10-14 and their cohabitating parents. Sample was 91% Caucasian and 3% Black (other 6% unspecified). Parent's median education level was a bachelor's degree and median family income was \$70,000/yr.	Cross-sectional design. Sample recruited through schools. Overt hostility was parent reported, children's appraisals of that hostility were child-reported, and both internalizing and externalizing were child-, parent-, and teacher-reported.	<p>The positive relationship between interparental overt hostility (measured via questionnaire items) and children's internalizing (assessed using the CBCL, CBCL-YSR, CBCL-TRF, and CDI) was mediated by children's greater perceptions of threat, decreased coping efficacy, and self-blame (only through its association with perceived threat) (measure with the CPIC)</p> <p>Interparental overt hostility was directly and positively associated with children's externalizing problems (assessed using the CBCL, CBCL-YSR, CBCL-TRF and a measure of delinquency).</p>
O'Leary, K. D., & Williams, M. C. (2006). Agreement about acts of aggression in marriage. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 20(4), 656-662.	453	Married or cohabitating community couples with children	<p>Survey research; self-reported.</p> <p>Partners worked in isolation and completed several questionnaires. They were then brought together for</p>	Over 90% of all individuals engaged in psychologically aggressive behaviors

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Stanley, J., Bartholomew, K., Taylor, T., Oram, D., &amp; Landolt, M. (2006). Intimate violence in male same-sex relationships. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 21(1), 31-41.</p>	300	Gay men, living in the West-end of Vancouver, ranging from 25-63 years of age	<p>two 10-minute videotaped conversations.</p> <p>Cross-sectional design with follow up survey; collected data through self-reported surveys</p>	<p>Reciprocity between partners in use of emotionally aggressive behaviors: As one partner's emotionally abusive behaviors escalated, their partner typically reciprocated in kind. Participants' reports of their own emotionally abusive behaviors in the incident were significantly correlated with their descriptions of their emotionally abusive behaviors in the relationship, <math>r(58) = .63, p &lt; .001</math>. Descriptions of partners' behavior in the incident and for the relationship in general were also related, <math>r(59) = .70, p &lt; .001</math>.</p>
<p>Hazen, A. L., &amp; Soriano, F. I. (2007). Experiences with intimate partner violence among Latina women. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 13(6), 562-582.</p>	292	Latina women, US born, immigrant or migrant workers. Between the ages of 18-45 and in a relationship within 12 months before the survey	Interviews conducted within the home or the research offices. Self report surveys used.	<p>The majority of women in the sample experiences psychological aggression in an intimate relationship at some time in their life (less severe, 82.5%; severe, 33.9%). The lifetime rates of any psychological aggression were highest in the U.S.-born group (92.6%), compared to the migrant seasonal (79.6%) and immigrant (72.6%) groups.</p> <p>72.6% reported some form of psychological aggression by an</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				intimate partner in the preceding year (less severe, 71.6%; severe, 21.6%). The rates of the abuse were highest in the U.S.-born (84.1%) compared to the immigrant women (60.7%) and the migrant-seasonal group (71.4%).
Saudino, K., & Hines, D. (2007). Etiological similarities between psychological and physical aggression in intimate relationships: A behavioral genetic exploration. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 22(3), 121-129. doi:10.1007/s10896-006-9059-6	175	Pairs of same sex twins; Mean age of 40.7; have experience in adult intimate relationships; majority white in race; majority of twins were heterosexual; predominately middle class SES	Cross-sectional design Survey research Recruited at twin conventions, through advertisements that were placed on twin internet sites, flyers posted in various cities and towns throughout the United States, and through word of mouth; Self-reports  CTS2	Prevalence of emotional abuse was found to be similar to other national studies.
Kimerling, R., Alvarez, J., Pavao, J., Mack, K. P., Smith, M. W., & Baumrind, N. (2009). Unemployment among women: Examining the relationship of physical and psychological intimate partner violence and posttraumatic stress	6698	Age 18-65; women from California; active labor force participants; predominately white; majority has a college-level education of higher	Cross-sectional design; Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish and data is from what was collected in these interviews conducted through the California Women's Health Survey (CWHS); self-reported  Items adapted from CTS	9.0% of women reported past-year psychological IPV

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>disorder. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 24(3), 450-463. doi:10.1177/0886260508317191</p>			scales	
<p>Mei-Chuan Wang, Horne, S. G., Levitt, H. M., &amp; Klesges, L. M. (2009). Christian women in IPV relationships: An exploratory study of religious factors. <i>Journal of Psychology &amp; Christianity</i>, 28(3), 224-235.</p>	1476	Women, 18 and above, southeastern metropolitan area, self-reported as fairly or deeply Christian religious	Cross-sectional design, data collected through 45-minute phone interviews, self-reported data  R-CTS	Among 1,476 participants, 50.7% ( $n = 749$ ) had experienced at least one or more types of abuse (physical violence, emotional abuse, sexual assault, stalking, or threats) by current or previous intimate partners with 23.6% of them reporting experience of more than two forms of abuse.
<p>Thapa-Oli, S., Dulal, H., &amp; Baba, Y. (2009). A Preliminary Study of Intimate Partner Violence Among Nepali Women in the United States. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 15(2), 206-223.</p>	45	Nepali immigrant women, over the age of 18 and married, residing in the New York metropolitan area.	Survey research  CTS2	The findings demonstrated that 75.6% of women had been verbally insulted by their current partners, and 62.2% had to seek permission from their partners to go to their friends' or relatives' houses. 34 (75.6%) reported that their partner had verbally insulted them. 35 (77.8%) had been shouted at. 27 (60.0%) had been humiliated or put down in front of friends. 29 (64.4%) reported their partner had insulted their family. 16 (35.5%) reported their partner had threatened to deport them. 5 (11.1%) reported that their partner

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Panuzio, J., &amp; DiLillo, D. (2010). Physical, psychological, and sexual intimate partner aggression among newlywed couples: Longitudinal prediction of marital satisfaction. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 25(7), 689-699.</p>	404	202 heterosexual couples recruited during the first year of marriage from a database of marriage license applications in Lancaster County, Nebraska.	The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2; Straus et al. 1996) was used to assess IPA.	<p>had threatened to take their children away.</p> <p>The prevalence rates of husband-perpetrated physical, psychological, and sexual IPA were 30.2%, 92.6%, and 48.5%, respectively. The prevalence rates of wife-perpetrated physical, psychological, and sexual IPA were 33.7%, 95.0%, and 39.1%, respectively.</p>
<p>Rauer, A. J., Kelly, R. J., Buckhalt, J. A., &amp; El-Sheikh, M. (2010). Sleeping with one eye open: Marital abuse as an antecedent of poor sleep. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i>, 24(6), 667-677.</p>	241	241 couples from a semi-rural community in Alabama. Based on inclusion criteria of the larger study, all couples had at least one school-aged child were either married or living together for at least 2 years. The mean age was 33.4 years for women and 36.38 years for men. Most of the couples were married (88%). Average duration of cohabitation was 10 years. Both European American (64%) and	<p>Longitudinal design (3 waves); self-reported. Subjects visited the office and were tested independently and given incentives independently from their counterparts.</p> <p>Measured of psychological abuse, sleeping problems, anxiety, and spouses' violent behaviors.</p>	<p>50% of husbands and 52% of wives exhibited significant sleep problems at T2. At T3, 57% of men and 52% of women had significant sleep problems. Regarding PA, 94% of husbands and 93% of wives reported receiving PA at T1; in comparison, 40% of husbands and 44% of wives reported violence at any wave. It is worth noting that there was greater fluctuation over time in wives' interindividual differences in PA in comparison to husbands. There was intraindividual change over time for husbands and wives, with both spouses experiencing a decline in PA across the waves.</p>



PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>African American (36%) couples were recruited across a wide range of socioeconomic status (SES). The household income was in the \$35,000 to \$50,000 range. On average, both wives and husbands had high school diplomas.</p>		<p>A positive relationship between sleeping problem and PA</p> <p>Anxiety (for wives) and depression (for both genders) were also positively associated with sleeping problems.</p>
<p>Zavala, E., &amp; Spohn, R. E. (2010). Emotional abuse and controlling behaviors in heterosexual relationships: The role of employment and alcohol use for women and their partners. <i>Sociological Spectrum</i>, 30(5), 526-549.</p>	<p>4838</p>	<p>Women between the age of 18 and 64 who speak either English or Spanish.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design. Subjects recruited in New York State through random digit dialing. Self-report.</p>	<p>Emotional and controlling abuse is positively related to poverty, childhood victimization, and three of the four alcohol consumption variables. In contrast, emotional and controlling abuse is negatively related to marriage, age, white racial status, education, and both partners being employed. Consistent with the first hypothesis, women's level of education is negatively related to emotional abuse. Emotional abuse is more prevalent in relationships where both individuals are unemployed as compared to relationships where both individuals are employed. The prevalence of the male partner's drinking and the average number of drinks consumed during these episodes of drinking is positively related to</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Banyard, V., Potter, S., & Turner, H. (2011). The impact of interpersonal violence in adulthood on women's job satisfaction and productivity: The mediating roles of mental and physical health. <i>Psychology of Violence, 1</i> (1), 16-28.	1079	Women living in New Hampshire	Survey research via Random-digit dialed telephone surveys, using the modified CTS from the NVAWS.	emotional abuse. 588 women (54.5%) experienced emotional abuse.

University and School Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Follingstad, D. R., Rutledge, L. L., Berg, B. J., Hause, E. S., & Polek, D. S. (1990). The role of emotional abuse in physically abusive relationships. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 5</i> , 107.	234	Women with some history of physical abuse. Subjects were solicited from a wide variety of sources (e.g., newspaper, television, and radio announcements, bus advertisements, and flyers describing the study	Interviews were conducted by women undergraduate and graduate psychology students, using an extensive questionnaire that was developed for this study.	229 of the 234 reported having experienced at least one incident of emotional abuse. Only 3 women reported never experiencing any incident of emotional abuse. The vast majority of women (72%) reported experiencing four or more types of emotional abuse. Only 6 women reported experiencing only one type of

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		placed at the women's prison, at the Department of Social Services, at the local shelter and its support groups, at church's, and in doctor's offices and emergency rooms).		abuse and 53 women reported two or three types. 174 were threatened with abuse; 211 were ridiculed; 170 were abused via jealousy; 113 were threatened to change marriage; 184 were restricted; and 137 had their property damaged.
Kasian, M., & Painter, S. L. (1992). Frequency and severity of psychological abuse in a dating population. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 7(3), 350-364.	1625	Introductory psychology students at Carleton University (868 women and 757 males)	A modified version of the Psychological Maltreatment Inventory developed by Tolman (1989) was used to asses both positive negative aspects of the relationship.	25 items on the inventory are broken down into 6 factors: Positive behavior, Control, Self-esteem, Jealousy, Verbal Abuse, and Withdrawal. 91% of subjects experienced positive behaviors once or twice, 58% experienced them more than 6 times. 22% experienced control once or twice, 3% experienced control more than 6 times. 38% experienced self-esteem items once or twice, 4% more than six times. 50% Jealousy once or twice; 13% more than six times. 55% Verbal abuse once or twice; 10% more than six times. 60% Withdrawal once or twice; 8% more than six times.
Jezi, D. R., Molidor, C. E., & Wright, T. L. (1996). Physical, sexual and psychological abuse in high school dating relationships:	257	Voluntary participants from a private, religiously affiliated, coeducational high school in a Chicago suburb. The school's population was ethnically	A self-report questionnaire entitled the "Teenage Dating Survey" (TDS) was the instrument used in this study. The measure of psychological maltreatment	86.7% of males and 86.8% of women in the total sample experienced psychological maltreatment. In the dating sample, the percentage for males was 97.4%, women 94.9%.

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Prevalence rates and self-esteem issues. Child and Adolescent Social Work, 13, 69-87.		diverse, made up of 44.7% white, 44.4% African-American, 9.6% Hispanic, and 1.2% classified as "other." The school's gender breakdown was 44.5% women and 55.5% males. Of the 257, 25 subjects had never dated. This left the sample of those who had dating experience at 232 subjects.	incorporated into the TDS was a modified version of the Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI) developed and validated by Tolman (1989).	
O'Hearn, R. E., & Davis, K. E. (1997). Women's experience of giving and receiving emotional abuse: An attachment perspective. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 12(3), 375.	427	Undergraduates, 34% were male and 66% were women; in addition, 197% were African American, 75.4% were Caucasian, and the remaining respondents were Asian, Hispanic, or Native American (n=21). About 68% were currently in romantic relationships, with a mean length of 14 months.	Bartholomew and Horowitz's (1991) measure, the Relationship Questionnaire (RQ), consists of four brief description of ways in which people may tend to think about and behave in close relationships. Subjects rated the degree to which each description fit them and also select the one that fit them best. Five items based on the Verbal Abuse subscale of Tolman's (1989) Psychological Maltreatment	There were no significant gender differences in self-reported emotional abuse, but in the interview ratings women received slightly more abuse ( $p < .10$ ) and the abuse had a significantly more negative impact.

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			of Women Inventory were used to assess both experience and perpetration of emotional abuse. There were also interviews, which were assessed by trained raters on variables of anger, conflict, and abuse.	
Barnes, S. (2001). Physical and psychological abuse among a predominantly African American sample. <i>ABNF Journal</i> , 12(2), 36-41.	179	Women students from a mid-western urban commuter university with predominantly minority student population. The majority of the women was currently or had been in intimate relationships for more than a year.	Survey research  Two instruments were selected for use in this study: a modified version of the Index of Spouse Abuse (ISA) and a modified version of the Family Violence Scale (FVS).	About one-fourth (23.1%) of the women in this study experienced either physical or psychological abuse. Approximately sixteen (15.6%) percent of the women experienced physical abuse. About twelve (11.7%) percent of the women experienced psychological abuse. Six percent of the women had been both physically and psychologically abused. The physical and psychological abuse in this predominantly well educated, African American university sample, approached levels found in other studies.
Feiring C, Deblinger D, Hoch-Espada A, Haworth T. (2002). Romantic relationship aggression and attitudes in high school students:	254	160 girls and 94 boys in Grades 9–12 (9–10 = 89, 11–12 = 165) who were recruited from three high schools in the Philadelphia Metropolitan	Survey research. Self-reported. Measures of attachment and emotional styles, aggressive behaviors, and relationship attitudes. Items from the	In total, 59% of respondents reported Being the Victim of Emotional Abuse. For girls, this total was 57%, for boys it was 61%. Victimization of specific abusive acts is discussed. 13% of girls and 14% of boys had been insulted.

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>the role of gender, grade, and attachment and emotional styles. <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i>, 31, 373.</p>		<p>area.</p>	<p>Conflict in Relationships measure (CIR) (Wolfe <i>et al.</i>, 1998) were used to index physical aggression and emotional abuse.</p>	<p>8% of girls and 13% of boys had been ridiculed. 23% of girls and 18% of boys had been spoken to in a hostile voice. 33% of girls and 21% of boys had been victims of "saying things that make me angry." 21% of girls and 24% of boys had been blamed for a problem. 11% of girls and 9% of boys had been threatened with a break-up. 26% of girls and 25% of boys had been given the silent treatment. Comparisons are also made between freshman/sophomore and junior/senior boys and girls, and victimization of emotional abuse generally increases with age.</p>
<p>Hines DA, Saudino KJ. (2003). Gender differences in psychological, physical, and sexual aggression among college students using the revised conflict tactics scales. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 18, 197-217</p>	<p>481</p>	<p>College students (179 male, 302 women; mean age 19.1 years) from a large northeastern predominantly upper-middle class university.</p>	<p>Survey research; self-reported.</p> <p>The CTS2 was used to assess the amount of negotiation, psychological aggression, physical aggression, sexual coercion, and injury that occurs between males and women, as reported by the participants. Subjects reported both victimization and perpetration of acts in</p>	<p>82% of males and 86% of women reported that they used some type of psychologically aggressive act. 81% of males and 80% of women reported that their partners used psychologically aggressive tactics on them.</p> <p>According to the males' reports, 14% were in relationships with no psychological aggression, whereas 77% were in relationships with mutual psychological aggression. In 5% of the relationships, the male was the sole perpetrator of psychological</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			the previous year and across the relationship.	aggression, whereas in 4% of the relationships, the woman was the sole perpetrator of psychological aggression. According to the women's reports, 12% of the relationships had no psychological aggression, whereas about 78% of the relationships were characterized by mutual psychological aggression. Males were the sole perpetrators of psychological aggression in 2% of the relationships, whereas women were the sole perpetrators in 8% of the relationships.
Straight, E. S., Harper, F. W. K., & Arias, I. (2003). The impact of partner psychological abuse on health behaviors and health status in college women. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 18, 1035-1054.	151	Women college students were recruited from introductory psychology courses at a large Southeastern university. They received partial credit. Sampling criteria required of a heterosexual dating relationship of at least 1 month's duration. 88% were Caucasian. A mean age of 19.24 years ( $SD = 1.94$ ). Average length of the current dating relationship was 16.61 months. The majority of women were	Survey research; self-reported. From the Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (Tolman, 1989), 44 items were used to assess the amount of psychological maltreatment women experienced from their current dating partners; 14 items relating to shared living arrangements were omitted because the majority of women in this study did not cohabit with their partners.	Approximately 92% of women reported experiencing at least one incident of partner psychological abuse.

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		single (95.5%).		
Sears, H. A., Byers, E. S., & Price, L. (2007). The co-occurrence of adolescent boys' and girls' use of psychologically, physically, and sexually abusive behaviors in their dating relationships. <i>Journal of Adolescence, 30</i> , 487-504.	633	Adolescents (309 girls, 324 boys) who were attending Grades 7 (n = 192), 9 (n = 193), or 11 (n = 248) in four schools in a small Canadian province.	A modified version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS; Straus, 1979) was used to assess adolescents' use of psychologically and physically abusive behaviors in their dating relationships.	For boys, they had used psychological abuse (35%) in a dating relationship, physical abuse (15%) and sexual abuse (17%). For girls, 47% of girls reported psychological abuse in a dating relationship, physical abuse (28%), and sexual abuse (5%). Similar proportions of girls and boys reported having used one form of dating violence (25% versus 24%), and more girls than boys reported having used more than one form of dating violence.
Coker, A.L., Sanderson, M., Cantu, E., Huerta, D., and Fadden, M. K. (2008). Frequency and types of partner violence among Mexican American college women. <i>Journal of American College Health, 56</i> (6), 665-673.	149	Mexican American college women aged 18 to 35 years.	The interviews centered on past-year partner or dating violence. The structured questionnaire addressed physical violence using the 11-item revised CTS measuring moderate to severe violence.	Twelve percent of women who reported a dating partner in the past year were physically or sexually assaulted, 12.1% were stalked, and 9.1% scored as psychologically abused. Among those experiencing partner violence, almost half experienced stalking and 89% reported psychological abuse. Few women (25%) who experienced physical violence believed violence was a problem in their relationship.

Clinical Samples

Study	N	Sample	Method and Design	Results
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PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Dearwater, S. R., Coben, J. H., Campbell, J. C., Nah, G., Glass, N., McLoughlin, E., &amp; Bekemeier, B. (1998). Prevalence of intimate partner abuse in women treated at community hospital emergency departments. <i>JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, 280(5), 433-438.</p>	<p>3,455</p>	<p><b>Characteristics</b>                      Women patients (aged 18–80+ yrs) presenting for treatment in community hospital emergency departments (EDs) in Pennsylvania and California.</p>	<p>The Patient Satisfaction and Safety Survey (PSSS) was used to screen the ED patients for IPA and consisted of 18 short questions (largely yes or no questions). It included demographic information on age, race, education, children, monthly income, and relationship status and questions inquiring about the patients’ perception of the medical care they received from the ED staff that day. Also within the PSSS were 4 questions that identified patients either currently in an abusive relationship or with a history of physical, sexual, and/or emotional abuse by an intimate partner. The abuse questions were obtained from the Abuse Assessment Screen, a screening instrument first developed by McFarlane et</p>	<p>The percentage of the population who reported that they had been either emotionally or physically abused by an intimate partner during their lifetime was 36.9% (95% CI, 35.3%-38.6%). The prevalence of emotional abuse alone is not reported.</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>al and used by other researchers to identify abused women.<sup>9-11</sup> Criterion-related validity has been supported through significant differences to responses on the Abuse Assessment Screen from abused vs. nonabused women when compared with the Index of Spouse Abuse, the Conflicts Tactic Scale, and the Danger Assessment.<sup>12</sup> All patient responses on the PSSS are anonymous.</p>	
<p>Bauer, H. M., Rodríguez, M. A., &amp; Pérez-Stable, E. J. (2000). Prevalence and Determinants of Intimate Partner Abuse Among Public Hospital Primary Care Patients. <i>JGIM: Journal of General Internal Medicine</i>, 15(11), 811-817.</p>	<p>734</p>	<p>Random sample of women patients aged 18 to 46 years in three public hospital primary care clinics (general internal medicine, family medicine, and obstetrics/gynecology) in San Francisco, Calif. Thirty-one percent were non-Latina white, 31% African American, and 36% Latina.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional telephone survey in English and Spanish. Using questions adapted from the Abuse Assessment Screen, we determined recent and lifetime history of physical, sexual, and psychological abuse.</p>	<p>Overall, 15% reported recent abuse by an intimate partner (in the preceding 12 months); lifetime prevalence was 51%. Recent abuse was more common among women aged 18 to 29 years, non-Latinas, and unmarried women. The prevalence of abuse did not differ by education, employment, or medical insurance status of the women. Compared with women with no history of abuse, a greater proportion of recently abused women reported symptoms of depression. 24% had experienced threats in the past, 10%</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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 Journal of Public Health, 90</i> (4), 553-559.	1401	--	Cross sectional study  Women aged 18 to 65 years who attended family practice clinics in 1997 and 1998 took part.  Participation included a brief-clinic survey assessing intimate partner violence.	had experienced threats recently. 66% has never been threatened.  772 (55.1%) had experienced some type of IPV in a current, most recent, or past intimate relationship with a male partner. 20.2% were currently experiencing IPV. Among the participations, 77.3% experienced physical or sexual violence, and 22.7% experienced nonphysical abuse.
Dienemann, J., Boyle, E., Baker, D., Resnick, W., Wiederhorn, N., & Campbell, J. (2000). Intimate partner abuse among women diagnosed with depression. <i>Issues in Mental Health Nursing, 21</i> (5), 499-513.	82	Women who had been diagnosed with depression, participants gathered from an inpatient facility or those attending peer-led support groups for depression.	Correlation, Survey, self reports.	A total of 50 (61%) women responded affirmatively to the question of whether or not they have been abused emotionally or psychologically by an intimate partner. 11 (34.3%) of the women describing the worst incident of abuse they had said emotional abuse.
Wiemann, C. M., Agurcia, C. A., Berenson, A. B., Volk, R. J., & Rickert, V. I. (2000). Pregnant Adolescents:	724	All adolescents through 18 years of age (range 12–18 years) who delivered at The University of Texas Medical Branch—Galveston (UTMB)	Participants were interviewed face-to-face for approximately 1 hour using a modified version of the Abuse Assessment Screen	Approximately 33% of non-assaulted and 72% of assaulted participants experienced Verbal abuse. Approximately 11% of non-assaulted and 62% of assaulted participants were threatened with violence.

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Experiences and Behaviors Associated with Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner. <i>Maternal and Child Health Journal</i> , 4(2), 93-101.		between April 1994 and February 1996 were eligible to participate in this study if they self-reported African American, Mexican American, or White race/ethnicity; planned to retain custody of their babies; were able to read and write at a fifth-grade level in either English or Spanish; had no major psychiatric disorders; delivered an infant weighing 1500 g; and were not intimately involved with anyone other than the fathers of their babies at delivery.		
Coker, A., Smith, P., Thompson, M., McKeown, R., Bethea, L., & Davis, K. (2002). Social support protects against the negative effects of partner violence on mental health. <i>Journal of Women's Health &amp;</i>	1152	Women, ages 18-65, recruited from family practice clinics from 1997 through 1999	Survey research Measured of the Women's Experience with Battering (WEB) Scale to assess battering by a current or most recent male partner; and the AAS to assess perceived emotional abuse.	In this primary care population, 53.9% of 1152 screened reported some type of IPV; 41.8% reported physical assaults, 21.4% reported sexual assaults, and 12.1% reported current psychological battering or past emotional abuse without physical or sexual assaults.

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Gender-Based Medicine, 11(5), 465-476.</i>				
Hegarty, K., & Bush, R. (2002). Prevalence and associations of partner abuse in women attending general practice: a cross-sectional survey. <i>Australian &amp; New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 26(5), 437-442.</i>	1836	Women attending 20 randomly chosen Brisbane inner south region general practices in 1996.	Self-report questionnaire	Thirty-seven per cent of the survey participants admitted to having ever experienced abuse in an adult intimate relationship. One in four women (23.3%) had ever experienced physical abuse, one in three (33.9%) emotional abuse and one in 10 (10.6%) sexual abuse. Abused women were 64.1 times more likely to have ever been afraid of any partner than non-abused women. Of women in current relationships (8.0% self-reported physical or emotional or sexual abuse in the past 12 months and 1.5% all three types of abuse. Associations of abuse included being younger (< 60 years), separated or divorced, having a history of child abuse or domestic violence between their parents.
Keeling, J., & Birch, L. (2004). Asking pregnant women about domestic abuse. <i>British Journal of Midwifery, 12(12), 746-749.</i>	316	Women attending an Early Pregnancy Unit (EPU), a clinical facility within the Women's unit of a large District General Hospital within the UK	Survey research. Data collection was achieved using an anonymous self-administered questionnaire, the Abuse Assessment Screen (AAS)	26.3%, 83 out of 116, 95% CI (22%-30%) of women reported experiencing severe emotional or physical intimate partner abuse at some stage in their life. Prevalence of emotional abuse alone is not given.

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Kramer, A., Lorenzon, D., &amp; 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, 14</i>(1), 19.</p>	1268	<p>A convenience sample of women seeking health care completed 1268 anonymous surveys (75 in Spanish) while at 1 of 24 urban, suburban, or rural emergency departments or primary care clinics.</p>	<p>Survey research Measured of specific acts and patterns of abusive, coercive and threatening behaviors in one's lifetime "ever" and currently "past year," and Abuse Assessment Screen (AAS). Our survey specified that the questions pertained to relationships with people known in their life and how they had been treated by them as a child, teenager, or adult. All participants were asked questions related to screening for abuse and safety.</p>	<p>Of women in this study, 50–57% had experienced physical and/or emotional abuse and 26% reported sexual abuse in their lifetime. In the past year, 28% reported emotional abuse, 12% physical abuse, 6% severe physical abuse, and 4% sexual abuse. Logistic regression models found that younger, less-educated, less-affluent women presenting to urban emergency departments reported the highest rates of physical abuse. Abused women reported significantly lower health status ratings than non-abused women. Emotional abuse was as strongly associated with health problems as physical abuse. The majority (70–93%) of women with headaches, stomach problems, chronic pain, vaginal bleeding, substance abuse, depression, and suicidal thoughts had experienced lifetime physical/emotional abuse.</p>
<p>Martin, S. L., Harris-Britt, A., Li, Y., Moracco, K. E., Kupper, L. L., &amp; Campbell, J. C. (2004). Changes in intimate partner violence during</p>	95	<p>Pregnant women gathered from two North Carolina prenatal care clinics for predominately low-income women, and their partners (included an examination IPV</p>	<p>Self report interviews conducted in the clinic.</p>	<p>Before pregnancy, index women experienced a significantly higher rate of psychological aggression than did their male partners (men experienced a mean of 3.64 behaviors per month, whereas women experienced 5.02). When the comparison couples became</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
pregnancy. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 19(4), 201-210.		perpetrated on males).		pregnant, the men experienced a mean increase of 9.01 psychologically aggressive acts per month. The comparison women experienced a significant increase in psychological aggression with the onset of pregnancy. With the onset of pregnancy, index men experienced a significant increase in their rate of psychological aggression victimization. Index women experienced a significant increase in their rate of psychological aggression victimization at pregnancy onset.
Craft, S., & Serovich, J. (2005). Family-of-origin factors and partner violence in the intimate relationships of gay men who are HIV positive. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 20(7), 777-791.	51	Men who were HIV positive and older than age of 18 years, currently engaged in an intimate relationship with another man, or in an intimate relationship with another man within the past year.	The CTS2 was used to assess the prevalence of emotionally, physically, and sexually violent behavior in the relationship.	Of the four types of violence, psychological aggression was the most common with a mean score of 20.94 and scores ranging from 0 to 156 on psychological aggression; for being the victim of the psychological aggression, the mean score was 23.08, with a range of 0 to 108. The majority (78.4%) of participants indicated they had perpetrated psychological aggression, whereas slightly fewer (72.5%) indicated they had been victims of psychological aggression.
Dutton, M. A., Kaltman, S., Goodman, L. A., Weinfurt, K., &	406	Participants were recruited from one of three sites in the same mid-Atlantic city	In-person interviews at the time of recruitment. Follow-up interviews every 3 to 4	The mean length of time involved with the batterer was 72 months (SD = 70.9). 28% were married to their

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Vankos, N. (2005). Patterns of intimate partner violence: Correlates and outcomes. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 20, 483–497.		at the point that they were seeking assistance for IPV perpetrated by a current or former male partner. African American (81%), non-Hispanic White (13%), and others. The mean age= 32 years (SD= 8.7). 74% with at least the 12th grade. At baseline. 48% worked full-time. 14% worked part time, and 26% were unemployed. 39% reported receiving federal assistance.	months via telephone. Initial interviews consisted of questionnaires taking roughly 45-60 minutes to complete. Stalking was assessed with the Violence Against Women survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). Wording changes were made to simplify the language.	batterer; 8% was married, but separated; 2% reported that they were divorced; 38% identified batterer as a boyfriend; and 19% reported that he was an ex-boyfriend.  Prevalence of stalking in the sample is not reported in this paper. The authors are more concerned with patterns of abuse (combinations of stalking, physical, and psychological abuse), and their mental health outcomes.
Bhandari, M., Dosanjh, S., Tornetta, P., & Matthews, D. (2006). Musculoskeletal manifestations of physical abuse after intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Trauma</i> , 61(6), 1473-1479.	263	Women survivors of intimate partner violence who were referred to the Minnesota Domestic Abuse Program from January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2003.	DAP therapists used a modified Abuse History Checklist to categorize the prevalence of physical, emotional, sexual, psychological, and financial abuse. Women self-rated the frequency of abuse using a 5-point scale (1 never to 5very frequently).	The most prevalent forms of abuse were emotional (84%), psychological (68%), physical (43%), sexual (41%), and financial (38%). Our analysis identified seven variables associated with increasing physical abuse frequency. These included (1) younger age; (2) shorter length of relationship; (3) emotional abuse; (4) psychological abuse; (5) sexual abuse; (6) drug dependency; and (7) alcohol dependency.
Ahmad, F., Hogg-Johnson, S., Stewart, D.	202	Women patients at a Group family practice	Survey research Responses to questions	The overall prevalence of IPV in current or recent relationships was



PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
E., & Levinson, W. (2007). Violence involving intimate partners. <i>Canadian Family Physician</i> , 53, 461.		clinic in inner-city Toronto, Ont., at least 18 years old who were fluent in English.	about violence selected from the Abuse Assessment Screen and the Partner Violence Screen.	14.6%. Emotional abuse was reported by 10.4%, threat of violence by 8.3%, and physical or sexual violence by 7.6% of respondents. Emotional abuse was significantly associated with threat of violence and physical or sexual violence.
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(1), 34-41.	370	Participants gathered from a healthcare system in the Northwestern US. Older women aged 65+, with a significant partner in their adult lifetime. Primarily Caucasian, reporting being in 'good' or 'very good' health, most with at least some college. The majority of participants reported an income of \$49,999 or less.	Data collected by telephone. Self-report.	21.9% reported nonphysical (psychological) abuse (threats or controlling behavior).
Coker, A. L., Flerx, V. C., Smith, P. H., Whitaker, D. J., Fadden, M., & Williams, M. (2007). Partner Violence Screening in Rural Health Care Clinics. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 97(7),	3664	Women who sought care at participating rural health care clinics between April 2002 and August 2005 in the Pee Dee region of South Carolina were invited to participate in the current study.	Survey research. Women's Experience With Battering (WEB) scale, including physical or sexual abuse in their current or most recent relationship and in any other past relationship (within 5 years; see the box on this page). One item was included to assess battering	Prevalence of intimate partner violence in a current (ongoing) relationship was 13.3%, and 939 women (25.6%) had experienced intimate partner violence at some point in the past 5 years. Of those ever experiencing intimate partner violence, the majority (65.6%) experienced both assaults and psychological battering; 10.1% experienced assault only, and

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
1319-1325.			in any other past relationship (within 5 years). The WEB scale measures psychological battering by operationalizing women's psychological vulnerability, their perceptions of susceptibility to physical and psychological danger, and their loss of power and control in a relationship with a male partner.	24.3% experienced psychological battering only. Most women (85.5%) currently experiencing both psychological battering and assaults stated that violence was a problem in their current relationship.
Johnson, J. K., John, R., Humera, A., Kukreja, S., Found, M., & Lindow, S. W. (2007). The prevalence of emotional abuse in gynecology patients and its association with gynecological symptoms. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 133(1), 95-99.	825	Women, semi-urban, multi-ethnic background.	Cross-sectional design. Anonymous questionnaires were provided in an enclosed room to women that came to the Hull Royal Infirmary gynecology clinic over a period of 6 weeks (May 19- June 27 2003). Self-reported.	One hundred and ninety-eight (24%) women reported that they had suffered emotional violence from somebody close to them, sometime in the past (64 women had emotional violence only and 134 women had both emotional and physical violence). Lifetime emotional violence is almost four times more common in women in the <20 years age group than in the above 60 years age group. Divorced women have the highest lifetime prevalence of emotional violence (43%) and married women the least (13%). Emotionally abused women had significantly more consultations in the past year with

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				their general practitioner or gynecologist (3.16 vs. 2.49 mean number of consultations).
Jun, H., Rich-Edwards, J., Boynton-Jarrett, R., & Wright, R. (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> (3), 527-535.	54200	Women registered nurses; ages 25-44 years; in a current relationship; smokers; predominately white; majority is employed; well above-average annual income	Cross-sectional design; Analyses conducted within the Nurses' Health Study II; completed a mailed questionnaire with supplementary questionnaire designed to examine exposure to violence across the life cycle; self-reported	Abuse Assessment Screen (Appendix I) 10-item WEB scale developed by Smith et al. Prevalence of psychological abuse in a current relationship (defined as having a WEB score > 20) was 9.7%.
Bonomi, A. E., Anderson, M. L., Cannon, E. A., Slesnick, N. N., & Rodriguez, M. A. (2009). Intimate Partner Violence in Latina and Non-Latina Women. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 36</i> (1), 43-48.	3429	Women (mean age=47 years) were randomly sampled from a large U.S. healthcare system; 139 (4%) were Latina	Cross sectional. During a telephone survey, past-5-year and past-year IPV prevalence was assessed using five questions on physical and psychological abuse from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), and ten questions from the Women's Experience with Battering Scale; lifetime IPV	Prevalence of IPV for Latina versus non-Latina women was, respectively: 44.6% vs. 44% lifetime; 20.1% vs. 14.5% for the past 5 years; and 11.5% vs. 7.8% for the past year.

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			prevalence was assessed using the BRFSS questions. Current physical, social, and mental health was assessed using well-validated questionnaires.	
Gandhi, S., Rovi, S., Vega, M., Johnson, M., Ferrante, J., & Chen, P. (2010). Intimate partner violence and cancer screening among urban minority women. <i>Journal Of The American Board Of Family Medicine: JABFM</i> , 23(3), 343-353.	382	Adult women at 4 urban family medicine practices. Inclusion criteria were not being pregnant, no cancer history, and having a partner.	Victims were defined as those who screened positive on at least one of 2 brief IPV screening tools: the HITS (Hurt, Insult, Threat, Scream) tool or Women Abuse Screening Tool (short). Logistic regression models were used to examine whether non-victims, victims of emotional abuse, and victims of physical and/or sexual abuse were up to date for mammograms and Papanicolaou smears.	The majority of victims (58.5%) reported emotional abuse only; 41.5% of victims reported physical and/or sexual abuse.
Orzeck, T. L., Rokach, A., & Chin, J. (2010). The effects of traumatic and abusive relationships. <i>Journal of Loss and Trauma</i> , 15(3), 167-192.	101	Male and women; have reported experiencing an abusive or traumatic relationship; mean age was 24.64 years	Cross-sectional design; questionnaire solicited background information and responses to questions about their relationship; self-reported	Women endorsed all relational abuse categories more frequently than males, with the exception of verbal abuse, which was equal; Twenty-four percent (20 out of 83) of the participants who answered the question found verbal abuse to be the most distressing part of

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>the relationship. Males and women endorsed this category equally (10 women, 10 males). Twenty-eight percent of the participants (23 out of 83) endorsed this category that described abuse targeting the individual's self-worth, notions of safety, or personal freedom. Approximately 16% of the participants reported emotional abuse as being the most distressing part of the relationship.</p>
<p>Bhandari, M., Sprague, S., Dosanjh, S., Petrisor, B., Resendes, S., Madden, K., &amp; Schemitsch, E. H. (2011). The Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence across Orthopedic Fracture Clinics in Ontario. <i>Journal of Bone &amp; Joint Surgery, American Volume</i>, 93-A(2), 132-141.</p>	<p>282</p>	<p>Injured women attending two Level-I trauma centers in Canada.</p>	<p>Survey research. Women patients presenting to the orthopedic fracture clinics anonymously completed two previously developed self-reported written questionnaires, the Woman Abuse Screening Tool (WAST) and the Partner Violence Screen (PVS), to determine the prevalence of intimate partner violence. The questionnaire also contained questions that pertain to the participant's demographic characteristics, fracture characteristics, and</p>	<p>86 women (30.5%) reported emotional abuse</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			experiences with healthcare utilization.	

Justice or Legal Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Henning, K., & Klesges, L. (2003). Prevalence and characteristics of psychological abuse reported by court-involved battered women. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 18(8), 857-871.	3370	Adult women entering the criminal justice system following an incident of domestic abuse perpetrated by a male intimate partner. In each case, the offender was arrested and booked into the local county jail. All of the victims resided in a large Southern metropolitan area and had contact with the county's pretrial services division between December 1997 and December 2001.	Survey research  The severity of psychological abuse experienced by victims was determined using an eight-item scale (ranging from 0 to 8). Each question was answered using a yes-no format to simplify responding during the phone interview. The eight items selected (see Table 1) were adapted from Tolman's (1999) Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory. Physical Abuse inventory did include some items from the CTS.	In all, 8 out of every 10 men engaged in some level of psychological abuse (i.e., one or more items endorsed), and more than one quarter had threatened to kill their partner or her children if she terminated the relationship. 21.3% engaged in psychological abuse alone. Altogether, 63.2% of the offenders had physically assaulted their partner/spouse before the instant offense.
Cole, J., Logan, T. D., & Shannon, L. (2005).	599	Women who had recently obtained protective orders	Items fitting within the categories of psychological	Women were placed in three groups: No ISV (n=368), Sexual Insistence

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Intimate Sexual Victimization Among Women With Protective Orders: Types and Associations of Physical and Mental Health Problems. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 20(6), 695-715.</p>		<p>against male partners</p>	<p>and physical abuse were measured by combining questions from several instruments, the CTS2 (Straus et al., 1996) and the Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI) (Tolman, 1989, 1999) as well as through extensive pilot work with the target population (Logan et al., 2003) in order to capture a wide range of psychological abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse tactics.</p>	<p>(n=114), and Threatened/Forced Sex (n=117). 97.8% of women in the no ISV group and 100% of women in the other groups were verbally threatened by the DVO partner. 88.3% of women in the no ISV group, 98.2% of women in the Sexual Insistence group, and 100% of women in the Threatened/Forced Sex group were degraded by the DVO partner. For Jealousy and control, these same respective values were 92.7%; 99.1%; and 100%. For symbolic violence: 87.8%; 96.5%; and 98.3%. For Serious Threats: 70.7%; 83.3%; and 92.3%. For psychological abuse by partners other than the DVO partner, these numbers were 45.1%, 40.4%, and 46.2%.</p>
<p>Stuart, G. L., Moore, T. M., Gordon, K., Ramsey, S. E., &amp; Kahler, C. W. (2006). Psychopathology in Women Arrested for Domestic Violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 21(3), 376-389.</p>	<p>103</p>	<p>Women, 18 years or older, who were arrested for domestic violence perpetration and court referred to violence intervention programs in Rhode Island.</p>	<p>Survey research. Relationship aggression was assessed with the CTS-2.</p>	<p>Prevalence rates are not reported. Overall, the women engaged in very high rates of aggression toward their partners and were frequently victimized by their partners. Based on their CTS2 reports, in the year prior to entering the violence program, the women reportedly perpetrated a mean of 21.0 acts of physical violence, 47.8 acts of psychological abuse, and 1.1</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 1. Emotional abuse rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>acts of sexual coercion; their aggression reportedly caused 3.1 injuries to their relationship partners. In the year prior to the violence intervention, the women reportedly were victims of a mean of 30.2 acts of physical violence, 54.1 acts of psychological abuse, and 9.5 acts of sexual coercion; their partners' aggression reportedly caused 3.4 injuries to the women.</p>



PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Large Population Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Painter, K., & Farrington, D. P. (1998). Marital violence in great Britain and its relationship to marital and non-marital rape. <i>International Review of Victimology</i> , 5(3-4), 257-276.	1007	Wives, drawn from 10 regions of Great Britain.	Interviews	The authors found that 13% of wives had sexual intercourse with their husband against their will. Lower class wives, and separated or divorced wives, were particularly likely to have been assaulted.
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(2), 142-161.	16,000	Nationally representative sample of cohabitating or married men and women.	Telephone survey of both men and women who may have experienced violence. By a partner	.2% of men and 4.5% of women reported forcible rape by a partner
Chan, K. L., Straus, M. A., Brownridge, D. A., Tiwari, A., & Leung, W. C. (2008).		N= 15,927 (6861 from English speaking countries) University students from	Convenience sampling, survey completed in class. At most of the sites, women participants comprised 60%	Using the CTS2 and the Personal Relationship Profile, authors found that the rate of sexual coercion perpetrated by a dating partner in the

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Prevalence of dating partner violence and suicidal ideation among male and female university students worldwide. <i>Journal of Midwifery &amp; Women's Health</i> , 53(6), 529-537.		22 international sites	to 70% of the total participants. The mean age ranged from 20 to 25 years, The average length of dating relationship ranged from 8.6 to 19.3 months, and The subjects in all the country samples predominantly engaged in heterosexual relationships, with the range from 83% to 100%.	previous 12 months in the median country was 20%. Students reported rates of perpetrating sexual coercion that ranged from 8% to 34%. The rate of students who were victims of sexual coercion in the previous 12 months in the median country was 24% (range, 9–46%). For both reports of being a perpetrator and victim of sexual coercion, Canada and the United States consistently showed rates higher than the median.
Coker, A. L., Hopenhayn, C., DeSimone, C. P., Bush, H. M., & Crofford, L. (2009). Violence against women raises risk of cervical cancer. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 18(8), 1179-1185.	4732	Women aged 18–88 who joined the Kentucky Women’s Health Registry (2006–2007) and completed a questionnaire	Cross-sectional analysis of data available from the Kentucky Women's Health Registry. Self report	Using the Kentucky Women's Health Registry, authors found that among the 1700 women who had ever experienced IPV, 20.2% reported forced sex
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	2674	Women aged 18-64 who reside in private homes in Auckland or one rural region in New Zealand.	Cross-sectional survey, Participants gathered by door knocking on random homes (every 4th house).	29.1% of Maori women, 14.9% of Pacific women, 3.8% of Asian women and 16% of European women reported Sexual IPV

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>roles reported by New Zealand women. <i>Violence Against Women, 16(7), 812-831.</i></p>				
<p>NISVS (2010). National intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010 summary report. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</p>	16,507	9086 women and 7421 men.	The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey is a national random digit dial (RDD) telephone (both landline and cell phone) survey for those 18 or older in all 50 states from Jan 22, 2010 to Dec 31, 2010.	Nearly 1 in 5 women (18.3%) and 1 in 71 men (1.4%) in the US have been raped. An estimated 13% of women and 6% of men have experienced sexual coercion in their lifetime.
<p>Stockman, J. K., Campbell, J. C., &amp; Celentano, D. D. (2010). Sexual violence and HIV risk behaviors among a nationally representative sample of heterosexual American women: The importance of sexual coercion. <i>JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, 53(1), 136-143.</i></p>	5857	Heterosexually active women drawn from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth.	Self report survey	Approximately 1 in 4 women reported a lifetime coerced sex experience, of which 12.5% experienced a coerced first sexual intercourse. Among 1408 women reporting sexual coercion, 34.6% were 15 years old or younger at the time of their first coerced sex. The largest proportion of this group of women reported being physically injured or held down (67.2%). The next largest group of women reported being pressured with words but without threats of harm (57.2%). Two fifths of women (41.0%) were threatened with injury at the time of

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				their coerced sex experience. Approximately, 30% of women were given alcohol or drugs.
Wood, R. G., Moore, Q., Clarkwest, A., Hsueh, J., & McConnell, S. (2010). The building strong families project: Strengthening unmarried parents' relationships: The early impacts of building strong families. Technical Supplement, Mathematical Policy Research.	5102	Married and cohabitating couples with children gathered from various metro areas in the US.	Random assignment research design, with a control population and experimental population (those who got BSF training and those who did not. Surveys conducted by telephone	Using the CTS, the authors found that 2% of Mother's reported sexual coercion within the prior year, and 1.7% of fathers reported sexual coercion in the Building Strong Families group. In the control group, 1.8% of mothers and 1.5% of fathers reported sexual coercion.

Smaller Community Samples

Study	N	Sample	Method and Design	Results
Hanneke, C. R., Shields, N. M., & McCall, G. J. (1986). Assessing the prevalence of marital rape. <i>Journal of</i>		Marital Rape Victims	Interviews and questionnaires	Authors found that the overall prevalence of marital rape averaged 10%. Sexual violence almost always was accompanied by nonsexual violence. The prevalence of marital rape was 3–4 times greater in the

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Interpersonal Violence, 1(3), 350-362.</i>				interview study than in the questionnaire study.
Wingood, G., & DiClemente, R. (1997). The effects of an abusive primary partner on the condom use and sexual negotiation practices of African-American women. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 87(6), 1016-1018.</i>	165	Sexually active African-American women aged 18 through 29 in San Francisco, Calif.	A trained African-American women interviewer administered a face-to-face, 45-minute private interview at an African-American community-based organization.	Women who had a physically abusive primary partner, compared with those who did not, were 4.2, 9.2, and 3.7 times more likely, respectively, to report being verbally abused, threatened with physical abuse, and threatened with abandonment when they asked their primary partner to use condoms Overall, 29 (17.6%) reported having a physically abusive primary partner in the previous 3 months. Of women with abusive partners, 32.1% had a partner who was verbally abusive, 21.4% were threatened with physical abuse by their partner, and 14.3% were threatened with abandonment. Of those whose partners were not abusive, 7.7% were verbally abused, 2.3% were threatened with violence, and 3.8% were threatened with abandonment.
Kalichman, S. C., Williams, E. A., Cherry, C., Belcher, L., & Nachimson, D. (1998). Sexual coercion, domestic	125	Women from low income housing developments in Fulton County, GA		Authors adapted questions from the Sexual Experiences Survey and were asked about their substance used and sexual behavior, as well as the characteristics of their most recent sexual encounters. 42% of women

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
violence, and negotiating condom use among low-income African American women. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 7(3), 371-378.				reported engaging in unwanted sex because a partner threatened to use force or used force to obtain sexual access. 13% reported having unwanted sexual intercourse because a man had threatened to leave the relationship, 18% had unwanted intercourse because a man threatened to use physical force and 34% indicated that a man had used force to gain sexual access.
Campbell, J. C., & Soeken, K. L. (1999). Forced sex and intimate partner violence: Effects on women's risk and women's health. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 5(9), 1017-1035.	159	Volunteer women from a large Midwestern city that had “serious problems in an intimate relationship with a man”.	Self-report, correlational study	Using subscales from the Index of Spouse Abuse, the Danger Assessment scale, the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory, and the Daily Hassles Scale, authors found that 45.9% of battered women reported that they were also being forced into sex by their intimate partners. There was a significant difference in terms of ethnicity, with 50.4% of African American women sexually assaulted by their partner as compared to 30.6% of non-African American women.
Coker, A. L., Derrick, C., Lumpkin, J. L., Aldrich, T. E., & Oldendick, R. (2000).	556	Men and women in South Carolina.	Population-based, random-digit-dial, cross-sectional survey.	Using a modified Abuse Assessment Screen, authors estimate lifetime forced or coerced sexual activity at 14% for women and 3.5% for men.

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Help-seeking for intimate partner violence and forced sex in South Carolina. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i>, 19(4), 316-320.</p>				
<p>Turell, S. C. (2000). A descriptive analysis of same-sex relationship violence for a diverse sample. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 15(3), 281-293.</p>	499	<p>Men and women, 98% identify as LGBT. Median age of participants was 37.5 years, and mean income was \$39,500.</p>	<p>Surveys were completed at various community locations, as well as mailed to the membership lists of LGBT organizations</p>	<p>One percent of participants had experienced forced sex in their current relationship. 9% reported this experience in past relationships.</p>
<p>Shelton, A. J., Atkinson, J., Risser, J. M. H., McCurdy, S. A., Useche, B., &amp; Padgett, P. M. (2005). The prevalence of partner violence in a group of HIV-infected men. <i>AIDS Care</i>, 17(7), 814-818.</p>	54	<p>HIV infected men, recruited from AIDS/HIV service organizations</p>	<p>Self-report, correlational/descriptive statistics</p>	<p>Using a survey of their design, authors found that forced sex at any time in their lifetime was reported by 32% perpetrated by primary. Ethnicity was a statistically significant factor in the report of forced sex by a primary partner; non-whites (African-American 32%, Hispanic 67%) reported a higher prevalence than whites (8%). There was also a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of forced sex by number of partners. The mean number of primary partners in a 12-month period was higher among those ever forced to have sex</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
O'Leary, K. D., & Williams, M. C. (2006). Agreement about acts of aggression in marriage. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 20(4), 656-662.	453	Married or cohabitating community couples with children	Partners worked in isolation and completed several questionnaires. They were then brought together for two 10-minute videotaped conversations.	compared to those who were not. Using the CTS2 and the DAS, authors found that when using maximum dyadic reports, the authors found that 64% of men and 53% of women were identified as perpetrators of sexual aggression during the last year.
Hazen, A. L., & Soriano, F. I. (2007). Experiences with intimate partner violence among Latina women. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 13(6), 562-582.	292	Latina women, either US - born, immigrant or migrant workers. Between the ages of 18-45 and in a relationship within 12 months before the survey	Interviews conducted within the home or the research offices. Self report surveys used.	Using the CTS-2, authors found that 21% of the sample experienced sexual coercion by an intimate partner in their lifetime, with 19.9% reporting less severe sexual coercion (such as a partner insisting on sex without a condom) and 6.5% reporting severe sexual coercion (such as a partner using physical force or a weapon to coerce sexual intercourse). Lifetime rates of any sexual coercion were highest in the U.S.-born group.
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. The	370	Older women aged 65+, with a significant partner in their adult lifetime.	Participants gathered from a healthcare system in the Northwestern US. Data collected by telephone. Self-report.	Using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, respondents reported Physical or sexual partner violence at a lifetime rate of 18.4%, and forced sex-sexual contact at 6.2% over their lifetimes. 4.3% of respondents reported ONLY experiencing Forced sex- contact,



PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Gerontologist, 47(1), 34-41.				and 95.7% experienced this form of abuse in conjunction with other forms of abuse.
Glass, N., Perrin, N., Hanson, G., Mankowski, E., Bloom, T., & Campbell, J. (2009). Patterns of partners' abusive behaviors as reported by Latina and non-Latina survivors. <i>Journal of Community Psychology, 37</i> (2), 156-170.	209	Adult, English or Spanish speaking employed survivors of past-year physical and/or sexual IPV. Recruited in Oregon, through community based organizations. A large portion of the sample identified as Latina	Survey, self report	Using the Women's Health Survey, authors found that 55.2% of women reported forced sex/control. Clusters were significantly different by ethnicity (p<.001, see Table 4) with most of the Latina women (36.7%) characterizing their abuser within the forced sex/controlling abuser cluster.
Josephs, L. L., & Abel, E. M. (2009). Investigating the relationship between intimate partner violence and HIV risk-propensity in Black/African-American women. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 24</i> (4), 221-229.	200	Community sample of African American women with varied history of IPV.	Structural equation modeling. Community sample.	Authors used the WAST short form, HIV Risk Screening Instrument and the Sexual Experiences Survey. They found that the statistically significant standardized regression weight of Intimate Partner Violence on sexual coercion (.334; p<.01) indicates that for each standard deviation that Intimate Partner Violence increases, sexual coercion also increases by .334 standard deviations. The standardized regression weight of .655 (p<.001) indicates that for each

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				standard deviation that sexual coercion increases, HIV risk also increases by .655 standard deviation.

University and School Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Jezi, D. R., Molidor, C. E., &amp; Wright, T. L. (1996). Physical, sexual and psychological abuse in high school dating relationships: Prevalence rates and self-esteem issues. <i>Child and Adolescent Social Work</i>, 13, 69-87.</p>	257	<p>Voluntary participants from a private, religiously affiliated, coeducational high school in a Chicago suburb. The school's population was ethnically diverse, made up of 44.7% white, 44.4% African-American, 9.6% Hispanic, and 1.2% classified as "other." The school's gender breakdown was 44.5% women and 55.5% males. Of the 257, 25 subjects had never dated. This left the sample of those who had dating experience at 232 subjects.</p>	<p>A self-report questionnaire entitled the "Teenage Dating Survey" (TDS) was the instrument used in this study. The measure of psychological maltreatment incorporated into the TDS was a modified version of the Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI) developed and validated by Tolman (1989).</p>	<p>86.7% of males and 86.8% of women in the total sample experienced psychological maltreatment. In the dating sample, the percentage for males was 97.4%, women 94.9%.</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Brownridge, D. A. (2006). Intergenerational transmission and dating violence victimization: Evidence from a sample of female university students in Manitoba. <i>Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health</i>, 25(1), 75-93.</p>	120	Women students attending a university in Manitoba	Self Report	<p>Authors found that 36.4% of the sample experienced sexual coercion.</p> <p>Intergenerational transmission played a role in women's dating violence victimization. The most important mode of intergenerational transmission was imitation, suggesting that witnessing inter-parental violence must be addressed to improve the developmental health of exposed children.</p>
<p>Crown, L., &amp; Roberts, L. J. (2007). Against their will: Young women's nonagentic sexual experiences. <i>Journal of Social and Personal Relationships</i>, 24(3), 385-405.</p>	566	Women recruited from the University of Wisconsin, Madison.	Narrative Accounts in conjunction with survey. Self report	<p>Authors created their own scale, the Nonagentic Sexual Experiences Scale. Study examined a number of nonagentic sexual experiences, but found that of incidents that happened on a date, a higher percentage happened when the other person used threats, force, or manipulation (22.2%) or ignored respondents' protests (18.3%) than when he just did it (8.2%).</p>
<p>Hanson, M. J. (2010). Health behavior in adolescent women reporting and not</p>	1608	Women high school students.	Questionnaire and descriptive statistics	<p>One thousand six hundred and eight women students among whom 450 reported no IPV or FSI, 457 reported IPV, 473 reported</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
reporting intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, &amp; Neonatal Nursing: Clinical Scholarship for the Care of Women, Childbearing Families, &amp; Newborns</i> , 39(3), 263-276.				FSI, and 228 reported experiencing IPV and FSI. Adolescent women reporting either IPV or forced sex are more likely to be engaging in risky behaviors and less likely to be engaged in health-enhancing behaviors.

Clinical Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Dienemann, J., Boyle, E., Baker, D., Resnick, W., Wiederhorn, N., & Campbell, J. (2000). Intimate partner abuse among women diagnosed with depression. <i>Issues in Mental Health Nursing</i> , 21(5), 499-513.	82	Women who had been diagnosed with depression, participants gathered from an inpatient facility or those attending peer-led support groups for depression.	Correlational, Survey self reports.	Using the Abuse Assessment Screen and the BDI, authors found that 9.8% of participants reported Sexual abuse only, 19.5% reported a combination of sexual and physical abuse.
Martin, S. L., Harris-	95	Pregnant women gathered	Self report interviews	Using the CTS-2, authors found that

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Britt, A., Li, Y., Moracco, K. E., Kupper, L. L., & Campbell, J. C. (2004). Changes in intimate partner violence during pregnancy. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 19</i> (4), 201-210.		from two North Carolina prenatal care clinics for predominately low-income women, and their partners (included an examination IPV perpetrated on males).	conducted in the clinic.	women experienced sexual coercion at significantly higher rates than did their male partners, both before pregnancy (men experienced a mean of 0.59 behaviors per month, whereas women experienced 1.68, $p < .01$ ) and during pregnancy (men experienced a mean of 0.35 behaviors per month, whereas women experienced 2.51, $p < .01$ ).
Moore, T. M., Stuart, G. L., McNulty, J. K., Addis, M. E., Cordova, J. V., & Temple, J. R. (2008). Domains of masculine gender role stress and intimate partner violence in a clinical sample of violent men. <i>Psychology of Men &amp; Masculinity, 9</i> (2), 82-89.	339	Clinical sample of violent men- arrested for violence and court-referred to batterer intervention programs in Rhode Island. Mean age was 33.3 years, while the average years of education were 12.0 years and average length of relationship was 5.1 years.	Self report surveys, data computed using confirmatory factor analysis	Results showed that men reported perpetrating an average of 2.37 ( $SD = 8.21$ ) acts of sexual coercion. Sexually coercive behaviors may be related to the Physical Inadequacy type of gender role stress, because of the relative importance placed on trying to appear capable of finding a sexual partner and not appearing feminine.
de Bocanegra, H. T., Rostovtseva, D. P., Khera, S., & Godhwani, N. (2010). Birth control sabotage and forced sex: Experiences reported by women in domestic violence	53	Women interviewed from Domestic Violence shelters in the San Francisco Bay Area.	Women interviewed from Domestic Violence shelters in the San Francisco Bay Area.	66% of women reported having been forced to have sex by their abusive partner.

PASK#5 Online Tables – Table 2. Sexual coercion rates for males and females in industrialized English speaking countries.

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
shelters. <i>Violence Against Women, 16(5), 601-612.</i>				
Moore, A. M., Frohwirth, L., & Miller, E. (2010). Male reproductive control of women who have experienced intimate partner violence in the united states. <i>Social Science &amp; Medicine, 70(11), 1737-1744.</i>	71	Women aged 18-49 with a history of IPV recruited from a family planning clinic, an abortion clinic and a domestic violence shelter in the United States.	Semi-structured set of open-ended questions, interviews were transcribed verbatim and then coded.	A phenomenon which emerged among 53 respondents (74%) was male reproductive control which encompasses pregnancy-promoting behaviors as well as control and abuse during pregnancy in an attempt to influence the pregnancy outcome. Pregnancy promotion involves male partner attempts to impregnate a woman including verbal threats about getting her pregnant, unprotected forced sex, and contraceptive sabotage. Once pregnant, male partners resort to behaviors that threaten a woman if she does not do what he desires with the pregnancy. Reproductive control was present in violent as well as non-violent relationships.

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Large Population Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Tjaden, P., and Thoennes, N. (1998). Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (NCJ 169592).	16000	8,000 women and 8,000 men, nationally representative	Telephone survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stalking is more prevalent than previously thought: 8% of women and 2% of men in the United States have been stalked at some time in their life</li> <li>• American Indian/Alaska Native women are significantly more likely to report being stalked than women of other racial or ethnic backgrounds.</li> <li>• Although stalking is a gender-neutral crime, most (78%) stalking victims are female and most (87%) stalking perpetrators are male.</li> <li>• Adults between 18 and 29 years old are the primary targets of stalking, comprising 52% of all victims.</li> <li>• Most stalking cases involve perpetrators and victims who know each other, 23% of all female victims and 36 percent of all male victims are stalked by strangers.</li> <li>• Women are significantly more likely than men (59% and 30%, respectively) to be stalked by intimate partners, about half of whom stalk their partners while the relationship is intact</li> <li>• There is a strong link between</li> </ul>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>stalking and other forms of violence in intimate relationships: 81% of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner were also physically assaulted by that partner and 31% were also sexually assaulted by that partner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less than half of all stalking victims are directly threatened by their stalkers, although the victims, by definition, experience a high level of fear.</li> <li>• About half of all stalking victims report their stalking to the police.</li> <li>• About 12% of all stalking cases result in criminal prosecution, and about a quarter of female stalking victims and about a tenth of male stalking victims obtain restraining orders against their stalkers.</li> <li>• Thirty percent of female stalking victims and 20% of male stalking victims seek psychological counseling as a result of their victimization.</li> <li>• The average stalking case lasts 1.8 years</li> </ul>
Budd, T., & Mattinson, J. (2000). Stalking: Findings from the 1998 British crime survey	9988	Sample was “nationally representative” of England and Wales, with respondents ranging in	Through a computer self-completion questionnaire, respondents were polled with the regards the extent	Using a broad definition of stalking – experience of persistent and unwanted attention – the BCS estimates that 2.9% of adults aged 16 to 59 had been



PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>(Home Office Research, Research Findings No. 129). London: Research Development and Statistics Directorate.</p>		<p>age from 16 to 59.</p>	<p>of their experience with stalking, wherein stalking was defined intentionally broadly as ‘persistent and unwanted attention.’</p>	<p>stalked in the last year. This equates to almost 900,000 victims.</p> <p>An estimated 770,000 victims had been distressed or upset by their experience and 550,000 victims had been subjected to violence, threatened with violence, or had been fearful that violence would be used.</p> <p>Women (4.0%) were more likely to have experienced persistent and unwanted attention than men (1.7%). Risks were particularly high for young women aged between 16 and 19 (16.8%).</p> <p>About a third of incidents were perpetrated by someone who was in an intimate relationship with the victim at the start of the episode of persistent and unwanted attention, or who was a former intimate. A third involved an acquaintance of the victim. Only a third of incidents involved strangers.</p> <p>Victims of persistent and unwanted attention experienced a range of different types of behavior. The most common experiences were being</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>forced to talk to the offender, silent phone calls, being physically intimidated and being followed. A quarter of men and a fifth of women said the offender had used physical force.</p> <p>Seven in ten victims said they had changed their lifestyle as a result of their experience. Women were more likely to have done so than men.</p> <p>Overall, a third of victims said the police had been made aware of the matter. In 35% of these cases the victim was dissatisfied with the police response.</p>
<p>Tjaden, P., &amp; Thoennes, N. (2000). Full report of the prevalence, incidence, and consequences of violence against women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice (NCJ Publication No.</p>	<p>16000</p>	<p>8,000 women and 8,000 men, drawn from random-digit dialing of houses with telephones in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.</p>	<p>Via telephone survey, researchers administered the CTS to measure IPV victimization, four items from the National Women's Study (Kilpatrick, Resnick, Saunders, &amp; Best, 1989) to assess sexual assault, and the 13-item Power and Control Scale (Johnson, 1996) to measure psychological aggression victimization.</p>	<p>This is a large document (73 pages), and most of the relevant results are summarized in Tjaden &amp; Thoennes (1998), but this can be consulted for more specific details or correlations between stalking and other forms of IPV.</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>183781).</p> <p>Tjaden, P., Thoennes, N., and Allison, C. J. (2000). Comparing stalking victimization from legal and victim perspectives. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 15 (1), 7-22.</p>	<p>16000</p>	<p>8,000 women and 8,000 men (aged 18+ yrs old) from the NVAWS.</p>	<p>This study examines how many survey respondents self-define as stalking victims, and the degree of convergence that exists between prevalence estimates generated using a legal definition of stalking and those generated using a victim-delineated definition of stalking. Surveys consisted of telephone interviews.</p>	<p>Results from the study show that stalking prevalence rates increase dramatically when survey respondents are allowed to self-define stalking victimization. Male stalking prevalence rates nearly tripled and female prevalence rates increased when respondents were given the opportunity to self-define as stalking victims. However, victim definitions of stalking tended to converge with the model anti-stalking codes definition of stalking in the majority of cases. Only 4% of Ss defined themselves as stalking victims but failed to meet the legal definition of ‘stalking victim’. A small proportion of Ss met the legal definition of stalking victim but denied being stalked.</p>
<p>Morris, S., Anderson, S., &amp; Murray, L. (2002). <i>Stalking and harassment in Scotland</i>. Edinburgh: Scottish Executive Social Research.</p>	<p>1029</p>	<p>Scottish Individuals, of whom 749 (73%) were female and 280 (27%) male. Women were deliberately oversampled in order to generate a larger sample of victims. For analysis based on the population as a whole, however, the data have</p>	<p>The survey was carried out face-to-face in respondents’ homes during January and February 2002 by NFO System Three interviewers using laptop computers. Respondents were selected for interview using a tightly-controlled form of quota sampling, known as</p>	<p>Across all age groups, women are significantly more likely than men to be victims. Interestingly, however, the gap is narrowest in the youngest age group. Overall, some 7% of men and 17% of women report experiencing persistent and unwanted attention at some point during their adult lives. Although, as we shall see below, not all would consider themselves victims</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>been weighted to reflect the correct proportions of males and women in the Scottish population.</p>	<p>random location sampling. The interview lasted around 20 minutes on average and consisted of a mix of interviewer-administered and self-completion sections. The following sections provide a brief overview of the main results.</p>	<p>of ‘stalking’, it suggests that a significantly minority of people (and especially women) may have experienced similar forms of behavior. Not surprisingly, the overall prevalence of such behaviors is much lower than the ‘lifetime’ figures – nevertheless 1 in 20 women and 1 in 50 men indicate that they have recent experience of ‘persistent and unwanted attention’. These statistics are higher than those found for England and Wales in the 1998 BCS, but authors blame this on their sampling frame.</p> <p>The vast majority of all incidents involved either a partner/ex-partner, or someone else already known to the victim. In 35% of all cases and 48% of those defined by victims as ‘stalking’, the offender was a partner or ex-partner. Roughly 1 in 5 cases of all cases, however, involved a stranger – though the same was true of only 14% of those defined as ‘stalking’.</p>
<p>Sheridan, L., Gillett, R., and Davies, G. M. (2002). Perceptions and prevalence of stalking in a male sample.</p>	<p>210</p>	<p>Male members of the public across England and Wales. In an attempt to include male participants from a range of socio-</p>	<p>Questionnaire, based on that designed by Sheridan et al. (2001)</p>	<p>Clear subtypes of perceived stalking were identified, and these did not significantly differ from those produced by a female sample in earlier work (Sheridan, Davies and Boon,</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Psychology, Crime, & Law, 8 (4), 289–310.		economic and ethnic backgrounds, convenience and opportunity sampling techniques were employed.		2001). Thus, male and women hold similar views on which activities do and do not constitute 'stalking'. Respondents were then asked to indicate whether they had personal experience of the same 42 behaviors and if they had, to provide free narrative on their 'worst experience'. As expected, males reported substantially less experience of intrusive behavior than women, and just 5.2% were judged to have suffered 'stalking'. Whilst this figure is significantly below estimates made for women, it still indicates a notable risk for males and suggests that complaints of stalking made by males should be taken as seriously as those made by women.
Spitzberg, B. (2002). The tactical topography of stalking victimization and management. Trauma, Violence & Abuse, 3(4), 261-288.	>70,000	108 samples across 103 studies of stalking related phenomena	Meta-analysis	Reveals an average prevalence across studies of 23.5% for women and 10.5% for men, with an average duration of almost 2 years. The average proportion of female victims across studies was 75%, and 77% of stalking emerged from some form of prior acquaintance, with 49% originating from romantic relationships. New typologies of stalking behavior, coping responses to

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>stalking, and symptomology due to stalking victimization are reported. Across 42 studies, the average physical violence incidence was 33%, and 17 studies produced an average sexual violence incidence of slightly greater than 10%. A summary of 32 studies of restraining orders indicated that they are violated an average of 40% of the time and are perceived as followed by worse events almost 21% of the time.</p>
<p>Slashinski, M., Coker, A., and Davis, K. (2003). Physical aggression, forced sex, and stalking victimization by a dating partner: An analysis of the National Violence Against Women Survey. <i>Violence and Victims</i> 18, 595–617.</p>	<p>16000</p>	<p>NVAWS</p>	<p>NVAWS, including the 12 items from the CTS, 5 questions from the National Women's Study (National Crime Victims Center, 1992) to define forced sex and the 20-item stalking index developed by Tjaden and Thoennes. Followed by Statistical analysis by present authors.</p>	<p>Among 563 women experiencing some type of violence, 290 (51.5%) experienced physical aggression. 189 (31.6%) experienced physical aggression alone, while 49 (8.7%) experienced physical aggression and stalking, 40 (7.1%) experienced physical aggression and sexual assaults, and 12 (1.2%) experienced all three. 187 women (33.2%) experienced stalking. Of these, 106 (18.8%) experienced stalking alone, while 20 (3.6%) experienced stalking combined with sexual assault. 219 women (38.9%) experienced sexual assaults. Of these, 147 (26.1%) experienced sexual assault alone.</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>Among 184 men experiencing some type of violence, 83 (45.1%) experienced physical aggression. 66 (35.9%) experienced physical aggression alone, while 17 (9.2%) experienced physical aggression and stalking, 0 (0%) experienced physical aggression and sexual assaults, and 0 (0%) experienced all three. 115 men (62.5%) experienced stalking. Of these, 97 (52.7%) experienced stalking alone, while 1 (0.5%) experienced stalking combined with sexual assault. 4 men (2.2%) experienced sexual assaults. Of these, 3 (1.6%) experienced sexual assault alone.</p>
<p>Walby, S., &amp; Allen, J. (2004). Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey Home Office Research Study 276. Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate.</p>	<p>22,463</p>	<p>respondents aged 16 to 59</p>	<p>Computerized self-completion questionnaire included in the 2001 British Crime Survey that asked the respondents whether they had been victimized by domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking during their lifetime and during the preceding year to ascertain the extent and nature these crimes in England and Wales.</p>	<p>8% of women and 6% of men had experienced stalking victimization in the last 12 months. This equates to approximately 1.2 million female and 900,000 male victims of stalking. Of the cases of aggravated stalking (violence in addition to the stalking) against women, 37% were committed by an intimate, 59% by other known persons, and 7% by strangers. For men in such cases, 8% were by an intimate, 70% by other known persons, and 30% by strangers. Males and women were equally likely to have reported</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>their stalking victimization to the police during the previous year, but only a third of both sexes had done this (31% of women and 30% of men). The majority of both sexes reported to family or friends.</p>
<p>Laroche, D (2005). Aspects of the context and consequences of domestic violence. Situational couple violence and intimate terrorism in Canada in 1999. Quebec City: Government of Quebec</p>	<p>25,876</p>	<p>Canadian men and women.” For the five year period prior to the study, 3% of the surveyed women, and 2% of the men, were counted as victims of severe intimate terrorism (IT) and who would fit Ehrensaft’s “clinical abuse cases” from injuries sustained, fear expressed, and use of police and other services.</p>	<p>Laroche analyzed the 1999 GSS. Respondents were asked about physical assaults and the following psychologically abusive and controlling behaviors by their partner, similar to those in the Duluth Power and Control Wheel.</p>	<p>Graham-Kevan analyzed the same survey, except that she focused on abuse reported for the past year only, and found very comparable rates of intimate terrorism between the genders. This is a remarkable finding, considering the study’s methodology (akin to the NVAWS in that its questionnaire framed IPV in terms of personal safety rather than conflict, thus suppressing male victimization rates.</p>
<p>Basile, K. C., Swahn, M. H., Chen, J., and Saltzman, L. E. (2006). Stalking in the United States: Recent national prevalence estimates. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 31(2), 172-175</p>	<p>9684</p>	<p>A sample of adults aged 18 years and older living in the United States</p>	<p>The second Injury Control and Risk Survey (ICARIS-2), a cross-sectional, random-digit-dial telephone survey conducted from 2001 to 2003. Analyses conducted in 2005 focused on the respondents’ reports of having ever been stalked in a way that was somewhat dangerous or life-</p>	<p>In the United States, 4.5% of adults reported having ever been stalked. Women had significantly higher prevalence (7%) of stalking victimization than did men (2%) (odds ratio [OR] 3.68, 95% confidence interval [CI] 2.77– 4.90). People who were never Married (OR 1.43, 95%CI 1.03–1.99) or who were separated, widowed, or divorced (OR 1.68, 95% CI 1.28 –</p>



PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			threatening.	<p>2.21) had significantly higher odds of being stalked than those who were married or had a partner. People aged 55 years or older and those who were retired were least likely to report stalking victimization.</p> <p>Comparable to previous national estimates, this study shows that stalking affects many adults. Nearly 1 in 22 adults (almost 10 million, approximately 80% of whom were women) in the United States were stalked at some time in their lives.</p>
Wigman, S. A. (2009). Male victims of former intimate stalking: A selected review. <i>International Journal of Men's Health</i> , 8(2), 101-115.	N/A	Wigman offers a literature on male victimization of intimate partner stalking, which includes a number of prevalence studies, discussed in three categories: Community Samples (this includes studies listed here as Large Population Samples); Clinical and Forensic Samples, and Student Samples.	Literature Review	It is clear that males certainly can be and are the victims of stalking and that their victimization can be just as serious, concerning and threatening as female victimization experiences. Perhaps it is the case then, that males view stalking differently to women, and that the lack of research on male former-intimate stalking victims is simply because males do not identify certain behaviors as "stalking," do not view themselves as victims at all, or are not concerned by their "victimization."
Perilla, J. L., Lippy, C.,	2	U.S. Studies on	Literature Review. Relevant	We found only two national studies

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Rosales, A., and Serrata, J. V. (2011). Prevalence of domestic violence. Violence against women and children, Vol 1: Mapping the terrain. White, Jacquelyn W. (Ed.); Koss, Mary P. (Ed.); Kazdin, Alan E. (Ed.); pp. 199-220. Washington, DC, US: American Psychological Association.</p>		<p>prevalence of Stalking nationwide. There are only two: Moracco et al. (2007) and Tjaden and Thoennes (1998).</p>	<p>in that it is very recent and includes discussion of Stalking, Verbal Abuse, Physical Abuse, and Sexual Abuse.</p>	<p>that included questions about stalking, despite the frequency with which survivors of DV report this type of abuse. The two studies used very different questions and criteria to determine stalking and, not surprisingly, obtained significantly different rates. The Women's Experience With Violence national study (Moracco, Runyan, Bowling, &amp; Earp, 2007) asked two questions about stalking behaviors and reported individual rates for each question. One question asked if the participant had ever been followed by a man (prevalence rate: 42.7%). The other asked whether someone had contacted the participant repeatedly (prevalence rate: 25.3%). In contrast, the National Violence Against Women (NVAW) survey (Tjaden &amp; Thoennes, 2000) asked participants if they had ever experienced any of eight stalking behaviors (e.g., followed or spied on, unsolicited phone calls). Respondents who answered yes to any question were asked if they had this experience on more than one occasion and if they had felt frightened or in danger as a result of the behavior. Respondents</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				who were victimized more than once and who were very frightened or feared bodily harm were counted as stalking victims. This survey found a 4.1% lifetime prevalence rate for stalking.

Smaller Community Sample

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Turell, S. C. (2000). A descriptive analysis of same-sex relationship violence for a diverse sample. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 15, 281–293.	499	Ethnically diverse gay men, lesbians, and bisexual and transgendered people.  227 men, 265 women, and 7 transgendered individuals 193 Lesbian, 57 Gay Women, 213 Gay Men, 27 Bisexual, and 8 Heterosexual 45 African-Americans, 13 Native Americans, 375 Caucasians, 40 Latinos, 3 Asian-Americans, and 18 Bi/Multi-Ethnic	This survey was developed by the author based on non-normed behavioral checklists of several local shelters for battered women. In addition to demographic information, items included behaviors that characterized emotional, physical, and sexual abuses. Each item could be endorsed about present and past same-sex relationships. Input regarding the survey was provided by staff members of local women's centers, as well as social service providers to the gay and lesbian community. Each	2% of respondents had been stalked in their current relationship, 17% in a past relationship, according to Table 1, but they say in text that 20% have been stalked (p. 286). 17% of men had been stalked, 23% of women, and 28% of transgendered individuals. 25% of Lesbians had been stalked, 19% of Gay women, 17% of gay men, 19% of bisexuals, and 12% of heterosexuals. 27% of African Americans had been stalked, 33% of Native Americans, 19% of Caucasians, 18% of Latinos, 67% of Asian Americans, 28% of Bi-Multi-Ethnic.

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			survey was placed in a stamped envelope addressed to the investigator for easy return, resulting in a response rate of 33%.	
Purcell, R., Pathé, M., & Mullen, P. E. (2002). The prevalence and nature of stalking in the Australian community. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 36, 114–120.	3700	Adult men and women selected from the electoral roll in the State of Victoria.	Postal survey. Outcome measures included the lifetime and annual cumulative incidence of stalking, the duration and methods of harassment, rates of associated violence and responses to victimization.	Almost one in four respondents (23.4%;432) had been stalked, the unwanted behavior they were subjected to being both repeated and fear-provoking. One in 10 (197) had experienced a protracted course of stalking involving multiple intrusions spanning a period of at least one month. Women were twice as likely as men to report having been stalked at some time in their lives, though the rates of victimization in the 12 months prior to the study did not differ significantly according to gender. Younger people were significantly more likely than older respondents to report having been stalked. Victims were pursued by strangers in 42% of cases. The most common methods of harassment involved unwanted telephone calls, intrusive approaches and following. Associated threats (29%) and physical assaults (18%) frequently arose out of the stalking. Significant social and economic

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>disruption was created by the stalking for 63% of victims. Most sought assistance to manage their predicament (69%).</p>
<p>Dressing, H., Kuehner, C., and Gass, P. (2005). Lifetime prevalence and impact of stalking in a European population: Epidemiological data from a middle-sized German city. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 187 (2), 168-172.</p>	679	<p>Sample randomly selected from the population of a middle-sized German city; 679 people (400 women, 279 men) responded.</p>	<p>A postal survey was conducted. The survey included a stalking questionnaire and the WHO-5 well-being scale.</p>	<p>Almost 12% of the respondents (n=78, 68 women, 10 men) reported having been stalked. A multiple regression analysis revealed a significant effect of victimization on psychological well-being.</p> <p>This study identified a high lifetime prevalence of stalking in the community. Effects on victims' psychological health are significant, suggesting that the phenomenon deserves more attention in future community mental health research.</p>
<p>Reeves, C. A., Bates, C., &amp; O'Leary-Kelly, A. (2006). The prevalence of intimate partner violence among employees and its impact on the workplace. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management, Atlanta,</p>	2373	<p>823 male and 1,550 female employees in three midsized organizations (an insurance provider, an educational institution, and a transportation company) in facilities that spanned 39 states</p>	<p>In a web-based survey, respondents reported both their current experiences with IPV (those that occurred within the last 12 months) and their lifetime experiences with IPV. The study asked about five forms of abuse: (a) threats of physical harm, (b) stalking (defined as a pattern of unwelcome and</p>	<p>2.1% of male employees and 3.9% of female employees reported stalking victimization in the previous 12 months. 11.9% of male employees and 23.7% of female employees reported having been stalking victims in their lifetimes. 50.6% of Stalking victims reported a workplace occurrence of stalking, making it the most common form of IPV to occur at work.</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
GA.			<p>harassing contact that leaves one feeling afraid), (c) physical aggression (including hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, scratching, pushing, biting, or other use of physical force), (d) being physically hurt as a result of abuse, and (e) being forced into unwanted sexual acts.</p>	
<p>Reeves, C. A., &amp; O’Leary-Kelly, A. (2007). The effects and costs of intimate partner violence on organizations. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 22(3), 327–344.</p>	2373	<p>823 male and 1,550 female employees in three midsized organizations (an insurance provider, an educational institution, and a transportation company) in facilities that spanned 39 states.</p>	<p>In a web-based survey, respondents reported both their current experiences with IPV (those that occurred within the last 12 months) and their lifetime experiences with IPV. The study asked about five forms of abuse: (a) threats of physical harm, (b) stalking (defined as a pattern of unwelcome and harassing contact that leaves one feeling afraid), (c) physical aggression (including hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, scratching, pushing, biting, or other use of physical</p>	<p>2.1% of male employees and 3.9% of female employees reported stalking victimization in the previous 12 months. 11.9% of male employees and 23.7% of female employees reported having been stalking victims in their lifetimes. 50.6% of stalking victims reported a workplace occurrence of stalking, making it the most common form of IPV to occur at work.</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			force), (d) being physically hurt as a result of abuse, and (e) being forced into unwanted sexual acts.	
<p>Sheridan, L. P., and Grant, T. (2007). Is cyber-stalking different? <i>Psychology, Criminology, &amp; Law</i>, 13 (6), 627-640.</p>	1051	Self-defined stalking victims contacted via the internet.	The current study analyzed eight-section, 29-page questionnaire	<p>Almost half (47.5%) reported harassment via the Internet, but only 7.2% of the sample was judged to have been cyber-stalked. Ordinal regression analyses of four groups of victims, categorized according to degree of cyber involvement in their victimization, revealed a general picture of similarity between the groups in terms of the stalking process, responses to being stalked, and the effects on victims and third parties. It was concluded that cyber-stalking does not fundamentally differ from traditional, proximal stalking, that online harassment does not necessarily hold broad appeal to stalkers, and that those who target ex-intimates remain the most populous stalker type.</p>
<p>O'Leary-Kelly, A., Lean, E., Reeves, C., and Randel, J. (2008). Coming into the light: Intimate partner violence and its effects</p>	2373	823 male and 1,550 female employees in three midsized organizations (an insurance provider, an educational institution, and a transportation	In a web-based survey, respondents reported both their current experiences with IPV (those that occurred within the last 12 months) and their lifetime	2.1% of male employees and 3.9% of female employees reported stalking victimization in the previous 12 months. 11.9% of male employees and 23.7% of female employees reported having been stalking victims

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>at work. <i>Academy of Management Perspectives</i>, 22(2), 57-72.</p>		<p>company) in facilities that spanned 39 states</p>	<p>experiences with IPV. The study asked about five forms of abuse: (a) threats of physical harm, (b) stalking (defined as a pattern of unwelcome and harassing contact that leaves one feeling afraid), (c) physical aggression (including hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, scratching, pushing, biting, or other use of physical force), (d) being physically hurt as a result of abuse, and (e) being forced into unwanted sexual acts.</p>	<p>in their lifetimes. 50.6% of stalking victims reported a workplace occurrence of stalking, making it the most common form of IPV to occur at work.</p>
<p>Thompson, C. M., and Dennison, S. M. (2008). Defining relational stalking in research: Understanding sample composition in relation to repetition and duration of harassment. <i>Psychiatric Psychology and Law</i>, 15 (3), 482-499.</p>	<p>1738</p>	<p>Participants from the South-East Queensland community (n 1/4 932; 53.6%) and Griffith University student community (n 1/4 712; 41.0%; 5.4% missing data).</p>	<p>Participants completed a questionnaire assessing the repetition and duration of their unwanted intrusive behavior following the termination of a relationship or pursuit of a romantic relationship. The consequences of applying different cut-offs of repetition and duration of harassment were examined in relation to the proportion</p>	<p>Engaging in some form of unwanted pursuit was almost normative (75% of the sample). When higher levels of repetition were used to define stalking, the sample comprised participants who reported engaging in more serious forms of intrusive behavior. Applying different cut-offs of duration appeared to have less of an effect on sample composition than did repetition.</p>



PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			of participants who self-reported intent to frighten, intimidate or harm the target, perceived target fear or harm and the use of violence and/or threats.	
<p>Reeves, C. A., and O'Leary-Kelly, A. M. (2009). Study of the effects of intimate partner violence on the workplace. Final Grant Report. U.S. Department of Justice. Available at <a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/227266.pdf">http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/227266.pdf</a></p>	2373	823 male and 1,550 female employees in three midsized organizations (an insurance provider, an educational institution, and a transportation company) in facilities that spanned 39 states	In a web-based survey, respondents reported both their current experiences with IPV (those that occurred within the last 12 months) and their lifetime experiences with IPV. The study asked about five forms of abuse: (a) threats of physical harm, (b) stalking (defined as a pattern of unwelcome and harassing contact that leaves one feeling afraid), (c) physical aggression (including hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, scratching, pushing, biting, or other use of physical force), (d) being physically hurt as a result of abuse, and (e) being forced into unwanted sexual acts.	2.1% of male employees and 3.9% of female employees reported stalking victimization in the previous 12 months. 11.9% of male employees and 23.7% of female employees reported having been stalking victims in their lifetimes. 50.6% of stalking victims reported a workplace occurrence of stalking, making it the most common form of IPV to occur at work.

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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University or School Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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<p>Pathé, M., &amp; Mullen, P. E. (1997). The impact of stalkers on their victims. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 170, 12-17.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>The sample was drawn from two sources. The first was individuals referred to our clinic, which has a known interest in stalkers and their victims, by clinicians, police and lawyers. The second source was individuals who contacted the authors following a series of articles which appeared in the print media in 1994 and 1995. The subjects came from a wide cross-section of the community, but cannot be assumed to be necessarily representative of the totality of <i>stalking victims in the population</i>. It is likely we would recruit the more distressed and aware victims, skewing</p>	<p>50-item self-report questionnaire</p>	<p>There were 83 female and 17 male victims who reported a duration of stalking varying between one month and 20 years (median 24 months), with 52 of the 100 victims experiencing ongoing stalking. In 10 cases the female victim was stalked by a female, and four male victims were stalked by males. The stalkers were ex-partners of the victims in 29 instances.</p> <p>In 58 cases, stalkers had made overt threats, 14 being directed at the victim only, seven solely at the victim's family and friends, and in a further 37 cases directed both at the victim and third parties.</p> <p>Thirty-four victims said they had been assaulted by their stalker, 31 physically and seven sexually.</p> <p>Prior threats were received by 26 of the 34 victims of personal violence.</p>
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PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		our data to the more severe end of the spectrum. A subgroup drawn from the Melbourne region became involved in the support groups and therapy offered at the clinic.		Violence was more likely when there had been a former intimate relationship between victim and stalker (P=0.007). Female victims were no more likely to experience violence at the hands of their stalker than their male counterparts.
Harmon, R. B., Rosner, R., & Owens, H. (1998). Sex and violence in a forensic population of obsessional harassers. <i>Psychology, Public Policy, and Law</i> , 4, 236-249.	175	Records of obsessional harassers referred to the Bellevue Hospital Center Forensic Psychiatry Clinic for the New York County Criminal and Supreme Courts between 1987 and 1996	Were studied with regard to classifying the relationship between the stalker and the target, the motive for the stalking, and whether violence was documented	137 stalkers (78%) were male, 38 (22%) were female. 73 stalkers were classified as intimates of their victims, a category that includes both romantic partners and relatives. Of these, 18 (25%) were classified as persecutory stalkers, 55 (75%) were classified as amorous, 49 intimate stalkers (67%) exhibited violent behavior, 51 amorous stalkers (48%) and 30 persecutory stalkers (45%) exhibited violent behavior.  The authors conclude that some individuals will harass a target for nonromantic reasons and that romantically motivated stalkers and non-romantically motivated stalkers are equally likely to act out violently.
Mullen, P. E., Pathé, M., Purcell, R., & Stuart, G.W. (1999).	145	stalkers referred to a forensic psychiatry center for treatment	Demographic survey	Most of the stalkers were men (79%, N = 114), and many were unemployed (39%, N = 56); 52% (N = 75) had

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Study of stalkers. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 156, 1244-1249.</p>				<p>never had an intimate relationship. Victims included ex-partners (30%, N = 44), professional (23%, N = 34) or work (11%, N = 16) contacts, and strangers (14%, N = 20). Five types of stalkers were recognized: rejected, intimacy seeking, incompetent, resentful, and predatory. Delusional disorders were common (30%, N = 43), particularly among intimacy-seeking stalkers, although those with personality disorders predominated among rejected stalkers. The duration of stalking was from 4 weeks to 20 years (mean = 12 months), longer for rejected and intimacy-seeking stalkers. Sixty-three percent of the stalkers (N = 84) made threats, and 36% (N = 52) were assaultive. Threats and property damage were more frequent with resentful stalkers, but rejected and predatory stalkers committed more assaults. Committing assault was also predicted by previous convictions, substance-related disorders, and previous threats.</p>
<p>Harris, J. (2000). <i>An evaluation of the use and effectiveness of the Protection from</i></p>	<p>167</p>	<p>Protection-from-Harassment cases sent by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service [CPS]</p>	<p>Using CPS files as the main data source, details were recorded on the characteristics of each case</p>	<p>The most common reason given for harassment was that the complainant had ended an intimate relationship with the suspect [43 percent of all</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p><i>Harassment Act 1997</i> (Home Office Research Study 203). London: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Home Office.</p>		<p>during 1998 for a decision on prosecution</p>	<p>and its progress through the criminal justice system. Interviews were also conducted with police officers, Crown Prosecutors, magistrates, and victims of harassment</p>	<p>cases]. The suspects and victims were known to each other in almost all cases; only 2 percent of suspects were strangers to the victim. Suspects were usually partners, ex-partners, or relatives [41 percent of cases]; acquaintances [41 percent]; or neighbors [16 percent]</p> <p>Eighty per cent of suspects were male; among victims almost the same proportion was female.</p>
<p>Burgess, A. W., Harner, H., Baker, T., Hartman, C. R., &amp; Lole, C. (2001). Batters stalking patterns. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 16</i>, 309-321.</p>	<p>165</p>	<p>Batters attending a court-mandated assessment program. 90% were male and 10% were female.</p>	<p>Two-part Stalking Checklist developed and published for profiling unknown stalkers from victim report (Wright <i>et al.</i>, 1996) was adapted for self-report use with domestic violence participants. Part I provides demographic characteristics of both victim and offender including the nature of the relationship, the battering pattern, and life events. Part II includes data on stalking behaviors including items relating to written and telephonic communication, following and surveillance</p>	<p>48.5% of batters admitted to Contacting the victim at home; 26.7% Contacted at work; 15.2% Contacted in public places; 40.0% Sent flowers or gifts; 15.8% Contacted friends/family; 10.9% Sent letters; 6.7% Watched without knowledge; 4.2% Made hang-up calls; 3.0% Threatened to cause harm; 1.2% Threatened to kill; 4.8% Entered home with no permission; 3.6% Followed to car; 6.1% Physically harmed partner</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			behaviors, sending of gifts, and unauthorized appearances at home or work.	
Purcell, R., Pathe, M., and Mullen, P. E. (2001). A study of women who stalk. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 158 (12), 2056-2060.	190	Female (N=40) and male (N=150) stalkers referred to a forensic mental health clinic were compared.	Comparison of clinical cases of male and female stalkers.	In this cohort, female stalkers were outnumbered by male stalkers by approximately four to one. The demographic characteristics of the groups did not differ, although more male stalkers reported a history of criminal offenses. Higher rates of substance abuse were also noted among the male stalkers, but the psychiatric status of the groups did not otherwise differ. The duration of stalking and the frequency of associated violence were equivalent between groups. The nature of the prior relationship with the victim differed, with female stalkers more likely to target professional contacts and less likely to harass strangers. Female stalkers were also more likely than male stalkers to pursue victims of the same gender. The majority of female stalkers were motivated by the desire to establish intimacy with their victim, whereas men showed a broader range of motivations.

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>Female and male stalkers vary according to the motivation for their pursuit and their choice of victim. A female stalker typically seeks to attain a close intimacy with her victim, who usually is someone previously known and frequently is a person cast in the professional role of helper. While the contexts for stalking may differ by gender, the intrusiveness of the behaviors and potential for harm does not.</p> <p>23 percent (n = 9) of women stalked their former-intimate partner.</p>
<p>Sheridan, L. (2001). The course and nature of stalking: An in-depth victim survey. <i>Journal of Threat Assessment</i>, 1, 61-79.</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>Members of an England based self-help group, Survivors of Stalking (SOS), set up by ex-victims of stalking to offer aid to victims and ex-victims. Respondents came from a wide cross-section of the British community, but were unlikely to be representative of all British stalking victims. All 29 had independently contacted SOS and</p>	<p>The research instrument consisted of a 10-page, 38-item questionnaire made up of seven sections. The first two sections requested basic demographic data for the victim and stalker respectively. Section three asked about details of the stalking itself: how it began; how the victim came to realize that he or she was being stalked; victim-stalker prior relationship; how the stalking changed over time;</p>	<p>Twenty-eight (28) of the 29 victims (96.6%) were female. Twenty-six (26) of the 28 women were stalked by a male, one was stalked by another female, and in one more case gender of the perpetrator was unknown. The sole male victim was stalked by another male. Victim age at the beginning of the stalking ranged from 14 to 47 years, with a mean age of 31.52 (SD = 9.16). When the victims were first stalked, 51.7% (N = 15) were not in a romantic relationship. Of the 14 who were, eight (27.6% of the total sample) were married and five</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>defined themselves as the target or ex-target of stalkers. No checks were made to ascertain authenticity of their accounts.</p>	<p>any factors that were perceived as exacerbating or alleviating the stalking; how the stalking ceased (if applicable); and the involvement of any third parties. The fourth section of the questionnaire focused on effects of stalking on the victim: specifically the emotional response of the victim and how this changed over time. Sections five and six dealt with the reactions of other persons, the reactions of authorities in particular, and whether these had changed over time also. The final section consisted of two blank sheets with an invitation to add any other comments or information that respondents felt may be of interest to the researcher.</p>	<p>(17.2%) were cohabiting; four were married to the person who became their stalker, three were cohabiting with him, and one more was in a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship with him. At the time questionnaires were completed, six of the victims (20.6%) were in a romantic relationship and only one was married.</p>
<p>Sheridan, L., &amp; Davies, G. M. (2001). Violence and the prior victim-stalker relationship. <i>Criminal Behaviour</i></p>	<p>95</p>	<p>Individuals who had contacted the Suzy Lamplugh Trust because they were being stalked. Eighty-seven of the</p>	<p>The questionnaire completed by respondents covered such issues as: basic demographic details for both victim and stalker,</p>	<p>Almost half of the stalkers (49%, or 47) were ex-partners of the victim, 34% (36) were former acquaintances, and 11% (12) were strangers. The incidence of physical assaults carried</p>



PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>and Mental Health, 11, 102-116.</i>		victims were female and seven were male (a married couple was classified as one victim because this is how they completed the survey). They were put into three categories: ex-intimates, former acquaintances and strangers.	the nature of their prior relationship (if any), whether the stalker acted alone and had stalked before, whether the stalker had recruited others to aid his/her campaign, location of the harassment, duration and frequency of stalking, specific behaviors targeted toward the victim, perceived reason for the stalking, the victim's reaction, the response of the authorities, and action taken by the victim and its consequences. Additional pages were provided at the end of the questionnaire for respondents to add any further information or comments of their choosing.	out by stalkers was found to be 45% for ex-intimates, 14% for former acquaintances, and 33% for stranger stalkers ( $\chi^2 (2) = 15.69, p < 0.001$ ). Ex-intimates were the most aggressive of the three groups. Ex-partners were overall the most intrusive in their behavior and were also the most likely to threaten and assault third parties as well as their principal victim. Stranger stalkers, however, were significantly more likely than ex-partners to be convicted of stalking-related offenses. The experiences of our sample would suggest that being stalked carries a high violence risk. Across relational subtypes, over 40% of respondents had experienced physical assault, including attempted murder, sexual assault, or a combination of these acts.
Rosenfeld, B., & Harmon, R. (2002). Factors associated with violence in stalking and obsessional harassment cases. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior, 29</i> , 671–691.	204	Stalking and harassment cases referred for court-ordered mental health evaluation in New York City between 1994 and 1998	Analysis of case reports to identify correlates of violent behavior	The victims of harassment were largely, although not exclusively, female, with 127 offenders (62.9%) only known to have harassed one woman and an additional 12 (6%) having harassed more than one woman; 125 of these 139 offenders who harassed women were male. Men

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>were the victim of harassment in 19.3% of cases (<math>n = 39</math>), and in all but 2 of these cases, there was only one victim. Women instigated the harassment of men in 17 cases whereas men harassed other men in 22 cases. In 22 cases (10.9%), both men and women were harassed by the same offender and these offenders were largely male (<math>n = 17, 77.3\%</math>).</p> <p>Violence, defined as any unwanted physical contact or confrontation with a weapon, occurred in 34% of cases, although severe violence occurred in only 12 cases. A multivariate logistic regression analysis containing five variables (i.e., age younger than 30, less than high school education, minority race, prior threats, and previous intimate relationship between victim and offender) was applied to a ROC analysis, yielding an area under the curve of .803. In 76 cases (39.1%) the victim of harassment was a former intimate partner, either a spouse or girlfriend/boyfriend of the offender.</p>
Spitzberg, B. H., & Hoobler, G. D. (2002). Cyberstalking and the	235	Undergraduate communication college students at a large	24 item measure of cyber-obsessional pursuit (COP) developed after 3 pilot	When asked: 'During some period of my life I have experienced being followed and/or harassed and/or

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>technologies of interpersonal terrorism. <i>New Media &amp; Society</i>, 4, 71–92.</p>		<p>southwestern public university. There were 130 women and 102 males (three students did not respond). Age ranged from 20 to 64 (M = 22.28, MD = 22). The 'current relationship status' of respondents was reported as not dating (19%), occasionally dating (32%), dating exclusively (41%), engaged (3%), married (3%), and other (2%). The ethnic composition of the sample was predominantly white/European American (75%), followed by Hispanic-Americans (9%), Asian-Americans (7%), other (9%), black/African-Americans (1%), and Pacific islanders (1%).</p>	<p>studies described in this article.</p>	<p>obsessively pursued by someone', ___When asked: 'During some period of my life I have experienced being followed and/or harassed and/or obsessively pursued by someone', ___ Electronic means are reported in Table 2. Results indicate that very few students are victimized by some of the more devious types of cyber-pursuit (e.g. stealing persona, directing others to threaten, etc.). However, almost a third indicates some degree of computer-based harassment and obsessive pursuit.</p>

Justice or Legal Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Zona, M. A., Sharma, K. K., and Lane, J. (1993). A comparative-study of erotomaniac and obsessional subjects in a forensic sample. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 38(4), 894-903.</p>	<p>74</p>	<p>Officially opened stalking cases, chosen from all cases opened by the Threat Management Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department since it opened in 1990, because they were cases of persistent “threat or harassment directed toward a specific individual” (p. 896).</p>	<p>The research compared those who met the criteria for a diagnosis of erotomania (n = 7; the delusional and obsessional belief that the target of affection reciprocates this love, usually associated with women) with those classified as love obsessional (n = 32; similar to erotomania, although the perpetrator has very often never met the victim, who is often a celebrity, of their pursuit), or simple obsessional (n = 35; where the perpetrator pursues a victim who he/she has previously had some type of relationship with, ranging from an intimate relationship to a working relationship).</p>	<p>Males (71%; n = 5) were more often victims in the erotomania cases, whilst women were more often victims in both the love obsessional (93%; n = 30) and simple obsessional (71%; n = 25) cases.</p>
<p>Harmon, R. B., Rosner, R., and Owens, H. (1995). Obsessional harassment and erotomania in a criminal court</p>	<p>48</p>	<p>Cases of persons charged with harassment and menacing in the New York County Criminal and Supreme Court and referred for evaluation to</p>	<p>They grouped the stalkers into two “obsessional” categories: affectionate/amorous (stalking initially motivated by feelings of love that may</p>	<p>Males were the primary object of the victimization in 35 percent of cases, and in 25 percent of cases males were the victims of “secondary” harassment (that is, they became victims of harassment by acquaintance with the</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
population. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 40 (2), 188-196.		the Forensic Psychiatry Clinic between January 1987 and January 1994 are reviewed.	turn into anger with perceived rejection) and persecutory/angry (stalking as retaliation for a perceived or actual wrongdoing).	primary target). These are relatively high numbers in comparison to the number of male victims reported in other studies using forensic samples.
Meloy, J. R., and Gothard, S. (1995). Demographic and clinical comparison of obsessional followers and offenders with mental-disorders. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 152 (2), 258-263.	50	20 obsessional followers in custody and 30 offenders with mental disorders in custody, a static group design comprised of a nonrandom group of convenience and a randomly selected comparison group was used.	Subjects were evaluated by psychiatrists and psychologists for court-ordered reasons during their criminal proceedings. Both groups were evaluated during the same period, in the same court diagnostic clinic, and for the same psycho-legal reasons. The group of obsessional followers was measured on demographic, clinical, and victim variables. Inferential comparisons that used nonparametric statistics were done between groups on selected demographic and clinical variables.	The victims of the obsessional followers were almost evenly divided between strangers and former intimates: 15% (N=3) pursued a former spouse, 40% (N=8) a former intimate (no legal marriage but a history of sexual intimacy), and 45% (N=9) a stranger. All the pursuits were heterosexual, and most involved women as victims.
Kong, R. (1996). Criminal harassment. <i>Juristat</i> , 16(12), 1-13.	5023	Stalking victims. Based on a non-random sample of 130 police agencies, accounting for 43% of the national volume of crime These data are not	Demographic statistics	4,046 victims were male, 977 were female. 1.5% of victims were stalked by husbands, 31.1% by ex-husbands, 0.1% by wives, 1.8% by ex-wives, 13.6% by (ex-)boyfriends, 0.8% by (ex-)girlfriends. All intimate

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Burgess, A. W., Baker, T., Greening, D., Hartman, C. R., Burgess, A. G., Douglas, J. E., and Halloran, R. (1997). Stalking behaviors within domestic violence. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 12 (4), 389-403.</p>	<p>120</p>	<p>nationally representative. Male and female batterers of varied age and marital, educational, and economic status, who attended group treatment for batterers or who were charged with domestic violence from January to February 1996 in a district court setting.</p>	<p>First, the interviewer for the study (D.G.) obtained permission to review police incident reports in the Felony Screening Unit in Wayne County, Michigan. Once or twice a week for 4 weeks, reports were reviewed for persons arrested for Felony (aggravated) Domestic Violence and Felony (aggravated) Stalking. These subjects, who had been charged and were in holding cells of the court awaiting felony arraignment and to have bond set, were asked if they wished to voluntarily participate in a study on domestic violence. They were told the interviewer was not with the Court, that any information would not be shared with any Court personnel, and their information would not affect their cases. All</p>	<p>relationships were heterosexual (men stalking women or vice versa). Stalkers tended to live alone, were less likely to be married, not living with children, and used more alcohol than non-stalkers. They also tended to have had a history of prior stalking offenses and of being abused themselves. Factor analysis found three stalking groupings: one in which discrediting was the key, a second revolving around love turning to hate, and a third with violent confrontation with the ex-partner.  Thirty six subjects (30%) self-reported stalking behaviors; 84 (70%) did not report stalking behaviors. Of the 36 stalkers, 30 were male, 3 were female, and 3 did not report their gender. Three cases reported a co-violent relationship. The stalkers reported being in a partner relationship an average of 5.2 years before the first stalking incident. Stalking occurred an average of 4.8 months. To obtain a comparison of stalking behaviors, the number of stalking incidents in the first 3 months of the behavior and in the last 3 months before arrest was</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>subjects agreed to participate. Second, over a 4-week period, persons attending a court-ordered batterer program were surveyed and the study explained. All persons agreed to participate. Both subjects from the holding cells and from group counseling were provided the Stalking Checklist to complete. Because the literature has not noted gender differences in motivations for stalking behavior, the data from the men and women who agreed to participate in the study were analyzed.</p>	<p>found to be an average of 2.7 times.</p>
<p>Kienlen, K. K., Birmingham, D. L., Solberg, K. B., O'Regan, J. T., &amp; Meloy, J. R. (1997). A comparative study of psychotic and nonpsychotic stalking. <i>Journal of the American Academy of</i></p>	<p>25</p>	<p>Archival files of 25 forensic Ss (aged 24–69 yrs) whose alleged criminal offenses met a legal definition of stalking behavior. 84% (n=21) were men and 16% (n=4) were women.</p>	<p>Studied for demographic characteristics, stalking dynamics, psychosocial history, and current psychological variables.</p>	<p>“Most of the victims (58%, n=15) were either a spouse, divorced or separated from the subject or a former intimate partner (no legal marriage); 23% (n=6) of the victims were an estranged spouse and 35% (n=9) were a former intimate partner of the subject. The remaining victims fell into four groups: five (20%) were a casual acquaintance, three (12%) were</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Psychiatry and Law</i> , 25, 317-334.				<p>a parent, two (8%) were public figures, and one (4%) was a stranger (non-public figure) to the stalker.”</p> <p>“Non-psychotic stalkers pursued an estranged spouse or intimate partner more often (71%, n=12) than psychotic stalkers (38%, n=3).”</p> <p>Almost 1/3 (32%) of the stalkers acted out violently. The non-psychotic group showed a non-significant trend to act out violently more often than the psychotic group.</p>
Schwartz-Watts, D., & Morgan, D.W. (1998). Violent versus nonviolent stalkers. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law</i> , 26, 241-245.	42	Pretrial detainees charged with stalking in South Carolina from 1992 to 1996.	Researched cases in the U.S. under South Carolina’s Stalking Statue	<p>Only 2 of the 42 individuals charged with stalking were women and both of these were classified as non-violent stalkers, along with 20 male stalkers. The remaining 20 male stalkers were classed as violent (that is, had additional charges for violent offences such as causing bodily harm to the victim, or met the criteria of the legal definition of aggravated stalking in South Carolina). The majority of stalkers were pursuing a member of the opposite sex. This study shows a high concordance rate of stalking with violence in this forensic sample, with almost 50% displaying some kind of violence in addition to, or occurring alongside, their stalking acts.</p>



PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				Approaching statistical significance was the finding that violent stalkers were more likely to have had a previous attachment to their victims, while nonviolent stalkers were more likely to have been casually associated with their victims.
Farnham, F. R., James, D. V., & Cantrell, P. (2000). Association between violence, psychosis, and relationship to victim in stalkers. <i>The Lancet</i> , 355, 199.	50	Case files of all referrals assessed by psychiatrists from a regional forensic service in North London over a 5-year period	Case analysis	20 stalkers (40% of cases) were former sexual partners of their victims, 18 (36%) were acquaintances, and 12 (24%) were total strangers. 22 cases involved serious violence, and 26 stalkers had a psychotic illness. There was no significant association between serious violence and psychosis ( $p=0.269$ ). Serious violence occurred in eight (27%) of cases in which stalkers were strangers or acquaintances (table). 73% of the stalkers in the stranger and acquaintance groups had psychotic illness. However, in the group of stalkers who were former sexual intimates, serious violence occurred in 70% of cases and psychotic illness was present in only 20%. Of the 20 cases in this group, five were murder, three attempted murder, four cases of grievous bodily harm, and two actual cases of bodily harm. The associations

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Hackett, K. (2000). Criminal harassment. <i>Juristat</i>, 20 (11), Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE. Ontario: Statistics Canada/Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.</p>	<p>5382</p>	<p>Criminal harassment reports from 106 police forces in Canada</p>	<p>Statistical analysis of police reports for incidents of “criminal harassment”.</p>	<p>of previous sexual intimacy with serious violence and with absence of psychotic illness were significant even after Bonferroni’s correction.</p> <p>In 1999, 5,382 incidents of criminal harassment were reported by a sample of 106 police forces. These forces represented 41% of the annual volume of reported crime in Canada.</p> <p>While victims are predominantly female (77% in 1999), there has been a slight increase (from 19 to 23%) in the proportion of male victims from 1995 to 1999. Most women were stalked by men with whom they had been in previous intimate relationships, while men were most frequently stalked by casual acquaintances.</p> <p>Offences commonly associated with criminal harassment incidents include uttering threats, threatening or harassing phone calls, common assault and mischief.</p> <p>While most incidents of criminal harassment do not result in physical injury, stalking has the potential of</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>progressing to more serious crimes. There were nine homicides from 1997 to 1999 that involved criminal harassment as the precipitating crime. In each of these homicides, the victim was a female who was being stalked (and subsequently killed) by a recently separated spouse, ex-husband or ex-lover.</p>
<p>Nicastro, A. M., Cousins, A. V., &amp; Spitzberg, B. H. (2000). The tactical face of stalking. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 28, 69-82.</p>	<p>55</p>	<p>Stalking case files from the city attorney's Domestic Violence Unit in a major western metropolitan area</p>	<p>Case files were coded for over one hundred variables each. Multiple victimization factors were examined to ascertain the characteristics of stalking victims and to analyze the relationship between victimization, symptomology, and coping strategies.</p>	<p>An overwhelming number of victims had existing or prior relationships with their perpetrators (60% dated, 20% married, 9% acquainted, 6% separated/divorced, 2% related, 4% never met before). In addition, 20% of the victims claimed to be in current relationships with their pursuers, and 76% claimed to have been in former relationships with their pursuers (4% no indication). Over half (56%) of the victims were cohabiting with the suspects, and residence arrangements could not be determined in another 24% of the cases. The average relationship, between those victims who had pre-existing relationships with the suspects, was reported to have lasted forty months (range 0–180 months, median = 24 months).</p>
<p>Pathé, M., Mullen, P.</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>same-gender stalking</p>	<p>The demographic</p>	<p>The 2 groups were notable more for</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
E.,&Purcell, R. (2000). Same-gender stalking. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law</i> , 28, 191-197.		cases that were referred from 1993-98 to a forensic psychiatry center	characteristics, behavior, motivations and psychopathology of same-gender stalkers were compared with those of 134 opposite-gender stalkers.	their similarities than their differences. There were several significant departures, however. Same-gender stalkers were more likely than their opposite-gender counterparts to be female. The prior relationship between stalker and victim was less often an intimate one and was more likely to have originated in the workplace. Same-gender stalkers were less inclined to harass their victims by following and making unwanted approaches, and were more commonly motivated by resentment.
Boon, J. C.W., & Sheridan, L. (2001). Stalker typologies: A law enforcement perspective. <i>Journal of Threat Assessment</i> , 1, 75-97.	124	documented, real-life cases in the UK	Authors attempted to develop a system for classifying stalking cases into four categories (1) ex-partner harassment/stalking; (2) infatuation harassment; (3) delusional fixation stalking; and (4) sadistic stalking. They then assessed the success of this system in classifying the same 124 cases with different raters.	A majority of the 124 victims ( $n = 92.7\%$ ) were female. Only eight of the stalkers were female. In three cases, gender of the perpetrator was unknown. Of the eight male victims, four were stalked by other males, and four by women. Two of the remaining female stalkers targeted a former same-sex partner. In 17.7% of cases ( $n = 22$ ), there had been no prior relationship between victim and stalker. In 46% of cases ( $n = 57$ ), the stalker was a former partner of the victim, and was an acquaintance in 33.9% of cases ( $n = 42$ ). Of these 42 cases, the stalker was a workmate

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>in 23 instances, a neighbor in 13, and a family friend in six. In three cases, the identity of the stalker was unknown to the victim, and therefore their prior relationship could not be established.</p>
<p>Meloy, J. R., Davis, B., &amp; Lovette, J. (2001). Risk factors for violence among stalkers. <i>Journal of Threat Assessment</i>, 1, 3-16.</p>	<p>59</p>	<p>Adult obsessional followers (52 males, 7 women) selected from the case files of approximately 2,300 adults whom the Superior Court of San Diego County, California, referred between January 1994 and June 1996 for a clinical evaluation by the Forensic Evaluation Unit</p>	<p>Statistical analysis on case data</p>	<p>36 of the stalkers had been former sexual intimates with their victim. Of these, 32 had been violent, 4 had been nonviolent.</p> <p>Chi square analyses revealed statistically significant differences between violent and nonviolent stalkers on the sexual intimacy of the relationship, <math>\chi^2(1, N = 55) = 36.24, p &lt; .001</math>, the presence of an Axis I major mental disorder, <math>\chi^2(1, N = 55) = 5.72, p &lt; .05</math>, and on whether there was an explicit threat, <math>\chi^2(1, N = 54) = 3.90, p &lt; .05</math>. The majority of the subjects (97%) who were violent had been sexually intimate with the victim, but only a minority (18%) of the nonviolent subjects had a sexually intimate relationship with the victim</p>
<p>Morrison, K. A. (2001). Predicting violent behavior in stalkers: A preliminary</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>Case studies were selected from two databases: Lexis-Nexis, a legal database that contains</p>	<p>Case analysis. The dependent variable, degree of violent/aggressive behavior leading to current</p>	<p>Six types of previous relationships between perpetrator and victim were found in the sample. The majority consisted of either couples that had</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>investigation of Canadian cases in criminal harassment. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 46, 1403-1410.</p>		<p>selected cases from Canadian courts; and Canadian News-Disc 1993 to 1999, a news database that contains news stories from the major newspapers across Canada. Given that the sample contained cases from various Provinces and involved varying degrees of criminal behavior, it was believed that the sample was representative of perpetrators of this crime. The dependent variable, degree of violent/aggressive behavior leading to current criminal charges, was rated on a 7-point interval/ratio scale that ranged from no physical violence or threats of violence by the stalker to the most serious aggressive/violent behavior, including such crimes as</p>	<p>criminal charges, was rated on a 7-point interval/ratio scale that ranged from no physical violence or threats of violence by the stalker to the most serious aggressive/violent behavior, including such crimes as attempted/counseling murder, kidnapping murder and rape. Six predictors were rated on a 5-point interval/ratio scale.</p>	<p>been living together in married or common law relations (34%, n=34) or girl/boyfriends in a dating/intimate relationship but not living together (32%, n=32). This is most of their sample, yet does not draw conclusions about the importance of prior relationships in indicating a correlation between stalking and physical violence. The best predictors of stalking as a precursor to violent behavior are a history of violent behavior and a large degree of aggressive/negative affect towards the victim. The presence of threats does not seem to be an accurate indicator of when a stalker will turn violent.</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>attempted/counseling murder, murder, kidnapping, and rape. Six predictors were rated on a 5-point interval/ratio scale.</p>		
<p>Tjaden, P., and Thoennes, N. (2001). <i>Stalking: Its role in serious domestic violence cases</i>, Executive summary. US Dept of Justice.</p> <p>Or: Tjaden, P., &amp; Thoennes, N. (2000). <i>Role of Stalking in Domestic Violence Crime Reports Generated by the Colorado Springs Police Department. Violence and Victims</i>, 15(4), 427-441.</p>	<p>1,785</p>	<p>Misdemeanor and felony crimes reported to the Colorado Springs Police Department during April-September 1998 that involved victims and suspects who were current and former spouses, cohabiting partners, dates, boyfriends, and girlfriends.</p>	<p>The pre-valence of stalking allegations was estimated using information extracted from victim and police narratives and bivariate analysis.</p>	<p>Of the 1,785 domestic violence reports included in the study sample, only 1 resulted in the police officer formally charging the suspect with stalking. This figure was considered an accurate representation of stalking prevalence, however, and the study examined the frequency with which the victim and/or the police officer stated in their respective narratives that the suspect stalked the victim or engaged in stalking-like behavior. Of the 1,785 domestic violence crime reports, 1,731 or 97 percent had a victim narrative, a police narrative, or both, and therefore could be used to estimate stalking prevalence. In 285 or 16.5 percent of these reports, either the victim or the police officer indicated the suspect stalked the victim or engaged in stalking-like behavior. In most reports that contained evidence the suspect stalked the victim, neither the victim nor the police officer used the word</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>stalking in their respective narratives. Women were the primary victims of intimate partner stalking. Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations exhibited significantly different presenting conditions during the initial interview with the police than reports without such allegations. Victims who were stalked by their partners were significantly more likely to have been the person who made the report to the police and to request notification of future action on the case. Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations were significantly less likely to identify physical abuse and victim injury, to involve suspects and victims who were using alcohol at the time of the incident, to involve households with children, and to involve victims who were emotionally distraught at the time of the initial interview. Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations did not result in law enforcement outcomes that were significantly different than reports without stalking allegations. Although police officers were less likely to issue a companion summons or to arrest a</p>



PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 3. Stalking prevalence rates for males as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				suspect if the report contained stalking allegations, they were nearly equally likely to place items in evidence or charge the suspect with a felony.
<p>Mohandie, K., Meloy, R., McGowan, M. G., &amp; Williams, J. (2006). The RECON typology of stalking: Reliability and validity based upon a large sample of North American stalkers. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 51, 147–155.</p>	1005	<p>Non-random sample of North American stalkers gathered from prosecutorial agencies, a large police department, an entertainment corporation security department, and the authors' files.</p>	<p>A new typology of stalking, RECON (relationship and context-based), is proposed, based upon the prior relationship between the pursuer and the victim, and the context in which the stalking occurs. This typology is tested on the sample, with an inter-rater reliability of 0.95.</p>	<p>Type I subjects (Prior relationship) were more likely to be male, <math>\chi^2(537.504)</math>, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math> (91–77%), and the targets women, <math>\chi^2(561.772)</math>, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math> (90–71%). They were more likely to have had a history of prior intimate relationships with others, <math>F(56.478)</math>, <math>p &lt; 0.01</math> (36–21%) and violent offenses, <math>F(558.522)</math>, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math> (46–13%). Type II (no prior relationship) subjects were more likely to be psychotic, <math>\chi^2(522.158)</math>, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math> (26–13%), and the targets males, <math>\chi^2(561.772)</math>, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math> (29–10%).</p> <p>Findings confirm and extend the work of other researchers, most notably the very high risk of threats and violence among prior sexually intimate stalkers, the very low risk of threats and violence among public figure (celebrity) stalkers, and the negative relationship between stalking violence and psychosis.</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 4. Stalking prevalence rates for females as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Table 4. Stalking prevalence rates for females as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Large Population Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Tjaden, P., and Thoennes, N. (1998). Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (NCJ 169592).</p>	<p>16000</p>	<p>8,000 women and 8,000 men, nationally representative</p>	<p>Telephone survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stalking is more prevalent than previously thought: 8 percent of women and 2 percent of men in the United States have been stalked at some time in their life.</li> <li>• American Indian/Alaska Native women are significantly more likely to report being stalked than women of other racial or ethnic backgrounds.</li> <li>• Although stalking is a gender-neutral crime, most (78 percent) stalking victims are female and most (87 percent) stalking perpetrators are male.</li> <li>• Adults between 18 and 29 years old are the primary targets of stalking, comprising 52 percent of all victims.</li> <li>• Most stalking cases involve perpetrators and victims who know each other; 23 percent of all female victims and 36 percent of all male victims are stalked by strangers.</li> <li>• Women are significantly more likely than men (59 percent and 30 percent, respectively) to be stalked by intimate</li> </ul>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 4. Stalking prevalence rates for females as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>partners, about half of whom stalk their partners while the relationship is intact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a strong link between stalking and other forms of violence in intimate relationships: 81 percent of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner were also physically assaulted by that partner and 31 percent were also sexually assaulted by that partner.</li> <li>• Less than half of all stalking victims are directly threatened by their stalkers, although the victims, by definition, experience a high level of fear.</li> <li>• About half of all stalking victims report their stalking to the police.</li> <li>• About 12 percent of all stalking cases result in criminal prosecution, and about a quarter of female stalking victims and about a tenth of male stalking victims obtain restraining orders against their stalkers.</li> <li>• Thirty percent of female stalking victims and 20 percent of male stalking victims seek psychological counseling as a result of their victimization.</li> <li>• The average stalking case lasts 1.8</li> </ul>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Budd, T., &amp; Mattinson, J. (2000). Stalking: Findings from the 1998 British crime survey (Home Office Research, Research Findings No. 129). London: Research Development and Statistics Directorate.</p>	<p>9988</p>	<p>Sample was “nationally representative” of England and Wales, with respondents ranging in age from 16 to 59.</p>	<p>Through a computer self-completion questionnaire, respondents were polled with the regards to the extent of their experience with stalking, wherein stalking was defined intentionally broadly as ‘persistent and unwanted attention.’</p>	<p>years.</p> <p>Using a broad definition of stalking – experience of persistent and unwanted attention – the BCS estimates that 2.9% of adults aged 16 to 59 had been stalked in the last year. This equates to almost 900,000 victims. An estimated 770,000 victims had been distressed or upset by their experience and 550,000 victims had been subjected to violence, threatened with violence, or had been fearful that violence would be used. Women (4.0%) were more likely to have experienced persistent and unwanted attention than men (1.7%). Risks were particularly high for young women aged between 16 and 19 (16.8%).</p> <p>About a third of incidents were perpetrated by someone who was in an intimate relationship with the victim at the start of the episode of persistent and unwanted attention, or who was a former intimate. A further third involved an acquaintance of the victim. Only a third of incidents involved strangers.</p> <p>Victims of persistent and unwanted</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>attention experienced a range of different types of behavior. The most common experiences were being forced to talk to the offender, silent phone calls, being physically intimidated and being followed. A quarter of men and a fifth of women said the offender had used physical force.</p> <p>Seven in ten victims said they had changed their lifestyle as a result of their experience. Women were more likely to have done so than men.</p> <p>Overall, a third of victims said the police had been made aware of the matter. In 35% of these cases the victim was dissatisfied with the police response.</p>
<p>Tjaden, P., Thoennes, N., and Allison, C. J. (2000). Comparing stalking victimization from legal and victim perspectives. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 15 (1), 7-22.</p>	<p>16000</p>	<p>8,000 women and 8,000 men (aged 18+ yrs old) from the NVAWS.</p>	<p>This study examines how many survey respondents self-define as stalking victims, and the degree of convergence that exists between prevalence estimates generated using a legal definition of stalking and those generated using a victim-delineated definition</p>	<p>Results from the study show that stalking prevalence rates increase dramatically when survey respondents are allowed to self-define stalking victimization. Male stalking prevalence rates nearly tripled and female prevalence rates increased when respondents were given the opportunity to self-define as stalking victims. However, victim definitions</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			of stalking. Surveys consisted of telephone interviews.	of stalking tended to converge with the model anti-stalking codes definition of stalking in the majority of cases. Only 4% of Ss defined themselves as stalking victims but failed to meet the legal definition of stalking victim. A small proportion of Ss met the legal definition of stalking victim but denied being stalked.
Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (2000). Full report of the prevalence, incidence, and consequences of violence against women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice (NCJ Publication No. 183781).	16000	8,000 women and 8,000 men, drawn from random-digit dialing of houses with telephones in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.	Via telephone survey, researchers administered the CTS to measure IPV victimization, four items from the National Women's Study (Kilpatrick, Resnick, Saunders, & Best, 1989) to assess sexual assault, and the 13-item Power and Control Scale (Johnson, 1996) to measure psychological aggression victimization.	This is a large document (73 pages), and most of the relevant results are summarized in Tjaden & Thoennes (1998), but this can be consulted for more specific details or correlations between stalking and other forms of IPV
Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (2000). Prevalence and consequences of male-to-female and female-to-male intimate partner violence as measured	16000	8,000 women and 8,000 men, drawn from random-digit dialing of houses with telephones in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.	Telephone survey conducted from November 1995 to May 1996 by interviewers at Schulman, Ronca, Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBR) under the direction of Dr. John Boyle. The	0.5% of the men and 4.1% of the women reported being stalked by a current or former marital/opposite-sex cohabiting partner at some time in their lifetime. Thus, women were 8.2 times more likely to report being stalked by a current or former

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
by the National Violence Against Women Survey. Violence Against Women, 6, 142-161			authors of this article designed the survey questionnaire and conducted the analysis. Includes questions from the CTS.	marital/opposite-sex cohabiting partner at some time in their lives. 0.1% of men currently married/cohabiting men were stalked by a current or former marital/opposite-sex cohabiting partner in the 12 months previous to the survey. For women in this same situation, the figure was 0.3%.
Morris, S., Anderson, S., & Murray, L. (2002). Stalking and harassment in Scotland. Edinburgh: Scottish Executive Social Research.	1029	Scottish Individuals, of whom 749 (73%) were female and 280 (27%) male. Women were deliberately oversampled in order to generate a larger sample of victims. For analysis based on the population as a whole, however, the data have been weighted to reflect the correct proportions of males and women in the Scottish population.	The survey was carried out face-to-face in respondents' homes during January and February 2002 by NFO System Three interviewers using laptop computers. Respondents were selected for interview using a tightly-controlled form of quota sampling, known as random location sampling. The interview lasted around 20 minutes on average and consisted of a mix of interviewer-administered and self-completion sections. The following sections provide a brief overview of the main results.	Across all age groups, women are significantly more likely than men to be victims. Interestingly, however, the gap is narrowest in the youngest age group. Overall, some 7% of men and 17% of women report experiencing persistent and unwanted attention at some point during their adult lives. Although, as we shall see below, not all would consider themselves victims of 'stalking', it suggests that a significant minority of people (and especially women) may have experienced similar forms of behavior. Not surprisingly, the overall prevalence of such behaviors is much lower than the 'lifetime' figures – nevertheless 1 in 20 women and 1 in 50 men indicate that they have recent experience of 'persistent and unwanted attention'. These statistics

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>are higher than those found for England and Wales in the 1998 BCS, but authors blame this on their sampling frame.</p> <p>The vast majority of all incidents involved either a partner/ex-partner, or someone else already known to the victim. In 35% of all cases and 48% of those defined by victims as ‘stalking’, the offender was a partner or ex-partner. Roughly 1 in 5 cases of all cases, however, involved a stranger – though the same was true of only 14% of those defined as ‘stalking’.</p>
<p>Spitzberg, B. (2002). The tactical topography of stalking victimization and management. <i>Trauma, Violence &amp; Abuse</i>, 3(4), 261-288.</p>	<p>&gt;70,000</p>	<p>108 samples across 103 studies of stalking related phenomena</p>	<p>Meta-analysis</p>	<p>The study reveals an average prevalence across studies of 23.5% for women and 10.5% for men, with an average duration of almost 2 years. The average proportion of female victims across studies was 75%, and 77% of stalking emerged from some form of prior acquaintance, with 49% originating from romantic relationships. New typologies of stalking behavior, coping responses to stalking, and symptomology due to stalking victimization are reported. Across 42 studies, the average physical violence incidence was 33%,</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>and 17 studies produced an average sexual violence incidence of slightly greater than 10%. A summary of 32 studies of restraining orders indicated that they are violated an average of 40% of the time and are perceived as followed by worse events almost 21% of the time.</p>
<p>Slashinski, M., Coker, A., and Davis, K. (2003). Physical aggression, forced sex, and stalking victimization by a dating partner: An analysis of the National Violence Against Women Survey. <i>Violence and Victims</i> 18, 595–617.</p>	<p>16000</p>	<p>NVAWS</p>	<p>NVAWS, including the 12 items from the CTS, 5 questions from the National Women's Study (National Crime Victims Center, 1992) to define forced sex; and the 20-item stalking index developed by Tjaden and Thoennes. Followed by Statistical analysis by present authors.</p>	<p>Among 563 women experiencing some type of violence, 290 (51.5%) experienced physical aggression. 189 (31.6%) experienced physical aggression alone, while 49 (8.7%) experienced physical aggression and stalking, 40 (7.1%) experienced physical aggression and sexual assaults, and 12 (1.2%) experienced all three. 187 women (33.2%) experienced stalking. Of these, 106 (18.8%) experienced stalking alone, while 20 (3.6%) experienced stalking combined with sexual assault. 219 women (38.9%) experienced sexual assaults. Of these, 147 (26.1%) experienced sexual assault alone.</p> <p>Among 184 men experiencing some type of violence, 83 (45.1%) experienced physical aggression. 66 (35.9%) experienced physical</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>aggression alone, while 17 (9.2%) experienced physical aggression and stalking, 0 (0%) experienced physical aggression and sexual assaults, and 0 (0%) experienced all three. 115 men (62.5%) experienced stalking. Of these, 97 (52.7%) experienced stalking alone, while 1 (0.5%) experienced stalking combined with sexual assault. 4 men (2.2%) experienced sexual assaults. Of these, 3 (1.6%) experienced sexual assault alone.</p>
<p>Walby, S., &amp; Allen, J. (2004). Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey Home Office Research Study 276. Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate.</p>	<p>22,463</p>	<p>Respondents aged 16 to 59</p>	<p>Computerized self-completion questionnaire included in the 2001 British Crime Survey that asked the respondents whether they had been victimized by domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking during their lifetime and during the preceding year to ascertain the extent and nature these crimes in England and Wales.</p>	<p>8 percent of women and 6 percent of men had experienced stalking victimization in the last 12 months. This equates to approximately 1.2 million female and 900,000 male victims of stalking. Of the cases of aggravated stalking [violence in addition to the stalking] against women, 37 percent were committed by an intimate, 59 percent by other known persons, and 7 percent by strangers. For men in such cases, 8 percent were by an intimate, 70 percent by other known persons, and 30 percent by strangers. Males and women were equally likely to have reported their stalking victimization to the police during the previous year,</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				but only a third of both sexes had done this (31 percent of women and 30 percent of men). The majority of both sexes reported to family or friends.
Basile, K. C., Swahn, M. H., Chen, J., and Saltzman, L. E. (2006). Stalking in the United States: Recent national prevalence estimates. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 31(2), 172-175	9684	A sample of adults aged 18 years and older living in the United States.	The second Injury Control and Risk Survey (ICARIS-2), a cross-sectional, random-digit-dial telephone survey conducted from 2001 to 2003. Analysis conducted in 2005 focused on the respondents' reports of having ever been stalked in a way that was somewhat dangerous or life-threatening.	<p>In the United States, 4.5% of adults reported having ever been stalked. Women had significantly higher prevalence (7%) of stalking victimization than did men (2%) (odds ratio [OR] 3.68, 95% confidence interval [CI] 2.77– 4.90). People who were never married (OR 1.43, 95% CI 1.03–1.99) or who were separated, widowed, or divorced (OR 1.68, 95% CI 1.28 –2.21) had significantly higher odds of being stalked than those who were married or had a partner. People aged 55 years or older and those who were retired were least likely to report stalking victimization.</p> <p>Comparable to previous national estimates, this study shows that stalking affects many adults. Nearly 1 in 22 adults (almost 10 million, approximately 80% of whom were women) in the United States were stalked at some time in their lives.</p>
Moracco, K. E., Runyan, C. W.,	1800	Population-based national sample of non-	Telephone survey on women's experiences with 6	772 (42.7%) women reported having been followed by a man in their

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Bowling, J. M., and Earp, J. A. L. (2007). Women's experiences with violence: A national study. <i>Women's Health Issues</i>, 17 (1), 3-12.</p>		<p>institutionalized women ages <math>\geq 18</math></p>	<p>types of violence, including being followed and repeatedly contacted, as well as physical and sexual assault by intimate partners and others. We calculated adult lifetime and prior year prevalence of violent experiences, examined bivariate differences in experiences among groups of women, and employed logistic regression to model the odds of adult lifetime and prior year victimization.</p>	<p>lifetimes, while 91 (5.9%) had been followed in the previous year. 441 (25.3%) had been repeatedly contacted in their lifetimes, while 82 (5.5%) had been contacted in the previous year. For all types of violence except being followed in a way that frightened them, where strangers were the most common (80%) perpetrators, women were most often victimized by men they knew, frequently their current or former intimate partners. Among women who reported repeated unwanted contact, current (15.9%) and former (32.9%) intimate partners were the perpetrators in nearly half of the most recent incidents, followed by strangers (20.2%), acquaintances (19.5%), coworkers (5.1%), and family members (1.6%).</p>
<p>Spitzberg, B. H., and Cupach, W. R. (2007). The state of the art of stalking: Taking stock of the emerging literature. <i>Aggression and Violent Behavior</i>, 12 (1), 64-86.</p>	<p>175</p>	<p>Published, peer-reviewed studies of stalking</p>	<p>Review of the existing literature on stalking, with an eye towards summarizing the statistical findings of earlier studies. A meta-analysis of 175 studies of stalking is reported in which descriptive estimates of prevalence, sex differences, relationship origins,</p>	<p>In general, stalking prevalence rates from clinical or forensic samples were slightly higher than from community samples or student samples. Women were more likely to have been the victims of stalking than males; however, female victims were generally over-represented in the clinical and forensic samples, and the male-to-female victim ratios were</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>motives, threat and violence are provided. The moderating effects of type of sample are examined.</p>	<p>more similar in student and population samples, even though women still represented the most stalking victims in these samples.</p>
<p>Perilla, J. L., Lippy, C., Rosales, A., and Serrata, J. V. (2011). Prevalence of domestic violence. Violence against women and children, Vol 1: Mapping the terrain. White, Jacquelyn W. (Ed.); Koss, Mary P. (Ed.); Kazdin, Alan E. (Ed.); pp. 199-220. Washington, DC, US: American Psychological Association.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>U.S. Studies on prevalence of Stalking nationwide. There are only two: Moracco et al. (2007) and Tjaden and Thoennes (1998).</p>	<p>Literature Review. Relevant in that it is very recent and includes discussion of Stalking, Verbal Abuse, Physical Abuse, and Sexual Abuse.</p>	<p>We found only two national studies that included questions about stalking, though survivors of DV frequently report this type of abuse. They used very different questions and criteria to determine stalking and, predictably, obtained significantly different rates. The Women's Experience With Violence national study (Moracco, Runyan, Bowling, &amp; Earp, 2007) asked two questions about stalking behaviors and reported individual rates for each. The first asked if the participant had ever been followed by a man (prevalence rate: 42.7%). The other asked whether someone had contacted the participant repeatedly (prevalence rate: 25.3%). In contrast, the National Violence Against Women (NVAW) survey (Tjaden &amp; Thoennes, 2000) asked participants if they had ever experienced any of eight stalking behaviors [e.g., followed or spied on, unsolicited phone calls ). Respondents who answered yes to any question</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>were asked if they had this experience on more than one occasion and if they had felt frightened or in danger as a result of the behavior. Those victimized more than once and who were very frightened or feared bodily harm were counted as stalking victims. This survey found a 4.1% lifetime prevalence rate for stalking.</p> <p>We briefly discuss current controversies about prevalence rates, including how the theoretical approach of researchers affects the research process and outcome, as well as the limited information available about violence in marginalized communities. We also provide a critical analysis of methods, samples, and limitations of the literature we cite, and we end the chapter with a discussion of gaps in current literature and recommendations for future directions in the field.</p>

Smaller Community Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Kohn, M., Flood, H.,	1171	Louisiana women aged 18	Random-digit-dialed	176 women (15%) reported having

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Chase, J., &amp; McMahon, P. M. (2000). Prevalence and health consequences of stalking—Louisiana, 1998–1999. <i>Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report</i>, 49(29), 653–655.</p>		<p>or older, generally matching 1990 Louisiana census data in terms of age and race.</p>	<p>telephone survey</p>	<p>been stalked in their lifetimes, while 23 (2%) were currently being stalked. Of the 176, 132 (75%) women reported they believed the stalking to be somewhat dangerous or life threatening. Of these, 67 (51%) identified the perpetrators as someone with whom they had had an intimate relationship. Women whose stalker had been an intimate partner were more than four times as likely to report that they had sustained an injury than those women who had not been in an intimate relationship with their stalker.</p>
<p>Sheridan, L., Gillett, R., and Davies, G. M. (2000). Stalking: Seeking the victim's perspective. <i>Psychology, Crime, &amp; Law</i>, 6 (4), 267–280.</p>	<p>80</p>	<p>Women aged 18 to 55 years. The majority (58) was nurses or secretarial staff in Leicester and Liverpool; the remainder was student volunteers.</p>	<p>Questionnaire, wherein participants indicated which from a list of 40 behaviors they identified as stalking and discussed which of the 40 behaviors they had experienced personally.</p>	<p>Overall, 20% of the total sample was judged to have experienced at least one episode of stalking. None of the "stalking" experiences described were judged by the three raters to be "mild." Instead, 6.25% of the total sample was judged to have experienced a "moderate" episode of stalking, and 13.75% a "severe" episode.</p> <p>A cluster analysis of the classification data showed a clear distinction between those which participants felt to be stalking and non-stalking related acts. Further, a number of distinct sub-</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>categories of perceived stalking behaviors were suggested by the analysis. Participants were also asked to indicate whether they had firsthand experience of any of these behaviors and to describe their worst personal experience of 'stalking'. Analysis of this data suggested that instances of what our respondents perceived as 'stalking' was widespread in the sample and that some of its more serious manifestations would, if reported, have led to criminal charges.</p>
<p>Turell, S. C. (2000). A descriptive analysis of same-sex relationship violence for a diverse sample. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 15, 281–293.</p>	<p>499</p>	<p>Ethnically diverse gay men, lesbians, bisexual and transgendered people. 227 men, 265 women, and 7 transgendered individuals. 193 Lesbian, 57 Gay Women, 213 Gay Men, 27 Bisexual, and 8 Heterosexuals. 45 African-Americans, 13 Native Americans, 375 Caucasians, 40 Latinos, 3 Asian-Americans, and 18 Bi/Multi-Ethnic</p>	<p>This survey was developed by the author based on non-normed behavioral checklists of several local shelters for battered women. In addition to demographic information, items included behaviors that characterized emotional, physical, and sexual abuses. Each item could be endorsed about present and past same-sex relationships. Input regarding the survey was provided by staff members of local women's centers, as well as social service</p>	<p>According to Table 1, 2% of respondents had been stalked in their current relationship and 17% in a past relationship, but they say in text that 20% have been stalked (p. 286). 17% of men had been stalked, 23% of women, and 28% of transgendered individuals. 25% of lesbians had been stalked, 19% of gay women, 17% of gay men, 19% of bisexuals, and 12% of heterosexuals. 27% of African Americans had been stalked, 33% of Native Americans, 19% of Caucasians, 18% of Latinos, 67% of Asian Americans, 28% of Bi-Multi-Ethnic.</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			providers to the gay and lesbian community. Each survey was placed in an stamped envelope addressed to the investigator for easy return, resulting in a response rate of 33%.	
Kamphuis, J. H., & Emmelkamp, P. M., G. (2001). Traumatic distress among support-seeking female victims of stalking. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 158, 795-798.	201	Selected female members of the Dutch <i>Stichting Anti-Stalking</i> (Anti-stalking Foundation)	Widely accepted self-report measures, including the 12-item General Health Questionnaire and the Impact of Event Scale	The majority of the victims had undergone multiple forms of harassment, including threats of violence in 74% (N= 148) and actual violence in 55% (N=111).
Sheridan, L., Davies, G. M., and Boon, J. C. W. (2001). Stalking: Perceptions and prevalence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 16 (2), 151–167.	348	Female members of the trade union UNISON during the first six months of 1999.	Women were invited to classify which of a range of intrusive behaviors were exemplars of stalking. They were then asked to indicate whether they had first-hand experience of any of these behaviors and, if so, to describe the worst episode.	<p>Of the sample, 24% reported at least one incident of stalking. The women held clear ideas on what they felt did and did not constitute stalking behaviors. Cluster analyses provided subtypes of stalking behaviors as perceived by respondents and subtypes of actual stalking as experienced by the sample.</p> <p>The findings suggest that a final legislative definition of stalking may not be necessary and that the high prevalence rate requires serious academic and legal attention.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Purcell, R., Pathé, M., &amp; Mullen, P. E. (2002). The prevalence and nature of stalking in the Australian community. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 36, 114–120.</p>	<p>3700</p>	<p>Adult men and women selected from the electoral roll in the State of Victoria.</p>	<p>Postal survey. Outcome measures included the lifetime and annual cumulative incidence of stalking, the duration and methods of harassment, rates of associated violence and responses to victimization.</p>	<p>Almost one in four respondents (23.4%;432) had been stalked, the unwanted behavior they were subjected to was both repeated and fear-provoking. One in 10 (197) had experienced a protracted course of stalking involving multiple intrusions spanning a period of at least one month. Women were twice as likely as men to report having been stalked at some time in their lives, though the rates of victimization in the 12 months prior to the study did not differ significantly according to gender. Younger people were significantly more likely than older respondents to report having been stalked. Victims were pursued by strangers in 42% of cases. The most common methods of harassment involved unwanted telephone calls, intrusive approaches and following. Associated threats (29%) and physical assaults (18%) frequently arose out of the stalking. Significant social and economic disruption was created by the stalking for 63% of victims. Most sought assistance to manage their predicament (69%).</p>
<p>Brewster, M. P. (2003).</p>	<p>187</p>	<p>Women stalked by former</p>	<p>Extensive semi-structured</p>	<p>Finally, 65.2% (<i>n</i> D 122) of the</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Power and control dynamics in prestalking and stalking situations. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 18, 207–217.</p>		<p>intimate male partners. Subjects were obtained through advertisements in newspapers, fliers posted in victim service agencies and law enforcement agencies, and announcements posted in laundromats, supermarkets, and a women's symposium in Philadelphia. The sample consisted of women who met the criteria for inclusion in the sample: having been repeatedly harassed, followed, and/or threatened during the past 5 years by a former intimate partner, and having experienced emotional distress, fear of bodily harm, actual bodily harm, or the belief that the stalker intended any of these effects.</p>	<p>face-to-face interview</p>	<p>women reported physical abuse and 8.6% (<i>n</i> D 16) reported sexual abuse during their prior relationship with their stalkers.</p> <p>Psychological attempts to control victims included legal maneuvers such as filing for child custody, contesting the divorce, filing artificial charges against the victim, and filing for an unwarranted restraining order against the victim. Although some of these may be perceived as legitimate actions on the part of the stalker, just over 50% of the women reported the belief that their former partners were using these tactics to manipulate them psychologically and emotionally.</p>
<p>Campbell, JC, Garza, MA, Gielen, AC, O'Campo, P, Kub, J, Dienemann, J, Jones,</p>	<p>616</p>	<p>Active duty military women</p>	<p>Women were screened for abuse using a modified version of the Abuse Assessment Screen. The</p>	<p>117 women reported emotional abuse and/or stalking. The combination prevalence of all forms of adult lifetime abuse was 44.3%. Our</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>AS, and Jafar, E. (2003). Intimate partner violence and abuse among active duty military women. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 9(9), 1072-1092.</p>			<p>Abuse Assessment Screen has been widely used and has substantial support for reliability and validity in several studies (Soeken, Parker, McFarlane, &amp; Lominak, 1998). The modification was that women were asked two separate questions relative to emotional and physical abuse rather than a single question that combines the two forms of abuse. Prevalence of IPV while in the military was calculated using the years women reported the abuse to have occurred and the years they reported being in the military.</p>	<p>findings included an additional 8.9% of ADM women reporting only emotional abuse and an additional 6% reporting only stalking. The stalking finding is the first in a military population and should be investigated further in future research.</p>
<p>Dressing, H., Kuehner, C., and Gass, P. (2005). Lifetime prevalence and impact of stalking in a European population: Epidemiological data from a middle-sized</p>	679	<p>Sample randomly selected from the population of a middle-sized German city; 679 people (400 women, 279 men) responded.</p>	<p>A postal survey was conducted. The survey included a stalking questionnaire and the WHO-5 well-being scale.</p>	<p>Almost 12% of the respondents (n=78, 68 women, 10 men) reported having been stalked. A multiple regression analysis revealed a significant effect of victimization on psychological well-being. This study identified a high lifetime prevalence of stalking in the</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
German city. British Journal of Psychiatry, 187 (2), 168-172.				community. Effects on victims' psychological health are significant, suggesting that the phenomenon deserves more attention in future community mental health research.
Reeves, C. A., Bates, C., & O'Leary-Kelly, A. (2006). The prevalence of intimate partner violence among employees and its impact on the workplace. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management, Atlanta, GA.	2373	823 male and 1,550 female employees in three midsized organizations (an insurance provider, an educational institution, and a transportation company) in facilities that spanned 39 states	In a web-based survey, respondents reported both their current experiences with IPV (those that occurred within the last 12 months) and their lifetime experiences with IPV. The study asked about five forms of abuse: (a) threats of physical harm, (b) stalking (defined as a pattern of unwelcome and harassing contact that leaves one feeling afraid), (c) physical aggression (including hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, scratching, pushing, biting, or other use of physical force), (d) being physically hurt as a result of abuse, and (e) being forced into unwanted sexual acts.	2.1% of male employees and 3.9% of female employees reported stalking victimization in the previous 12 months. 11.9% of male employees and 23.7% of female employees reported having been stalking victims in their lifetimes. 50.6% of stalking victims reported a workplace occurrence of stalking, making it the most common form of IPV to occur at work.
Sheridan, L. P., and Grant, T. (2007). Is	1051	Self-defined stalking victims contacted via the	The current study analyzed eight-section, 29-page	Almost half (47.5%) reported harassment via the Internet, but only

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>cyberstalking different? Psychology, Criminology, &amp; Law, 13 (6), 627-640.</p>		<p>internet</p>	<p>questionnaire</p>	<p>7.2% of the sample was judged to have been cyberstalked. Ordinal regression analysis of four groups of victims, categorized according to degree of cyber-involvement in their victimization, revealed a general picture of similarity between the groups in terms of the stalking process, responses to being stalked, and the effects on victims and third parties. It was concluded that cyberstalking does not fundamentally differ from traditional, proximal stalking, that online harassment does not necessarily hold broad appeal to stalkers, and that those who target ex-intimates remain the most populous stalker type.</p>
<p>O'Leary-Kelly, A., Lean, E., Reeves, C., and Randel, J. (2008). Coming into the light: Intimate partner violence and its effects at work. Academy of Management Perspectives, 22(2), 57- 72.</p>	<p>2373</p>	<p>823 male and 1,550 female employees in three midsized organizations (an insurance provider, an educational institution, and a transportation company) in facilities that spanned 39 states</p>	<p>In a web-based survey, respondents reported both their current experiences with IPV (those that occurred within the last 12 months) and their lifetime experiences with IPV. The study asked about five forms of abuse: (a) threats of physical harm, (b) stalking (defined as a pattern of unwelcome and</p>	<p>2.1% of male employees and 3.9% of female employees reported stalking victimization in the previous 12 months. 11.9% of male employees and 23.7% of female employees reported having been stalking victims in their lifetimes. 50.6% of Stalking victims reported a workplace occurrence of stalking, making it the most common form of IPV to occur at work.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>harassing contact that leaves one feeling afraid), (c) physical aggression (including hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, scratching, pushing, biting, or other use of physical force), (d) being physically hurt as a result of abuse, and (e) being forced into unwanted sexual acts.</p>	
<p>Thompson, C. M., and Dennison, S. M. (2008). Defining relational stalking in research: Understanding sample composition in relation to repetition and duration of harassment. <i>Psychiatric Psychology and Law</i>, 15 (3), 482-499.</p>	<p>1738</p>	<p>Participants from the South-East Queensland community (n 1/4 932; 53.6%) and Griffith University student community (n 1/4 712; 41.0%; 5.4% missing data).</p>	<p>Participants completed a questionnaire assessing the repetition and duration of their unwanted intrusive behavior following the termination of a relationship or pursuit of a romantic relationship. The consequences of applying different cut-offs of repetition and duration of harassment were examined in relation to the proportion of participants who self-reported intent to frighten, intimidate or harm the target, perceived target fear or harm and the use of violence and/or threats.</p>	<p>Engaging in some form of unwanted pursuit was almost normative (75% of the sample). When higher levels of repetition were used to define stalking, the sample comprised participants who reported engaging in more serious forms of intrusive behavior. Applying different cut-offs of duration appeared to have less of an effect on sample composition than did repetition.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Reeves, C. A., and O'Leary-Kelly, A. M. (2009). Study of the effects of intimate partner violence on the workplace. Final Grant Report. U.S. Department of Justice. Available at <a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/227266.pdf">http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/227266.pdf</a></p>	2373	<p>823 male and 1,550 female employees in three midsized organizations (an insurance provider, an educational institution, and a transportation company) in facilities that spanned 39 states</p>	<p>In a web-based survey, respondents reported both their current experiences with IPV (those that occurred within the last 12 months) and their lifetime experiences with IPV. The study asked about five forms of abuse: (a) threats of physical harm, (b) stalking (defined as a pattern of unwelcome and harassing contact that leaves one feeling afraid), (c) physical aggression (including hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, scratching, pushing, biting, or other use of physical force), (d) being physically hurt as a result of abuse, and (e) being forced into unwanted sexual acts.</p>	<p>2.1% of male employees and 3.9% of female employees reported stalking victimization in the previous 12 months. 11.9% of male employees and 23.7% of female employees reported having been stalking victims in their lifetimes. 50.6% of Stalking victims reported a workplace occurrence of stalking, making it the most common form of IPV to occur at work.</p>
<p>Banyard, V., Potter, S. and Turner, H. (2011). The Impact of Interpersonal Violence in Adulthood on Women's Job Satisfaction and</p>	1079	<p>Adult (over age 18) females working part-time or full-time or attending school, and living in New Hampshire</p>	<p>Random-digit-dial telephone survey soliciting a range of information with regards to Intimate Partner Violence and its impact on work performance.</p>	<p>705 respondents reported stalking victimization since the age of 18.</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Productivity: The Mediating Roles of Mental and Physical Health				

University and School Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Herold, E. S., Mantle, D., & Zemitis, O. (1979). A study of sexual offenses against females. <i>Adolescence</i> , 14, 65-72.	103	Women in two university classes in Southern Ontario.	Closed-end questionnaires were administered during regular class periods.	Eighty-four percent reported having been the victim of a sexual offense. The offenses experienced were obscene telephone calls (61%), sexual molestation (44%), exhibitionism (27%), being followed ('for the purpose of sexual harassment') (24%), attempted rape (16%) and rape (1%). Most offenses were discussed with friends while very few were reported to parents, police or social workers. Though it doesn't specifically mention "stalking," this is sighted in literature reviews for inclusion of a question about being followed.
Jason, L. A., Reichler, A., Easton, J., Neal, A., & Wilson, M.	50	Women who had terminated relationships with males and then were	Interviews	In general, the harassment lasted for about a year, and episodes which occurred on a daily basis consisted of

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
(1984). Female harassment after ending a relationship: A preliminary study. <i>Alternative Lifestyles</i> , 6, 259-269.		harassed; college undergraduates.		calls, letters, visits to home or work, being followed, verbal threats, and physical aggression.  In the second phase of this study a sample of college undergraduates was interviewed on the topic of harassment. Fifty-six percent of the women indicated that they had been harassed by men.
McCreedy, K. R., & Dennis, B. G (1996). Sex-related offenses and fear of crime on campus. <i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i> , 12, 69–80.	760	Students at East Carolina University.	Questions about rape and other sexual offenses, stalking, and lewd phone calls were used to determine the level of both reported and unreported incidents, and the relationship of these experiences to the students' fear of crime, and avoidance of night classes.	Over all, students were extremely concerned about crime. Those who reported having received lewd and/or threatening phone calls were the most concerned and reluctant to take night classes.
Fremouw, W. J., Westrup, D., & Pennypacker, J. (1996/7). Stalking on campus: The prevalence and strategies for coping with stalking. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> 42:666-669.	294 original 1299 additional	Undergraduates enrolled in psychology classes at West Virginia University.	Two questionnaires (one assessing the behaviors of those who stalk others, and the other assessing victims of stalking) were administered to 294 college undergraduates. The questionnaires were then revised and re-administered to 299 undergraduates.	Thirty percent of the female students and 17% of the males reported having been stalked; 80% reported that they knew their stalker (many had been previously romantically involved with the stalker). Only 1% of the subjects acknowledged having stalked someone, due perhaps to the social undesirability of this behavior.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Alternatively cited as having been published in 1996 and 1997</p>			<p>Consistent with state law, they defined stalking to the respondents as “having someone knowingly and repeatedly following, harassing, or threatening you” (p. 667).</p>	<p>Across the two samples, 26.6% and 35.2% of the women, respectively, responded that they had been stalked (30.7% overall). Fremouw et al. note that about four in five women knew their stalkers; over 40% had “seriously dated” them. Most often, women attempted to cope with the stalking by ignoring the stalker and hanging up on telephone calls. Other common coping strategies included “confronting the stalker” and “changing their schedule in order to avoid the stalker.” “Involving the police and magistrate courts,” in contrast, “were the least used strategies” (p. 668). Again, although illuminating, this research is limited by the use of the convenience samples and by the use of a lifetime (“ever”) measure of stalking as opposed to a measure with a defined reference period on the response (e.g., “since school began”) (Fisher et al. 2000)</p>
<p>Coleman, F. L. (1997). Stalking behavior and the cycle of domestic violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>,</p>	<p>141</p>	<p>Not in abstract, copy was checked out of main library.</p>	<p>A total of 141 female undergraduates completed a questionnaire designed to assess the occurrence of threatening or violent</p>	<p>Results showed that subjects who reported significantly more verbal and physical abuse during the relationships were more likely to be stalked by their former partners after the relationships</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
12 (3), 420-432.			<p>behaviors in former heterosexual, romantic relationships. Subjects were placed in a control harassed, or stalked group based on their responses to several questions modeled on Florida's antistalking law. The Conflict Tactics Scale was used to assess the presence of domestic violence during the relationships, and the Stalking Behavior Checklist was used to measure the occurrence of stalking behaviors after the relationships had ended.</p>	<p>ended. 29.1% of the sample answered “yes” to the question, “Have you ever ended a relationship that resulted in your former partner giving you repeated, unwanted attention following the breakup?” Based on additional questions modeled after Florida’s antistalking statues, 9.2% of the students stated that this repeated attention was either malicious, physically threatening, or fear inducing.</p> <p>The limitations of this study are clear: the use of a small, unrepresentative sample; the lack of a reference period on the response; and the failure to measure stalking by men other than former boyfriends or partners. Still, the general finding that almost three in ten women have received “repeated, unwanted attention” and almost one in ten have experienced attention that threatens their safety is, at the very least, suggestive that stalking is not uncommon.</p> <p>Coleman’s results also provide information about the demographic profile of the stalking victim: white,</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				early 20s (mean age, 23 years old), a father whose level of education is “some college or more,” and a mother whose level of education is “high school or less.” (Fisher et al. 2000)
Spitzberg, B. H., Nicastro, A. M., and Cousins, A. V. (1998). Exploring the interactional phenomenon of stalking and obsessive relational intrusion. <i>Communication Reports</i> 11 (1), 33–48.	162	69 male and 93 female college students.	Multiple victimization factors were examined to ascertain the characteristics of obsessive intrusion victims and to analyze the relationship between victimization, symptomology, and coping strategies. The ORI-VSF (victim short form, developed by Spitzberg and Cupach (1997), was administered.	In response to a straightforward question of whether they had ever been stalked, a surprising 27% of this sample specifically identified themselves as victims of "stalking." Analyses indicate that males and women were not differentially victimized.
Mustaine, E. E., & Tewksbury, R. (1999). A routine activity theory explanation for women's stalking victimizations. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 5, 43–62.	861	University women in 9 institutions in the fall of 1996.	95-item self-report survey.	Of the 861 women in the sample, 90 (10.5%) reported having been stalked.
Spitzberg, B. H., and Rhea, J. (1999). Obsessive relational intrusion and sexual	360	College students (185 women, 178 males) in the basic communication course at a large public	In a questionnaire, respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they had experienced any 1 of 23	About a third of respondents described their pursuer as an ex-partner (34%), a friend (38.4%), or an acquaintance (24.6%). The pursuer was described as

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>coercion victimization. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 14 (1), 3-20.</p>		<p>Texas university.</p>	<p>clusters of obsessive relationally intrusive activities, to focus on the worst relationship in which such behaviors were experienced and indicate the extent to which that same person had engaged in any of 36 sexually coercive activities.</p>	<p>female 46% of the time, and male 54% of the time. The average case of obsessive relational pursuit was described as having occurred almost 15 months prior to the survey, and having lasted an average of 4.75 months. Respondent reported an average of 1.15 persons who had engaged in any of the relational intrusion behaviors described in the questionnaire, and claimed to know an average of 1.89 other persons who had experienced such behaviors. Results indicate that obsessive relational intrusion and sexual coercion tend to co-occur in relationships, and that both are unique and relatively equivalent predictors of psychological symptoms, accounting for extensive variance in general distress, sense of loss, and resilience symptoms.</p>
<p>Westrup, D., Fremouw, W. J., Thompson, R. N., &amp; Lewis, S. F. (1999). The psychological impact of stalking on female undergraduates. Journal of Forensic Sciences,</p>	<p>127</p>	<p>36 female stalking victims were compared with 43 women who had been harassed and 48 controls.</p>	<p>Psychological impact was assessed with <b>the</b> Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Scale, <b>the</b> Symptom Checklist-90-R, and <b>the</b> Self-Report Interpersonal Trust Scale.</p>	<p>Stalked subjects endorsed significantly more PTSD symptoms and with greater severity than <b>the</b> harassed or control subjects. Stalked subjects also had significantly higher scores <b>on</b> several subscales <b>of the</b> SCL-90, and had significantly higher positive symptom totals and distress indices.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
44, 554–557.				
Bjerregaard, B. (2000). An empirical study of stalking victimization. <i>Violence and Victim</i> , 15, 389-406.	788	Randomly sampled students (35 percent were men)	Students were given a “general definition of stalking” (p. 394) from which to self-identify as victims or non-victims.	She found that women were significantly more likely to self-report being the victims of stalking at some point in their lifetime (24.7 percent; n = 122) than males (10.9 percent; n = 29). However, when asked about recent stalking experiences, 10.3 percent (n = 3) of male victims and only 5.7 percent (n = 7) of female victims reported that they were currently experiencing stalking victimization, and males reported experiencing generally longer periods of stalking victimization (average 182 days) compared to women (83.4 days). Around 40 percent of both males and women reported that their stalker was a former-intimate. Both males and women reported being contacted by a variety of methods, the most common being phone contacts followed by face-to-face contacts. However, women reported higher levels of fear for their physical safety, their lives, and their emotional health. Women were more likely to have been physically harmed by their stalkers, and were more likely to involve the

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				criminal justice system and to take drastic measures such as moving, installing a security system, or buying a gun.
Cupach, W. R., & Spitzberg, B. H. (2000). Obsessive relational intrusion: Incidence, perceived severity, and coping. <i>Violence and Victims, 15</i> , 357-372.	666; 209	366 students (193 women, 173 males) from large lecture sections of the introductory psychology courses at a Texas university and 300 students (164 women, 134 males) from a California university in Study 1. Study 2 uses a convenience sample of students drawn from large lecture classes at a public university in Illinois.	Self-report survey asking students how often they had experience each of 63 behaviors since the age of 18.	All 63 ORI behaviors were perceived by some participants in each sample to have occurred at least once in Study 1. The most commonly cited behaviors, identified as occurring at least once by 63-75% of participants, were: “would call and hang-up without answering,” “called and argued with you,” constantly asked for another chance,” “watched you from a distance,” and “gossiped for bragged about your relationship to others.” Between 3% and 68% of respondents in Study 2 reported experiencing each of the ORI behaviors.
Davis, K. E., Ace, A., & Andra, M. (2000). Stalking perpetrators and psychological maltreatment of partners: Anger-jealousy, attachment insecurity, need for control, and break-up context. <i>Violence and Victims, 15</i> , 407-425.	male (N = 46 and 93) and female (N = 123 and 110)	19-24 yr old college students	Self-reported survey of correlates of courtship persistence, stalking-like behaviors following a relationship break-up, and psychological maltreatment of partners.	Results show that approximately 40% of Ss engaged in at least 1 stalking behavior following a breakup. A total of 10.7% (study 1) and 7.6% (study 2) engaged in 6 or more stalking behaviors. Stalking was significantly related to psychological maltreatment of the partner (PMP) prior to the breakup. Being the recipient of the breakup was associated with feelings of anger, jealousy and obsessiveness



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				and with higher levels of courtship persistence, and stalking. A replicated path model showed that anxious attachment and need for control were related to PMP and that need for control had a direct contribution to stalking. For anxious attachment, its connection to stalking was indirect, mediated by the degree of anger-jealousy over the breakup.
Fisher, B. S., Cullen, F. T., & Turner, M. G. (2000). The sexual victimization of college women. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice.	4,446	The sample was youthful: just over 76% of the sample was between the ages of 17 and 22 years old. Most of the sample were White- Caucasian, non-Hispanic/Latina (80.6%), followed by African American, non-Hispanic/Latina (7.0%), Hispanic/Latina (6.2%), Asian or Pacific Islander (3.4%), Native American or Alaska Native (0.8%), and mixed (1.5%). Less than 1 percent (0.54) refused or did not know their race or ethnicity.	Women were surveyed via telephone as a part of a larger crime victimization study, via a stalking screen question and a stalking incident questionnaire.	The sample of 4,446 female students experienced 696 incidents (156.5 per 1,000 female students). The number of victims was 581 (130.7 per 1,000 female students), a figure that is lower than the count of stalkings. This is because a considerable proportion, 15% of the women (n = 88), experienced more than one stalking. These results thus indicate that 13.1% of the women in the sample had been stalked at least once since the academic year had begun-a period that averaged 6.91 months. Of those who had been stalked, 12.7% experienced two incidents, and 2.3% experienced three or more incidents. Although our percentage of stalking victimization appears high (compare with Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), we should re-

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>emphasize that our screen question asked the respondents to include as stalking only those experiences in which the attention they received was repeated and done in a way that seemed obsessive and made you afraid or concerned for your safety. Moreover, stalking victims tend to be young (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998). This result may also explain our higher estimate. Finally, consistent with the stalker characteristics research (see Meloy, 1996), nearly all of the stalkers were male (97.6%).</p>
<p>Langhinrichsen-Rohling, J., Palarea, R. E., Cohen, J., and Rohling, M. L. (2000). Breaking up is hard to do: Unwanted pursuit behaviors following the dissolution of a romantic relationship. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 15 (1), 73-90.</p>	<p>282</p>	<p>Undergraduate students, including 123 males.</p>	<p>Used their Unwanted Pursuit Behaviors Inventory (UPBI) to investigate the prevalence of former-intimate stalking-type acts in an undergraduate sample.</p>	<p>The researchers indicated that the “model student” was reporting on behaviors that were engaged in after a breakup that occurred during the past 12 months (p. 77). These acts ranged in impact and severity from minor, largely non-threatening behaviors, to actions that would generally constitute stalking by legal definitions (that is, behaviors that induce fear in the victims) and are therefore termed Unwanted Pursuit Behaviors (UPBs) by the authors.</p> <p>Using this extended definition; prevalence rates were extremely high</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>upon termination of an intimate relationship. In the sample, 120 of the 282 participants were considered the recipient of the break-up and 99 percent of these had engaged in at least one of the behaviors on the UPBI. Only 27.5 percent of those who were the recipient of a breakup engaged in UPBs that were considered by their victims (ex-partners) to have resulted in a negative impact (a more stringent measure of “stalking”). Contrary to much of the clinical- and forensic-based research, and more consistent with a number of population studies, no sex differences were found in overall UPBI scores of those who were the recipient of the intimate relationship break-up. Males and women reported engaging in the stalking-type acts to the same degree. Similarly, there were no sex differences in the number of UPBs experienced by those who were the instigators of the break-up. In the group, 162 of the 282 participants had initiated the relationship break-up. Males and women who had instigated the break-up were equally likely to be the victims of UPBs by their former-</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				intimates, which included theft, physical harm and being followed. Clearly these are severe and often fear-inducing behaviors (Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000).
Logan, T. K., Leukefeld, C., and Walker, B. (2000). Stalking as a variant of intimate violence: Implications from a young adult sample. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 15 (1), 91-111.	130	46 male and 84 female undergraduate students who reported stalking victimization and perpetration after a difficult breakup, and psychological and physical victimization and perpetration during that specific relationship.	Questionnaire, which included demographic information, the Psychological Abuse Scale (Tolman, 1999), the Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 1990), and the Stalking Behavior Checklist (Colman 1997)	Overall, 27% of the sample study was classified into the stalking victimization group, which is consistent with other stalking prevalence rates among college samples. For women, stalking victimization was significantly associated with physical and psychological abuse victimization. For males, stalking victimization was significantly associated with psychological abuse victimization. However, there was also a strong significant reciprocal relationship of stalking and psychological abuse victimization and perpetration, especially for males. Also, alcohol use was significantly associated with victimization and perpetration of stalking and psychological abuse for males. The data from this study contribute to the hypothesis that stalking is a variant of or extension of intimate violence, especially for women.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>McCann, J. T. (2000). A descriptive study of child and adolescent obsessional followers. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 45(1), 195-199.</p>	13	<p>Obsessional followers ranging in age from 9 to 18.</p>	<p>Examination of data.</p>	<p>Many research findings from investigations on adults who stalk were replicated in this study, including the fact that most stalking offenders are male, most victims are female, and about half of stalking cases involve threats made toward the victim. In addition, the rate of violence was 31% in this sample of juvenile stalking offenders and the most common methods of stalking were physical approach, telephone calls, and letter writing. Some interesting trends in the data emerged which require further study and suggest some differences may exist between juvenile and adult stalking offenders.</p>
<p>Sinclair, H. C., and Frieze, I. H. (2000). Initial courtship behavior and stalking: How should we draw the line? <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 15 (1), 23-40.</p>	241	<p>197 women and 44 men from the University of Pittsburgh who had loved someone who did not love them in return.</p>	<p>Subjects were surveyed about their feelings and actions in response to this rejection, using a stalking behavior list adapted from sources like Tjaden and Thoennes.</p>	<p>Factor analyses revealed six groupings of behaviors in response to unrequited courtship: approach, surveillance, intimidation, harming oneself, verbal abuse/mild physical harm, physical harm, and extreme physical harm. Approach behavior was reported to be used more often by men, but there were no significant differences between men and women in the self-reported prevalence of other types of courtship behaviors. Correlations reveal that feelings of anger and</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>depression were the most common predictors of violent behavior for both men and women. Pursuer-perceptions of what behaviors connoted 'going too far' in pursuit of a relationship proved unreliable. When pursuers were asked whether their love interest was afraid of them, fear was a reaction perceived in response to intimidation. Although it is likely that pursuer perceptions of where to draw the line would differ from the view of the love object, these findings suggest that engaging in intimidation would be an appropriate place to draw the line between courtship and stalking.</p> <p>Prevalence rates are reported for specific behaviors, several of which are questionable candidates for the label "stalking" (e.g. <i>Ask him/her out on a date?</i>), so it is hard to say what percentage of respondents actually stalked their victim. Still, 28% of women and 30% of men admitted to intimidating behavior. 25% of women and 19% of men reported verbal aggression, and 12% of men and 14% of women reported violent behavior directed toward the target or a third</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>LeBlanc, J. J., Levesque, G. J., &amp; Berka, L. H. (2001). Survey of stalking at WPI. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 46, 367-369.</p>	742	<p>A randomly selected group of full-time undergraduate students (600) and faculty and staff (142) at Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI) (Massachusetts)</p>	<p>Survey of stalking victimization via email. Respondents were asked whether they had been stalked, and if so, the methods used by the stalker. They were also asked whether they had ever stalked anyone, and if so, what methods they used and where/how they obtained information about the person. The responses to the survey were correlated with whether a respondent had been stalked, was a stalker, or was neither. The results of this survey were compared with a stalking study done at West Virginia University (WVU).</p>	<p>party.</p> <p>There were 172 student respondents (28.7%). Of these 71 (41%) were male, 3 (2%) of whom were stalked, and 5 (3%) were stalkers. There were 101 (59%) participating women. Of these, 21 (12%) were stalked, and 1 (0.6%) was a stalker. 13 faculty members replied (9.1%). Of these, 7 (54%) were male. 1 had been stalked (8%) and none reported having been a stalker. Of the 6 (46%) female faculty respondents, again 1 (8%) had been stalked and none reported having been a stalker.</p> <p>The authors were surprised to find a smaller percentage of both women and males were stalked at WPI. The use of the Internet did not play a major role in stalking as had been expected. Further analysis indicates that much less stalking occurs among the general population than at WVU or WPI.</p>
<p>Spitzberg, B. H., Marshall, L., &amp; Cupach, W. R. (2001). Obsessive relational intrusion, coping, and sexual coercion</p>	367	<p>College students (53% female, 47% males), with an average age of 22 years (age range = 17 to 55 years, median = 20). The samples self reported</p>	<p>63-item self-report questionnaires completed at home. The items were derived from an extensive review of the literature, open-ended interviews and</p>	<p>The extent of victimization of both ORI and sexual coercion reveal nontrivial levels of experiences across a wide variety of behaviors. Some of the pursuit behaviors had been experienced by relatively few persons</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>victimization. <i>Communication Reports, 14, 19-30.</i></p>		<p>racial and ethnic background was: (1) Asian American (2.7%); (2) African American (8.4%); (3) Mexican-American (3.5%); (5) European-American (79.6%); and (5) Other (5.7%)</p>	<p>surveys of college students, and professional review by practicing experts in stalking threat.</p>	<p>(e.g., broke into your home or apartment, 11.5%; mailed or left gifts you had previously given him/her, 17%; took photographs of you without your previous knowledge, 13%). In contrast, many items were encountered by substantial percentages of the sample (e.g., would call and hang up without answering, 76%; constantly asked for another chance, 70%; refused to take hints that s/he wasn't welcome, 67%). Some rather serious types of pursuit were reported by over 40% of the respondents (e.g., made vague warnings bad things would happen to you, waited in a car near where you were, waited outside your place, used third parties to 'spy' or keep tabs on you, left notes on your car windshield, called at all times of the day or night to check on you, showed up before or after your classes, checked up on you through mutual acquaintances, etc.),</p> <p>The results indicated that people who have experienced obsessive relational intrusion tend also to have experienced various forms of sexual coercion, especially psychological or</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Fisher, B.S., Cullen, F.T., and Turner, M.G. (2002). Being pursued: Stalking victimization in a national study of college women. <i>Criminology &amp; Public Policy</i>, 1(2), 257-308.</p>	<p>4,446</p>	<p>The sample was youthful: just over 76% of the sample was between the ages of 17 and 22 years old. Most of the sample were White- Caucasian, non-Hispanic/Latina (80.6%), followed by African American, non-Hispanic/Latina (7.0%), Hispanic/Latina (6.2%), Asian or Pacific Islander (3.4%), Native American or Alaska Native (0.8%), and mixed (1.5%). Less than 1 percent (0.54) refused or did not know their race or ethnicity.</p>	<p>Women were surveyed via telephone as a part of a larger crime victimization study, via a stalking screen question and a stalking incident questionnaire.</p>	<p>manipulative symbolic forms of coercion. Both expectations were strongly supported.</p> <p>The sample of 4,446 female students experienced 696 incidents (156.5 per 1,000 female students). The number of victims was 581 (130.7 per 1,000 female students), a figure that is lower than the count of stalkings because a considerable proportion, 15% of the women (n = 88), experienced more than one stalking. These results thus indicate that 13.1% of the women in the sample had been stalked at least once since the academic year had begun-a period that averaged 6.91 months. Of those who had been stalked, 12.7% experienced two incidents, and 2.3% experienced three or more incidents. Although our percentage of stalking victimization appears high (compare with Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), we should re-emphasize that our screen question asked the respondents to include as stalking only those experiences in which the attention they received was repeated and done in a way that seemed obsessive and made you afraid or concerned for your safety.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>Moreover, stalking victims tend to be young (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998). This result may also explain our higher estimate. Finally, consistent with the stalker characteristics research (see Meloy, 1996), nearly all of the stalkers were male (97.6%).</p>
<p>Spitzberg, B. H., &amp; Hoobler, G. D. (2002). Cyberstalking and the technologies of interpersonal terrorism. <i>New Media &amp; Society</i>, 4, 71–92.</p>	<p>235</p>	<p>Undergraduate communication college students at a large southwestern public university. There were 130 women and 102 males (three students did not respond). Age ranged from 20 to 64 (M = 22.28, MD = 22). The 'current relationship status' of respondents was reported as not dating (19%), occasionally dating (32%), dating exclusively (41%), engaged (3%), married (3%), and other (2%). The ethnic composition of the sample was predominantly white/European American (75%), followed by</p>	<p>24 item measure of cyber-obsessional pursuit (COP) developed after 3 pilot studies described in this article.</p>	<p>When asked: 'During some period of my life I have experienced being followed and/or harassed and/or obsessively pursued by someone', by electronic means are reported in Table 2. Results indicate that very few students are victimized by some of the more devious types of cyber-pursuit (e.g. stealing persona, directing others to threaten, etc.). However, almost a third indicates some degree of computer-based harassment and obsessive pursuit.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		Hispanic-Americans (9%), Asian-Americans (7%), other (9%), black/African-Americans (1%), and Pacific islanders (1%).		
Brewster, M. P. (2003). Children and stalking. In M. P. Brewster (Ed.), <i>Stalking: Psychology, risk factors, interventions, and law</i> (pp. 9.1–9.26). Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.	N/A	N/A	This is largely a literature review, but it is interesting in that it filters through other studies mentioned in these tables to isolate and describe stalking among adolescents.	Quotes McCann (2001) in estimating that as many as 12% of stalking victims are stalked before the age of 18.
Haugaard, J. J., & Seri, L. G. (2004). Stalking and other forms of intrusive contact among adolescents and young adults from the perspective of the person initiating the intrusive contact. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 31, 37–54.	631	Undergraduates	Survey of prevalence; the main portion of the study involves interviews with 52 undergraduates who acknowledged initiating intrusive contact after the breakup of a dating or romantic relationship.	7% of the women and 11% of the males initiated intrusive contact that lasted at least 2 weeks after the end of their relationship
Phillips, L., Quirk, R., Rosenfeld, B., & O'Connor, M. (2004). Is it stalking? Perceptions of stalking	120	U.S. Undergraduates, including 41 male participants	This article discusses two studies. The first study varied the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and target while	Reported that there was no significant difference in those who “had ever been repeatedly followed (i.e., more than once) and/or harassed” (p. 80) as reported by

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>among college undergraduates. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 31, 73-96.</p>			<p>holding constant the stalking behavior. It also asked respondents about their own experiences as stalking victims. Based on the New York anti-stalking law, the second study dealt with the degree of the stalking behavior.</p> <p>Different variables influenced the stalking behaviors, such as gender, determination, and prior relationship. This data supported the previous finding that vignettes describing a male perpetrator and female target elicited greater concerns regarding safety than vignettes describing a female perpetrator and a male target.</p>	<p>males (17 percent) and women (25 percent).</p>
<p>Alexy, E. M., Burgess, A. W., Baker, T., &amp; Smoyak, S. A (2005). Perceptions of cyberstalking among college students. Brief</p>	<p>756</p>	<p>Participants consisted of 100 students from a state university and 656 students from a large private university. 414 of these were males.</p>	<p>Data was gathered from students about responses to a cyberstalking scenario and their use and experiences with the Internet. Furthermore, an analysis</p>	<p>An unexpected finding was that male students were statistically more likely than female students to have been cyberstalked, and Caucasian males had the highest correlation. The conclusion indicates that for those</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Treatment and Crisis Intervention, 5, 279-289.			and comparison of students who reported having been stalked to those who had been cyberstalked was completed.	individuals who were cyberstalked, the stalking perpetrator was most likely to be a former intimate partner. Cyberstalking victims were also likely to be the victims of “off-line” stalking acts, such as being followed or receiving telephone calls from the perpetrator.
Gallagher, R. P. (2005). National Survey of Counseling Center Directors 2005. National survey of counseling center directors. Alexandria, VA: International Association of Counseling Services, Inc.	~350 (not specified how many responded to the stalking question)	College counseling centers	survey	At schools under 2,500 students, 59 had handled at stalking case. Between 2,500 - 7,500 students, there were 77 cases. Between 7,500 - 15,000, there were 61. Over 15,000, there were 178. Total, 375 schools had handled at least one case of stalking or obsessive pursuit.
Sinclair, H. C., & Frieze, I. H. (2005). When courtship persistence becomes intrusive pursuit: Comparing rejector and pursuer perspectives of unrequited love. Sex Roles, 52, 839–852.	241	Student volunteers enrolled in an Introduction to Psychology course at the University of Pittsburgh who needed study participation credit as a course requirement. (In order to make the sample more	Using the Courtship Styles survey that was originally used in Sinclair and Frieze (2000), actors were asked to report on stalking-related behaviors and how they perceived their love interest as responding to the pursuit and how they felt when	As shown in Table I, four different types of stalking-related behavior were measured. Across all behaviors, there was a significant main effect of perspective, such that pursuers reported doing less than rejecters reported experiencing. The behaviors examined were all “unwanted”—in that they occurred in a context the

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>homogenous, and to allow us to generalize about a young college student sample, all those involved in a homosexual relationship or who were over 26 were eliminated from the sample). To be included in the final sample, the study participants had to have at least one experience of loving someone who did not reciprocate those feelings <i>and</i> to have been the person who did not reciprocate the feelings of someone else. Final sample included 197 (or 196?) women and 44 men.</p>	<p>rejected. Meanwhile, targets were asked to report on how they responded to the pursuit and what they perceived the pursuer's response to rejection to be.</p>	<p>respondent acknowledged was an unrequited interest in which they had been refused. The behavior types examined included normal approach tactics, surveillance (indirect courtship) tactics, intimidation tactics (psychological aggression and coercion), and clearly violent behavior (threats, verbal and physical attacks). Other than "normal courtship" behaviors, there were no significant gender differences in how often the various types of stalking-related behaviors were done.</p> <p>Authors do not report specific incidence of behaviors, other than that they all occurred "rarely," and actors reported fewer incidences than rejecters.</p>
<p>Williams, S. L., &amp; Frieze, I. H. (2005). Courtship behaviors, relationship violence, and breakup persistence in college men and women. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i>, 29, 248–257.</p>	<p>300</p>	<p>University of Pittsburgh introductory psychology students, men (<i>n</i>=85) and women (<i>n</i>=215)</p>	<p>Anonymous surveys assessed courtship persistence behaviors (approach, surveillance, intimidation, mild aggression), which have been linked to stalking, and examined their relations to initial courtship interest, relationship development,</p>	<p>Descriptive analysis of the courtship persistence behavior subscales indicated that the majority of men (100%) and women (99%) performed one or more approach behaviors during initial courtship. Similar findings were indicated for surveillance behaviors (96% and 99%, respectively). Many men (44%) and women (31%) performed intimidation-</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>and future violence and persistence, while also exploring the role of gender in these relations.</p>	<p>type behaviors, and similar findings were found for mild aggression behaviors (27% and 22%, respectively).</p> <p>Physical violence, particularly mild violence, was relatively frequent. Overall, 23% of men and 40% of women reported engaging in one or more of the mild violence items, while 4% of men and 14% of women reported performing one or more severe violence items. As shown in Table 1, women reported performing the mild and severe physically violent behaviors more than men during the relationship.</p> <p>Descriptive analysis of the breakup persistence behavior subscales revealed similar frequencies to those at initial courtship. Of those who had broken up, the majority of men (97%) and women (94%) performed approach behaviors during the breakup. Surveillance behaviors also were common (72% and 86%, respectively). Although intimidation (26% and 25%, respectively) and mild aggression behaviors (23% and 32%,</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				respectively) were less common than other behaviors, they were still somewhat frequent. Women performed more surveillance behaviors at breakup than men.
Amar, A. F. (2006). College women's experience of stalking: Mental health symptoms and changes in routines.	601	Women from two universities	Subjects completed a stalking questionnaire, a mental health screening tool, and an injury checklist. Data analysis included frequencies, multivariate analysis of variance, analysis of variance, and c2 analysis.	A quarter of the sample reported experiencing stalking, most often by an intimate or dating partner. Individuals who reported experiencing stalking reported significantly more mental health symptoms and lower perceived physical health status than individuals who did not. Victims reported changing routines, behaviors, and activities.
Gallagher, R. P. (2006). National Survey of Counseling Center Directors 2006. National survey of counseling center directors. Alexandria, VA: International Association of Counseling Services, Inc.	367	College counseling centers	Survey	With an enrollment below 2,500 (n=94), 21 (22.3%) had handled a stalking case. Enrollment between 2,500 and 7,500 (n=103), 44 (42.7%). Between 7,500 and 15,000 (n=82), 41 (50%). Over 15,000 (n=88), 49 (55.7%). For all schools surveyed (367), 155 (42.2%) had handled a stalking case.
Gallagher, R. P. (2007). National Survey of Counseling Center Directors 2007.	272	College counseling centers	Survey	Among schools with an enrollment under 2,500 (n=57), 19 (33.30%) had handled an obsessive pursuit or stalking case in the past year. Of



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
National survey of counseling center directors. Alexandria, VA: International Association of Counseling Services, Inc.				schools with an enrollment between 2,500 and 7,500 (n=80), 25 (31.20%) handled a stalking case. For schools with an enrollment between 7,500 and 15,000 (n=62), 23 (37.10%) had a stalking case. At schools larger than 15,000 (n=73), the number was 36 (49.30%). Of all schools (n=272), 103 (37.90%) had handled a stalking or obsessive pursuit case.
Jordan, C. E., Wilcox, P., and Pritchard, A. (2007). Stalking acknowledgment and reporting among college women experiencing intrusive behaviors: Implications for the emergence of a “classic stalking case.” <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> 35 (5), 556–69.	1010	Female graduate (26.2%) and undergraduate (73.9%) students at a large, public southeastern university.	Data was collected from sampled respondents through a telephone survey conducted by specially trained interviewers contracted through Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI) using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) procedures.	<p>Table 1 on page 561 displays the relevant findings from this study, including prevalence and correlations to other forms of IPV. 408 women (40.4%) reported having been stalked in their lifetimes. 182 (18.0%) had been stalked while at the university, of which 114 (11.3%) had been stalked in the past year. Of those stalked while at the university, only 27 (15.7%) had been stalked by an intimate partner.</p> <p>Less than half of the subjects (42.1 percent) categorized as victims of stalking-related behaviors according to the study screening methodology acknowledged these events as stalking. Additionally, 11.1 percent reported that they “didn't know” if</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>these events constituted stalking. There was a moderate tendency for individuals stalked by an intimate partner to self-acknowledge stalking in comparison to individuals not stalked by an intimate. In addition, likelihood of acknowledgment was higher among those experiencing other types of victimization along with the stalking, in comparison to subjects not experiencing co-victimization.</p>
<p>Coker, A.L., Sanderson, M., Cantu, E., Huerta, D., and Fadden, M. K. (2008). Frequency and types of partner violence among Mexican American college women. <i>Journal of American College Health</i>, 56(6), 665-673.</p>	<p>149</p>	<p>Mexican American college women aged 18 to 35 years.</p>	<p>The interviews centered on past-year partner or dating violence. The structured questionnaire addressed physical violence using the 11-item revised CTS measuring moderate to severe violence.</p>	<p>Twelve percent of women who reported a dating partner in the past year were physically or sexually assaulted, 12.1% were stalked, and 9.1% scored as psychologically abused. Among those experiencing partner violence, almost half experienced stalking and 89% reported psychological abuse. Few women (25%) who experienced physical violence believed violence was a problem in their relationship.</p>
<p>Gallagher, R. P. (2008). National Survey of Counseling Center Directors 2008. National survey of counseling center directors. Alexandria,</p>	<p>284</p>	<p>College counseling centers</p>	<p>Survey</p>	<p>At schools with an enrollment under 2,500 (n=78), 26 (33.80%) had handled at least one case of obsessive pursuit or stalking in the past year. At schools with an enrollment between 2,500 and 7,500 (n=88), that number 28 (n=32.20%). At schools with an</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
VA: International Association of Counseling Services, Inc.				enrollment between 7,500 and 15,000 (n=52), the number was 22 (44%). At schools with an enrollment over 15,000 (n=66), 40 (63.50%) had handled at least one obsessive pursuit or stalking case. Of all schools surveyed (n=284), 116 (41.90%) had handled at least one stalking case.
Wigman, S. A., Graham-Kevan, N., and Archer, J. (2008). Investigating sub-groups of harassers: The roles of attachment, dependency, jealousy and aggression. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 23 (7), 557-568.	177	Undergraduate respondents (50 males) from the University of Central Lancashire, Preston, who were recruited after lectures or in the Library and Learning Resource Centre.	Respondents reported their own perpetration and victimization on the following scales: Unwanted Pursuit Behaviors Inventory (UPBI: Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., <i>Violence and Victims</i> 15:73-89, 2000), Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS: Straus, <i>Journal of Marriage and the Family</i> 41:75-88, 1979, measuring physical and verbal aggression for respondents and their partners), Sexual Jealousy Scale (SJS: Nannini and Meyers, <i>The Journal of Sex Research</i> 37:117-122, 2000), Interpersonal Dependency Inventory (IDI: Hirschfeld et al., <i>Journal of Personality</i>	The overall response rate was 68%. Of these, 132 reported engaging in two or more harassment acts, and 148 reported being the victims of post break-up harassment on at least two occasions.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			Assessment 41:610-618, 1997), and the Relationship Questionnaire (RQ: Bartholomew and Horowitz, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 61:226-244, 1991, measuring adult attachment).	
Nobles, M. R., Fox, K. A., Piquero, N., and Piquero, A. R. (2009). Career dimensions of stalking victimization and perpetration. Justice Quarterly, 26 (3), 476-503.	1921	College students over age 18 at a major southeastern university. 61% was female (N = 1,171) and 39% male (N = 750). Ages of respondents at the time of the survey ranged from 18 to 72 years old, with 75% of the sample age 25 or younger. Seventy-eight percent of the sample was White, 6% Black, 8% Asian, and 8% 'other' races. Ninety percent of the sample was non-Hispanic and 96% of the sample identified their sexual orientation as heterosexual.	An extensive web-based survey was designed for this study. The survey consisted of modified versions of previously validated scales regarding stalking victimization and perpetration, intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration, sexual assault victimization and perpetration, and demographic questions. Data for this analysis were collected in April and May, 2007.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results indicate that almost 27% of respondents report being victims of stalking during their lifetime.</li> <li>• The gender differences for stalking victimization indicate that many men (almost one-quarter of the sample) are victims of stalking, but the majority of victims are women.</li> <li>• Like the more general criminal career research, results indicate almost no difference in frequency of stalking behaviors between genders for victims, suggesting that males and women may share similar victimization experiences.</li> <li>• Results from OLS regression indicate that sexual assault victimization, intimate partner violence victimization, respondent</li> </ul>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>age, and age of stalking victimization onset are significant predictors of stalking victimization seriousness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turning to age of onset, the data show convergence for victims and offenders, with both experiencing a mean age of onset around age 19, although the data indicate that victimization occurs significantly earlier for women than for males.</li> <li>• Results for duration indicate that stalking seems to be an isolated occurrence for victims as well as perpetrators.</li> </ul>
<p>Bjorklund, K., Hakkanen-Nyholm, H., Sheridan, L., Roberts, K., and Tolvanen, A. (2010). Latent profile approach to duration of stalking. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 55 (4), 1008-1014.</p>	<p>137</p>	<p>Altogether 615 students responded to the electronic questionnaire. To analyze individual stalking behaviors, only those students who had been subjected to one stalking episode during their lifetime were included (n = 137, 22.3% of the whole sample) in the present study for further analysis. Of these, 51.5% were psychology</p>	<p>A questionnaire that had been tried and tested in several studies (39–42) was used. As a whole, the questionnaire measures participants’ perceptions of what constitutes stalking and their personal experiences of stalking. A working definition of stalking was provided on the questionnaire as “Persistent unwanted behavior consisting of</p>	<p>Latent profile analysis (LPA) revealed five distinct victim subgroups based on stalker behavior dimensions: surveillance, low-profile, social lurker, wide scope, and baseline stalkers. The subgroups were significantly related to stalking duration and explained a considerable amount of the variance along with the stalking dimensions and victim-stalker relationship.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>students. Of the 137 respondents, 91.2% were female, which is a higher proportion than the general proportion of female students at the Faculty of Arts (76.5%) and department of psychology (80.1%). The average age of the respondents was 24 (SD = 3.24, range 18–37 years), which is slightly lower than the average age of all Finnish university students (M = 29.2 years including postgraduate students).</p>	<p>several attempts to approach, contact, or communicate that the recipient didn't want and did not encourage.' The present study relates to the section of the questionnaire where the respondents were asked to choose, from a list of 47 behaviors, those that they had personally been subjected to. In addition, respondents were asked to provide information concerning the characteristics of the stalker, the nature of their prior relationship with the stalker, and the duration of the stalking episode. For data analysis, stalkers were categorized into strangers, ex-intimates, and acquaintances, in line with previous research (7,10,43,44).</p>	
<p>Bjorklund, K., Hakkanen-Nyholm, H., Sheridan, L., and Roberts, K. (2010). The</p>	<p>615</p>	<p>university students responded to the questionnaire, of which 43.1% were</p>	<p>A group of Finnish university students were contacted by e-mail and asked to participate in a</p>	<p>Almost one fourth of the respondents (22.3%) had experienced one episode (i.e., period of time) of stalking, and more than one fourth (26.2%) reported</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>prevalence of stalking among Finnish university students. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 25 (4), 684-698.</p>		<p>psychology students. Of the respondents 86.6% were female, a proportion slightly higher than the general proportion of female students in the Faculty of Arts (76.5%) and Department of Psychology (80.1%; Statistics Finland, 2005). The average age of the respondents was 24.2 years (SD = 3.49; range, 18–42), which is slightly lower than the average age of all Finnish university students (M = 29.2), including postgraduate students (Statistics Finland, 2005).</p>	<p>stalking survey. In total, 615 students participated. A questionnaire presented in the work of Sheridan and colleagues (2001) was used, with minor changes. The questionnaire as a whole measures participants' personal experiences of stalking and their perceptions of what constitutes stalking. This instrument was chosen because Finland is one of the countries taking part in an international study on stalking, in which all data are collected via the measure presented in this study. This instrument has been tested and employed in several studies (Jagessar &amp; Sheridan, 2004; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan, Gillett, &amp; Davies, 2000, 2002).</p>	<p>being stalked two or more episodes (i.e., periods of time) in their lifetime. More than half (55%) of the stalkers were acquaintances, 25% were ex-partners, and 19% were strangers.</p> <p>The mean duration of stalking was 10 months. Stalking duration was significantly associated with stalker gender and prior victim-stalker relationship.</p> <p>Almost half of those being stalked (46%) had been exposed to violent or threatening behavior. Ex-partner stalkers were most likely to use violence as well as a wide range of violent stalking methods. Logistic regression analysis revealed significant independent associations between stalking violence and stalking behaviors.</p> <p>Stalking is highly prevalent among Finnish university students; it is maintained, on average, for a relatively long period; and it often includes some form of violence and/or threats. The results suggest that health care professionals require screening</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Gallagher, R. P. (2010). National Survey of Counseling Center Directors 2010. National survey of counseling center directors. Alexandria, VA: International Association of Counseling Services, Inc.	320	College counseling centers	Survey	<p>methods and schooling concerning stalking.</p> <p>Directors reported that they were involved with 358 cases of obsessive pursuit or stalking during the past year. They also noted that 168 students were physically injured and 7 were killed by their pursers.</p> <p>At schools with an enrollment under 2,500 (n=91), 31 (35.2%) had handled at least one case of obsessive pursuit or stalking in the past year. For schools with an enrollment between 2,500 and 7,500 (n=102), this number was 40 (43%). For schools with an enrollment between 7,500 and 15,000 (n=63), this number was 37 (59.7%). For schools with an enrollment over 15,000 (n=64), this number was 33 (55.9%). Of all schools (n=320), 141 (46.7%) had handled an obsessive pursuit or stalking case.</p>

Clinical Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Keilitz, S., Hannaford, P., and Efke, H. (1997). Civil protection	554	Women	6 Project staff were able to complete an initial interview with 285 of the women (51	Stalking was infrequently reported. In the initial interviews about 4 percent of the participants reported being stalked



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>orders: The benefits and limitations for victims of domestic violence (Publ. No. R-201). Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts Research Report.</p>			<p>percent) who were recruited (Delaware, 90; Denver, 90; District of Columbia, 105). These women formed the study groups in each site. Approximately 60 percent (177) of these women participated in the follow-up interviews.</p> <p>The National Center's study applied two primary measures of effectiveness: (1) improvement in the quality of the women's lives (women report that their lives have improved since getting the order, that they feel better about themselves, and that they feel safer) and (2) extent of problems related to the protection order (women report of repeated occurrences of physical or psychological abuse, calling at home or work, coming to the home, stalking, and other problems related to the order).</p>	<p>by the respondent, and this figure rose to about 7 percent in the follow-up interview.</p>
<p>Pathé, M., &amp; Mullen, P.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>The sample was drawn</p>	<p>50-item self-report</p>	<p>There were 83 female and 17 male</p>

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<p>E. (1997). The impact of stalkers on their victims. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 170, 12-17.</p>		<p>from two sources. The first sample was taken from individuals referred to our clinic, which has a known interest in stalkers and their victims, by clinicians, police and lawyers. The second sample was sourced from individuals who contacted the authors following a series of articles which appeared in the print media in 1994 and 1995. The subjects came from a wide cross-section of the community, but cannot be assumed to be necessarily representative of the totality of stalking victims in the population. It is likely we would recruit the more distressed and aware victims, skewing our data to the more severe end of the spectrum. A subgroup drawn from the Melbourne region became involved in the support</p>	<p>questionnaire.</p>	<p>victims who reported a duration of stalking varying between one month and 20 years (median 24 months), with 52 of the 100 victims experiencing ongoing stalking. In 10 cases the female victim was stalked by a female, and four male victims were stalked by males. The stalkers were ex-partners of the victims in 29 instances.</p> <p>In 58 cases, stalkers had made overt threats, 14 being directed at the victim only, seven solely at the victim's family and friends, and in a further 37 cases directed both at the victim and third parties. Thirty-four victims said they had been assaulted by their stalker, 31 physically and seven sexually.</p> <p>Prior threats were received by 26 of the 34 victims of personal violence. Violence was more likely when there had been a former intimate relationship between victim and stalker (<math>P=0.007</math>). Female victims were no more likely to experience violence at the hands of their stalker than their male counterparts.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Harmon, R. B., Rosner, R., &amp; Owens, H. (1998). Sex and violence in a forensic population of obsessional harassers. <i>Psychology, Public Policy, and Law</i>, 4, 236-249.</p>	<p>175</p>	<p>groups and therapy offered at the clinic. Records of obsessional harassers referred to the Bellevue Hospital Center Forensic Psychiatry Clinic for the New York County Criminal and Supreme Courts between 1987 and 1996.</p>	<p>Were studied with regard to classifying the relationship between the stalker and the target, the motive for the stalking, and whether violence was documented.</p>	<p>137 stalkers (78%) were male, 38 (22%) were female. 73 stalkers were classified as intimates of their victims, a category that includes both romantic partners and relatives. Of these, 18 (25%) were classified as persecutory stalkers, 55 (75%) were classified as amorous. 49 intimate stalkers (67%) exhibited violent behavior. 51 amorous stalkers (48%) and 30 persecutory stalkers (45%) exhibited violent behavior.</p> <p>The authors conclude that some individuals will harass a target for non-romantic reasons and that romantically motivated stalkers and non-romantically motivated stalkers are equally likely to act out violently.</p>
<p>Mullen, P. E., Pathé, M., Purcell, R., &amp; Stuart, G.W. (1999). Study of stalkers. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i>, 156, 1244-1249.</p>	<p>145</p>	<p>Stalkers referred to a forensic psychiatry center for treatment.</p>	<p>Demographic survey</p>	<p>Most of the stalkers were men (79%, N = 114), and many were unemployed (39%, N = 56); 52% (N = 75) had never had an intimate relationship. Victims included ex-partners (30%, N = 44), professional (23%, N = 34) or work (11%, N = 16) contacts, and strangers (14%, N = 20). Five types of stalkers were recognized: rejected,</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>intimacy seeking, incompetent, resentful, and predatory. Delusional disorders were common (30%, N = 43), particularly among intimacy-seeking stalkers, although those with personality disorders predominated among rejected stalkers. The duration of stalking was from 4 weeks to 20 years (mean = 12 months), longer for rejected and intimacy-seeking stalkers. Sixty-three percent of the stalkers (N = 84) made threats, and 36% (N = 52) committed assault. Threats and property damage were more frequent with resentful stalkers, but rejected and predatory stalkers committed more assaults. Committing assault was also predicted by previous convictions, substance-related disorders, and previous threats.</p>
<p>Harris, J. (2000). <i>An evaluation of the use and effectiveness of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997</i> (Home Office Research Study 203). London: Research, Development and Statistics</p>	<p>167</p>	<p>Protection-from-Harassment cases sent by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service [CPS] during 1998 for a decision on prosecution.</p>	<p>Using CPS files as the main data source, details were recorded on the characteristics of each case and its progress through the criminal justice system. Interviews were also conducted with police officers, Crown Prosecutors, magistrates, and victims of</p>	<p>The most common reason given for harassment was that the complainant had ended an intimate relationship with the suspect [43 percent of all cases]. The suspects and victims were known to each other in almost all cases; only 2 percent of suspects were strangers to the victim. Suspects were usually partners, ex-partners, or relatives [41 percent of cases]; acquaintances [41</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Directorate, Home Office.			harassment.	percent]; or neighbors [16 percent]. Eighty per cent of suspects were male; among victims almost the same proportion was female.
Mechanic, M. B., Weaver, T. L., and Resick, P. A. (2000). Intimate partner violence and stalking behavior: Exploration of patterns and correlates in a sample of acutely battered women. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 15 (1), 55-72.	114	Battered women from shelters, agencies, and from the community at large.	The Stalking Behavior Checklist (Coleman, 1997); The Standardized Battering Interview (Dutton, 1992); Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory – Abbreviated Version (PMWI) (Tolman, 1999); Revised Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (CTS-2).	It's hard to pin down prevalence, as results are reported as answers to a wide range of behaviors. Among the salient results: 94% of women were threatened by their partner, and 29% of women who had separated from their partner in the past month had been stalked.  Results support the growing consensus that violent and harassing stalking behaviors occur with alarming frequency among physically battered women, both while they are in the relationship and after they leave their abusive partners. Emotional and psychological abuse emerged as strong predictors of within- and post-relationship stalking, and contributed a unique variance to women's fears of future serious harm or death, even after the effects of physical violence were controlled. The length of time a woman was out of the violent relationship was the strongest predictor of post-separation stalking, with increased

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<p>Roehl, J., O'Sullivan, C., Webster, D., &amp; Campbell, J. (2000). Intimate partner violence risk assessment validation study, final report (NCJRS 209731). Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.</p>	782	<p>Domestic violence victims from four New York City and two Los Angeles sites.</p>	<p>Baseline and Follow-up interviews. We used items from the Women's Experience of Battering (WEB; Hall-Smith, Smith &amp; Earp, 1999) to assess the victim's psychological experience of abuse, items from the HARASS (Sheridan, 1998), to tap into stalking and harassment, and items from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2; Straus, Hamby et al., 1995) to assess physical and verbal abuse. Items from the CTS2 were used to construct a severity of injury index as an outcome measure, informed by the medical knowledge of the principal investigator.</p>	<p>stalking found with greater time out of the relationship. 126 women (16.1%) experienced stalking or threats to harm. Increased severity of abuse indicated increased likelihood of being stalked.</p>
<p>Burgess, A. W., Harner, H., Baker, T., Hartman, C. R., &amp; Lole, C. (2001). Battersers stalking patterns. <i>Journal of</i></p>	165	<p>Battersers attending a court-mandated assessment program. 90% were male and 10% were female.</p>	<p>Two-part Stalking Checklist developed and published for profiling unknown stalkers from victim report (Wright et al., 1996) was adapted for self-report use with</p>	<p>48.5% of battersers admitted to contacting the victim at home; 26.7% contacted at work; 15.2% contacted in public places; 40.0% sent flowers or gifts; 15.8% contacted friends/family; 10.9% sent letters; 6.7% watched</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Family Violence, 16, 309-321.</i>			domestic violence participants. Part I provides demographic characteristics of both victim and offender including the nature of the relationship, the battering pattern, and life events. Part II includes data on stalking behaviors including items relating to written and telephonic communication, following and surveillance behaviors, sending of gifts, and unauthorized appearances at home or work.	without knowledge; 4.2% made hang-up calls; 3.0% threatened to cause harm; 1.2% threatened to kill; 4.8% entered home with no permission; 3.6% followed to car; 6.1% physically harmed partner.
Krishnan, S. P., Hilbert, J. C., & VanLeeuwen, D. (2001). Domestic violence and help-seeking behaviors among rural women: Results from a shelter-based study. <i>Family Community Health, 24, 28-38.</i>		Predominantly Hispanic women seeking shelter at a rural domestic violence shelter.		Study participants experienced physical, verbal, emotional, and sexual abuse, harassment, stalking, and abuse with a weapon in their current intimate relationship. Twenty-four percent of study participants of Hispanic backgrounds and 10% of participants from all other racial/ethnic groups reported experiencing all types of abuse listed above.
Purcell, R., Pathe, M., and Mullen, P. E. (2001). A study of women who stalk.	190	Female (N=40) and male (N=150) stalkers referred to a forensic mental health clinic were compared.	Comparison of clinical cases of male and female stalkers.	In this cohort, female stalkers were outnumbered by male stalkers by approximately four to one. The demographic characteristics of the

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>American Journal of Psychiatry, 158 (12), 2056-2060.</p>				<p>groups did not differ, although more male stalkers reported a history of criminal offenses. Higher rates of substance abuse were also noted among the male stalkers, but the psychiatric status of the groups did not otherwise differ. The duration of stalking and the frequency of associated violence were equivalent between groups. The nature of the prior relationship with the victim differed, with female stalkers more likely to target professional contacts and less likely to harass strangers. Female stalkers were also more likely than male stalkers to pursue victims of the same gender. The majority of female stalkers were motivated by the desire to establish intimacy with their victim, whereas men showed a broader range of motivations.</p> <p>Female and male stalkers vary according to the motivation for their pursuit and their choice of victim. A female stalker typically seeks to attain a close intimacy with her victim, who usually is someone previously known and frequently is a person cast in the professional role of helper. While the contexts for stalking may differ by</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Sheridan, L. (2001). The course and nature of stalking: An in-depth victim survey. <i>Journal of Threat Assessment, 1</i>, 61-79.</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>Members of an England-based self-help group, Survivors of Stalking (SOS), set up by ex-victims of stalking to offer aid to victims and ex-victims. Respondents came from a wide cross-section of the British community, but were unlikely to be representative of all British stalking victims. All 29 had independently contacted SOS and defined themselves as the target or ex-target of stalkers. No checks were made to ascertain the authenticity of their accounts.</p>	<p>The research instrument consisted of a 10-page, 38-item questionnaire made up of seven sections. The first two sections requested basic demographic data for the victim and stalker respectively. Section three asked about details of the stalking itself: how it began; how the victim came to realize that he or she was being stalked; victim-stalker prior relationship; how the stalking changed over time; any factors that were perceived as exacerbating or alleviating the stalking; how the stalking ceased (if applicable); and the involvement of any third parties. The fourth section of the questionnaire focused on effects of stalking on the victim: specifically the emotional response of the victim and how this</p>	<p>gender, the intrusiveness of the behaviors and potential for harm does not.</p> <p>Twenty-eight (28) of the 29 victims (96.6%) were female. Twenty-six (26) of the 28 women were stalked by a male, one was stalked by another female, and in one more case gender of the perpetrator was unknown. The sole male victim was stalked by another male. Victim age at the beginning of the stalking ranged from 14 to 47 years, with a mean age of 31.52 (<math>SD = 9.16</math>). When the victims were first stalked, 51.7% (<math>N = 15</math>) were not in a romantic relationship. Of the 14 who were, eight (27.6% of the total sample) were married and five (17.2%) were cohabiting; four were married to the person who became their stalker, three were cohabiting with him, and one more was in a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship with him. At the time questionnaires were completed, six of the victims (20.6%) were in a romantic relationship and only one was married.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>changed over time. Sections five and six dealt with the reactions of other persons, the reactions of authorities in particular, and whether these had changed over time also. The final section consisted of two blank sheets with an invitation to add any other comments or information that respondents felt may be of interest to the researcher.</p>	
<p>Sheridan, L., &amp; Davies, G. M. (2001). Violence and the prior victim-stalker relationship. <i>Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 11</i>, 102-116.</p>	<p>95</p>	<p>Individuals who had contacted the Suzy Lamplugh Trust because they were being stalked. Eighty-seven of the victims were female and seven were male (a married couple was classified as one victim because this is how they completed the survey). They were put into three categories: ex-intimates, former acquaintances and strangers.</p>	<p>The questionnaire completed by respondents covered such issues as: basic demographic details for both victim and stalker, the nature of their prior relationship (if any), whether the stalker acted alone and had stalked before, whether the stalker had recruited others to aid his/her campaign, location of the harassment, duration and frequency of stalking, specific behaviors targeted toward the victim, perceived reason for the stalking, the</p>	<p>Almost half of the stalkers (49%, or 47) were ex-partners of the victim, 34% (36) were former acquaintances, and 11% (12) were strangers. The incidence of physical assaults carried out by stalkers was found to be 45% for ex-intimates, 14% for former acquaintances, and 33% for stranger stalkers (<math>\chi^2(2) = 15.69, p &lt; 0.001</math>).</p> <p>Ex-intimates were the most aggressive of the three groups. Ex-partners were overall the most intrusive in their behavior and were also the most likely to threaten and assault third parties as well as their principal victim. Stranger stalkers,</p>

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			<p>victim's reaction, the response of the authorities, and action taken by the victim and its consequences. Additional pages were provided at the end of the questionnaire for respondents to add any further information or comments of their choosing.</p>	<p>however, were significantly more likely than ex-partners to be convicted of stalking-related offenses. The experiences of our sample would suggest that being stalked carries a high violence risk. Across relational subtypes, over 40% of respondents had experienced physical assault, including attempted murder, sexual assault, or a combination of these acts.</p>
<p>Blaauw, E., Winkel, F. W., Arensman, E., Sheridan, L., and Freeve, A. (2002). The toll of stalking: The relationship between features of stalking and psychopathology of victims. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 17 (1), 50-63.</p>	<p>241</p>	<p>Victims who reported stalking episodes over a minimum of one month, and involving more than one intrusive behavior. Eighty-nine percent were female and 11% were male. The youngest victim was 19 years old and the oldest 82 years (M = 43.4 years, SD = 10.1 years). Most victims were living alone (70%), employed (59%), and had children (76%). Eleven percent were local or national celebrities, one of whom had become a national</p>	<p>Subjects completed the General Health Questionnaire and provided information on specific features of their stalking experiences.</p>	<p>In 68% of the cases, there was a prior intimate relationship with the stalker, 26% were prior acquaintances, and 6% of the stalkers were strangers. Eighty-eight percent of the victims were stalked by a male stalker.</p> <p>High levels of psychopathology were found among stalking victims. Symptom levels were comparable with those of psychiatric outpatients. The frequency, pervasiveness, duration, and cessation of stalking were associated with symptom levels but explained only 9% of the variance of the level of distress.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Rosenfeld, B., &amp; Harmon, R. (2002). Factors associated with violence in stalking and obsessional harassment cases. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 29, 671–691.</p>	<p>204</p>	<p>celebrity after she killed her stalker. Stalking and harassment cases referred for court-ordered mental health evaluation in New York City between 1994 and 1998.</p>	<p>Analysis of case reports to identify correlates of violent behavior.</p>	<p>The victims of harassment were largely, although not exclusively, female, with 127 offenders (62.9%) only known to have harassed one woman and an additional 12 (6%) having harassed more than one woman; 125 of these 139 offenders who harassed women were male. Men were the victim of harassment in 19.3% of cases (<math>n = 39</math>), and in all but 2 of these cases, there was only one victim. Women instigated the harassment of men in 17 cases whereas men harassed other men in 22 cases. In 22 cases (10.9%), both men and women were harassed by the same offender and these offenders were largely male (<math>n = 17, 77.3\%</math>).</p> <p>Violence, defined as any unwanted physical contact or confrontation with a weapon, occurred in 34% of cases, although severe violence occurred in only 12 cases. A multivariate logistic regression analysis containing five variables (i.e., age younger than 30, less than high school education, minority race, prior threats, and</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				previous intimate relationship between victim and offender) was applied to a ROC analysis, yielding an area under the curve of .803. In 76 cases (39.1%) the victim of harassment was a former intimate partner, either a spouse or girlfriend/boyfriend of the offender.
Leithner, K. K., Assem-Hilger, E. E., Naderer, A. A., Umek, W. W., & Springer-Kremser, M. M. (2009). Physical, sexual, and psychological violence in a gynecological-psychosomatic outpatient sample: Prevalence and implications for mental health. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 144(2), 168-172.	424	Women who attended a psychosomatic-gynecological outpatient clinic during a 6-year-period of time.	Information about lifetime victimization, mental health status, and socio-demographic characteristics were systematically obtained through semi-structured interviews.	Some form of violence was reported by 39.9%. Of the total sample, physical violence was reported in 25.2%, sexual violence in 13.0%, and psychological violence (which includes stalking in this study) in 23.8%. Of those with a history of experiencing violence, 26.1% experienced two different kinds of violence, and 14.8% were victims of all three kinds of violence. Perpetrators of physical and psychological violence were, predominantly, the partner or the father. With respect to sexual violence, perpetrators were exclusively male, including family members or friends in more than 80% of all cases.

Justice or Legal Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Zona, M. A., Sharma,	74	Officially opened stalking	The research compared	Males (71 percent; n = 5) were more

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>K. K., and Lane, J. (1993). A comparative-study of erotomaniac and obsessional subjects in a forensic sample. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 38(4), 894-903.</p>		<p>cases, chosen from all cases opened by the Threat Management Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department since it opened in 1990, because they were cases of persistent “threat or harassment directed toward a specific individual” (p. 896).</p>	<p>those who met the criteria for a diagnosis of erotomania (n = 7; the delusional and obsessional belief that the target of affection reciprocates this love, usually associated with women) with those classified as love obsessional (n = 32; similar to erotomania, although the perpetrator has very often never met the victim, who is often a celebrity, of their pursuit), or simple obsessional (n = 35; where the perpetrator pursues a victim who he/she has previously had some type of relationship with, ranging from an intimate relationship to a working relationship).</p>	<p>often victims in the erotomania cases, whilst women were more often victims in both the love obsessional (93 percent; n = 30) and simple obsessional (71 percent; n = 25) cases.</p>
<p>Harmon, R. B., Rosner, R., and Owens, H. (1995). Obsessional harassment and erotomania in a criminal court population. <i>Journal of</i></p>	<p>48</p>	<p>Cases of persons charged with harassment and menacing in the New York County Criminal and Supreme Court and referred for evaluation to the Forensic Psychiatry</p>	<p>They grouped the stalkers into two “obsessional” categories: affectionate/amorous (stalking initially motivated by feelings of love that may turn into anger with</p>	<p>Males were the primary object of the victimization in 35 percent of cases, and in 25 percent of cases males were the victims of “secondary” harassment (that is, they became victims of harassment by acquaintance with the primary target). These are relatively</p>

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Forensic Sciences, 40 (2), 188-196.		Clinic between January 1987 and January 1994 are reviewed.	perceived rejection) and persecutory/angry (stalking as retaliation for a perceived or actual wrongdoing).	high numbers in comparison to the number of male victims reported in other studies using forensic samples.
Meloy, J. R., and Gothard, S. (1995). Demographic and clinical comparison of obsessional followers and offenders with mental-disorders. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 152 (2), 258-263.	50	20 obsessional followers in custody and 30 offenders with mental disorders in custody, a static group design comprised of a nonrandom group of convenience and a randomly selected comparison group was used.	Subjects were evaluated by psychiatrists and psychologists for court-ordered reasons during their criminal proceedings. Both groups were evaluated during the same period, in the same court diagnostic clinic, and for the same psycho-legal reasons. The group of obsessional followers was measured on demographic, clinical, and victim variables. Inferential comparisons that used nonparametric statistics were done between groups on selected demographic and clinical variables.	The victims of the obsessional followers were almost evenly divided between strangers and former intimates: 15% (N=3) pursued a former spouse, 40% (N=8) a former intimate (no legal marriage but a history of sexual intimacy), and 45% (N=9) a stranger. All the pursuits were heterosexual, and most involved women as victims.
Kong, R. (1996). Criminal harassment. <i>Juristat</i> , 16(12), 1-13.	5023	Stalking victims. Based on a non-random sample of 130 police agencies, accounting for 43% of the national volume of crime These data are not nationally representative.	Demographic statistics	4,046 victims were male, 977 were female. 1.5% of victims were stalked by husbands, 31.1% by ex-husbands, 0.1% by wives, 1.8% by ex-wives, 13.6% by (ex-)boyfriends, 0.8% by (ex-)girlfriends. All intimate relationships were heterosexual (men

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>McLennan, W. (1996). Women's safety, Australia, 1996. Canberra, Commonwealth of Australia: Australian Bureau of Statistics.</p>	<p>6.9M</p>	<p>6.9 million women (over age 18) living in Australia.</p>	<p>This information (starting on page 61) seems to have been gathered separately from the rest of the study, which surveyed 6,300 women. Stalking data might come from police reports, but this isn't clear from the document.</p>	<p>stalking women or vice versa).</p> <p>2.4% of women aged 18 and over in Australia (165,700) had been stalked by a man in the previous 12 month period and 15% (1.0 million) reported being stalked at some time during their life (see table 7.6). 7.5% of women who had been stalked (78,100) were still being stalked at the time of the survey. In the previous 12 month period women were more likely to be stalked by a stranger than by men they knew. 96,700 women were stalked by a stranger, compared to 69,100 who were stalked by someone they knew.</p> <p>In this time period, less than 1% of women who had been in a previous relationship had been stalked by their previous partner. However, if all incidents of stalking are considered, 6.1% of women who had been in a previous relationship reported that their partner had stalked them at some time.</p>
<p>Swanwick, R. A. (1996). Stalkers strike back—the stalkers stalked: A review of the first two years of stalking legislation in</p>	<p>175</p>	<p>Stalking cases in Queensland, Australia, after the first two years of a stalking law.</p>	<p>Data from the first two years of enforcement of a new stalking law is presented and discussed.</p>	<p>In the first two years of operation 175 cases of stalking have passed through Queensland's twelve CRS Magistrates Courts. Of these 175 cases, 73 have been heard summarily in the Magistrates Court. Twenty-five of</p>



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Queensland. University of Queensland Law Journal, 19 (1), 26-44.				<p>these were proved and the other 48 were either dismissed, discharged or struck out. Seventy-four cases have been committed to the District Court. Of the 74 cases committed to the District Court, the author is aware of 43 cases which have been completed. It is the data from these 43 cases which is analyzed and described.</p> <p>Broken relationships have constituted the largest category amongst stalkers, 25, with 13 cases from a former conjugal relationship (spouse, de facto) with an age range of 23-60 years and an average age of 40 years and 12 cases from a non-conjugal relationship (boyfriend or girlfriend) with offenders aged between 16-51 years and an average age of 29.5 years but with most being younger than 25. The results show that stalking is overwhelmingly an offense by men directed against women with all but four victims being female.</p>
Burgess, A. W., Baker, T., Greening, D., Hartman, C. R., Burgess, A. G., Douglas, J. E., and	120	Male and female batterers of varied age and marital, educational, and economic status, who attended group treatment for batterers or	First, the interviewer for the study (D.G.) obtained permission to review police incident reports in the Felony Screening Unit in	Stalkers tended to live alone, were less likely to be married, not living with children, and used more alcohol than non-stalkers. They also tended to have had a history of prior stalking offenses

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Halloran, R. (1997). Stalking behaviors within domestic violence. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 12 (4), 389-403.</p>		<p>who were charged with domestic violence from January to February 1996 in a district court setting.</p>	<p>Wayne County, Michigan. Once or twice a week for 4 weeks, reports were reviewed for persons arrested for Felony (aggravated) Domestic Violence and Felony (aggravated) Stalking. These subjects, who had been charged and were in holding cells of the court awaiting felony arraignment and to have bond set, were asked if they wished to voluntarily participate in a study on domestic violence. They were told the interviewer was not with the Court, that any information would not be shared with any Court personnel, and their information would not affect their cases. All subjects agreed to participate.</p> <p>Second, over a 4-week period, persons attending a court-ordered batterer program were surveyed and</p>	<p>and of being abused themselves. Factor analysis found three stalking groupings: one in which discrediting was the key, a second revolving around love turning to hate, and a third with violent confrontation with the ex-partner.</p> <p>Thirty six subjects (30%) self-reported stalking behaviors; 84 (70%) did not report stalking behaviors. Of the 36 stalkers, 30 were male, 3 were female, and 3 did not report their gender. Three cases reported a co-violent relationship. The stalkers reported being in a partner relationship an average of 5.2 years before the first stalking incident. Stalking occurred an average of 4.8 months. To obtain a comparison of stalking behaviors, the number of stalking incidents in the first 3 months of the behavior and in the last 3 months before arrest was found to be an average of 2.7 times.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>the study explained. All persons agreed to participate. Both subjects from the holding cells and from group counseling were provided the Stalking Checklist to complete. Because the literature has not noted gender differences in motivations for stalking behavior, the data from the men and women who agreed to participate in the study were analyzed.</p>	
<p>Kienlen, K. K., Birmingham, D. L., Solberg, K. B., O'Regan, J. T., &amp; Meloy, J. R. (1997). A comparative study of psychotic and nonpsychotic stalking. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law</i>, 25, 317-334.</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>Archival files of 25 forensic Ss (aged 24–69 yrs) whose alleged criminal offenses met a legal definition of stalking behavior. 84% (n=21) were men and 16% (n=4) were women.</p>	<p>Studied for demographic characteristics, stalking dynamics, psychosocial history, and current psychological variables.</p>	<p>“Most of the victims (58%, n=15) were either a spouse divorced or separated from the subject or a former intimate partner (no legal marriage). 23 percent (n=6) of the victims were an estranged spouse and 35 percent (n=9) were a former intimate partner of the subject. The remaining victims fell into four groups: five (20%) were a casual acquaintance, three (12%) were a parent, two (8%) were public figures, and one (4%) was a stranger (non-public figure) to the stalker.” “Non-psychotic stalkers pursued an estranged spouse or intimate partner more often (71%, n=12) than psychotic stalkers</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				(38%, n=3).” Almost 1/3 (32%) of the stalkers acted out violently. The non-psychotic group showed a non-significant trend to act out violently more often than the psychotic group.
Buzawa, E., Hotaling, G., & Klein, A. (1998). The response to domestic violence in a model court: Some initial findings and implications. <i>Behavioral Sciences and the Law</i> , 16, 185-206.	556	Consecutive cases of adult domestic violence involving male offenders and female victims from the Quincy, Massachusetts District Court during a 7-month period from June 1995 to February 1996.	Case analysis	5 men were charged with stalking as their most serious offense, 7 were charged with stalking among their 3 most serious offenses.
Marshall, J., & Castle, C. (1998, February). Restraining orders and stalking offences in 1995 and 1996. <i>Information Bulletin</i> , 1-16.	3,828	Applications for restraining orders and stalking offenses finalized in South Australian courts in 1995-96.	Statistics on restraining order applications.	Stalking offenses totaled 29 cases involving 64 offenses, with 26 being male defendants. Victim information was available for 26 of these cases, all of which involved a male perpetrator and a female victim. Of these, 9 were former intimate partners.
Schwartz-Watts, D., & Morgan, D.W. (1998). Violent versus nonviolent stalkers. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law</i> , 26, 241-245.	42	Pretrial detainees charged with stalking in South Carolina from 1992 to 1996.	Researched cases in the U.S. under South Carolina’s Stalking Statue.	Only 2 of the 42 individuals charged with stalking were women and both of these were classified as non-violent stalkers, along with 20 male stalkers. The remaining 20 male stalkers were classed as violent (that is, had additional charges for violent offenses such as causing bodily harm to the

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>victim, or met the criteria of the legal definition of aggravated stalking in South Carolina). The majority of stalkers were pursuing a member of the opposite sex. This study shows a high concordance rate of stalking with violence in this forensic sample, with almost 50 percent displaying some kind of violence in addition to, or occurring alongside, their stalking acts. Approaching statistical significance was the finding that violent stalkers were more likely to have had a previous attachment to their victims, while nonviolent stalkers were more likely to have been casually associated with their victims.</p>
<p>McFarlane, J. M., Campbell, J. C., Wilt, S., Sachs, C. J., Ulrich, Y., and Xu, X. (1999). Stalking and intimate partner femicide. <i>Homocide Studies</i>, 3(4), 300-316.</p>	<p>206</p>	<p>141 femicide and 65 attempted femicide incidents.</p>	<p>Data was derived from an 18-item stalking inventory and personal interviews with knowledgeable proxy informants and victims of attempted femicide.</p>	<p>The prevalence of stalking was 76 percent for femicide victims and 85 percent for attempted femicide victims. Incidence of intimate partner assault was 67 percent for femicide victims and 71 percent for attempted femicide victims. There was a statistically significant association between intimate partner physical assault and stalking for femicide victims as well as attempted femicide victims. Stalking was a correlate of lethal and near lethal violence against women and coupled</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Farnham, F. R., James, D. V., &amp; Cantrell, P. (2000). Association between violence, psychosis, and relationship to victim in stalkers. <i>The Lancet</i>, 355, 199.</p>	50	Case files of all referrals assessed by psychiatrists from a regional forensic service in north London over a 5-year period.	Case analysis	<p>with physical assault was significantly associated with murder and attempted murder.</p> <p>20 stalkers (40% of cases) were former sexual partners of their victims, 18 (36%) were acquaintances, and 12 (24%) were total strangers. 22 cases involved serious violence, and 26 stalkers had a psychotic illness. There was no significant association between serious violence and psychosis (<math>p=0.269</math>). Serious violence occurred in eight (27%) of cases in which stalkers were strangers or acquaintances (table). 73% of the stalkers in the stranger and acquaintance groups had psychotic illness. However, in the group of stalkers who were former sexual intimates, serious violence occurred in 70% of cases and psychotic illness was present in only 20%. Of the 20 cases in this group, five were murder, three attempted murder, four grievous bodily harm, and two actual bodily harm. The associations of previous sexual intimacy with serious violence and with absence of psychotic illness were significant even after Bonferroni's correction.</p>
Hackett, K. (2000).	5382	Criminal harassment	Statistical analysis of police	In 1999, 5,382 incidents of criminal

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Criminal harassment. <i>Juristat</i>, 20 (11), Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE. Ontario: Statistics Canada/Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.</p>		<p>reports from 106 police forces in Canada.</p>	<p>reports for incidents of “criminal harassment”.</p>	<p>harassment were reported by a sample of 106 police forces. These forces represented 41% of the annual volume of reported crime in Canada.</p> <p>While victims are predominantly female (77% in 1999), there has been a slight increase (from 19 to 23%) in the proportion of male victims from 1995 to 1999. Most women were stalked by men with whom they had been in previous intimate relationships, while men were most frequently stalked by casual acquaintances.</p> <p>Offenses commonly associated with criminal harassment incidents include uttering threats, threatening or harassing phone calls, common assault and mischief. While most incidents of criminal harassment do not result in physical injury, stalking has the potential of progressing to more serious crimes. There were nine homicides from 1997 to 1999 that involved criminal harassment as the precipitating crime. In each of these homicides, the victim was a female who was being stalked (and subsequently killed) by a recently separated spouse, ex-husband</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Nicastro, A. M., Cousins, A. V., &amp; Spitzberg, B. H. (2000). The tactical face of stalking. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 28, 69-82.</p>	<p>55</p>	<p>Stalking case files from the city attorney's Domestic Violence Unit in a major western metropolitan area.</p>	<p>Case files were coded for over one hundred variables each. Multiple victimization factors were examined to ascertain the characteristics of stalking victims and to analyze the relationship between victimization, symptomology, and coping strategies.</p>	<p>or ex-lover. An overwhelming number of victims had existing or prior relationships with their perpetrators (60 percent dated, 20 percent married, 9 percent acquainted, 6 percent separated/divorced, 2 percent related, 4 percent never met before). In addition, 20 percent of the victims claimed to be in current relationships with their pursuers, and 76 percent claimed to have been in former relationships with their pursuers (4 percent no indication). Over half (56 percent) of the victims were cohabiting with the suspects, and residence arrangements could not be determined in another 24 percent of the cases. The average relationship, between those victims who had preexisting relationships with the suspects, was reported to have lasted forty months (range 0–180 months, median = 24 months).</p>
<p>Pathé, M., Mullen, P. E., &amp; Purcell, R. (2000). Same-gender stalking. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law</i>, 28, 191-197.</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>Same-gender stalking cases that were referred from 1993-98 to a forensic psychiatry center.</p>	<p>The demographic characteristics, behavior, motivations and psychopathology of same-gender stalkers were compared with those of 134 opposite-gender stalkers.</p>	<p>The two groups were notable more for their similarities than their differences. There were several significant departures, however. Same-gender stalkers were more likely than their opposite-gender counterparts to be female. The prior relationship between</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>stalker and victim was less often an intimate one and was more likely to have originated in the workplace. Same-gender stalkers were less inclined to harass their victims by following and making unwanted approaches, and were more commonly motivated by resentment.</p>
<p>Tjaden, P., and Thoennes, N. (2001). <i>Stalking: Its role in serious domestic violence cases</i>, Executive summary. US Dept of Justice.</p> <p>Or: Tjaden, P., &amp; Thoennes, N. (2000). <i>Role of Stalking in Domestic Violence Crime Reports Generated by the Colorado Springs Police Department. Violence and Victims</i>, 15(4), 427-441.</p>	<p>1,785</p>	<p>Misdemeanor and felony crimes reported to the Colorado Springs Police Department during April-September 1998 that involved victims and suspects who were current and former spouses, cohabiting partners, dates, boyfriends, and girlfriends.</p>	<p>The prevalence of stalking allegations was estimated using information extracted from victim and police narratives and bivariate analysis.</p>	<p>Of the 1,785 domestic violence reports included in the study sample, only 1 resulted in the police officer formally charging the suspect with stalking. This figure was considered an accurate representation of stalking prevalence, however, and the study examined the frequency with which the victim and/or the police officer stated in their respective narratives that the suspect stalked the victim or engaged in stalking-like behavior.</p> <p>Of the 1,785 domestic violence crime reports, 1,731 or 97 percent had a victim narrative, a police narrative, or both, and therefore could be used to estimate stalking prevalence. In 285 or 16.5 percent of these reports, either the victim or the police officer indicated the suspect stalked the victim or engaged in stalking-like behavior. In</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>most reports that contained evidence the suspect stalked the victim, neither the victim nor the police officer used the word stalking in their respective narratives.</p> <p>Women were the primary victims of intimate partner stalking. Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations exhibited significantly different presenting conditions during the initial interview with the police than reports without such allegations. Victims who were stalked by their partners were significantly more likely to have been the person who made the report to the police and to request notification of future action on the case. Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations were significantly less likely to identify physical abuse and victim injury, to involve suspects and victims who were using alcohol at the time of the incident, to involve households with children, and to involve victims who were emotionally distraught at the time of the initial interview. Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations did not result in law enforcement outcomes</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>that were significantly different than reports without stalking allegations. Although police officers were less likely to issue a companion summons or to arrest a suspect if the report contained stalking allegations, they were nearly equally likely to place items in evidence or charge the suspect with a felony.</p>
<p>Boon, J. C.W., &amp; Sheridan, L. (2001). Stalker typologies: A law enforcement perspective. <i>Journal of Threat Assessment</i>, 1, 75-97.</p>	<p>124</p>	<p>Documented, real-life cases in the UK.</p>	<p>Authors attempted to develop a system for classifying stalking cases into four categories (1) ex-partner harassment/stalking; (2) infatuation harassment; (3) delusional fixation stalking; and (4) sadistic stalking. They then assessed the success of this system in classifying the same 124 cases with different raters.</p>	<p>A majority of the 124 victims (<math>n = 92.7\%</math>) were female. Only eight of the stalkers were female. In three cases, gender of the perpetrator was unknown. Of the eight male victims, four were stalked by other males, and four by women. Two of the remaining female stalkers targeted a former same-sex partner. In 17.7% of cases (<math>n = 22</math>), there had been no prior relationship between victim and stalker. In 46% of cases (<math>n = 57</math>), the stalker was a former partner of the victim, and was an acquaintance in 33.9% of cases (<math>n = 42</math>). Of these 42 cases, the stalker was a workmate in 23 instances, a neighbor in 13, and a family friend in six. In three cases, the identity of the stalker was unknown to the victim, and therefore their prior relationship could not be established.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Meloy, J. R., Davis, B., &amp; Lovette, J. (2001). Risk factors for violence among stalkers. <i>Journal of Threat Assessment, 1</i>, 3-16.</p>	59	<p>Adult obsessional followers (52 males, 7 women) selected from the case files of approximately 2,300 adults whom the Superior Court of San Diego County, California, referred between January 1994 and June 1996 for a clinical evaluation by the Forensic Evaluation Unit.</p>	<p>Statistical analysis on case data.</p>	<p>36 of the stalkers had been former sexual intimates with their victim. Of these, 32 had been violent, 4 had been nonviolent.</p> <p>Chi square analyses revealed statistically significant differences between violent and nonviolent stalkers on the sexual intimacy of the relationship, <math>\chi^2(1, N = 55) = 36.24, p &lt; .001</math>, the presence of an Axis I major mental disorder, <math>\chi^2(1, N = 55) = 5.72, p &lt; .05</math>, and on whether there was an explicit threat, <math>\chi^2(1, N = 54) = 3.90, p &lt; .05</math>. The majority of the subjects (97%) who were violent had been sexually intimate with the victim, but only a minority (18%) of the nonviolent subjects had a sexually intimate relationship with the victim.</p>
<p>Morewitz, S. J. (2001). Domestic violence and stalking during pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology, 97</i>, 53S (Supplement).</p>	519	<p>Newly filed domestic restraining orders were used.</p>	<p>Logistic regression and <math>\chi^2</math> were used to test the null hypothesis that there are no significant relationships between pregnancy and domestic violence and stalking. Correlates of domestic violence during pregnancy also were analyzed.</p>	<p>With regard to violence, the null hypothesis was rejected; for stalking, however, the null hypothesis was accepted. Partner violence, but not stalking, is positively related to pregnancy.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Morrison, K. A. (2001). Predicting violent behavior in stalkers: A preliminary investigation of Canadian cases in criminal harassment. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 46, 1403-1410.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>Case studies were selected from two databases: Lexis-Nexis, a legal database that contains selected cases from Canadian courts; and Canadian News-Disc 1993 to 1999, a news database that contains news stories from the major newspapers across Canada. Given that the sample contained cases from various provinces and involved varying degrees of criminal behavior, it was believed that the sample was representative of perpetrators of this crime. The dependent variable, degree of violent/aggressive behavior leading to current criminal charges, was rated on a 7-point interval/ratio scale that ranged from no physical violence or threats of violence by the stalker to</p>	<p>Case analysis. The dependent variable, degree of violent/aggressive behavior leading to current criminal charges, was rated on a 7-point interval/ratio scale that ranged from no physical violence or threats of violence by the stalker to the most serious aggressive/violent behavior, including such crimes as attempted/counseling murder, murder, kidnapping, and rape. Six predictors were rated on a 5-point interval/ratio scale.</p>	<p>Six types of previous relationships between perpetrator and victim were found in the sample. The majority consisted of either couples that had been living together as married or common law relations (34%, n=34) or girl/boyfriends in a dating/intimate relationship but not living together (32%, n=32). This is most of their sample, yet do not draw conclusions about the importance of prior relationship in indicating a correlation between stalking and physical violence. The best predictors of stalking as a precursor to violent behavior are a history of violent behavior and a large degree of aggressive/negative affect towards the victim. The presence of threats does not seem to be an accurate indicator of when a stalker will turn violent.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		the most serious aggressive/violent behavior, including such crimes as attempted/counseling murder, murder, kidnapping, and rape. Six predictors were rated on a 5-point interval/ratio scale.		
McFarlane, J., Campbell, J. C., and Watson, K. (2002). Intimate partner stalking and femicide: Urgent implications for women's safety. <i>Behavioral Sciences &amp; the Law</i> , 20 (1-2), 51-68.	821	Women from a ten-city case-control study: 384 abuse victims and 437 attempted or actual femicide informants.	Data were derived using a 16-item inventory regarding stalking and threats in the 12 months prior to an attack. Logistic regressions, with adjustments for demographic variables, were used to identify the significant perpetrator behaviors associated with attempted/actual femicide.	<p>Women who reported the perpetrator followed or spied on them were more than twice as likely to become attempted/actual femicide victims. Threats by the perpetrator to harm the children if the woman left or did not return to the relationship place the woman at a nine-fold increase in the risk of attempted/actual femicide. Conclusions are that certain stalking and threatening behaviors are strong risk factors for lethality, and women must be so advised.</p> <p>Stalking, as defined by at least one episode of stalking behavior occurring twice or two different behaviors occurring at least once, was reported by 51% of the controls. The occurrence of stalking was significantly higher (</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>21/424.75, df1/41, p4.001) among the attempted/actual femicides (68%). The reporting period was 12 months prior to the incident for attempted/actual femicides and 12 months prior to worst incident for abused controls. The type and prevalence of stalking behaviors reported by controls and attempted/actual femicide victims are shown in Table 2 (significant differences are asterisked) when controlling for demographic differences.</p> <p>Among attempted/actual femicide informants, abuse was shown to be significantly associated with stalking ( 21/438.314; df1/41, p4.001), with 79% of abused attempted/actual femicides also reporting stalking, as compared with 49% of the non-abused attempted/actual femicides who reported stalking.</p> <p>The 63% of the attempted/actual femicide victims in current relationships (i.e., spouse, common law, boyfriend) who reported stalking behaviors by the perpetrator was significantly less ( 21/417.27, df1/41,</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 4. Stalking prevalence rates for females as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>p&lt;.001) than the 83% of victims reporting the relationship was former (ex-spouse, boyfriend). For controls, relationship status was not significant, with 45% of the women in current relationships reporting stalking, compared with 59% in former relationships ( 21/44.33, df1/41, p1/4.357).</p>
<p>Nicolaidis, C., Curry, M. A., Ulrich, Y., Sharps, P., McFarrlane, J., Campbell, D., et al. (2003). Could we have known? A qualitative analysis of data from women who survived an attempted homicide by an intimate partner. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i>, 18, 788–794.</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>Women who survived an attempted homicide from 11 US cities.</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis with some demographics reported.</p>	<p>Twenty-five of the 30 women (83%) described examples of their partners using stalking, extreme jealousy, social isolation, physical limitations, or threats of violence.</p>
<p>Melton, H. C. (2004). Stalking in the context of domestic violence: Findings on the criminal justice system. <i>Women and Criminal Justice</i>, 15, 33–58.</p>	<p>178 at Time 1 (right after the case</p>	<p>Female victims of domestic violence whose cases had at least entered the criminal justice system (i.e., the abuser was arrested) in one of three jurisdictions in the United</p>	<p>Intensive and longitudinal interviews. Stalking was measured in a number of ways and included a wide variety of behaviors. Stalking was operationalized for this</p>	<p>At Time 1, over ninety percent (92.1%) experienced some stalking. Although this percentage decreased over the three time periods, over half of the respondents continued to experience stalking at Time 2 (56.3%) and at Time 3 (58.1%).</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
	closed , 160 at time 2 (six month s later) and 148 at Time 3 (1 year later).	States. The three jurisdictions included a large Western metropolitan area, a smaller, rural, college county in the West, and a midsize mid-western city.	study using the Stalking Behavior Checklist adapted from Coleman.	
Cole, J., Logan, T.K., and Shannon, L. (2005). Intimate Sexual Victimization Among Women With Protective Orders: Types and Associations of Physical and Mental Health Problems. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 20(6), 695-715.	599	Women (over 18 years old) who had recently (within six months of the start of the study) obtained protective orders against male partners. Participants were categorized in three groups: no sexual victimization (n = 368), sexual insistence (n = 114), and threatened and/or forced sex (n = 111).	Questions were borrowed from a wide range of instruments (including the CTS2) to measure several factors, including victimization and mental and physical health. Stalking was measured with a question modified from the National Violence Against Women Survey.	39.4% of women who had not been victims of intimate sexual violence had been stalked by the partner against whom they had obtained the domestic violence order. For victims of sexual insistence, this number was 64.0%. This same number was 68.4% for those women who had been victims of threatened/forced sex. Figures are also given for stalking by intimate partners other than the DVO partner: 16.3% no ISV, 19.3% sexual insistence, 19.7% threatened/forced sex.
Mohandie, K., Meloy, R., McGowan, M. G., & Williams, J. (2006). The RECON typology	1005	Nonrandom sample of North American stalkers gathered from prosecutorial agencies, a	A new typology of stalking, RECON (relationship and context-based), is proposed, based upon the prior	Type I subjects (Prior relationship) were more likely to be male(91–77%) and the targets women, (90–71%). They were more likely to have had a

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>of stalking: Reliability and validity based upon a large sample of North American stalkers. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i>, 51, 147–155.</p>		<p>large police department, an entertainment corporation security department, and the authors' files.</p>	<p>relationship between the pursuer and the victim, and the context in which the stalking occurs. This typology is tested on the sample, with an inter-rater reliability of 0.95.</p>	<p>history of prior intimate relationships with others, (36–21%) and violent offenses, (46–13%). Type II (no prior relationship) subjects were more likely to be psychotic, (26–13%), and the targets males, (29–10%).</p> <p>Findings confirm and extend the work of other researchers, most notably the very high risk of threats and violence among prior sexually intimate stalkers, the very low risk of threats and violence among public figure (celebrity) stalkers, and the negative relationship between stalking violence and psychosis.</p>
<p>Logan, T. K., and Walker, R. (2010). Toward a deeper understanding of the harms caused by partner stalking. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 25(4), 440-455.</p>	<p>210</p>	<p>Women with civil protective orders (PO) against violent male partners or ex-partners. To be eligible for the study, participants had to: (a) be female, (b) be 18 years and older, and (c) have obtained a PO against a male partner within 6 weeks of entering the study. The average length of time between issuance of the PO and</p>	<p>Participants were directly asked about the relationship with the partner they had a PO against.</p>	<p>Overall 61 % of the sample reported ever having been stalked, 56.2% reported being stalked in the year prior to obtaining the PO, and 50.5% reported being stalked during the 6 months before obtaining the PO by the PO partner. Thus, the majority of women who had ever been stalked by the PO partner reported being stalked shortly before obtaining the PO (92% of those ever stalked were stalked in the year prior to obtaining the PO). After the PO was obtained 25.7% of women reported they were stalked at</p>

PASK#5 Online Tables - Table 4. Stalking prevalence rates for females as victims in industrialized English speaking countries

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>entry into the study was 19 days. Women were followed at 3 and 6 months after obtaining the PO. The follow-up rate was 97% for the 3-month interviews and 99% for the 6-month interviews for a final sample size of 210.</p>		<p>any point during the follow-up period. Women stalked the 6 months before the PO was obtained were stalked on average 124 days and women stalked during the 6-month period after the PO was obtained were stalked an average of 51 days.</p> <p>Results suggest that stalking is associated with PO violations and almost every other type of partner violence. Also, women who have been stalked by violent partners report significantly more distress and harm than even women who experience PO violations but not stalking. Results of key informant perceptions suggest many victim service (n = 116) and criminal justice professionals (n = 72) do not seem to understand the extent or gravity of the harms caused by partner stalking especially when contrasted with victim reports of harm.</p> <p>Furthermore, key informant reports of their advice to women being stalked by an ex-partner were not consistent with recommendations for stalking victims in general.</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Large Population Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Tjaden, P., and Thoennes, N. (1998). <i>Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey</i> . Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (NCJ 169592).	16000	8,000 women and 8,000 men, nationally representative	A telephone survey.	<p>Stalking is more prevalent in women (8%) than men (2%) in their lifetime; among American Indian/Alaska Native women than women of other racial or ethnic backgrounds.</p> <p>Most (78 percent) stalking victims are women while most (87 percent) stalking perpetrators are male.</p> <p>Women are significantly more likely than men (59 percent and 30 percent, respectively) to be stalked by intimate partners.</p> <p>It has been estimated that over one million women and 370,000 men each year are victims of stalking, and one in twelve American women will be stalking victims at some point in their lives.</p>
Basile, K. C. (1999). <i>Rape by Acquiescence: The Ways in Which Women 'Give in' to Unwanted Sex with</i>	41	Women previously involved in a national telephone poll of 1,108 randomly selected citizens. Women in this	Participants were asked to give detailed descriptions of the incidents(s) of unwanted sex in their marriages or intimate relationships,	Approximately half of the sample described severe experiences involving verbal bullying, physical force, and/or threats of force (21 women), and most of the rest of the

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Their Husbands. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 5(9), 1036-1058.</p>		<p>study indicated that they had experienced unwanted sex with their husband or intimate partner and agreed to an in-depth follow-up interview.</p>	<p>including when, where, and the circumstances under which it happened.</p>	<p>women described less severe situations, where physical force and threats were not involved (17 women). And 3 women experienced a combination of both or one type in the present and the other type in the past. Those women whose experiences were severe tended to have suffered the full gamut of minor as well as severe forms of sexual coercion.</p>
<p>Tjaden, P., &amp; 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(2), 142-161</p>	<p>6934</p>	<p>Gender: 6,934 Men; 7,278 Women.  5,982(75%) of men and 5,655 (71%) of women were married or cohabiting with an opposite-sex partner at the time of the interview.</p>	<p>A Cross-sectional study.  A telephone survey of men’s and women’s experiences with violent victimization. This survey was conducted from Nov 1995 to May 1996.</p>	<p>At least one IPV experience(forcible rape, physical assault, and stalking) in life time: 7.3% of male, 21.7% of women.  0.8% of the men and 1.4% of the women reported being raped, physically assaulted, and/or stalked by a current or former martial/opposite-sex cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.</p>
<p>Tjaden, P. G., &amp; Thoennes, N. (2001). Coworker violence and gender findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i>, 20(2), 85-89</p>	<p>16000</p>	<p>Men: 8,000 Women: 8,000</p>	<p>A Cross-sectional study.  A telephone survey of men’s and women’s experiences with violent victimization. This survey was conducted from Nov 1995 to May 1996.</p>	<p>Forcible rape, physical assault, stalking, and threat to physically harm. 86 women (1.1%) and 184 men (2.3%) reported being victimized by a current or former coworker at some time in their lifetime, while 10 women (0.1%) and 7 men (0.1%) reported being victimized by a current or former coworker in the 12 months before the</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				interview. For those respondents who were employed at the time of the survey: Among these employed respondents, 66 women (1.4%) and 144 men (2.4%) reported being victimized by a coworker at some time in their lifetime.
Coker, A. L., Davis, K. E., Arias, I., Desai, S., Sanderson, M., Brandt, H. M., & Smith, P. H. (2002). Physical and mental health effects of intimate partner violence for men and women. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 23(4), 260-268.	13,822	6790 Women 7122 Men	A Cross-sectional study.  The data was from the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) of women and men aged 18 to 65. This random-digital telephone survey included questions about violent victimization and health status indicators.	A total of 28.9% of 6790 women and 22.9% of 7122 men had experienced physical, sexual, or psychological IPV during their lifetime.  Women were significantly more likely than men to experience physical or sexual IPV and abuse of power and control, but less likely than men to report verbal abuse alone.
Mezey, N. J., Post, L. A., & Maxwell, C. D. (2002). Redefining Intimate Partner Violence: Women's Experiences with Physical Violence and Non-Physical Abuse by Age. <i>International Journal of Sociology &amp;</i>	1249	Data from the Michigan Violence Against Women Survey (MVAWS). Only women with a husband, separated husband or cohabitating boyfriend were included.	Secondary Data Analysis	Our analyses show that 6.3 percent of the sample (women with a husband, separated husband or live-in partner) experienced physical violence during the past year, 28.0 percent experienced psychological vulnerability, and 14.0 percent experienced autonomy-limiting behaviors. When physical violence and non-physical abuse are combined into one measure of IPV, we

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Social Policy, 22(7/8), 122-154.				find that 31.2 percent of sampled women experienced some form of IPV during the year preceding the survey.
Purcell, R., Pathé, M., & Mullen, P. E. (2002). The prevalence and nature of stalking in the Australian community. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 36, 114–120.	3700	Adult men and women selected from the electoral roll in the State of Victoria.	Postal survey. Outcome measures included the lifetime and annual cumulative incidence of stalking, the duration and methods of harassment, rates of associated violence and responses to victimization.	4.4% (19) of victims indicated ongoing harassment. The duration of harassment ranged from 1 day to 40 years (mean months = 7.8). The duration of harassment did not differ for gender. On average victims were subjected to 2.8 methods of intimidation. For 29% (125) of victims the stalking was accompanied by explicit threats. These consisted not only of threats to injure, but promises to destroy the victim’s reputation or to kidnap or harm children.
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 Preventive Medicine</i> , 25(1), 38-44.	3527	Population-based sample of English-speaking, non-institutionalized adult women in Washington State	A population-based telephone survey, asking women whether they had been physically or sexually assaulted or witnessed inter-parental violence in childhood, and whether they had experienced physical assault or emotional abuse from an intimate partner in the past year. The survey also asked about current	Prior to combining the measures of IPV and emotional abuse, 1.9% reported intimate partner physical violence and 6.6% reported emotional abuse in the past year. Of those women reporting physical violence, four fifths also reported emotional abuse. Conversely, of those women reporting emotional abuse, one fifth reported physical violence (Table 1).

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Slashinski, M., Coker, A., and Davis, K. (2003). Physical aggression, forced sex, and stalking victimization by a dating partner: An analysis of the National Violence Against Women Survey. <i>Violence and Victims</i> 18, 595–617.</p>	16000	NVAWS	<p>general health and mental distress in the past month.</p> <p>NVAWS, including the 12 items from the CTS, 5 questions from the National Women's Study (National Crime Victims Center, 1992) to define forced sex; and the 20-item stalking index developed by Tjaden and Thoennes. Followed by Statistical analysis by present authors.</p>	<p>Among 563 women experiencing some type of violence, physical aggression (51.5%); physical aggression only (31.6%), while together with stalking (8.7%) or with sexual assault (7.1%) or all three (1.2%). 187 women (33.2%) experienced stalking. Of these, 106 (18.8%) experienced stalking.</p> <p>Among 184 men experiencing some type of violence, 45.1% experienced physical aggression; physical aggression only (35.9%), while together with stalking (9.2%).</p>
<p>Kaukinen, C. (2004). Status compatibility, physical violence, and emotional abuse in intimate relationships. <i>Journal of Marriage &amp; Family</i>, 66(2), 452-471.</p>	7408	Canadian women; age 15 and over	Cross-sectional design; data collected from the 1999 Canadian General Social Survey, Personal Risk (Statistics Canada, 2000).	10% had experienced some sort of emotional abuse from their husbands; This emotional abuse includes financial abuse (11%), limiting contact with family members (19%), put-downs (39%), sexual jealousy (35%), threatening harm to others (7%), controlling the respondent's movements (30%), destruction of property (16%), and threats of physical violence (52%). 8% of women experienced emotional abuse without



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Laroche, D. (2005). Aspects of the context and consequences of domestic violence. Situational couple violence and intimate terrorism in Canada in 1999. Quebec City: Government of Quebec	25,876	Canadian men and women.” For the five year period prior to the study, 3% of the surveyed women, and 2% of the men, were counted as victims of severe intimate terrorism (IT) and who would fit Ehrensaft’s “clinical abuse cases” from injuries sustained, fear expressed, and use of police and other services.	Laroche analyzed the 1999 GSS. Respondents were asked about physical assaults and the following psychologically abusive and controlling behaviors by their partner, similar to those in the Duluth Power and Control Wheel.	any type of physical abuse present Graham-Kevan analyzed the same survey, except that she focused on abuse reported for the past year only, and found very comparable rates of intimate terrorism between the genders. This is a remarkable finding, considering the study’s methodology (akin to the NVAWS in that its questionnaire framed IPV in terms of personal safety rather than conflict, thus suppressing male victimization rates.
Miller, J. (2006). A specification of the types of intimate partner violence experienced by women in the general population. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 12 (12), 1105-1131.	8000	The violence prevalence data used in this study are from the nationwide general population study, the NVAWS, which measures physical assaults, threats, rapes and attempted rapes, and stalking incidents. This particular paper, however, focuses on only the women from that study.	Telephone survey in a previous study by Tjaden & Thoennes  Any version of the CTS miss-specifies the problem of IPV in three ways: (a) misleading questions that conflict and fights are normative experiences within intimate partner relationships; (b) burying acts of sexual violence within a sequence of questions; and (c) failure to ask questions regarding	351 women (23.2% of 1,512 assaulted women and 4.4% of 8,000 women) were physically assaulted and stalked by their partner or spouse. 171 women (11.3% of 1,512 assaulted women and 2.1% of 8,000 women) were physically assaulted, raped, and stalked by spouse or partner.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			injurious forms and types of IPV, such as stalking and partner rape, that can affect heterosexual and lesbian women.]	
Thompson, R. S., Bonomi, A. E., Anderson, M., Reid, R. J., Dimer, J. A., Carrell, D., & Rivara, F. P. (2006). Intimate partner violence. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 30(6), 447-457.	3568	Women in the sample were older, of higher income levels, and more highly educated with 87.5% having at least some college. The study population was 82.6% white. Hispanic women comprised 4.1% of the sample. Similar to national estimates, 33.5% of respondents lived in homes with children for whom they were responsible. 82.3% had a current partner.	Cross-sectional study Telephone survey.  Data were collected in 2003 to 2005 and analyzed contemporaneously.	Most (3429) of the respondents had at least one intimate partnership as an adult. Of these, 14.7% reported IPV of any type (physical, psychological, and sexual) in the past 5 years, and 45.1% of abused women experienced more than one type. Prevalence was 7.9% in the past year, while during a woman's adult lifetime, it was 44.0%.
Moracco, K. E., Runyan, C. W., Bowling, J. M., & Earp, J. A. L. (2007). Women's experiences with violence: A national study. <i>Women's Health Issues</i> , 17(1), 3-12.	1,800	Age (Median): 43, Race: Caucasian (81.6%), Marital status: Never married (14%), Married (62.7%), separated/divorced (13.3%), widowed (10%), Lesbian/bisexual : (2.3%), Education: High school	Mixed method. (13 focus group interview, random digit dial telephone interviewing procedure to provide a general probability sample of all households with telephones)  telephone survey	Nearly 60% of the respondents reported experiencing at least 1 form of violence (repeatedly contacted, physical assaulted, sexually assaulted) since the age of 18. One in 8 (12.0%) of the respondents reported violent experiences in the previous year.  Almost one third (31.5%) of the

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		diploma /GED (30.4%), More than High school/GED (61%)  Annual household income: About 50%, less than \$40,000 and about 75%, less than \$60,000; 12.12% at >\$80,000		women had experienced more than one type of violence (e.g., being followed and repeatedly contacted) in their lifetimes, and almost 3% had experienced multiple types of violence in the past year.
Christopher, F., Pflieger, J., Canary, D., Guerrero, L., & Holtzworth-Munroe, A. (2008). Targeted neighborhood sampling: A new approach for recruiting abusive couples. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 23(2), 89-100.	1805 and 181	Study 1: 1805 (convenience condition)  Study 2: 181 (random procedure)	Comparison study The authors conducted two studies to test the utility of a new strategy for recruiting couples experiencing IPV. Targeted Neighborhood Sampling, involves utilizing police reports of family fight calls to target particular areas within a city for recruitment efforts Study I – targeted neighborhood sampling.	Across the 2 studies, 40.4% of those who called after receiving a flier experienced male-to-female partner violence within the past year.
Outlaw, M. (2009). No one type of intimate partner abuse: Exploring physical and non-physical abuse among intimate partners. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 24(4),	11291	Men and women with intimate partners	Survey research. The data for the current analyses are from the Violence and Threats of Violence Against Women and Men in the U.S., 1994–1996 (Tjaden and Thoennes 1998) Survey. For the study,	Non-physical abuse by a current partner: more than 4 times of physical violence; Emotional abuse is significantly more common than the other types (15% of the respondents; All forms of non-physical abuse are also more common among those experiencing physical abuse. There

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
263-272. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-009-9228-5">doi:10.1007/s10896-009-9228-5</a>			only the subsample of individuals with current partners (N=11,291) was used.	appear to be no significant differences between men and women in emotional abuse.
Silverman, J. G., Decker, M. R., McCauley, H. L., Gupta, J., Miller, E., Raj, A., & Goldberg, A. B. (2010). Male perpetration of intimate partner violence and involvement in abortions and abortion-related conflict. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 100</i> (8), 1415-1417.	1318	English-, Spanish-, or Portuguese-speaking men were recruited from 3 large community health centers located in lower-income, urban, Boston area neighborhoods. Age from 18 to 35 years and race consisted of White, ( 8.1%), Black (48.5%), Hispanic ( 31.5%), Other (11.9%)	Cross sectional study  The participants completed a computer-based anonymous survey.	Approximately 1 in 3 participants reported having perpetrated physical or sexual violence against a woman partner (31.9%)

Smaller Community Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Kamphuis, J. H., & Emmelkamp, P. M., G. (2001). Traumatic distress among support-seeking female victims of stalking. <i>American</i>	201	Selected women members of the Dutch <i>Stichting Anti-Stalking</i> (Anti-stalking Foundation)	Widely accepted self-report measures, including the 12-item General Health Questionnaire and the Impact of Event Scale.	The majority of the victims had undergone multiple forms of harassment, including threats of violence in 74% (N= 148) and actual violence in 55% (N=111).

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 158, 795-798.				
Lemon, S., Verhoek-Oftedahl, W., & Donnelly, E. F. (2002). Preventive healthcare use, smoking, and alcohol use among Rhode Island women experiencing intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Women's Health &amp; Gender-Based Medicine</i> , 11(6), 555-562.	1643	Women aged 18–54 from the 1999 Rhode Island Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.	IPV assessment questions were developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and pretested by the RI Department of Health.	Results show that the prevalence of physical IPV was 4.1%. The prevalence of psychological IPV in the absence of physical IPV was 4.5%. Physical IPV was associated with receiving regular Pap smears, current smoking, and high-risk alcohol use. Psychological IPV was associated with high-risk alcohol use.
Marshall, A. D., & Holtzworth-Munroe, A. (2002). Varying forms of husband sexual aggression: Predictors and subgroup differences. <i>Journal of Family Psychology</i> , 16(3), 286-296.	164 couples	The mean age was 35.62 years for husbands and 33.81 years for wives.  Caucasian (75% of husbands, 79% of wives), whereas 21% of husbands and wives were African American.  Average monthly income was \$2,150 for husbands and \$1,232 for wives. The mean length of the	Cross sectional  Couples were recruited from the community with ads for “a study of husbands.”  Each of the measures described below was completed independently (i.e., in separate rooms) by husbands and wives	A stronger relationship between physical and sexual aggression was obtained than in previous research. Husbands’ physical and psychological aggression predicted husbands’ sexual coercion, but only physical aggression predicted threatened/forced sex.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		couples' relationship was 9.47 years; couples had an average of 1.10 children together.		
Brewster, M. P. (2003). Power and control dynamics in pre-stalking and stalking situations. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 18, 207-217.	187	Women stalked by former intimate male partners. Subjects were recruited from victim service agencies and law enforcement agencies, and through announcements posted in public spaces. The criteria of the sample selection were used.	Extensive semi-structured face-to-face interviews.	Finally, 65.2% ( <i>n</i> D 122) of the women reported physical abuse and 8.6% ( <i>n</i> D 16) reported sexual abuse during their prior relationship with their stalkers.  Psychological attempts to control victims were reported, but just over 50% of the women perceived the psychological and emotional control.
Faver, C. A., & Cavazos Jr., A. M. (2007). Animal abuse and domestic violence: A view from the border. <i>Journal of Emotional Abuse</i> , 7(3), 59-81. doi:10.1300/J135v07n03-04	151	Women; pet-owners; Hispanic; median age of 31 years; majority reported that they had children under 18 during the time that the abusive relationship occurred	Cross-sectional design; data was collected during a one-year period at a domestic violence agency in Brownsville, Texas, and during a two and a half year period (Spring 2003- Fall 2005) at a domestic violence agency in Harlingen, Texas; self-reported	A 9-item version and a 12-item version of the "Pet Survey" were created by adapting and modifying the "Pet Abuse Survey" (Strand, 2003; Strand & Faver, 2005). Of the 151 pet-owning women, 36% reported that their partners threatened, harmed, or killed their pets. Among these types of abuse, 6% reported that their partners had killed their pets. Of the 151 pet-owning women, 35% reported that they worried about the safety of their pets while in the abusive relationship. Considering all pet-owning women, 20.5% (28 of 136) reported that

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>concern for their pets affected their decision about seeking shelter (15 women did not respond to this question). Of the 28 women whose decision-making was affected by concern for pets, 26 reported that they delayed seeking shelter while two reported that concern for pets prompted them to seek shelter. If the sample is limited to women who reported that they worried about the safety of their pets while they were in the abusive relationship, 37% (19 of 51) reported that concern for pets affected their decision about seeking shelter.</p>
<p>Wuest, J., Merritt-Gray, M., Ford-Gilboe, M., Lent, B., Varcoe, C., &amp; Campbell, J. C. (2008). Chronic pain in women survivors of intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Pain</i>, 9(11), 1049-1057.</p>	<p>292</p>	<p>Mean age: 39.4 years; Average of 13.5 years of education. About half (44.3%) were employed, and 32.2% were on social assistance, and 11.6% received a disability pension. Mean annual income: \$20,491 and median, \$15,600. About half of the women 57.9% had a dependent child at home.</p>	<p>This study analyzed baseline data collected as part of the Women’s Health Effects study (WHES). Baseline data were collected between June 2004 and January 2006 through structured interviews focusing on a Cross-sectional community sample.</p>	<p>Severity of spousal abuse (ISA) : n=270</p>
<p>Mei-Chuan, W., Horne,</p>	<p>1,476</p>	<p>Religious Christian</p>	<p>Revised Conflict Tactics</p>	<p>Our data showed that among 1,476</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
S. G., Levitt, H. M., & Klesges, L. M. (2009). Christian Women in IPV Relationships: An Exploratory Study of Religious Factors. <i>Journal of Psychology &amp; Christianity</i> , 28(3), 224-235.		women in a southwest metropolitan region.	Scales. Threat of violence was assessed by interview questions. Stalking was measured by asking participants whether they have been followed or harassed by their partners, or person they have dated.	participants, 50.7% ( $n = 749$ ) had experienced at least one or more types of abuse (physical violence, emotional abuse, sexual assault, stalking, or threats) by current or previous intimate partners with 23.6% of them reporting experience of more than two forms of abuse.

University and School Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Jezl, D. R., Molidor, C. E., & Wright, T. L. (1996). Physical, sexual and psychological abuse in high school dating relationships: Prevalence rates and self-esteem issues. <i>Child and Adolescent Social Work</i> , 13, 69-87.	257	Voluntary participants from a private, religiously affiliated, coeducational high school in a Chicago suburb. The school's population was ethnically diverse, made up of 44.7% white, 44.4% African-American, 9.6% Hispanic, and 1.2% classified as "other." The school's gender breakdown was 44.5% women and 55.5% males. Of the 257, 25 subjects	A self-report questionnaire entitled the "Teenage Dating Survey" (TDS) was the instrument used in this study. The measure of psychological maltreatment incorporated into the TDS was a modified version of the Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI) developed and validated by Tolman (1989).	86.7% of males and 86.8% of women in the total sample experienced psychological maltreatment. In the dating sample, the percentage for males was 97.4%, women 94.9%.



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		had never dated. This left the sample of those who had dating experience at 232 subjects.		
Bjerregaard, B. (2000). An empirical study of stalking victimization. <i>Violence and Victim, 15</i> , 389-406.	788	randomly sampled students (35 percent were men)	Students were given a “general definition of stalking” (p. 394) from which to self-identify as victims or non-victims.	Women were significantly more likely to self-report being the victims of stalking at some point in their lifetime (24.7%) than males (10.9 %). For the recent stalking experiences, women (5.7%) are less likely to report the victimization than males (10.3%). Duration of stalking victimization: longer for males (mean=182 days) than for women (mean=83.4days). Stalker was a former intimate for both males and women (about 40%). The most common method was phone contacts followed by face-to-face contacts. Women had more fear than males and more physical harms.
Davis, K. E., Ace, A., & Andra, M. (2000). Stalking perpetrators and psychological maltreatment of partners: Anger-jealousy, attachment insecurity, need for control, and break-up context. <i>Violence and</i>	Men (N = 46 and 93) and women (N = 123 and 110)	Men (N = 46 and 93) and women (N = 123 and 110) 19–24 yr old college students	self-reported survey of correlates of courtship persistence, stalking-like behaviors following a relationship break-up, and psychological maltreatment of partners	About 40% of stalkers engaged in at least 1 stalking behavior following a breakup. Some (10.7%, study 1; 7.6%, study 2) are engaged in 6 or more stalking behaviors. Sig. association between stalking and psychological maltreatment of the partner (PMP) prior to the breakup. Outcome of a path model: effects of anxious attachment and need for control in

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Victims, 15, 407-425.</i>				PMP; direct impact of need for control on stalking; indirect impact of anxious attachment on stalking.
Logan, T. K., Leukefeld, C., & Walker, B. (2000). Stalking as a variant of intimate violence: Implications from a young adult sample. <i>Violence &amp; Victims, 15</i> (1), 91-111.	130	46 men and 84 women 87% were White and with an average age of 20 (18-24years old). 96% of the sample indicated they were heterosexual, 3% reported they were bisexual, and 1% reported they were homosexual.	Cross sectional study The overall sample volunteered to participate in the study for research credit. Self-report	Almost 1 in 4 men (24%) and almost 1 in 3 women (29%) reported being stalked after a difficult breakup. Also, of those in the stalking victimization group 42% of the men and 63% of the women reported at least one of the threatening behaviors (physical abuse, psychological abuse, stalking).
McCann, J. T. (2000). A descriptive study of child and adolescent obsessional followers. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences, 45</i> (1), 195-199.	13	Obsessive followers ranging in age from 9 to 18	Examination of data.	Most stalking offenders are men, most victims are women, and about half of stalking cases involve threats made toward the victim. In addition, the rate of violence was 31% in this sample of juvenile stalking offenders and the most common methods of stalking were physical approach, telephone calls, and letter writing. Findings suggest some differences may exist between juvenile and adult stalking offenders.
Spillane-Grieco, E. (2000). From parent verbal abuse to teenage physical aggression?.	50	Sample consisted of 25 teen offenders (recruited from detention centers and foster care) and 25	Cross-sectional design. All measures were teen-report.	Teenage law-breakers (versus non-offenders) reported both more mother-to-father verbal abuse and more father-to-mother verbal abuse (as measured

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal</i> , 17, 411-430.		comparison teens (recruited from local high schools through school administrators). Mean age was 16.1, and 54% were men. Racial breakdown was as follows: 42% Caucasian, 36% Black, 16% Hispanic, 6% Biracial. Offender and comparison groups were roughly equivalent by race and gender.		via the CTS).
McCann, J. T. (2001). The relationship between threats and violence in juvenile stalking. <i>Journal of Threat Assessment</i> , 1(3), 81-90.	26	A convenience sample of stalking cases involving a child or adolescent perpetrator.	More of a correlation than a prevalence study. Data from the 26 cases were examined to look for correlations between treats and violence in cases of juvenile stalking.	The base rate for violence in the sample was 38% and the base rate of threatening behavior was 65%. When threatening behavior directed toward the victim was used as a predictor of subsequent violence, the sensitivity was 0.80, specificity was 0.44, positive predictive power was 0.47, and negative predictive power was 0.78. The overall classification rate of violence was only 58% when threats were used as a predictor. There was a non-significant, negative relationship between threats and violence.
Spitzberg, B. H., Marshall, L., &	367	College students (53% women, 47% men), with	Survey research. 63-item self-report	Some of the pursuit behaviors had been experienced by relatively few

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Cupach, W. R. (2001). Obsessive relational intrusion, coping, and sexual coercion victimization. <i>Communication Reports, 14</i> , 19-30.		an average age of 22 years (age range = 17 to 55 years, median = 20). The samples self reported racial and ethnic background was: (1) Asian American (2.7%); (2) African American (8.4%); (3) Mexican-American (3.5%); (5) European-American (79.6%); and (5) Other (5.7%)	questionnaires completed at home. The items were derived from an extensive review of the literature, open-ended interviews and surveys of college students, and professional review by practicing experts in stalking threat.	persons (e.g., broke into your home or apartment, 11.5%; mailed or left gifts you had previously given him/her). In contrast, many items were encountered by substantial percentages of the sample (e.g., would call and hang up without answering, 76%; constantly asked for another chance, 70%). Some rather serious types of pursuit were reported by over 40% of the respondents (e.g., made vague warnings bad things would happen to you).
Roberts, K. A. (2005). Women's experience of violence during stalking by former romantic partners: Factors predictive of stalking violence. <i>Violence Against Women, 11</i> (1), 89-114.	220	The mean age of the sample was 22.3 years.  82% classified themselves as White, 12% classified themselves as Asian (Indian subcontinent) origin, and 6% classified themselves as Black.  The mean duration of the romantic relationship was 8.63 months.	Cross sectional  Self-report  The participant sample consisted of 220 women undergraduate students drawn from the School of Social Sciences at the University of Teesside.	A third of participants (35.9%) experienced physical violence while being stalked.
Sinclair, H. C., & Frieze, I. H. (2005).	241	Student in an Introduction to Psychology course at	Using the Courtship Styles survey that was originally	Four types of stalking behaviors were measured: 1) normal approach tactics,

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>When courtship persistence becomes intrusive pursuit: Comparing rejector and pursuer perspectives of unrequited love. <i>Sex Roles</i>, 52, 839–852.</p>		<p>the University of Pittsburgh who needed study participation credit as a course requirement. To be included in the final sample, the study participants had to have at least one experience of loving someone who did not reciprocate those feelings <i>and</i> to have been the person who did not reciprocate the feelings of someone else. Final sample included 197 (or 196?) women and 44 men.</p>	<p>used in Sinclair and Frieze (2000), actors were asked to report on stalking-related behaviors and how they perceived their love interest as responding to the pursuit and how they felt when rejected. Meanwhile, targets were asked to report on how they responded to the pursuit and what they perceived the pursuer’s response to rejection to be.</p>	<p>2) surveillance (indirect courtship) tactics, 3) intimidation tactics (psychological aggression and coercion), and 4) clearly violent behavior (threats, verbal and physical attacks). Across all behaviors, there was a significant main effect of perspective, such that pursuers reported doing less than rejecters reported being the recipient of. Other than “normal courtship” behaviors, there were no significant gender differences in how often the various types of stalking-related behaviors were done.</p>
<p>Williams, S. L., &amp; Frieze, I. H. (2005). Courtship behaviors, relationship violence, and breakup persistence in college men and women. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i>, 29, 248–257.</p>	<p>300</p>	<p>University of Pittsburgh introductory psychology students, men (<i>n</i>=85) and women (<i>n</i>=215)</p>	<p>Anonymous surveys assessed courtship persistence behaviors (approach, surveillance, intimidation, mild aggression), which have been linked to stalking, and examined their relations to initial courtship interest, relationship development, and future violence and persistence, while also exploring the role of gender</p>	<p>Descriptive analysis of 1) the courtship persistence behavior, 2) relationship violence, and 3) breakup persistence behavior subscales. For 1), the majority of men (100%) and women (99%) performed one or more approach behaviors during initial courtship. Many men (44%) and women (31%) performed intimidation-type behaviors, and similar findings were found for mild aggression behaviors (27% and 22%, respectively).</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			in these relations.	For 2), physical violence, particularly mild, was relatively frequent. Overall, 23% of men and 40% of women reported engaging in one or more of the mild violence items, while 4% of men and 14% of women reported performing one or more severe violence items. For 3), similar frequencies to those at initial courtship.
<p>Yazykova, K., Raghaven, C., O'Connor, M. (2006). Categories of stalking tactics and their associations with intimate partner violence. Conference Paper. American Society of Criminology, 2006 Annual Meeting.</p>	130	Women college students	<p>Established stalking measure whose format is similar to the Conflict Tactics Scale-Revised (CTS-R; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, &amp; Sugarman, 1996). Participants identified violent acts and stalking behaviors perpetrated by the same present or former intimate partner within the last 12-month period. Violent acts were clustered to form mild, severe, and sexual violence categories, and stalking behaviors were clustered to form hyperintimacy, pursuit, invasion, intimidation, and</p>	<p>The pattern of associations suggests that different stalking clusters co-occur with different IPV victimization. Specifically, we found significant correlations between mild physical violence and stalking tactics on invasion, intimidation, pursuit, and hyper-intimacy clusters, whereas sexual victimization was associated with pursuit and cyber-stalking. Severe IPV and stalking tactics were not associated. Other than pursuit behaviors, none of the stalking clusters were associated with more than one type of violence, suggesting that stalking may comprise of a conceptually different set of motivations that are differentially associated with sexual and physical violence in intimate contexts.</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Yazykova, K., Raghavan, C., O'Connor, M., and Dernizon, A. (2006). Associations between stalking tactics, intimate partner violence, and underlying motivations. Conference Paper. American Society of Criminology, 2006 Annual Meeting.</p>	90	Men college students	<p>cyber-stalking tactics categories (Spitzberg &amp; Cupach, 2003)</p> <p>Asked informants about specific acts they committed against an intimate partner within the last 12-month period and the reasons for committing these acts. Violent acts were clustered to form physical and sexual violence categories; stalking behaviors were clustered to form hyper-intimacy, pursuit, invasion, intimidation, and cyber-stalking tactics categories; and motives were clustered to form control, revenge, powerlessness, anger, and self-defense categories (Spitzberg &amp; Cupach, 2003).</p>	<p>Significant correlations between perpetration of sexual violence and engaging in invasion, intimidation, and pursuit stalking tactics. Correlation between the common motives of control and powerlessness and both sexual violence and the same three stalking clusters, but no association between the same motives and physical violence. The findings suggest that while specific stalking behaviors and violent acts co-occur, they comprise of conceptually different sets of motivations in intimate contexts.</p>
<p>Sears, H. A., Byers, E. S., &amp; Price, L. (2007). The co-occurrence of adolescent boys' and girls' use of psychologically, physically, and sexually</p>	633	Adolescents (309 girls, 324 boys) who were attending Grades 7 (n = 192), 9 (n = 193), or 11 (n = 248) in four schools in a small Canadian	<p>A modified version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS; Straus, 1979) was used to assess adolescents' use of psychologically and physically abusive behaviors in their dating</p>	<p>For boys, they had used psychological abuse (35%) in a dating relationships, physical abuse (15%) and sexual abuse (17%). For girls, 47% of girls reported psychological abuse in a dating relationship, physical abuse (28%), and sexual abuse (5%). Similar</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
abusive behaviors in their dating relationships. <i>Journal of Adolescence</i> , 30, 487-504.		province.	relationships.	proportions of girls and boys reported having used one form of dating violence (25% versus 24%), and more girls than boys reported having used more than one form of dating violence.
Coker, A.L., Sanderson, M., Cantu, E., Huerta, D., and Fadden, M. K. (2008). Frequency and types of partner violence among Mexican American college women. <i>Journal of American College Health</i> , 56(6), 665-673.	149	Mexican American college women aged 18 to 35 years.	The interviews centered on past-year partner or dating violence. The structured questionnaire addressed physical violence using the 11-item revised CTS measuring moderate to severe violence.	Twelve percent of women who reported a dating partner in the past year were physically or sexually assaulted, 12.1% were stalked, and 9.1% scored as psychologically abused. Among those experiencing partner violence, almost half experienced stalking and 89% reported psychological abuse. Few women (25%) who experienced physical violence believed violence was a problem in their relationship.
Prospero, M. (2008). The effect of coercion on aggression and mental health among reciprocally violent couples. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 23(3), 195-202.	609	Participants were 609 university students (Mean age=21.4) who were enrolled in psychology and business undergraduate courses.  59% of the sample was women, with 29% White, 27% Hispanic, 24% Asian, 18% African-American, and 2%	A Cross-sectional design.  A Self-report in their class	The majority of the participants reported experiencing some form of intimate partner violence (87%), with psychological/verbal aggression being the most reported (86%), followed by physical assault (47%) and sexual coercion (30%).



PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Nobles, M. R., Fox, K. A., Piquero, N., and Piquero, A. R. (2009). Career dimensions of stalking victimization and perpetration. <i>Justice Quarterly</i>, 26 (3), 476-503.</p>	1921	<p>classified as Other. College students over age 18 at a major southeastern university. 61% were women. 75% of the sample age 25 or younger. 78% of the sample was White, 6% Black, 8% Asian, and 8% 'other' races. 96% of the sample identified their sexual orientation as heterosexual.</p>	<p>An extensive web-based survey. Scales regarding stalking victimization and perpetration, intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration, sexual assault victimization and perpetration, and demographic questions. Data for this analysis were collected in April and May 2007.</p>	<p>27% of respondents: victims of stalking during their lifetime. Gender differences (majority of victims were women). No difference in frequency of stalking behaviors between genders for victims. Sexual assault victimization, intimate partner violence victimization, respondent age, and age of stalking victimization onset are significant predictors of stalking victimization seriousness. Mean age of onset (about age 19). Duration: stalking seems to be an isolated occurrence for victims as well as perpetrators.</p>
<p>Hanson, M. (2010). Health behavior in adolescent women reporting and not reporting intimate partner violence. <i>JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic &amp; Neonatal Nursing</i>, 39(3), 263-276.</p>	1608	<p>Women students from high schools across the United States.</p>	<p>The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.</p>	<p>450 reported no IPV or FSI, 457 reported IPV, 473 reported FSI, and 228 reported experiencing IPV and FSI.</p>

Clinical Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Brewster, M. P. (2000). Stalking by former intimates: Verbal threats and other predictors of physical violence. <i>Violence and Victims, 15</i>(1), 41-54.</p>	<p>187</p>	<p>Former intimate stalking victims. The women were 18 to 74 years old (median age = 34.5) and most were White (74.5%); 23.4% were African American and 2% were Hispanic or Asian.</p>	<p>The victims were asked about various characteristics of their experiences. Responses to questions pertaining to threats; history of violence; stalkers' drug and alcohol use; frequency of phone calls; 'following,' and letters during stalking; and victims' age and education were analyzed as possible predictors of three violence-related dependent variables: (1) whether or not violence occurred; (2) the number of violent incidents during stalking, and (3) physical injury during stalking.</p>	<p>Linear and logistic regression models reveal that, regardless of the measure of violence, there is an independent, moderate, and statistically significant correlation between verbal threats and subsequent violence. Regression coefficients for drug abuse and alcohol abuse were also statistically significant, but only in predicting physical injury during stalking.</p>
<p>Coker, A. L., Smith, P. H., McKeown, R. E., &amp; King, M. J. (2000). Frequency and correlates of intimate partner violence by type: Physical, sexual, and psychological battering. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 90</i>(4), 553-559.</p>	<p>1401</p>		<p>Cross sectional study</p> <p>Women aged 18 to 65 years who attended family practice clinics in 1997 and 1998 took part.</p> <p>Participation included a brief-clinic survey assessing intimate partner violence.</p>	<p>772 (55.1%) had experienced some type of IPV in a current, most recent, or past intimate relationship with a man. 20.2% were currently experiencing IPV. Among the participations, 77.3% experienced physical or sexual violence, and 22.7% experienced nonphysical abuse.</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Dienemann, J., Boyle, E., Baker, D., Resnick, W., Wiederhorn, N., &amp; Campbell, J. (2000). Intimate partner abuse among women diagnosed with depression. <i>Issues in Mental Health Nursing</i>, 21(5), 499-513.</p>	82	<p>Women who had been diagnosed with depression, participants gathered from an inpatient facility or those attending peer-led support groups for depression.</p>	<p>Correlation, Survey, self reports.</p>	<p>A total of 50 (61%) women responded affirmatively to the question of whether or not they have been abused emotionally or psychologically by an intimate partner. 11 (34.3%) of the women describing the worst incident of abuse they had said emotional abuse.</p>
<p>Mechanic, M. B., Weaver, T. L., and Resick, P. A. (2000). Intimate partner violence and stalking behavior: Exploration of patterns and correlates in a sample of acutely battered women. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 15(1), 55-72.</p>	114	<p>Battered women from shelters, agencies, and from the community at large</p>	<p>The Stalking Behavior Checklist (Coleman, 1997); The Standardized Battering Interview (Dutton, 1992); Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory – Abbreviated Version (PMWI) (Tolman, 1999); Revised Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (CTS-2).</p>	<p>94% of women were threatened by their partner, and 29% of women who had separated from their partner in the past month had been stalked. Results support the growing consensus that violent and harassing stalking behaviors occur with alarming frequency among physically battered women, both while they are in the relationship and after they leave their abusive partners. Emotional and psychological abuse emerged as strong predictors of within- and post-relationship stalking, and contributed a unique variance to women's fears of future serious harm or death, even after the effects of physical violence were controlled. The length of time a woman was out of the violent relationship was the strongest</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				predictor of post separation stalking, with increased stalking found with greater time out of the relationship.
Roehl, J., O'Sullivan, C., Webster, D., & Campbell, J. (2000). Intimate partner violence risk assessment validation study, final report (NCJRS 209731). Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.	782	Domestic violence victims from four New York City and two Los Angeles sites.	Baseline and Follow-up interviews. We used items from the Women's Experience of Battering (WEB; Hall-Smith, Smith & Earp, 1999) to assess the victim's psychological experience of abuse, items from the HARASS (Sheridan, 1998), to tap into stalking and harassment, and items from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2; Straus, Hamby et al., 1995) to assess physical and verbal abuse. Items from the CTS2 were used to construct a severity of injury index as an outcome measure, informed by the medical knowledge of the principal investigator.	126 women (16.1%) experienced stalking or threats to harm. Increased severity of abuse indicated increased likelihood of being stalked.
Wiemann, C. M., Agurcia, C. A., Berenson, A. B., Volk, R. J., & Rickert, V. I. (2000). Pregnant	724	All adolescents through 18 years of age (range 12–18 years) who delivered at The University of Texas	Face to face interview  Used a modified version of the Abuse Assessment	Approximately 33% of non-assaulted and 72% of assaulted participants experienced Verbal abuse. Approximately 11% of non-assaulted and 62% of assaulted participants were

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Adolescents: Experiences and Behaviors Associated with Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner. <i>Maternal and Child Health Journal</i>, 4(2), 93-101.</p>		<p>Medical Branch—Galveston (UTMB) between April 1994 and February 1996 were eligible to participate in this study if they self-reported African American, Mexican American, or White race/ethnicity; planned to retain custody of their babies. (see the article for seeing additional sampling criteria)</p>	<p>Screen</p>	<p>threatened with violence.</p>
<p>Sheridan, L., &amp; Davies, G. M. (2001). Violence and the prior victim-stalker relationship. <i>Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health</i>, 11, 102-116.</p>	<p>95</p>	<p>Individuals who had contacted the Suzy Lamplugh Trust because they were being stalked. Eighty-seven of the victims were women and seven were men (a married couple was classified as one victim because this is how they completed the survey). They were put into three categories: ex-intimates, former acquaintances and strangers.</p>	<p><i>The questionnaire completed by respondents covered such issues as: basic demographic details for both victim and stalker, the nature of their prior relationship (if any), whether the stalker acted alone and had stalked before, whether the stalker had recruited others to aid his/her campaign, location of the harassment, duration and frequency of stalking, specific behaviors targeted</i></p>	<p><i>Almost half of the stalkers (49%, or 47) were ex-partners of the victim, 34% (36) were former acquaintances, and 11% (12) were strangers. The incidence of physical assaults carried out by stalkers was found to be 45% for ex-intimates, 14% for former acquaintances, and 33% for stranger stalkers. Ex-intimates were the most aggressive of the three groups. Ex-partners were overall the most intrusive in their behavior and were also the most likely to threaten and assault third parties as well as</i></p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>toward the victim, perceived reason for the stalking, the victim’s reaction, the response of the authorities, and action taken by the victim and its consequences. Additional pages were provided at the end of the questionnaire for respondents to add any further information or comments of their choosing.</p>	<p>their principal victim. Stranger stalkers, however, were significantly more likely than ex-partners to be convicted of stalking-related offences. The experiences of our sample would suggest that being stalked carries a high violence risk. Across relational subtypes, over 40% of respondents had experienced physical assault, including attempted murder, sexual assault, or a combination of these acts.</p>
<p>Burgess, A. W., Harner, H., Baker, T., Hartman, C. R., &amp; Lole, C. (2001). BATTERERS stalking patterns. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 16</i>, 309-321.</p>	<p>165</p>	<p>BATTERERS attending a court-mandated assessment program. 90% were male and 10% were women.</p>	<p>Two-part Stalking Checklist developed and published for profiling unknown stalkers from victim report (Wright <i>et al.</i>, 1996). Self-report use with domestic violence participants. Demographic characteristics of both victim and offender including the nature of the relationship, the battering pattern, and life events. Also, data on stalking behaviors including items relating to written and telephonic communication, following and surveillance</p>	<p>48.5% of batterers admitted to Contacting the victim at home; 26.7% Contacted at work; 15.2% Contacted in public places; 40.0% Sent flowers or gifts; 15.8% Contacted friends/family; 10.9% Sent letters; 6.7% Watched without knowledge; 4.2% Made hang-up calls; 3.0% Threatened to cause harm; 1.2% Threatened to kill; 4.8% Entered home with no permission; 3.6% Followed to car; 6.1% Physically harmed partner</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			behaviors, sending of gifts, and unauthorized appearances at home or work.	
Gondolf, E. W., Heckert, D., & Kimmel, C. M. (2002). Nonphysical Abuse Among Batterer Program Participants. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 17</i> (4), 293-314.	840	Male participants were drawn from four "well-established" batterer programs in Pittsburgh, Houston, Dallas, and Denver. The men's partners were interviewed via telephone.	Categories of abuse were identified through a progression of questions including conflicts or troubles in the relationship, verbally abusive behaviors, controlling behaviors and threats, nonphysical abuse during each 3-month follow-up interval.	During the last 3-month interval of the 15-month follow-up, the prevalence of control (19%), threats (19%), and combined nonphysical abuse (10%) decreased 60-70% from preprogram levels (i.e., the 3-month period prior to program intake), and verbal abuse (44%) decreased by almost 50%. The vast majority (82%) of the batterers used verbal abuse in the 3-month period prior to program intake. Nearly two-thirds (61%) of the men used threats, half (50%) used controlling behavior, and over one-third (36%) used all three categories of nonphysical abuse. The most substantial decrease in all four categories of nonphysical abuse occurred from preprogram to the first 3-month interval after program intake.
Rosenfeld, B., & Harmon, R. (2002). Factors associated with violence in stalking and obsessional harassment cases. <i>Criminal Justice</i>	204	Stalking and harassment cases referred for court-ordered mental health evaluation in New York City between 1994 and 1998	Analysis of case reports to identify correlates of violent behavior	The victims of harassment were largely, although not exclusively, women, with 127 offenders (62.9%) only known to have harassed one woman and an additional 12 (6%) having harassed more than one

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>and Behavior, 29, 671-691.</i>				<p>woman; 125 of these 139 offenders who harassed women were male. Men were the victim of harassment in 19.3% of cases (<math>n = 39</math>), and in all but 2 of these cases, there was only one victim. Women instigated the harassment of men in 17 cases whereas men harassed other men in 22 cases. In 22 cases (10.9%), both men and women were harassed by the same offender and these offenders were largely male (<math>n = 17, 77.3%</math>). As a result of multivariate logistic regression, in 76 cases (39.1%) the victim of harassment was a former intimate partner, either a spouse or girlfriend/boyfriend of the offender.</p>
<p>Dutton, M. A., Kaltman, S., Goodman, L. A., Weinfurt, K., &amp; Vankos, N. (2005). Patterns of intimate partner violence: Correlates and outcomes. <i>Violence and Victims, 20</i>, 483–497.</p>	406	<p>Participants were recruited from one of three sites in the same mid-Atlantic city at the point that they were seeking assistance for IPV perpetrated by a current or former male partner. African American (81%), non-Hispanic White (13%), and others. The mean</p>	<p>In-person interviews at the time of recruitment. Follow-up interviews every 3 to 4 months via telephone. Initial interviews consisted of questionnaires taking roughly 45-60 minutes to complete. Stalking was assessed with the Violence Against Women survey (Tjaden &amp; Thoennes, 2000). Wording changes were</p>	<p>The mean length of time involved with the batterer was 72 months (<math>SD = 70.9</math>). 28% were married to their batterer; 8% was married, but separated; 2% reported that they were divorced; 38% identified batterer as a boyfriend; and 19% reported that he was an ex-boyfriend.</p> <p>Prevalence of stalking in the sample is not reported in this paper. The authors are more concerned with patterns of</p>



PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		age= 32 years (SD= 8.7). 74% with at least the 12th grade. At baseline. 48% worked full-time. 14% worked part time, and 26% were unemployed. 39% reported receiving federal assistance.	made to simplify the language.	abuse (combinations of stalking, physical, and psychological abuse), and their mental health outcomes.
El-Bassel, N., Gilbert, L., Wu, E., Go, H., & Hill, J. (2005). HIV and intimate partner violence among methadone-maintained women in New York City. <i>Social Science &amp; Medicine</i> , 61(1), 171-183.	416	All participants were women between the ages of 18–55 years Race: 31% African American, 21% White, 47% Latino Education: 59% <High school, 20% HS or GED, 21% > HS. Homelessness in past 6 months : 10%; Marital status: 46% single or never married, 34% separated or widowed, 20% married Monthly income: average \$624 (SD=797)	Longitudinal study Random sample enrolled in methadone maintenance treatment programs in NYC Data was collected between 1997 and 2000  Participations were intervened at three waves: baseline, six months and 12 months.	The prevalence rate of any physical or sexual IPV was 46% at baseline. Findings for H1 indicate that women who reported always using condoms at wave 2 were significantly less likely than women who reported inconsistent or no condom use to experience subsequent IPV at wave 3.
Hegarty, K. D., Bush, R. D., & Sheehan, M. D. (2005). Composite Abuse Scale: Further Development and Assessment of	1836	Women patients who consulted doctors at 20 randomly chosen general practices in Brisbane, Australia	Survey research. Study was designed to test the Composite Abuse Scale (CAS), which measured abuse on four dimensions: Severe Combined Abuse	4.8% of the sample experienced all four dimensions of abuse. 2.3% experienced emotional abuse, harassment, and physical abuse; 1.8%, SCA, emotional abuse, and physical abuse; 0.3%, SCA, emotional abuse,

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Reliability and Validity of a Multidimensional Partner Abuse Measure in Clinical Settings. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 20(5), 529-547.</p>			<p>(SCA), Emotional Abuse, Physical Abuse, and Harassment.</p>	<p>and harassment; 0.06%, SCA, harassment, and physical abuse. 6.2%, emotional and physical abuse; 1.5%, emotional abuse and harassment; 0.5%, severe combined abuse and emotional abuse; 0.2%, harassment and physical abuse; 0.1%, severe combined abuse and physical abuse; and 0.06%, Severe combined abuse and harassment. 9.0%, emotional abuse alone; 2.6% physical abuse; 0.9% experienced harassment; and 0.3%, severe combined abuse.</p>
<p>Houry, D., Kembal, R., Rhodes, K. V., &amp; Kaslow, N. J. (2006). Intimate partner violence and mental health symptoms in African American female ED patients. <i>American Journal of Emergency Medicine</i>, 24(4), 444-450.</p>	<p>589</p>	<p>Mean age (y): 34.2 Education (n=588): 3% less than 9<sup>th</sup> grade, 57% some/completed HD, 40% some/completed college Marital Status(n=588): 73% single, 18% separated/divorced, 2% widowed, 8% married 43% Employed (n=573)</p>	<p>Survey research.  The study site is the only public hospital and level I trauma center in a large southeastern city.  Participants answered survey questions on a touch-screen computer kiosk in a private booth in the ED.</p>	<p>36% of those in a relationship in the past year (n = 461) disclosed that there were victims of IPV in the past year. In the past year, 22% experienced Recent physical abuse, 9% recent sexual abuse, and 32% recent emotional abuse.  No. of types of abuse: 17% one, 14% 2, 6% 3</p>
<p>Ahmad, F., Hogg-Johnson, S., Stewart, D. E., &amp; Levinson, W. (2007). Violence involving intimate</p>	<p>202</p>	<p>Women patients at a Group family practice clinic in inner-city Toronto, Ont., at least 18 years old who were fluent</p>	<p>Responses to questions about violence selected from the Abuse Assessment Screen and the Partner</p>	<p>The overall prevalence of IPV in current or recent relationships was 14.6%. Emotional abuse was reported by 10.4%, threat of violence by 8.3%, and physical or sexual violence by</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
partners. <i>Canadian Family Physician</i> , 53, 461.		in English.	Violence Screen.	7.6% of respondents. Emotional abuse was significantly associated with threat of violence and physical or sexual violence ( $P \leq .001$ ).
Coker, A. L., Flerx, V. C., Smith, P. H., Whitaker, D. J., Fadden, M., & Williams, M. (2007). Partner Violence Screening in Rural Health Care Clinics. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 97(7), 1319-1325.	3664	Women who sought care at participating rural health care clinics between April 2002 and August 2005 in the Pee Dee region of South Carolina were invited to participate in the current study.	Survey research. Women's Experience With Battering (WEB) scale, including physical or sexual abuse in their current or most recent relationship and in any other past relationship (within 5 years; see the box on this page). One item was included to assess battering in any other past relationship (within 5 years). The WEB scale measures psychological battering by operationalizing women's psychological vulnerability, their perceptions of susceptibility to physical and psychological danger, and their loss of power and control in a relationship with a male partner.	Prevalence of intimate partner violence in a current (ongoing) relationship was 13.3%, and 939 women (25.6%) had experienced intimate partner violence at some point in the past 5 years. Of those ever experiencing intimate partner violence, the majority (65.6%) experienced both assaults and psychological battering; 10.1% experienced assault only, and 24.3% experienced psychological battering only. Most women (85.5%) currently experiencing both psychological battering and assaults stated that violence was a problem in their current relationship.

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
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Justice or Legal Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Farnham, F. R., James, D. V., &amp; Cantrell, P. (2000). Association between violence, psychosis, and relationship to victim in stalkers. <i>The Lancet</i>, 355, 199.</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>Case files of all referrals assessed by psychiatrists from a regional forensic service in north London over a 5-year period</p>	<p>Case analysis</p>	<p>20 stalkers (40% of cases) were former sexual partners of their victims, 18 (36%, acquaintances), and 12 (24%, total strangers). 22 cases involved serious violence, and 26 stalkers had a psychotic illness. 73% of the stalkers in the stranger and acquaintance groups had psychotic illness. However, in the group of stalkers who were former sexual intimates, serious violence occurred in 70% of cases and psychotic illness was present in only 20%. Of the 20 cases in this group, five were murder, three attempted murder, four grievous bodily harm, and two actual bodily harm. The associations of previous sexual intimacy with serious violence and with absence of psychotic illness were significant even after Bonferroni’s correction.</p>
<p>Hackett, K. (2000). Criminal harassment. <i>Juristat</i>, 20(11), Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE. Ontario: Statistics</p>	<p>5382</p>	<p>Criminal harassment reports from 106 police forces in Canada (41% of the total volume of reported crime in Canada)</p>	<p>Content analysis: Statistical analysis of police reports for incidents of “criminal harassment”</p>	<p>Victims are predominantly women (77% in 1999). A slight increase (from 19 to 23%) in the proportion of male victims from 1995 to 1999. Most women were stalked by men with</p>

PASK #5 Online Tables – Table 5. Rates of combined coercive violence and physical assault

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Canada/Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.		in 1999		whom they had been in previous intimate relationships, while men were most frequently stalked by casual acquaintances. Offences commonly associated with criminal harassment incidents. Nine homicides from 1997 to 1999 that involved criminal harassment as the precipitating crime. In each of these homicides, the victim was a woman who was being stalked (and subsequently killed) by a recently separated spouse, ex-husband or ex-lover.
Meloy, J. R., Rivers, L., Siegel, L., Gothard, S., Naimark, D., and Nicolini, J. R. (2000). A replication study of obsessional followers and offenders with mental disorders. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 45(1), 147-152.	130	65 obsessional followers and 65 offenders with mental disorders.	A static group archival design (a non-random group of convenience and a randomly selected comparison group). Subjects were evaluated by psychiatrists and psychologists for court ordered reasons during their criminal proceedings. Measured information on demographic, diagnostic, pursuit, victim, threat, violence, emotional, motivational, and defense variables. Both parametric and nonparametric statistics	The obsessional followers had significantly greater estimated IQ than the offenders with mental disorders; however, age, education, and both DSM-IV Axis I and II diagnoses did not differ from the group means. Obsessional followers who stalked prior sexual intimates were significantly more likely to have a substance abuse or dependence diagnosis. Obsessional followers who stalked strangers or acquaintances were more likely to be delusional. The majority of the obsessional followers, primarily motivated by anger, both threatened and were violent toward person or property.

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			were done within and between groups on select variables.	
Meloy, J. R., Davis, B., & Lovette, J. (2001). Risk factors for violence among stalkers. <i>Journal of Threat Assessment, 1</i> , 3-16.	59	Adult obsessional followers (52 males, 7 women) selected from the case files of approximately 2,300 adults whom the Superior Court of San Diego County, California, referred between January 1994 and June 1996 for a clinical evaluation by the Forensic Evaluation Unit	Statistical analysis on case data	36 of the stalkers had been former sexual intimates with their victim. Of these, 32 had been violent, 4 had been nonviolent.  Chi square analyses revealed statistically significant differences between violent and nonviolent stalkers on the sexual intimacy of the relationship, the presence of an Axis I major mental disorder, and on whether there was an explicit threat. The majority of the subjects (97%) who were violent had been sexually intimate with the victim, but only a minority (18%) of the nonviolent subjects had a sexually intimate relationship with the victim
Morrison, K. A. (2001). Predicting violent behavior in stalkers: A preliminary investigation of Canadian cases in criminal harassment. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences, 46</i> ,	100	Cases from Canadian courts (Lexis-Nexis database) and news stories from the major newspapers across Canada (Canadian News-Disc 1993 to 1999). Cases that involved in varying degrees of	Case analysis. The dependent variable, degree of violent/aggressive behavior leading to current criminal charges was rated on a Likert scale that ranged from no physical violence or threats of violence by the stalker to the most serious	Six types of previous relationships between perpetrator and victim were found. Married or common law relations (34%) or girl/boyfriends in a dating/intimate relationship but not living together (32%). The best predictors of stalking as a precursor to violent behavior are a history of violent behavior and a large degree of

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
1403-1410.		criminal behaviors from various Provinces.	aggressive/violent behavior.	aggressive/negative affect towards the victim. The presence of threats does not seem to be an accurate indicator of when a stalker will turn violent.
<p>Tjaden, P., and Thoennes, N. (2001). <i>Stalking: Its role in serious domestic violence cases</i>, Executive summary. US Dept of Justice.</p> <p>Or: Tjaden, P., &amp; Thoennes, N. (2000). <i>Role of Stalking in Domestic Violence Crime Reports Generated by the Colorado Springs Police Department. Violence and Victims</i>, 15(4), 427-441.</p>	1785	Misdemeanor and felony crimes reported to the Colorado Springs Police Department during April-September 1998 that involved victims and suspects who were current and former spouses, cohabiting partners, dates, boyfriends, and girlfriends.	The prevalence of stalking allegations was estimated using information extracted from victim and police narratives and bivariate analysis.	Stalking had been rarely charged in police reports. However, 16.5% of 1,731 cases, either the victim or the police officer indicated the suspect stalked the victim or engaged in stalking-like behavior. In most reports, neither the victim nor the police officer used the word stalking in their respective narratives. Women were the primary victims of intimate partner stalking. Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations were significantly less likely to identify physical abuse and victim injury, to involve suspects and victims who were using alcohol at the time of the incident, to involve households with children, and to involve victims who were emotionally distraught at the time of the initial interview. Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations did not result in law enforcement outcomes that were significantly different than reports without stalking allegations.
McFarlane, J.,	821	Women from a ten-city	Data were derived using a	-Certain stalking and threatening

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Campbell, J. C., and Watson, K. (2002). Intimate partner stalking and femicide: Urgent implications for women’s safety. <i>Behavioral Sciences &amp; the Law</i>, 20(1-2), 51-68.</p>		<p>case–control study: 384 abuse victims and 437 attempted or actual femicide informants.</p>	<p>16-item inventory regarding stalking and threats in the 12 months prior to an attack. Logistic regressions, with adjustments for demographic variables, were used to identify the significant perpetrator behaviors associated with attempted/actual femicide.</p>	<p>behaviors are strong risk factors for lethality, and women must be so advised.                      -Stalking was reported by 51% of the controls. The occurrence of stalking was significantly higher among the attempted/actual femicides (68%).                      -Among attempted/actual femicide informants, abuse was shown to be significantly associated with stalking.                      -The 63% of the attempted/actual femicide victims in current relationships (i.e., spouse, common law, boyfriend) who reported stalking behaviors by the perpetrator was significantly less than the 83% of victims reporting the relationship was former (ex-spouse, boyfriend).                      -For controls, relationship status was not significant.</p>
<p>Brewster, M. P. (2003). Power and control dynamics in pre-stalking and stalking situations. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 18, 207-217.</p>	<p>187</p>	<p>Women stalked by former intimate male partners. Recruited from victim service agencies and law enforcement agencies, and public places in Philadelphia. Sampling criteria (Having been repeatedly harassed, followed, and/or</p>	<p>Extensive semi-structured face-to-face interview</p>	<p>Seventy-five percent of the subjects reported having experienced controlling behavior during the former relationship with their stalkers. Over half of the women in the sample (53.5%) reported having been psychologically abused by their partners. Not surprisingly, nearly all of the women (98%) mentioned that their relationship started out normally</p>



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		threatened during the past 5 years by a former intimate partner, and having experienced emotional distress, fear of bodily harm, actual bodily harm, or the belief that the stalker intended any of these effects.)		enough, but that their partners later became controlling.
Henning, K., & Klesges, L. (2003). Prevalence and characteristics of psychological abuse reported by court-involved battered women. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 18(8), 857-871.	3370	Adult women entering the criminal justice system following an incident of domestic abuse perpetrated by a male intimate partner. In each case, the offender was arrested and booked into the local county jail. All of the victims resided in a large Southern metropolitan area and had contact with the county's pretrial services division between December 1997 and December 2001.	Survey research  The severity of psychological abuse experienced by victims was determined using an eight-item scale (ranging from 0 to 8). Each question was answered using a yes-no format to simplify responding during the phone interview. The eight items selected (see Table 1) were adapted from Tolman's (1999) Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory. Physical Abuse inventory did include some items from the CTS.	In all, 8 out of every 10 men engaged in some level of psychological abuse (i.e., one or more items endorsed), and more than one quarter had threatened to kill their partner or her children if she terminated the relationship. 21.3% engaged in psychological abuse alone. Altogether, 63.2% of the offenders had physically assaulted their partner/spouse before the instant offense.
Nicolaidis, C.,	30	Women who survived an	Qualitative analysis with	Twenty-five of the 30 women (83%)

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Curry, M. A., Ulrich, Y., Sharps, P., McFarlane, J., Campbell, D., et al. (2003). Could we have known? A qualitative analysis of data from women who survived an attempted homicide by an intimate partner. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i>, 18, 788-794.</p>		<p>attempted homicide from 11 US cities</p>	<p>some demographics reported.</p>	<p>described examples of their partners using stalking, extreme jealousy, social isolation, physical limitations, or threats of violence.</p>
<p>Swan, S. C., &amp; Snow, D. L. (2003). Behavioral and psychological differences among abused women who use violence in intimate relationships. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 9(1), 75-109.</p>	<p>95</p>	<p>13% of the women were recruited from the court-mandated family violence program, 28% had been arrested in the 6 months prior to the time they participated in the study, and 65% had been arrested before that 6-month period. African American (71%). Age between 25 and 40 (63%). Less than high school (27%), high school (45%), some college (18%). Income between \$10,000 and</p>	<p>Cross sectional Screening by telephone  A face-to-face interview was scheduled with women who met sampling criteria and agreed to participate.  77% were patients of the inner-city health clinic. 13% of the participants were recruited from the court-mandated family violence program, and 10% were recruited from the family court waiting room.</p>	<p>8% both physical and emotional abuse; 6% sexual and emotional abuse; 4% physical and sexual abuse; and 21% all three types of abuse.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>\$19,999 (69%). Unemployed (76%) One or two children (45%).</p>		
<p>Melton, H. C. (2004). <i>Stalking in the context of domestic violence: Findings on the criminal justice system. Women and Criminal Justice, 15</i>, 33-58.</p>	<p>178 (time1) 160 (time2) 148 (time3)</p>	<p>Women victims of domestic violence whose cases had at least entered the criminal justice system (i.e., the abuser was arrested) in one of three jurisdictions in the United States. The three jurisdictions included a large Western metropolitan area, a smaller, rural, college county in the West, and a midsize midwestern city.</p> <p>Time 1 (right after the case closed) and time 2 (six months later), and time 3 (1 year later)</p>	<p>Intensive and longitudinal interviews. Stalking was measured in a number of ways and included a wide variety of behaviors. Stalking was operationalized for this study using the Stalking Behavior Checklist adapted from Coleman</p>	<p>At Time 1, over ninety percent (92.1%) experienced some stalking. Although this percentage decreased over the three time periods, over half of the respondents continued to experience stalking at Time 2 (56.3%) and at Time 3 (58.1%).</p>
<p>Cole, J. M. S. W., Logan, T. K. P., &amp; Shannon, L. M. S. W. (2005). Intimate sexual victimization among women with protective orders: Types and</p>	<p>757</p>	<p>All participants were (a) a woman, (b) be 18 years and older, or emancipated, and (c) have obtained a protective order (also known as a domestic</p>	<p>Cross-sectional</p> <p>Face to face interview in private rooms in public places (e.g. public library)</p> <p>Study participants were</p>	<p>48.7% had not experienced sexual insistence OR threatened/forced sex by their DVO partners, 48.1% had experienced sexual insistence by their DVO partners, and 26.2% had experienced threatened and/or forced sex by their DVO partners. Overall,</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
associations of physical and mental health problems. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 20(6), 695-715.		violence order [DVO] against a male partner within 6 months of entering the study.	recruited out of court when they obtained protective orders between February 2001 and November 2003.	51.3% had experienced some type of sexual victimization: (a) sexual insistence, (b) threatened sex, or (c) forced sex.
Bhandari, M., Dosanjh, S., Tornetta, P., & Matthews, D. (2006). Musculoskeletal manifestations of physical abuse after intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Trauma</i> , 61(6), 1473-1479.	263	Women survivors of intimate partner violence who were referred to the Minnesota Domestic Abuse Program from January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2003.	DAP therapists used a modified Abuse History Checklist to categorize the prevalence of physical, emotional, sexual, psychological, and financial abuse. Women self-rated the frequency of abuse using a 5-point scale (1 never to 5 very frequently).	The most prevalent forms of abuse were emotional (84%), psychological (68%), physical (43%), sexual (41%), and financial (38%). Our analysis identified seven variables associated with increasing physical abuse frequency. These included (1) younger age; (2) shorter length of relationship; (3) emotional abuse; (4) psychological abuse; (5) sexual abuse; (6) drug dependency ; and (7) alcohol dependency.
Logan, T. K., Shannon, L., Cole, J., & Walker, R. (2006). Impact of differential patterns of physical violence and stalking on mental health and help-seeking among women with protective orders. <i>Violence Against Women: An International and</i>	389	Women with protective orders against a male intimate partner. Average age of 31 years. White (81%) and African American (16%). Attended some college/a college degree (39%), High school/GED (31%) or less than high school (30%). Unemployed (57%) and full time	Cross sectional Self report	Three groups based on partner violence victimization in the past year were compared: (a) women who reported experiencing moderate physical violence but no history of severe violence or stalking ( <i>n</i> = 102), (b) women who experienced severe violence but no history of stalking ( <i>n</i> = 142), and (c) women who experienced severe violence and stalking ( <i>n</i> = 145).

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Interdisciplinary Journal</i> , 12(9), 866-886.		(35%) and part-time, (9%). Never married (24%). Incomes under US\$14,999 (58%). Average of two children.		
Mohandie, K., Meloy, R., McGowan, M. G., & Williams, J. (2006). The RECON typology of stalking: Reliability and validity based upon a large sample of North American stalkers. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 51, 147–155.	1005	Nonrandom sample of North American stalkers gathered from prosecutorial agencies, a large police department, an entertainment corporation security department, and the authors' files.	A new typology of stalking, RECON (relationship and context-based), is proposed, based upon the prior relationship between the pursuer and the victim, and the context in which the stalking occurs. This typology is tested on the sample, with an inter-rater reliability of 0.95.	Type I subjects (Prior relationship) were more likely to be male, and the targets women. They were more likely to have had a history of prior intimate relationships with others, and violent offenses. Type II (no prior relationship) subjects were more likely to be psychotic, and the targets males.  Findings confirm and extend the work of other researchers, most notably the very high risk of threats and violence among prior sexually intimate stalkers, the very low risk of threats and violence among public figure (celebrity) stalkers, and the negative relationship between stalking violence and psychosis.
Logan, T. K., Cole, J., & Shannon, L. (2007). A Mixed-Methods Examination of Sexual Coercion and Degradation Among Women in Violent	62	Participants who are stalking victim within the preceding 6 months by a physically violent current or former partner (older than 18 years). In addition, half the women	Psychological and physical victimization were measured with items from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2). The explicit threats and force category was used to classify	Among the women who experienced forced sex as well as stalking, 100% experienced verbal abuse, degradation, jealousy and control, symbolic violence, and moderate and severe physical violence. 97% suffered injuries and 90% experienced serious

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Relationships Who Do and Do Not Report Forced Sex. <i>Violence &amp; Victims</i> , 22(1), 71-94.		were selected into the study based on their reports of forced sex by the stalking partner, and half were selected because they did not.	participants in this study and was measured with four items modified from the sexual coercion subscale of the CTS2. The closed-ended and open-ended sexual coercion questions were developed based on the existent literature.	threats. Among women who experienced stalking but no forced sex, 100% experienced verbal abuse, degradation, jealousy and control, and symbolic violence. 97% experienced moderate physical violence, 87% experienced severe physical violence, and 77% experienced injury. 68% experienced serious threats.
Morrison, K. A. (2008). Differentiating between physically violent and nonviolent stalkers: An examination of Canadian cases. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 53(3), 742-751.	103	Perpetrators charged with criminal harassment (more commonly known as stalking) from nine different provinces in Canada. Age range was from 18 to 67 years old with a mean age of 38, and males consisted of 90%. The marital status of the perpetrators consisted of 44% estranged/separated (living apart) (n = 45); 43% single (n = 44); 10% married/common law (living together) (n = 10); and 4% divorced/widowed (n = 4).	Cross sectional study  Case studies were chosen from two databases: (1) Lexis-Nexis—A legal database containing selected cases from Canadian courts; and (2) Canadian Newsstand—a news database	With respect to victim assaults, results showed that almost half (45%, n = 46) were physically assaulted (i.e., actual physical contact) while one-third (33%, n = 34) were victims of some form of property assault.
McEwan, T. E.,	211	Stalkers referred to a	Demographic, behavioral	Amongst Rejected ex-intimate

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Mullen, P. E., MacKenzie, R. D., Ogloff, J. R. P. (2009). Violence in stalking situations. <i>Psychological Medicine</i>, 39(9), 1469-1478.</p>		<p>community forensic mental health service</p>	<p>and diagnostic information was collected. Potential risk factors for stalking violence were identified using odds ratios and x2 tests, and entered into logistic regression models. Model utility was assessed using receiver operating characteristic curves.</p>	<p>stalkers, violence was best predicted by previous violence, making threats and being employed (area under the curve=0.75), while for stalkers with other motives and relationships to the victim, being aged less than 30 years, substance use at the time of stalking and prior violence best predicted stalking violence (area under the curve=0.80).</p>
<p>Logan, T. K., and Walker, R. (2010). Toward a deeper understanding of the harms caused by partner stalking. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 25(4), 440-455.</p>	<p>210</p>	<p>Women with civil protective orders (PO) against violent male partners or ex-partners. Sampling criteria including those having obtained a PO against a male partner within 6 weeks of entering the study. Women were followed at 3 and 6 months after obtaining the PO. The follow-up rate was 97% for the 3-month interviews and 99% for the 6-month interviews for a final sample size of 210. Average age of 33 years old; primarily White</p>	<p>Participants were directly asked about the relationship with the partner they had a PO against</p>	<p>Overall 61 % of the sample reported ever having been stalked, 56.2% reported being stalked in the year prior to obtaining the PO, and 50.5% reported being stalked during the 6 months before obtaining the PO by the PO partner. After the PO was obtained 25.7% of women reported they were stalked at any point during the follow-up period. Women stalked the 6 months before the PO was obtained were stalked on average 124 days and women stalked during the 6-month period after the PO was obtained were stalked an average of 51 days.</p> <p>Results suggest that stalking is associated with PO violations and almost every other type of partner violence.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		(86%); and the majority had children (79%).		Many victim service (n = 116) and criminal justice professionals (n = 72) do not seem to understand the extent or gravity of the harms caused by partner stalking especially when contrasted with victim reports of harm.
Basile, K. C., & Hall, J. E. (2011). Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration by Court-Ordered Men: Distinctions and Intersections Among Physical Violence, Sexual Violence, Psychological Abuse, and Stalking. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 26(2), 230-253.	340	Men arrested for physical assault of a female spouse or partner and court ordered into batterer intervention programs.	Measures of the four violence outcomes (psychological abuse, sexual violence, physical violence, and stalking) were created by summing items representing each of the four constructs.	There were 96.8% of participants who reported perpetration of all four types of violence; most men perpetrated multiple types of violence. 1.4% committed acts of physical violence, stalking, and sexual violence; 0.3% Physical violence, stalking, and psychological abuse; 0.9% Physical violence and stalking; 0.3% Stalking and sexual violence; 0.3% stalking only; and 0.3% reported no acts of violence

Military Samples

Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Murdoch, M., & Nichol, K. L. (2002). Women veterans' experiences with domestic violence	480	Women Mean age: 55 yrs Median age: 63 yrs	Cross sectional  Respondents hospitalized from Mar 1992 to 1993 at the Minneapolis Veterans	24% of respondents under age 50 years reported domestic violence in the past year and 90% reported sexual harassment while in the military. Among older respondents, 7% said



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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>and with sexual harassment while in the military. Archives of family medicine. (Information of volume, issue, pages are missing)</p>			<p>Affairs Medical Center and 411 randomly selected women outpatients. Data was collected using an anonymous validated questionnaire.</p>	<p>they had experienced domestic violence in the past and 37% reported a history of sexual harassment while in the military. Of those who reported domestic violence in the past year, 50% of respondents under age 50 years and 28% of older respondents said that at least one assault was life-threatening. Among women with recent cases who were 50yrs or older, 64% reported at least one severe assault, 28% reported a life-threatening assault, and 29% said they had been sexually assaulted at least once.</p>
<p>Rosen, L. N. (2002). Gender differences in the experience of intimate partner violence among active duty U.S. army soldiers. <i>Military Medicine</i>, 167(12), 959-963.</p>	<p>576</p>	<p>Women (n=99)                      Mean Age: 26.8yrs(±5.7yrs)                      Noncommissioned officers: 32%                      Officers: 2%                      Race: 39% white, 36% black, 10% Hispanic, 5% Asian                      Marital: 58%                      Men(n=477)                      Mean age: 28.6yrs(±5.6yrs)                      Noncommissioned officers: 50%</p>	<p>Cross-sectional.                      Survey research (Self-reported)                      1411 active army personnel stationed at an installation in Alaska in the summer of 1998.</p>	<p>39% of women and 38% of the men reported receiving at least one act of violence from an intimate partner in the past year. 12% of the women and 10% of the men reported receiving at least one act of moderate to severe physical aggression. 17% of the women and 12% of the men reported inflicting severe aggression.</p>

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		Officers: 8% Race: 55% White, 25% black, 9% Hispanic, 1% Asian Marital: 66%		
Swan, S. C., & Snow, D. L. (2002). A typology of women's use of violence in intimate relationships. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 8(3), 286-319.	108	71% of the 108 participants were African American; White (14%); Latina(10%); bicultural or other (5%). Ages of 25 and 40 (65%); younger than 25(18%); older than 40 (17%). Less than high school (22%); high school (42%); attended some college without degree (18%). Income less than \$20,000 (87%). 75% of the sample were unemployed. 43% had one or two children, and 42% had three or more children.	Cross sectional Face-to-face interview  16% of the participants were recruited from the family violence program, 10% were women recruited from the family court waiting room, and 1 was residing in a domestic violence shelter.	Type A victims, in which the partner committed more of all types of violence than the woman committed against him, including moderate violence and/or emotional abuse (19% of the sample); and Type B victims, in which the partner committed greater levels of severe violence and coercion, but the woman committed more moderate violence and/or emotional abuse (15%).  The aggressor type was classified into subtypes that paralleled the victim subtypes described earlier: Type A aggressors, in which the woman committed more of all types of violence than the partner committed against her, including moderate violence and/or emotional abuse (7% of the sample); and Type B aggressors, in which the woman committed greater levels of severe violence and coercion, but the partner committed more moderate

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Study	N	Sample Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Campbell, J. C., Garza, M. A., Gielen, A., O'campo, P., Kub, J., Dienemann, J., &amp; ... Jafar, E. (2003). Intimate partner violence and abuse among active duty military women. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 9(9), 1072-1092.</p>	<p>239</p>	<p>Active duty military women</p>	<p>Women were screened for abuse using a modified version of the Abuse Assessment Screen.</p>	<p>violence and/or emotional abuse(5%).                      52 (21.8%) women experienced all three forms of abuse. 83 (34.4%) experienced combined emotional and physical abuse. 14 (5.9%) experienced combined emotional and sexual abuse. 2 (0.8%) experienced combined sexual and physical abuse. 55 (23%) women experienced only emotional abuse, 8 (3.3%) experienced only sexual abuse, and 24 (10.5%) experienced only physical abuse.</p>