

Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence Testing Instruments

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Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence Testing Instruments

Diagnostic testing tends to be a practice of categorizing traits of individuals to a certain norm within the population. Intimate partner violence (IPV), often referred to within a broader category of domestic violence (DV), presents several challenges to comparisons of individuals who have chosen abusive, violent, controlling, and other hurtful behavior toward a partner in efforts to gain domination over and reduce agency of an intimate partner. In exploring instruments that have been designed to measure traits of IPV, these challenges must be taken into consideration as potential threats to validity of the test itself.

The following report considers four instruments and analyzes the psychometric indicators of validity, factor analysis, dimensions, reliability, and norming or reference group. Details are provided on the development of the instruments, how the scores are used, and when applicable how the instrument compares to similar instruments.

The following instruments are reviewed in this report:

1. Abuse Behavior Inventory (ABI; Shepard & Campbell, 1992),
2. Past Feelings and Acts of Violence Scale (PFAV; Plutchik & van Praag, 1990),
and
3. Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI; Tolman, 1989).

Challenges of IPV Testing

All the instruments reviewed were initially developed between 1987-1992 and were chosen due to their potential of use within IPV intervention group settings. As Rathus & Feindler describe in “Assessment of Partner Violence (2004),” settings where group facilitators provide educational intervention services for IPV perpetrators offer several unique issues for use of psychometric instruments. Cultural diversity is often lacking in development of instrumentation,

favoring majority group inclusion in sampling, and on the topic of IPV where all population groups engage in violent and abusive behavior in relationships, yet such behavior varies by cultural group, norming becomes a complicated process (p. 93-97).

Rathus & Feindler note that instruments serve within a diagnostic capacity to assess presence of characteristics that provide an indication of the individual having chosen abusive or violent behavior toward an intimate partner, but as there are no unified definition of partner abuse defining it is difficult to clearly understanding constructs involved in IPV (p. 99). Much of the assessment of IPV is done by reviewing documents such as police reports, relying on self-reports of behavior, or counting discreet events of violence or abuse. Occasionally, the assessment process involves interviewing the individual's intimate partner (often referred to as the victim or survivor) and asking for their experienced harms from the identified perpetrator (p. 100-101).

Measuring reliability and validity in family violence assessments becomes challenging due to the difficulty in obtaining large enough sample sizes for factor analysis, or to calculate reliability. Rathus & Feindler caution that typical reliability measure such as test-retest, interrater reliability may not be practical within an IPV setting due to the potential to retraumatize victims/survivors through repeated questioning, or the potential for risks to confidentiality (p. 103-104). In addition, random assignment of samples may not be practical for treatment conditions due to risk of further violence and abuse, or offering alternative methods of intervention that may either not be effective or may perpetuate beliefs in acceptance of abusive and violent behavior (p. 104-105).

In this report, the three instruments are described through their background development, a description of the instrument itself, validity evidence, reliability evidence, and how the instrument has been used, updated, or changed since its publication.

Abuse Behavior Inventory (ABI)

This instrument was developed by Shepherd & Campbell in 1992 and originally consisted of a 30-item self-report scale designed primarily as an outcomes measure for evaluating IPV intervention programs (an example of the partner version of the ABI is provided on Appendix A).

Background

The ABI claims to have been drawn from feminist theory to assist in evaluating “men who batter their partners (Shepherd & Campbell, 1992, p. 292). The researchers report that the instrument focuses exclusively on abusive men, stating “because the research suggests that the degree of injury is far greater for women than men.” They worked to develop this instrument, in part, as a response to criticisms of the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS, Straus, 1979) ignoring context of abuse of women and limited inclusion of psychological abuse items.

Description of instrument

The ABI was originally a 30-item instrument using a five-point Likert-type scale to measure behavior during a six-month period (adjusted to 29-items after analysis of factor validity). The instrument is given to identified male abusers and their victimized partners and the questions are the same outside of using different pronouns for male and female participants. The researchers provide an example by detailing men asked how often they had “kicked her,” while women were asked to report on how often their partner “kicked you (Shepherd & Campbell, 1992, p. 292).

The instrument is framed in a perspective that IPV exists through establishing “power and control” over victims to dominate, and use various tactics rooted in beliefs in entitlement (Pence et al., 2011, p. 18). The ABI was developed by drawing from the educational curriculum, “Power and control: Tactics of men who batter (Pence & Paymar, 1985), where twenty psychological abuse items were drawn from the subcategories of “emotional abuse,” “isolation,” “intimidation,” “threats,” use of “male privilege,” and “economic abuse (Shepherd & Campbell, 1992, p. 293).” In addition, the ABI contains ten physical abuse items classified as assaultive behavior.

Frequency ratings are summed and divided by 20 for the psychological abuse items to obtain an average frequency of these behavior, and frequency ratings are summed and divided by 10 for the physical abuse section. The Likert-type scale is labelled from 1 for “no abuse” to 5 for “very frequent abuse (Shepherd & Campbell, 1992, p. 293-294)” within the two categories.

Validity of ABI

Shepherd and Campbell worked to establish criterion, construct, and factorial validity for the ABI. They compared the instrument to clinically validated criterion groups. The four groups were:

1. Men identified as having been physically abusive toward their partners;
2. Partners of physically abusive men;
3. Men assessed as not having been physically abusive toward their partners, and;
4. Partners of men not identified as physically abusive (p. 294).

The sample studied consisted of 100 males and 78 females equally divided into groups of abusers/abused and non-abusers/non-abused. The men were patients of a chemical dependency treatment program located within a veteran’s hospital, and women were partners of these men.

Some of the women did not maintain contact with the hospital resulting in more men than women in the sample (p. 294).

To establish criterion validity, Shepherd and Campbell worked to determine if the ABI could adequately distinguish between the four groups based on an external criterion. They used analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), using group status (abusive or non-abusive relationship) as the independent variable and the psychological and physical abuse scores of the ABI as the dependent variable. They used age as a covariant for both men and women, and education as a covariant for women. When analyzing the covariants, they were not found to have significant interactions, however the scores for the abusive male group and the abused female group, mean scores on the ABI were more than 25% higher than the non-abusive groups (difference in means for men was 0.55 for the psychological scale and 0.42 for the physical abuse scale while scale means differences for women was 0.80 for psychological and 0.55 for physical abuse). These differences were both statistically significant at the 0.001 level. These results demonstrated good criterion-related validity (p. 295-297).

For construct validity, Shepherd & Campbell compared the groups to clinical assessment of abuse, client assessment of abuse, and previous arrest for domestic violence. This is to establish convergent validity as these subgroups should correlate well to the ABI on assessing abusive behavior. For discriminant validity, they compared results of the ABI to age and household size, which should show no correlation as those measurements are not related to assessing abusive behavior (p. 297-298).

Shepherd & Campbell claim that the results on construct validity indicate that the convergent and discriminate validity were proven due to the correlations being higher for convergent scales. However, the differences are in some cases not much higher, and overall

measure of fit (r^2) were between 0.1832 and 0.5098 for men on convergent validity, and 0.0562 and 0.1772 for discriminate validity. For women, r^2 for the subscales were between 0.0924 and 0.4330 for convergent validity, and 0.0003 and 0.0645 for discriminate validity. It seems possible the models may not be an overall good fit for measuring correlation, and additional research may need to be conducted to establish this validity and control for construct irrelevance. If the correlations account for at most 51% of the variation in abusive behavior for men, and at most 43% for women, there is a good chance there are other variables that are contributing to results on the ABI (p. 297-298).

For factor validity, Shepherd and Campbell computed correlations between each item on the ABI and the total score of the psychological abuse subscale, the physical abuse subscale, and other descriptive variables. To establish factor validity, an instrument's individual items must correlate with an overall score and cannot correlate with unrelated variables.

In general, for both men and women all the items on the ABI correlated poorly with age in support of factor validity (r range between -0.27 and 0.00 for men and -0.38 and 0.01 for women), but for men items on household size varied, with a r range between -0.13 and 0.44. Women evidenced lower correlations with household size, with r ranges between -0.10 and 0.27. All psychological abuse subscale items correlated positively with the psychological score total, but many on either subscale also correlated well with the other scale (p. 299). For men, all physical subscale items positively correlated with the physical abuse total, but for women, two items correlated negatively with the physical abuse total (p. 299-300).

Shepherd and Campbell explain these discrepancies by stating that for men two items on the psychological subscale correlated higher with the physical abuse total because the items concerned threats of physical abuse. Five other items on the psychological subscale also

correlated more with the physical abuse total for men, and they did not offer explanations on why this might be the case (p. 298-299).

For women, the two items on the physical subscale which correlated negatively with the physical abuse total ask about spanking, which Shepard and Campbell attribute to 93% of women in the study indicating they had never spanked or been spanked (p.298, 300).

Overall, the factor validity of the ABI seems to be met, although Shepard and Campbell admit that some of the higher correlations with household size need to be further addressed. They postulate that this may have to do with how gender roles may correlate with abusive behavior. To address some of the issues with factor validity regarding certain items correlating more with the other total scale score, and being negatively correlated with others, the researchers shifted some items and removed others based on these results to increase the reliability of the instrument.

Reliability of ABI

To assess reliability, Shepard and Campbell examined the alpha coefficient (measuring internal consistency of the instrument) and the standard error of measurement (SEM, interpreting individual score reliability) for the two subscales.

Chronbach's alpha coefficient is considered acceptable above $\alpha=0.70$, and the measures for abusive men were at $\alpha=0.88$ for psychological, and $\alpha=0.82$ for physical scores. For the abused female partners, the score was $\alpha=0.88$ for psychological, and $\alpha=0.70$ for physical scores. These are within the acceptable to good range of reliability (p. 295).

The SEM measures how much the resulting observed scores are spread around a "true" score with lower scores being a better indication of reliability of the instrument. For abusive men, psychological abuse scores had a SEM score of 0.08 on the ABI, while physical abuse scores were at 0.07. For abused women, the score was 0.12 for psychological and 0.08 for

physical on the ABI (p. 296). The scores on both the Chronbach's alpha and the SEM seem to indicate the ABI is a reliable instrument.

Based on the findings when analyzing the factor validity, the subscale was modified by shifting the items referring to physical assault to the physical assault subscale, and the spanking item was removed. They state that doing so improved the Chronbach's alpha coefficients on the physical abuse subscale to an r between $\alpha=0.80$ to $\alpha=0.92$, and psychological abuse subscales improved slightly to a range of $\alpha=0.76$ to $\alpha=0.91$

Development of ABI since 1992

In 2007, Zinc, Klesges, Levin, and Putnam investigated the ABI to determine if it were possible to obtain a "cut-off" score to determine if a woman were a victim of IPV. They used the 29-item ABI (the version with the spanking item removed), and changed the rating scale by scoring "never" on the 5-point Likert-type scale to a zero (Shepard and Campbell scored "never" as one point). For their study, they used their version of the ABI with 392 women and examined the receiver-operating-characteristic (ROC) curve to determine the optimal ABI score cut-point

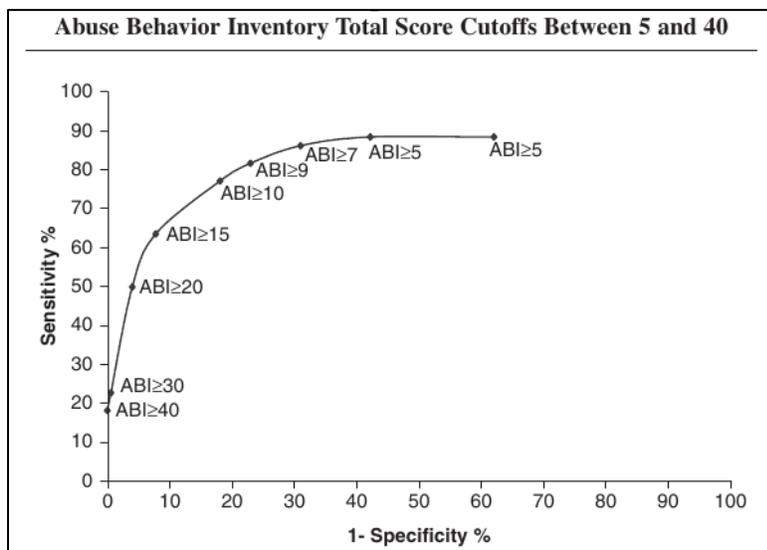


Figure 1: Zinc, et al. 2007, ROC chart of ABI cutoff scores

based on sensitivities (a cut-point that minimized false positives) and specificities (cut-point that minimized false negatives) compared to results obtained on the CTS2 (Straus, et al., 1996). The researchers determined that the optimal cut-off score was considered 10, which led to a

sensitivity of 77% and a specificity of 81%. This cut-off score also had a positive predictive value of 35% (Zinc, et al., 2007, p. 923-927).

It was not clear how Zinc, et al. determined what scores were false positives or false negatives. In their research, they stated they compared the ABI to the CTS2 using the Mantel-Haenszel Chi-square but did not provide any detail on their determinations other than the ROC chart and stating some women were misclassified.

Past Feelings and Acts of Violence Scale (PFAV)

The Past Feelings and Acts of Violence Scale (PFAV) was developed by Plutchik and van Praag in 1990 and is a self-report instrument consisting of 36-items focusing on feelings and acts of violence. It was designed for and tested with psychiatric inpatient treatment patients but has applicability to work with IPV perpetrators.

Background

Plutchik and van Praag were interested in screening psychiatric patients for propensity for violence, noting that there are high incidents of violence within emergency rooms, inpatient facilities, and prisons. They wanted to develop a short instrument to measure overt aggression that could be administered easily during initial patient contact (p.450-451).

Description of instrument

The PFAV was initially developed as a 36-item scale, and was administered to 309 individuals within six identified groups: self-referred violent medical patients, prisoners, college students, psychiatric patients, pain patients, and epileptic patients (the research states there are seven groups, but only lists these six by name). After analyzing the correlations of the instrument item results as compared to history of family violence, presence of episodic impulse control, total life problems, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Test (MMPI), and Emotion Profile Index

Scales (EPIS), the researchers shortened the scale to 12-items by using those items with the highest correlations and normal curves of distribution. Nine of the items are rated on a Likert-type scale of 0 (never), 1 (sometimes), 2 (often), and 3 (very often), two items are rated 0 (never), 1 (once), 2 (twice), and 3 (more than twice), and one yes/no question (scored 0 or 1) (p. 451).

Validity of PFAV

While not specifically noted in the article, the PFAV tested for convergent validity by comparing results of the instrument to several similar instruments. Plutchik and van Praag did a document review of hospital records to determine that 85% of patients in the study had agreement between a history of violence and the presence of violence as a factor in their admission to the hospital. They linked positive answers to two items in addition to a positive answer to two other questions to a label of that individual as being “violent.” By doing this comparison and analyzing results of the instrument to history of violence via a chi-square, they determined the association was highly significant ($\chi^2=7.04$, $p<0.01$) (p.452-453).

They also administered the test to 84 college students for a comparison group to establish discriminant validity. The results indicated the students were determined as violent by the scale 20% of the time (mean PFAV score of 3.38), whereas 47% of patients were determined as violent by the same scale (mean PFAV score of 6.50). They conducted a t-test to compare the means and determined that the difference is highly significant ($t=4.43$, $df=239$, $p<0.001$). They also conducted means comparison t-tests on specific items from the PFAV compared to the two samples and determined that all the results significantly distinguished between violent and nonviolent individuals (p. 453-454).

Reliability of PFAV

Within the methods section of the article, the authors note the internal reliability of the PFAV, as measured by Chronbach's alpha, was found to be $\alpha=0.77$ in a sample of 100 psychiatric patients. When compared to other instruments, such as the MMPI and the EPIS, the internal reliability was $\alpha=0.83$ (p.451).

Plutchik and van Praag determined false positive results by comparing scores from the PFAV to patient records identifying violence as the admission criteria, and determined that after a test score of approximately 5, the instrument adequately identifies violent individuals (sensitivity and specificity are approximately 72% at a score of 5+), meaning that after a score of five, violent individuals can be determined correctly in seven out of 10 cases, and nonviolent individuals can be determined by a lower than five score in seven of ten cases. They comment on this by stating, "Whether the number of false-positives is acceptable is clearly a function of what social policies exist with regard to the treatment or management of violent individuals (Plutchik and van Praag, 1990, p. 454).

Development of PFAV since 1990

Cervantes, Duenas, Valdez, and Kaplan used the PFAV in conjunction with the CTS2 with Mexican American adolescent females. In their sample of 150 low-risk and 150 high-risk adolescent females, who were identified by gang affiliation through community triangulation. When using the PFAV to compare the samples, the instrument exhibited high reliability with $\alpha=0.85$ in identifying high-risk individuals (p.32).

They determined a convergent validity between the PFAV and the CTS2's perpetrator physical assault scale ($r=0.47$). However, when comparing the PFAV and the CTS2's negotiation scale the results were not significantly correlated and the authors state that this may be a specific

dynamic unique to gang-affiliated Mexican American adolescent girls (construct irrelevance) who may have developed negotiation skills that are not associated with conflict (p. 33-35, 37).

Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI)

Tolman developed the PMWI in 1989 to measure and assess nonphysical abusive behavior exhibited by male IPV perpetrators. It is a 58-item self-report instrument and is derived from several different instruments.

Background

Tolman wanted to develop a measure that would be useful in evaluations of male IPV perpetrators, and stated that to be useful the measure needs to be written in a form that can be administered to men and their partners, must include items that represent the relevant abusive behaviors, and must be useful for both practitioners and researchers. He states that the instruments available at that time exhibited some but not all of those criteria and wanted to develop a tool that could be used in conjunction with the CTS and other instruments to fill in the gaps of usefulness (Tolman, 1989, p. 160).

Description of instrument

The PMWI has 58-items that are rated with a Likert-style scale with 1 (never), 2 (rarely), 3 (occasionally), 4 (frequently), 5 (very frequently), and N/A (not applicable), and the instrument is scored by adding up the totals. Sixteen items were modified from the Index of Spouse Abuse (ISA, Hudson & McIntosh, 1981), five items were modified from the CTS, some items were derived from the work of Patrick-Hoffman (1982) who identified 21 categories of emotional abuse, other items were derived from Tolman's clinical experience. He intentionally used the pervasiveness of behavior as the scaling as opposed to identifying specific counts of behavior due to some items implying complex ongoing sequences of behavior (p.161).

Subjects were asked to rate each item as they had occurred six-months prior to administration of the instrument. Tolman conducted a pilot test with a small IPV intervention group and determined the instrument was readily understood, and the PMWI took 10-15 minutes to complete (p. 163). The PMWI was initially measured with a sample of 407 IPV perpetrating men and 207 women victimized by a male partner. Most of these men and women were not related. There was initial intention to reduce the number of items on the PMWI, but analysis of women's results determined that no item on the scale has less than 10% endorsement, so they were all left in the instrument (p.171).

After administration of the tool, means were calculated for each item and resulted in demonstrating that women reported more experiences of harm than men reported perpetrating, where a range for women's mean item results was 1.45 to 4.10, while men's were 1.05 to 2.91 (p. 164-165).

Validity of PMWI

During initial pilot testing of the PMWI, copies of the instrument were given to IPV workers who suggested the instrument had high face validity and high content validity (p.163).

Tolman ran a factor analysis of the 58 items to determine factor validity, and for women's results identified a dominance-isolation factor and an emotional-verbal factor. To determine these two factors, he used a Varimax rotation method, which finds items which are not correlated within a set. It does this by maximizing the sum of the variance of squared loadings of correlations between variables and factors which lead to high variables on some items and low variables on others, making it easier to determine which categories to place the items. He found a similar factor analysis when looking at data from male subjects (p. 165-168).

After doing this analysis, he was able to determine that the mean scores on domination-isolation for men were 43.3 (SD=15.8) and for women were 70.7 (SD=13.5). On the emotional-verbal subscale men had a mean score of 51.7 (SD=15.7) and women had a mean score of 79.4 (SD=17.9) (p. 169).

Reliability of PMWI

Tolman conducted an intracouple reliability measure by analyzing 28 couples identified from the total sample. He used a Spearman's Rho to determine the degree of association between men's and women's reports on items and determined there was a low degree of agreement between men and women on the items. For the domination-isolation subscale, the correlations ranged from $\rho=0.18$ to $\rho=0.74$ and for emotional-verbal the range was $\rho=0.07$ to $\rho=0.72$. When conducting a Wilcoxon test (a non-parametric statistical test to determine which pairs are different in a statistically significant manner), Tolman determined that the domination-isolation scores between men and women were significantly correlated ($r=0.4849$, $p=0.007$), while emotional-verbal were not significantly correlated ($r=0.3025$, $p=0.265$) (p.171).

Internal consistency for the women's subscales were high (domination-isolation, $\alpha=0.9451$; emotional-verbal, $\alpha=0.9292$), and men's were also high (domination-isolation, $\alpha=0.9087$; emotional-verbal, $\alpha=0.9335$) (p.171).

Development of PMWI since 1989

In 1999, Tolman revisited the PMWI to do further validity analysis. He worked to demonstrate convergent validity by comparing results of the PMWI to similar instruments, and divergent validity by comparing results to data not associated with psychological harms. He recruited 100 women to participate in the study, where subjects completed the PMWI, the CTS, an Index of Marital Satisfaction (IMS, Cheung & Hudson, 1982), ISA, and the Brief Symptom

Inventory (BSI, Derogatis & Melisaratos, 1983). Using results from the IMS, women were split into three groups: battered women (BW, n=39), women in distressed relationships who were not battered (RD, n=22), and nonbattered women who were satisfied with their relationships (RS, n=39). Some of the subjects were dropped from the study to create a demographically balanced group of 83 participants (p. 27-28)

When comparing results of the PMWI to other instruments, all subscales correlated highly with the nonphysical abuse subscale on the ISA (dominance-isolation $r=0.94$; emotional-verbal $r=0.89$), as well as with the CTS (dominance-isolation $r=0.68$; emotional-verbal $r=0.68$) and ISA (dominance-isolation $r=0.85$; emotional-verbal $r=0.78$) physical abuse measures. Correlations with IMS were moderate/high (dominance-isolation $r=0.70$; emotional-verbal $r=0.62$), and correlations with GSI were moderate (dominance-isolation $r=0.48$; emotional-verbal $r=0.46$) (p. 29-30).

Tolman used the validity evidence on the subscales of the 58-item version of the PMWI to construct a short version of the instrument. He used the results of mean scores from the BW and RD groups to differentiate between items that are evidence of more extreme psychological maltreatment from items that point to more general relationship distress. This led to creation of two seven-item scales, chosen to increase content validity for the short scale version. When tested for reliability, the dominance-isolation subscale items resulted in $\alpha=0.88$, while emotional-verbal subscale items resulted in $\alpha=0.92$ (p. 29).

Discussion

Upon reviewing these three instruments, it is clear each has their strengths and limitations. The ABI has the advantage of being directly created by accessing material and knowledge from a IPV intervention program working directly with abusive partners, however it

used a sample from chemical dependency groups of men and women at a veteran's clinic, possibly limiting its generalizability to other populations. It also seemed to conduct its scoring and measurement using the entire 30-item instrument, yet they removed one item (spanking) from the instrument at the end without any specific information on if they did additional measurements with the adjusted instrument.

The PFAV is a short instrument that screens for violent behavior, and seems to discriminate between violent and nonviolent individuals, but also demonstrates a large possibility of false positives. As an instrument for use in an IPV setting, it could possibly help to distinguish individuals who are more extreme in their violence, or more generalized beyond an intimate partner relationship, but further testing would need to be conducted with that population to determine if the number of false positives is larger due to the nature of IPV perpetrator's propensity for violence in their families.

The PMWI was developed primarily as a supplement to other testing instruments that focus more on physical assault and could work well in that capacity. The ongoing work by Tolman to determine validity and reliability of the instrument is encouraging, and creation of a shorter form seems very practical, but since the short form was only normed with women and the initial 58-item instrument showed that men were discrepant in their results from women, it might limit its usability from a self-report administration. If an IPV program were able to do the PMWI with both an IPV perpetrator and the identified victim, it is possible it could help to determine places to focus discussion and work in intervention classes. However, such work with partners/victims introduces several complications and risks. Doing further testing on the PMWI with pre-post data for men to determine if intervention has an impact on willingness to report

hurtful behavior might be incredibly useful, as well as further testing on the short-form to norm it to men and for IPV perpetrators specifically.

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Appendix A: ABI, Shepard & Campbell, 1992

Abusive Behavior Inventory Partner Form

Here is a list of behaviors that many women report have been used by their partners or former partners. We would like you to estimate how often these behaviors occurred during the six months prior to your beginning this program. Your answers are strictly confidential.

CIRCLE a number of each of the items listed below to show your closest estimate of how often it happened in your relationship with your partner or former partner during the *six months* before he started the program.

- 1 = NEVER
 2 = RARELY
 3 = OCCASIONALLY
 4 = FREQUENTLY
 5 = VERY FREQUENTLY

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Called you name and/or criticized you | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. Tried to keep you from doing something you wanted to do (example: going out with friends, going to meetings) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Gave you angry stares or looks | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Prevented you from having money for your own use | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Ended a discussion with you and made the decision himself | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. Threatened to hit or throw something at you | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. Put down your family and friends | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9. Accused you of paying too much attention to someone or something else | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. Put you on an allowance | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. Used your children to threaten you (example: told you that you would lose custody, said he would leave town with the children) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12. Became very upset with you because dinner, housework, or laundry was not ready when he wanted it or done the way he thought it should be | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 13. Said things to scare you (examples: told you something "bad" would happen, threatened to commit suicide) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 14. Slapped, hit, or punched you | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15. Made you do something humiliating or degrading (example: begging for forgiveness, having to ask his permission to use the car or do something) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
-

(continued)

16. Checked up on you (examples: listened to your phone calls, checked the mileage on your car, called you repeatedly at work)	1	2	3	4	5
17. Drove recklessly when you were in the car	1	2	3	4	5
18. Pressured you to have sex in a way that you didn't like or want	1	2	3	4	5
19. Refused to do housework or childcare	1	2	3	4	5
20. Threatened you with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1	2	3	4	5
21. Spanked you	1	2	3	4	5
22. Told you that you were a bad parent	1	2	3	4	5
23. Stopped you or tried to stop you from going to work or school	1	2	3	4	5
24. Threw, hit, kicked, or smashed something	1	2	3	4	5
25. Kicked you	1	2	3	4	5
26. Physically forced you to have sex	1	2	3	4	5
27. Threw you around	1	2	3	4	5
28. Physically attacked the sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5
29. Choked or strangled you	1	2	3	4	5
30. Used a knife, gun, or other weapon against you	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix B: PFAV Scale, Plutchik & van Praag, 1990

Instructions

Please read each statement and indicate how often you do or feel each of the things described, by placing a check (✓) in the appropriate space.

	Never	Some- times	Often	Very Often
1. Do you find that you get angry very easily?	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. How often do you feel very angry at people?	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Do you find that you get angry for no reason at all?	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. When angry, do you get a weapon?	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Have you ever caused injury in a fight (for example, bruises, bleeding or broken bones)?	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. Have you ever hit or attacked a member of your family?	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. Have you ever hit or attacked someone who is not a member of your family?	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. Have you ever used a weapon to try to harm someone?	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. Are weapons easily accessible to you?	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Never	Once	Twice	More Than Twice
10. How often have you been arrested for a nonviolent crime such as shoplifting or forgery?	_____	_____	_____	_____
11. Have you ever been arrested for a violent crime such as armed robbery or assault?	_____	_____	_____	_____
	No		Yes	
12. Do you keep weapons in your home that you know how to use?	_____	_____	_____	_____

Appendix C: PMWI, Tolman, 1989, updated 1995

This questionnaire asks about actions you may have experienced in your relationship with your partner. Answer each item as carefully as you can by placing a number beside each one as follows:

- 1 = NEVER
- 2 = RARELY
- 3 = OCCASIONALLY
- 4 = FREQUENTLY
- 5 = VERY FREQUENTLY
- NA = NOT APPLICABLE

In the Past Six Months:

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1. My partner put down my physical appearance. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 2. My partner insulted me or shamed me in front of others. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 3. My partner treated me like I was stupid. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 4. My partner was insensitive to my feelings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 5. My partner told me I couldn't manage or take care of myself without him. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 6. My partner put down my care of the children. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 7. My partner criticized the way I took care of the house. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 8. My partner said something to spite me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 9. My partner brought up something from the past to hurt me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 10. My partner called me names. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 11. My partner swore at me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 12. My partner yelled and screamed at me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 13. My partner treated me like an inferior. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 14. My partner sulked or refused to talk about a problem. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 15. My partner stomped out of the house or yard during a disagreement. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 16. My partner gave me the silent treatment or acted like I wasn't there. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 17. My partner withheld affection from me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 18. My partner did not let me talk about my feelings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 19. My partner was insensitive to my sexual needs and desires. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 20. My partner demanded obedience to his whims. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 21. My partner became upset if dinner, housework,
or laundry was not done when he thought it should be. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 22. My partner acted like I was his personal servant. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 23. My partner did not do a fair share of the household tasks. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 24. My partner did not do a fair share of childcare. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 25. My partner ordered me around. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 26. My partner monitored my time and made me
account for my whereabouts. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 27. My partner was stingy in giving me money to run our home. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 28. My partner acted irresponsibly with our financial resources. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 29. My partner did not contribute enough to supporting our family. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 30. My partner used our money or made important financial decisions
without talking to me about it. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 31. My partner kept me from getting medical care that I needed. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 32. My partner was jealous or suspicious of my friends. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 33. My partner was jealous of other men. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 34. My partner did not want me to go to school
or do other self-improvement activities. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |

35. My partner did not want me to socialize with my female friends.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
36. My partner accused me of having an affair with another man.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
37. My partner demanded that I stay home and take care of the children.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
38. My partner tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
39. My partner interfered in my relationships with other family members.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
40. My partner tried to keep me from doing things to help myself.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
41. My partner restricted my use of the car.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
42. My partner restricted my use of the telephone.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
43. My partner did not allow me to leave the house.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
44. My partner did not allow me to work.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
45. My partner told me my feelings were irrational or crazy.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
46. My partner blamed me for his problems.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
47. My partner tried to turn my family against me.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
48. My partner blamed me for causing his violent behavior.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
49. My partner tried to make me feel crazy.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
50. My partner's moods changed radically.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
51. My partner blamed me when he was upset.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
52. My partner tried to convince me I was crazy.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
53. My partner threatened to hurt himself if I left.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
54. My partner threatened to hurt himself if I didn't do what he wanted me to do.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
55. My partner threatened to have an affair.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
56. My partner threatened to leave the relationship.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
57. My partner threatened to take our children away from me.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
58. My partner threatened to commit me to an institution.	1	2	3	4	5	NA

Appendix D: PMWI Short Version Items, Tolman, 1999

Emotional/Verbal Items

- 10. My partner called me names.
- 11. My partner swore at me.
- 12. My partner yelled and screamed at me.
- 13. My partner treated me like an inferior.
- 45. My partner told me my feelings were irrational or crazy.
- 46. My partner blamed me for his problems.
- 49. My partner tried to make me feel crazy.

Dominance/Isolation Items

- 26. My partner monitored my time and made me account for my whereabouts.
 - 30. My partner used our money or made important financial decisions without talking to me about it.
 - 32. My partner was jealous or suspicious of my friends.
 - 36. My partner accused me of having an affair.
 - 39. My partner interfered in my relationships with other family members.
 - 40. My partner tried to keep me from doing things to help myself.
 - 42. My partner restricted my use of the telephone.
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