

## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1.** Pandemics, Natural Disasters, and IPV

Author(s) & Year	Country	Study Design	Disaster/Pandemic	Population(s)	Research Aim	MMAT Score
Anastario & Lawry (2009) [19]	USA	Cross-sectional	Hurricane Katrina	Internally displaced people living in travel trailer parks in Mississippi post-Hurricane Katrina ( $n = 420$ )	To assess the change in rates of gender-based violence after Hurricane Katrina among internally displaced people living in travel trailer parks in Mississippi.	5
Buttelt & Mohr (2009) [24]	USA	Pre-post	Hurricane Katrina	Phone calls to the New Orleans Police Department 2002 – 2006	To investigate the New Orleans Police Department's responses to domestic violence pre- and post-Hurricane Katrina	3
Enarson (1999) [70]	Canada, USA	Cross-sectional	N/A	Domestic violence programs, shelters, and transition houses ( $n = 77$ ) in the United States and Canada	To examine disaster preparedness, impacts, and responses in domestic violence programs in Canada and the United States	3
Frasier et al. (2004) [22]	USA	Cross-sectional	Hurricane Floyd	Women ( $n = 1,266$ ) 18+ working in 12 work sites in North Carolina	To explore the role of stress and increased risk for IPV after Hurricane Floyd	5
Gearhart et al. (2018) [73]	USA	Longitudinal	Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne	Police reports ( $n = 819,684$ ) of assaults in Florida from 1999 - 2007	To provide foundation for defining the impact of natural disasters on rates of IPV	4
Harville et al. (2011) [26]	USA	Cross-sectional	Hurricane Katrina	Postpartum women ( $n = 248$ ) who gave birth between March 2006 and May 2007	To examine the relationship between the experience of Hurricane Katrina and reported relationship aggression and violence amongst postpartum women	4
Lewis et al. (2008) [27]	USA	Cross-sectional	9/11 Terrorism Attacks	Pregnant women ( $n = 99$ ) attending antenatal clinics in New York	To evaluate the association of lifetime interpersonal violence history and impact of the 9/11 terrorist attacks	4

Parkinson (2019) [23]	Australia	Qualitative	Black Saturday bushfires	Women ( $n = 30$ ) 18+ living in Shires of Mitchell or Murrindindi during the Black Saturday bushfires	To explore the link between disaster and increased violence against women in Australia	3
Parkinson, D. & Zara (2013) [20]	Australia	Qualitative	Black Saturday bushfires	Women ( $n = 30$ ) 18+ and workers ( $n = 7$ ) in Shires of Mitchell or Murrindindi during the Black Saturday bushfires	To examine the effect of the Black Saturday bushfires on domestic violence	5
Sabri, et al. (2020) [18]	USA	Qualitative	COVID-19	Service providers ( $n = 17$ ) and female immigrant survivors of IPV ( $n = 45$ )	To explore the perspectives of service providers and immigrant survivors of IPV on the impacts of COVID-19 on immigrant women, existing services for survivors, and strategies needed to enhance women's health and safety	5
Schumacher et al. (2010) [21]	USA	Pre-post	Hurricane Katrina	Married and cohabitating persons ( $n = 445$ ) living in the 23 southernmost counties of Mississippi during Hurricane Katrina	To establish the prevalence and correlates of IPV victimization in the 6 months before and after Hurricane Katrina	5
Taft et al. (2009) [25]	USA	Cross-sectional	Mississippi River flooding	Women married or cohabitating ( $n = 205$ ) during the 1993 Mississippi River flooding	To understand the relationship between PTSD, intimate relationship adjustment, and intimate relationship aggression among female flood victims	5

Table S2. Substance use and IPV

Author(s) & Year	Country	Method	Population(s)	Research Aim	MMAT Score
Ahmadabadi et al. (2019) [29]	Australia	Cohort	Children ( $n = 822$ female, $n=531$ male) from the Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy Cohort of pregnant mothers	To determine gender differences in the temporal association between IPV at a younger age and Substance Use Disorders	5
Alhusen et al. (2019) [39]	USA	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 231,081$ ) from the 2004 – 2011 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	To analyze the association between IPV and small gestational age	5
Bonomi et al. (2018) [54]	USA	Qualitative	Women ( $n = 41$ ) with a disability and IPV or sexual violence exposure	To understand the role of alcohol on IPV prevalence among college women with mental health disabilities	5
Bosch et al. (2017) [30]	USA	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 3,110$ ) 18+ from the 2005 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	To examine the prevalence of IPV and its relationship to other factors of health	5
Bunker et al. (2017) [52]	Australia	Cohort	Alcohol related-injuries ( $n = 12,296$ ) reported to hospitals in Queensland 2003 - 2012	To establish the prevalence of alcohol-related injuries originating in the home	5
Caldentey et al. (2017) [45]	Spain	Cross-sectional	Female patients ( $n = 52$ ) entering Hospital del Mar (Barcelona) for any medical/surgical reason and had a Substance Use Disorder diagnosis	To determine the prevalence of IPV among women with a Substance Use Disorder for entering a hospital for medical or surgical procedures	5
Crespo et al. (2017) [37]	Spain	Cross-sectional	Women who experienced IPV ( $n = 50$ ) and female controls ( $n = 50$ )	To examine the relationship between hazardous drinking, use of psychotropic substances, and psychopathological symptoms among Spanish women who experienced IPV	3
Cunradi & Mair (2015) [50]	USA	Cross-sectional	Married or cohabitating couples ( $n = 1,950$ ) residing in 50 California cities	To analyze whether discrepant (one partner) or concordant (both partners) patterns of heavy drinking, marijuana use, and smoking are associated with increased risk for male-to-female and female-	5

				to-male partner violence among young adult couples	
Curtis et al. (2019) [36]	Australia	Cross-sectional	Individuals ( $n = 5,118$ , 51.8% female) 18+ in Australia	To describe the relationship between alcohol use and family and domestic violence and examine differences between family violence, IPV, and other violence	2
Decker et al. (2016) [43]	USA	Cohort	Women ( $n = 2,669$ ) enrolled in the Women's Inter-agency HIV Study	To identify the leading forms of GBV and poly-victimization and predictors of physical and sexual violence	5
Decker et al. (2020) [44]	USA	Cross-sectional	Female sex workers ( $n = 250$ cisgender, $n=63$ transgender) 15+ who picked up clients in public places $\geq 3$ times in the previous 3 months	To describe individual, partner, and structural influences on physical and sexual violence, and coercive condom negotiation with non-paying partners and clients	5
Fanslow (2015) [60]	New Zealand	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 2,543$ ) 18 – 64 years old who have or have had a regular male sexual partner	To identify the risk and protective factors of IPV and how those factors influence current versus previous exposure to IPV	5
Flanagan et al. (2016) [42]	USA	Cross-sectional	Married, dating, or individuals in a romantic relationship ( $n = 25,604$ ) with experiences of PTSD and significant alcohol or cigarette use	To examine the associations between PTSD, alcohol use, IPV victimization and perpetration and cigarette smoking	5
Gobin et al. (2015) [35]	USA	Cross-sectional	Female veterans ( $n = 369$ ) receiving care from Veterans Affairs	To examine the association between alcohol misuse and past-year psychological IPV	5
Kontautaitė et al. (2018) [47]	Estonia	Qualitative	Estonian women ( $n = 38$ ) 18+ who were currently or previously used drugs	To explore the discrimination Estonian women who use drugs experience in healthcare settings, from social support networks, and their vulnerability to violence and abuse	5
Lira et al. (2019) [74]	USA	Cross-sectional	Homicide victims ( $n = 41,587$ )	To describe alcohol use among primary and corollary victims of IPV	5

				homicide and the role of state alcohol policies among this population	
Low et al. (2017) [46]	USA	Cross-sectional	Young adults criminally at risk and their romantic partners ( $n = 184$ women, $n = 139$ men)	To examine the role of alcohol and cannabis use on couples' experiences of IPV	4
Masseti et al. (2017) [72]	USA	Cross-sectional	Individuals ( $n = 38,317$ ) who completed the IPV module of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	To investigate the association between IPV and cancer screening	5
Mishra et al. (2018) [40]	Australia	Cohort	Women with natural menopause ( $n = 6,138$ )	To examine the association between IPV and age at natural menopause and quantify the effect mediated through smoking	5
Mumford et al. (2018) [57]	USA	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 6100$ ) in the Early Childhood Learning Birth Cohort	To investigate the temporal relationship between patterns of maternal alcohol use from preconception to the parenting period	5
Nemeth et al. (2016) [38]	USA	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 398$ ) 18+ from three Ohio Appalachian counties	To establish prevalence of women's exposure to GBV in Ohio Appalachia and examine the association between GBV and smoking among women in the region	4
Nydegger et al. (2020) [51]	USA	Qualitative	Black women ( $n = 31$ ) at high-risk for HIV	To qualitatively explore the similarities and differences of syndemic factors of substance use among Black women at risk of HIV	5
O'Brien et al. (2016) [53]	USA	Mixed methods	Women ( $n = 22$ ) who had been mandated from CPS to complete the Mothers Overcoming Violence through Education and Empowerment (MOVE) program	To investigate the substance-related experiences of system-involved IPV survivors mandated to services	2
Reichel (2017) [34]	European Union	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 42,000$ ) who completed the EU-wide survey on violence against women	To explore the prevalence of physical and sexual violence against women in all 28 European Union member States	5

Sanz-Barbero et al. (2018) [56]	28 countries in Europe	Cross-sectional	Ever partnered women ( $n = 5,976$ ) 18 – 29 years old	To assess the prevalence and characteristics of experiencing physical, sexual, or psychological IPV among young women in the EU and the associated risk factors	5
Sherrill et al. (2016) [49]	USA	Mixed methods	Female victims of IPV episodes involving substance use ( $n = 31$ )	To understand how substance use by IPV perpetrators and victims might enhance or suppress the perception of imminent physical IPV	4
Soccio et al. (2015) [32]	Australia	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 102$ ) attending publicly funded sexual health clinics or a live-in drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility	To compare rates of late screening, abnormal Pap smears, and prevalence of psychosocial factors for cervical cancer between women in the community and those attending a live-in drug and alcohol facility	4
Sullivan et al. (2015) [41]	USA	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 186$ ) 18+ who have experienced IPV in the past six months	To examine the differences between daily smokers and non-smokers among women who experience IPV	5
Sullivan et al. (2016) [48]	USA	Cohort	Women currenting experiencing IPV ( $n = 41$ )	To examine the association between current PTSD and the daily occurrence/co-occurrence of drug and alcohol use among women experiencing IPV	5
Suparare et al. (2020) [31]	Australia	Cross-sectional	Women with severe mental illnesses ( $n = 304$ )	To examine the risk of past and current experiences of IPV in women with severe mental illness in pregnancy	5
Tedor et al. (2018) [28]	USA and Japan	Cohort	Individuals married or living with a romantic partner in Japan ( $n = 1,600$ ) or the USA ( $n = 2,363$ )	To examine whether the gender differences in alcohol-related IPV is explained by alcohol-aggression expectancy	4

Ullman et al. (2015) [33]	USA	Cross-sectional	Women ( $n = 1,863$ ) 18 – 71 years old	To examine the correlates of problem drinking in sexual assault victims	5
Wilson et al. (2019) [58]	Sweden	Cross-sectional	Couples ( $n = 11,461$ ) enrolled in Salut Child Health Promotion programs in Sweden	To explore the relationship between partners' drinking patterns and women's experiences of violence in their relationship and early in pregnancy	5
Wilson et al. (2017) [59]	Australia	Qualitative	Women ( $n = 18$ ) 18 – 50 years old who experienced fear or harm from an alcohol-affected male partner in Victoria, Australia	To explore the dynamics of drinking and IPV from the perspectives of women with lived experience of alcohol-related IPV	5
Yalch et al. (2018) [55]	USA	Cross-sectional	Young adult women ( $n = 654$ ) from a public university in Midwestern USA	To examine the main and moderating effects of temperament traits on the association between IPV and hazardous alcohol use	2