

Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Violence against Women in South Korea:

A Systematic Review

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Abstract

In South Korea, while concerns over violence against women are high, attention to intimate partner violence (IPV) remains insufficient, with gaps in response, data, and statistics. Therefore, this study examined IPV in South Korea and explored its risk factors through a systematic review. After a rigorous selection and evaluation process, 43 papers were included. The risk factors for IPV were reclassified into individual, relationship, community, and societal levels based on the socioecological model. South Korea's unique cultural and societal factors, including lingering patriarchal culture, gender inequality, and discrimination, continue to contribute to IPV risk, despite some weakening of these influences over time. IPV should be recognized as a public health crisis requiring an integrated healthcare response. This reclassification, aligned with the CDC's approach, provides a theoretical foundation for developing targeted policies, interventions, and effective prevention strategies at each level of IPV risk.

Keyword: Intimate Partner Violence, Systematic Review, Socioecological Model, Risk Factors, Prevention Policy

알기 쉬운 요약

이 연구는 왜 했을까? 한국에서 친밀한 파트너 폭력(IPV)이 여전히 사회적 문제로 취급되며, 개념의 모호함과 통계와 제도, 정책적 틀의 미비로 현실을 정확히 포착하기 어렵다. 이에 본 연구는 국내 선행연구 43편을 체계적으로 검토해 IPV의 위험요인을 사회생태학적 모형으로 재분류하고, 예방, 정책, 개입의 근거를 마련하고자 수행되었다.

새롭게 밝혀진 내용은? IPV 위험은 개인 요인과 관계 내 권력, 통제가 맞물릴 때 커졌고, 사회적 지지의 부족, 차별 경험, 거주지역의 취약성(농촌, 저소득 지역) 같은 지역사회 요인도 중요한 위험요인이었다.

앞으로 무엇을 해야 하나? 친밀한 파트너 폭력에 대한 국가 차원의 통계 정비, 데이트 폭력을 포함하는 제도적 보호 장치 마련, 그리고 성평등 인식 개선과 차별 해소를 위한 사회적 노력이 강화되어야 한다. 또한 위험요인 수준별로 맞춤형 정책과 개입 프로그램을 개발해 예방 중심의 대응 체계로 전환할 필요가 있다.

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I. Introduction

Gender-based violence is a significant public health issue worldwide. Since it has a profound impact on both physical and mental health, with long-lasting effects(Heise et al., 2002), the World Health Organization(WHO) classifies it as a "public health" issue(WHO, 2021). In this regard, IPV must be recognized as a critical public health crisis causing severe physical and mental trauma, moving beyond being viewed as a private matter or an issue limited to specific government departments. Consequently, there is an urgent need to establish a system within the healthcare infrastructure for early screening and intervention of IPV. Since the 1990s, many researchers and international organizations have recognized gender-based violence as a public and global health issue. Gender-based violence results in severe consequences not only for women themselves but also for their children. First, the WHO(2013) reported that female victims of intimate partner violence experience depression and problem drinking at twice the rate of others, and they suffer from headaches, pain syndromes, and lower overall subjective health. Second, female victims face unintended pregnancies, induced abortions, sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS, and various gynecological problems. When women become pregnant as a result of intimate partner violence, the risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, low birth weight, and preterm delivery increases(Afiaz et al., 2020; Silverman et al., 2007; WHO, 2013). Furthermore, violence against women leads to high costs and numerous secondary social problems(Devries et al., 2013; Öhman et al., 2020).

However, gender-based violence, particularly violence against women, was not considered a criminal act in most countries until the 1980s, especially when it occurred within intimate relationships, such as between spouses or partners, as in cases of domestic violence(Hong et al., 2015). It was not until the 1980s that violence against women began to be recognized not only as a private issue but also as a matter of human rights and dignity. In 1993, the UN adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which defines violence against women as any act that causes or is likely to cause physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in public or private life(UN, 1993). Violence perpetrated by intimate partners constitutes a significant portion of violence against women. Owing to the specific nature of intimate partner violence(IPV), its severity and impact on victims are often substantial. The UN recognizes IPV as a prominent form of gender-based violence characterized by its repetitive nature and the difficulty of external intervention, often leading to long-lasting effects on victims(WHO, 2021).

In South Korea, societal concern over violence against women remains strong, as such violence causes immense suffering and fear for many women, along with various harmful effects. According to the '2021 Survey on the Status of Women's Violence,' of the 7,000 women surveyed, 2,44(34.9%) reported experiencing some form of violence against women at least once in their lifetime(Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, 2021). Notably, 46.0% of the victims reported that the violence was perpetrated by intimate partners. The survey results confirmed that nearly half of the perpetrators were intimate partners(Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, 2021). Given the persistently high rates of violence against women in South Korea and the significant proportion of IPV, it is crucial to identify the risk factors associated with IPV and establish theoretical foundations for preventive measures.

However, South Korea still lacks sufficient attention to intimate partner violence (IPV), and its response,

data, and statistics on IPV remain inadequate. While the the government conducts surveys on sexual violence and domestic violence under relevant legislation, these efforts fall short of fully capturing the reality of violence against women. A notable issue is the absence of nationally recognized statistics on IPV and the continued interchangeable use of IPV with various other concepts(Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, 2021). Moreover, despite the increasing number of relationships formed outside of legal marriage in South Korea (Kim et al., 2023) and the prevalence of violence by intimate partners, including dating and relationship violence beyond marital and familial ties, the the government lacks sufficient institutional frameworks to address and regulate such violence(Kim et al., 2023). In light of these societal changes and limitations, intimate partner violence continues at an alarming rate, posing serious threats to the daily lives, safety, and well-being of victims.

Therefore, this study aimed to examine the current state of IPV in South Korea, including forms of IPV against women that may often be overlooked. Additionally, we explored the risk factors influencing IPV within the socioecological model to contribute to policy development and practical evidence for IPV prevention and response. To achieve these objectives, we conducted a systematic review to identify, evaluate, and summarize relevant findings on health issues(Gopalakrishnan & Ganeshkumar, 2013).

II. Literature Review

1. Definition and types of IPV

The WHO(2010) defines intimate partner violence(IPV) as “behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviors”. The term “intimate partner” includes both current and former spouses and partners, distinguishing it from other forms of domestic violence(Ali et al., 2016). IPV can affect both men and women and occurs in marital, heterosexual, and homosexual relationships(Archer, 2002; Hamberger & Potente, 1994; Straus & Gelles, 1986). However, the majority of IPV cases involve male perpetrators, with approximately 26% of women worldwide having experienced IPV at least once in their lifetime(WHO, 2021; WHO, 2012). Therefore, this study focused only on cases where the woman is the victim and the man is the perpetrator, defining the scope of "partner" in line with WHO standards to include current spouses, boyfriends, and anyone in a romantic partner relationship.

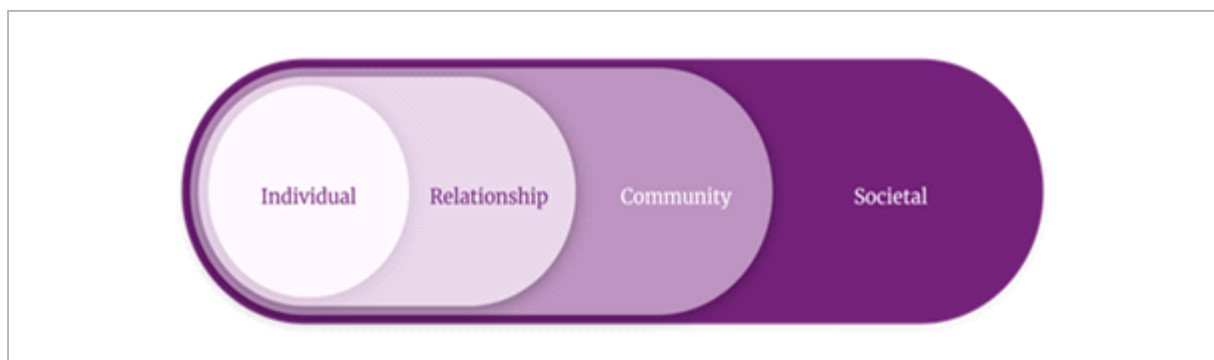
According to the WHO, there are several types of IPV, including physical, psychological(emotional), and sexual violence, as well as controlling behaviors(WHO, 2012). First, physical violence involves the use of physical force, such as hitting, beating, punching, kicking, and slapping(Breiding et al., 2015; WHO, 2012). Second, psychological(emotional) violence refers to causing mental or emotional harm through constant humiliation, threats of harm, insults, and intimidation(WHO, 2012). Third, sexual violence is defined as any sexual act without the victim’s consent, including forced sexual intercourse, unwanted sexual touching, and sexual coercion(Breiding et al., 2015; WHO, 2012). Fourth, controlling behaviors include actions that isolate the victim from family and friends, monitor their activities, and restrict access to employment, social

interactions, education, finances, or medical care(WHO, 2012). It is common for multiple forms of violence to occur simultaneously rather than individually, and the co-occurrence of these forms of violence can vary in intensity across different relationships.

2. Socioecological Model

Understanding and analyzing the risk factors for IPV is crucial for developing more effective prevention and intervention strategies. To address macro- and microlevel factors, this study examined the risk factors for IPV via a socioecological model. This model emphasizes the complex interactions among individuals, relationships, communities, and societal factors that influence attitudes and behaviors(Bronfenbrenner & Morris, 1998; Heise, 1998; Tekkas & Bertrus, 2020). The socioecological model suggests that no single factor can fully explain why some women are more likely to experience violence(Jewkes et al., 2002), highlighting the need to consider all four levels and their interactions. Consequently, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) adopted this framework to develop more effective prevention strategies by identifying risk factors for violence across multiple levels(CDC, 2024). Figure 1 illustrates the socioecological model.

Figure 1. The Socioecological model



Note. The Socioecological model.

Source. "About violence prevention", CDC, 2024, from <https://www.cdc.gov/violence-prevention/about/gov/violenceprevention/about/social-ecologicalmodel.html>

Specifically, the individual level is represented by the innermost circle of the model, encompassing a person's biological and personal history that increases the likelihood of becoming a victim. Factors at this level include education, age, employment, income, and substance use. The second circle represents the relationship level, focusing on an individual's close relationships that increase the risk of victimization, including relationships with colleagues, friends, family members, and intimate partners. The third circle, the community level, examines the broader environment and settings, such as schools and workplaces, where social relationships are formed. The outermost circle is the societal level, which includes the social, cultural, and political environment, along with norms, policies, and laws(CDC, 2024; Heise, et al., 2002; Tekkas & Bertrus, 2020). While previous integrative reviews on IPV in South Korea exist (e.g., Min et al., 2020), this study distinguishes itself by incorporating more recent literature and re-structuring risk factors through the

socioecological model. This approach provides a more comprehensive and multi-dimensional perspective on the evolving dynamics of IPV in the Korean context.

III. Method

1. Searches

This systematic review was conducted in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 guidelines to ensure methodological rigor and transparency. A literature search was conducted in June 2024, following the PRISMA 2020 guidelines (Medzhitova et al., 2023; Moher et al., 2009). While this study was not prospectively registered in a database such as PROSPERO, the authors strictly adhered to the PRISMA standards throughout the search, selection, and appraisal processes to maintain high research quality. The search included both Korean and English databases. The English databases used were PsycInfo and PubMed, whereas the Korean databases included Dbpia and Riss. The search terms were tailored for each language. For the Korean databases, the search terms used were ‘전체_가정 폭력데이트폭력배우자폭력교제폭력이성교제 AND 전체_영향요인관계 AND 전체_여성’ and ‘전체_친밀 관계 폭력친밀한 관계 폭력친밀한 파트너 폭력파트너 AND 전체_여성’. The English search terms used were ‘Korea* AND (female OR women OR woman OR girl) AND (domestic violence OR domestic abuse OR intimate partner violence OR IPV OR dating violence OR dating abuse OR couple OR spouse OR boyfriend OR gender-based violence OR partner OR courtship violence) AND risk factor AND (Empirical OR Quantitative OR Longitudinal OR Regression) NOT (Cancer OR Disease OR HIV OR AIDS OR Syndrome)’. Only studies published after December 20, 1993, when the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women was ratified, were included (UN General Assembly, 1993).

2. Identification, Screening, Selection, Coding, Critical Appraisal and Data Extraction

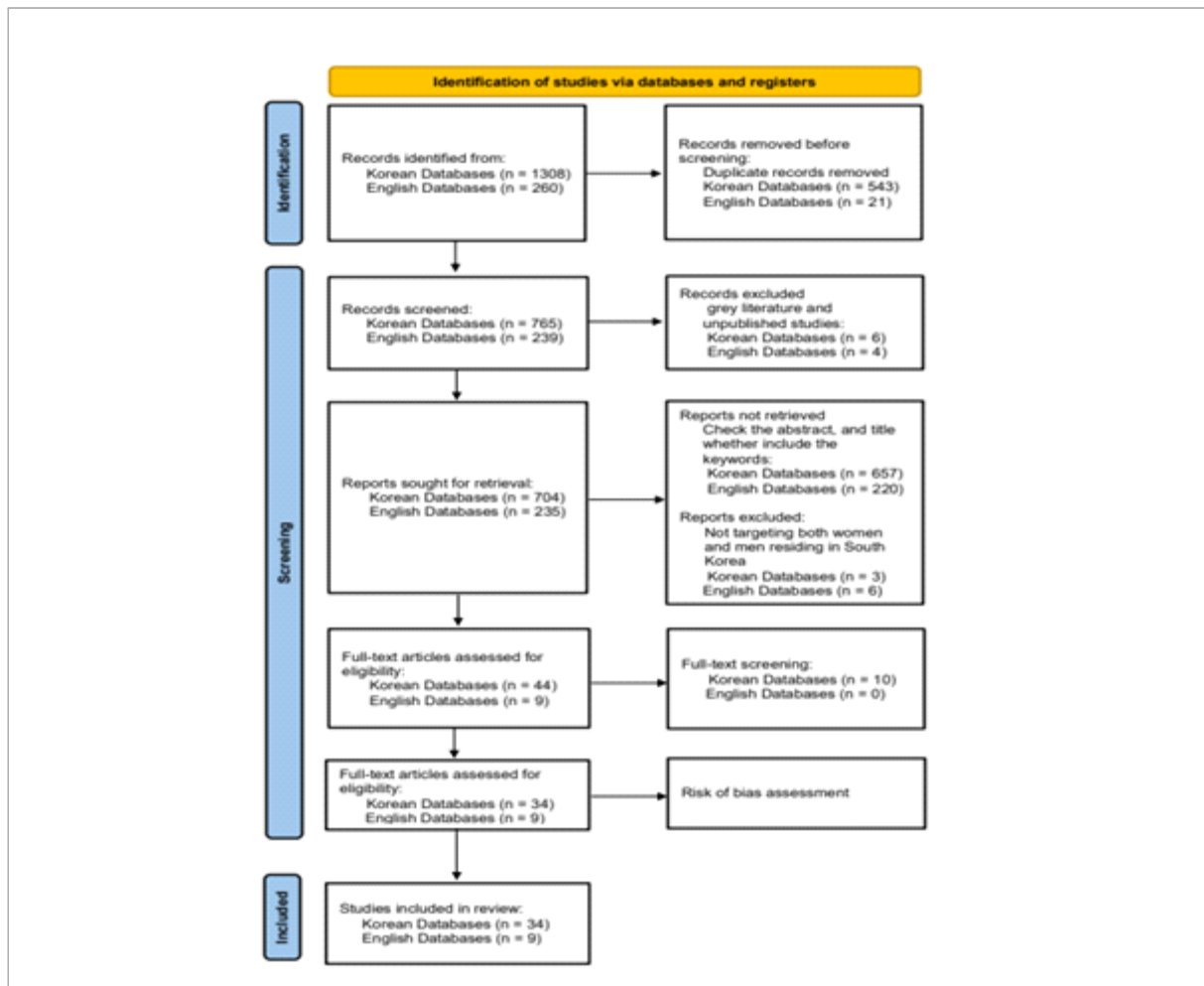
All steps, from the literature selection to data extraction, were carried out by the authors, referring to previous systematic review studies on IPV (Medzhitova et al., 2023). Figure 2 illustrates the specific steps and flowchart of the identification, screening, and selection process. Literature was selected based on the following criteria: (1) studies focused on both women and men residing in South Korea; (2) studies that included relevant keywords; (3) research papers published in peer-reviewed Korean and international journals; and (4) studies published in English or Korean. The exclusion criteria were (1) unpublished studies and (2) grey literature, such as non-peer-reviewed articles and reports.

The steps followed were as follows:

- a. The relevant literature identified through the selected databases was collected and imported into Excel.
- b. Duplicate records were removed before screening.
- c. Ineligible records, such as grey literature and unpublished studies, were excluded in the first round.
- d. Titles and abstracts were reviewed in the second round to determine whether records included the

- keywords based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- Full-text screening was conducted in the third round for detailed evaluation.
 - A risk of bias assessment was conducted to determine the eligibility of the full-text articles.
 - The final selected studies were analyzed, coded, and appraised.

Figure 2. PRISMA



주. PRISMA.

There is a concern that systematic reviews may produce biased results, as they rely solely on published studies for analysis. To address this, the risk of bias was assessed to improve the validity and quality of the studies. Bias refers to a systematic error in research results, which can lead to underestimation or overestimation of findings. Therefore, when the results of a systematic review are interpreted, the risk of bias in the research findings must be carefully considered (Viswanathan et al., 2018). In this study, the Quality Assessment Criteria for Evaluating Primary Research (QualSyst) tool developed by the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research (AHFMR), which has been used in multiple studies, was employed (Bravo et al., 2022; Westwood et al., 2021). The quantitative studies were evaluated via 11 of the 14 items designed to assess the quality of the quantitative research, and 3 items relevant to the intervention studies were

excluded. These items include factors such as the clarity and adequacy of the question or objective, as well as the appropriateness of the study design, subject selection method, sample size, and analytic methods. Qualitative studies were assessed via 10 items, including the clarity of the study context and the connection to a theoretical framework. The risk of bias assessment results revealed that all the papers exceeded the minimum threshold of 0.55 points, and ultimately, a total of 43 papers were confirmed for analysis(Kmet et al., 2004).

IV. Results

Through a rigorous selection and evaluation process, 43 studies were included in the final analysis. Table 1 summarizes the key characteristics, research objectives, and identified risk factors for intimate partner violence(IPV) across the included studies.

Most studies employed quantitative methodologies, with only six adopting qualitative approaches. Eight studies were published before 2010, whereas the majority(n=33) were published after 2011. Notably, fourteen studies have been published since 2020, indicating increasing scholarly attention to IPV risk factors in South Korea.

Regarding study populations, fourteen studies focused on domestic violence among married individuals, while twenty-five examined unmarried individuals or college students. Four studies included participants irrespective of marital status. Most studies were conducted within the social sciences—particularly social welfare, psychology, and criminology—with a smaller number originating from public health and nursing.

The victim populations examined included ever-married North Korean refugee women, college students, married women, women with disabilities, pregnant women, mothers with young children, women with intimate partners, and women experiencing dating or domestic violence. Male perpetrators were typically categorized by marital status(married or unmarried) and were characterized by factors such as being in their twenties, being college students, having received legal sanctions for domestic violence, or having been mandated to attend intervention or educational programs.

In terms of analytical focus, twenty-seven studies examined risk factors associated with women's IPV victimization, six studies focused on risk factors related to male perpetration, and eight studies simultaneously investigated risk factors for both female victims and male perpetrators.

Table 1. Summary of studies selected

No	Title of study	First author	Major field	Journal	Year	Sample size	Research design	Purpose/research question	Factor
1	Correlates of domestic violence victimization among North Korean refugee women in South Korea	Um	Social work	Journal of Interpersonal Violence	2018	Ever-married NK refugee women (180)	Quantitative	To examine the relationship between gender role beliefs, child abuse history, and sociocultural adaptation with past-year domestic violence (DV) victimization among married North Korean refugee women in South Korea, focusing on how these associations vary across different types of DV (physical, emotional, sexual, and economic).	Victim: Gender role stereotypes, Childhood abuse experiences, Low sociocultural adaptation, Marital status (separation, divorce, widowhood), Low household income
2	Dating violence perpetration and victimization among South Korean college students: A focus on gender and childhood maltreatment	Gover	Social work	Journal of Interpersonal Violence	2011	College students in South Korea (1339)	Quantitative	To examine the relationship between childhood maltreatment and physical and psychological dating violence perpetration and victimization with a specific focus on gender	Victim: Older age, Sexual risk taking, Low self-control, Childhood physical abuse, Witnessed mother-to-father violence Perpetrators: Childhood physical abuse, Low self-control, Witnessed mother-to-father
3	Gender-specific differences in risk for intimate partner violence in South Korea	Lee	Public Health	BMC Public Health	2014	Married women (4332) and men (4,545) total (8877)	Quantitative	To examine gender-specific differences in the prevalence of IPV and the type of violence that was perpetrated or experienced	Victim: Younger age, Low education level, Low family and life satisfaction Unemployment, Increased alcohol intake Perpetrator : Low education level, Low level of family and life satisfaction, High alcohol intake, Employed part time
4	Intimate partner violence against women among North Korean refugees: A comparison with South Koreans	Nam	Social work	Journal of Interpersonal Violence	2020	North Korean refugees (101) South Koreans (897) husbands (998)	Quantitative	To examine the prevalence of IPV against women among North Korean refugees and to compare the risk factors of IPV against women between South Koreans and North Korean refugees in South Korea.	Victim: Childhood abuse experiences and witnessing IPV, Tolerant attitude toward violence and stress Perpetrator: Experiences of child abuse, Having seen domestic violence during childhood or adolescence, High stress, Tolerance toward the use of violence,
5	Predictors of intimate partner violence among pregnant women	Lee	Health management	International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics	2017	Pregnant mothers and mothers with young children (5,953)	Quantitative	To identify predictive factors of intimate partner violence (IPV) among pregnant women.	Victim: Younger age, Unemployment, Graduate school education, Low social support.

No	Title of study	First author	Major field	Journal	Year	Sample size	Research design	Purpose/research question	Factor
6	Prevalence and trends in domestic violence in South Korea: Findings from national surveys	Kim	Social work	Journal of Interpersonal Violence	2016	Married or cohabiting couples from 1999 (1,540) The 2010 National Survey of Domestic Violence. (3,269)	Quantitative	To examine trends in the prevalence of domestic violence since 1997, a year before the introduction of legislative countermeasures and accompanying services in South Korea, and to analyze what socio-demographic characteristics of perpetrators contribute to spousal violence and whether there were any changes in risk factors over time.	Perpetrator: Low education level, Low household income
7	Prevalence of intimate partner violence victimization among Korean perinatal women and associated factors	Lee	Health management	International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics	2023	Pregnant mothers and mothers with young children (5,953)	Quantitative	To determine the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization and the factors associated with IPV during pregnancy and the early postnatal period in Korean community samples.	Victim: Having seen domestic violence during childhood or adolescence, Unplanned pregnancy, Depression during pregnancy, History of receiving treatment for emotional problems, and living in a rural area .
8	Risk factors affecting intimate partner violence occurrence in South Korea: Findings from the 2016 Domestic Violence Survey	Han	Social work	PLoS ONE	2021	Korean adults aged more than 19, men (1,272), women (2,689) total (3,961)	Quantitative	To examine the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV), analyze differences in women's victimization and men's perpetration of IPV based on multilevel factors, and identify the multilevel factors influencing women's victimization and men's perpetration of IPV.	Victim: Witnessing parents' violence in childhood, Childhood maltreatment by parents, Household income(2 to 3 million Korean Won) Non-office jobs, High tolerant attitude toward IPV Perpetrator : Witnessing parents' violence in childhood, High tolerant attitude toward IPV
9	Risk factors associated with domestic abuse directed at adults with disabilities in South Korea	Kim	Psychology	Disability and Health Journal	2016	persons with disabilities (2,257 women) total (5,259)	Quantitative	To Explore the understanding of domestic abuse experienced by people with disabilities by investigating its prevalence and risk factors.	Victim: Younger age, Low education level, Low ADL(activities of daily living), Experiences of discrimination, Awareness of disability discrimination
10	The Roles of Rejection Sensitivity and Gender Sensitivity in the Relationship between the Exposure to Domestic Violence and Date Violence: Focused on College Students	Lee	Criminology	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2022	College students located in Seoul, Daejeon, North Gyeongsang Province, Daegu, and Ulsan (390)	Quantitative	To Explore the Role of Rejection Sensitivity and Gender Sensitivity in the Relationship between Exposure to Domestic Violence and Dating Violence Tendency	Perpetrator: Exposure to domestic violence, Rejection sensitivity

No	Title of study	First author	Major field	Journal	Year	Sample size	Research design	Purpose/research question	Factor
11	Effects of Exposure to Domestic Violence and Insecure Adult Attachment on Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence	Ko	Psychology	Korean Criminological Association	2022	unmarried men over 19 years of age with experience of having relationship (2,000)	Quantitative	To Explore the Role of Adult Anxiety Attachment and Avoidant Attachment in the Relationship between Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence and Perpetration of Dating Violence	Perpetrator: Experiences of exposure to domestic violence, High adult anxious attachment
12	The Influence of Experience of Exposure to Family Violence and Partner Control on Dating Violence : Actor Effect and Partner Effect	Son	Psychology	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2018	Men and women in their 20s who have dated for more than three months (278)	Quantitative	To Analyze the Mediating Effect of Partner Control, Actor Effect, and Partner Effect in the Relationship between Exposure to Domestic Violence and Dating Violence.	Victim: High partner control. Perpetrator: High exposure to domestic violence, High partner control.
13	The Mediate Effect of Patriarchal Attitudes between Family Violence Witness and Dating Sexual Violence among College Students	Kim	Psychology	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2010	College students located in Seoul (383) (male 193, female 190)	Quantitative	To Examine the Influence of Witnessing Domestic Violence on Later Dating Sexual Violence and Verifying the Mediating Effect of Gender Role Attitudes in This Relationship	Victim: Experience of witnessing parental violence, Patriarchal gender role attitudes Perpetrator : Experience of witnessing parental violence, Patriarchal gender role attitudes
14	A study on the Effects of Moderator Variable on the Relation between Domestic Violence Inducing Factor and Violent Behavior	Kim	Psychology	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2010	Domestic violence perpetrators who received legal dispositions in Seoul, Daegu, North Gyeongsang, and Busan (143), domestic violence victims (126), the general public (1476) (total 1754)	Quantitative	To Examine the moderating Effects of Domestic Violence Risk Factors between Anger and Violence.	Victims: High avoidance coping style Perpetrator: High anger, Low psychological tension relief coping style
15	An examination on the risk factors predicting female intimate partner violence victims' physical, emotional and sexual abuse.	Kim	Psychology	Korean Police Studies Association	2013	Women who experienced intimate partner violence (119)	Quantitative	To Explore the Impact of Socioeconomic Status Imbalance Between Spouses on Domestic Violence Based on Feminist Theory	Victim: Sole breadwinners, Low education level , High acceptance of violence. Perpetrator: Older age, Frequent alcohol use, Higher education level than wife, High degree of excessive attachment.

No	Title of study	First author	Major field	Journal	Year	Sample size	Research design	Purpose/research question	Factor
16	The Alliance Model of the Family and Its Empirical Test: Women's Economic Status and the Risk of Spousal Aggression	Tae	Psychology	The Korean Family Studies Association	2009	Korea Welfare Panel Study in 2006(Total 7,073)	Quantitative	To verify the Relationship Between Women's Economic Status and Spousal Violence According to the Family Alliance Model.	Victim: M-shaped to wives' relative level of income
17	The Effect of Rejection Sensitivity, Gender asymmetry on Dating Violence: The Mediating Effect of Aggression	Shin	Law	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2017	19 years older adult and had of having the romantic relationship (610)	Quantitative	To Verify the Impact of Rejection Sensitivity and Asymmetrical Paradigms on Dating Violence Perpetration Behavior through the Mediation of Aggression.	Perpetrator: High aggression
18	A Study on Domestic violence factors and legal sanctions against Marriage Migrant Women	Jo	Law	DONG-A LAW REVIEW	2024	Multicultural woman(47)	Qualitative	To Verify Domestic Violence Risk Factors Among Marriage Immigrant Women in Multicultural Families	Victim: Economic distrust and control, Negative social perceptions of multicultural families
19	A Study on the Actual Condition and Causes of Dating Violence among University Students	Hong	Public Security	Korean Association for Public Security Administration	2018	College students (530)	Quantitative	To Verify the Personal, Learned, Perceptual, and Dating Relationship Factors that Influence Perpetrators' Violent Behavior	Perpetrator: High impulsivity, Experiences of witnessing violence between parents, Long duration of relationships, Numerous dating experiences, Traditional gender role stereotypes
20	A Study on Recognition of Dating Violence and Victim Factors of Dating Violence Among University Students	Hong	Nursing	Korean Association for Public Security Administration	2019	College students (527)	Quantitative	To Verify the Actual Situation of Dating Violence Victimization and the Factors Influencing Victimization	Victim: Experiences of childhood abuse, Traditional gender role stereotypes, Numerous dating experiences, High impulsivity, Long duration of relationships, Numerous dating experiences Perpetrator: High frequency of alcohol consumption
21	Factors Influencing the Experiences of Sexual Violence Victims while Dating as College Students	Lee	Nursing	Korean Journal of Women Health Nursing	2010	College students (560) (male 144, female 416)	Quantitative	To Verify the Psychosocial Factors Influencing Experiences of Dating Sexual Violence Victimization Among College Students	Victim: High tolerance for violence, Low self-esteem, Low sexual assertiveness

No	Title of study	First author	Major field	Journal	Year	Sample size	Research design	Purpose/research question	Factor
22	Impacts of College Students' Gender Role Stereotypes on Dating Violence Acceptability: The Mediation Effect of Sexual Assertiveness	Kang	Psychology	Journal of Education Science	2021	College students (453) (male 203, female 250)	Quantitative	To Verify the Impact of College Students' Gender Role Stereotypes on the Acceptance of Dating Violence and the Mediating Effect of Sexual Assertiveness	Victim: Traditional gender role stereotypes, Low sexual assertiveness
23	The Relationship between Perceived Motives for Dating Violence Perpetration and Dating Violence of College Students: Focusing on Gender Differences	Oh	Psychology	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2018	Study I. College students who had experience of dating violence (male 152, female 165) Study II. Female college students who had experienced psychological dating violence (107)	Quantitative	To examine the relationship between perceived motives for perpetration and dating violence, focusing on gender differences, and to investigate the mediating effect of perpetrator motives in the relationship between the perpetrator's experiences of childhood abuse and psychological violence perpetration.	Perpetrator: High perpetrator's motive for mental and physical condition
24	The addition of forgiveness as a factor in sustaining dating violence relationships to the Investment model	Lee	Psychology	The Korean Journal of Psychology: General	2009	Female college students (133)	Quantitative	To examine the roles of the Investment Model and forgiveness in how they contribute to the decision of women who are victims of dating violence to maintain their relationships	Victim: High dating relationship satisfaction, High levels of commitment and forgiveness, Low quality of alternatives for meeting other people
25	A Study on Dating Violence Victimization	Sung	Psychology	The Korean Association of Criminal Psychology	2021	Female (11)	Qualitative	To Explore the Factors Leading to Dating Violence Victimization, the Experiences and Perceptions of Victimized Women, and the psychological aspects of Victimized Women	Victim: Experiences of domestic violence victimization, High tolerance for violence, Low self-esteem and assertiveness
26	A Study on the Causes of Dating Violence and Recovery Methods	Park	Psychology	The Korean Association of Criminal Psychology	2021	Female (1)	Qualitative	To examine the Causes of Dating Violence Victimization Through Case Studies and Discuss Recovery Strategies for Victims	Victim: Unstable attachment to parents, Low awareness of dating violence, Fear of stigma and retaliation after reporting
27	The Variables Related to Risk Factor For Victims and to Maintenance of Violent Dating Relationships	Kang	Psychology	The Korean Association of Criminal Psychology	2013	Female college students (554)	Quantitative	To Explore the Characteristics and Risk Factors of Women Who Experience Dating Violence and the Factors That Sustain Violent Relationships	Victim: Experiences of childhood abuse, High relationship addiction, Low relationship satisfaction

No	Title of study	First author	Major field	Journal	Year	Sample size	Research design	Purpose/research question	Factor
28	A study on the experience of women suffering from dating violence.	Woo	Criminology	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2017	Female college students (7)	Qualitative	To explore the experiences of female victims of dating violence from the onset of violence to the end of the relationship using a grounded theory approach	Victim: Unstable parenting environment (parental abuse, absence), Psychological and economic dependence, interpreting the perpetrator's excessive care or controlling behavior as love
29	The Effect of Psychological Characteristics of Single Adult Females on Victimization of Dating Violence	Kwon	Correction Welfare	Korea Criminal Intelligence Review	2021	Female (2000)	Quantitative	To examine the individual internal factors that hinder victims from ending violent relationships	Victim: High anxious attachment, High avoidant attachment, Low self-esteem, High altruistic delusion (the false belief that I can change the partner's violent behavior)
30	The Mediating Effects of Relationship Addiction on the Relationship between Irrational Relationship Beliefs and Dating Violence: Focusing on Gender Differences	Cho	Psychology	The Korean Journal of Counseling and Psychotherapy	2023	Unmarried men and women in their 20s and 30s (430) (Male 217, Female 213)	Quantitative	To investigate the impact of irrational relationship beliefs on dating violence, the mediating effect of relationship addiction, and gender differences.	Victim: Irrational relationship beliefs, High relationship addiction
31	The Influence of Gender-Role Stereotypes on Dating Violence - Focusing on the Mediating Effect of Violence Tolerance - -	Han	Safety Culture	Korean Journal of Safety Culture	2021	650 people (Male 200, Female 405)	Quantitative	To examine the correlation between the variables of gender role stereotypes and violence tolerance that affect dating violence.	Victim: Traditional gender role stereotypes
32	A Study on the Violence and Control of Wife-batters: Based on In-Depth Interviews	Shim	Psychology	Issues in Feminism	2001	Perpetrator husbands (13)	Qualitative	To examine and identify the behaviors and identities of husbands who physically abuse their wives through in-depth interviews	Victim: High physical, verbal, economic, and Emotional control over the victim without realizing it
33	Why Does Wife-Assault Occur?: An Integrated Model Study for Influences of Social and Psychological Factors on Wife-Assault of Husband	Kim	Psychology	Korean Journal of Social and Personality Psychology	2004	Married men (208)	Quantitative	To examine the causes and pathways of wife abuse from a multidimensional perspective	Perpetrator: Low self-esteem, High stress, Experiences of violence in the family of origin, Lack of awareness of gender equality

No	Title of study	First author	Major field	Journal	Year	Sample size	Research design	Purpose/research question	Factor
34	The Relationship between Childhood Trauma and Dating Violence Victimization : Dual Mediating Effects of Abandonment Schema and Relationship Addiction	Lee	Psychology	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2017	Unmarried men and women (409)	Quantitative	To examine the dual mediating effects of abandonment schema and relationship addiction in the relationship between childhood trauma and dating violence victimization	Victim: Childhood trauma, Experiences of dating violence victimization, Abandonment schema, Relationship addiction
35	Forgiveness as a Mediator of the Revictimization between Childhood Trauma and Adulthood Dating Violence Victimization	Seo	Psychology	The Korean Journal of Stress Research	2019	Unmarried women in their 20~30s who have been dating at least once (286)	Quantitative	To examine the mediating effect of forgiveness in the relationship between childhood trauma and dating violence victimization	Victim: Experiences of childhood trauma
36	Relations among Childhood Trauma, Adult Attachment, and Dating Violence	Kim	Psychology	Korean Journal of Sand Play Therapy	2010	Unmarried women (217)	Quantitative	To examine the mediating effect of adult attachment in the relationship between childhood trauma and dating violence	Victim: Experiences of childhood trauma, High adult attachment
37	Influence of Childhood Trauma on Dating Violence Victimization: Mediating Effect of Rejection Sensitivity	Cho	Psychology	The Journal of Humanities and Social Science	2022	Unmarried men and women (355) (Male 176, Female 179)	Quantitative	To examine the mediating effect of rejection sensitivity in the relationship between childhood trauma and dating violence victimization	Victim: Experiences of childhood trauma
38	The Effects of College Women's Domestic Violence Experiences on Dating Violence Exposure: Mediated Effect of Explicit and Implicit Gender Stereotypes	Choi	Social work	The Korean Journal of Woman Psychology	2014	Female college students (52)	Quantitative	To examine the mediating effects of explicit and implicit gender stereotypes in the relationship between experiences of domestic violence and experiences of dating violence victimization	Victim: Experiences of domestic violence and traditional gender stereotypes
39	The Effects of Anger, Psychoticism, and Addiction on Female's Recipience of Dating Violence	Suh	Social work	The Korean Journal of Women's Health	2002	Female college students (276) and male college students in the comparative group(175)	Quantitative	To examine the gender differences in experiences of dating violence victimization and perpetration among Korean college students, and the effects of trait anger, psychoticism, and addiction on females' recipience of dating violence	Victim: Number of dating partners, High characteristic anger, High addiction, Dating violence perpetration

No	Title of study	First author	Major field	Journal	Year	Sample size	Research design	Purpose/research question	Factor
40	The Effect of Women's Earnings on Domestic Violence: Focusing on the Mediating Role of Men's Spousal Satisfaction	Shin	Social work	Journal of Social Science	2017	Married women under the age of 65(2335)	Quantitative	To examine the mediating effect of men's partner satisfaction in the relationship between women's earned income and experiences of domestic violence victimization	Victim: Increase in women's income, Low partner satisfaction
41	Women's Experiences of Digital Sexual Violence in Dating Relationships	Kim	Social work	Health and Social Welfare Review	2021	Women age 20-30s(4)	Qualitative	To explore women's experiences of digital sexual violence in dating relationships and the contexts that influence these victimization experiences	Victim: High fear of breaking up with their boyfriend, Guilt about refusing sexual intercourse, High acceptance of violence, General trust
42	Risk Factors for Violence Victimization of Women with Disabilities	Lim	Social work	Journal of Rehabilitation Research	2011	Women with disabilities aged 19-64 (1548)	Quantitative	To examine the risk factors that contribute to domestic violence victimization among women with disabilities	Victim: Type of disability (more so with mental disabilities than physical disabilities), High level of assistance needed in daily life.
43	A Study on the Effects of Community Factors on Domestic Violence Experience	Shin	Psychology	Social Science Research Review	2024	Married women under the age of 19-64 (18713)	Quantitative	To examine the predictive factors of women's experiences of domestic violence based on individual, household, and community characteristics	Victim: Low education level, Low household income, Recipient household or household with many members

Table 2. Categorization of Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Violence

System	Factors	Keyword	Number	
			Victim (Women)	Perpetrator (Men)
Individual level	Socioeconomic status (SES)	Age	2, 3, 5, 9	15
		Education level	3, 5, 9, 15, 43	3, 6, 15
		Economic level	1, 8, 16, 40, 43	6
		Economic activity status	3, 5, 8, 28	3
	History of abuse	Experience of child abuse and domestic violence	1, 2, 4, 8, 20, 25, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38	2, 4, 8, 33
		Exposure to violence	2, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13	2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19
	Mental health and emotional difficulties	Difficulty in emotion regulation and self-control	2, 20, 39	2, 14, 17, 19, 23,
		Stress and depressive symptoms	7	4, 33
		Psychopathological traits	42	32, 39
		Low self-esteem	21, 25, 29	33
		Problem drinking	-	3, 15, 20
		Lack of assertiveness	21, 22, 25	10
		Insecure attachment	26, 28, 29, 34, 36	11, 15
	Physical difficulties	Low Activities of Daily Living (ADL)	9, 42	-
	Awareness of violence	Tolerance for violence	4, 8, 15, 21, 25, 41	8
Relationship level	Closest social circle	Excessive partner control and its misinterpretation	28	12, 32
		Relationship addiction	27, 30, 34, 41	-
		High relationship satisfaction and commitment	24	-
Community level	Social relationships and support	Lack of social support	5, 24	-
	Characteristics of residence area	Vulnerability of residence and environment	7, 43	-
Societal level		Social and cultural norms	Gender inequality and stereotypes	1, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 31, 33, 32, 38
	Discrimination and negative perceptions towards minority groups		1, 18, 42	
	Experience of discrimination	Social stigma towards IPV victims	26	
		Disability discrimination	9	-
		Multicultural families and Migrant women discrimination	18	-

To analyze the risk of IPV victimization among women living in South Korea, this study comprehensively examined both the risk factors for female victims and the risk factors for male perpetrators. Table 2 categorizes the risk factors identified in the 43 studies according to the socioecological model. Individual level factors for female victims include 1) socioeconomic status (SES), encompassing age, education level, economic level,

and economic activity status; 2) a history of abuse, including experiences of child abuse, domestic violence, and exposure to violence; 3) mental health and emotional issues, such as difficulties with emotion regulation and self-control, stress and depressive symptoms, psychopathological traits, low self-esteem, lack of assertiveness, and insecure attachment; 4) physical difficulties, characterized by low Activities of Daily Living(ADL); and 5) attitudes toward violence, specifically a tolerance for violence. For male perpetrators, individual-level factors include 1) SES, which encompasses age, education level, economic level and economic activity status; 2) mental health and emotional issues, such as difficulties with emotion regulation and self-control, stress and depressive symptoms, psychopathological traits, low self-esteem, problem drinking, lack of assertiveness, and insecure attachment; 3) a history of abuse, which includes experiences of child abuse, domestic violence, and exposure to violence; and 4) awareness of violence such as tolerance for violence.

Second, at the relationship level, the relationship with partners—who are part of the closest social circle for both female victims and male perpetrators—acted as a risk factor. In particular, coercive control—which involves depriving a victim of autonomy through non-physical means—is a critical mechanism of IPV found in this review. Such controlling behaviors often escalate into physical or psychological violence when the perpetrator's attempt to exert power fails. This highlights the need for institutional frameworks that recognize stalking and coercive control as significant risk factors, even in the absence of physical injury. For women, IPV victimization risk factors were identified when they misinterpreted excessive control by their partners, experienced relationship addiction, and high relationship satisfaction and commitment. For men, the tendency to exert excessive control over their partners emerged as a risk factor for IPV perpetration.

Third, for female victims, the following community-level factors were found to contribute to increased victimization: 1) social relationships and support, such as a lack of social relationships and support; 2) characteristics of the residential area, which include vulnerability to residences and the environment. None of the studies reviewed in this research analyzed community-level risk factors for male perpetrators.

Fourth, the societal level examines whether some social atmospheres or norms increase the incidence of IPV. The risk factors at this level were analyzed without distinguishing between victims and perpetrators and included social and cultural norms. Within the social and cultural context, these norms include gender inequality and stereotypes, and structural experiences of discrimination. Discrimination and negative perceptions toward minority groups (such as North Korean female defectors, multicultural families, and disabled women) were classified at this level, as individual experiences of discrimination are structural outcomes resulting from broad social stigma rather than specific geographic characteristics.

V. Discussion

Since 1993, the international community has focused on IPV. However, it remains a relatively unfamiliar concept in South Korea, with inadequate statistics and legislation. In this context, a systematic literature review of the risk factors for IPV among women in Korea was conducted. . While previous integrative reviews on IPV in South Korea exist (e.g., Min et al., 2020), this study distinguishes itself by not only incorporating

more recent literature but also re-structuring risk factors through the socioecological model to provide a multi-dimensional perspective. The risk factors for IPV were reclassified into individual, relationship, community, and societal levels based on the socioecological model. This systematic review revealed that similar to many previous international studies on IPV risk factors, socioeconomic status, health issues (both mental and physical), history of abuse, and awareness of violence were identified at the individual level. At the relationship level, the influence of the closest social circle was highlighted. At the community level, social relationships and support, experiences of discrimination, and residential area characteristics were mentioned. Finally, at the societal level, social and cultural norms were explained. However, this review revealed that, unlike other countries, South Korea has unique cultural and societal factors contributing to IPV. Although these influences have weakened over time, patriarchal culture, gender inequality, ethnic homogeneity, and discrimination against minority groups continue to act as risk factors for IPV in South Korea.

This study provides a theoretical basis for guiding subsequent research and policy directions based on the results. First, according to previous studies, younger women (3,5,9) with lower education levels (3,5,9,15,43) are much more likely to experience IPV victimization. A study conducted among college students found that older age is associated with a greater likelihood of experiencing IPV(2). However, some studies have reported that women's higher educational level leads to a greater risk of experiencing IPV. While this has been previously linked to a backlash against women challenging patriarchal norms, it is also essential to consider the role of 'reporting bias.' Women with higher education may possess greater cognitive capacity to recognize specific behaviors as violence and injustice, leading to a higher frequency of reporting such incidents. This suggests that the higher risk observed in statistics may reflect increased awareness and reporting rather than a simple increase in victimization. Additionally, lower household income is generally associated with a greater likelihood of experiencing IPV(1,8,43), but the impact of a woman's income on IPV risk is inconsistent(1,8,16,40,43). Many studies emphasize that a history of childhood abuse, including both direct experiences and exposure to violence, significantly increases the likelihood of IPV victimization among women(1,2,4,7,8,12,13,20,25,27,28,34,35,36,37,38). Moreover, a background of child abuse or exposure to domestic violence significantly elevates the probability of IPV perpetration among men(2,4,8,10,11,12,13,19,33). The mental health issues affecting women's IPV victimization include difficulty in emotion regulation and self-control(2,20,39), stress and depressive symptoms(7), psychopathological traits(42), low self-esteem(21,25,29), lack of assertiveness(21,22,25), and insecure attachment(26,28,29,34,36). While the mental health issues contributing to male perpetration were mostly similar to those for women, a lack of assertiveness was not mentioned; instead, problematic drinking(3,15,20) was identified as a factor. In women, not only their mental health but also their physical health difficulties have been identified as factors contributing to IPV victimization, with low activities of daily living(9,42) specifically mentioned. Furthermore, women with a greater tolerance for violence are at greater risk of experiencing IPV victimization(4,8,15,21,25,41).

Second, the socioecological model explains that the relationship level refers to an individual's close relationships, such as colleagues, friends, family members, and partners. The characteristics of the husband/partner, including obsession, control, and conflicts with partners, are included at this level.

Relationships with husbands and partners are the most important and proximal factor directly affecting women's IPV victimization. Specifically, women who misinterpret excessive control by their partners as love(28) are at a greater risk of IPV victimization. Control within relationships and power dynamics have also been identified as risk factors for perpetuation among men(12, 32). Shin & Choi(2017) reported that within power structures during dating, the dominant individual is more likely to use aggression to control their partner, and when control fails, they tend to resort to physical or psychological violence. Additionally, women who exhibit relationship addiction(27, 30, 34, 41) are more likely to be victimized. Relationship addiction refers to a state in which an individual cannot break away from a harmful relationship, even though it has a negative impact on them. It describes a condition where a person feels a compulsive need to always be with their partner and cannot control their emotions or behaviors (Peabody, 2005). High dating relationship satisfaction and high levels of commitment and forgiveness can lead women to forgive and overlook their partner's mistakes, which increases the risk of IPV victimization(24).

Third, the community level refers to the environment and settings, such as schools and workplaces, in which social relationships exist. A lack of social support, the experience of discrimination from others, and the vulnerability of residences and the community environment are prominent factors at the community level. Low social support or a lack of people to talk to or seek help increases the risk of IPV victimization among women(5, 24). Furthermore, experiences of discrimination have been identified as a factor that increases the risk of IPV victimization. Women with disabilities experience discrimination, and this discrimination has been shown to expose them to a greater risk of IPV victimization(9). Additionally, given the increasing influx of immigrant married women and foreigners in South Korea, some studies have focused on IPV within multicultural families(18). IPV in multicultural families in South Korea is complicated by 'marriage-by-purchase' perceptions toward migrant women. The tendency to view spouses as possessions or in a master-servant relationship rather than equal partners leads to a lack of understanding regarding cultural differences, providing a structural backdrop that justifies severe physical and psychological violence. Therefore, policy interventions aimed at dismantling these unequal power structures are essential to protect the rights of migrant women. Jo & Cho(2024) revealed that there is a societal perception of multicultural families in Korea as products of "marriage by purchase." This perception extends into the household, leading husbands to engage in discriminatory behavior by demeaning their wives, which can escalate into emotional, verbal, and physical violence. A vulnerable community environment and residential area to which a woman belongs lead to a greater likelihood of IPV victimization(7,43). Specifically, women living in rural areas or regions with a high concentration of low-income households face an elevated risk of victimization.

In this study, 'discrimination experience' was placed at the societal level because it stems from collective social perceptions and stigmas rather than community-specific factors. Negative social attitudes toward minority groups often lead to individual experiences of discrimination, which in turn function as a structural risk factor for IPV.

Finally, the societal level encompasses broader social, cultural, and political contexts, including prevailing norms, policies, and laws (CDC, 2024; Heise et al., 2002; Tekkas & Bertrus, 2020). The societal atmosphere, where gender inequality and stereotypes(1,3,19,20,21,22,31,32,33,38) are prevalent, can contribute to IPV and increase the likelihood of women's victimization(Shim & Kim, 2001; Kim & Choi, 2004; Um et al.,

2018, Kang & Kim, 2021, Han et al., 2021). In particular, South Korea often does not recognize intimate partner violence as a societal issue; instead, it views it as a private matter to be resolved within the household or relationship, resulting in a lack of legal sanctions in many cases (Hong, 2019; Kim & Chun, 2021). Additionally, the discriminatory atmosphere and negative perceptions of minority groups (1,18,42) further expose them to the risk of experiencing IPV. The perception of IPV as an issue to be resolved within the household and the social stigma against IPV victims have also been identified as factors that increase the risk of victimization (26). However, societal-level risk factors for IPV victimization among women living in South Korea have not been adequately examined compared with other levels. Therefore, it is crucial to assess whether existing laws, policies, and social norms exacerbate gender inequality in South Korea.

Several studies included in this review identified pathways in which early individual-level experiences contributed to relationship-level vulnerabilities that sustained IPV victimization. For example, childhood maltreatment has been associated with increased attachment anxiety and relationship dependency, which may reinforce maladaptive relationship patterns and tolerance of abusive behaviors (Lee & Chang, 2017; Seo & Hyun, 2019; Kim, 2010). These findings suggest that early-life adversity may shape relational interaction patterns, thereby increasing long-term vulnerability to IPV. In addition, alcohol use should be understood not merely as an individual-level risk factor but as a situational mechanism within relationship contexts. Alcohol may impair emotional regulation, weaken inhibitory control, and escalate conflicts, particularly in relationships characterized by power imbalance. In such contexts, alcohol may act as a catalyst that facilitates the transition from verbal conflict to physical violence. Understanding these cascading pathways highlights the need for IPV interventions that address both trauma-related vulnerabilities at the individual level and dysfunctional relationship dynamics.

In this regard, the findings suggest an urgent need to improve social structures beyond the individual level for IPV prevention. Specifically, a national integrated IPV statistical system should be established to strengthen early detection within the healthcare system. Furthermore, gender equality education must be mandated to challenge patriarchal norms, and a comprehensive legal framework including dating violence should be implemented to solidify the social safety net.

This study has several limitations. First, given that the majority of IPV victims are women, this study focused exclusively on women living in Korea. However, there are also male victims, and it is necessary to include them to comprehensively examine the risk factors. Second, although a rigorous selection process was followed for the systematic literature review, it is possible that some relevant studies were omitted. Nevertheless, this study is significant, as it identifies trends in research on IPV risk factors for women in Korea and categorizes these factors via the socioecological model. This reclassification, aligned with the CDC's approach, provides a theoretical foundation for developing targeted policies, interventions, and effective prevention strategies at each level of IPV risk.

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한국 여성에 대한 친밀한 파트너 폭력의 위험요인: 체계적 문헌고찰

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초록

한국 사회에서는 여성에 대한 폭력 전반에 대한 사회적 관심은 증가하고 있으나, 친밀한 파트너 폭력(intimate partner violence, IPV)에 대해서는 여전히 대응 체계, 자료 축적, 통계 생산 측면에서 충분한 주목을 받지 못하고 있다. 이에 본 연구는 한국에서 발생하는 친밀한 파트너 폭력의 현황을 체계적으로 검토하고, IPV에 영향을 미치는 위험요인을 종합적으로 규명하고자 체계적 문헌고찰을 수행하였다. 엄격한 선정 기준과 질 평가 과정을 거쳐 총 43편의 연구가 최종 분석에 포함되었다. 분석 결과, IPV의 위험요인은 사회생태학적 모형에 근거하여 개인 수준, 관계 수준, 지역사회 수준, 사회-구조적 수준으로 재분류되었다. 특히 가부장적 문화의 잔존, 성별 권력 불균형, 성차별적 사회 구조 등 한국 사회의 문화적·사회적 맥락은 시간이 흐르며 일부 약화되는 양상을 보이면서도 여전히 IPV 위험을 지속적으로 강화하는 요인으로 작용하고 있는 것으로 나타났다. 나아가 IPV는 단순한 사적 영역의 문제를 넘어 심각한 신체적·정신적 외상을 초래하는 공중보건 위기로 인식되어야 하며, 보건의료 체계 내에서의 통합적인 대응이 필수적이다. 본 연구는 위험요인을 사회생태학적 관점에서 재구성하고 미국 질병통제예방센터(CDC)의 개념적 틀과 정합적으로 정리함으로써, 친밀한 파트너 폭력 예방을 위한 수준별 정책 개입과 맞춤형 예방 전략 수립에 이론적 근거를 제공한다는 점에서 의의를 지닌다.

주요 용어: 친밀한 파트너 폭력, 체계적 문헌고찰, 사회생태학적 모형, 위험요인, 예방 정책