**Supplementary Materials**

**Interactions Between Gender and Sociopolitical Stressors in Predicting IPV Perpetration**

Based on Harrell’s multidimensional conceptualization of racism-related stress (2000), gender can affect the racism-related stress and the coping process with it. Thus, we conducted preliminary analyses and examined the possibility that interpersonal racism, collective racism, and minority stress interact with gender to influence IPV perpetration. Specifically, we examined whether the effect of each sociopolitical stressor on IPV perpetration differs between men and women. An interaction terms between each type of stress and gender was created. Variables were centered before creating the interaction terms to reduce multicollinearity (Hayes, 2017).

We utilized Hayes’ PROCESS (Version 3.5.2) using model 1 of moderation (Hayes, 2017) for testing the moderating effect of gender on the relationship between sociopolitical stressors and IPV perpetration (see the proposed model in Figures 1, 2).

**Figure 1**

*The Proposed Model*

Psychological IPV perpetration

Interpersonal racism

Collective racism

Minority stress

Gender

Fig. 1 depicts a moderation model of gender on the relationship between sociopolitical stressors (i.e., interpersonal racism, collective racism, and minority stress) and psychological IPV perpetration (Andrew Hayes’s moderation Model 1)

Figure 2

*The Proposed Model*

Physical IPV perpetration

Interpersonal racism

Collective racism

Minority stress

Gender

Fig. 2 depicts a moderation model of gender on the relationship between sociopolitical stressors (i.e., interpersonal racism, collective racism, and minority stress) and physical IPV perpetration (Andrew Hayes’s moderation Model 1)

Results (as shown in Table 1) revealed that increased rates of interpersonal racism experiences were significantly associated with greater psychological (𝛽 = .20, 𝑝 < .001, 95% 𝐶𝐼 [.12, .28]) and physical (𝛽 = .22, 𝑝 < .001, 95% 𝐶𝐼 [.14, .30]) IPV perpetration. However, both collective racism and minority stress had no significant effect neither on psychological IPV nor on physical IPV perpetration. Moreover, Gender had no significant direct effect on IPV perpetration; however, it had significantly interacted with interpersonal racism to predict psychological IPV perpetration (𝛽 = .10, 𝑝 = .012, 95% 𝐶𝐼 [.02, .18]). Additionally, gender interacted with collective racism to predict psychological IPV perpetration (𝛽 = -.10, 𝑝 = .008, 95% 𝐶𝐼 [-.18, -.03]). However, the interaction effect of minority stress and gender was not significant. No further significant interactions were found in the model.

**Table 1**

*Main and Interaction effects of Interpersonal Racism, Collective Racism, and Minority Stress with Gender on Psychological and Physical IPV* *Perpetration* (N = 751)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Psychological IPV** | | | | **Physical IPV** | | | |
| *IV* | *Beta* | *se* | 𝑝 | *CI* | *Beta* | *se* | 𝑝 | *CI* |
| IPR | .20 \*\*\* | .04 | **< .001** | [.12, .28] | .22 \*\*\* | .04 | **< .001** | [.14, .30] |
| CR | -04 | .04 | .26 | [-.03, -.12] | .004 | .04 | .90 | [-.07, .08] |
| MS | .06 | .04 | .12 | [-.02, .14] | .006 | .04 | .89 | [-.07, .08] |
| Gender | -.05 | .04 | .15 | [-.12,.02] | -.002 | .04 | .95 | [-.07, .06] |
| IPR \* Gender | .10 \* | .04 | **.012** | [.02, .18] | .06 | .04 | .15 | [-.02, .14] |
| CR \* Gender | -.10 \*\* | .04 | **.008** | [-.18, -.02] | -.06 | .04 | .13 | [-.14, .02] |
| MS \* Gender | .02 | .04 | .65 | [-.06, .09] | -.007 | .04 | .87 | [-.08, .07] |
| HoT | -.03 | .04 | .34 | [-.10, .06] | -.12 \*\*\* | .04 | **.001** | [-.19, -.05] |
| Education | -.01 | .04 | .82 | [.01, .14] | -.07 \* | .04 | **.04** | [-.14, -.00] |
| Constant | -.004 | .04 | .91 | [-.07, .06] | -.000 | .04 | .99 | [-.07, .07] |
| R2 | .09 | | | | .08 | | | |
| ANOVA | *F*(9,741) = 7.82 , *p* < .001 | | | | *F*(9, 741) = 7.50 , *p* < 0.001 | | | |
| *Note*. Standardized regression coefficients reported are based on bias-corrected and accelerated 95% confidence intervals (CIs). CIs that do not include zero indicate significant effects.  IV = independent variable; IPV = intimate partner violence; IPR = interpersonal racism; CR = collective racism, MS = minority stress; HoT = history of trauma; Gender: 1= male, 0 = female.  \* 𝑝 < .05, \*\* 𝑝 < .01, \*\*\* 𝑝 ≤ .001. | | | | | | | | |

The interaction’s simple slopes revealed that the effect of interpersonal racism on psychological IPV perpetration was significant and positive among both men (β = .34, p < .001, 95 % CI [.21, .47]) and women (β = .13, p = .009, 95 % CI [.03, .23]). However, this effect is greater among men. These effects suggested that Palestinian men used more psychological violence against their partners in relation to increased experiences of interpersonal racism. Fig. 3 presents the obtained simple slopes.

**Figure 3**

*The Impact of Interpersonal Racism on Psychological IPV Perpetration According to Gender*

Fig. 3indicates that interpersonal racism has a positive effect on psychological IPV perpetration among men and women, and this effect of is greater among men.

Additionally, the interaction’s simple slopes revealed that the effect of collective racism on psychological IPV perpetration was significant and positive among women (β = .12, p = .01, 95 % CI [.03, .21]) but insignificant among men (β = .10, p = .15, 95 % CI [-.23, .04]). These effects suggested that Palestinian women used psychological violence against their partners in relation to increased experiences of collective racism. However, increased experiences of collective racism have no significant effect on men’s use of psychological IPV. Fig. 4 presents the obtained simple slopes.

**Figure 4**

*The Impact of Collective Racism on Psychological IPV Perpetration According to Gender*

Fig. 4indicates that collective racism has a significant positive effect on psychological IPV perpetration only among women.

**References**

Harrell, S. P. (2000). A multidimensional conceptualization of racism‐related stress: Implications for the well‐being of people of color. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, *70*(1), 42–57. https://doi.org/10.1037/h0087722

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