
While referenced in our discussion, the 2004 study by Sorenson and Wiebe (40) should have been included in our list of risk studies. They surveyed 417 women in battered women’s shelters on the presence and use of weapons in intimate partner violence, roughly 37% of whom had had a firearm used against them. Compellingly, a $t$ test revealed that perpetrators who used firearms against their partners also used significantly more types of other weapons against their partners than those who did not use firearms. This further supports the hypothesis that the increase in danger to women whose violent intimate partners have access to firearms does not come solely from firearm use; it may be that this subgroup of perpetrators is more dangerous for additional reasons.

Reference: