

## Abstract

Numerous studies and telephone surveys reflected the circumstance of domestic or intimate partner violence (IPV) among heterosexual couples in Hong Kong, but there has been few studies researching IPV among the lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals. With some previous surveys stating that IPV among LGB did exist in Hong Kong, this study aims at establishing prevalence rates and indicating risk predictors of same-sex IPV. IPV was measured by the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) comprising physical assault, psychological aggression, and/or sexual coercion. Predictors consisted of jealousy, dominance, relationship commitment, substance abuse, anger management, and relationship conflict which were assessed by the Personal and Relationship Profile (PRP). Other predictors include general self-efficacy and internalized homophobia. Comparisons between prevalence and chronicity was made with heterosexual population and other LGB populations. Similar risk factors for psychological and physical abuse also provided support and evidence to theories originally developed to explain heterosexual IPV. Nonetheless, in the dearth of quantitative research on the effect of conflict resolution and anger management toward same-sex IPV, the amount of relationship conflicts was proved as a significant predictor for both victimization and perpetration of psychological and physical abuse. Anger management was showed to be a strong protective marker for expressing physical assault.