eTable 1: Newcastle Ottawa Scale for cross-sectional studies

First author (year)	Selection				Comparability	Outcome		Total
	Representativeness of the sample	Sample size	Non-respondents	Ascertainment of exposure	The subjects in different outcome groups are comparable, based on the study design or analysis. Confounding factors are controlled.	Assessment of outcome	Statistical test	
Huber (2020)	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	04/10
	Sos Hotlines	People called to SOS helplines in 13 countries (no raw data)	No description	No description of the measurement tool	location	Self report	No description	
Asiamah et al. (2021)	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	8/10
	Survey Monkey online platform	643 (35% female; 65% male)	0%	Non-validated but tool is described	Sex, age, location (City 1,2,3), educational level, income, chronic disease status, physical activity, sendetary behaviour, changes in behaviour	Self report	Descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression analysis, with a sensitivity analysis selecting potential covariates for the final regression model	
Beland et al. (2020)	*	*	-	*	**	*	*	7/10
	Online survey "the Canadian Perspective Survey Series"	7,242 (2,433 women of 4,627 respondents)	2,615	Non-validated but tool is described	Age, marital status, Child under 18 present in dwelling, educational level	Self report	OLS regressions	
Biddle et al.(2020)	*	*	-	*	**	*	*	7/10
	online survey Life in Australia TM panel	2,984 in April and 3,249 in May	No description	Non-validated but tool is described	Age, sex, Indigenous/born overseas in English/non-English speaking countries, educational level, living in disadvantaged/advantaged areas	Self report	Regression analysis	
Sanga & McCrary (2020)	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	4/10

	Sample / Population	Sample size		Measurement tool	Variables / Covariates	Data source	Analysis	Score
	USA 911 calls	Approximately 52.000.000 calls	No description	No description of the measurement tool	No description	Self report	Regression analysis	
Boserup et al. (2020)	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	2/10
	USA police department data	No description	No description	No description of the measurement tool	No description	Self report	No description	
Brown et al.(2020)	*	*	-	**	**	*	*	8/10
	families involved with service agencies and educational settings in the Rocky Mountain region	216 (183 respondents)	33	Validated measurement tool	Parent age, gender, race/ ethnicity, education, relationship status, receipt of financial assistance, and number of adults and children in the household.	Self report	ANOVA & regression analysis	
Davis et al. (2020)	*	*	-	**	*	*	*	7/10
	Participants recruited via a survey company	2,045	No description	Validated measurement tool	Gender and age	Self report	Spearman nonparametric correlation analyses, four binary logistic regressions, univariate analysis	
Frank et al. (2020)	*	*	-	*	**	*	*	7/10
	Vulnerable individuals in the UK, recruited via the COVID-19 Social Study	51,417 (female 51.1%)	No description	Non-validated but tool is described	Age, sex,non-white ethnic background, low socio-economic position (SEP), type of work suspected COVID-19 diagnosis,health-related and psychosocial vulnerabilities included pre-existing physical and mental health conditions, experience of psychological and/or physical abuse, low social support,	Self report	Mixture modelling and multivariate logistic regression models	
Foster & Fletcher (2020)	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	4/10
	Frontline workers and service providers in metropolitan,	80	No description	Non-validated but tool is described	No description	Self report	No description	

	regional and rural locations right across NSW, including WDVCAS workers, Aboriginal Specialist Workers, Multicultural Specialist Workers, Safety Action Meeting Coordinators, Court Advocates, Information and Referral Officers, Family Advocacy Support Service workers, case workers, Staying Home Leaving Violence workers, counsellors, women's refuge and accommodation support workers, women's health centre workers, outreach workers, Managers and CEOs.							
Iob et al. (2020)	*	*	-	*	**		*	-	6/10
	COVID-19 Social Study	44,775	No description	Non-validated but tool is described	Gender, age, ethnicity, marital status, children in the household, employment status, educational attainment, income overcrowding, mental health diagnosis,chronic physical illness, COVID-19 diagnosis, depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, self harm thoughts, self harm behaviours, mental health support	Self report	Descriptive statistics	
Jung et al. (2020)	*	*	-	*		*	-	4/10
	Online Survey	3,545	No description	non-validated but tool is described	No description	Self report	Descriptive statistics	
Knipe et al. (2020)	*	-	-	-		*	*	3/10
	Google search trends	No description	No description	No description of the measurement tool	No description	Google search trends	Correlation analysis	
Mohler et al. (2020)	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	3/10

	Police calls and reports	No description	No description	No description of the measurement tool	Date	Self report	Regression analysis	
Armbruster & Klotzbücher (2020)	*	*	-	-	**	*	*	6/10
	German Adults, data from online and telephone counseling hotline, the "TelefonSeelsorge"	715,227 (female 68.3%; male 31.5%; other 0.2% of 697,929)	No description	No description of the measurement tool	Sex, age, location, employment state, psychiatrical diagnosis (if applicable), living with other	Self report	Kernel-weighted local polynomial regression	
Brülhart & Lalive (2020)	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	5/10
	People calling in Helplines in Switzerland (mainly German-Speaking)	63,639 (for 2019 and 2020)	No description	No description of the measurement tool	Gender and age	Self report	Regression Analysis	
Halford et al. (2020)	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	4/10
	UK crimes	Drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort	Police records (self report)	No description of the measurement tool	No description	Self report	Statistical test is clearly described	
Leslie & Wilson (2020)	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	3/10
	Police Reports in the UK	No description	No description	No description of the measurement tool	No description	Self report	Diference-in-diferences and event study methods.	
Baron et al. (2020)	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	4/10
	Child Abuse Hotline reports	13,132 by month observations	No description	No description of the measurement tool	No description	Self report	Regression Analysis	
McLay (2021)	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	4/10
	Police Reports in The USA	4,618	Police records (self report)	No description of the measurement tool	No description	Self report	Logistic regression analysis	
Nduna & Oyama	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	2/10

First author (year)	Representativeness of the exposed cohort	Selection of the non-exposed cohort	Ascertainment of	Demonstration that outcome of interest was	Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design	Assessment of outcome	Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts	Total
(2020)									
	Selected group of users	Not justified	No description	No description	Gender-based violence	Self report	No description		
Nguyen et al (2020)	*	-	-	-	*	*	-		3/10
	Women, men, boys and girls in Australia	Not justified	No description	No description	Sex and age	Self report	No description		
Pfitzner et al. (2020)	-	*	-	*	**	*	*		6/10
	Selected group of users	166 practitioners	No description	Non-validated but tool is described	Sector and local area	Self report	Univariate analyses		
Piquero (2020)	-	-	-	-	**	*	*		4/10
	No description	Not justified	No description	Police data	Stay-at-home and domestic violence	Self report	Dickey-Fuller test, multiple OLS and Poisson regression		
Roca et al. (2020)	-	*	-	*	**	*	*		6/10
	Selected group of users	10 school staff	No description	Non-validated but tool is described	Gender, age, years in school, school	Self report	Dialogic Recreation of Knowledge (DRK)		
Stiegler & Bouchard (2020)	-	*	*	*	**	*	-		6/10
	Selected group of users	32	Original 40 (32 responded)	Non-validated but tool is described	Social background, residential settings, marital status, age	Self report	No description		

eTable 1: Newcastle Ottawa Scale for cohort studies

First author (year)	Selection				Comparability	Outcome			Total
	Representativeness of the exposed cohort	Selection of the non-exposed cohort	Ascertainment of	Demonstration that outcome of interest was	Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design	Assessment of outcome	Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts	

			expo sure	not present at start of study	or analysis controlled for confounders				
Sibley et al. (2020)	*	*	*	*	**	-	*	*	Good quality
	New Zealand citizens	Propensity score matching	New Zealand electoral roll	yes	Ethnicity, gender, age, education, socioeconomic status, disability status, place of birth, New Zealand citizenship	Self report	yes	Complete follow up	
Sidpra et al. (2020)	**	*	*	-	**	*	*	-	Good quality
	Children submitted to hospital	From the same records	Medical records	No	Medical condition, parental vulnerabilities	Record linkage	yes	No statement	
Silverio-Murillo & Balmori de la Miyar (2020)	**	*	*	*	**	*	*	-	Good quality
	Linea Mujeres call-center service records	Same records	National Population Council (CONAPO)	yes	Domestic violence, psychological calls, legal calls, working, cohabiting	Record linkage	yes	No statement	
Wright et al (2020a)	*	*	-	-	**	*	*	-	Good quality
	UK adults	Same records	COVID-19 Social Study (self report)	no	Socio-economic status, genetics, personality, history of mental illness	Record linkage	yes	No statement	
Wright et al. (2020b)	*	*	-	-	**	*	*	-	Good quality

	UK adults	Same records	COVID-19 Social Study (self report)	yes	Gender, age, ethnicity, education	Record linkage	yes	No statement	
Payne et al (2020)	-	*	-	*	**	*	*		Fair quality
	Queensland population	Queensland population	Queensland Government's Open Data Porta	yes	Common assault, serious assault, sexual offence, domestic violence order breach	Record linkage	yes	No statement	