

# Prevalence and Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence in Mexican and Non-Mexican Hispanic Women from SEPA

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# Study Background

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## According to the US Census Bureau 2016

- 56.6 million people of Hispanic origin, making 17.6% of the nation's total population
- The percentage of those of Hispanic or Latino origin in the US
  - 63.4% of Mexican origin
  - 9.5% of Puerto Rican origin
  - 3.8% of Salvadoran origin
  - 3.7% of Cuban origin
  - 3.3% of Dominican origin
- States with 1 million or more Hispanic residents: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Texas



Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.html>

# Study Background

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A lifetime prevalence rate of exposure to some type of intimate partner violence among Latina women ranges from 19.5% (Denham et al., 2007) to 53.6% (Cuevas et al., 2012).

Many IPV studies often lump the heterogeneous subgroups of Latinas together precluding an understanding of differences within Latinas.

Differences in risk factors of intimate partner violence between Latina subgroups should be acknowledged.



# Purpose of the Study

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To examine prevalence and differences of intimate partner violence (IPV) and

To investigate predictors of IPV between Mexican and non-Mexican Hispanic women residing in the United States



# Study Design and Sample

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A secondary analysis of the baseline data of 529 Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA I and 508 non-Mexican Hispanic women SEPA II



# SEPA Projects

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**S**alud - Health

**E**ducacion - Education

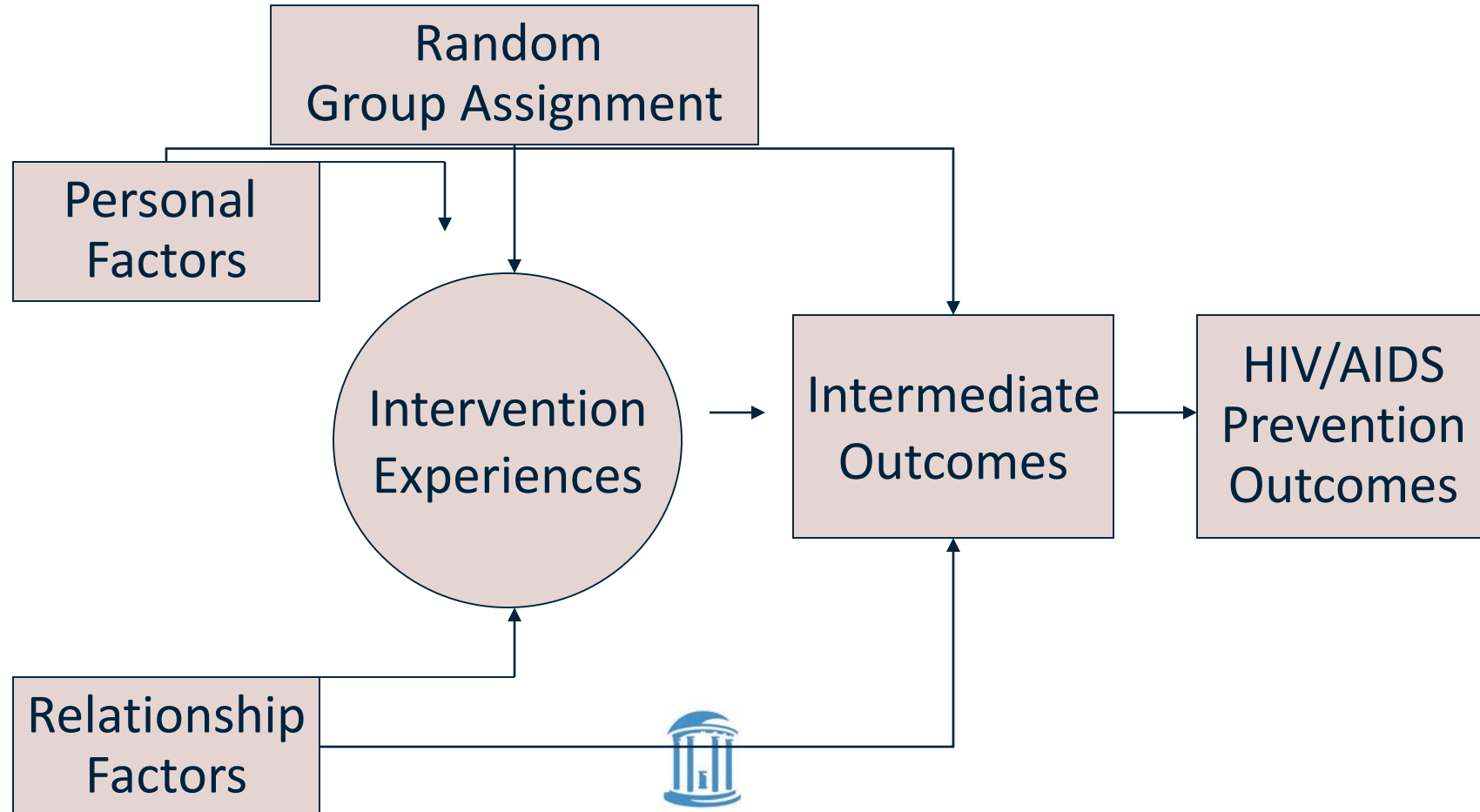
**P**revencion - Prevention

**A**utocuidado - Self-Care

A culturally tailored, HIV risk reduction intervention program for  
Latina Women



# Conceptual Framework for SEPA



# SEPA Interventions

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Culturally specific, theoretically based small group interventions

- HIV/AIDS in the Hispanic community
- HIV, STIs prevention, e.g., condom use
- Sexual communication and negotiation with the partner
- Conflict management
- IPV and substance abuse prevention
- Peer support for change efforts






	SEPA I	SEPA II
Sample size at baseline	657	548
Inclusion criteria	Hispanic women aged 18-44 years old and reported sexual activity in the past 3 months	Hispanic women aged 18-50 years old and reported sexual activity in the past 3 months
Site	Chicago, Illinois	South Miami, Florida
Intervention	2-hour six sessions	2-hour five sessions
Data collection	Baseline, 6 weeks, 3 and 6 months	Baseline, 3, 6, and 12 months
Funding source	National Institutes of Health/ National Institute of Nursing Research	National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities
Reference	Peragallo N, et al. (2005). A randomized clinical trial of an HIV-risk reduction intervention among low-income Latina women. Nursing Research, 54(2), 108-118	Peragallo N, et al. (2012). The efficacy of an HIV risk reduction intervention for Hispanic women. AIDS Behavior, 16, 1316-1326

# Study Sample drawn from SEPA Projects

	SEPA I	SEPA II
Original sample size at baseline	657	548
Distribution by subgroups	<p>Mexican 529 (80.5%)</p> <p>Puerto Rican 128 (19.5%)</p>	<p>Mexican 40 (7.3%)</p> <p>Cuban &amp; Dominican 103 (18.9%)</p> <p>Central American 80 (14.6%)</p> <p>South American 282 (51.4%)</p> <p>Other 43 (7.8%)</p>
Sample size for this study	529 (except 128 Puerto Ricans)	508 (except 40 Mexicans)



# SEPA Measures Used for This Study

	Developer(s)	Number of items	Interpretation
Bidimensional Acculturation Scale for Hispanics	Marin & Gamba, 1996	24 items	The higher score, the higher acculturated
CES Depression	Radloff et al., 1977	20 items	The higher score, the more depressed
Modified Health Protective Sexual Communication Scale	Catania, 1995	10 items	The higher score, the more often discussion regarding health protective topics with partner
Revised Conflict Tactic Scale	Strauss et al., 1996	12 items (partner to women)	The higher score, the more women abused
Self Esteem Scale	Rosenberg et al., 1965	10 items	The higher score, the more positive health behaviors/ attitudes toward using a condom
Partner Table	Peragallo, 1998 	34 items	Information about HIV risks, IPV, substance abuse that occurred within the respondent's last five sexual relationships

# Selected Study Variables

## INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

- Respondent's age
- Years in the US
- Income
- Employment status
- Years of education
- Health insurance status
- Number of partners in the past 3 months
- Acculturation
- History of physical or sexual abuse during childhood
- Respondent's and partner's alcohol or drug abuse
- Self esteem
- Depression
- Health protective communication



## OUTCOME

### Intimate Partner Violence

- Measured with 12 questions of the revised Conflict Tactics Scale
- Any positive responses to one or more questions relating to physical or psychological abuse were categorized as being exposed IPV (Yes or No)

# Analytic Strategies

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T-test

Chi-square test

Fisher's exact test for cells with less than five

Logistic multivariate regression



# Sociodemographic Differences between Hispanic Women from SEPA I and II

	Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA I (n=529)	Non-Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA II (n=508)	<i>p</i>
	Mean (SD)		
Age, years old	29.12 (6.66)	38.74 (8.39)	.000
Years in the United States	10.79 (7.51)	11.29 (10.27)	.372
Years of education	9.63 (3.36)	13.45 (3.48)	.000
Number of children	2.22 (1.34)	1.74 (4.21)	.013
Number of partners in lifetime	2.41 (4.11)	5.73 (6.72)	.000
Number of partners in last 3 months	1.04 (0.29)	1.08 (0.41)	.094
Hispanic acculturation score	3.48 (0.52)	3.54 (0.44)	.077
Non-Hispanic acculturation score	2.06 (0.79)	2.35 (0.78)	.000

# Sociodemographic Differences between Hispanic Women from SEPA I and II

	Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA I (n=529)	Non-Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA II (n=508)	<i>p</i>
	N (%) of "YES"		
Had health insurance status	172 (32.7)	182 (35.8)	.295
Employed	152 (28.7)	175 (34.4)	.053
Live with partner	457 (86.6)	355 (70.0)	.000
Income per month < \$1,000	197 (37.6)	133 (26.5)	.000
≥ \$1,000	327 (62.4)	369 (73.5)	
Physically abused during childhood	93 (17.6)	77 (15.2)	.315
Sexually abused during childhood	103 (19.5)	72 (14.2)	.025
Participant high on alcohol	72 (13.6)	60 (11.8)	.403
Participant high on drugs	14 (2.6)	15 (3.0)	.851
Partner high on alcohol	254 (48.2)	122 (24.1)	.000
Partner high on drugs	31 (5.9)	25 (5.0)	.583

# Differences in Self-esteem, Depression, and Health Protective Communication between Hispanic Women from SEPA I and II

	Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA I (n=592)	Non-Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA II (n=508)	<i>p</i>
	Mean (SD)		
Self-esteem	30.98 (5.05)	34.54 (4.84)	.000
Depression	19.22 (12.44)	16.21 (12.73)	.000
Health protective communication	3.02 (2.80)	2.76 (2.96)	.147





# Differences in Intimate Partner Violence between Hispanic Women from SEPA I and II

Conflict Tactics Scale items (In the past 3 months)	Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA I (n=592)	Non-Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA II (n=508)	<i>p</i>
	N (%) of “YES”		
Partner insulted you?	258 (49.0)	152 (30.0)	.000
swore at you?	159 (30.2)	115 (22.7)	.004
sulked or refused to talk about the problem?	340 (64.6)	251 (49.5)	.000
stomped out of the house, room, or yard?	264 (50.2)	253 (49.9)	.488
did or said something to spite you?	219 (41.6)	154 (30.4)	.000
threw something at you?	49 (9.3)	23 (4.5)	.002
pushed, grabbed or shoved you?	83 (15.8)	38 (7.5)	.000
slapped, kicked, bit, or hit you?	51 (9.7)	18 (3.6)	.000
beat you up?	39 (7.4)	14 (2.8)	.000
forced you to have sex?	29 (5.5)	10 (2.0)	.002
refused to give you money when he knew you needed it?	63 (12.0)	59 (11.6)	.471
Because of partner, you had to call police, leave home, or seek medical attention?	26 (4.9)	15 (3.0)	.070
Total number of positive response to one or more items	416 (79.1)	322 (63.5)	.000

# Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence in Hispanic Women from Projects SEPA

	Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA I (n=592)		Non-Mexican Hispanic women from SEPA II (n=508)	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Age	0.971	0.93-1.006	0.983	0.958-1.008
Years of education	1.039	0.957-1.128	1.098*	1.034-1.166
High Hispanic acculturation	0.866	0.474-1.581	1.838	0.986-3.427
High American acculturation	0.998	0.635-1.567	1.100	0.776-1.558
Self-esteem	0.965	0.910-1.023	0.978	0.926-1.033
Depression	1.039*	1.013-1.066	1.042*	1.021-1.064
Health protective communication	1.016	0.931-1.108	0.961	0.899-1.026
Partner high on alcohol, yes	2.439*	1.463-4.065	1.678	0.993-2.834
Partner high on drug, yes	1.012	0.210-4.869	22.56*	2.268-224.3

\*  $p < .05$

# Limitations

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Several factors should be considered when making comparisons between Mexican and Non-Mexican Latinas:

- Year data collected- can represent changes in phenomena over time
- Geographical location
- Differences in self-assessment of violence due to knowledge, culture, attitudes, and willingness to disclose
- Differences in other risk or protective factors associated with violence



# Discussion

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Hispanics are frequently treated as a homogeneous group.

Latinas residing in the US comprise a heterogeneous group with regard to country of origin, levels of acculturation, social class, cultural beliefs, and practices (Klevens, 2007)

It is important to focus on ethnic and cultural variables and risk of domestic violence among Hispanic subgroups when concerned about issues of IPV.

