



**NATIONAL LATINO ALLIANCE**  
**for the Elimination of Domestic Violence**

ALIANZA LATINA NACIONAL PARA ERRADICAR LA VIOLENCIA DOMESTICA

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

As stated during the symposium, conventional risk markers or precursors for domestic violence identified in the general U.S. population may be useful predictors of domestic violence for Latinos communities. In addition, it is important to study culture-specific factors that are associated with this phenomenon. Thus, research is needed to understand both the risks and protective factors that may enhance the effectiveness of prevention, intervention and treatment programs in the general Latino population, as well as in specific subgroups (e.g., Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central Americans, etc.). This work will support the efforts of researchers and practitioners in constructing culturally relevant and effective solutions to domestic violence in the Latino community.

The Alianza is also interested in developing and maintaining connections and collaborative opportunities with researchers, advocates, and service providers doing similar work in the area of family violence in Latin America. To this effect, various articles regarding domestic violence in Latin America have been included in this annotated bibliography.

We hope this annotated bibliography will prove useful to the field and that it will foster innovative and culturally competent research about domestic violence in the Latino community. We look forward to our role as collaborators with other researchers, advocates, service providers, and policy makers as we generate and disseminate our collective knowledge regarding the manner in which domestic violence affects our Latino families and communities.

Julia Perilla, Ph.D.  
Etiony Aldarondo, Ph.D.  
Co-Chairs, Research Subcommittee

The following is a listing of articles regarding domestic violence in the Latino community arranged alphabetically by author.

(If you have any articles you would like to recommend for inclusion, please contact us at [information@dvalianza.org](mailto:information@dvalianza.org))

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## A

Aldarondo, E. (1998). Perpetrators of Domestic Violence. In A. and M. Hersen (Eds.) "Comprehensive Clinical Psychology" (pp.437-452). New York: Pergamon Press.

This chapter presents incidence and prevalence data of research on perpetrators of domestic violence in both heterosexual and homosexual relationships. The author argues that perpetrators of domestic violence are not a homogeneous group and thus the understanding of the variability within this group is essential in the development of theories, assessment instruments and procedures, and treatments. The chapter examines the nature of research on perpetrators of violence as well as issues of diversity in national, community, and clinical samples of violent couples. Assessment and treatment issues as well as implications of the heterogeneity perspective for research and practice are also discussed. Although not specifically related to Latina/o populations, this article provides an excellent source of information regarding the issue of domestic violence from a broad-based social perspective.

Aldarondo, E., Kaufman-Kantor, G. K., & Jasinski, J. L. (in press). Risk Marker Analysis for Wife Assault in Latino Families. *Violence Against Women: An International and Interdisciplinary Journal*.

This study evaluated the utility of commonly recognized risk markers of wife assault to predict violence against women in various ethnic groups of Latino families. A multivariate analysis of the 1992 National Alcohol and Family Violence Survey was done to compare the occurrence of violence in Mexican, Mexican-American and Puerto Rican groups. A group of Anglo-American families was used for comparison. Parallel analyses were conducted on men's self-reports of violent behavior and women's reports of victimization. Results for both male and female respondents showed that the level of hostile conflict in the relationship was the strongest predictor of wife assault across ethnic groups. Although Latino groups share various risk markers for wife assault, there is considerable Between-group variability, which is not accounted for by generic risk markers. These results highlight the need for research to focus on the individual, relationship, social and cultural determinants of wife assault within specific ethnic groups.

Aldarondo, E. & Mederos, F. (2002). *Men Who Batter: Intervention and Prevention Strategies in a Diverse Society*. New York: Civic Research Institute. [Abstract Forthcoming]

Aldarondo, E. (in press). Evaluating the Efficacy of Interventions with Men Who Batter. In E. Aldarondo and F. Mederos (Eds.) *Men who batter: Intervention and Prevention Strategies in a Diverse Society*. New York: Civic Research Institute. [Abstract Forthcoming]

Aldarondo, E. & Mederos, F. (in press). Common Practitioners' Concerns about Abusive Men. In E. Aldarondo and F. Mederos (Eds.) *Men Who Batter: Intervention and Prevention Strategies in a Diverse Society*. New York: Civic Research Institute. [Abstract Forthcoming]

Anderson, M.J. (1993). A License to Abuse: The Impact of Conditional Status on Female Immigrants. *Yale Law Journal*, 102(6), (pp. 1401-1430).

Female aliens with conditional residency status have little legal recourse when married to abusive partners. The Immigration Marriage Fraud Amendments of 1986 (IMFA) give husbands the authority to petition for conditional status for their wives. This factor combined with aliens' fear of bureaucratic involvement makes alien women reluctant to seek help. The law needs to be changed so that women can self-petition for conditional status and face reasonable evidentiary requirements for the change to permanent status. Fear of the bureaucracy also needs to be decreased.

Arbuckle, J., Olson, L., Howard, M., Billman, J. Anctil, C., & Sklar, D. (1996). Safe at home? Domestic violence and other homicides among women in New Mexico. "Annals of Emergency Medicine," 27(2), 210-215.

The purpose of this study was to define the contribution of domestic violence to homicides in women in New Mexico and to examine differences in ethnicity, machism, previous documented injuries, incidence of sexual assault, and use of alcohol or illicit drugs between DV and non- DV related homicides. A retrospective analysis of reports of the state office of the medical investigator from all female homicides from 1990 to 1993 in New Mexico. Of 134 homicides in women in that time period, 46% were perpetrated by a male intimate partner. The rate of homicide was 4.9 per 100 for American Indians, 1.7 for Hispanics and 1/8 for non-Hispanic Whites.

Asociación Mexicana Contra la Violencia Hacia las Mujeres (COVAC). (1995). Encuesta de Opinión Pública sobre la Incidencia de Violencia en la Familia [Public Opinion Survey regarding the Incidence of Family Violence. Mexico, DF: COVAC – Asociación Mexicana Contra la Violencia hacia las Mujeres.

This book is the result of a collaborative effort between COVAC [Mexican Association against Violence Against Women], FNUAP the United Nations Population Fund, and the Justice Department of the Federal District of Mexico City. A public opinion survey was conducted in Mexico City and 9 other cities throughout Mexico in which a total of 3,300 persons randomly selected (50% of each gender) between the ages of 18 and 65, of different educational and SES levels, participated. The book contains 38 graphs and 45 tables regarding such variables as socio-demographic characteristics, types of violence, attitudes and beliefs regarding violence, injuries, etc. General conclusions are provided, as well as comments regarding the survey given by women in public office.

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## B

Baker, C. K., Perilla, J. L., & Norris, F. N. (2001). Parenting stress and parenting competence among Latino men who batter. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16(11), 1130-1157.

This study examined predictors of parenting stress and competence within a sample of 43 immigrant Latino couples, in which some of the men had perpetrated abuse against their partners. Results indicated that parenting stress and competence for fathers and mothers were not uniform. Father's parenting stress was not related to the predictor variables, whereas mother's parenting stress was related only to physical abuse. Father's parenting competence was related to both physical and psychological abuse whereas mother's parenting competence was not related to the predictor variables. When comparing Latino fathers and Latina mothers, there were differences in parenting stress, with fathers experiencing less, but no differences in parenting competence.

Bauer, H. M., Rodriguez, M. A., Quiroga, S. S. & Flores-Ortiz, Y. G. (2000). Barriers to health care for abused Latina and Asian immigrant women. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 11(1), 33-44.

This study of abused Latina and Asian immigrant women identified social, political, and cultural barriers to help seeking. Qualitative data were collected through semi-structured, ethnic-specific focus groups. Socio-political barriers included social isolation, language barriers, discrimination, and fear of deportation. Socio-cultural barriers included

dedication to children and family, shame related to the abuse, and cultural stigma of divorce.

Blumenkranz-Valle, D. (1991). *Violencia Conyugal: Características, Causas y Terapia* [Conjugal Violence: Characteristics, Causes, and Therapy]. Medellín, Colombia: Editorial Lealon.

This book is the result of a study conducted by the Institute of Legal Medicine in Medellín, Colombia in the years 1986-1990. The purpose of the study was to explore in depth the factors that precipitate family violence. The book contains chapters regarding the phenomenology of family violence, an analysis of family violence as it relates to social pathology, as well as family psychotherapy as an intervention strategy. Charts and tables present data regarding demographics, characteristics of the aggression, frequency and reaction to violence, as well as relations between violence and economic status, gender, education, severity of injury, sexual activity, etc.

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## C

Caetano, R., Schafer, J., Clark, C. L., Cunradi, C. B., & Raspberry, K. (2000). Intimate partner violence, acculturation, and alcohol consumption among Hispanic couples in the United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 15(1), 30-45.

The purpose of this article was to report rates of intimate partner violence, acculturation, and alcohol consumption patterns among U.S. Hispanic couples. A probability sample of 527 Hispanic couples was interviewed in 1995. The rates of male-to-female and female-to-male partner violence were highest in the medium acculturation group, followed by the high acculturation group and the low acculturation group. Analyses indicate that couples with at least one medium acculturated couple member were 3 times more likely to experience male-to-female violence than couples with two low acculturated partners. IPV among medium acculturated individuals may be the result of the difficulties of negotiating between cultures without the support of strong social network. Copyright Sage Publications, Inc.

Campbell, D. W., Masaki, B., & Torres, S. (1997). Water on rock: Changing domestic violence perceptions in the African American, Asian American, and Latino communities. In E. Klein, J. Campbell, E. Soler, & M. Ghez (Eds.). *Ending Domestic Violence: Changing Public Perceptions/Halting the Epidemic* (pp. 64-87). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

The authors provide a discussion of the methodological issues surrounding the national surveys on family violence as well as the contrasting data from the National Victim Survey regarding prevalence rates for major ethnic groups. They suggest an ecological approach to the study of domestic violence as well as the importance of taking into consideration such issues as racism and anti-immigrant sentiments. A section of the chapter is devoted to domestic violence in Latino communities.

Carrillo, R.A. & Tello, J. (Eds.) (1998). *Family Violence and Men of Color: Healing The Wounded Male Spirit*. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company, Inc.

This volume reviews research on the prevalence of domestic violence, child abuse and homicide in special populations, including African American, Latino/Chicano, Asian American and Native American. Empirical, clinical, experiential, and narrative approaches provide the reader with a culturally integrated perspective of this controversial subject. Also addressed is the need for more culturally-sensitive research that would result in more effective prevention and intervention efforts in years to come. The book's writers and editors reached the following conclusions: 1) The field is sorely lacking in research and

treatment models to assist in the healing of men of color and domestic violence; 2) The present models not only are inadequate, but many times mirror the violence and control that we are attempting to address; 3) A major root cause of domestic violence in men of color is in the historical oppression and violence that people of color have experienced and continue to experience today; 4) Spirituality is a foundational element needed in the assessment and healing processes in working with men of color; and 5) The integrated inclusion of family/community as part of the healing and ongoing recovery process is essential.

Carrillo, R.A. & Goubaud-Reyna, R. (1998). Clinical Treatment of Latino Offenders. In R. Carrillo & J. Tello (Eds.), *Family Violence and Men of Color: Healing the Wounded Male Spirit* (pp.53-73). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company, Inc.

This chapter describes a treatment process for court-mandated Latino immigrant men from Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America. The model is based on the Hombres Nobles philosophy and pre-columbian, postcolonial theory. The successful treatment of the Latino batterer requires thorough diagnostics, tailored treatment plans, and needs assessments to include the batterer's family members. An emphasis on the values of respect, dignity, trust and love articulated in their own language and cultural milieu can contribute to successful rapport building. It is imperative that the effects of colonialization, racism, discrimination, and migration be addressed in treatment. The authors' preference is that the treatment focus be systemic and intergenerational, including as much of the family as possible, whenever it is safe to do so.

Carroll, J.C. (1980). A Cultural-Consistency Theory of Family Violence in Mexican-American and Jewish Ethnic Groups. In Straus M.A. & Hotaling, G.T. (Eds.), *The Social Causes of Husband-Wife Violence* (pp. 68-81).

This chapter suggests that even cultural norms that do not have a manifest reference to violence also affect the level of violence. For example, norms may structure family roles in a way that increases tension and hostility in the family, even though that is not what is intended. Carroll argues that the elements of a culture tend to be interdependent. He applies this "cultural consistency" theory to Mexican-American and Jewish-American families. For example, Carroll concludes that in Mexican-American families, norms call for male dominance in husband-wife relationships and father dominance in parent-child relationships. As a result, it is not legitimate for a wife or child to contest the husband or father. These norms are systematically linked to a high level of violence. In Jewish families, it is not illegitimate to argue with one's husband, wife, or father. Conflicts are not settled on the basis of ascribed power, but on the basis of discussion and knowledge (either scriptural or scientific). To the extent that this ideal is followed, conflicts can be settled without resorting to violence. While this chapter examines only two ethnic subcultures, it is a promising beginning to the development of a typology of family subcultural norms and their role in permitting or discouraging the use of violence as a means of conflict resolution.

Chiarotti, S. (1998). *Violencia contra las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe* [Violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean]. CLADEM (Comité de Latinoamérica y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer) Coordinadora Regional [(Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights) Regional Coordinator]. Retrieved 1/25/01 <http://www.socwatch.org.uy/1998/castellano/desarrollo/violencia.htm> .

This article describes the Convención Interamericana para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra la Mujer [Interamerican Accord to Prevent, Sanction, and Eradicate Violence Against Women], and lists the countries who have signed the accord. The author also discusses national laws of several Latin American and Caribbean countries regarding violence against women, and the lack of coherence that has prevented the laws

from being applied in a clear and systematic manner. Chiarotti also mentions the lack of statistics regarding violence against women as a barrier to policy and practice.

Corrobes, J. A., Montorio, I., & Everaerd, W. (2000). Sexual Aggression against women by men acquaintances: Attitudes and experiences among Spanish university students. *Spanish Journal of Psychology*, 3(1), 14-27.

The purpose of this study was to assess Spanish students' attitudes about forced sex and actual experiences with male-to-female sexual aggression. 412 students were presented 10 hypothetical situations and asked if they were acceptable or non-acceptable. The study also examined whether students had experienced or engaged in a broad range of coercive sexual activities and elicited help-seeking behaviors in those cases where a female student had experienced unwanted sexual activity. Results showed that acceptance of forced sex was significantly related to gender, year of study, and experience with sexual aggression. Results also revealed that 17.5% of male students accepted forced sex and 33.2% of female students had experienced some sort of unwanted sexual activity; 7.7% of the women had experienced attempted or completed rape. Only 39% of the women victimized sought any form of help.

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## D

Davis, R.C., Erez, E. (1998). Immigrant Populations as Victims: Toward a Multicultural Criminal Justice System. Research in Brief (pp.1-20). U.S. Department of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice.

This publication summarizes a study that investigated whether the diverse cultural makeup of many communities requires the criminal justice system to modify its approach, particularly in handling recent immigrants. The study addressed a previously unexamined question—whether immigrant victims have a more difficult time than other victims in dealing with police and the courts because of differences in language, expectations, and treatment by officials. The consensus among officials who responded to the national survey and among the leaders of six ethnic communities whom researchers interviewed for this study is that many recent immigrants do indeed fail to report crimes. Many of the study participants saw this failure to report crimes as a serious problem, allowing criminals to go free and eroding the ability of the criminal justice system to function effectively. Cultural differences and ignorance of the U.S. justice system also discourage victims from coming to court. Respondents indicated that the language barrier poses no problem in communicating with officials, because interpreters often are available. However, they stated that immigrants have trouble understanding court proceedings conducted in English even when they are translated.

De Vidas, M. (1999). Childhood sexual abuse and domestic violence: A support group for Latino gay men and lesbians. *Journal of Lesbian and Gay Social Services*, 10(2), 51-68. [Abstract forthcoming].

Dimmitt, J. (1995). Rural Mexican-American and Non-Hispanic White Women: Effects of Abuse on Self-Concept. *Journal of Cultural Diversity*, 2(2), (pp.54-63).

This research arose from a clinical practice in a rural Mexican-American and non-Hispanic white community in Southwest Texas. The practice focused on individual and group counseling for these women in abusive relationships. Effects of type of abuse (physical, sexual, psychological) on self-concept were identified. Rural Mexican-American and non-Hispanic white women experiencing sexual abuse versus other forms of abuse were found to have significantly lower perceptions of competency on a multi-dimensional measure of self-

concept. Ethnic differences in self-concept were also found between groups of abused, rural Mexican-American and non-Hispanic white women.

Dimmitt, J. (1996). Woman Abuse, Assimilation, and Self-Concept in a Rural Mexican American Community. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 18(4), (pp.508-522).

This article describes the effect of assimilation on self-concept and abuse in a rural, minority population of Mexican American women (aged 17-85 years). Ethnic language translations were developed to enable investigation with a rural, Spanish-speaking Mexican American population. Reassessment of reliability and validity of both English and Spanish translations of instrumentation for a rural population was also performed. Data were collected through convenience sampling from both rural battered women's shelters and rural community service centers. Significant differences were found between the 85 abused and the 84 non-abused women on dimensions of self-concept. Assimilation variables found to be significantly correlated with self-concept for abused and non-abused Mexican American women included language, attitudes toward traditional family structure, and values. Significant differences were found between abused and non-abused Mexican American women in attitudes toward traditional family structure and sex-role identification. ((c) 1997 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved).

Dimmitt, J. (1999). Effect of Abuse on Self-Perception of Rural Mexican-American and Non-Hispanic White Adolescents. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, 13(1), (pp.12-18).

Developed a self-concept profile for 123 rural Mexican-American and 44 non-Hispanic White 13-18-yr-olds who have been physically, sexually, or psychologically abused. Students within a rural school district in the southwestern U.S. were administered the Adolescent Self-Perception Profile. The relevance of each self-concept domain to global self-worth was determined. Abused students reported significantly lower perceptions of Self-Worth, Scholastic Ability, and Behavioral Conduct than non-abused students. Differences were also found by ethnicity (Job Competence) and sex (Close Friendship, Athletic Ability). These results represent scientific, defensible reasons for related psychotherapeutic nursing interventions for adolescent abuse. This study proposed to refine the theoretical basis for interventions related to self-concept and woman abuse for rural Mexican American and non-Hispanic White adolescents. ((c) 1999 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved).

Duarte, P. (1995). *Sinfonía de una Ciudadana Inconclusa: El Maltrato Doméstico y la Ciudadanía* [Symphony of an Unfinished Citizen: Domestic Abuse and Citizenship]. México, DF: COVAC, Asociación Mexicana Contra la Violencia hacia las Mujeres.

This book, written by one of the founders of the COVAC, The Mexican Association Against Violence Against Women, uses the analogy of a symphony and its component elements to explore the issue of domestic violence and citizenship. In addition to statistics and other data regarding the work of the organization, the author presents an analysis of different theories and conceptualizations regarding domestic violence. She brings into the discussion biological, social, economic, and political elements and points out the need to go beyond patriarchy to include both subjective and social characteristics of gender in order to understand the phenomenon more fully. She concludes by providing suggestions regarding potential ways in which transformation can happen.

Duarte, P. & González, G. (1994). *La Lucha Contra la Violencia de Género en México: De Nairobi a Beijing* [The Struggle Against Gender Violence in Mexico: From Nairobi to Beijing]. México, DF: COVAC, Asociación Mexicana Contra la Violencia Hacia Las Mujeres, A.C.

This book presents a historical review and analysis of the struggle against VAW in Mexico. The authors present a report of the current status of laws and sanctions against different types of violence, including rape, family violence, sexual abuse of minors, stalking,

child and forced prostitution, AIDS and violence, male batterers, and the impact of the issue of domestic violence in academic circles. The book concludes with a vision of feminism as it addresses government services regarding VAW and provides statistics, resources, and a bibliography regarding this issue.

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## E

Ellsberg, M., Liljestrand, J., & Winkvist, A. (1997). The Nicaraguan network of women against violence: Using research and action for change. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 10, 82-92.

Public awareness in Nicaragua regarding domestic violence has undergone a profound transformation in recent years. Once viewed as a private problem affecting few women, it is now considered a major social problem. This is largely due to the work of a broad-based movement, spearheaded by the National network of Women Against Violence, which includes over 150 women's groups and hundreds of individual women all over the country. The process of drafting, lobbying, and mobilizing support for a new Domestic Violence Law in 1996 was successful due to the creation of strategic alliances with politicians, government officials, community leaders, and professionals from a broad range of disciplines. Epidemiological and participatory research provided data that convinced policymakers of the need for reform. This paper traces the history of the anti-violence movement since the 1980s and describes the multiple strategies used to place domestic violence on the national political agenda.

Ellsberg, M., Peña, R., Herrera, A., Liljestrand, J., & Winkvist, A. (1996). *Confites en el infierno: Prevalencia y características de la violencia conyugal hacia las mujeres en Nicaragua* [Candy in heaven: Prevalence and characteristics of marital violence against women in Nicaragua]. Managua/León, Nicaragua: Arco Producciones, S.A.

This book is the result of a collaborative effort of the Asociación de Mujeres Profesionales por la Democracia en el Desarrollo [Association of Professional Women for Democracy in Development], the Department of Preventive Medicine at UNAN-León, and the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at the University of Umeå, Sweden. The Red de Mujeres contra la Violencia [Network of Women Against Violence] were consultants for all stages of the project. The study, based on a randomly selected sample of women between 15-49 years of age in the City of León, Nicaragua, was conducted for the purpose of obtaining prevalence rates for lifetime and current physical or sexual violence, identifying risk factors, exploring the circumstances surrounding the abuse as well as the impact on health status of the women and their children. The book presents tables and graphs regarding prevalence of different types of abuse, sociodemographic characteristics, co-occurrence with alcohol and other drugs, child witnessing, as well as questions regarding contextual data.

Ellsberg, M., Peña, R., Herrera, A., Liljestrand, J., & Winkvist, A. (1999). Wife abuse among women of childbearing age in Nicaragua. *American Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 241-244.

This study measured the prevalence, frequency, and severity of physical wife abuse and its risk factors in León, Nicaragua. A cross-sectional survey was conducted with a representative sample of 488 women 15 to 49 years of age. The lifetime prevalence of spousal violence was 52% among ever-married women (n=360). Spousal violence was significantly and positively associated with poverty, parity, urban residence, and history of violence in the husband's family. No significant associations were found between spousal violence and women's age, education, marital dependency, or occupation.

Ellsberg, M., Caldera, T., Herrera, A., Winkvist, A., & Kullgren, G. (1999). Domestic Violence and Emotional Distress among Nicaraguan Women: Results from a Population-based Study. *American Psychologist*, 54(1) (pp.30-36).

This study aimed to measure the prevalence of emotional distress among women in Leon, Nicaragua, and to identify risk factors for emotional distress, with special reference to wife abuse. A survey was performed among a representative sample of women aged 15-49. Among ever-married women, 20% were classified as experiencing emotional distress at the time of the interview, and 52% reported physical partner abuse at some point in their lives. Women reporting abuse were six times more likely to experience emotional distress. An estimated 70% of all cases of emotional distress found among ever-married women were attributable to wife abuse. The study underscores the need to improve screening and care for battered women within mental health services in Nicaragua.

Erez, E. (2000). Immigration, Culture Conflict and Domestic Violence/Women Battering. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal*, Volume 2 (pp. 27-36). Perpetuity Press Ltd.

This article explores the way in which immigration status interacts with domestic violence/woman battering in the lives of immigrant women in multicultural societies such as the USA, Australia, Germany and Israel. It reviews the reasons immigrant women are particularly vulnerable to battering, and discusses the reasons they stay with the batterers, avoid reporting the abuse to law enforcement authorities, and under-utilize social services. The article concludes with the implications of these issues for criminal justice policy and research.

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## F

Fawcett, G., Heise, L., Isita-Espejel, L., & Pick, S. (1999). Changing Community Response to Wife Abuse: A Research and Demonstration Project in Iztacalco, Mexico. *American Psychologist*. 54(1), (pp.41-49).

This article describes the process of designing a multifaceted, community based intervention to change community responses to wife abuse in Iztacalco, a low-income community on the outskirts of Mexico City. The goal of the intervention is to encourage women to recognize and disclose abuse and to encourage more constructive, less victim blaming attitudes among family members, friends and the community at large. The intervention is based on the belief that the response that a woman first gets upon disclosing her situation will be critical in setting the course of her future actions. The intervention includes small-scale media (e.g., buttons, posters, events) and a twelve-session workshop to train women as community change agents. The design is based on insights derived from formative research and from the transtheoretical model of behavior change as elaborated by J.O. Prochaska and C.C. DiClemente (1982) and adapted to the special case of domestic violence by J. Brown (1997). The article also illustrates the utility of adapting popular education techniques to the research setting in order to facilitate more honest disclosure of prevailing norms and attitudes about abuse.

Flores-Ortiz, Y., Esteban, M., & Carrillo, R.A. (1994). La Violencia en la Familia: Un Modelo Contextual de Terapia Intergeneracional. *Revista InterAmericana de Psicología/InterAmerican Journal of Psychology*, 28(2), (pp.235-250).

This journal article describes an effective treatment approach used with a Central American family that has suffered severe trauma, war-torn situations, migrations, alcoholism, and severe domestic violence. The model is proposed for similar populations.

Fontes, L. A. (1998). Ethics in family violence research: Cross cultural Issues. *Family Relations*, 47, 53-61.

This article examines ethical issues in cross-cultural research on family violence. It suggests ways for researchers to increase understanding and avoid abuses of power. Special attention to informed consent, definitions of the sample, composition of the research team, research methods, and potential harm and benefit are considered key to designing ethical cross-cultural research. The discussion is illustrated with examples from the literature and from the author's experiences conducting research on sexual abuse in a shantytown in Chile and with Puerto Ricans in the U.S.

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## G

Gilbert, L., El-Bassel, N., Schilling, R.F., & Friedman, E. (1997). Childhood Abuse as a Risk for Partner Abuse among Women in Methadone Maintenance. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 23(4), (pp.581-595).

Examines the relationship between childhood abuse and partner abuse among a sample of predominantly African-American and Hispanic women who are patients in methadone clinics in Harlem and the South Bronx. Women who reported childhood sexual abuse were almost 9 times more likely to report having been abused by a spouse or boyfriend. Women who reported childhood abuse were almost 4 times more likely to report having been abused by a spouse or boyfriend. Depression and need for social support were significantly associated with partner abuse, while current heroin use was inversely associated with partner abuse.

Gondolf, E.W., Fisher, E. & McFerron, J.R. (1988). Racial Differences among Shelter Residents: A Comparison of Anglo, Black, and Hispanic Battered. *Journal of Family Violence*, 3(1), (pp.39-51).

The implications of racial differences for shelter services has become an increasing concern with the expansion and development of shelters for battered women. This study employs bi-variate cross-tabulation and discriminant analysis of shelter intake and exit interviews to determine the most influential variables in differentiating Anglo, Black and Hispanic women. The groups appear to be differentiated most by income and marital related variables, and very little by abuse and help-seeking variables. The findings suggest that the greatest differences overall are between Anglo and Hispanic women, and that additional economic and educational supports need to be directed to the Hispanic group.

González-Ascencio, G. & Duarte- Sánchez, P. (1996). *La Violencia de Género en México, un Obstáculo para la Democracia y el Desarrollo* [Gender Violence in Mexico, An Obstacle to Democracy and Development]. Mexico, DF: Amacalli Editores, S.A . de C.V.

The book contains chapters individually written by each author regarding issues pertaining to gender violence in Mexico. Themes include the role of language, pornography, AIDS, and stalking in violence against women. The book also explores legal and emotional aspects of gender violence, as well as the relation of VAW and NGOs, democracy, and development.

Gorton, J. (1998). Domestic Violence among Patients at Two Rural Health Care Clinics: Prevalence and Social Correlates. *Public Health Nursing*, 15(5), (pp.355-362).

Examined the prevalence of spouse abuse among 155 female patients (mean age 41 years) who received medical treatment at two rural health clinics serving low income,

primarily Hispanic populations. The analysis showed a significant positive relationship between spousal abuse and drug/alcohol use by the victim's intimate partners.

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## H

Hampton, R., Carrillo, R.A., & Kim, J. (1998). Violence in Communities of Color. In R. Carrillo & J. Tello (Eds.), *Family Violence and Men of Color: Healing the Wounded Male Spirit* (pp. 1-30). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company, Inc.

The article contains statistical and comparative information on couple violence and child abuse among different ethnic and racial groups. The authors conclude that when studying communities of color, research methodologies must reflect the diversity of worldviews and reanalyze data that most notably account for differences from a non-pathological perspective. More sophisticated analyses are needed to explore the complicated variables of race/ethnicity, social class, culture, social networks, acculturation and community-wide variables such as resource deprivation, residential turnover, family disruption, and other socioeconomic factors and their relationship to family violence. Future research should seek to recognize cultural differences in family functioning without viewing them as deviant or pathological, and should recognize the complex nature of differences between and within ethnic groups. Future research should also seek to address the large gaps in knowledge concerning violence among families of color, which have been understudied in years past.

Hirsch, J. S. (1999). En el Norte la mujer manda [Up North, women are in charge]: Gender, generation, and geography in a Mexican transnational community. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 42 (9), 1332-1349.

This study explores generational and migration-related changes in gender and marriage in two locations of a transnational community of Mexicans: the sending community in western Mexico and the receiving community in Atlanta. The principal method was life histories, focusing on 13 women in Atlanta and their sisters or sisters-in-law in Mexico; life history informants' mothers and husbands were also interviewed. A generational paradigm shift in marital ideals has occurred, from an ideal of respeto (respect) to one of confianza (trust), characterized by cooperative decision making, heterosociality, a less gendered division of labor, and a new role for marital sexuality. Although women on both sides of the border share this companionate ideal, economic opportunities, more privacy, and some legal protection from domestic violence gave women in Atlanta more leverage to push for these companionate marriages.

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## I

Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI ). (2000). *Violencia Intrafamiliar: Encuesta 1999* [Family violence: 1999 Survey]. Aguascalientes, AGS, Mexico: INEGI.

This publication by Mexico's National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics is the result of a survey conducted in Mexico City in 1999. The objective of this project was to obtain statistics regarding physical, emotional, and sexual violence in the home that would help to guide research efforts and judicial initiatives. The publication includes numerous charts and tables regarding sociodemographic characteristics, prevalence of different types of violence, perception of violence among adult family members, and family of origin data.

Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos, INEC. (1999). *Violencia doméstica y relaciones en el hogar [Domestic violence and family relations]*. Encuesta Nicaragüense de Demografía y Salud, 1998 [1998 Nicaraguan Demographic and Health Survey] (pp. 189-208). Calverton, MD: Macro International Inc.

This chapter is part of the national survey conducted in Nicaragua in 1998. The domestic violence and family relations module was carried out with one woman in each household who had been in a primary relation at some point in their lives. The chapter provides charts and figures as well as narrative descriptions of the participant's participation in social networks, opinions regarding couple relationships, access to and control of resources, prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence, as well as characteristics of the violence, injuries received, help seeking, violence and health, controlling behavior on the part of the male partner, violence and child health, sexual abuse in childhood and adolescence, and effectiveness of community education campaigns. This document provides an excellent overview of the issue of domestic violence in this Central American country.

Islas, Francisco Cervantes (1999). *Helping Men Overcome Violent Behavior Toward Women*. In A. Morrison and M. Loreto Biehl (Eds.), *Too Close to Home: Domestic Violence in the Americas* (pp. 143-147). Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.

The author provides an overview of CORIAC (the Men's Collective for Egalitarian Relationships), a non-profit civic organization in Mexico City that works with men who recognize themselves as violent. The program includes three levels of re-education or individual work, wherein each level has sixteen sessions. A brief explanation of the CORIAC model is provided as well as an assessment of the results.

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## J

Jasinski, J.L. (1998). *The Role of Acculturation in Wife Assault*. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 20(2), (pp.175-191).

Existing research has demonstrated that Hispanic Americans as a group exhibit some of the highest rates of violent behavior toward their spouses. Evidence exists, however, that suggests that these rates vary by Hispanic group identification (e.g., Puerto Rican, Mexican, Mexican American, Cuban). This study used the 1992 National Alcohol and Family Violence Survey, a national sample of 1,970 persons, to examine the role of acculturation in both minor and severe wife assault as well as the impact of using different indicators of acculturation. Generational status was the only measure of acculturation that consistently predicted wife assaults; however, ethnic-group differences remained after controlling for differences in acculturation level. ((c) 1998 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved).

Jang, D., Lee, D., & Morello-Frosch, R. (1991). *Domestic violence in the immigrant and refugee community: Responding to the needs of immigrant women*. *Response to the Victimization of Women and Children*, 13(4), 2-8.

The authors cite the findings of a survey conducted by the Immigrant Women's Task Force of the Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services in the San Francisco Bay area that indicate that 34% of Latina participants reported experiencing some type of domestic violence. Jang and her colleagues provide an interesting analysis of the nature of domestic violence in immigrant and refugee communities and call for an increased level of communication and participation among service providers and legal experts in order to create a responsive advocacy and service network that can address the complex challenges of immigrant women.

Jasinski, J.L. (1997). Ethnic Adaptations to Occupational Strain: Work-related Stress, Drinking, and Wife Assault among Anglo and Hispanic Husbands. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 12(6), (pp.814-831).

Previous research has established that both work stress and drinking are associated with increased risks for wife assaults. However, prior studies have not considered whether these relationships vary by ethnicity. This study used data from the 1992 National Alcohol and Family Violence Survey, a national household survey of 1,970 families including an oversample of Hispanic families, to examine relationships among several types of stressors associated with the workplace, heavy drinking, and wife assaults. The results show that Anglo and Hispanic husbands each experienced different types of work stress. In addition, Anglo and Hispanic husbands coped with those stressors differently. Among Hispanic husbands, all work stressors examined were associated with increased levels of both drinking and violence. In contrast, those same work stressors were associated with elevated levels of drinking, but not violence, among Anglos. ((c) 1998 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved).

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## K

Kantor, G.K. (1997). Alcohol and Spouse Abuse: Ethnic Differences. *Recent Developments in Alcoholism*, 13, (pp.57-79).

This chapter examines theoretical and empirical evidence on the interplay between ethnicity, structural and cultural factors, and alcohol-related assaults against wives and considers whether there is a differential vulnerability to such assaults among varying ethnic groups. Our review demonstrated that structural factors emerged as dominant in their difference on alcohol-related wife assaults in varying ethnic groups. The empirical evidence, though limited, showed that the linkages between drinking and wife beating are not just a problem of poor ethnic minorities. Heavy drinking per se is associated similarly in Hispanic-American and Anglo-American families. However, we also identified differences among Hispanic subgroups as well as cultural variations in drinking patterns that differentially affected wife assaults. Although data on alcohol-wife assault relationships among African-Americans are extremely limited, the available evidence indicates little or no effect of drinking by African-American men on wife assaults, after taking other socioeconomic variables into account. Empirical evidence did not support the saliency of particular beliefs favoring violence toward women as intrinsic to any one ethnic group. The major cultural differences in alcohol-related cognitions are consistent with the greater legitimation of alcohol-related misbehavior and the acceptance of "machismo" drinking by Hispanic-Americans compared to Anglo-Americans.

Kantor, G.K., Jasinski, J.L., & Aldarondo, E. (1994). Sociocultural Status and Incidence of Marital Violence in Hispanic Families. *Violence and Victims*, 9(3), (pp.207-222).

Examined data from the 1992 National Alcohol and Family Violence Survey of 1,970 families, including an oversample of Hispanic families, to determine the incidence of marital violence in the 3 major Hispanic-American subgroups and in Anglo-American families. It also examined how sociocultural status and attitudes toward violence affect wife assaults differentially. Findings show that Hispanic Americans, as a whole, do not differ significantly from Anglo Americans in their odds of wife assaults when norms regarding violence approval, age, and economic stressors are held constant. It was found that being born in the U.S. increases the risk of wife assaults by Mexican- and Puerto Rican-American husbands. However, the presence of norms sanctioning wife assaults within any group, regardless of SES, is a risk factor for wife abuse. ((c) 1997 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved).

Kaufman-Kantor, G., Aldarondo, E. & Jasinsky, J. L., (In Press). Incidence of Alcohol-Related Wife Assaults in Latino and Anglo-American Families. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*.

This study examines the interplay between ethnicity, structural and cultural factors, and alcohol-related wife assaults. The 1992 National Alcohol and Family Violence Survey (N=1970) was used to evaluate the following: 1) The risk of alcohol-related wife assaults among various Latino and Anglo-American ethnic groups; 2) The relationship between cognitive mechanisms, ethnicity, and wife assault; and 3) The role of cultural factors in mediating the effects of drinking and alcohol expectancies in wife assault. The analyses showed considerable variability in the rates and patterns of alcohol-related assaults among Latino groups. Heavy drinking was associated with higher rates of wife assault in both Latino and Anglo-American families. Aggressive alcohol expectancies and lack of economic resources were also found to be important contributors to the incidence of wife assault across ethnic groups. Multivariate analyses showed that structural factors exert a strong influence on alcohol-related wife assaults in various ethnic groups, net of alcohol consumption, and belief systems. We must recognize the heterogeneity among Latinos in the U.S if we are to understand and reduce the occurrence of alcohol-related wife assaults in these groups. The relationship between drinking and wife assault, however, is clearly not just a problem for Latino groups.

Kanuha, V. (1994). Women of color in battering relationships. In L. Comas- Díaz & B. Greene (Eds.) *Women of Color: Integrating Ethnic and Gender Identities in Psychotherapy* (pp. 428-454). New York: Guilford Press.

This chapter provides a critique on the literature on domestic violence against women and discusses sociocultural factors that impact battered women of color. The author gives a succinct account of factors specifically relating to Latina women, including the role of the church, gender roles, cultural and family loyalty, and other socially constructed expectations. Kahuna presents the views of battered women of color in terms of help seeking as well as the problems inherent in the focus of mental health practitioners on the individual rather than attempting to seek a balance among the women's complex needs.

Klevens, J. (2001). *Violencia física contra la mujer en Santa Fe de Bogotá: Prevalencia y factores asociados* [Physical violence against women in Santa Fe de Bogotá: Prevalence and associated factors]. *Revista Paramericana de Salud Pública* [Pan American Journal of Public Health] 9(2), 78-83.

This article estimates the magnitude of violence against women in intimate relationships in the capital city of Colombia and identifies associated risk factors. Data collected from 3,157 female participants in public health pediatric or obstetric clinics revealed that 26.5% of the sample reported that their current partner had slapped or pushed them, and 13.3% that they had been hit with an object, beaten, or threatened with a weapon. Twenty-six percent of participants also indicated that their partner prohibited them from social activities, work, family planning, etc. Violence was significantly associated with less schooling, lower income, number of children, length of live-in relationship with partner, history of abuse in family of origin, and prohibitions imposed by partner. The two factors most strongly related to violence were frequency of conflict with partner and prohibitions imposed by partner.

Klevens, J., Roca, J., Restrepo, O. & Martínez, A. (2001). Risk factors for adult male criminality in Colombia. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 11, 73-85

This study conducted in Colombia sought to establish the importance of factors alleged to be causes or correlates of adult criminality according to the published literature from other countries. The study compared 223 arrested male offenders (ages 18-30) and

222 similar community controls from 5 cities in Colombia as to their family background, exposure to abuse, family stressors, perceived care and history of childhood disruptive behaviors. Results indicated that offenders were significantly more likely than comparison group participants to report lower parental education, a mother under 18 or over 35 years old, family members involved in crimes, extreme economic deprivation, parental absence, family conflict, severe punishment, physical abuse, and maternal unavailability, rejection, and lack of supervision. Findings point to the importance of family factors in the risk for adult criminality.

Klevens, J., Bayón, M. C., & Sierra, M. (2000). Risk factors and context of men who physically abuse in Bogotá, Colombia. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 24(3), 323-332.

The purpose of this study conducted in Colombia was to identify risk factors for physical abuse caused by male perpetrators, as well as to describe the context of abuse and the role of the female partners. In-depth interviews were conducted with 45 males reported to authorities for child physical abuse and their partners and 44 males and their female partners from the same neighborhood and with a child of the same gender and age as the abused child. Results indicated that abuse occurred more frequently with the mother being present, sometimes involved substance abuse and mental illness, and was related to lack of social support, history of childhood physical abuse, and unrealistic expectations about child. The female partners were more likely to have lower occupational level, higher frequency of dependent personality, a history of childhood physical and sexual abuse, and be herself physically and emotionally abused by her spouse. Findings suggest the need to tailor preventive and rehabilitative interventions for abusers.

Klevens, J., Restrepo, O., & Roca, J. (2000). Some factors for explaining resilience among young men in Colombia. *Revista de Salud Pública*, 2(2), 165-172.

A secondary analysis of an existing database was used to explore childhood experiences that differentiated men who became delinquent or involved in substance abuse from those who did not (referred to as resilient), despite growing up in equally adverse circumstances. Findings show that resilient men tend to perceive caregiver as affectionate, available, aware of their whereabouts, and able to problem solve on their own more often than men who became delinquent or involved in substance abuse. They were also exposed to less physical abuse and family conflict. These findings appear to be independent of factors such as economic status, mother's education and age, single parent households, number of siblings, birth order, parental crime and alcohol abuse or separation from parents. Authors point out the need to use prevention strategies that improve the quality of parent-child interactions and mentors.

Krane, J. L. (1995). Violence against women in intimate relationships: Insights from cross-cultural analyses. *Transcultural Psychiatric Research Review*, 33, 435-465.

This article presents a broad overview of the cross-cultural literature on the abuse of women by partners with emphasis on cross-cultural patterns and variations in terms of prevalence, effects, risk factors for abuse and social responses to violence against women. The author provides a good review of prevalence data regarding domestic violence in several Latin American countries as well as specific challenges and risks faced by immigrant women. Although not solely addressing Latinas, the article provides a nice framework from which to explore the issue of domestic violence across cultures and societies.

Krishnan, S.P., Hilbert, J.C., VanLeeuwen, D., & Kolia, R. (1997). Documenting Domestic Violence among Ethnically Diverse Populations: Results from a Preliminary Study. *Family and Community Health*, 20(3), (p.32).

Domestic violence shelters in rural areas with different ethnic populations need to tailor their services accordingly. A survey of three domestic violence shelters in rural New Mexico included Anglo, Hispanic and Native American women. Although the Hispanic women reported more physical violence in their relationship than Anglo women, they were less likely to report the incidents to the police and less likely to seek medical care.

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## L

"Lucha: A Struggle for Life" (1998, May 27). *Miami Herald*, pp.D1 -2.

This newspaper article highlights the work of two lawyers who assist battered women in obtaining legal services. The interviewees point out that one of the greatest dangers of deportation is that wife-beating is often not treated as a crime in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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## M

MacCulloch, C. (1997). Domestic violence: Private pain, public issue. *The IDB Special Report*. Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank.

This special report of the Inter-American Development Bank explores the issue of domestic violence in Latin American countries. Through statistics and personal accounts, the author presents compelling information regarding the seriousness and pervasiveness of the problem, the cost of violence, and the potential role of the press to bring the problem "out of the closet."

Madriz, E. (1997). Latina teenagers: Victimization, Identity, and Fear of Crime. *Social Justice*, 24, (pp.39-55).

Examines how Latinas from the ages of 13-19 construct and express their views about crime, criminals, and their possibilities of victimization; based on focus groups and in-depth interviews in New York City (Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx) and surrounding suburban areas, between October 1994 and the summer of 1995.

Mata, M. & Pola, M. J. (2001). *Sistematización de Indicadores de Violencia Doméstica y Sexual en República Dominicana, 1999-2001* [Systematization of Markers for Domestic and Sexual Violence I the Dominican Republic, 1999-2000]. Santiago, Dominican Republic: CEAPA, Centro de Apoyo Aquelarre /NAM, Núcleo de Apoyo a la Mujer.

This book is the result of a collaborative effort between two community based organizations in the Dominican Republic who work in the area of gender violence: CEAPA, the Aquelarre Assistance Center in Santo Domingo and NAM, the Women Assistance Unit in Santiago. OXFAM provided funding for this coordinated research project. Given the historically low support for academic research in the country, data regarding violence against women are often established based on newspaper accounts or informal surveys. The purpose of this project was to: systematize the collection and organization of data collected throughout the country in the years 1999-2000. The book provides statistics regarding prevalence rates for domestic and sexual violence, as well as sociodemographic characteristics of victims, among many other variables. The book cover uses as background

the names of all the women and children who died as a result of violence in their homes during the two years of the study.

Mattson, S. & Rodríguez, E. (1999). Battering pregnant Latinas. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 20, 405-422.

This study used qualitative and quantitative methods to determine the prevalence and type of abuse, level of acculturation, and self-esteem of pregnant Latinas in three sites: urban Arizona, rural Arizona, and Mexico. Focus groups with women from each site also explored their perceptions of battering, available resources, and how Mexican culture influenced the phenomenon of battering. Women in rural Arizona reported the highest prevalence of abuse and highest level of acculturation.

Maturana, H., Coddou, F., Montenegro, H. Kuntsmann, G., & Méndez, C. L. (1995). *Violencia en sus Distintos Ambitos de Expresión [Violence in its Different Realms of Expression]*. Santiago, Chile: Dolmen Ediciones.

This book is the result of a forum organized to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Family Therapy Institute in Santiago, Chile. Each chapter presents a paper given at the forum. Themes include violence and media, relationship violence, violence and suicide, violence in ideologies, and biology and violence.

McCloskey, L. A., Southwick, K., Fernandez-Esquer, M.E., & Locke, C. (1996). The psychological effects of political and domestic violence on Central American and Mexican immigrant mothers and children. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 23(2), 95-116.

This study compared the psychosocial adjustment of 70 immigrant mothers and their children from Mexico and Central America. Mothers and children were interviewed about political and domestic violence they had witnessed and experienced and current mental health outcomes, including symptoms of PTSD. Central American refugee children did not differ significantly from Mexican children who witnessed violence in their home. Both groups presented significantly higher levels of psychological distress than Mexican children from non-violent homes. Central American women were most likely to meet criteria for PTSD. Overall effects of war on children were mediated by maternal mental health and the specific associated risk of having lost a father to violent death. Mexican immigrant children were also affected by their mother's employment. Findings show similar effects on children who experience different forms of violence.

McFarlane, J., Wiist, W., & Soeken, K. (1999). Use of counseling by abused pregnant Hispanic women. *Journal of Women's Health & Gender-Based Medicine*, 8(4), 541-546.

This study explored the characteristics of abused women that are associated with the women's use of counseling services to help end abuse. The study used a 12-month prospective, descriptive analysis of 216 abused pregnant Latinas (aged 15-42 years) receiving prenatal care in an urban public health clinic. Results indicate that women with 2 or more children were more likely to use counseling services. Women who had used the police most during the previous 12 months had fewest visits to the counselor.

McFarlane, J., Wiist, W., & Watson, M. (1998). Predicting Physical Abuse against Pregnant Hispanic Women. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 15(2), (pp.134-138).

Investigated whether or not symbolic violence and threats of violence by a male intimate were associated with physical violence against pregnant Hispanic women, a cross-sectional interview survey questionnaire was given to 329 pregnant, physically and sexually abused Hispanic women (aged 15-42 years) in urban, public health prenatal clinics. The main outcome measure was physical abuse against pregnant Hispanic women as measured

on the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale. Regression analysis showed that symbolic violence and threats of violence by the perpetrator were jointly and independently significantly associated with physical violence. Because symbolic violence is significantly associated with physical violence against pregnant women, screening and early intervention programs should focus on such behavior. ((c) 1998 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

McFarlane, J. (1998). Characteristics of Sexual Abuse against Pregnant Hispanic Women by Their Male Intimates. *Journal of Women's Health, 7*(6), (pp.739-745).

Examined the frequency of 6 types of sexual abuse of 329 pregnant Hispanic women (aged 15-42 years) identified during routine prenatal care in public health clinics as physically abused. Threats of abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse were measured with the 46-item Severity of Violence Against Women Scale. Comparisons were made between women reporting sexual abuse and those who did not. 105 women reported sexual abuse by their male partner at least once during the prior 12 months. Sexually abused women reported significantly higher levels of threats of abuse and physical abuse than women not sexually abused. Among the sexually abused women, not living with the abuser was correlated with higher threats of abuse, physical violence, and sexual abuse scores. The results of this study support previous research proposing a continuum of violence and possible escalation of violence when an abused woman leaves her abuser. ((c) 1998 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

McWhirter, P. T. (1999). La Violencia Privada: Domestic Violence in Chile. *American Psychologist, 54*, 37-40.

Recently, concerted efforts have increased awareness and understanding concerning domestic violence in Chile. Within this decade, a series of government-sponsored research investigations was initiated to understand the prevalence, causes, and consequences of domestic violence. This article describes the current state of Chilean domestic violence in the context of recent historical and political underpinnings. Cultural factors that have influenced the prevalence of the problem are specifically addressed, and legal changes that affect domestic violence in Chile are explicated. The country's increasing awareness and concern for domestic violence are delineated, and both grassroots and governmental responses are outlined. It is hoped that this information provides a concise and comprehensive view of available information about Chilean domestic violence.

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Mederos, Fernando (1999). Batterer Intervention Programs: The Past, and Future Prospects. In Shepard, M. & Pence, E. (Eds.), *The Coordinated Community Response: the Duluth Experience*. (pp. 127-150). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

This chapter focuses on what to do with the offender once he is court-mandated to attend a batterer intervention program within the context of a coordinated community

response system. The author states that the intent of his article is "to promote a searching and reflective exploration for activist-practitioners about our work and its meaning." The article provides a background regarding the evolution of batterer intervention programs, a brief overview of the Duluth Model, and a discussion of current controversies and future developments in the field. Among other things, he points out the need for more research in specific areas, as well as the need for the development of culturally and racially specific models for working with Latino, African American, and Asian American men.

Morrison, A. R. & Biehl, M. L. (Eds.) (1999). *Too Close to Home: Domestic Violence in the Americas*. Baltimore, MD: The John Hopkins University Press.

This book is a collection of essays by international authorities ranging from psychologists and doctors to economists and communication experts. Several authors analyze the economic and health costs imposed by domestic violence, documenting that domestic violence is both a serious public health issue and a severe impediment to economic development. Others examine promising approaches that have been used to combat domestic violence, including community treatment and prevention networks, telephone hotlines, judicial and police reform, anti-violence curricula in primary and secondary schools, street theater, and creative use of the mass media. The book is based on the 1997 IDB conference, "Domestic Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: Costs, Programs and Policies."

Morrison, A. R. & Orlando, M. B. (N.D.) *El impacto socio- económico de la violencia doméstica contra la mujer en Chile y Nicaragua [The socio-economic impact of domestic violence against women in Chile and Nicaragua]*. Washington, DC: Banco Inter-Americano de Desarrollo – Unidad de la Mujer en el Desarrollo [Inter-American Development Bank– Women in Development Unit].

This document, prepared by the authors for the Inter-American Development Bank, provides sobering statistics regarding domestic violence throughout Latin America. The authors explore the economic impact of domestic violence in these societies, as well as the social repercussions on the children of abused women. They discuss the intergenerational transmission of violence as a possible consequence of childhood witnessing of violence. The study provides quantitative estimates of the economic and social cost of domestic violence in Chile and Nicaragua, two countries chosen because of its great dissimilarity due to their differing economic stages of development.

*Mujer en un Mundo Globalizado [Women in a World of Globalization]*. (2002). *Memoria del Taller para Agentes de Pastoral [Proceedings from a Workshop for Pastoral Ministers]*. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: Centro Antonio Montesino/Centro de Estudios Sociales P. Juan Montalvo, sj.

These proceedings from a workshop for pastoral ministers hosted by two Jesuit research and dissemination centers in the Dominican Republic contains papers regarding the status of women, advances and obstacles in the judicial system, domestic violence as a social issue affecting women's development, and theological foundations of women's participation in society. The workshop utilized a participatory dynamic, in which professionals and community members formed panels to create a discussion that included voices of women from many different segments of the population. The proceedings reflect this diversity.

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## N

Neff, J.A., Holamon, B., & Schluter, T.D. (1995). Spousal Violence among Anglos, Blacks, and Mexican Americans: The Role of Demographic Variables, Psychosocial Predictors, and Alcohol Consumption. *Journal of Family Violence*, 10(1), (pp.1-21).

Racial and ethnic differences in the prevalence and correlates of self-reported spousal violence in a community sample of Anglo, Black, and Mexican American adults are examined. Females, the formerly married, and Black females in particular (up to 60% of formerly married) were most likely to report being beaten by and beating a spouse. Multivariate analyses controlling for demographic variables, financial stress, social desirability, sex role traditionalism and drinking quantity (and spouse's drinking among the currently married) did not eliminate the greater likelihood of reports of both beating and being beaten among married Black females. There was little consistent evidence to suggest greater propensity among Mexican American than Anglo respondents. The findings raise questions about simplistic socioeconomic status or financial stress explanations of observed racial/ethnic differences in spousal violence. Further, curvilinear effects of alcohol quantity and spouse drinking upon reported violence question simple "disinhibition" arguments and suggest the need for data regarding couple dynamics.

Nieves-Rosa, L. E., Carballo-Diéguez, A., & Dolezal, C. (2000). Domestic abuse and HIV-Risk behavior in Latin American men who have sex with men in New York City. *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services*, 11(1), 77-90.

The results of this study, conducted with 273 Latin American men who have sex with men living in the New York metro area, show that 54% of the men reported having experienced domestic abuse at least once in their relationships. Up to 12% of these men had been forced to have receptive anal sex without condoms by one of their partners since 1981. 33% of respondents reported having experienced verbal and psychological abuse, and 35% reported physical (but not sexual) abuse perpetrated by one of their partners. Correlations were found between physical and sexual victimization and practicing receptive anal sex without condoms. Strong relations were also found between childhood sexual abuse, using recreational drugs, low self-esteem and self-wroth, and domestic abuse in intimate adult relationships.

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## O

O'Keefe, M. (1994). Racial/Ethnic Differences among Battered Women and their Children. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 3, (pp.283-305).

Ethnicity/race has received relatively little attention in the spousal violence literature. Whereas some investigators have found that spousal abuse is more prevalent in minority populations, particularly among African-American families, other investigators found no racial/ethnic differences. The studies that do exist have focused primarily on prevalence rates of spousal violence and have not examined other family or contextual factors. Also, no studies have examined whether race/ethnicity impacts the emotional and behavioral adjustment of children exposed to marital violence. The purpose of the present study is to provide descriptive and analytic information on a sample of racially/ethnically diverse battered women and their children assessing their backgrounds, amount of violence, family functioning and child adjustment. Findings indicate few statistically significant racial/ethnic differences on numerous background and family functioning measures. The implications of the findings are discussed. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

O'Neal, J. (1999). Battered Latinas: Culturally scripted for suffering. Unpublished manuscript.

The writer examines the growing need for culturally competent and professionally trained human service professionals in the field of domestic violence with the growing population of Latinos in the United States. A review of prior research studies is conducted which suggests that both socioeconomic factors and sociocultural indicators may be the underpinning of patriarchy, sexism, and violence toward Latinas. Domestic violence assistance at the local and national levels is discussed.

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## P

Palacio, M. C. (1994). *Violencia sociofamiliar: Derrumbe ó transformación* [Social and family violence: Landslide or transformation]. Paper presented at the Congreso Latinoamericano de Familia Siglo XX: hacia la Construcción de una Vida Cotidiana Diferente [Latin American Family Congress XX Century: Toward the Construction of a Different Daily Life] in Medellín, Colombia.

This presentation explores the relation between the violence experienced in Colombian society and that being lived in homes throughout Colombia. The author questions strategies that call for a social change towards non-violence, at the same time as it persists on seeing the family in out-dated terms in which domestic violence is ever present.

Perilla, J. L. & Pérez, F. (2002). A program for immigrant latino men who batter within the context of a comprehensive family intervention. In E. Aldarondo and F. Mederos (Eds.) *Men who batter: Intervention and Prevention Strategies in a Diverse Society*. New York: Civic Research Institute.

This chapter describes a culturally specific intervention program for Latino men who batter that emerged in direct response to the request of abused Latinas in a support and reflection group for Spanish-speaking women in Georgia. The unique aspect of this intervention for males who batter is its place as one of the components of a comprehensive program for entire Latino immigrant families affected by domestic violence, whose driving purpose is the increased safety of women and children. The program uses an ecological framework in which many aspects of a batterer's environment are used to understand more fully the antecedents, dynamics, and effects of domestic violence, including the way in which Latino culture impacts the occurrence of abuse. The authors conceptualize domestic violence as a violation of the fundamental human rights of women and children that bear close parallels to the dynamic of terrorist acts. The program philosophy is also informed by the works of Latin American educators and social scientists in which the concept of *concientización* (critical consciousness) is central to the goals of transformative interventions.

Perilla, J.L., Bakeman, R. & Norris, F.H. (1994). Culture and Domestic Violence: The Ecology of Abused Latinas. *Violence and Victims*, 9(4), (pp.325-338).

This study examined the predictors of domestic violence within a sample of 60 immigrant Latinas, of whom 30 had sought assistance for abuse and 30 had sought other family services. Hypotheses were derived from several frameworks relevant to understanding abuse -- intrapsychic (learned helplessness), interpersonal (family violence), and feminist theory. Findings related to the specific formulations were subsequently combined into a model of abuse in which the mutuality of communication within the couple mediates the effects of husband's intoxication and environmental stressors on the occurrence/severity of abuse. The study points out the inadequacy of relying on any one

existing theory and supports the idea of taking an ecological approach to the study of abuse in specific populations.

Perilla, J.L. (1999). Domestic Violence as a Human Rights Issue: The Case of Immigrant Latinos. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 21(2), (pp.107-133).

Using the writings of the late social psychologist Ignacio Martin-Baro and other Latin American and Latino social scientists as a framework, this article examines the issue of domestic violence from a human rights perspective. As suggested by these writers, the antecedents, dynamics, and effects of domestic abuse are explored bringing to bear the historical, philosophical, cultural, social, spiritual, and political realities of Latino immigrants in the United States. From this ecological perspective, universal and culture-specific elements of this phenomenon are considered. Finally, Freire's idea of 'concientización' (consciousness) is used to delineate levels of awareness and responsibility necessary to break the intergenerational transmission of domestic violence in this population.

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## R

Ramirez Hernandez, F.A. (2000). *Violencia Masculina en el Hogar: Alternativas y Soluciones*. Mexico D.F.: Editorial Pax Mexico, Libreria Carlos Cesarman S.A. (The publisher can be contacted via email at [editorialpax@mexis.com](mailto:editorialpax@mexis.com)).

This book, written in Spanish, examines the relevant issues of domestic violence, focusing on prevalent social and cultural characteristics that may create barriers to the formation of healthy, egalitarian relationships. In the first chapter the author discusses the differences between physical, sexual, verbal and emotional domestic violence. Then, throughout the book he examines the biological, psychological and gender-specific interpretations of the causes of domestic violence, as well as the importance of men accepting responsibility for their behavior. The solutions to the problem of domestic violence are considered and divided into two main areas: the community level and the individual level. At the individual level, he encourages men to commit to the process of changing destructive behaviors and working toward the creation of a new male identity that includes a new kind of relationship with their partner. At the end of each chapter, a series of questions are presented to the male reader to help facilitate the process of self-awareness, the acceptance of responsibility, and the commitment to change. At the community level, the author stresses that it is crucial that when a man is violent in the home, he should be confronted with a strict system of social and legal sanctions. Other collective solutions include influencing and changing the various aspects of education, religion, mass media and cultural traditions that help to perpetuate the problem of domestic violence.

Rivera, J. (1994). Domestic Violence against Latinas by Latino Males: An Analysis of Race, National Origin, and Gender Differentials. *Boston College Third World Journal*, 14, 231.

Historically, the domestic violence movement has not taken into account the needs of the Latino community. Policies formulated without taking these needs into account may actually place Latinas in danger. Extensive educational efforts must be linked to mandatory arrest policies to inform the community of the policy as well as the duties imposed on the police. Faith and trust must be established by having the police work with well-recognized Latina activists and organizations. Latinas face multiple barriers because of their race, national origin and gender. This multiple discrimination factors into how Latinas experience and respond to domestic violence. Institutional racism and patriarchal structures are interrelated in the experience of Latinas. A reform movement that recognizes these realities and experiences will acknowledge the need to work in unison, but only from a strong base. Latino community-based organizations must be strengthened and provided with the financial and political flexibility to develop and establish domestic violence shelters and

services. The Latino community must prioritize domestic violence initiatives. The lives of women and the well-being of an entire community depend on it.

Rivera, J. (1994). Domestic Violence against Latinas by Latino Males: An Analysis of Race, National Origin, and Gender Differentials. *Boston College Third World Journal*, 14, (p.231).

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Rivera, J. (1995). The Politics of Invisibility. *Georgetown Journal on Fighting Poverty*, 3(1), (pp.61-65).

In spite of the rapid growth of the Latino population in the United States, economic equality continues to be a dream for most Latinos. Latina women have carried a great deal of the burden associated with pervasive poverty and inequality. Latinas are invisible to the majority population. When recognized, they are viewed as mothers and not as workers, political participants, and leaders. For Latinas, gender-based violence is part of a spectrum of oppression. Effective legislative solutions must be based on a recognition of Latina-specific realities. Elected and appointed officials may be biased against Latina women, and these biases impact negatively on Latinas seeking assistance in domestic violence situations. Efforts to educate law enforcement personnel must address gender-based discrimination and the challenges confronting Latinas in their efforts to obtain legal protection from abusers. The lack of translation and culturally appropriate services exacerbate the isolation and discomfort Latinas experience when seeking help within the judicial system. There are only a few Latina-based, bilingual, bicultural shelter programs nationally. Advocates, activists, legislators and policy makers face the challenge of designing and enacting legislation that responds to the specific challenges faced by Latinas and other women of color. The politics of invisibility cannot distract policy makers from the goal of providing opportunity and access for all women.

Rivera, J. (1995). Puerto Rico's Domestic Violence Prevention and Intervention Law and the United States Violence Against Women Act of 1994: The Limitations of Legislative Responses. *Columbia Journal of Gender and Law*, Volume 5.1 (pp. 78-126).

This article considers the current and potential successes, as well as the limitations, of two recently enacted statutes to address intimates' violence against women: Puerto Rico's domestic violence law and the United States' federal anti-violence legislation. Although Puerto Rico's Domestic Violence Prevention and Intervention Law, commonly referred to as "Law 54," and the United States' Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) reflect distinct jurisdictional and cultural concerns, they adopt similar remedial goals and mechanisms for addressing violence against women. Both embrace criminalization of domestic violence and prescribe criminal and civil sanctions for the abuser. These legislative efforts have had significant, albeit limited, success in curbing such violence because of deep-rooted gender inequalities in the legal system and legal discourse on domestic

violence. This article proposes that effective legislation recognizes each woman's individuality and her entitlement to full participation in society as an equal. The ultimate success and utility of legislation depends upon its integration into the legal framework and the political discourse on violence against women. Where that integration is tainted by or constructed pursuant to presumptions founded on gender biases about women and violence against women, legislation will face serious obstacles, and will provide only partial remedies for women. However, where the legislative focus is the safety and autonomy of women, a wider range of success is possible. In the case of both laws, their ultimate value can only be measured by the successes and failures of their implementation.

Rivera, J. (1996). The Violence Against Women Act and the Construction of Multiple Consciousness in the Civil Rights and Feminist Movements. *Journal of Law and Policy*, (pp. 463-511).

This article asserts that while the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 was an undeniable victory for feminism, and as such served as a vehicle for a sophisticated national discourse on violence between intimate partners, the passage of VAWA was also a civil rights victory. VAWA represents an important opportunity for civil rights activists and feminists to identify common goals and philosophies of their respective social and legal reform movements, and an opportunity to convert their doctrines into practice through joint action. The first part of this article provides a brief overview of the common, yet conflicting, history of the civil rights movements. It provides examples of the way the current political climate threatens to dismantle the hard-won advances of both movements and, simultaneously, serves as an impetus to unite the two around common goals. The author concludes by urging civil rights and feminist activists to expand and equalize their collaborative efforts and apply their respective social reform doctrines to each other's struggles. It further encourages activists to maximize VAWA's potential for reform by aggressively utilizing its remedies, calling for enactment and enforcement of those provisions which take account of the particular needs of women of color and immigrant women, and combining the two movements' considerable experience and strengths to end the multiple forms of intimate partner violence against women.

Rivera, J. (1997-1998). Preliminary report: Availability of Domestic Violence Services for Latina Survivors in New York State. *In the Public Interest*, 16, (pp.1-32).

The writer examines the availability and standard of services provided for Hispanic American women in New York State who are victims of domestic violence. Her analysis is based on preliminary results of the initial stages of a study began in 1997 by the New York State Spanish Domestic Violence Hotline Advisory Committee to determine the availability of existing domestic violence services for Latinas in the state. She discusses the incidence of domestic violence in the Latina community in New York State and the state's domestic violence legislative and regulatory mandates applicable to service providers. In addition, she examines the methodology of the advisory committee's study and its findings and considers possible conclusions that can be drawn from the study and policy concerns that it raises. She points out that domestic violence programs in the state are underfunded and she notes the particular effect of this on Latinas, and she makes various recommendations based on the preliminary findings from the Advisory committee's study.

Rivera, J. (1998). Intimate Partner Violence Strategies: Models for Community Participation. *Maine Law Review*, Volume 50.283 (pp. 283-308).

This article suggests that the current framework for transforming community norms into legislation and policy directives is unable to provide an avenue for communities historically absent or excluded from the legislative process. While feminist methodology and philosophy seeks to reflect and produce social and legal strategies authentically based on women's experiences, antiviolence legislation has yet to fully reflect and address the views

and priorities of communities of color, and women of color specifically. Part I of this article discusses the need for a different approach to legislative and social policy decision-making, so as to facilitate and maximize community-developed strategies within a democratic government system. This part discusses the difficulty of historically ignored and suppressed communities, specifically the Latino community. Part II of this article describes three existing models for community representation, within a democratic process, for communities that are historically underrepresented and misrepresented in the existing democratic governing structure of the United States. All models are committed to the empowerment of its members/participants and the Latinas who are the subject of the models' work. The three are leadership models for social reform.

Rodriguez, M., Szkupinski, S. & Bauer, H. (1996). Breaking the Silence: Battered Women's Perspectives on Medical Care. *Archives of Family Medicine*, Volume 5 (pp. 150-153). American Medical Association.

This research study sought to determine the barriers to identification and management of domestic violence in the health care system from the battered woman's perspective. Fifty-one women with histories of domestic violence took part through eight focus groups divided into Latino, White, Asian and African-American participants. Participants from all ethnic groups identified major factors that affect identification and management of battered women in the health care setting. Factors that interfere with patient disclosure included threats of violence from the partner, embarrassment, adherence to gender roles, concerns about police involvement, and lack of trust in the health care provider. The researchers concluded that many battered women experience social, institutional, and provider barriers to obtaining help from the health care system for problems related to domestic violence. Providers, as well as institutions, can overcome these barriers through an understanding of the social context of domestic violence and the victim's needs. Identification may be improved through a trusting patient-provider relationship and by direct questioning about domestic violence.

Rodriguez, M.A., Bauer, H.M., Flores-Ortiz, Y., & Szkupinski-Quiroga, S. (1998). Factors Affecting Patient-Physician Communication for Abused Latina and Asian Immigrant Women. *Journal of Family Practice*, 47(4), (p.309).

Domestic violence is one of today's most serious health issues. Abused Latina and Asian immigrant women face unique barriers to the discussion of abuse with health care providers. This research was undertaken to identify any provider-related factors that may affect patient-provider communication for these women. The study participants identified the provider behaviors that demonstrate trust, compassion, and understanding as elements that improve patient-provider communication. In addition, participants wanted providers to initiate discussions about partner abuse.

Rodriguez, R. (1993). Violence in Transience: Nursing Care of Migrant Battered Women. *AWHONN's Clinical Issues in Perinatal and Women's Health Nursing*. [Abstract Forthcoming].

Rodriguez, R. (1994). Forgotten Pain: Migrant Farmworker Women and Domestic Violence. *Violence Update*, 4(10), (pp.9-11). [Abstract Forthcoming].

Rodriguez, R. (1998). Clinical Interventions with Battered Migrant Farm Worker Women. In Jacquelyn C. Campbell (Ed.). *Empowering Survivors of Abuse: Health Care for Battered Women and Their Children*, 22, (pp. 271-279). Sage Publications.

This chapter provides a description of the general conditions of migrant life as the foundation for understanding the scope of the problem of domestic violence faced by migrant farm worker women and their families. The author also provides information about the strategies that currently are being development to assist these migrant farm workers.

Data regarding the presence of domestic violence in relationships among migrant workers have only recently become available. The development of the Practice-Based Research Network (PBRN) on Family Violence in 1994 has been primarily responsible for the data that have been generated to date. Building on the development of the PBRN, as well as the experiences of the Lideres Campesinas project in California and Unidos Against Domestic Violence in Wisconsin, a new project has been proposed that will create a truly comprehensive approach to practice, research and community outreach for domestic violence among migrant farm worker populations. The author envisions the creation of a safety net for battered migrant farm worker women that will extend beyond traditional health care and other institutional settings and into migrant communities and households. In this way, a woman will be assured of finding knowledgeable, caring individuals who can guide her to resources regardless of her circumstances.

Rodriguez, R. (1999). The Power of the Collective: Battered Migrant Farmworker Women Creating Safe Spaces. *Health Care for Women International*, 20(4), (pp.417-426). [Abstract Forthcoming].

Root, M. P. (1996). Women of color and traumatic stress in "domestic captivity": Gender and race as disempowering statuses. In A. J. Marsella, M. J. Friedman, Gerrety, E. & Scurfield, (Eds.) *Ethnocultural Aspects of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Issues, Research, and Clinical Applications*. (pp. 363-387). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

This chapter provides an interesting historical analysis of the transformation of gender and ethnicity into class categories. It contains incidence data regarding different types of violence against women in African American, Southeast Asian, Native American, and Mexican American populations. The author cites Sorenson & Telles (1991) study that found similar rates of domestic violence between European Americans and Mexican Americans. Root also points out that a consistent finding in several studies reviewing the effects of specific traumatic events was that the degree of trauma was significantly different by ethnicity, with ethnic minority women (i.e. Latinas and African Americans) reporting higher levels of health consequences. The article provides ratios of women to men in terms of psychiatric diagnosis following violent trauma and contains an interesting discussion of barriers (structural, linguistic, economic, methodological, conceptual, and cultural) to conducting research on violence against women of color

Rouse, L. P. (1988). Abuse in dating relationships: A comparison of Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics. *Journal of College Student Development*, 29, 312-319.

Incidence of experienced abused in dating was similar for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics in this college student sample. Sex differences and types of abuse were also considered.

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## S

Saltijeral, M.T., Ramos, L., & Caballero, M.A. (1998). Maritally Abused Women: Types of Violence and its Effects on Mental Health. *Salud Mental*, 21(2), (pp.10-18).

Explores the types of violence and mental health effects suffered by battered women. Battering is conceptualized as a recurrent pattern of physical, psychological or sexual abuse that a man exerts against his wife, and which manifests itself as emotional states in the wife, such as fear and a sense of vulnerability. The authors review different models that have been proposed to explain the dynamics of this violence and also present the results of research being developed in this area. The authors also interviewed 4 female subjects (aged 29-35 years) who sought help regarding their experiences of violence. The

transcripts from the subjects' audiotaped interviews were analyzed trying to construct some categories related with the types of violence experienced and their effects on mental health. The subjects' testimonies showed that physical violence was present in different actions, such as pushing, punching, and slapping. Sexual violence also was mentioned by women, particularly, when they were forced to have sex after a battering episode. In the case of psychological violence, some of the most frequent types were threats, insults, and humiliations. Subjects also spoke regarding the mental health effects they suffered as a consequence of the violence they endured. ((c) 1998 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

Sorensen, S. B., (1996). Violence against women: Examining ethnic differences and commonalities. *Evaluation Review*, 20(2), 123-145.

Investigated cultural differences and similarities in the options that a woman perceives, the help she seeks, and the nature and scope of violence she experiences in intimate relationship using a group discussion format. African American, Anglo-American, Asian American and Mexican American participants comprised 12 ethnic specific focus groups. Central themes discussed included intersection of gender and ethnicity, immigration as a challenge to family cultural history, the role of social institutions, family and friends, and the range of violent experiences and their outcomes, including psychological and economic consequences. Observations relevant to research, policy, and service provision are offered. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1997, American Psychological Association, all rights reserved).

Sorenson, S.B. & Telles, C.A. (1991). Self-Reports of Spousal Violence in a Mexican-American and Non-Hispanic White Population. *Violence and Victims*, 6(1), (pp.3-15).

As part of survey of Los Angeles households, 1,243 Mexican Americans and 1,149 non-Hispanic whites were surveyed about their experiences of spousal violence. Questions to assess violence included both perpetration (whether they had been physically violent toward a partner) and victimization (whether they had been the victim of sexual assault by a partner). Over one-fifth (21.2%) of the respondents indicated that they had, at one or more times in their lives, hit or thrown things at their current or former spouse or partner. Spousal violence rates for Mexican Americans born in Mexico and non-Hispanic whites born in the United States were nearly equivalent (20.0% and 21.6%, respectively); rates were highest for Mexican-Americans born in the United States (30.9%). While overall rates of sexual assault were lower for Mexican-Americans, one-third of the most recent incidents reported by Mexico-born Mexican-American women involved the husband and approximate rape.

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## T

Taggart, L. & Mattson, S. (1996). Delay in prenatal care as a result of battering in pregnancy: Cross-cultural implications. *Health Care of Women International*, 17(1), 25-34.

White, Hispanic and African American women were surveyed in public health and low-income clinics in Los Angeles, CA and Seattle, WA, to determine if they delayed seeking prenatal care because of battering during their pregnancies. Results from 162 White, 208 Hispanic and 132 African American participants revealed that the incidence of abuse was not significantly different among ethnic groups. Battered women sought prenatal care 6.5 weeks later than the nonabused sample, with a similar delay in each ethnic group. 21% reported physical harm during pregnancy, and 13.7% stated they had delayed care because of injuries.

Tello, J. (1998). *El Hombre Noble Buscando Balance: The Noble Man Searching for Balance*. In R. Carrillo & J. Tello (Eds.), *Family Violence and Men of Color: Healing the Wounded Male Spirit* (pp. 31-52). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company, Inc.

Proposes a culturally competent model for working with Latino men that incorporates storytelling and ancient cultural practices, and that rebalances the effects of colonization, racism and discrimination, particularly internalized oppression.

Torres, S. (1998). *Intervening with Battered Hispanic Pregnant Women*. In J.C. Campbell, *Empowering Survivors of Abuse: Health Care for Battered Women and their Children*. Sage series on violence against women (pp. 259-270). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Culturally specific interventions that target Hispanic women are needed if we are to effectively combat the problem of woman abuse in this population. The role that culture plays in battered Hispanic women's access to health care services and the provision of services must be more clearly understood. The ways that different cultures view health and illness are frequently unknown to health care providers of other cultural backgrounds. Cultures also have their own ways of viewing pregnancy, their own definition of woman abuse, and their own mechanisms for coping with the problem of abuse. Health care professionals should make efforts to learn to provide quality care to those of all cultural groups, including Hispanic women. By delivering care in a culturally sensitive manner, the providers are best able to respond appropriately to the needs of Hispanic women. This chapter focuses on the cultural, socioeconomic, and health factors that should be considered in caring for battered Hispanic pregnant women and makes recommendations for culturally relevant interventions to respond to their needs. ((c) 1999 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

Torres, S. (1991). *A Comparison of Wife Abuse between Two Cultures: Perceptions, Attitudes, Nature, and Extent*. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 12, (pp.113-131).

Explored similarities and differences between 25 Anglo-American and 25 Mexican-American women, over age 18 years, who had been physically abused by their husbands at least two times and had resided in shelters for battered women. Subjects were matched for age and socioeconomic status (SES). Data were collected via a semistructured interview schedule consisting of three instruments. Results show more similarities than differences in the manifestation of wife abuse between the two groups. However, Anglo-American women perceived more types of behavior as being abusive and exhibited a less tolerant attitude toward wife abuse than did Mexican-American women. ((c) 1997 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved).

Torres, S. (1987). *Hispanic-American Battered Women: Why Consider Cultural Differences? Response to the Victimization of Women and Children*, 10(3), (pp.20-21).

Interviewed 25 Hispanic-American and 25 Anglo-American women residing in shelters for battered women on their attitudes toward wife abuse; their perception of wife abuse; the nature, severity, and frequency of abuse; and their response to the abuse. Data show similarities among the women, but there were differences. Implications for treatment and other interventions are discussed. ((c) 1997 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

Toro-Alfonso, J. (1999). *Domestic violence among same sex partners in Puerto Rico: Implications for HIV intervention*. *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services*, 9(1), 69-78.

Review of the literature shows that prevalence rates in same sex domestic violence reflects that of the general population. 152 gay men and lesbians in Puerto Rico answered a survey on domestic violence. 7-13% of participants reported at least one instance of physical abuse in their relationship. Close to half of the respondents reported frequent

instances of verbal and emotional abuse. The author points out the importance of this issue to the potential transmission of HIV among gay males.

Torres, S. (1993). Nursing care of battered Hispanic pregnant women. *AWHONN's Clinical Issues*, 4(3), 416-423.

This article describes nursing care of low-income, battered Hispanic pregnant women within the context of the Hispanic culture and discusses clinical and nursing implications for interventions.

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## V

Valencia, A. & Van Hoorn, J. (1999). La Isla Pacifica: A Haven for Battered Mexican American Women. *American Psychologist*, 54(1), (pp.62-63).

La Isla Pacifica serves women fleeing a violent partner. The shelter is open to all women, but it differs from many of its counterparts because it is designed to be a good cultural and linguistic fit for Spanish-speaking women of Mexican descent. An outline describes the program, structure, program services, staffing, mission statement, and recommendations to accommodate the interests of a majority of battered Mexican-American women under the age of thirty years.

Van Hightower, N., R., Ph.D. & Gorton, J., Ph.D., LMSW. (1998). Domestic Violence among Patients at Two Rural Health Care Clinics: Prevalence and Social Correlates. *Public Health Nursing*, 15(5), (pp.355-362).

Despite a growing body of knowledge concerning family abuse, there is little research focusing on domestic violence in rural settings. Likewise, there is a paucity of research on family abuse among Hispanics. This study examined the prevalence of spousal abuse among predominately low income Hispanic patients of two rural health care clinics. The correlation of certain social factors to domestic violence also was examined. Survey data was collected from 155 adult female patients. Findings revealed a 19% prevalence rate. This rate corresponds to recent measures of domestic violence nationwide. A bivariate analysis showed a significant positive relationship between spousal abuse and drug/alcohol use by victims' intimate partners. Abuse was significantly related to the community location of the health care clinics. The article concludes by discussing implications of the study for rural domestic violence intervention, treatment and research.

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## W

Walker, L.E.A. (1999). Psychology and Domestic Violence Around the World. *American Psychologist*, 54(1) (pp.21-29).

Psychologists around the world have made contributions in research, clinical assessment, and intervention and prevention of domestic violence. Each country has unique factors that determine the services and resources available to battered women, children exposed to domestic violence, and abusive partners. However, it is the interaction among gender, political structure, religious beliefs, attitudes toward violence in general, and violence towards women, as well as state- sponsored violence, such as civil conflicts and wars, and the migration within and between countries, that ultimately determine women's vulnerability and safety. This article reviews the latest psychological research and applications to intervention and prevention programs. An introduction to the various articles (in this issue of *American Psychologist*) that compose this international perspectives section is also included.

Wessel L., et al. (1997). Providing Sanctuary for Battered Women: Nicaragua's Casas de la Mujer. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 18(5): (pp.455-476).

A combination of participant observation and in-depth interviews (ten with key informants and twenty-one with battered women) was used to investigate wife battering in Nicaragua and the Casas de la Mujer, or women's centers, that have been established to help abused women. The results are presented within the context of the historical and structural realities of women's lives in Nicaragua and the sanctions and sanctuary framework of cultural analysis of wife battering. Nicaraguan wife battering is exacerbated in the context of cultural traditions of acceptance of wife beating, machismo, and the recent history of warfare. Findings about the relationship context and intervention outcomes were similar to those found in studies of battered women and shelters in the United States. The results were generally supportive of the framework, demonstrating the importance of women's solidarity groups, community sanctions against domestic violence, and sanctuary for battered women.

West, C.M., Kantor, G.K. & Jasinski, J.L. (1998). Sociodemographic Predictors and Cultural Barriers to Help-Seeking Behavior by Latina and Anglo American Battered Women. *Violence and Victims*, 13(4), (pp.1-15).

Data from a national survey were used to investigate the help-seeking efforts of 1,970 Latinas (Mexican, Mexican American, Puerto Rican) and Anglo American women who experienced battering by intimate partners. The findings revealed that battered Latinas were significantly younger, less educated, and more impoverished than Anglo women. Additionally, Latinas more often categorized their marriages as male dominated and their husbands as heavy drinkers. Bivariate analyses showed that Latinas who sought help were significantly more acculturated and more likely to have a heavy drinking husband than those who did not seek help. Although battered women were active help seekers, Latinas underutilized both informal and formal resources relative to Anglo women, with Mexican women least likely to seek assistance. When sociodemographic predictors of help seeking were analyzed, being youthful and Anglo significantly increased the odds of help-seeking efforts. Low acculturation, as measured by preference for the Spanish language, was the only significant cultural barrier to help seeking by Latinas. ((c) 1999 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

West, C. M. (1998). Lifting the "political gag order": Breaking the silence around partner violence in ethnic minority families. In J. L. Jasinski & L. M. Williams (Eds.) *Partner Violence: A Comprehensive Review of 20 years of Research* (pp. 184-209). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

This chapter provides domestic violence prevalence rates for Latino/a, African American, and Asian American populations. West points out the discrepancies among studies and cites authors who have found no differences in rates of partner assaults between Mexican Americans and Anglos in community (Neff et al, 1995), clinical (Mirande & Pérez, 1987), and shelter (Torres, 1991) samples, as well as national surveys that have reported higher rates (Straus & Smith, 1990) and lower rates (Sorenson & colleagues, 1996) of partner abuse among Latino couples as compared to Anglo couples, using the Conflict Tactics Scale. The author points out possible methodological flaws, including the perception of Latinos/as as a homogeneous group and the use of only English-speaking participants. West also cites an article by Kaufman Kantor and her colleagues (1994) who conducted face-to-face bilingual interviews with a national probability sample that oversampled Latinos. Their findings indicate that Puerto Rican husbands were 2 times more likely than Anglo husbands and 10 times more likely than Cuban husbands to assault their partners.

Wiist, W.H., & McFarlane, J. (1998). Severity of Spousal and Intimate Partner Abuse to Pregnant Hispanic Women. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 9(3), (pp.248-261).

Abuse to pregnant women can result in complications to maternal and child health. This study assessed the severity of intimate male partner abuse to Hispanic pregnant women receiving prenatal care at an urban public health department. Subjects responded to the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale, and provided socio-demographic data. The mean age of the 329 pregnant, abused Hispanic women was 24 years (range 15-42 years). The women had an average of eight years of education, annual incomes of less than \$10,000, and most spoke only Spanish. In all, 30% of the women had been threatened with death, 18% had been threatened with a knife or gun, 80% had been shaken or roughly handled, 71% pushed or shoved, and 64% slapped on the face and head. Pregnant, abused Hispanic women experience abuse of sufficient severity to pose a risk to maternal and child health. Prenatal care provides a window of opportunity for routine abuse assessment and counseling for low-income, Hispanic pregnant women. ((c) 1998 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

Wiist, W.H., & McFarlane, J. (1998). Utilization of Police by Abused and Pregnant Women. *Violence Against Women*, 4(6), (pp.677-693).

Describes the association of the severity of abuse among pregnant Hispanic women and their use of police as a community resource. 329 Hispanic prenatal patients (aged 15-42 years) at urban public health clinics, who were assessed during routine prenatal care as abused, completed the Severity of Violence Against Women Scales (L. Marshall, 1992) and were asked about frequency and effectiveness of their utilization of police. Of the 23% who had used the police, 72% reported that police were very or somewhat effective. Of the women who had used police, 37% said that the violence had ended compared with 22% of the nonusers. Women who had used the police in the past 12 months had experienced more severe abuse than those women who had not. Longitudinal research is needed to determine whether increased severity precedes or follows abused women's use of the police so that the women may be counseled appropriately. ((c) 1999 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved).

Williams, K.C. (1994). Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence Against Women of Color. In Martha Albertson Fineman & Rixanne Mykitiuk, (Eds.). *The Public Nature of Private Violence* (pp. 93-118). Routledge, 1994.

The author illustrates how patterns of subordination intersect in women's experiences of domestic violence. While the intersection of race, gender and class constitute the primary structural elements of the experience of many Black and Latina women in shelters for battered women, there are other sites where structures of power intersect, including immigration status and language barriers. Focusing on two dimensions of male violence against women—battering and rape—this article considers how the experiences of women of color are frequently the product of intersecting patterns of racism and sexism, and how these experiences tend not to be represented within the discourse of either feminism or antiracism. In the first part of the article, the author discusses structural intersectionality, the ways in which the location of women of color at the intersection of race and gender makes their actual experience of domestic violence, rape, and remedial reform qualitatively different from that of a white woman. The focus of the second part of the article is on political intersectionality, where she analyzes how both feminist and antiracist politics have functioned in tandem to marginalize the issue of violence against women of color. At the end, the article examines the implications of the intersectional approach within the broader scope of contemporary identity politics.

Women Against Abuse. (1994). *Subsistiendo la Violencia Doméstica: Manual de Ayuda para la Mujer* [Surviving Domestic Violence: A Help Manual for Women]. Philadelphia, PA: Congreso de Latinos Unidos, Mujeres Contra el Maltrato, Las Mujeres en Transición.

This book, written and published by a community based organization in Philadelphia, provides basic information regarding resources and services for battered women, as well as a history of Women Against Abuse.

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## Z

Zambrano, M. (1994). *(No Más! Guía para la Mujer Golpeada* [No More! A Guide for the Battered Woman. Seattle, WA: Seal Press.

This book is a guide to assist battered women to understand the phenomenon of domestic violence and the options available to them. It provides answers to many of the questions that battered women often ask themselves as well as strategies to make decisions based on each woman's individual situation. The book also contains a list of resources and emergency numbers.

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