



Decision-making as a protective factor for intimate partner violence among Mexican women



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Introduction





Objective

- To explain the protective factors that women relied on regarding decision-making in daily life and the psychological indicators that were associated with violence such as:
 - self-esteem
 - assertiveness
 - self-efficacy,
- and the factors that increased their risk.
- To subsequently generate psychological interventions, in order to prevent and curb IPV.



Scales

- Violence
 - Physical and/or Sexual
 - Psychological
 - Economic
- Decision-making
 - physical decision-making, emotional decision-making, and depending on the external decision-making for women
- Psychological indicators

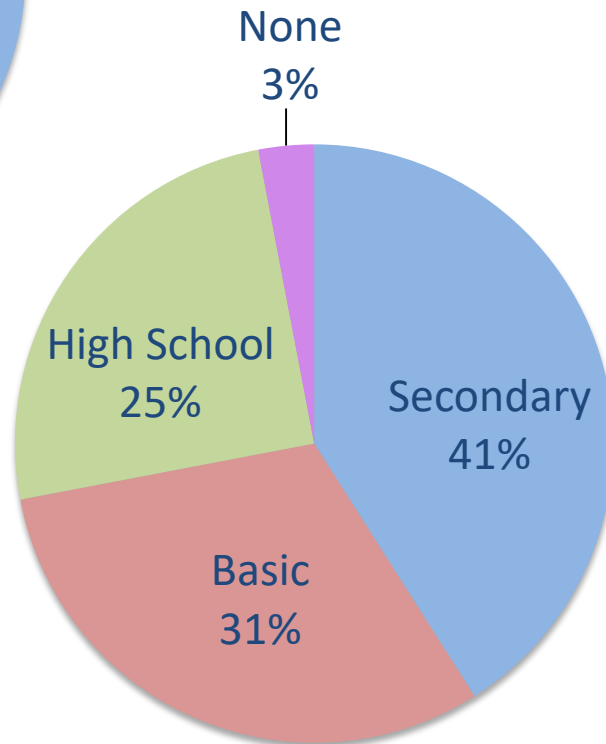
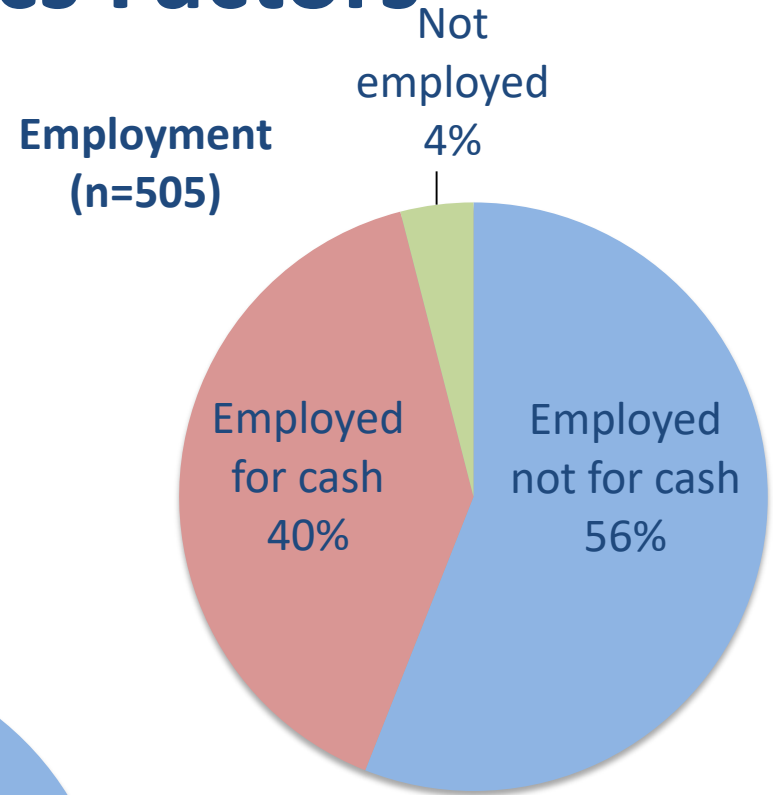
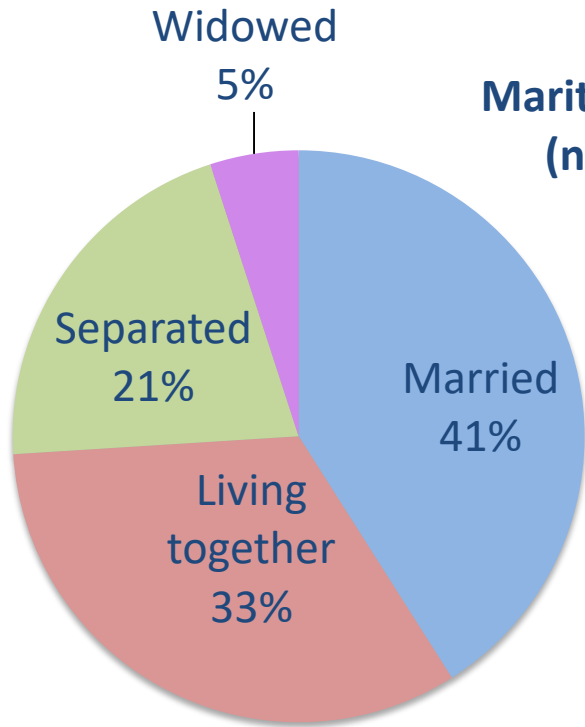
Questionnaire on Violence Suffered and Exercised by Partner (Spanish acronym CVSEP)(Moral de la Rubia & Ramos, 2015)

Instrument decision-making (in publication , Ruiz, Cruz, García-Moreno & Turnbull, 2017).

Sample

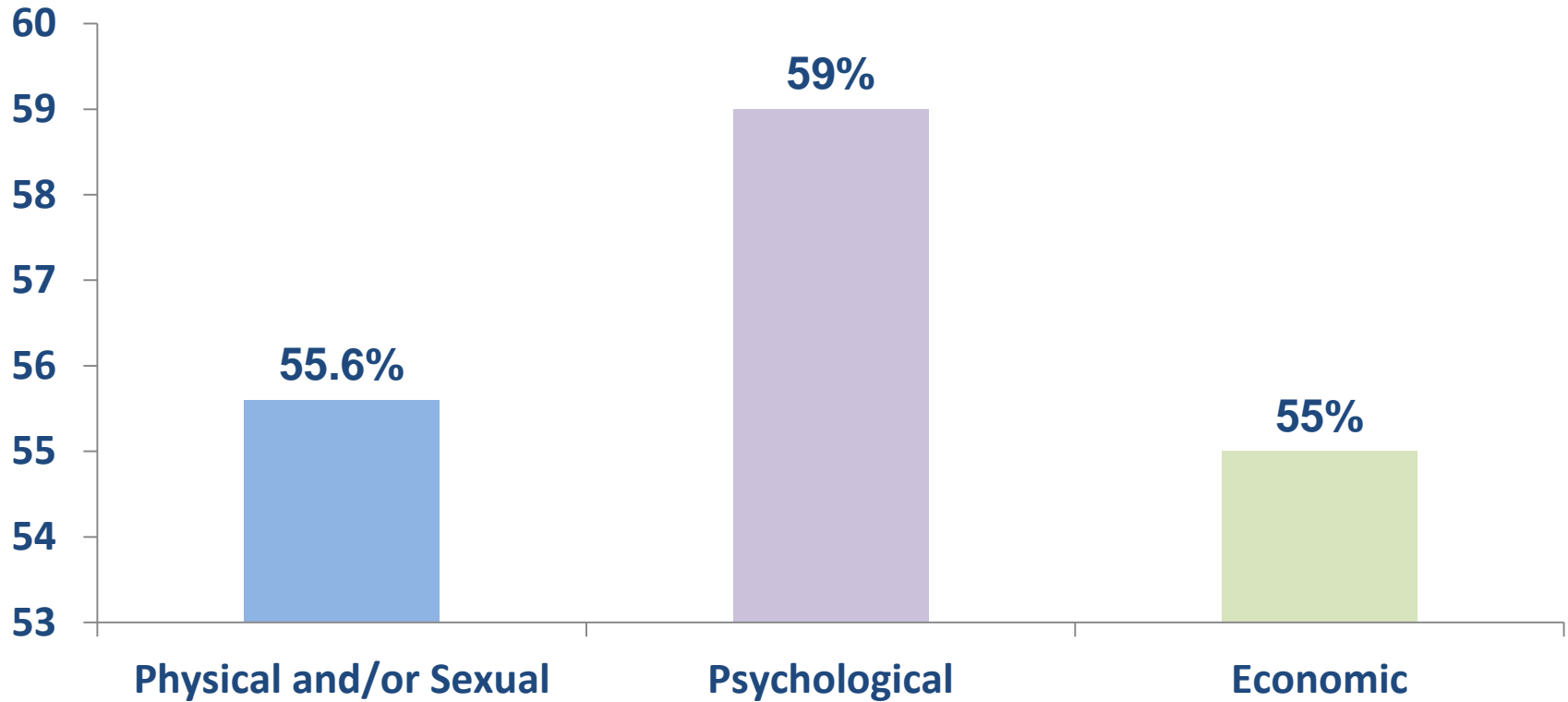
- 505 women from Mexico: their participation was voluntary, consensual, and informed
- Age 16-83, (M = 38.89, SD= 11.41)
- Number of children 1-12, (M = 2.86, SD=1.27)
- Tobacco use:
 - 16% women
 - 25% of partners
- Alcohol use:
 - 14% women
 - 30% of partners

Sociodemographics Factors



Prevalence of violence

Percentage of women who ever experienced violence
(n=505)



Physical and/or Sexual Violence

Table 1

Logistic regression model for physical and/or sexual violence against women by their partner

Variable	β	<i>p</i>	Odds Ratio e^{β}	95% CI	
				Low	High
Partner consumed alcohol	.99	.00**	2.70	1.68	4.33
Employed by cash	.52	.02*	1.69	1.09	2.61
Decision-making and psychological indicators ⁺	-.30	.00**	0.74	0.67	0.82

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

+ psychological indicators (self-esteem, assertiveness and self-efficacy)

Psychological Violence

Table 2

Logistic regression model for psychological violence against women by their partner

Variable	β	<i>p</i>	Odds Ratio e^{β}	95% CI	
				Low	High
Woman consumed alcohol	.70	.05*	2.02	.100	4.04
Decision-making and psychological indicators ⁺	-.35	.00**	0.70	0.61	0.81

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

+ psychological indicators (self-esteem, assertiveness and self-efficacy)

Economic Violence

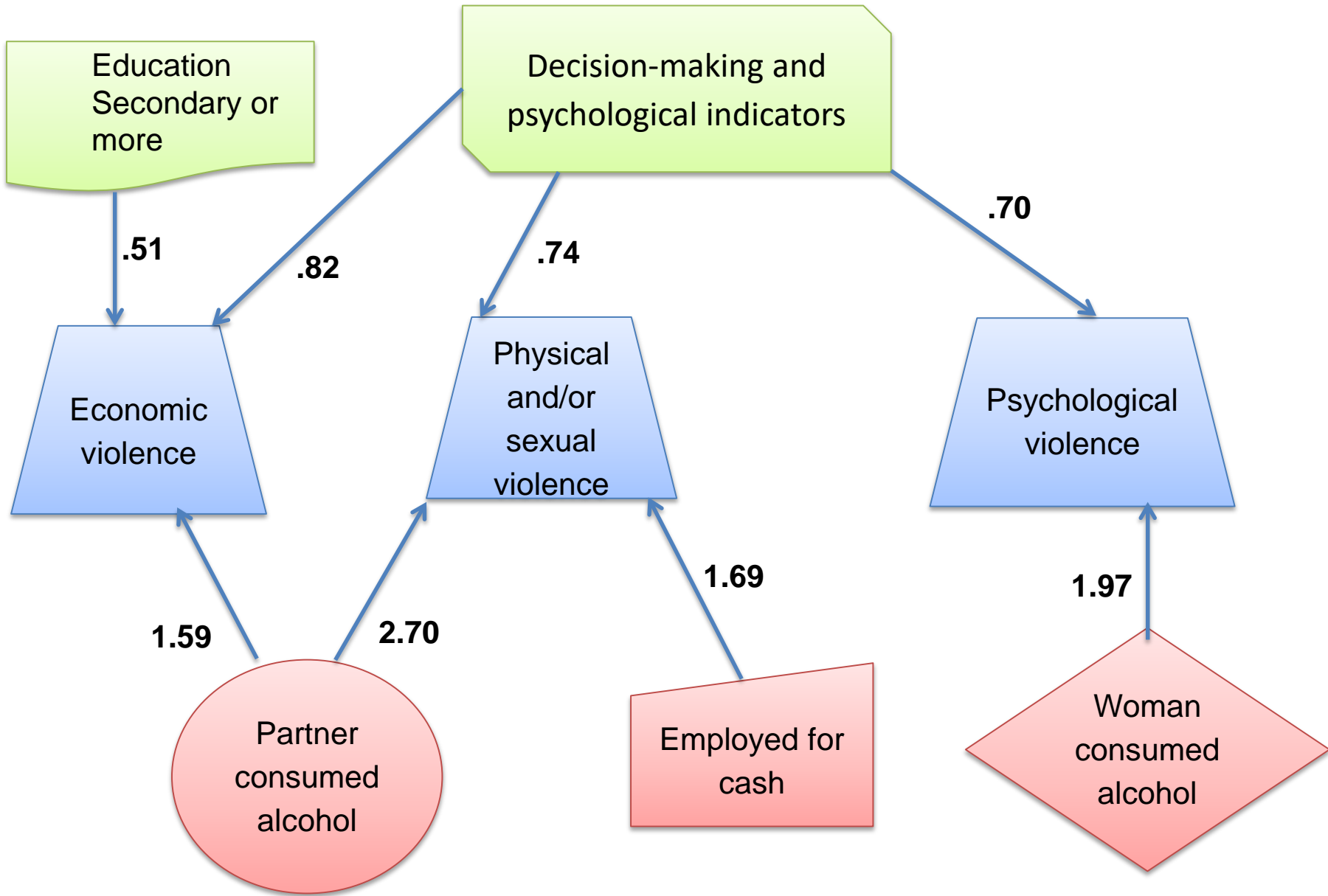
Table 3

Logistic regression model for economic violence against women by their partner

Variable	β	p	Odds Ratio e^{β}	95% CI	
				Low	High
Partner consumed alcohol	.46	.04*	1.59	1.02	2.48
Education	-.68	.03*	.51	0.27	0.95
Decision-making and psychological indicators ⁺	-.20	.00**	.82	0.75	0.90

*p<.05, **p<.01

+ psychological indicators (self-esteem, assertiveness and self-efficacy)



Risk Factor

Employed for cash

- Almost twice the odds of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence
- Changing culture in Mexico:
 - Context
 - Employed outside the home

Risk Factor

Woman consumed alcohol

- Twice the odds of experiencing psychological violence
- Is related the consumption of alcohol by women with the use of bi-directional violence.

Protective Factor Education Level



- Decreased **.51** the occurrence of economic violence.
- Related to communication and conflict resolution

Protective Factor

Decision-making and psychological indicators

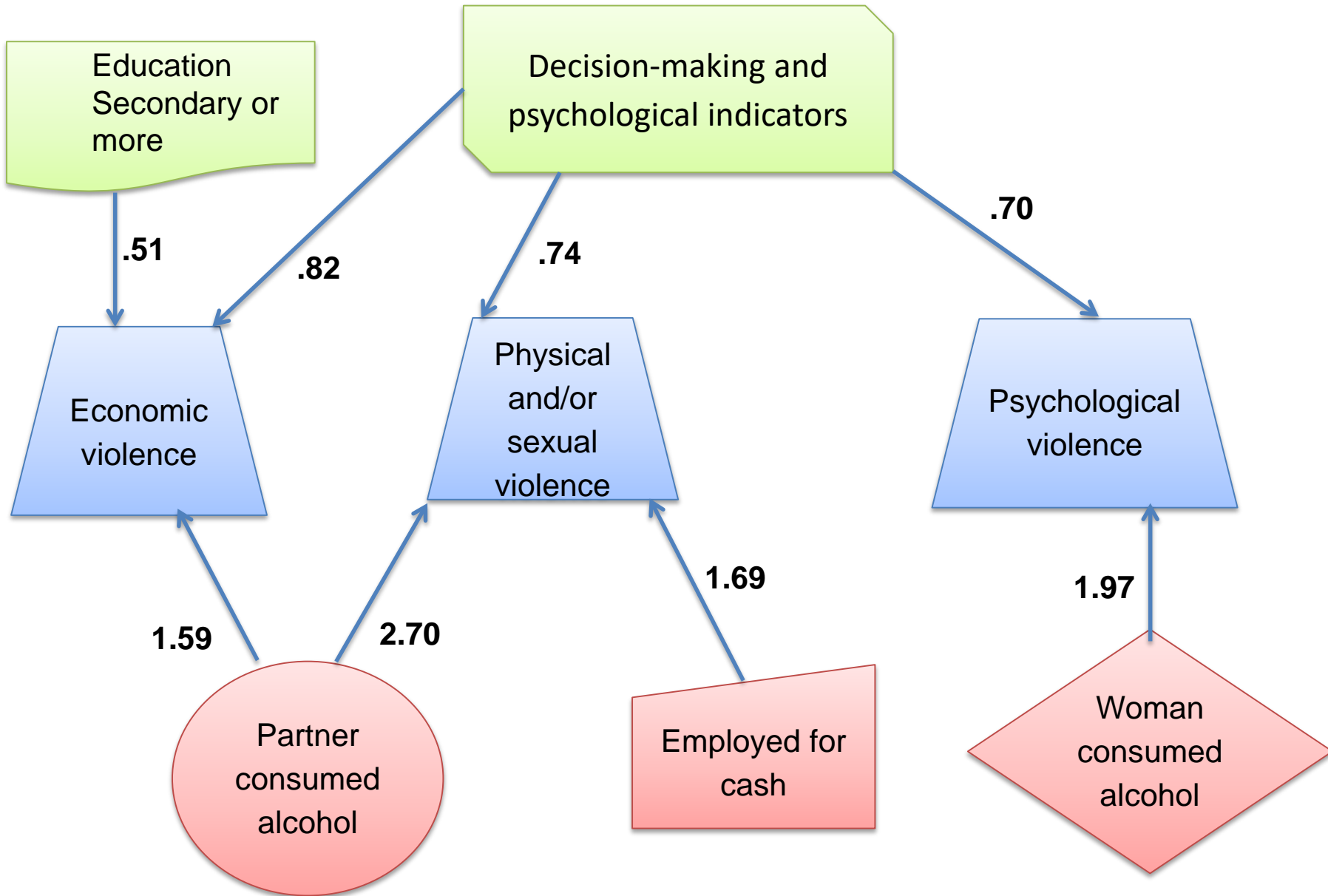
- Decreased the odds for experiencing:
 - Physical and/or sexual violence by **0.74**
 - Psychological violence by **0.70**
 - Economic violence by **0.82**
- Higher decision-making power in the family decreases the likelihood of experiencing these types of violence.





Conclusion

- Within the realm of psychology, decision-making can be seen as a prevention strategy or as a plan of action
- It enables women to better handle issues such as intimate partner violence, to improve their quality of life within and outside of the home and to contribute to a better society.



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