






	
<p>THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF NURSING <i>15th Anniversary</i></p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Factors Associated with Chinese Women Survivors in Intimate Partner Violence</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Wong, J.Y.H., Tiwari, A., & Fong, D.Y.T.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">School of Nursing, LKS Faculty of Medicine The University of Hong Kong Hong Kong SAR, China</p>

	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Intimate Partner Violence</h2> <p>❖ Definition:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Intimate partner violence (IPV) involves the use of physical, psychological or sexual abuse with coercive control by a current or former partner who is/was in an intimate relationship</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Ramsay, Rivas & Feder, 2005)</p>
	




Prevalence


- ❖ The lifetime prevalence of IPV against women is 10% to 69% reported in 48 population-based surveys worldwide
(Krug, Mercy, Dalhberg et al., 2002)
- ❖ Nearly 95% to 99% violence was committed by men against women
(Campbell & Fishwick, 1993)

Factors Associated with Depression in IPV



- Demographics, socio-economical status, frequency of IPV (Campbell, Kub et al. 1997; Coker, Smith et al. 2000; Deyessa, Berhane et al. 2009; Follingstad, 2007; Gonzalez-Guarda, Peragallo et al. 2009)
- History of child abuse (Koopman, Ismailji et al. 2007)
- Coping styles (Haden and Scarpa 2008)
- Social support (Mburia-Mwalili, Clements-Nolle et al, 2010)
- Health risk behaviours (Svavarsdottir & Orlygsdottir, 2009)
- Type of IPV





Type of IPV: Conflicting results!


- ❖ Physical abuse was a stronger predictor of depression
(Campbell, Belknap & Templin, 1997)
- ❖ Psychological abuse was a stronger predictor of depression
(Sackett & Saunders, 1999; Follingstad, 2007)

In Chinese

Factor
 ✓
 IPV
 (Risk Factor) ✓
 Depression

- ❖ IPV has shown to be a risk factor contributing to depression in abused women (Leung, Kung, et al., 2002; Tang, 1997)
- ❖ Socio-demographic factors, e.g. financial hardship, low educational level, in-law conflict have been found to be risk factors for IPV among Chinese women (Chan, Brownridge et al., 2008; Tiwari, Chan, Fong et al., 2008; Li, Cheng, Huang et al., 2005)
- ❖ However, whether such factors also contribute to depression in the abused women has not been explored





In Chinese Culture Context: Are they the same?

- ❖ Cultural competence is one of the fundamental principles that must be considered

(Campbell & Campbell 1996)

- ❖ Social support as protective factor: Chinese people may be reluctant to seek help from outsiders for the fear of “loss of face”

(Yick et al., 2003)



Study Aim

- ❖ To identify what **factors** may contribute to **higher level of depression** in Chinese women experiencing intimate partner violence





Methodology

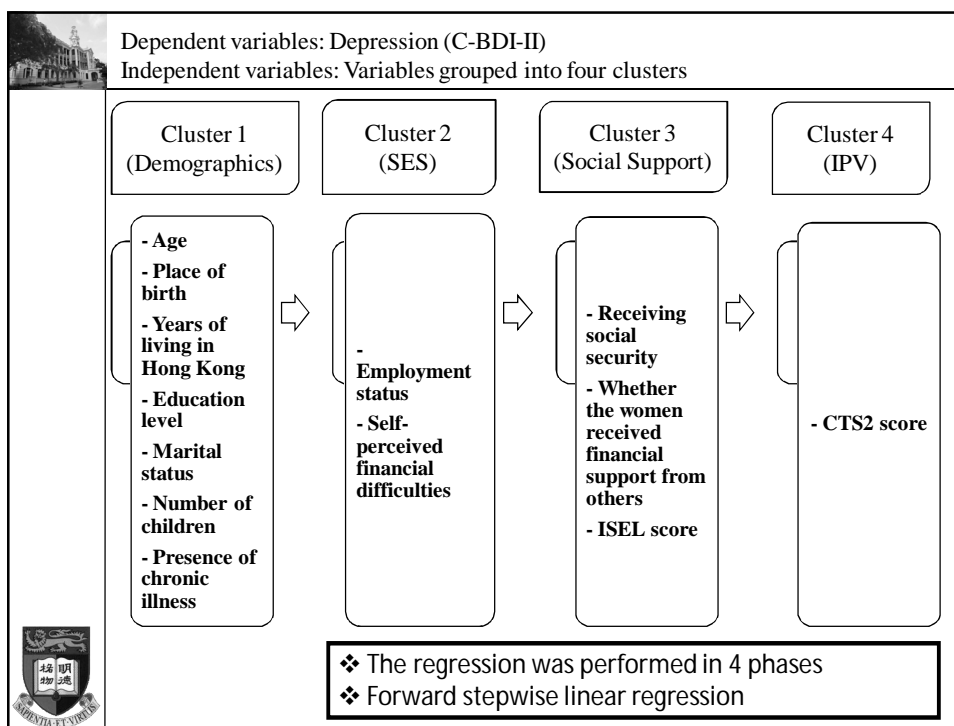
- ❖ **Design:** Cross-sectional study
- ❖ **Participants:** 200 abused Chinese women
- ❖ **Setting:** A local community center
- ❖ **Measurements:**
 - Chinese Abuse Assessment Screen (CAAS)
 - Chinese Beck Depression Inventory Version II (C-BDI-II)
 - Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2)
 - Interpersonal Support Evaluation List-12 (ISEL-12)
 - Demographics




Data Analysis

- ❖ **Structured multiphase regression**
- ❖ This regression model has been used by Cohen and his colleagues
(Cohen, Rubin, Freedman & Mozes, 1999)
- ❖ It was done with **hypothesized sequential causal relationships** between the independent variables according to previous literature







RESULTS




Demographics (1)


Variables		N	%
Women's age (mean \pm SD)		38.07 \pm 7.21	–
Husband's age (mean \pm SD)		44.52 \pm 9.48	–
Education level	No education or Primary	55	27.5%
	Middle or High School	136	68%
	Tertiary or above	9	4.5%
Place of Birth	Hong Kong	76	38%
	Mainland China or Indonesia	124	62%
Years of living in HK	Less than 2 year	20	10%
	3-6 years	39	19.5%
	Over 7 years (including permanent resident of Hong Kong)	138	69%
	Refused to answer	3	1.5%

Demographics (2)

Variables		N	%
Marital status	Single	8	4%
	Married or Cohabited	179	89.5%
	Separated or Divorced	13	6.5%
Number of children	0	15	7.5%
	1	82	41%
	2	70	35%
	3 or above	33	16.5%
Chronic illness		26	13%







SES & Social Support

Variables	N	%
Women employed	62	31%
Self perceived financial difficulties	145	72.5%
Receiving social security	42	21%
Received financial support from others	123	61.5%
ISEL score (mean \pm SD)	6.85 \pm 7.99	–


Note: ISEL score = 0-36





History of IPV

Variables	Mean \pm SD
Psychological aggression	68.62 \pm 43.72
Physical assault	2.76 \pm 8.11
Sexual coercion	1.10 \pm 7.66



Note:
 Psychological aggression chronicity score = 0-200
 Physical assault chronicity score = 0-300
 Sexual coercion chronicity score = 0-175






Level of Depression


Level of Depression	C-BDI-II score	N (%)
Minimal level	0-13	18 (9%)
Mild level	14-19	19 (9.5%)
Moderate level	20-28	14 (7%)
Severe level	29-63	149 (74.5%)
	Total	200 (100%)

Structured Multiphase Regression



Variable	Estimate	95% CI	p-value
Phase 1 (n = 200, R ² = 5.9%, adjusted R ² = 4.9%)			
Education level	-2.49	(-4.83, -0.14)	0.038*
Place of birth	4.99	(0.63, 9.35)	0.025*
Phase 2			
Nil			
Phase 3 (n = 198, R ² = 43.5%, adjusted R ² = 42.4%)			
ISEL score	-1.11	(-1.32, -0.90)	< 0.001***
Received financial support from others	4.72	(1.39, 8.06)	0.006**
Phase 4 (n = 196, R ² = 49.2%, adjusted R ² = 47.9%)			
Psychological aggression	0.09	(0.05, 0.13)	< 0.001***






In Summary

- ❖ The significant factors found to be associated with more depression in Chinese abused women:
 - 1) Educational level
 - 2) Place of birth
 - 3) Received financial support from others
 - 4) Perceived social support
 - 5) Chronicity of psychological aggression

Education Attainment

- ❖ ↓ education level, ↑ depression
- ❖ This finding was consistent with both local and Western studies
 - ❖ (Carlson, McNutt et al. 2002; Chan, Brownridge, Tiwari et al, 2008)
- ❖ With lower educational attainment, the women might have lower **self efficacy** due to the lower personal resources
- ❖ ↓ self efficacy, ↑ depression according to the social cognitive theory as women perceived incapability of controlling the abusive relationships and even their lives (Bandura, 1986)





Immigration

- ❖ Immigrants from Mainland China, ↑ depression
- ❖ Consistent with other studies
 - ❖ (Menjivar & Salcido, 2002; Midlarsky, Venkataramani-Kothari et al. 2006; Yoshihama 2002)
- ❖ ↑ years of living in HK, ↓ depression (However, the result is not significant)
- ❖ The effect of immigration on depression went beyond they have been granted permanent residence (>7 years)
- ❖ This is a new and interesting finding



Psychological Aggression

- ❖ Psychological aggression is associated with depression → consistent with previous studies (Follingstad, 2007; Sackett & Saunders, 1999; Leung, Kung et al, 2002; Tiwari, Chan et al, 2008)
- ❖ ↑ chronicity (frequency) of the psychological abuse, ↑ depression
- ❖ This study might also determine the **dose-response relationship** between psychological abuse and depression severity





Social Support

- ❖ ↑ perceived social support, ↓ depression
- ❖ Consistent with other studies
 - ❖ (Calson, McNutt, Choi et al, 2002; Coker, Watkins, Smith et al, 2003; Constantino, Kim & Crane, 2005; Glass et al., 2007)
- ❖ However, ↑ received financial support from others, ↑ depression
- ❖ In Chinese culture, if a person was in social debt from relatives and friends, he/she was more depressed unless he/she has the reciprocal support in return (Matsudaira, 2003)



Limitation of Study

- ❖ Relied on self-report data
- ❖ Cross-sectional study
- ❖ However, the structured multiphase regression model used in the data analysis has already maximized the causal relationship





Implication


- ❖ Importance of screening: (1) To prevent abused women from getting depression and (2) to early identify depressed women with IPV
- ❖ Pay much more attention to the mental health of women with psychological aggression by intimate partner
- ❖ Tailor-made intervention for Chinese abused women



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<p>THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF NURSING <i>15th Anniversary</i></p>	<h1 data-bbox="649 451 1136 556">Thank you!</h1> <p data-bbox="738 562 1047 640">Wong, Janet Yuen-ha (E-mail: janetyh@hku.hk)</p> <p data-bbox="649 672 1136 829">PhD candidate School of Nursing, LKS Faculty of Medicine The University of Hong Kong Hong Kong SAR, China</p> <p data-bbox="665 861 1128 945">Fulbright junior scholar (2010-2011) (affiliated with University of Virginia, US)</p> 