

Nurse home visiting augmented with relationship education to prevent intimate partner violence among U.S.-born and foreign-born Latinx mothers



Qing Li MD, DrPH¹, Shuo (Vivien) Zhou, PhD²



¹San Diego State University School of Public Health; ²University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus School of Public Health

Introduction

- ❖ Intimate partner violence (IPV) has been a common but unresolved barrier in early home visiting (HV).^{1,2}
- ❖ Immigrant Latinx mothers are vulnerable to IPV (e.g., reproductive coercion, machismo, isolation).³ Culturally tailored HV programs to prevent IPV in Latinx mothers are necessary but lacking.^{4,5}
- ❖ As a service delivery model, HV in the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) has been transforming.^{6,7}
- ❖ We examined whether the effectiveness of NFP augmented with IPV prevention varied across U.S.-born and foreign-born Latinx mothers (Figure 1).

Methods

- ❖ Study Design: Re-analyzing an RCT of the NFP program in Oregon augmented with IPV screening, referrals, and the *Within My Reach* Curriculum,¹ delivered by nurses (4 English speaking, 2 Spanish speaking vs. 8 English, 4 Spanish), 2005-2011¹
- ❖ Among 238 pregnant mothers at baseline, 119 were Latinx mothers, 33 U.S.-born and 86 foreign-born.
- ❖ For the ordinal outcome of IPV from 0 to 4 forms (physical and sexual victimization and/or perpetration) assessed three times using the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale, the proportional odds models of generalized estimating equations¹⁰ were performed, adjusting for intervention, age, and education.

Methods and Results

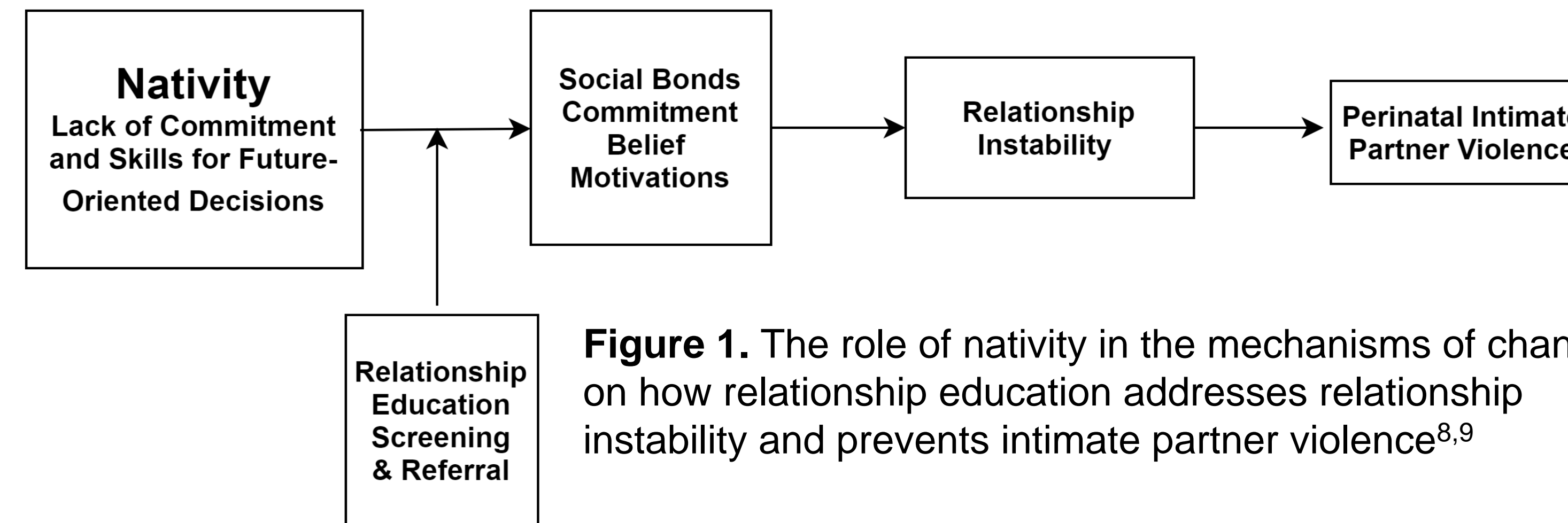


Figure 1. The role of nativity in the mechanisms of change on how relationship education addresses relationship instability and prevents intimate partner violence^{8,9}

Table 1. Sociodemographic features & IPV in Latinx moms

Allocation Status	U.S.-born(n=33)		Foreign-born(n=86)		U.S.- vs Foreign
Measures	Standard n=13	Augmented n= 20	Standard n=31	Augmented n=55	p value
Age at the baseline	18.6 (3.8) 15-27	18.3(4.5) 15-36	22.2 (5.3) 15-34	20.7 (3.8) 15-29	0.002
Age at dating debut	13.2 (1.4) 10-15	13.8 (1.4) 11-16	14.8 (2.4) 11-21	14.2 (2.0) 10-22	0.009
Age at sexual debut	15.2 (2.0) 12-19	16.1 (2.9) 13-27	18.7 (4.3) 14-31	17.9 (3.5) 12-26	<0.001
Education at baseline					0.002
Elementary	0%	0%	10%	13%	
6-8 grade	0%	0%	19%	31%	
9-12 grade	62%	55%	32%	33%	
GED	0%	15%	3%	0%	
High School Graduate	38%	30%	32%	22%	
Low education for age	15%	20%	55%	60%	<0.001
Family yearly income					
<\$21000	31%	45%	68%	62%	0.023
Missing	31%	40%	23%	25%	
Employed at the baseline	77%	70%	87%	90%	0.037
Violence free					
Baseline	31%	35%	58%	76%	0.003
Year 1	38%	40%	61%	55%	0.086
Year 2	31%	35%	52%	45%	0.015
Violence types					
Baseline	1.5 (1.3)	1.3 (1.2)	1.1 (1.4)	0.4 (0.7)	0.008
Year 1	1.8 (1.9)	1.1 (1.2)	0.9 (1.4)	0.7 (1.0)	0.235
Year 2	1.3 (1.1)	0.9 (1.1)	1.0 (1.3)	0.8 (1.0)	0.651

Intimate Partner violence	Model		
	AOR	95% CI	p value
Augmented program	0.57	0.33, 0.97	0.04
Age	0.95	0.90, 1.01	0.09
Low education for age	1.19	0.66, 2.12	0.57
Nativity at visit baseline	0.29	0.13, 0.66	0.003
Nativity at visit 1	0.43	0.17, 1.08	0.07
Nativity at visit 2	0.76	0.34, 1.70	0.50

Table 2. Maternal nativity and IPV in Latinx mothers

Note: AOR: Adjusted Odds Ratio, 95% CI: Confidence Interval

Discussion

- ❖ U.S.-born & foreign-born Latinx moms differed
- ❖ The augmented NFP program was associated with less IPV. The advantage of foreign-born Latinx mothers on less IPV at baseline attenuated at one-year follow-up after the augmented program and disappeared at two-year follow-up.
- ❖ Study limitations: Not a priori subgroup analysis, no racial/ethnic congruence, small sample size, & missing data
- ❖ Foreign-born mothers reported less IPV initially but responded poorly to the augmented program, indicating the needs for culturally tailored programs and intersectionality.¹¹

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