

Measurement Invariance of IPV Across Latina and Non-Latina Women

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INTRODUCTION

- Intimate partner violence (IPV) affects 1 in 3 U.S. women across ethnoracial groups.
- However, evidence suggests that women of color may be especially vulnerable to IPV.
- For Latinas in particular, sociocultural factors such as barriers to help-seeking and other resources may also affect how they are impacted by IPV.
- These sociocultural factors may influence the assessment of IPV among Latinas.
- It is thus important to examine the degree to which widely used measurements of IPV can apply to Latinas.

METHODS

- Participants were 548 English-speaking women ($age_{mean} = 33$ years; see Table 1) recruited via Amazon's Mechanical Turk.
- We measured IPV using the physical, sexual, and psychological subscales of *Revised Conflict Tactics Scale* (CTS-2).
- Data Analysis: Multiple-group confirmatory factor analysis.

RESULTS

- IPV was invariant at configural, metric, scalar, and strict levels (see Table 2).

DISCUSSION

- Findings suggest that the CTS-2 measures IPV similarly for English-speaking Latina and non-Latina women.
- One limitation is that we only administered the English version of the CTS-2.
- However, the Spanish version of the CTS-2 may be more applicable for some Latina women.
- Future research might examine whether the Spanish and English versions of the CTS-2 demonstrates similar structural invariance among Latina women.

The CTS-2 measures IPV similarly for Latina and non-Latina women

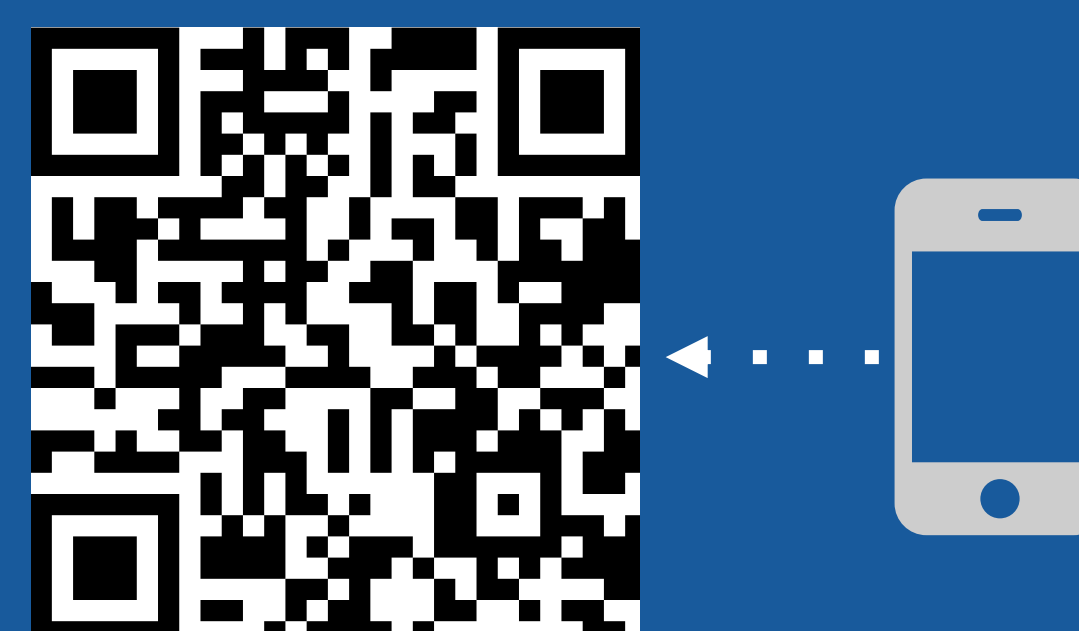


Table 1

Demographic Statistics

Demographics	n (%)
Race	
Asian	33 (6)
Black	48 (9)
Middle Eastern	1 (1)
Multiracial	34 (6)
Native American	6 (1)
White	417 (76)
Other	8 (2)
Latina	
Yes	47 (9)
No	501 (91)

Table 2

Model Fit Statistics of measurement invariance tests for Intimate Partner Violence

Model	χ^2	df	CFI	Δ CFI	RMSEA	SRMR
Overall	.00	0	1.00	–	.00	.00
Configural	.00	0	1.00	.00	.00	.00
Metric	4.87	2	.99	-.01	.07	.02
Scalar	5.83	4	.99	.00	.04	.02
Strict	11.37	7	.99	.00	.05	.04

Note. χ^2 = chi-square test of difference, df = degrees of freedom, CFI = comparative fit index, RMSEA = root mean square error of approximation, SRMR = standardized root mean squared residual.

Figure 1

Path analysis of overall model fit

