

Prevalence of Adolescent Intimate Partner Dating Violence in Latin America and Other LMIC

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Background

- "A comparative analysis of DHS data from 12 Latin American and Caribbean countries found that the majority (61–93%) of women who reported physical IPV in the past 12 months" (Garcia- Moreno et al, 2014).
- Currently using the Conflict in Adolescent Relationship Inventory, CADRI, as a 46- item questionnaire to track dating violence in adolescents. (Fernández-González et al, 2012).
- Moving from using the CADRI to another measure to gain more significant cultural data on specific populations in Latin America, specifically the Dominican Republic, and other LMIC like the Dominican.
- Research suggests that interventions are effective at strengthening the emotional capacities of teens. This, in turn, may lead to decreased prevalence of Teen dating violence (TDV).
- It is currently unclear what methods most accurately measure the effectiveness of the interventions in place. This calls for the conduction of new research to explore the possibilities of solidifying intervention effectiveness.

Purpose

- To systematically identify and review measures of dating violence in adolescents (10-19 year olds)
- Use and collect qualitative and quantitative data to back the research findings to determine which measures are most appropriate for teen populations of LMIC in Latin America.

26% of women
and
15% of men
experienced intimate partner
violence for the first time
before age 18.



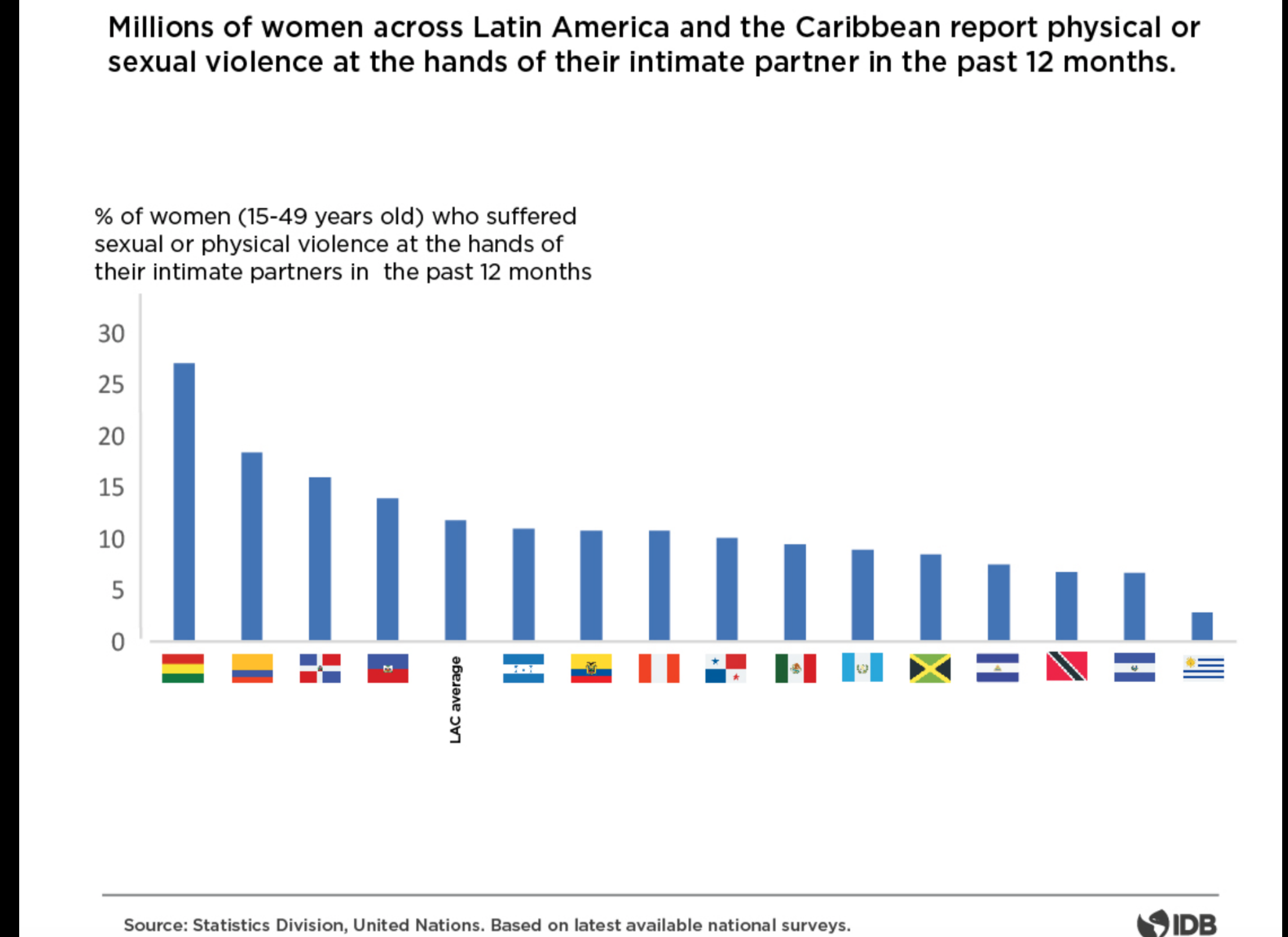
Methods

- A systematic search of multiple databases were conducted.
- Peer reviewed articles from the past 20 years are being utilized that are eligible if and only if the measure used involves any form of dating violence among teen (10-19 years old) female and male from any country. The languages spoken being measured are English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.
- The quality of individual studies and pertinent data were extracted and appraised.
- The determination of the most accurate measures for LMIC's in Latin America were made based solely on the psychometric performance of measure among alike teen populations.
- The measures to be used cover the following criteria: Intimate partner violence, partner violence, teen dating violence, any kind of violence including but not limited to sexual, physical, verbal, mental, relational aggression, threatening behavior, stalking, etc.).

" 5% of Latin@ youth had experienced physical TDV in the past year. 2% of Latinas and 2% of Latinos had experienced physical TDV in the last year" (Rodriguez, 2019).

RESULTS

- Results suggest these measures are efficient in other LMIC's . Thus, we can predict these measures would show as promising in Latin America as well.



Discussion

- The study results indicate the most accurate measures of teen dating violence (TDV) within the youth of Latin America.
- Prior to the use of the measures in interventional research, their sufficiency should be determined through a rigorous psychometric evaluation that is conduct with a sample of youth from multiple countries across Latin America.
- The Importance of conducting this study is to evaluate sufficient methods of preventing teen dating violence in Latin American countries while collecting data to provide education to counteract TDV in these areas of the world. While the methods of these interventions have yet to be researched in detail, it is important to conduct a thorough investigation to further solidify the future interventions.

"Latin@ youth who reported experiencing physical TDV in the last 12 months were also likely to report unhealthy or risky behaviors such as weapon carrying, physical fighting, gang involvement, and substance use" (Yan, F.A., et al. 2010).

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