Childhood and Community Violence Exposure as Risks of Gender-Based Violence among Women in the Dominican Republic

Barbara Zsembik[1], Julia Arroyo, and Chuck W. Peek

Department of Sociology and Criminology & Law

University of Florida

Abstract:

Violence against women, gender-based violence (GBV), in the Dominican Republic has risen, commonly triggered by poverty and facilitated by social and community contexts in which women are expected to be subordinate, and general interpersonal violence regularly occurs. Violence against children co-occurs with violence against women, signaling mechanisms by which family violence is intergenerationally transmitted. Data for this research are drawn from both the country and bateyes 2013 DHS surveys. We evaluate whether report of multiple forms of GBV, including polyvictimization, in the past 12 months is associated with childhood and community violence exposure. We find that directly experiencing childhood sexual violence, directly experiencing physical harm from siblings or relatives, and witnessing her father beating her mother are strongly associated with a woman's higher risk of all forms of GBV. We offer conclusions for future research in family violence studies.

Keywords:

[1] Corresponding author: 3219 Turlington Hall Gainesville FL 32611-7330, zsembik@ufl.edu 352.294.7190

Introduction

Violence against women, gender-based violence (GBV), has risen in the Dominican Republic (DR), especially in the bateyes. Common triggers of violence against women are substance use and poverty, and more readily expressed in social contexts in which women are expected to be subordinate to men. Consequences of violence against children include the intergenerational transmission of violence as children learn local gender norms and interaction repertoires as well as strategies to manage interpersonal conflicts through power and verbal and physical aggression. We link these two literatures in an exploration of the role of childhood exposure to violence and community level violence norms and experiences in women's experiences with GBV. Greater understanding of the role that childhood and community exposures to violence play in women's risk of GBV elaborates a more social community mechanism in violence studies and suggests public health attention to childhood and community as foundational to adult women's health and well-being. We propose that childhood violence exposure is multidimensional and co-occurring sources of violence and this is associated with a multidimensional and co-occurring set of violence risks in adulthood.

Violence against Women in the Dominican Republic

Lifetime physical violence estimates for Dominican women increased from 16% in 2007 to 26% in 2013, and from 18% for Haitian Dominican women in the bateyes in 2007 to 30% in 2013. Likewise, lifetime sexual violence rates doubled to 10% for Dominican women, but remained at 10% for Haitian Dominicans between 2007 and 2013. It is difficult to determine how to apportion the causes of rising rates among better data collection, increases in women reporting events, and true increases in violence. Violence against women may increase when substance abuse and poverty climb steeply in communities. Violence may also increase in communities where women are gaining economic independence thereby disrupting inegalitarian gender relationships (aka "backlash theory"). And in communities in which women are becoming empowered, the acceptability of violence against women may be declining among their families and neighbors or becoming entrenched as a community level of "backlash. .

Childhood Exposure to Violence

Determinants of women's risk of GBV are typically identified as constrained individual and household economic resources that reduce a woman's intrahousehold bargaining power, prompting human development efforts to raise women's economic and therefore relational independence. In contrast the "male backlash" studies show that such economic independence in communities with sustained traditional gender norms paradoxically places women at higher risk of GBV. "Male backlash" studies highlight the importance of changing gender norms in localities as essential to reducing women's risk of GBV.

Trauma-informed research on children's well-being articulates how directly and indirectly experienced violence against children negatively shapes a child's life course trajectories. Children traumatized by violence, especially family violence, may not acquire developmentally appropriate attachments of trust and security to primary caregivers, thus face a lifetime of conflictual or aggressive interpersonal relationships as adolescents and adults. Other mechanisms of intergenerational transmission of interpersonal violence are gendered, whereby boys replicate the traditional male attitudes and behaviors of dominance and superiority over women, whereas girls replicate the traditional female attitudes and behaviors of subordination and inferiority of women. A final set of mechanisms is are the biosocial determinants of emotional dysregulation and poor skills in interpersonal conflict management, collectively and cumulatively raising the risks of becoming either victims or perpetrators of interpersonal violence.

Community Exposure to Violence

GBV occurs ecologically, according to the World Health Organization. Individual characteristics are associated with individual propensities to victimize and/or become

violence victims, but are embedded in local, regional, and national normative climates. At the national level, laws against IPV are essential for individuals to abandon gendered norms and behaviors, for example. But women and men accomplish their daily lives in particular communities which may simultaneously reflect and contradict national norms. Communities in transition, particularly where girls' levels of education are rising to more approximate boys' levels, and where adult women have more opportunities to contribute to household economic fortunes through work outside the home, are locales where traditional and nontraditional perspectives about gender, intimate partner relationships, and the value of children mix. Changes in cultural norms traditionally follow advances in female education, a cultural diffusion model. Consequently gender role innovators live in risk of conflict with more traditional normbearers, thus paradoxically raising risks of GBV.

Hypotheses

We hypothesize that women who experience childhood violence of any type will demonstrate higher risks of all types of GBV in adulthood. We further propose that polyvictimization in childhood will map into polyvictimization in adulthood. We also propose that, regardless of individual risk characteristics, women in communities in which men support norms in support of IPV and in which weapons are commonly used to manage interpersonal conflict, will have higher risks of all types of GBV.

Data and Methods

Data and Sample Data for this research are drawn from the 2013 DHS survey of the Bateyes Estatales of the Dominican Republic and the 2013 DHS survey of the nation (called ENDESA 2013). Face-to-face interviews were used to collect four data components: household surveys, surveys of women between the ages of 15 and 49, and surveys of men between the ages of 15 and 59. Most surveyed women were selected to complete a violence module, interviewed by women but only if the interview could be completed privately and without interruption of husbands, boyfriends, or partners. The

violence module asks about violence in general but focuses on domestic violence. In the Bateyes and ENDESA, around 90% of lifetime and 12-month prevalence levels of sexual or physical violence among women occurred to ever-partnered women. Therefore, we restricted the analytical sample to the 1,143 women in the Bateyes and the 5,769 women in the ENDESA who were ever-partnered.

Measures

Gender-Based Violence

Women were asked both lifetime and recent (i.e., in the past 12 months) experiences with physical, sexual and emotional violence from an intimate partner. For each violence indicator, women were asked if they ever experienced it and whether they experienced it in the past 12 months. Recent experience (coded as 1) is defined as having often or sometimes experienced violence in the past 12 months, whereas women who had never experienced violence or whose experience is more than 12 months prior to the interview are coded as 0.

Emotional violence is defined as having been insulted, humiliated or threatened by a partner. Physical violence is defined as having been pushed, slapped, punched, pulled, dragged or kicked, strangled or burned, or threatened with a weapon. Severe violence occurs when a woman has been strangled, burned, or threatened with a weapon. Sexual violence is defined as having been forced to have sex or engage in sexual acts. If a woman reported any of these three categories of violence, she was regarded as having experienced any GBV.

More than one quarter of women (27.3%) report GBV in the preceding 12 months, with more than one tenth experiencing two or more forms. (See Table 1). Approximately one quarter of the sample experienced emotional violence in the previous year, the most common form of GBV. Approximately 14% of the sample experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, with higher prevalence of less severe physical violence. Approximately 4% of the sample experienced sexual violence in the previous year.

Polyvictimization occurs when a woman reported experiencing two or all three types of GBV. Women who were forced to have sex before age 15 were appreciably more likely to also report direct experience with all types of family violence and indirect experience with family violence (see Table 2). Women whose first sexual encounter occurred before age 15 were more likely to have been forced to have sex and more likely to have witnessed their mother's abuse by their father. The co-occurrence of domestic violence and childhood physical abuse is clear in these data, consistent with other evidence that male perpetrators of violence against their wives are also likely to be physically abusive to their children.

Childhood Violence Exposure

Childhood sexual abuse is defined as having been forced to have sex before age 15 or age at first sex occurring before age 15. Childhood physical abuse is measured by whether a woman was "ever physically hurt" by a family member: mother, father, brother, sister, or other relative. We sorted these into 23 types of family violence: physical abuse by a parent, and physical abuse by a sibling or other relative. Childhood violence exposure also includes indirect experience through witnessing fathers ever beating a woman's mother. Nearly one quarter of women first had sex before they were 15 years old. Less than 1% had forced sex before the same age. Approximately 1% were physically hurt by a parent and nearly 3% were physically hurt by a sibling or other relative. Nearly 15% witnessed their mother beaten by their father.

Community Violence Exposure

Community-level violence exposure was defined as level of acceptance of GBV norms and level of exposure to injury from weapons, as reported in the men's survey. GBV norms are indicated by level of acceptance of wife beating and prevalence of having sex with girls by men in each geographic locale. Men were asked whether a husband was justified in beating his wife under one or more of these scenarios: she refuses to have sex with her husband, she burns the food, she neglects her children, she goes out without his permission, or she argues with him. Among all locales, community support for GBV norms is indicated when 10% of men in the locale approve of wife beating in any of the reported scenarios or 5% of the men had recent sex with a girl younger than 15. Among

all locales, exposure to violence from weapons is indicated when 5% or more of the men reported injuries from weapons in the preceding year. Community violence is lowest when considering injury prevalence (8.09%) and highest when considering wife beating norms (14.8%).

Control Variables

We consider how the effect of childhood and community exposure to violence may be conditioned by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. (See Table 1.) The mean age of women is in her early 30s.

Women who reside in Bateyes are residents are of Haitian descent, approximately 16% of the analytic sample. Some small portion of women who reside outside Bateyes in rural areas or in the urban areas of the Dominican Republic may be of Haitian descent, but the vast majority are non-Haitian Dominicans. Haitian immigrants (nearly 7% of the analytic sample) may reside in either the Bateyes or outside the Bateyes, with most non-Bateyes residents living in urban areas. The majority of women are Dominicans in urban areas (58.6%) or rural areas (24.9%).

Socioeconomic factors that may condition the effect of violence exposure to GBV are women's levels of education, wealth, and work status, affording them both less traditional gender norms and economic independence from partners. Nearly half of the analytic sample are among the two poorest wealth quintiles and slightly more than half worked outside the home. Education is widely dispersed with approximately 20% of the sample with very low levels of completed education and approximately 20% with very high levels of education.

Procedures

Data are weighted and the estimates are adjusted for complex survey design structures, using STATA14. We conduct logistic regression to determine the odds of GBV, adding factors sets of ethnoracial category, childhood violence exposure, community violence, and sociodemographic factors in 4 separate models. We conduct analyses separately for

emotional violence (see Table 4), physical violence (see Table 5), sexual violence (see Table 6.), any GBV (see Table 7), and polyvictimization (see Table 8).

Results

Emotional Violence

All forms of childhood violent victimization, except parental violence, are associated with appreciably higher odds of experiencing emotional violence in the preceding 12 months. (See Table 4). The odds ratios remain high and significant across the models, indicating a robust effect that is relatively ungrounded in variation in community violence and women's individual sociodemographic characteristics. Community-level violence is unassociated with the odds of emotional violence.

Rural Dominican women have lower odds of emotional violence than urban Dominican and Haitian Dominican women. Higher levels of education are associated with higher odds of emotional violence compared to women who have no formal schooling. The effect is attenuated at secondary and higher levels of education. The wealth index reveals that only women in the two highest quintiles are less likely to report emotional violence.

Physical Violence

The odds ratios of experiencing physical violence in the past 12 months is presented in Table 5. All forms of childhood violent victimization, except parental violence, are associated with appreciably higher odds of experiencing physical violence in the preceding 12 months. The odds ratios remain high and significant across the models, indicating a robust effect that is relatively ungrounded in variation in community violence and women's individual sociodemographic characteristics. Community-level violence is unassociated with the odds of physical violence.

Ethnoracial group, place of residence, and age are unrelated to experiencing physical violence in the past year. Women who have completed primary education are more likely than women with some primary schooling to report physical violence. Working women are more likely to experience physical violence, but the odds of physical violence declines with increasing household wealth.

Sexual Violence

The odds ratios of experiencing sexual violence in the past 12 months is presented in Table 6. Childhood sexual abuse and physical abuse from a sibling or other relative are associated with appreciably higher odds of experiencing sexual violence in the preceding 12 months. The odds ratios remain high and significant across the models, indicating a robust effect that is relatively ungrounded in variation in community violence and women's individual sociodemographic characteristics. Physical abuse from a parent or witnessing fathers beating mothers are unassociated with the odds of experiencing sexual violence. Community-level violence is unassociated with the odds of physical violence.

Haitian Dominicans have lower odds of recent sexual violence than urban Dominican women. Age and work status are unassociated with risk of sexual violence, although the odds are higher among women who completed some secondary schooling compared to women with the lowest levels of education. The odds of recent sexual violence declines steadily across rising household income levels.

Any Gender-Based Violence

The odds ratios of experiencing any GBV in the past 12 months is presented in Table 7. All forms of violent childhood victimization, except physical abuse from a parent, are associated with appreciably higher odds of experiencing any GBV in the preceding 12 months. The odds ratios remain high and significant across the models, indicating a robust effect that is relatively ungrounded in variation in community violence and women's individual sociodemographic characteristics. Community-level violence is unassociated with the odds of physical violence.

Rural Dominicans have lower odds of any GBV compared to urban Dominicans, whereas Haitian Dominicans and urban Dominicans have comparable odds. Higher odds of any GBV are observed among working women, and those who have completed primary or some secondary schooling, compared to women with the lowest levels of education. The odds of recent GBV is lower among women in the top 2 wealth quintiles.

Polyvictimization

The odds ratios of experiencing multiple forms of GBV in the past 12 months is presented in Table 8. All forms of violent childhood victimization, except physical abuse from a parent, are associated with appreciably higher odds of experiencing any GBV in the preceding 12 months. The odds ratios remain high and significant across the models, indicating a robust effect that is relatively ungrounded in variation in community violence and women's individual sociodemographic characteristics. Community-level violence is unassociated with the odds of physical violence.

Rural Dominicans have lower odds of polyvictimization compared too urban Dominicans, whereas Haitian Dominicans and urban Dominicans have comparable odds. Higher odds of polyvictimization are observed among working women, and those who have completed primary or some secondary schooling, compared to women with the lowest levels of education. The odds of recent polyvictimization declines steadily with rising wealth levels.

Conclusions

Direct experience with violence in childhood, especially sexual violence before age 15, carries higher risks of GBV in adulthood, signaling an intergenerational transmission of interpersonal and family violence. Although childhood sexual abuse occurs relatively infrequently in women's lives, it has a profoundly deep, negative, and enduring impact, evident on its strong association with all forms of gender-based violence experienced in adulthood. The association of childhood sexual violence with adulthood sexual violence reveals that risks of sexual violence to girls and women are likely to occur repeatedly

across the life course. The association of childhood sexual violence with other forms of GBV further demonstrates its widespread damage to women's well-being.

Direct experience of physical harm by a sibling or relative also has a profoundly deep, negative, and enduring impact on women's lives, with its associated higher risks of all forms of GBV. Directly experiencing family violence in childhood appears to generate a sustained risk of victimization across the life course, independent of socioeconomic resources and characteristics. In analyses not shown, we verified that the strong effects of sibling or other relative violence was not the primary vehicle for forced sex prior to age 15. The negative impact of sibling and other family violence is independent of family sexual perpetrators. Family violence research is relatively scarce with regard to sibling violence, yet our data suggest that it warrants attention.

Parental violence has a more complicated effect on women's risks of GBV in adulthood. Witnessing her father beating her mother raises a woman's odds of experiencing emotional or physical violence in adulthood, but not her odds of experiencing sexual violence. This indirect exposure to parental violence carries far more weight than directly experiencing parental physical violence in a women's experiences with GBV in adulthood. Although our bivariate analyses revealed that direct parental abuse raised women's odds of all forms of GBV, these risks disappeared in models when all types of childhood violence exposure were included. We believe that there is an underlying complicated co-occurrence of wife beating and child maltreatment that deserves deeper attention in family violence studies.

Our data demonstrate that there are appreciable risks of polyvictimization, signaling a wider field of childhood victimization and adulthood victimization experiences than typically studied in violence against women and violence against children research. More research is needed to determine whether these shared risks are additive or multiplicative in nature. In addition, we expect that research on the consequences and sequelae of polyvictimization will show an exponentiated effect on all facets of women's well-being and likely ossify the intergenerational transmission of family violence.

References

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	Proportion/ M [SD]	Count/Range
Childhood Victimization		
Had sex before age 15	22.5	1483
Forced to have sex before 15	0.68	45
Phys. abused by m/f	1.08	71
Phys. abused by sib/relative	2.72	179
Phys. abused by any family	3.74	246
Witnessed father beat mother [a]	14.6	961
Community Violence		
Men justifying wife-beating	4.42 [6.09]	0 – 47.6
Locality has 10% or more justifying	14.8	972
Men injured by weapons	1.00 [2.38]	0 – 18.8
Locality has 5% or more injured	8.09	533
Men with child sex partner	1.21 [2.59]	0 – 15
Locality has 5% or more with child partner	11.3	744
Recent Intimate Partner Violent Victimization		
Any type of violence	27.3	1791
Polyvictimization	11.7	768
Physical violence	13.9	915
Severe physical violence	4.82	317
Less severe physical violence	13.5	890
Sexual violence	3.75	247
Emotional violence	24.1	1583
Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics		
Haitian migrant	6.86	452
Place of residence		
Urban	58.6	3860
Rural	24.9	1640
Bateyes (Haitian Dominicans)	16.5	1086
HH wealth quintile		
Poorest	30.7	2020
Poorer	23.0	1514
Middle	18.5	1215
Richer	15.8	1040
Richest	12.1	797
Education in years		
0 – 4 years	18.1	1194
5 – 8 years	27.5	1814
9 – 12 years	34.1	2243
13+ years	20.3	1335
Worked in past year	57.5	3787
Age in years	32.2 [9.04]	
N		**6586**

Source: *Demographic and Health Survey, Dominican Republic, 2013 and Dominican Republic Bateyes, 2013.*

Table 2. Childhood Violent Victimization: Co-occurrence among Outcomes

	Early Sex	Forced Sex	Parent Abused	Family Abused	Witnessed Abuse
First had sex before age 15	--	2.16[a]	2.63	0.94	17.8[a]
Did not		0.25	2.74	1.12	13.7
Forced for sex before age 15	71.1[a]	--	8.89[a]	11.1[a]	26.7[a]
Was not	22.2		2.68	1.01	14.5
Mother/father physically abused	21.8	2.23[a]	--	2.23	32.4[a]
Did not	22.5	0.64		1.05	14.1
Sibling/relative physically abused	19.7	7.04[a]	5.63	--	21.1
Did not	22.6	0.61	2.69		14.5
Witnessed father beat mother	27.5	1.25[a]	6.04[a]	1.56	--
Did not	21.7[a]	0.59	2.15	1.00	
Violent Victimization (Total)	**22.5**	**0.68**	**2.72**	**1.08**	**14.6**
N					6586

Source: *Demographic and Health Survey, Dominican Republic, 2013 and Dominican Republic Bateyes, 2013.*

Note: All comparisons tested against the variable's base category; higher order categories are not compared against each other

a individual comparison statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level or lower

Table 3. Victimization: Childhood, Community-Level, and Past Year Intimate Partner Violence

	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Any	Multiple
Childhood Victimization					
Had sex before age 15 [a]	**19.5**	**6.27**	**31.2**	**35.0**	**17.0**
Did not	12.3	3.02	22.0	25.0	10.2
Forced to have sex before 15 [a]	**33.3**	**42.2**	**66.7**	**71.1**	**53.3**
Was not	4.62	3.49	23.8	26.7	11.4
Phys. abused by m/f [a]	**19.1**	**6.70**	**34.6**	**37.6**	**18.5**
Was not	13.8	3.67	23.8	27.0	11.5
Phys. abused by sib/relative [a]	**33.8**	**18.3**	**50.0**	**54.3**	**31.4**
Was not	13.7	3.6	23.8	27.0	11.5
Witnessed father beat mother [a]	**18.7**	**5.83**	**33.3**	**36.6**	**16.9**
Did not	13.1	3.40	22.5	26.7	10.8
Community Violence					
Men justifying wife-beating 10% +	**17.6[b]**	**4.42**	**28.6[b]**	**31.9[b]**	**15.7[b]**
Less than 10%	13.3	3.63	23.3	26.4	11.0
Men injured by weapons 5% +	**6.19**	**3.56**	**27.4[c]**	**30.5[c]**	**12.8**
Less than 5%	4.69	3.77	23.8	27.0	11.6
Men with child sex partner 5% +	**13.8**	**5.78[b]**	**24.4**	**27.6**	**13.4**
Less than 5%	14.4	3.49	24.0	27.2	11.5
Race and Place					
Haitian migrant	**15.7**	**4.65**	**20.6 [c]**	**25.4**	**12.4**
Dominican-born	13.8	3.68	24.3	27.4	11.6
Bateyes residence (Haitian Dominicans)	**16.6**	**3.13**	**26.4**	**31.1**	**12.8**
Rural residence	13.2[b]	3.41	21.8[b]	25.2[b]	10.5[c]
Urban residence	13.5[b]	4.07	24.4	27.0[b]	11.9
Violent Victimization (Total)	**13.9**	**3.75**	**24.1**	**27.3**	**11.7**
N	6582	6586	6578	6573	6573

Source:
a all comparisons in row are statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level or lower
b individual comparison statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level or lower
c individual comparison statistically significant at the $p < .10$ level

Table 4. Odds Ratios From Logistic Regression: Recent Emotional Violence

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Haitian migrant	0.850	0.862	0.815	0.811
Place of residence (Urban=0)				
Rural	0.736*	0.745*	0.706**	0.718*
Bateyes (Haitian Dominicans)	1.063	1.036	0.920	0.897
First sex before 15		1.465***	1.420***	1.425***
Forced for sex before 15		3.533***	3.345***	3.270***
M/F physically hurt R		1.560	1.540	1.537
Sib/Rel physically hurt R		2.122*	2.097*	2.105*
Witnessed F beat M		1.571***	1.555***	1.545***
R's HH wealth quintile (Poorest=0)				
Poorer			0.864	0.867
Middle			0.823	0.834
Richer			0.611**	0.624**
Richest			0.565**	0.582**
R worked in past year			1.596***	1.579***
R's education (0 – 4 years=0)				
5 – 8 years			1.384**	1.398**
9 – 12 years			1.320*	1.339*
13+ years			1.069	1.084
R's age in years			0.998	0.998
Pct. of men in community…				
10 % + Justify 1+ reasons to beat wife				1.184
5% + Recent weapon injury				1.230
5% + Recent sex partner under 15				1.044
Constant	0.356***	0.294***	0.253***	0.235***
Log likelihood				
N	6578	6578	6578	6578

Cells: Exponentiated Coefficients

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 5. Odds Ratios From Logistic Regression: Recent Physical Violence

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Haitian migrant	1.268	1.299	1.122	1.108
Place of residence (Urban=0)				
Rural	0.914	0.931	0.811	0.811
Bateyes	1.231	1.199	0.909	0.895
First sex before 15		1.435***	1.301**	1.305**
Forced for sex before 15		4.529***	4.261***	4.137***
M/F physically hurt R		1.335	1.278	1.288
Sib/Rel physically hurt R		3.061**	2.903**	2.903**
Witnessed F beat M		1.341*	1.279*	1.270*
R's HH wealth quintile (Poorest=0)				
Poorer			0.802	0.803
Middle			0.645**	0.647**
Richer			0.445***	0.447***
Richest			0.310***	0.311***
R worked in past year			1.620***	1.609***
R's education (0 – 4 years=0)				
5 – 8 years			1.469*	1.465*
9 – 12 years			1.341	1.346
13+ years			1.167	1.168
R's age in years			0.987	0.987
Pct. of men in community…				
10 % + Justify 1+ reasons to beat wife				1.140
5% + Recent weapon injury				1.042
5% + Recent sex partner under 15				0.929
Constant	0.168***	0.141***	0.213***	0.210***
Log likelihood				
N	6580	6580	6580	6580

Cells: Exponentiated Coefficients

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 6. Odds Ratios From Logistic Regression: Recent Sexual Violence

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Haitian migrant	1.530	1.670	1.541	1.597
Place of residence (Urban=0)				
Rural	0.743	0.771	0.708	0.710
Bateyes	0.759	0.733	0.602*	0.601*
First sex before 15		1.623**	1.687**	1.669**
Forced for sex before 15		17.638***	15.889***	16.418***
M/F physically hurt R		0.835	0.950	0.930
Sib/Rel physically hurt R		3.886*	3.943*	3.907*
Witnessed F beat M		1.585	1.564	1.584
R's HH wealth quintile (Poorest=0)				
Poorer			0.656	0.655
Middle			0.547*	0.551*
Richer			0.520*	0.526*
Richest			0.204***	0.210***
R worked in past year			1.211	1.227
R's education (0 – 4 years=0)				
5 – 8 years			1.527	1.547
9 – 12 years			1.754*	1.773*
13+ years			2.004	2.023
R's age in years			1.011	1.011
Pct. of men in community…				
10 % + Justify 1+ reasons to beat wife				0.920
5% + Recent weapon injury				0.834
5% + Recent sex partner under 15				1.383
Constant	0.044***	0.032***	0.022***	0.021***
Log likelihood				
N	6586	6586	6586	6586

Cells: Exponentiated Coefficients

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 7. Odds Ratios From Logistic Regression: Any Recent Violence

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Haitian migrant	0.919	0.934	0.852	0.845
Place of residence (Urban=0)				
Rural	0.835	0.847	0.776*	0.782*
Bateyes	1.204	1.165	0.976	0.962
First sex before 15		1.569***	1.474***	1.477***
Forced for sex before 15		3.448***	3.248***	3.182***
M/F physically hurt R		1.414	1.380	1.386
Sib/Rel physically hurt R		2.736**	2.679**	2.687**
Witnessed F beat M		1.517***	1.491***	1.483***
R's HH wealth quintile (Poorest=0)				
Poorer			0.886	0.887
Middle			0.777	0.782
Richer			0.568***	0.573***
Richest			0.499***	0.504***
R worked in past year			1.563***	1.551***
R's education (0 – 4 years=0)				
5 – 8 years			1.398**	1.400**
9 – 12 years			1.284*	1.292*
13+ years			1.025	1.031
R's age in years			0.994	0.994
Pct. of men in community…				
10 % + Justify 1+ reasons to beat wife				1.121
5% + Recent weapon injury				1.131
5% + Recent sex partner under 15				0.966
Constant	0.407***	0.334***	0.358***	0.347***
Log likelihood				
N	6573	6573	6573	6573

Cells: Exponentiated Coefficients

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 8. Odds Ratios From Ordinal Logistic Regression: No Violence Versus One or Two Types (Poly-Victimization)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Haitian migrant	0.958	0.975	0.892	0.887
Place of residence (Urban=0)				
Rural	0.820	0.828	0.750**	0.757*
Bateyes	1.165	1.127	0.938	0.920
First sex before 15		1.517***	1.434***	1.438***
Forced for sex before 15		5.146***	4.909***	4.806***
M/F physically hurt R		1.430	1.401	1.407
Sib/Rel physically hurt R		2.671***	2.587**	2.585**
Witnessed F beat M		1.502***	1.490***	1.481***
R's HH wealth quintile (Poorest=0)				
Poorer			0.863	0.867
Middle			0.748*	0.756*
Richer			0.538***	0.545***
Richest			0.458***	0.466***
R worked in past year			1.589***	1.577***
R's education (0 – 4 years=0)				
5 – 8 years			1.440***	1.445***
9 – 12 years			1.346*	1.356*
13+ years			1.089	1.097
R's age in years			0.995	0.995
Pct. of men in community…				
10 % + Justify 1+ reasons to beat wife				1.150
5% + Recent weapon injury				1.125
5% + Recent sex partner under 15				0.993
/				
cut1	2.439***	2.951***	2.854***	2.975***
cut2	7.099***	8.774***	8.657***	9.031***
Log likelihood				
N	6573	6573	6573	6573

Cells: Exponentiated Coefficients

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$