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This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published by Springer  
Publishing in *Violence and Victims*:

López-Cepero, J., Fabelo, H. E., Rodríguez-Franco, L., & Rodríguez-Díaz, F. J. (2016). The Dating Violence Questionnaire: Validation of the Cuestionario de Violencia de Novios Using a College Sample From the United States. *Violence and Victims*, 31(3), 438–456. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.VV-D-14-00077>

The Dating Violence Questionnaire: Validation of the *Cuestionario de Violencia de Novios* (CUVINO) Using a College Sample from the U.S.

Abstract

Present study provides psychometric information of the Dating Violence Questionnaire (DVQ), an instrument developed to assess intimate partner victimization among adolescents and youths. This instrument, English version of *Cuestionario de Violencia de Novios* (CUVINO), gives information regarding both frequency and discomfort associated to eight types of abuse (detachment, humiliation, sexual, coercion, physical, gender-based, emotional punishment, and instrumental).

Participant were included N=859 US students enrolled in undergraduate psychology courses in a mid-Atlantic university ( $X=19$ yr;  $sd=1.5$ ). One third of participants were males and two thirds were women. Regarding racial identity, around 55% of participants identified themselves as White, 22% as African-American, 12% as Asian, while 11% selected other identities. Around a 9% of participants identified themselves as Hispanic.

The confirmatory factor analysis shown that DVQ achieved adequate goodness of fit indexes for the original eight factor model ( $CMIN/df < 5$ ;  $RMSEA < .080$ ), as well as higher parsimony when compared to simpler alternative models. The eight scales shown acceptable internal consistency indexes ( $\alpha > .700$ ), surpassing these found in original Spanish validation. Descriptive analysis shown higher victimization experience on subtle aggressions (detachment, coercion and emotional punishment), with overt abuses (physical, instrumental) obtaining the smallest means; these findings were similar across sex, race-identity and ethnicity. Results of this validation study encourage the inclusion of DVQ in both research and applied contexts.

*Keywords: dating violence, intimate partner violence, assessment, college students*

## Dating Violence Questionnaire: Validation of the *Cuestionario de Violencia de Novios* Using a College Sample from the U.S.

The existence of dating violence in young people is a phenomenon that has been widely documented in many countries around the world (Desmarais, Reeves, Nicholls, Telford & Fiebert, 2012; Esquivel-Santoveña, Lambert & Hamel, 2013) and there is ample empirical evidence of the negative effects on the physical and mental health of the victims (Banyard & Cross, 2008; Holmes & Sher, 2013). Consequently, the scientific literature has reflected a growing interest in the development of prevention programs that target young people (De Grace & Clarke, 2012; Muñoz-Rivas, Grana & González, 2011). Several authors, however, agree about the lack of studies where behavioral change is assessed over time (Shorey et al., 2012; De Grace et al., 2012) and this highlights the need to develop assessment tools that are sensitive to the most frequent and significant experiences among the adolescent and young adult populations (Shorey et al., 2012).

Despite this, few validated tools have been created and validated to assess dating violence experiences among adolescents and youths. Previous reviews (Almendros et al., 2009; Hays & Emelianchik, 2009; López-Cepero, Rodríguez-Franco, & Rodríguez-Díaz, 2015; Rabin, Jennings, Campbell & Bair-Merritt, 2009) refer to only three available validated instruments: the *Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationship Inventory* (CADRI) (Wolfe et al., 2001), which assesses both perpetration and victimization, and that is validated with Canadian, Mexican, and Spanish samples; the *Violence Faite Aux Dans les Filles à l' Adolescence Fréquentations* (VIFFA) (Lavoie & Vézina, 2001), that measures victimization and was validated with a Canadian sample, and the *Cuestionario de Violencia de Novios* (CUVINO) or Dating Violence

Questionnaire (Rodríguez-Franco et al., 2007; Rodríguez-Franco et al., 2010 ), which assesses victimization and was validated with Spanish, Mexican and Argentine samples. However, none of these instruments have been as widely used as the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS; Straus, 1979, Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996) or the Index of Spouse Abuse (ISA; Hudson & McIntosh, 1981), tools originally developed for adult populations (Muñoz-Rivas et al., 2011; López-Cepero, Rodríguez-Franco & Rodríguez-Díaz, 2015). Provided that set of items contained in an instrument determine the universe of phenomena that can be assessed, thus providing an empirical definition of what violence is (Schinkel, 2010), developing tools focused on dating relationships seems fully justified.

Many authors have claimed the need for a standard tool to measure dating violence among youth (Mulford & Blachman-Demner, 2013). This lack of a standard or golden rule, in part, results in major difference in the prevalence rates reported based on the variability of the behaviors assessed, as well as the method used to conduct the assessment (e.g., paper and pencil or online versus data collection methods; Murphy, Pierre & Gydicz, 2012). Among teen and young adult population in the U.S., for example, we find prevalence rates from around 20% to 35% for physical victimization (Desmarais et al., 2012), about 3% for sexual assault victimization (Hamby & Turner, 2013), and 15% for suffering any aggression among Internet users (Zweig, Dank, Lachman, & Yahner, 2013). Among those who have also experienced some form of psychological abuse, 80% also reported experiencing physical abuse (Johnson et al., 2013), with up to 12% of these reporting being stalked (Spitzberg, Cupach, & Ciceraro, 2010).

Beyond the question of prevalence, the literature also reflects interest in the possible influence of certain variables on violent personal experiences. Among these, the respondent's sex has been the most widely studied, especially through the so-called gender symmetry debate

(Archer, 2000; Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Misra, Selwyn & Rohling, 2012). In general, the literature notes increased physical victimization among males as compared to young women in community samples (with some remarkable exceptions, such as the results extracted from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013), although conclusions are the opposite among prison and shelter populations (Desmarais et al., 2012; Esquivel-Santoveña et al., 2013; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2012). This phenomenon has been explained due to existence of different types of violence: intimate terrorism, in which control and gender constructions are central and that would be perpetrated mainly by men against women; and situational couple violence, that is less related to control and more influenced by immediate context, and which frequency rates would be similar among males and females (Johnson, 2006, 2008; Johnson, Leone & Xu, 2014; Laroche, 2005). In a similar way, literature shows mixed data regarding severity of physical violence, with higher severity of aggression directed to males when studies included students and youth populations (Coker, McKeown, Sanderson, Davis et al., 2000; Katz, Kuffel & Coblenz, 2002), but with higher prevalence of injuries among female when including adults (Laroche, 2005) or selected groups, as military population (Cantos, Neidig & O'Leary, 1994).

Although scant attention has been given to the effect of sex in other types of violence, several studies agree that women experience more sexual victimization within the context of an intimate relationship than do men, with double the prevalence rates of abuse both in person (Hamby & Turner, 2013) as well as through electronic means (Zweig et al., 2013). Finally, with the exception of stalking which is experienced more by women (Spitzberg & Cupach; 2007; Spitzberg et al., 2010) recent studies have found statistical similarity in psychological

victimization between men and women (Esquivel-Santoveña et al., 2013; Johnson et al., 2013; Rey-Anacona, 2013; Zweig et al.).

Race identity and ethnicity have also attracted the attention of researchers, with literature presenting mixed results. In adults, some studies indicate a greater prevalence of victimization among persons self-identified as African Americans and Hispanics as compared to those who self-identify as White (Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2012), while Asians present the lowest rate (Cho, 2012). Other studies, however, found similarities between Whites and Blacks (Barrick, Krebs, & Lindquist, 2013) and Hispanics and non-Hispanics (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000), while highlighting greater prevalence among Native Americans (Tjaden et al., 2000). Among young people, Halpern, Spriggs, Martin and Kupper (2009) found that Hispanics and African Americans reported more victimization than other groups in a representative sample from the U.S. It is possible that the inconsistencies around these studies are related, at least in part, to socioeconomic differences (Barrick et al., 2013) or the presentation of results that combine race and ethnicity (Ellison, Trinitapoli, Anderson, & Johnson, 2007).

In the light of this background, present study has two objectives. First, to assess the psychometric properties of the Dating Violence Questionnaire (DVQ), the English version of the CUVINO (Rodríguez-Franco et al., 2010) using a sample of young adults enrolled at a large university in the mid-Atlantic region of the U.S. And second, to provide data on the relationship between victimization experience and the sex, race, and ethnic identity of the respondents.

## **Method**

### **Participants**

There was a total of 859 participants, all students at a public university in the mid-Atlantic region of the U.S. Respondents' age ranged between 18 and 26 years ( $M = 19.0$  years,  $SD = 1.5$  years), and all reported having had at least one relationship of more than one month in duration at some point of their lifespan. Over ninety percent (91.7 %) of participants reported about a heterosexual relationship and 4.5% reported about a same-sex relationship (3.7 % of cases had missing data for this variable). All participants were enrolled in some undergraduate psychology course and agreed to participate through informed consent. All were rewarded with research credits related to a course they were in. Two thirds of the sample identified as women ( $n = 569$ ) and a third, men ( $n = 280$ ). In terms of racial identity, just over half (54.8 %) reported being White, compared to 21.6 % African American, 12.0% Asian, and 11.7% other identities. Almost 9 percent (8.8%) of those who provided information about their ethnicity indicated Hispanic ethnicity. Regarding socioeconomic status, 80.5% of participants considered themselves as middle, 11.9% selected low, and 7.6% reported being high class. No statistically significant contingency relationship among sex, racial, ethnic identity, and/or perceived social class was found ( $p > 0.10$  in all cases).

## **Instruments**

The Dating Violence Questionnaire (DVQ), the English translation of the original Spanish version of the CUVINO, is a behavioral assessment tool based on 42 different abuse situations that could occur within the context of an intimate relationship (Rodríguez- Franco et al., 2007; Rodríguez- Franco et al., 2010 (please refer to Appendix). Previous validations of the CUVINO (DVQ), carried out with over 5,000 subjects from Spain, Mexico, and Argentina, support an 8-factor structure, providing a novel empirical definition that distinguishes eight ways

to sustain aggression (detachment, humiliation, sexual, coercion, physical, gender-based, emotional punishment, and instrumental violence; Rodríguez-Franco et al., 2010), assessing types of violence that are unattended in alternative instruments (such as VIFFA, CADRI, CTS, ISA, etc.). Construct validity has been demonstrated by convergence with attitudes towards violence (Rodríguez-Franco, Antuña, López-Cepero, Rodríguez-Díaz & Molleda, 2012), gender roles attitudes (López-Cepero, Rodríguez-Franco, Rodríguez-Díaz & Molleda, 2013) and labeling of dating experience (López-Cepero, Lana, Rodríguez-Franco, Paíno & Rodríguez-Díaz, 2015). In addition, the CUVINO (DVQ) has strong internal consistency with a Cronbach's alpha equal to .93 for the full set of items and alpha values greater than .700 in six of the eight scales (emotional punishment and instrumental had Cronbach's alphas equal to .68 and .59, respectively).

The DVQ assesses two aspects of victimization within a selected intimate relationship: frequency and discomfort. Frequency is measured with five response levels between “never” and “continuously,” and level of discomfort associated with each abusive behavior described with five levels of response between “not at all” and “a lot”. Respondents endorsed discomfort items even if they have never experienced the abusive behavior. The instrument also included demographic variables such as sex, age, and socioeconomic indicators for the respondent as well as their partner. Race and ethnicity were also collected, using the same categories used by U.S. Census Bureau.

## **Procedure**

The CUVINO (DVQ) was translated into English and back translated into Spanish by members of the research team who were proficient in both languages. The study was reviewed



and approved by the Institutional Review Board of the university prior to data collection. Subsequently, the instrument was ready for online use through a web portal designed to ensure anonymity (the research team did not have access to contact details, IP addresses or other identifiers that would permit it to recognize any participant). The resulting database was downloaded and kept in a password-protected file stored in a locked environment.

When respondents logged on to participate in the research, they received information about the purpose of the investigation and the contents of the evaluation. Contact information was provided to respondents, so inquiries and/or questions could be made in the event they experienced any discomfort. Participants were informed of their right not participate or to discontinue at any time without any penalty beyond not receiving credit for this particular activity. In this case, participants could elect to participate in other research or complete a homework assignment.

### **Data Analysis**

The database was created using SPSS software, version 16. Descriptive and inferential analyses included frequencies, measures of central tendency and dispersion, bivariate Pearson correlations ( $p < .05$ ), comparison of means (using univariate variance;  $p < .05$ ), internal consistency of the scales (Cronbach's alpha  $> .70$ ) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Provided that each scale of DVQ included from 3 to 7 items, means were divided among the number of items, making them range from 0 to 4 points in all cases. The CFA was performed using the statistical package AMOS 16 by combining two complementary strategies, as recommended by DiStefano and Hess (2005). The first strategy used measures of fit based on minimum sample discrepancy function,  $CMIN/df (< 5)$ , population discrepancy, RMSEA ( $<$

.08), and baseline comparisons, CFI ( $> .90$ ). The second strategy used measures of parsimony, including ECVI and testing different theoretically based models. Cut points were taken from Arbuckle (2011) and Arias (2008).

## **Results**

### **Validity**

A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) that contrasted the adjustment level of three alternative models presented by Rodríguez-Franco et al. (2010) was first conducted. The first model included a single general factor of abuse, composed of 42 items; the second model included three factors of interrelated abuse (physical, sexual, and psychological); and the third model, which included eight interrelated factors chosen by these authors (detachment, humiliation, sexual, coercion, physical, gender-based, emotional punishment, and instrumental). The best indicators of adjustment corresponded to the third model of eight interrelated factors, similar to that obtained with the Spanish-speaking samples (refer to Table 1). The results of previous validation studies are available upon request.

Insert Table 1 here

The eight-factor model resulted in statistically significant correlations ( $p < .001$ ) across all possible pairings of the eight factors, indicating a strong relationship ( $r > .50$ ; please refer to Table 2).

Insert Table 2 here

### **Reliability**

The internal consistency of each factor was estimated using Cronbach's alpha. The results exceeded the cutoff of .700 in all scales (ranging between .703 and .893). Total alpha for

all 42 items was equal to .963. The removal of items did not improve results for any scale. The reliability found for the U.S. sample was higher than with the Spanish validation study (refer to Table 3).

Insert Table 3 here

### **Victimization According to Respondent's Sex**

A one-way ANOVA on the frequency of victimization reported by men and women was conducted for each of the eight scales. Descriptively, males had higher victimization in seven of the eight scales, although this difference was statistically significant in only three of them: physical, emotional punishment and instrumental (please refer to Table 4). Similar to that described by Rodriguez-Franco et al. (2010), the relative presence of each type of abuse was similar for men and women, with detachment, coercion, emotional punishment and humiliation as the most frequent, and with physical and instrumental as the least. Figure 1 shows the results weighted (by dividing the average of number of scale items) to facilitate comparison of results.

Insert Figure 1 here

### **Victimization According to Respondent's Racial Identity**

Analysis of variance found no significant differences for the four listed racial groups (Asian, Black, White and Other, please refer to Table 4). Within each group, relative presence of the eight types of abuse were similar, with detachment, coercion, humiliation, and emotional punishment as the most frequent, and instrumental and physical as the least. Please refer to Figure 1 for a breakdown of each DVQ scale by racial group.

Insert Figure 2 here

### **Victimization According to Respondent's Ethnic Identity**

Finally, an analysis of variance was carried out to determine whether differences existed between means of victimization of people of Hispanic and not of Hispanic origin. Gender-based abuse was the only scale with a statistically significant difference between people of Hispanic and not of Hispanic origin, with the latest having a higher mean. As seen in other comparisons, the scales with higher averages for all groups were detachment, emotional punishment, coercion and humiliation, while the lowest were physical and instrumental (see Figure 3).

Insert Figure 3 here

### **Discussion and Conclusion**

This paper presents the validation of an adaptation of the *Cuestionario de Violencia de Novios* (CUVINO), labelled the Dating Violence Questionnaire (DVQ), using a sample of young adults enrolled at a large public university the U.S., as well as preliminary descriptive data about the experience of victimization reported by men and women with different racial and ethnic identities.

The structural validity of the instrument has been supported by a confirmatory factor analysis, with indicators of goodness of fit similar to those already found in the large Spanish-speaking sample provided by Rodríguez- Franco et al. (2010). Following the recommendations of Arbuckle (2011), present study included different approaches, based in both fit indexes and the comparisons of suggested model to alternative, theoretically grounded models. Regarding the measures of fit, RMSEA and CMIN/df, obtained acceptable results for the 8 factor model within the proposed cut points, although CFI did not exceed .90. Although it is possible to argue that

support for the structural validity observed is inconsistent, two facts suggest the solution as satisfactory: two of the three indexes of fit are positive (despite the fact that the tested model has greater complexity to the maximum recommended by Arias, 2008), and that the values obtained for these indexes are similar to those found in the original validation by Rodríguez- Franco et al. (2010).

In addition, 8-factor model has shown greater parsimony for both ECVI and CMIN/df when compared to alternatives, even provided the latest were more harmonic models (e.g. a single factor). Furthermore, levels of reliability for the eight factors described can be considered satisfactory for a first validation study (with Cronbach's alpha over .700 in all cases), values which are higher than those found in the original validation study.

The high correlation found between resulting scales suggests the possibility that the DVQ indicators do assess a single construct (e.g., dating violence), however, the single factor model had the worst goodness of fit. This supports the idea, as described by Rodríguez-Franco et al. (2010) that the various abuses detected by DVQ coexist, but represent distinct constructs. These distinctions can be key in creating intervention programs tailored to the real needs of the victims (López-Cepero, Rodríguez-Franco & Rodríguez-Díaz, 2015).

This study also provides information about the experience of victimization in terms of three variables of interest: sex, race, and ethnicity of the respondent. Despite having a sample of over 800 participants, the analysis of variance carried out showed that the experience of victimization was similar for all groups. Three DVQ scales showed significant differences by the sex of respondent, with higher scores among men than women. These differences were not surprising for the scale of physical abuse as described they have been previously reported by Esquivel-Santoveña et al. (2013) and Desmarais et al. (2012). However, the results of the present

study differed from those reported in other previous studies (e.g., Johnson et al., 2013) on the scales of physical abuse, emotional punishment and instrumental abuse. Focusing on racial-identity and ethnicity, statistical similarity regarding victimization across groups do agree with results provided by Barrick et al. (2013) and Tjaden et al. (2000). These differences are difficult to interpret because the factorial structure of DVQ differs from others in the literature, and they include no measure of severity or health outcomes, so they should be explored in future studies.

Comparing the present study with the validation by Rodríguez-Franco et al., (2010) using Spanish-speaking participants in Spain, Mexico, and Argentina, we found the average victimization reported for the 8 scales was higher in the U.S. sample. However, these results should be taken with caution, since the procedure followed in both experiences was not equivalent: for example, the Spanish-speaking sample included high school participants and a wider age range (15-26 years vs 18–26 years). Also, the method of data collection was performed by pencil and paper in the study of Rodríguez-Franco et al., (2010), while our team used electronic means, a difference that might influence the frequency and severity of reported victimization (Murphy et al., 2012). As a result, future research should further investigate differences and similarities between international samples to determine whether levels of victimization are different or not across different countries. Beyond the value of the means obtained for each country, the fact that the relative presence of different forms of abuse is similar to those described for Spain, Mexico, and Argentina represents an interesting finding, as it highlights that subtle and indirect ways of harm, such as detachment (not recognizing any responsibility about the relationship or ignoring feelings), emotional punishment (refusing support as a way of punishing or threatening to break up), and coercion (setting traps to find out one's partner is cheating, or invading your personal space) are more frequent than overt violence,

such as physical abuse (such as beating or slapping) and instrumental (robbing money or making one's partner go into debt), which were less reported. These results are consistent with those reported by Jones et al., (2005), and underscore the need to give greater prominence to these forms of abuse in developing assessment instruments and intervention programs.

This research also has some limitations. First, it only provides data of university students enrolled in psychology courses, which require caution in generalizing results. Secondly, there were no minors included, something that limits somewhat our ability to fully compare the U.S. sample with those from Spain, Mexico, and Argentina that did include persons under the age of 18 years. Third, it would also be advisable to examine results as a function of how data are collected to determine whether the use of paper and pencil and online protocols influence the frequency of reported victimization. And fourth and last, present paper do not provide information about the context in which aggression take place (i.e. self-defence), having thus similar limitations to other instruments (such as CTS or ISA). All these matters should be attended in the future.

However, the DVQ appears to have sufficient validity and reliability to justify its use. The structure of the DVQ was supported by examining a combination of approaches and models, and its reliability is even higher than that found in the original CUVINO scales. Regarding target population (adolescents and young adults), the instrument works properly across race-identity and ethnicity, and its contents have been developed to be used with adolescents and young adults, both sexes, and all sexual orientations, making it easier to compare across these groups. It has already been validated in Spanish and English, with large samples from four countries, and has already been translated into Portuguese and Italian (these validations are currently in

progress). It should also be highlighted that DVQ can be used to assess a wide range of abuses within intimate relationships and that it provides not only frequency, but also tolerance, which is relevant information in addressing the specific needs of individuals as well as entire groups. Thereby, present study provides information that encourages the inclusion of DVQ in both research and applied contexts.



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## Appendix

### Dating Violence Questionnaire

| <p>First, we would like to know how often you have experienced each of the following behaviors in the intimate partnership you selected. There are five levels of Frequency in the scale:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 = “Never” and 4 = “Continuously”</p> <p>Second, we would like to know how much did these behaviors distress/disturb you, if you ever experienced them, or how much you think they would distress you, if never happened. There are five levels of Disturbance:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 = “None” and 4 = “Very Much”</p> |   | Frequency | Disturbance | Scale |
|---|---|-----------|-------------|-------|
| 6   | Is a good student, but is always late at meetings, does not fulfil his/her promises, and is irresponsible |           |             | D     |
| 14  | Does not acknowledge any responsibility regarding the relationship or what happens to both of you         |           |             | D     |
| 22  | Imposes rules on the relationship (days, times, types of outings), at his/her exclusive convenience       |           |             | D     |
| 30  | Has ignored your feelings   |           |             | D     |
| 32  | Stops talking to you or disappears for several days, without any explanation, to show their annoyance     |           |             | D     |
| 33  | Manipulates you with lies   |           |             | D     |
| 37  | Has refused to help you when you were in real need  |           |             | D     |
| 7   | Humiliates you in public  |           |             | H     |
| 15  | Criticizes you, underestimates the way you are, or humiliates your self-esteem                            |           |             | H     |
| 23  | Ridicules your way of expressing yourself   |           |             | H     |
| 31  | Criticizes, insults you, or yells at you  |           |             | H     |
| 36  | Insults you in the presence of friends or relatives   |           |             | H     |
| 40  | Has ridiculed or insulted your beliefs, religion or social class  |           |             | H     |
| 41  | Ridicules or insults you for the ideas you uphold   |           |             | H     |
| 2   | You feel compelled to have sex as long as you don't have to explain why                                   |           |             | S     |
| 10  | Insists on touching you in ways and places which you don't like and don't want                            |           |             | S     |
| 18  | Has treated you as a sexual object  |           |             | S     |
| 26  | You feel forced to perform certain sexual acts  |           |             | S     |
| 34  | Doesn't consider your feelings about sex  |           |             | S     |
| 39  | Forces you to undress even if you don't want to   |           |             | S     |



|    |  |  |  |   |
|----|--|--|--|---|
| 1  | “Tests” your love, setting traps to find out if you are cheating                                   |  |  | C |
| 9  | Talks to you about relationships he/she imagines you have  |  |  | C |
| 17 | Threatens to commit suicide or hurt himself/herself if you leave him/her                           |  |  | C |
| 25 | Has physically kept you from leaving   |  |  | C |
| 38 | Invades your space (listening to aloud music when you are studying, listening your phone calls...) |  |  | C |
| 42 | You feel you can’t argue with him/her because he/she is almost always annoyed with you             |  |  | C |
| 5  | Has beaten you   |  |  | P |
| 13 | Has slapped your face, pushed or shaken you  |  |  | P |
| 20 | Has thrown blunt instruments at you  |  |  | P |
| 21 | Has hurt you with an object  |  |  | P |
| 29 | Damages or destroys objects that mean a lot to you   |  |  | P |
| 3  | Mocks women or men in general  |  |  | G |
| 11 | Believes that the opposite sex is inferior, and says that its members should obey men (or women)   |  |  | G |
| 19 | Has ridiculed or insulted women or men as a group  |  |  | G |
| 27 | Has made fun of or discredited your feminity/masculinity   |  |  | G |
| 35 | You feel he/she unjustly criticizes your sexuality   |  |  | G |
| 8  | Refuses to have sex with you or give you affection to express his/her anger/annoyance              |  |  | E |
| 16 | Refuses to give you support or affection as a punishment   |  |  | E |
| 24 | Threatens to abandon you   |  |  | E |
| 4  | Has stolen from you  |  |  | I |
| 12 | Takes car keys or money away from you  |  |  | I |
| 28 | Made you go into financial debt  |  |  | I |

*Note.* Translated and adapted from original Cuestionario de Violencia de Novios (CUVINO);

Rodríguez-Franco et al. (2010). D-detachment; H-Humiliation; S-Sexual; C-Coercion; P-

Physical; G-Gender based; E-Emotional Punishment; I-Instrumental.

Table 1

*Measures of Fit: CFA Results for Three Different Models*

|                | 1 Factor | 3 Factors | 8 Factors |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| $\chi^2$       | 5891.5   | 4860.6    | 3583.9    |
| <i>df</i>      | 819      | 816       | 791       |
| <i>RMSEA</i>   | .085     | .076      | .064      |
| <i>CFI</i>     | .754     | .804      | .864      |
| <i>CMIN/df</i> | 7.194    | 5.957     | 4.531     |
| <i>ECVI</i>    | 7.160    | 5.966     | 4.536     |

Table 2

*Correlations Among DVQ Scales*

|    |          | D       | H       | S       | C       | P       | GB      | EP      |
|----|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| H  | <i>r</i> | .791*** |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|    | <i>N</i> | 824     |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| S  | <i>r</i> | .651*** | .645*** |         |         |         |         |         |
|    | <i>N</i> | 818     | 822     |         |         |         |         |         |
| C  | <i>r</i> | .746*** | .795*** | .671*** |         |         |         |         |
|    | <i>N</i> | 811     | 819     | 810     |         |         |         |         |
| P  | <i>r</i> | .556*** | .594*** | .568*** | .633*** |         |         |         |
|    | <i>N</i> | 822     | 831     | 821     | 818     |         |         |         |
| GB | <i>r</i> | .639*** | .730*** | .652*** | .646*** | .596*** |         |         |
|    | <i>N</i> | 821     | 826     | 821     | 813     | 823     |         |         |
| EP | <i>r</i> | .734*** | .716*** | .561*** | .683*** | .609*** | .597*** |         |
|    | <i>N</i> | 822     | 828     | 820     | 815     | 828     | 823     |         |
| I  | <i>r</i> | .509*** | .507*** | .529*** | .576*** | .788*** | .552*** | .555*** |
|    | <i>N</i> | 828     | 834     | 826     | 821     | 833     | 830     | 833     |

*Note.* \*\*\* $p < .001$ ; D = Detachment; H = Humiliation; S = Sexual; C = Coercion; P = Physical;

GB= Gender Based; EP = Emotional Punishment; I= Instrumental

Table 3

*Reliability Analysis of DVQ Scale and Total Items: U.S. and Spanish-speaking Samples*

|                      |       | U.S.<br>( <i>N</i> = 859) | Spanish-Speaking <sup>a</sup><br>( <i>N</i> = 5174) |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------------|---|
|                      | Items |                           |   |
| Detachment           | 7     | .867                      | .796  |
| Humiliation          | 7     | .893                      | .818  |
| Sexual               | 6     | .845                      | .770  |
| Coercion             | 6     | .792                      | .739  |
| Physical             | 5     | .850                      | .700  |
| Gender-based         | 5     | .808                      | .743  |
| Emotional-punishment | 3     | .738                      | .681  |
| Instrumental         | 3     | .703                      | .588  |
| TOTAL                | 42    | .963                      | .932  |

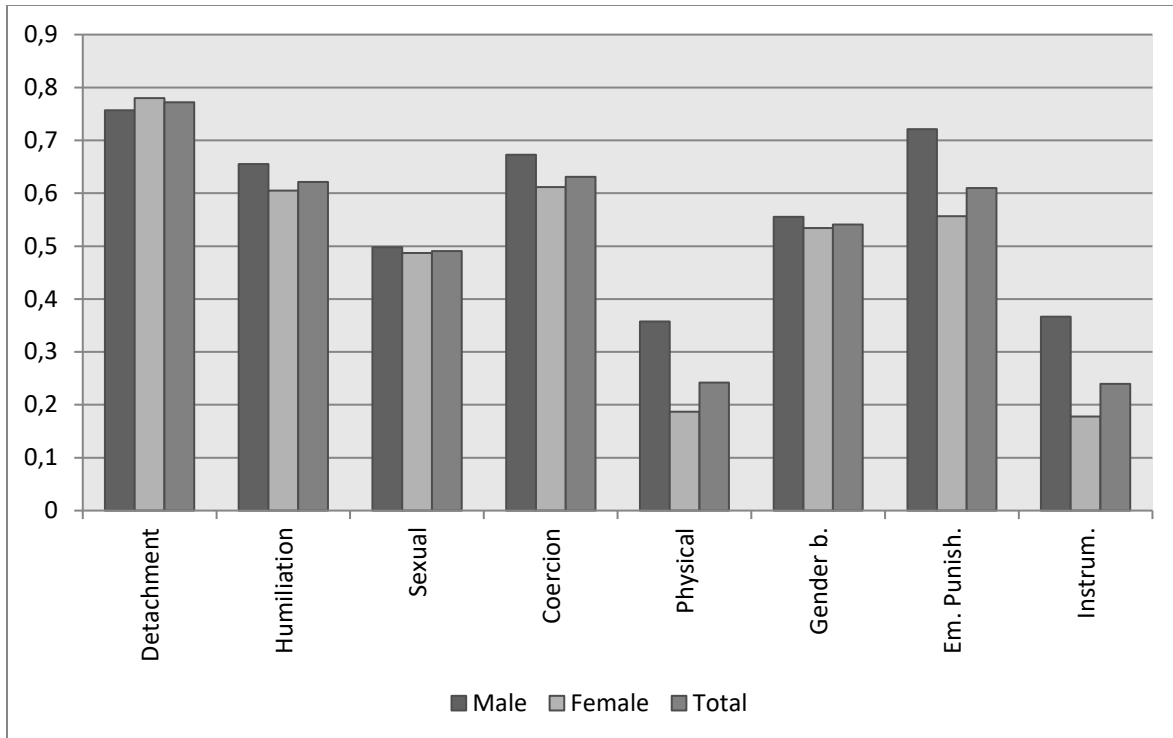
*Note.* <sup>a</sup>Rodríguez-Franco et al. (2010)

Table 4

*ANOVA of DVQ Scales by Major Groups of Sex, Race-identity, and Ethnicity*

| Scale                | Sex      |             | Race     |             | Ethnicity |             |
|----------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|                      | <i>F</i> | <i>Sig.</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Sig.</i> | <i>F</i>  | <i>Sig.</i> |
| Detachment           | .142     | .706        | .731     | .534        | .839      | .360        |
| Humiliation          | .789     | .375        | 2.449    | .062        | .263      | .608        |
| Sexual               | .046     | .830        | .376     | .770        | .631      | .427        |
| Coercion             | 1.332    | .249        | .730     | .534        | .198      | .657        |
| Physical             | 19.722   | .000***     | .767     | .512        | .563      | .453        |
| Gender-based         | .177     | .674        | 1.237    | .295        | 6.188     | .013*       |
| Emotional punishment | 8.011    | .005**      | .857     | .463        | .610      | .435        |
| Instrumental         | 20.590   | .000***     | 2.890    | .100        | .111      | .739        |

*Note.* \* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .05$ , \*\*\* $p < .001$



*Figure 1.* DVQ Scales Weighted Means by Respondent's Sex

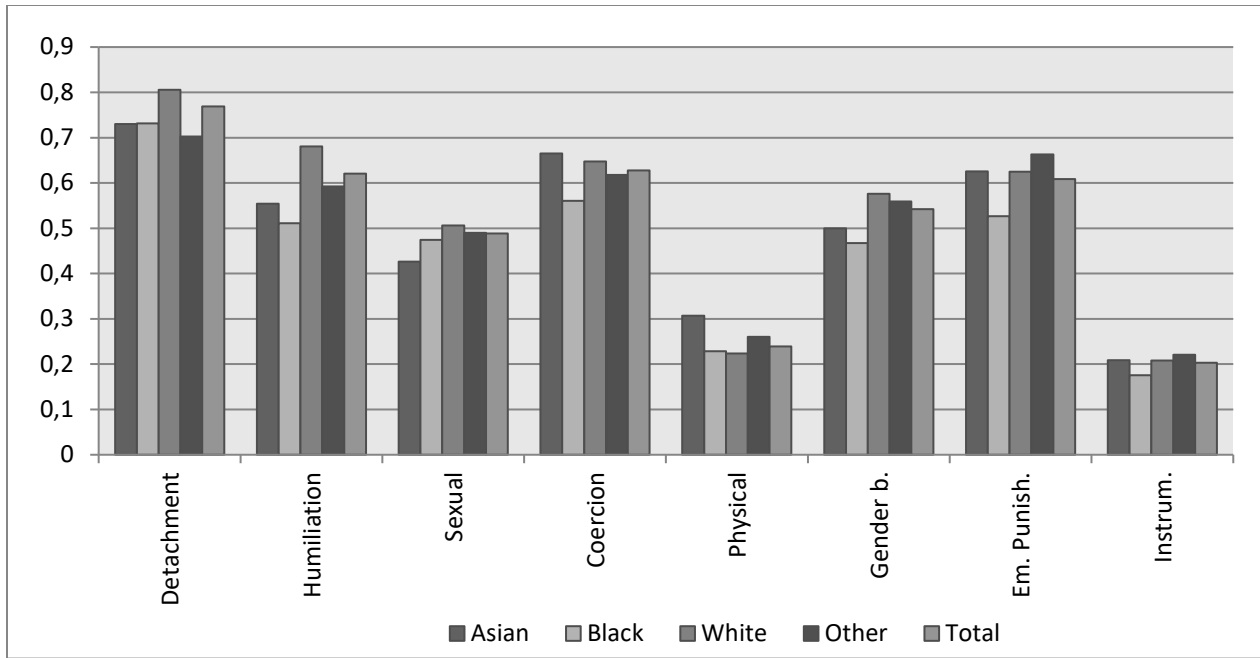


Figure 2. DVQ Scales Weighted Means by Race-identity

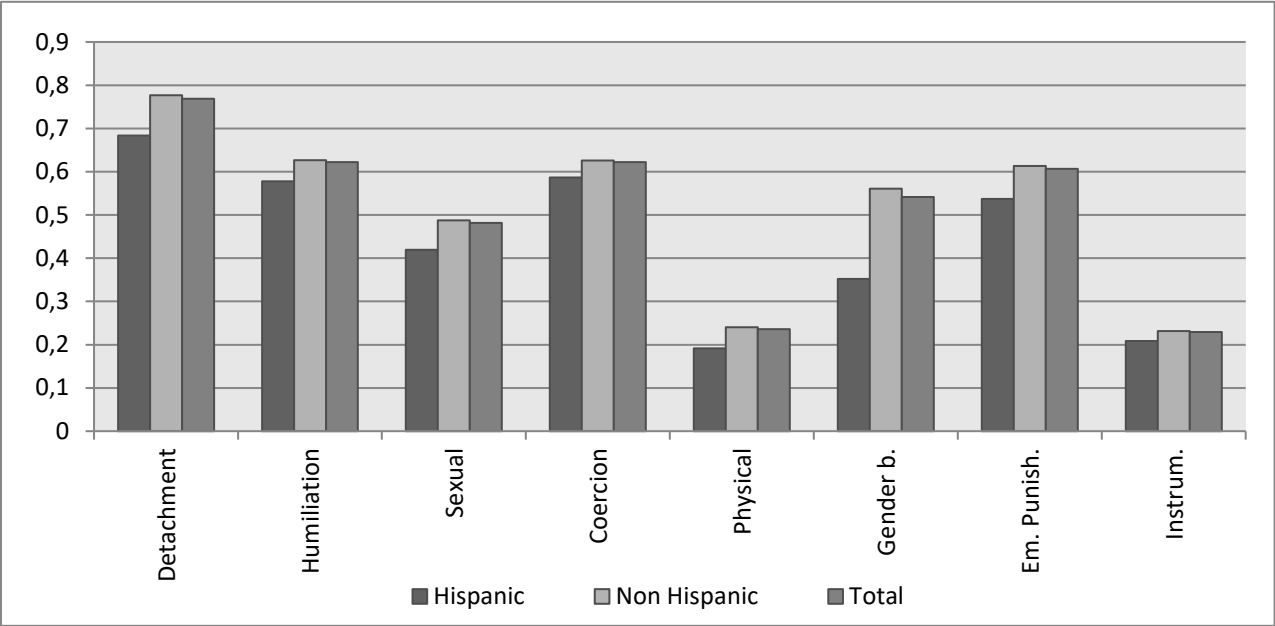


Figure 3. DVQ Scales Weighted Means by Ethnic Group



### Appendix (Alternative)

|   |   |           |             |
|---|---|-----------|-------------|
| <p>First, we would like to know how often you have experienced each of the following behaviors in the intimate partnership you selected. There are five levels of Frequency in the scale:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 = “Never” and 4 = “Continuously”</p> <p>Second, we would like to know how much did these behaviors distress/disturb you, if you ever experienced them, or how much you think they would distress you, if never happened. There are five levels of Disturbance:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 = “None” and 4 = “Very Much”</p> |   | Frequency | Disturbance |
| 1   | “Tests” your love, setting traps to find out if you are cheating  |           |             |
| 2   | You feel compelled to have sex as long as you don’t have to explain why                                   |           |             |
| 3   | Mocks women or men in general   |           |             |
| 4   | Has stolen from you   |           |             |
| 5   | Has beaten you  |           |             |
| 6   | Is a good student, but is always late at meetings, does not fulfil his/her promises, and is irresponsible |           |             |
| 7   | Humiliates you in public  |           |             |
| 8   | Refuses to have sex with you or give you affection to express his/her anger/annoyance                     |           |             |
| 9   | Talks to you about relationships he/she imagines you have   |           |             |
| 10  | Insists on touching you in ways and places which you don’t like and don’t want                            |           |             |
| 11  | Believes that the opposite sex is inferior, and says that its members should obey men (or women)          |           |             |
| 12  | Takes car keys or money away from you   |           |             |
| 13  | Has slapped your face, pushed or shaken you   |           |             |
| 14  | Does not acknowledge any responsibility regarding the relationship or what happens to both of you         |           |             |
| 15  | Criticizes you, underestimates the way you are, or humiliates your self-esteem                            |           |             |
| 16  | Refuses to give you support or affection as a punishment  |           |             |
| 17  | Threatens to commit suicide or hurt himself/herself if you leave him/her                                  |           |             |
| 18  | Has treated you as a sexual object  |           |             |
| 19  | Has ridiculed or insulted women or men as a group   |           |             |
| 20  | Has thrown blunt instruments at you   |           |             |
| 21  | Has hurt you with an object   |           |             |
| 22  | Imposes rules on the relationship (days, times, types of outings), at his/her exclusive convenience       |           |             |
| 23  | Ridicules your way of expressing yourself   |           |             |

|    |   |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|
| 24 | Threatens to abandon you  |  |  |
| 25 | Has physically kept you from leaving  |  |  |
| 26 | You feel forced to perform certain sexual acts  |  |  |
| 27 | Has made fun of or discredited your femininity/masculinity  |  |  |
| 28 | Made you go into financial debt   |  |  |
| 29 | Damages or destroys objects that mean a lot to you  |  |  |
| 30 | Has ignored your feelings   |  |  |
| 31 | Criticizes, insults you, or yells at you  |  |  |
| 32 | Stops talking to you or disappears for several days, without any explanation, to show their annoyance |  |  |
| 33 | Manipulates you with lies   |  |  |
| 34 | Doesn't consider your feelings about sex  |  |  |
| 35 | You feel he/she unjustly criticizes your sexuality  |  |  |
| 36 | Insults you in the presence of friends or relatives   |  |  |
| 37 | Has refused to help you when you were in real need  |  |  |
| 38 | Invades your space (listening to aloud music when you are studying, listening your phone calls...)    |  |  |
| 39 | Forces you to undress even if you don't want to   |  |  |
| 40 | Has ridiculed or insulted your beliefs, religion or social class                                      |  |  |
| 41 | Ridicules or insults you for the ideas you uphold   |  |  |
| 42 | You feel you can't argue with him/her because he/she is almost always annoyed with you                |  |  |