THE PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BETWEEN MEXICAN IMMIGRANT MOTHERS AND THEIR DAUGHTERS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

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THESIS

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THE PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BETWEEN MEXICAN IMMIGRANT MOTHERS AND THEIR DAUGHTERS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

A Thesis

by

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Division of Social Work
The purpose of this thesis was to learn if immigrant mothers and their daughters in Northern California have different perceptions regarding domestic violence. Erendira Raquel Peña and Rocio Diaz-Lara worked together and shared responsibility on this thesis research. Several variables were taken into account, such as religion, gender roles, education, acculturation, familism, machismo, marianismo, immigration, and culture. This thesis presents the results of a questionnaire and an extensive literature review in order to gain a broader perspective on this issue. There were a total of 60 participants consisting of 30 mothers and 30 daughters. This study was conducted using a descriptive research design that allowed the researchers to identify key factors to provide culturally competent services in, thus, better assist, understand, and reach the Mexican and Mexican-American population. The general findings suggest the participants of this study did not have different perceptions of domestic violence. It is hoped that with the
information gathered, this study can be added to the limited literature on Mexican women and domestic violence.

Committee Chair

Dr. Francis Yuen, DSW, Professor

Date: 05/01/2009
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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM

Introduction

Domestic violence is a problem that primarily affects women regardless of their race, class, socioeconomic status, education, age, or cultural background. From the beginning of time, it has been noted that dominant men in all societies have controlled women through their gender roles, expectations, politics, and jobs. Specifically, within the Mexican cultural groups, these researchers have personally seen domestic violence being accepted and seen as normal behavior, which lead us to question why this is the case. These researchers also believe the acceptance of this behavior allows the continuing cycle of domestic violence to be seen as normal in the Mexican-American culture.

This research aimed to study the Mexican immigrant mothers’ and their adult daughters’ perceptions of domestic violence. The mothers and daughters were living in Northern California. The researchers believe this topic may contribute to the advancement of knowledge, practice, or policy considerations regarding social work practice with this underserved population. The research will bring awareness of certain factors that may contribute to the different perceptions of domestic violence in the Mexican population. This study was also intended to facilitate the understanding of gender roles in the Mexican and Mexican-American community. More knowledge of how Mexican and Mexican-American women view themselves may provide greater insight about behavioral roles in relationships and the issues of domestic violence women
are afraid to discuss or even face within themselves. Little research on the Mexican immigrant population and domestic violence exists. The researchers hope that voicing participants’ concerns about this issue will bring more awareness to others who remain in the dark on the issues of relationship violence. The researchers want to empower women through the information gained in the research with the hopes that more Mexican women can speak out and stop being victims.

Statement of Collaboration

Rocio Diaz-Lara and Erendira R. Pena have worked and participated in all aspects of this thesis. The work was divided between the two researchers and a collaborative effort was made in the administering of the questionnaires and analysis of the data. Both researchers contributed equally to all aspects of the thesis including topic development, literature review research design, instrument development, data collection, data analysis, and discussion of the results.

Background of the Problem

Domestic violence is deeply embedded in many of the Mexican and Mexican-American people’s daily lives and is often ignored, camouflaged, or not recognized as violence. Since historical times, women have not been protected and domestic violence condemning women for actions men see as unfavorable has been seen as justified (Moser, 2007). Historically, domestic violence has gone unrecognized for many years (Moser, 2007). The prevalence of domestic violence has resulted in making this issue a primary focus of America and other societies. It has gone from a behavior historically considered
only a domestic matter to a widespread societal problem. It is an epidemic affecting many
Mexican and Mexican-Americans in many types of communities.

All too frequently, the media exposes people to the news about a domestic
violence case. In this society, violence against women occurs more often than what is
reported. Statistics on domestic violence in America are very surreal. While gathering
information, the researchers found that on the majority of the websites and in the books
and articles they read, the statistics reported primarily focused on male violence toward
women. As reported, “In 95% of all domestic violence assaults, crimes are committed by
men against women” in the United States (American Institute on Domestic Violence,
2001). It is important to remember there are a few instances of female to male violence.

Women are affected by domestic violence no matter their age, social class,
education, ethnicity, religion, and culture. Statistically in the U.S., a woman is battered
every nine seconds and, unfortunately, 11 women die every day because of domestic
violence (National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2007). Also one in four women
experience at least one physical assault by a partner during their lifetime (National
Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2007).

The United States Department of Justice (2005) conducted a survey on Latino
women and violence. They found that cultural factors, past experience, economic status,
and substance abuse played important roles in domestic violence. The survey reflected
the findings from three different groups of women: immigrants, migrants, and U.S.
citizens. The survey of the three groups revealed 33.9% experienced some form of
physical violence, 20.9% experienced sexual coercion, and 82.5% experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner at some time in their life. Another important factor influencing risk for domestic violence was that many women who were immigrants faced the fear of being deported to their homeland if they made any report to police or sought assistance. The Immigrant Women’s Task Force of the Northern California Coalition of Immigrant Rights (2003) revealed that 34% of Latinas surveyed had experienced domestic violence in their country of origin, in the United States, or in both. The cost of not addressing this issue may result in more immigrant women being silent victims of domestic violence.

There are few service providers and resources, if any, available for Latina women. The service providers and available resources often lack the information, knowledge, language, and cultural competence needed to target this population (Murdaugh, Hunt, Sowell, & Santana, 2004). The Latino population is one of the fastest growing populations in the U.S., and issues affecting this population are rarely studied. Since the population is growing rapidly there will be a greater need for services to accommodate the Latino population.

Statement of the Research Problem

The purpose of this project was to explore perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters. While studying this topic, the researchers hoped to discover how such factors as perceptions of gender roles, machismo and marianismo, education, religion, culture, immigration, familism and acculturation
may or may not influence perceptions of domestic violence among study participants.

The following research questions guided the study:

1. Are there differences in the perceptions of domestic violence between Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters?

2. To what extent do factors such as religion, immigration status, education, acculturation, gender roles and familism influence the perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore perceptions of domestic violence held by Mexican immigrant mothers and their adult daughters to increase the understanding of this important issue for this population. To date, little has been studied about generational differences in relation to perceptions of domestic violence. Furthermore, findings from this study may help identify how related factors such as gender roles and acculturation may or may not influence views of domestic violence across generations. In addition, such knowledge may further the understanding of what factors may influence and/or contribute to the reason domestic violence is accepted in this culture. It is hoped that increased knowledge and understanding of this issue will provide information to shelters, agencies, police departments, families and communities to increase culturally competent practice with Mexican immigrants and Mexican American women experiencing domestic violence.
Theoretical Framework

When viewing and analyzing the patterns of domestic violence, several theories may be applicable in increasing understanding as to why people may view domestic violence as acceptable in life. The feminist theory focuses on the patriarchal system (Akers & Seller, 2004). Feminist theorists emphasize that society has privileged males who are the ones who make the rules. Feminists believe women are restricted, controlled, dominated, and disadvantaged by sex role expectations. Male privilege has permitted women to be victimized by crimes such as domestic violence and rape. Some feminist studies place crimes against women in the context of social control of women. They also believe there is a socialization process of gender roles that starts as early as childhood and continues throughout life (Akers & Seller, 2004).

The feminist theorists strongly believe a patriarchal society and paternalism are contributors to the problem of domestic violence (Akers & Seller, 2004). Many may argue against this ideology, but if people look further into the issue of violent acts against women, they will find it hard to disagree. Domestic violence is one of the most common and, for the most part, socially “accepted” violent crimes committed against women (Broderick, 2005). Domestic violence crosses ethnic, racial, age, national origin, sexual orientation, religious, and socioeconomic lines. Generally, domestic violence tends to affect more women than men although it may differ in same-sex relationships. In this study, the researchers only focused on the domestic violence within heterosexual couples. The majority of domestic violence victims in heterosexual relationships are women.
(Ellison, Trinitapoli, Anderson, & Johnson, 2007). The differential of power between men and women in society has contributed to the issue of domestic violence. Feminist theorists believe domestic violence is just another way for men to have control over women in society. Therefore, the researchers believe this theory is especially helpful in conceptualizing a study that explores the perceptions of domestic violence held by Mexican immigrant mothers and their adult daughters.

The researchers want to know if Mexican immigrant mothers may be less open to changing their traditional cultural norms when in the U.S. than their daughters might be. The daughters may have become acculturated in the U.S. or other factors may have influenced their way of viewing perceptions of domestic violence and gender roles. As a result, adult daughters of Mexican immigrant women may be considered to have thinking based on feminist theory perspective based on American influential factors such as education, acculturation, gender roles, and society. Feminist theorists assert that domestic violence is deeply rooted in the patriarchal structure of society such as economic and social institutions, the sexist division of labor, and traditional gender role expectations (Flanagan, 2003). Institutions and structures are largely male-dominated, and undermine women’s autonomy which contributes to gender-based violence. This system relies on the presumption that males are the head of the households and the role of their wives is to be submissive and subservient to them (Sweeney, 2001). This might be an explanation as to why Mexican immigrant women, coming from a more traditional culture in Mexico may
view domestic violence as more acceptable. They are born and raised to follow traditional roles within the culture.

Social learning theory (Bandura, 1998) posits that domestic violence is a learned behavior. Behaviors of men and women are introduced within the family and are shaped during their upbringing. These behaviors are then reinforced by societal expectations and, as a result, men and women assume their stereotypic behaviors as adults. Behaviors are often learned by children at an early age at home by observing and role playing what their parents, family, and friends do. Based on cultural norms, certain behaviors are expected to be learned by the two different sexes. For example, boys are expected to be more aggressive than girls, both physically and verbally. Mihalic, Elliot, and Widom (1997) claim that the traditional sex roles of Latino men and women are culturally prescribed. Therefore, it may be that machismo and marianismo roles are ingrained in basic male/female relationships of Mexican men and women. Consequently, this modeled behavior places great emphasis on the traditional values and customs governed by religion, including male and family honor and female fidelity (Sweeney, 2001). Based on machismo and marianismo roles, many women may learn to stay quiet and put up with whatever their husbands tell them to do, while males learn that they make the decisions and whatever they say goes. Once children are grown, they may grow up repeating the same learned behaviors. For example, a son may see his father hitting his mother at a young age or yelling at her; therefore, he might carry on this same behavior in his relationships. In contrast, a daughter may see her mother being abused and be unable to
do anything about it. The daughter might grow up thinking this is an acceptable norm for relationships and end up taking similar abuse from her partner.

According to Schriver (2004), “the ecological perspective helps us understand the place of family, school, peer group, and community in minority child development and socialization” (p. 237). This perspective is helpful in understanding the issues and problems families of recently arrived immigrants may contend with between values and norms in the home and those in the school and community. Central to this approach is the notion of the interrelatedness or interconnectedness of the various components constituting individual behavior and the parts of the social environments in which individuals interact with each other.

The ecological approach allows the incorporation of the multiple impacts of poverty, discrimination, immigration, and social isolation on the development of minority children and youth. Mothers’ and daughters’ perceptions may be influenced by their environment which includes their family, community, school, church, and society. The approach helps us understand the mothers’ and daughters’ behaviors and interactions within their social environment. This approach views behavior as a result of outside influences in the environment, which can alter one’s point of view about domestic violence. As a result, changing any behavior such as domestic violence may require using social influences such as family support, community, practices, and cultural norms and expectations.
Definition of Terms

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence can be defined as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone (U.S. Department of Justice, n.d.).

Immigrant

Person who comes to a country where they were not born in order to settle there (immigrant, n.d.).

Machismo

A strong or exaggerated sense of masculinity stressing attributes such as physical courage, virility, domination of women, and aggressiveness (The American Heritage College Dictionary, 2000). It is a strong or exaggerated sense of masculinity stressing attributes such as physical courage, virility, domination of women and aggressiveness (machismo, n.d.).

Macho

In Spanish, macho can sometimes mean “courageous” or “valorous.”
Marianismo

The cultural prescription that Latinas will emulate the Virgin Mary’s moral integrity and spiritual strengths, and it materializes as self-sacrifice for their family (Malley-Morrison & Hines, 2004). It also connotes that women are spiritually superior to men and therefore capable of enduring all the suffering inflicted by men (Malley-Morrison & Hines, 2004). Women are expected to tolerate certain behaviors from men such as aggressiveness, sexual infidelity, arrogance, stubbornness, and callousness (Latin American Studies Concentration, n.d.)

Assumptions

Before researching or studying this topic, some assumptions arose concerning influential factors that may affect people’s perceptions of domestic violence. The following assumptions were made in this research project:

1. Perceptions of domestic violence are tied to cultural and social environments.
2. Immigration affects the Mexican community’s help-seeking behaviors with regard to domestic violence related issues.

Justifications

The Mexican population is the fastest growing minority population in California. According to the Census Bureau (2006), persons of Hispanic or Latino origin account for 35.9% of the California population; however, this census does not include the uncounted people. The uncounted people are often immigrant people who avoid being part of the
census due to the fear of being deported. This study is intended to increase cultural awareness and knowledge about the influential factors possibly affecting the perceptions of domestic violence held by Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters living in Northern California. There is insufficient information or resources on this topic, leaving agencies with minimal information on adequate prevention, intervention, and treatment services to work with this population. In the social work profession, it is important to enhance the well being and basic needs of humans while being sensitive to cultural diversity and, at the same time, striving to end forms of social injustice. Without the knowledge of the culture, social workers cannot provide adequate services that are culturally sensitive and specifically directed towards this population.

Furthermore, this study attempts to address the social work Code of Ethics (National Association of Social Workers [NASW], 1999) 1.05 Cultural Competence and Social Diversity, in which social workers should have a knowledge base of their client’s culture and be able to demonstrate competence in the provision of services sensitive to a client’s culture and to differences among people and cultural groups. The study contributes to the knowledge base that can increase culturally competent practice. The researchers, as social workers, hope to obtain education about and seek to understand the nature of social diversity and oppression with respect to the Mexican and Mexican-American culture including aspects such as gender roles, machismo and marianismo, education, religion, culture, immigration, familism, and acculturation (NASW, 1999).
Limitations

There are several limitations to this study. First, the sample was a non-probability sample, which limited the generalizability of the findings. Subjects were recruited from the northern and central California areas, and the regional limitation may influence the findings. The study was limited to Mexican immigrant mothers and adult daughters who had been in the U.S. for at least 10 years. This too may have influenced the findings. Further, it is possible that the populations studied may see domestic violence as a normal part of a relationship.

Summary

The researchers’ goal was to explore the perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters in Northern California. The researchers believed this to be an important topic for study because there was not much research pertaining to the topic nor were there enough resources available to the population being studied. The consequences of not studying this topic are that people will continue to be left in the dark and service providers will be unable to offer adequate resources and/or services or understand the population. By exploring the perceptions of domestic violence between immigrant mothers and their daughters, the researchers hoped social workers can use the information gathered to better assist and provide appropriate services to accommodate the specific population. With the study, the researchers hope to be able to reach out to the Mexican and Mexican-American community since many believe domestic violence is not part of a heterosexual relationship.
This study is explored in greater detail in the following chapters. The literature review is found in Chapter 2 where gender roles, machismo and marianismo, education, religion, culture, immigration, familism, and acculturation themes are addressed. Chapter 3 describes the study design, instruments used, data analysis approaches, and other organizing principals used in the study. Results and findings are presented in Chapter 4. A summary of the findings, conclusions, and implications for social work practice are presented in Chapter 5.
Chapter 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This literature review aims to provide a better understanding of the perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters. The review of the literature focuses on several key areas: (1) historical background; (2) gender roles; machismo and marianismo, education, religion, culture, immigration, familialism, and acculturation; (3) service barriers to the population being researched.

Historical Background

Domestic violence against women is a behavior that, historically, was not considered a serious crime, but rather a personal domestic problem (Reid, 2000). In the past, in many of the patriarchal societies, men dominated and controlled women. Early laws pertaining to marriage granted men the legal right to discipline their wives by hitting them. In recent decades, the prevalence of domestic violence has resulted in making this issue a primary concern for America and other societies. It is seen as an epidemic affecting many Americans in all types of communities in the U.S. Domestic violence also repeatedly occurs within households, between intimate partners, and crosses boundaries of race, class, culture, religion, and gender. Unfortunately, women of color are more likely to stay in abusive relationships for cultural, social, or economic reasons (Broderick, 2005).
All too frequently, the media exposes us with news about domestic violence cases. It is not uncommon when the news reports a relationship ending violently due to domestic violence. The stories of battered women are heard on the radio and seen in magazines. For example, recently in 2009 two famous singers Rhianna and Chris Brown were involved in a domestic violence dispute. Websites all over the internet talked about the incident. After the incident, several pictures of Rhianna with two black eyes, a chipped tooth, and swollen lips appeared. The whole incident was even discussed on the famous television show “Oprah.”

In addition, in 2008, two well-known Latin reporters who work for the same news station, Univision, got married. Not long after their marriage, the husband beat his wife; this incident was reported widely in the media. The news also reported how the wife was unfairly fired from her job, escorted out, not able to get her personal belongings, and was asked not to comment on the beating. On the other hand, the husband returned to work like nothing had happened. Although this TV station (Univision) tried to remain silent, other media exposed it to the public. Moreover, stories of domestic violence are now even portrayed on a popular television channel (Lifetime), which shows several true stories of domestic violence sometimes ending tragically.

Domestic Violence Overview

Domestic violence is often silent and ignored in the Mexican population (Broderick, 2005). Even when it does exist, people do not identify it as domestic violence but as a normal way of living in a relationship. The violence against women is often
ignored because it occurs behind closed doors. In addition, police in domestic violence cases see it as a private problem (Ammar, Orloff, Dutton, & Aguilar-Hass, 2005). It is important for researchers to incorporate the socio-cultural characteristics such as gender, machismo and marianismo, acculturation, religion, education, immigration, culture, and familism when studying this population. Domestic violence itself is unacknowledged among the majority of the Mexican population. Studies on domestic violence suggest that sexual assault is an underreported crime, and rape in marriage constitutes the least mentioned attack. The claims are particularly true for women from Latino or other ethnic backgrounds (Trinch, 2001).

Domestic violence is a far-reaching social problem that affects both Mexican immigrants and Mexican-American women of various classes and ages. In most cases, many women may believe the abuse they are living with is not considered domestic violence, but is a normal way of living. For example, many Mexican immigrant women do not know what is considered domestic violence in the United States. A survey conducted by Rousseau (2008) revealed that a high percentage of Hispanic women did not consider constraining someone or throwing things at someone domestic abuse.

Domestic violence is any behavior used by one person in a relationship to control the other (Gaines, 2008). Partners may be married or not married; heterosexual, gay, or lesbian; or living together, separated, or dating. Domestic violence can no longer be defined or sorted into one specific category. Women are not just experiencing physical abuse, but emotional, sexual, economical, and spiritual abuse as well. There are six types
of domestic violence: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, financial or
economic abuse, and spiritual abuse. Physical abuse is the use of physical force against
another person in a way that ends up injuring the person or puts a person at risk of being
injured (Newton, 2001). Examples of physical abuse include slapping, grabbing, hitting,
punching, beating, tripping, battering, bruising, choking, shaking, kicking, pushing,
throwing, holding, restraining, confining, and assaulting with a weapon. Emotional abuse
or verbal abuse consists of threatening or intimidating to gain compliance, yelling or
screaming, name calling, constant harassing or embarrassing the victim, demeaning the
victim, excessively controlling, and isolating from friends and family. Sexual abuse is
linked with physical abuse. Both may occur together or one will follow the other. Sexual
abuse includes sexual assault or forcing someone to participate in unwanted, degrading
sexual activities (Newton, 2001). Financial/economic abuse usually happens when the
victim is financially dependent on the abuser. The abuser withholds money, keeps the
victim from working, going to school, controls all the income, and requires justifications
for any money spent (Ascione & Arkow, 1999). Spiritual abuse is not recognized as a
form of domestic violence by many Mexican and Mexican-Americans since many hold to
their religious practices. This abuse can include the abuser refusing to allow the victim to
practice his/her religion, ridiculing the victim’s religious or spiritual beliefs, or even
justifying the abuse in the relationship.
Domestic Violence in Mexico

The tradition of violence against women has existed in many rural sectors of Mexico for decades (Weissman-Ward, 2004). Violence is a part of the lives of many women in Mexico. In Mexico, the home is the most dangerous place for women and children (Weissman-Ward, 2004). A survey conducted by the Mexican government in 2003 concluded that 46.6% of Mexican women over the age of 15 had faced some form of violence in their home (Saez-Betancourt, Lam, & Nguyen, 2008). In addition, between 1999 and 2005 more than 6,000 women and girls were murdered; the overwhelming majority of the deaths were the result of violence in the household in Mexico City (Kennedy, 2007). One out of three homes experienced some form of domestic violence in their household, and in 70% of the homes in which domestic violence was present, women reported they experienced a fear of future violence (Weissman-Ward, 2004).

In Mexico, a wife not knowing how to cook or attend to the needs of her husband is a justifiable reason for a man to abuse his wife. This is simply because the husband may feel his wife did not know her place or because she did not respect his wishes. In Mexico, this type of behavior is common and accepted by Mexico’s society. Moreover, many Mexicans do not acknowledge the existence of domestic violence in the home and society (Tapia, 1999).

Women in Mexico face a justice system that devalues their complaints and one in which there is a gender bias with regard to the interpretation of the law (Tapia, 1999). In Mexico, women who live in homes with domestic violence have little help from those
ordered by the law to protect them (Mullins, 2008). Much of the law enforcement of the
nation still hides behind the macho mentality that allows violence to be hidden (Mullins,
2008). One report estimates that 80% of the instances of domestic violence are never
registered because many of the judicial authorities view the incidents as private matters
(Weissman-Ward, 2004).

*Domestic Violence and Mexican-Americans in California*

Domestic violence is one of the most pressing social problems. Each year,
between 10% and 35% of Latina women are physically abused by their heterosexual
partners (Buvinic, Morrison, & Shiftner, 1999). Domestic violence is a significant health
issue for Latinas in the United States, with 54.9% reporting violent victimization
(Murdaugh et al., 2004). The 95% of women who suffered domestic violence are
undocumented immigrants who have little formal education beyond elementary school,
are monolingual Spanish speakers, and work in the low-paying agricultural sector
(Murdaugh et al., 2004).

According to the U.S. Census (2000), Hispanics make up for 33 million of
California’s population, a 42% increase from a decade earlier. The Census Bureau
forecasts that the Hispanic share of the state’s population will grow 43% by 2025. One-
third of all Hispanics in the nation now live in California (Ellison et al., 2007). Out of the
16,996,756 women, 4,075,432 are Mexican women, not including immigrants (U.S.
Census, 2000). Out of California’s Hispanic population, 68.5% are foreign-born. This
includes both men and women of Hispanic or Latin origin (U.S. Census, 2000). The
statistics are not specific to the Mexican population because in the U.S. Census, Hispanics consist of all individuals who are of Spanish-speaking origin.

In the Mexican-American society, violence against women occurs more often than reported. In most cases, women do not report domestic violence because they are afraid of speaking out (Ammar et al., 2000). Mexican couples who have been living in the United States six years or more were more likely than new arrivals to have conflicts over gender role expectations resulting in domestic violence (Hancock, 2006). Mexican immigrant women tend to accept more severe abuse for longer periods of time than Anglo women (Hancock, 2006). In 2000, reports of intimate partner violence among Hispanics ranged from 10.5% to 17.3% compared with rates among Whites of 3.4% to 11.6% (Saez-Betancourt et al., 2008).

**Generational Differences**

A search utilizing various search engines including EBSCOHOST and an online catalog search yielded fewer than 12 results relating to generational differences between Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters. Many keywords were entered, such as generation, generational differences, immigrants, Mexican Americans, and Mexicans. Most of the responses related to work, education, marriage, and health. We suspected a generational difference between Mexican and Mexican American women regarding domestic violence has not attracted significant attention by scholars in education. The following information is based on the few resources the researchers found.
The differences between generations can be seen by their lifestyles, how they grew up, beliefs, education, and traditions. The differences can be in customs, attitudes, and beliefs between any two generations, especially between mothers and daughters. In most cases, mothers are from Mexico with no education and only speak Spanish (Strom, Strom, & Beckert, 2008). The daughters are born in the United States, have an education, better opportunities, and in most cases only speak English, although they might understand Spanish having heard their parents speak. Mothers’ and daughters’ views of relationships may also differ. Today, daughters may stay over at a boyfriend’s house, cohabitate with their partner, and have sex before marriage. Their traditional mothers see the above scenarios as wrong and as breaking traditional norms (Thomas, 2008). Mothers tend to stick to the traditional beliefs by which they were raised (Thomas, 2008). On the other hand, daughters may not completely stick to traditional beliefs, which can cause great conflict within the family. In Mexico, women are taught to be homemakers, while in the U.S. women are taught to get an education and become independent (Ruiz, 1999).

**Gender Roles**

Two major areas of cultural identity that may affect the way in which Mexican and Mexican American women deal with issues of domestic violence are traditional gender roles and family roles of machismo and marianismo (Kasturirangan & Williams, 2003). Some of the findings the researchers found also highlight the importance of particular cultural variables, including gender socialization and familism. Anthropologist William Madsen (as cited in Hurtado, 2003) refers to the women’s lives as
acknowledging the man’s authority and superiority, and women must think about his needs before their own. Madsen also points out the issue of beatings, the values of womanhood, comparison of the women to the Virgin Mary, and the tasks of pleasing the husbands no matter what (Madsen as cited in Hurtado, 2003).

Madsen (as cited in Hurtado, 2003) points out many factors which still affect women in a relationship today and are not considered domestic violence in their culture. Many people, both men and women still hold to ideas of how women should be, act, and be viewed. Unfortunately, the issue of domestic violence occurs within a setting in which people expect to receive warmth, support, respect, re-enforcement, trust, and most importantly, love. Among the Mexican-American population, wives still continue to be seen as the property of their fathers and then their husbands who are allowed to punish them without penalties. According to Madsen (as cited in Hurtado, 2003), many men still have the mentality that women should behave and act in certain ways, for example, women should be nurturers and subservient to their husbands. Women learn to accept abuse without complaint and avoid resentment of previous abuse and extramarital affairs (Hurtado, 2003). Due to the acceptance, domestic violence is not seen as a serious crime in the Mexican society, making it a common and accepted behavior. It implies that no matter what men do, it is okay because he is a man, but if a woman does it, it is disrespectful and unheard of.

Many women believe a wife, however good, must be beaten from time to time, simply so she will not lose sight of a God-decreed family hierarchy (Foster as cited in...
In general, many Mexican immigrant and first-generation Mexican American women strongly agree with this notion since they often grow in an environment influenced by these ideas. In many cases, children are raised in a household in which males control and dominate women. Many may grow up with the idea that women must be beaten in order for their behavior to be regulated and for men to obtain what they want (Flake & Forste, 2006). When the children grow up, they continue to practice the tradition, and women find it normal. The beating may also be a result of the image a male might try to display in society such as having control and dominating their women by routinely intimidating, assaulting, subordinating, and controlling their wives (Oropesa, 1997).

Acevedo (2000) described traditional gender roles in Mexican immigrant families where males and females acquire specific roles. Particularly Acevedo (2000) points out that in marriage, the male is the head of the household, breadwinner, and decision-maker while the female is the self-sacrificed and submissive person. This shows some of the reasons why immigrant Mexican women may stay in an abusive relationship. Acevedo’s (2000) study indicates that gender role attitudes had the strongest impact on whether the women in the sample reported abuse by their partner. The more traditional the gender role attitude, the less likely abuse was reported (Harris, Firestone, & Vega, 2005). In the Mexican culture, men are expected to exercise control over decisions that affect the family, including those pertaining to their wives or partners. Due to this, Mexican men
are often perceived to be authoritarian and dominating (Miranda, Bilot, Peluso, Berman, & Van Meek, 2006).

**Machismo & Marianismo**

In the Latino culture, it is assumed that the majority of problems within the marriage are due to Machismo and Marianismo. *Machismo* is a noun of Spanish origin, and refers to a prominently exhibited or excessive masculinity (machismo, n.d.). The word *machismo*—and its derivatives *machista* and *macho* mean “male” or “manly.” In Spanish, *macho* can sometimes mean “courageous” or “valorous,” although *machista* rarely has such positive connotations.

While no population is left untouched by domestic violence, its existence in the migrant Mexican community is often viewed as an act of pride and machismo (Alvarez, 2006). Coming from a macho society, many Mexican women are accustomed to the traditional role of working at home and caring for children. Many of the women have also been raised to stay with their husbands no matter what. Their abuser may then take advantage of this and isolate them from friends and family. The *machista* culture devalues women to a lower role in their family and community. Regardless of the women’s contributions to family, it is the man who is perceived as the provider. Women are defined through their relationships with the men that dominate their lives (Weissman-Ward, 2004). In addition, the macho’s role is to protect his partner who out of necessity is very dependent on him (Broderick, 2005).
Marianismo is the “cultural prescription that Mexican women will emulate the Virgin Mary’s moral integrity and spiritual strengths, and it materializes as self-sacrifice for their family” (Morris & Hines, 2004, p. 153). It also “connotes that women are spiritually superior to men and therefore capable of enduring all the suffering inflicted by men” (Morris & Hines, 2004, p. 153). Machismo is the belief that men are superior and have the say and control over the lives of their partner and their children. Mexican men may believe their gender provides them with rights and privileges and that means their wives/girlfriends have a duty to fulfill their wishes. Machismo and Marianismo play a significant role in domestic violence since the men and women are ingrained to behave a certain way; therefore, when domestic violence is present, they may just see it as part of their duty roles.

Immigration

Immigrant women do not encounter intimate partner violence at a higher frequency than other women (Ammar et al., 2003). However, they are at a greater risk of longer exposure due to their inability to access culturally responsive services. The lack of culturally appropriate responses from the criminal justice system complicates the plight of battered immigrant women even further. Immigrant women encounter language barriers, cultural differences, and stereotyping by the mainstream society that often compromise their ability to end the violence (Ammar et al., 2003).

The National Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence (NLAN) is part of a national effort to address the domestic violence needs and concerns of under-served
The National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence (NLAN) has identified key factors concerning how Mexican women who are undocumented in the United States do not report domestic violence such as fear of deportation. Legislation concerning the issue of immigration in the Latino Community does very little to protect these women against domestic violence.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was a key federal legislation to address domestic abuse in the United States. To be eligible for VAWA services a woman must be married to a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident. Unfortunately, many immigrant women do not qualify for this act because they are not married to a U.S. citizen or, if they are married, sometimes their husbands may refuse to help them get their residency. Also many immigrant women do not know about VAWA. Immigrant women in the U.S. report that abusive husbands threaten to call the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) to withdraw petitions for their lawful permanent residency (green card), or destroy legal paperwork (Salcido & Adelman, 2004). The lawful permanent resident (LPR) is evidence of one’s status as a lawful permanent resident with a right to live and work permanently in the United States. It is also evidence of one’s registration in accordance with United States immigration laws (U.S. Department of Homeland Security). Many men threaten women by hiding important documents. For example, an INS envelope was mailed to a woman requesting a response within 90 days. Her husband held on to the papers for almost a year before showing the papers to her,
which then caused her to fall out of legality, risking the loss of her conditional status, and
losing her ability to qualify for permanent residence (Salcido & Adelman, 2004).

Other immigration-related threats include social isolation, limited economic
mobility, and language barriers associated with immigration. Women who are U.S.
citizens do not have to worry about language barriers or threats of deportation. Men who
have citizenship often control immigrant women by hiding their mail, inflicting physical
violence, and withdrawing their LPR petitions at any time and threatening to report her
(Salcido & Adelman, 2004).

Many women migrate to the United States to get away from their abusive
husbands (Salcido & Adelman, 2004). In some occasions women turned to their family
for help, but their family instead turn their backs on them. Most importantly, many
immigrant women fear and think that if they report domestic violence they will be
deported (Kasturirangan & Williams, 2003). For example, women are concerned that
calling the police may lead to their own arrest or deportation of themselves and their
families (Salcido & Adelman, 2004). The findings in a South Carolina study on domestic
violence prevalent among Hispanics (2005) found that about three-fourths of the women
did not report the abuse to their health care provider because they were embarrassed,
could not speak English, or were afraid of their abusers. The study also found that women
were afraid to lose their children or would be without money because the abuser was the
breadwinner. In correlation with the above, about a third of the women expressed fear of
deporation, as 95% of the women surveyed were undocumented immigrants (South
Carolina Study, 2005). In most cases, women most needed help to understand what services were available to help them. Psychosocial stressors such as documentation status, inability to speak English, financial deficiencies, and feelings of isolation add to the risk of immigrant Mexican women being abused by their male partners (Acevedo, 2000).

Salcido and Adelman (2004) discuss how many illegal immigrant women in the United States are cut off from work, friends, and family once they marry. After marriage, the husband manages their whereabouts and interactions through intimidation and violence. Threat of taking one's child away also is a form of abuse to retain control of immigrant wives (Hancock as cited in Kasturirangan et al., 2004). Although many women are eligible for residency if the proper paperwork is filed, their abuser may tell them they will be deported and lose their children if they call the police.

*Education*

Mexican Americans comprise the largest Hispanic subgroup in the United States but are currently underrepresented in higher education, accounting for approximately 7% of total college enrollment (National Center for Education Statistics, 1998). Understanding Mexican American women's adjustment in higher education is critical for opening doors to career opportunities, economic mobility, and quality of life. Mexican-American female college students may struggle between the traditional gender role of wife and caretaker and the pursuit of a college education. They may find themselves caught in a “double-bind” when their family tells them to be academically successful and
at the same time maintain the traditional cultural values such as familialism (Vásquez, 1997).

In patriarchal societies, women who have more education than their partners have a high risk of abuse because gender roles entail that husbands have more education than their wives (Flake & Forste, 2006). Therefore, if a woman gets an education and does not fall within the norms of the traditional gender roles of a Mexican woman, such as being one to cook, clean, and stay at home watching the children, then she is faced with a dilemma of possible detachment from her ethnic identification and causing conflict in the relationship (Long & Martinez, 1997).

Mexican American professional women experience an additional challenge of balancing majority culture values with a more family-oriented ethnic identity. Mexican American women face the dilemma of either adopting traditional gender roles or detaching from their ethnic identification due to higher education (Long & Martinez, 1997). Married Mexican American professional women might experience greater conflict to the extent that their behavior is changing more rapidly than their sex role attitudes and the attitudes of their male counterparts. If a Mexican-American woman chooses to get an education, her husband might see it as a threat or may be intimidated by her accomplishments, which, therefore, may lead to abuse. The husband might also be made fun of by family and friends since his wife might have a better job due to her education.

Risk factors in Mexican immigrant couples may include when the husband has a low level of education and power differentials may imply a disparity in relationship to the
wife’s education, income, and/or occupation (Hancock, 2006). Working-class Mexican American women are said to place high value on maternal and related domestic roles, and this value preference is reinforced by parents and husbands who discourage the women from gaining higher levels of education and career skills (Harris, Firestone, & Vega, 2005).

**Acculturation**

Acculturation is a complex process of psychosocial and cultural change resulting from the contact of two different cultures. It involves one group of people being dominant and the other forced to modify or adapt some of their original cultural patterns (Rodriguez, 1994). In the U.S., gender roles for some may begin to change in the Mexican culture due to the acculturation process, such as when a Mexican or Mexican-American woman learns to exercise autonomy and independence through acculturation to the host culture. This may lead a traditional Mexican man to perceive a woman’s increased independence as a threat to his authority in the family (Miranda et al., 2006).

Migration and efforts to acculturate within a new environment often produce excessive stress for immigrant women who leave their countries and lose significant relationships (Leon & Dziegielewski, 1999). Women who attempt to maintain traditional roles in their new environments can experience conflicts between Mexican cultural values and the American value system. For example, a value conflict is the difference between the Mexican value of *familism,' which values the importance of both the
nuclear and the extended family over the individual. The American culture, on the other hand, values the individual and emphasizes the responsibility of the individual to individuate from his/her family (Leon & Dziegielewski, 1999).

Mexican and Mexican American women face the dilemma of either adopting traditional gender roles or detaching from their ethnic identification (Long & Martinez, 1997). As more acculturated individuals exhibit less traditional gender role expectations, they become more similar to the United States society in general. Varying levels of acculturation may be accompanied by changes in family dynamics, including expectations about appropriate role behavior for men and women. Low acculturation levels may reduce education attainment and limit occupational choices, which could increase a woman’s risk for abuse (Harris et al., 2005). In a cross-sectional sample of Mexican and Mexican-American women in Los Angeles, Garcia et al. (2005) found the highest rates of domestic violence among highly acculturated women and suggested that more acculturated Latino men may be more violent toward their partners because of increased demands placed on them, such as family, traditional and traditional gender roles (Garcia et al., 2005). A recent study by Sorenson and Telles examined the role that Mexican ethnicity, acculturation into Anglo American society, and social integration play in intimate partner violence among a sample of 348 college students. The study also found that acculturation by males into American society increased the probability of violent behavior towards one’s spouse for Mexicans (Ramirez, 2007).
Acculturation affects Mexican women since they are submerging into a new culture while living in the United States. Mexican-born mothers are more prone to not adopt the American beliefs than their daughters are. Daughters are more likely to have been born here or came at an early age making them naturally acculturate to the American ways by school and socializing. The mothers, on the other hand, are more likely to continue their Mexican ways by their communities, friends, jobs, TV programs, and language.

As service providers, we can educate them on types of domestic violence, how domestic violence is seen in the United States, that domestic violence should not be tolerated, their rights, and that everybody in America is equal. When one is acculturated it does not necessarily mean they will lose family traditions or the perceptions of a relationship. It also does not mean that one has to give up their values and beliefs. Acculturation allows one to have many open doors and not limit him/herself to one culture. One is also able to adopt habits and language patterns of a dominant group making it easier to access services needed. Acculturation does not necessarily result in new cultural traits completely replacing old ones. These new traits may be blended with or worked into the Mexican cultural patterns to make them more acceptable.

Religion

Another important finding is the role religion plays in domestic violence. Religious teachings can be misinterpreted, taken out of context, or used as a tool by some batterers to further their control. Victims who have been abused may struggle to
understand the abuse in light of their religious beliefs (Broderick, 2005). According to Broderick (2005), religious beliefs can empower a battered woman or push her more deeply into a well of guilt and depression. Her response to the notion presented by the Christian gospels to “turn the other cheek” (The Holy Bible, p. 652), or “Wives, be submissive to your husband” (The Holy Bible, p. 793), may be motivated by guilt, hopelessness, or defeat. Hazen and Soriano (2005) found that women who experience violence in their relationships became involved with their abusers in response to cultural and personal expectations of romance and commitment. Hazen and Soriano (2005) found Mexican immigrants and first-generation people responded to domestic abuse as a cultural and as a commitment bond where marriage and religious standpoints were used as an excuse to tolerate such behavior. For many women, religion plays an important factor in a relationship. Many Mexican immigrants and first-generation Mexican-American women see the relationship as sacred and something one does not walk away from regardless of how one is treated. Many believe in the saying, “For better or for worse, till death do us part” and they see taking these vows seriously. In other cases, divorce is not accepted and is looked down upon if women try to get out of an abusive relationship.

Even if women become Americanized-acculturated, domestic violence affects women in general. In Mexican-American families, if a woman leaves her husband, she is seen as a sinner and feels ashamed. Even if physical, mental, or emotional abuse takes place, for many first-generations and immigrants, it is a way of living a normal life. Also,
the types of control imposed by the male partners of immigrant Mexican women can take many forms, with spirituality being one. Their husbands will use religion/spirituality to control and exert power over their wives. According to Salcido and Adelman (2004), “Chavez a devoted participant in the Salcido and Delman study, continuously told her husband that it was her desire to go to church. Her husband’s response was ‘you love God so much, then you can stay and sleep with him in church’” (p. 6).

**Familism**

Familism refers to the Latino ideal of placing one’s family ahead of individual interest, and includes responsibilities and obligations to one’s immediate family members (Flake & Forste, 2006). Familism is one of the important aspects of Mexican people’s daily living. The family is the reason Mexicans strive for a better future and aim to improve the lives of their family members. The family means the world to the Mexican population, and they will do anything to keep the family together. As Flake & Forste (2006) point out, a combination of familism and machismo may make Latino families more susceptible to domestic violence, since women are expected to fulfill familial obligations unconditionally within an overarching patriarchal family system. Moreover, domestic violence is violence within the family or other close associations that includes violence against spouse, lovers, housemates, children, and parents (Reid, 2000).

For mothers, the most important thing is their children and keeping them safe; thus, many fear the abuser will retaliate and make good on his threats usually to harm the children (Broderick, 2005). Hence, many women prefer to endure the pain than for their
children to suffer for the problems between her and her husband. Weitzman (2000) noted that some domestic violence victims stay or leave the relationship for their children. The mothers who stay may believe that staying in an abusive relationship might be better for her family, because she cannot provide for the children and believes it is better to be abused until the children are grown up and have the left the home. The women in Weitzman’s (2000) study felt guilt when considering the idea of separating their children from their fathers as they believed the commitment and devotion they had toward their family was far more important than the pain of being victims of abuse.

In addition, Mexican families often blame the women for making family matters public, destabilizing the meaning of marriage, and blaming them for the abuse (Salcido & Adelman, 2004). When domestic violence occurs in Mexican families, there many sayings such as “La ropa sucia se lava en casa,” (“the dirty laundry is washed at home”) and “El que diran” (What will people say?)” that label the problem of domestic violence as shameful and private (Edelson, Hokoda, & Ramos-Lira, 2007).

In the Mexican culture, family is very important and loyalty to one’s family is one of Mexicans’ most important values (Mattson & Ruiz, 2005). According to Harris et al. (2005), there is some evidence that behaviors and attitudes associated with strong familialism weaken with increasing contact with U.S. mainstream culture. As a mother and a parent, traditional family values means to take the responsibility for the batterer’s actions.
Culture

The Mexican culture can be both a strength and weakness for Mexican women. Mexican families have strong family bondage and kinship relationships. In the Mexican culture, family members rely and depend on each other. The strength for women is how close the family is and how they are the backbone of the family. Most often mothers care for their children and when they become adults, the children take care of their mothers. The weakness is that many may tend to follow traditional roles and may have language barriers in the United States, which may prevent them from seeking services. Many Mexican women depend on their children translating for them, and many refuge themselves to live in “barrios” (neighborhoods) where it reminds them of Mexico and most of the neighbors are Mexicans.

Strengths in women are moral values, liberating themselves from the taboos of Mexico, freedoms of parent and lifestyles, resistance to gender discrimination, and organizing themselves to live a better life style. They are also very determined to get ahead and to be better than their mothers. Women living in the U.S. have more opportunities than in Mexico and have the ability to work outside the home. The weakness of being a woman in the Mexican culture is that they are influenced by the environment in which they live, and they are expected to follow their partner’s demands. In the U.S., Mexican women try to become more Americanized and mirror American women’s lifestyles, thus losing their own identity. Mexican women also try to adopt American ways of living and become more focused on working and shopping than
tending to their family. Some women do not get the support they need from their families to succeed. At times, family members instead will try to drag them down and not support them to better themselves. Another weakness may be their religion. Those who are of Catholic religion may find it hard to leave an abusive relationship due to the strong beliefs of staying in a marriage regardless of what happens.

According to Alvarez (2006), women feel a great deal of loyalty to their cultural beliefs including the acceptance of domestic violence as a norm because of their beliefs about the male’s level of superiority. Cultural beliefs in the Mexican population often victimize and or remind women that the male figure is the authoritative one. Culture values that may influence a Mexican woman to stay in an abusive relationship are the value of community over individualism and family honor and pride. Furthermore, culture plays a role in the cultural acceptance of male domination, which encourages the battered women to put up with abuse in the relationship and must have feelings of gratitude toward her abuser for bringing her to this country and for supporting her and the children; she has no other place to go (Broderick, 2005). The way women may view domestic violence and their relationships is, in part, their cultural customs and beliefs. Unfortunately, when victims are immigrants, violence is often viewed by officers as being part of the immigrant culture and the lives of immigrant women, leading some police officers to conclude that domestic violence is not a crime when the victim is an immigrant (Ammar et al., 2005).
In the Mexican culture, the definition of manhood is important and linked to dominance. Therefore, Latin (Mexican) women are to be submissive, dependent, sexual, faithful to their husbands, and are expected to take care of household needs and dedicate themselves entirely to their husbands and children. As Nobel Prize Laureate Octavio Paz (as cited in Flake & Forste, 2006) observed that a woman who does not conform to the traditional female ideal is viewed as a “mala mujer” (bad women) in Latin America. Traditional older Mexicans still agree with this belief.

We must also not ignore that there are instances of female to male violence. In a battering case involving women assaulting men, the usual pattern is for a woman to act in self-defense or to strike out after having endured chronic abuse, often following abuse for many years (Wolhandler, 1992). If a woman is labeled as the abuser or standing up for herself to her partner, it is often seemed as degrading and questioning the man’s sexuality, for he is ridiculed and laughed at and also labeled as a “mandilon” for not standing up for himself. Culturally, both the man and the women would be looked down upon, the women for stepping over her boundaries and the male for being weak and degrading the male’s role and family and cultural role.

Language Barriers

In correlation with education, Mexican immigrant mothers in comparison with their first-generation daughters suffer from language barriers. Many Mexican immigrant mothers in the U.S. are not able to communicate in English because they only speak Spanish (Kasturirangan & Williams, 2003). At times, many may feel uncomfortable
expressing themselves to non-Spanish speakers. Broderick (2005) points out that the limited availability of bilingual social services and law enforcement and court services holds many women back. The lack of language skills, education, and job training makes many women feel incompetent and weak since they are unable to express and or protect themselves, or tell others what is going on.

Immigrant women also face another barrier when the police do not have the capacity to communicate effectively with the immigrant victim in her own language. The police may use her abuser or her children to translate for her. They may also consider domestic violence a culturally sanctioned practice, and/or may credit the statements of her citizen spouse over her statements due to gender, race, or cultural bias (Ammar et al., 2005). The most frequently reported important barrier that kept women from getting needed services was language, either not being able to speak English or not having a translator (Murdaugh et al., 2004).

Service Barriers

Mexican and Mexican-American women face unique challenges in coping with domestic violence, which may include stressors related to immigration, challenges of acculturation, language, legal, and economic pressures (Mattson & Rodriguez, 1999). Barriers of unemployment, poverty, language, lack of housing, and the insecurity of being undocumented contributed to an anxious and stressful atmosphere in which to live (Broderick, 2005)
In some cases, many women feel they are the only victims of domestic violence and no one else is, so they do not look for services or reach out for help. Others see domestic violence as shameful when reporting the abuse. Looking for information on domestic violence among Mexican immigrants and first-generation Mexican-American women is hard to find. The researchers found few writings published that relate to the topic. The researchers researched many keywords, such as Mexican, Mexican-American, domestic violence, immigrants, women and domestic violence, religion, culture, education, machismo, marianismo, gender, and service barriers on EBSCO host search engine and yielded few relevant publications. The situation was the same when a similar search was conducted online using scholarly peer reviewed journals. Although the amount of writings on the research was minimal, it helped the researchers address issues relating to domestic violence among the Mexican-American population. The few findings also helped the researchers understand other factors that contribute or relate to domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their first-generation daughters. Moreover, confronting cultural and language barriers, family social workers in rural communities and small towns often have limited resources to address the service needs of a burgeoning Mexican immigrant population (Hancock, 2006). Government agencies are often overwhelmed and/or limited to provide services to immigrants due to language barriers. Many of the Mexican immigrant women do not speak English and their families and friends are far away. Some are living illegally in this country, and in their culture they are more tolerant to spouse abuse. When you combine these factors, it often means
that immigrant women face more barriers when trying to escape abusive relationships (Tapia, 1999).

Within the Latino population, domestic violence is very private making it very difficult to measure. Many Latinas do not report domestic violence for many reasons, which include, shame, cultural expectations, fear of their abuser, deportation, fear of losing their children, and economic dependency. People who sought services reported not trusting those who provided services, the attitude of people who provided services were rude, and service providers having inconvenient hours (Murdaugh et al., 2004). Other service barriers included information about rights, information about legal services, and help when going court.

In Northern California, the researchers found 22 agencies able to provide monolingual Spanish-speaking services around the Sacramento area. The researchers made numerous calls to these agencies to assure themselves the agencies had monolingual Spanish staff. About 90% of the agencies offered Spanish services only by arrangement. Some of the services were limited, and it could take a while to be seen since they had long waiting lists. The arranged appointments limit the services the Latino population receives since the agencies may only have one Spanish-speaking staff member and/or interpreter. For example, at the Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Center (SADVC), the wait list used to be about a month, but due to the budget cuts, the waiting list is even longer. Fortunately, there are advocacy groups working hard on the victims’ behalf such as police departments, WEAVE, California Attorney General Office,
California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Catholic Social Services of Sacramento, and Alianza: The National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of DV. In the community, services for battered Hispanics need to be more developed. Many times, service providers have little or no knowledge of the culture. If this continues Latinas will continue the cycle of domestic violence putting themselves and their children in danger.

Women often do not report or talk about domestic violence since they are ashamed and embarrassed, they cannot speak English, or are afraid that telling would make things worse (Murdaugh et al., 2004). Underlying the internal experience of shame is a world view tainted by a traditional religious valuation of family and sacrifice that deters many Mexican and Mexican-American from asserting their needs and desires (Torres, 1998). Abused female migrant workers speak of the social pressure in their communities to place family needs over their own needs for safety (Rodriguez, 1998). These factors speak to the socio-cultural definition of the long-suffering “good women,” an ideal with religious underpinnings termed manianismo (Davila, 1999).

Summary

The Mexican culture does not accept violence, but the following variables of religion, culture, gender roles, machismo and marianismo, immigration, education, and acculturation play an important role on how domestic violence is seen. These traditional beliefs and practices have contributed to the increase of tolerance in relationships on domestic violence. Based on this situation, it is not common to see violence as a concern in their family lives. Many women see it as a way to keep their families together.
According to the literature review, there is a difference between the views of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters on acculturation and language barriers, but as far as the other variables, they often hold the same beliefs. It is important to further explore intergenerational and cultural differences so we can better service this population.
Introduction

The purpose of this project was to understand perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their adult daughters. This research aimed to understand how factors such as the perception of gender roles, machismo and marianismo, education, religion, culture, immigration, familism, and acculturation may or may not influence perceptions of domestic violence among study participants. The following research questions guided the study:

1. Are there differences in the perceptions of domestic violence between Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters?
2. To what extent do factors such as religion, immigration status, education, acculturation, gender roles, and familism influence in the perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters?

Design

The researchers employed a descriptive design. The use of the descriptive design allowed the researchers to identify key factors related to the perceptions of domestic violence among the Mexican female community. A descriptive research design was a good fit for this research project as it expanded a rarely studied subject. It is hoped that with these findings, social workers will be more prepared to provide culturally competent services and, thus, better assist, understand, and reach this underserved population.
Subjects

The study was purposely focused on obtaining information from the Mexican and Mexican-American female population with regard to their perceptions of domestic violence. A purposive and convenience sampling method was used to recruit study participants. The following criteria were implemented in obtaining a purposive sample of Mexican immigrant mothers and their adult daughters: (1) participants were to be mothers and their daughters both of whom were at least 18 years of age and older, (2) mothers would have had to be immigrants from Mexico, (3) daughters would have to have been either Mexican or U.S. born, and (4) daughter participants who were not U.S. citizens must have lived a minimum of 10 years in the U.S.

A convenience sampling method was then employed to recruit the first several sets of mothers and daughters. Thereafter, a snowball sampling method was used to increase the sample size. The researchers chose convenience/snowball sampling so they could obtain a larger sample to study. Using snowball sampling allowed the researchers to ask initial participants for referrals of persons they knew that fit the study criteria. A set of 30 participants were recruited for this study, 30 mothers and 30 daughters.

Instruments

Two separate questionnaires were developed, one for the mother and one for the daughter (see Appendix A). The mothers' questionnaire consisted of 37 questions. The daughters' questionnaire consisted of 34 questions. Both questionnaires were made available in English and Spanish. The instrument consisted of both closed- and open-
ended questions as well as Likert scaled questions using a language that was appropriate to the cultural background of the participants. The majority of the questions on the survey questionnaire were developed by the researchers after an extensive review of the literature (Kreuger & Neuman, 2006). More specifically, the following factors were identified for inquiry in relation to perceptions of domestic violence: acculturation, religion, education, gender roles, machismo and marianismo, immigration, culture, and familism. Several questions were taken from a 12-item acculturation scale developed by Marin, Sabogal, Vanoss Marin, Otero-Sabogal, and Perez-Stable (1987). The scale has been widely used in research with Latinos. Acculturation, as measured by this scale, correlated highly with respondents’ generation, length of residence in the U.S., age at arrival, ethnic self-identification, and with another acculturation index. For the mothers’ and daughters’ questionnaires, some questions are from the acculturation scale (Marin et al., 1987).

As previously mentioned, the questions used in both the mothers’ and daughters’ questionnaires were built around the following variables: acculturation, gender, religion, machismo and marianismo, education, immigration, culture, and familism. These variables were important to be studied since certain literature asserted they play an important role in the relationships among Mexican and Mexican-American couples and the acceptance of domestic violence. A table of specifications was used to help the researchers develop questionnaires that studied the topic in more detail.
Data Gathering Procedures

The researchers used self-administered questionnaires as the instrument for data gathering. Once participants were recruited, the researchers then scheduled an appointment to review the informed consent (see Appendix B) and to administer the survey questionnaire. The participants were given the option of using the researcher’s home, their home, their daughter’s home, or another private and safe location of the participant’s choosing to complete the questionnaire. On the day of the meeting, the researcher thoroughly reviewed the informed consent with both mother and daughter. If participants were willing to continue and participate in the study, they were asked to sign the consent form before they began the self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire was then handed to them for completion. Mothers and daughters were asked to complete the questionnaire separately and away from one another. After each set of survey questionnaires was completed the participants were asked to please recommend others who met the study criteria and who might be interested in participating in the study (snowball sampling). They were then thanked for participating and were given a thank you bag with potpourri, a candle, and scented oil as an incentive for having participated.

Data Analysis

To analyze the data obtained from closed-ended questions, descriptive statistics were used. Responses to all closed-ended questions were tallied by the SPSS software program and the frequencies of the answers for each question were reported. The responses to the open-ended questions on the survey were analyzed using content
analysis and emergent themes were identified. The findings were then analyzed using descriptive statistics to identify any differences or similarities in the perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters.

Protection of Human Subjects

A Request for Review by the Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects was completed and submitted the Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects in the Division of Social Work, California State University, Sacramento. The study was approved as “minimal risk,” (#08-09-016), as it was possible that some of the questions could have evoked the recall of past abusive experiences and could have created some distress for the subjects. Therefore, to minimize risk, participants were given three resources in their area they could contact should they experience discomfort or need support. A consent form was attached to the questionnaire and all participants were asked to read and sign the consent form before partaking in this study. In addition, the researchers explained the purpose of the study, procedures, risk, and benefits as well as how confidentiality would be protected. The participants were also informed that they could withdraw at any time without penalty. The consent form was available in both English and Spanish. To further protect confidentiality, consent forms were stored separately from all other study data in locked cabinets in the researchers’ homes.

Summary

Through this research, the researchers hoped to better understand the perspectives toward domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their first-generation
adult daughters. The set of 30 Mexican immigrant mothers and their adult daughters completed questionnaires in a safe location. To analyze the information obtained, the researchers used descriptive statistics and content analysis. The researchers also cross tabulated the results of the mother and the daughters to compare and contrast as well as to see if there was any significance between the two. Results of the data analysis are presented in Chapter 4.
Chapter 4
RESULTS

Introduction

This chapter presents the study findings regarding the perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters. The data analysis in this research study was conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and summarizing the open-ended questions to the survey. The results are presented in four sections. First, sample characteristics of the mothers and the daughters are reported. Second, descriptive statistics and cross tabulations were done to compare several variables to the mother and daughter populations. Third, the open-ended questions to the survey were compared, grouped and summarized. Fourth, the findings regarding the research questions and results of the researchers’ hypothesis testing are reported.

Sample Characteristics

The descriptive survey consisted of a convenience and snowball sampling of 60 participants, which consisted of a set of 30 mothers and 30 daughters in Northern California. The outcome of this study is presented in brief summary, followed by a detailed table, then the results are given. The first part of this thesis identified the demographic characteristics such as age, marital status, language spoken, education, and employment.
The data was collected from a total of 60 participants who identified themselves as either Mexican Immigrant mothers or Mexican and/or Mexican-American daughters living in Northern California. The majority of the mothers (93%) were 40 years of age or older. About half of the daughters (53%) were between 22 and 30 years of age. Most of the mothers (90%) were married. On the other hand, daughters accounted for 43.3% who were married, 43.3% who were single, and 13.3% reported they lived with their partner.

On any given day, 43.3% of the mothers only spoke English about 25% or less in their conversation. Whereas 43.3% of the mothers reported that 76% to 100% of their conversations were in Spanish. On the other hand, 66.7% of the daughters reported using English in 76% to 100% in their daily conversations. The majority of the daughters (73.3%) only used 0% to 25% of the Spanish language in their daily conversations.

About half of the mothers (53.3%) completed elementary school in Mexico. About half of the mothers (50%) reported having no education in the United States. A vast majority of the daughters (96.7%) had no education in Mexico whereas only one daughter (3.3%) reported not having any education in the United States. Both mothers (70%) and daughters (80%) reported being employed.

The researchers cross-tabulated many variables to see if there was a comparison in the perceptions of the survey questions the Mexican immigrant mothers and the daughters answered. The tables are outlined with the question and the results of the survey. Tables 1-7 give statistical information regarding the demographics of the
participants studied. Tables 8-14 give information about the statistical significance that was found in the study.

Table 1

*Age of Participants*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-30 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>93.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

*Marital Status of Participants*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARITAL STATUS</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living together</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3

**Percent of the English Language Used in a Conversation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of English Used in a Conversation</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-75</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-100</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4

**Percent of the Spanish Language Used in a Conversation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Spanish Used in a Conversation</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-100</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5

*Highest Education Attained in Mexico*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGHEST EDUCATION ATTAINED IN MEXICO</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education in Mexico</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior High</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6

*Highest Education Attained in the United States*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGHEST EDUCATION ATTAINED IN THE U.S.</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education in U.S.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior High</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeking employment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in the work force</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the tables and the statistics the researchers found that mothers are more likely to be married than their daughters. The researchers found differences between mothers’ and daughters’ education levels in Mexico (mothers 53%, daughters 0%). There was also a statistical significance for education in the U.S. (mothers 20%, daughters 33.3%). About half of the mothers (N=14) had a high school education or above. On the other hand, the majority of the daughters (N=29) had a high school education or above. This may be due to the fact that the majority of the daughters were born in the U.S. and, therefore had more educational opportunities.

The researchers also found a statistical significance in the percentage of the English and Spanish language used on a given day by mothers and daughters. In a given day, mothers used the Spanish language more consistently than their daughters with about half (N=13) speaking Spanish 76-100%. The majority of the daughters (N=22) reported speaking Spanish 0-25% in any given day. This may be because immigrant
mothers are more likely to speak Spanish in their daily conversations. There was also a significance in the percentage of English language used in any given day by mothers and daughters. About half of the mothers (N=13), reported using the English language only 0%-25% in their daily conversations, while the majority of the daughters (N=20), reported using the English language 76%-100% in their daily conversation. This may be because daughters are more likely to speak English since the majority of them were born and educated in the U.S.

Table 8

*Which of the following characteristics describes your role in your family living in the U.S.?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROLE</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th></th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregiver</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurturer</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maid</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross tabulation revealed there is a statistical significance between mothers and daughters in their perception as a role as a maid (Chi-Square= 13.125, df =1, p=.00). Out of the 60 participants, 70% of the mothers and 23.3% of the daughters described their role as a maid. The researchers did not find any other significance for the other roles.
Table 8 suggests that the role of the maid is due partly because mothers are most likely sticking to their traditional roles of serving to the needs of their family.

When Mexican women step out of their traditional gender roles, is it okay for men to put the women “back in their place”?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEPPING OUT OF TRADITIONAL GENDER</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When participants were asked if it was okay for men to put the women back in their place for stepping out of their traditional gender roles, 50% of the mothers believed it was not okay, but 40% did believe it was sometimes okay to do so. On the other hand, 96.7% daughters believed it was not okay while only one believed it was sometimes okay. Chi-Square statistics were not appropriate due to the small cases in three of the cells. Examination of case distribution reveals the mothers’ responses were more disperse while the daughters’ responses were almost uniformly “no.” Chi-Square statistics failed to arrive at any statistical significance. Chronically, there seems to be a distinction between mothers and daughters. For the 40% of the mothers who believed it was sometimes okay, it might be because they were influenced by their cultural traditional
norms. Whereas daughters who might be more acculturated may see the behavior as unacceptable.

Table 10

*Do you think the role of a Mexican woman is different in the U.S. than in Mexico?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROLE OF WM DIFFERENT IN MEXICO THAN U.S.</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the 60 participants, 54 believe the role of a woman is different in Mexico than that in the United States. Only six mothers thought it was not different. Living in the United States allows women to have more freedom and rights while in Mexico they are dependent on males for survival.
Figure 1. Women are experiencing greater isolation.

Forty-nine of the participants believed they did not notice women experiencing greater isolation in the U.S. than in Mexico (see Figure 1). There is a statistical difference among mothers and daughters regarding whether women are experiencing greater isolation (Chi-Square = 9.017, df = 1, p = .003). Mothers may believe women are experiencing greater isolation in the U.S. because of language barriers, limited family and community, and being in different country. The daughters, on the other hand, believe women are not experiencing greater isolation because they were born and raised here. The daughters might believe they have more opportunities due to equal rights in the United States.
Figure 2. What are some of the reasons why women stay in an abusive relationship.

Figure 2 shows some of the reasons as to why women stay in an abusive relationship. The reasons include, but are not limited to, immigration status, religion, financial issues, children, language barriers, not knowing where to go for help, and fear of deportation. Both mothers and daughters had similar results based on the findings. For the daughters, the other category included reasons such as being scared or afraid, having low self-esteem, feeling insecure, feeling as though they deserve to be abused, and codependency. For mothers, their other category included not having family in the U.S. and low self-esteem.
Table 11

*Women stay in an abusive relationship due to financial reasons*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAY IN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS DUE TO FINANCIAL REASONS</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a statistically significant difference between mothers and daughters regarding the question of whether a woman would stay in an abusive relationship due to financial reasons (Chi-Square = 2.584, df = 1, p = .10). Half of the mothers (N=16) and the majority of the daughters (N=22) believed that women may stay in an abusive relationship due to financial reasons. Those mothers and daughters that answered “no” may be a result of most of the participants being financially well off. The women being financially well-off may create a sense of independence.
Table 12

*Women stay in an abusive relationship due to language barriers*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAY IN AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP DUE TO LANGUAGE BARRIERS</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a statistical significance between mothers and daughters regarding the question of a woman staying in an abusive relationship due to language barriers (Chi-Square = 3.774, df = 1, p = .052). The majority of the mothers (N=24) believed that women do not stay in an abusive relationship due to language barriers while almost half of the daughters (N=13) believed that women do stay in an abusive relationship due to language barriers. Many of the participants (N=41) may not think women stay in abusive relationships do to language barriers because they themselves have acculturated and adapted the English language into their daily lives.
Table 13

Women stay in an abusive relationship because they do not know where to go

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAY IN AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP SINCE THEY DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A statistical significance was found between mothers and daughters in regard to why women may stay in an abusive relationship since they do not know where to go for help (Chi-Square= 2.700, df=1, p= .10). Mothers’ responses were more uniform while daughters’ answers were more disbursed. Out of the 30 daughter participants, 76.7% believed that “yes” women do stay in an abusive relationship because they do not know where to go while only 23.3% believed they do not.
Table 14

Does your religion play a part on how you think of your role as a woman?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELIGION AND ROLE AS A WOMAN</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mothers and daughters were asked if religion played a part in how they think of their roles as women. Those who reported “yes” were asked to describe why. The mothers in this case reported religion helped them communicate, educated them, and helped them become better parents. Two of the mothers (N=2) reported that it played a major influence on their morals and beliefs. One mother (N=1) reported being raised to be the nurturer in the family and she was not expected to receive any help from her husband. One mother (N=1) reported it taught her the importance of religion and how one should be as a woman. Three mothers (N=3) reported how religion influenced them to be good catholic women marrying only once and being a good mother and wife. Two mothers (N=2) reported that based on their religion they knew they were married to their husbands forever. They both believed they had made an oath to God. Similar to this notion, another woman reported marriage is a commitment to her spouse. Her responsibility is to take care of her husband until death do they part. She chose to marry a man from the Hispanic culture and, although she does not agree with some of his
traditional beliefs such as not helping her cook, clean, or care for the children, she could not change how he thinks. The only thing she could do is change how she dealt with it. One mother (N=1) reported she should be lovable and sacrifice herself for her kids and try all possible ways to live in good matrimony, but not submit herself to a domestic violent relationship. Two mothers (N=2) gave no reasons why.

The daughters responded differently. One (N=1) of the daughters responded that religion played a role in being there for her family, how her role should be as a mother, wife, and daughter, and what is expected from her. One (N=1) reported her role was to remain a virgin until marriage. One (N=1) reported that as a woman she was to provide love, support, and care to her husband and children. She reported that priests are also supportive on the issue that women should be respected by their husbands and that the treatment should be mutual.

There were also some respondents that marked somewhat and gave their reasons why. Out of the 16 somewhat responses, only two mothers and one daughter gave reasons why. One (N=1) mother reported that as a Catholic woman, she should set a good example for her children – to be a good daughter, sister, friend, and employee. She also reported she felt her religion and the way she was brought up by her parents played a huge role in what she felt her role is as a woman. One (N=1) mother reported how her religion gave her responsibilities as a woman to be a good woman and act properly. One (N=1) daughter responded that as a religious woman, she still believed what The Holy
Bible (1982) says about the man being the head of the household, the protector, and the provider.

![Bar chart with data]

**Figure 3.** What guidance does your religion give to women who are in abusive relationships.

The following results represent the main themes that originated from the open-ended questions of the survey. In some cases, there were similar opinions among the respondents regarding the topic.
How would you describe your role as a woman living in the U.S.?

Mother and daughters were asked to respond to how they describe their roles as
women living in the United States. Sixty percent (N=20) of mothers reported their life
was better in the U.S. Many reported one or two of the following in their answers. As a
woman and a mother, they encouraged their children to succeed and become educated.
Many felt they could care for themselves and their children by themselves. Being women,
they saw themselves as a provider to their family. Seven percent (N=2) of mothers
reported their role having to work, cook, and be a caregiver. Three percent (N=1)
reported her role was to take care of her family and help her parents and her siblings.
Three percent (N=1) reported being a role model for their daughters. Three percent (N=1)
reported being hard working. Seventeen percent (N=5) gave no reasons why.

The daughter’s responses were as follows. Seventy percent (N=21) of the
daughters reported their lives were better in the U.S. Many reported living in the U.S. has
been full of opportunities such as going to college, furthering their education, and being
single and career driven. Many others also believed they could make their own decisions
and do as they pleased. They also stressed the importance of the expectation of them
going to school and being successful. Three percent (N=1) of the daughters reported
being a role model to their children. Seven percent (N=2) of daughters reported being
providers for their families. Seven percent (N=2) of the daughters reported their lives in
the U.S. as being difficult, having to work full-time while being a mother and a
housewife and working full-time and trying to balance time for their family. Seven
percent (N=2) of the daughters reported they felt equal to men and did not need a man to succeed in life. Three percent (N=1) reported they were expected to go to school and were forced to assimilate and act a certain way. Three percent (N=1) of the daughters saw themselves as representing the Mexican-American community, especially in their employment and their community.

*If you lived in Mexico, how would you describe your role as a woman living in Mexico?*

For those mothers who had been raised or born in Mexico 47% (N=14) of them reported they had fewer opportunities in Mexico than in the United States. Many reported being a housewife in charge of the home and the family. Others reported depending on parents and men (husbands). They also felt they needed to keep their home clean, to fulfill their roles as women by cooking, cleaning, doing laundry, etc. Ten percent (N=3) felt like a maid and were not able to work. Ten percent (N=3) reported life being more difficult in Mexico, as one stated, “Being very difficult, having no benefits for their children nor for themselves like in this country.” Three percent (N=1) reported the same opportunities in Mexico as in the U.S. Seven percent (N=2) reported being very unhappy and poor, no school, no work, miserable with no freedom of choice or rights. One of two also added that she believed Mexico is so corrupted and women’s rights are violated. Thirteen percent (N=4) reported coming to the U.S. at a young age so they could not comment on it. Three percent (N=1) reported she could not go out, men are more strict and they do not let you have friends. Three percent (N=1) reported she worked out of her
home and only had the opportunity to visit her relatives. Three percent (N=1) of the
mothers gave no reasons why.

Out of the 30 daughter participants, 90% of them never lived in Mexico. The three
that did live in Mexico responded differently. Three percent (N=1) reported there were no
opportunities. Three percent (N=1) reported she lived in Mexico until the age of three,
but she believed if she stayed she would have been a housewife instead of a student.
Three percent (N=1) reported she lived there for a short period of time, and while living
there she was “submissive and traditional.” Two reported they helped around the house as
a daughter, and when married they did the same.

Do you think the role of a Mexican woman is different in the U.S. than in Mexico?

Mothers and daughters gave their reason why they think Mexican women’s roles
are different in the U.S. than in Mexico. Thirteen percent (n=4) of the daughters reported
the roles are more traditional as being expected to be at home to take care of the husband
and children. They also thought divorce was unacceptable and domestic violence was not
addressed. Ten percent (N=3) believed they had no opportunities in Mexico. Seven
percent (N=2) of the daughters reported having fewer rights in Mexico. Seven percent
(N=2) of the daughters stated there were more opportunities in the U.S. for an education
and independence such as gender equality. Sixty percent (N=18) gave no reasons why.
Fifteen out of the 18 checked the box stating “yes” the role of a Mexican woman is
different in the U.S. than in Mexico, but they did not give an answer as to why they
believed so.
Mothers’ responses were as follows. Forty percent (N=12) of mothers reported having better opportunities in school, gender equality, and in work. They also reported having better opportunities for themselves and their children, plus their daughters had equal rights and were treated equally. Twenty seven percent (N=8) reported being free and having more money than in Mexico. One of the seven commented she had more freedom in terms of what she could buy while another one said she had a choice in the decisions made in the home. Thirteen percent (N=4) believed there was no differences in the role of women in Mexico than in the U.S. Twenty percent (N=6) did not give an answer.

*Since living in the U.S., has your role as woman made a difference in the quality of your family life?*

This question was only on the mothers’ questionnaires. Seven percent (N=2) responded “no” because they grew up in the USA and they have totally acculturated. Seven percent (N=2) reported there were more community support systems available in the U.S. Ten Percent (N=3) reported that in the U.S. there was less hard work than in Mexico. Sixty percent (N=18) responded that in the U.S., they were able to go to school and get a good job. Getting a good job allowed them to provide a good life for themselves and their families with more opportunities and more liberty. Seven percent (N=5) reported they believed their role as a woman made a difference in the quality of their family life, but did not give answers as to why.
If you had a friend come and tell you she was experiencing domestic violence in her current relationship, what advice would you give her about her situation?

Mothers’ and daughters’ final question was to respond to how they would advise a friend experiencing domestic violence. Mothers and daughters responded very similarly to this question. Out of the 30 mother participants, only 17% (N=5) would tell their friend to leave their partner. Their responses included not to put up with it and get a restraining order. Ten percent (N=3) would advise her friend to look for help immediately and call the police to make a report. Fifty percent (N=15) of the respondents replied they would tell their friend to seek community resources and counseling. Three percent (N=1) specifically mentioned counseling for the entire family. Three percent (N=1) said it depended on whether her friend was married or not. If she was not married she would tell her friend to leave, but if her friend was married she would advise her to get counseling and pray and trust in God. Depending on the situation/reason of the abuse they may need counseling. Ten percent (N=3) recommended she and the children go to a safe place and ensure the safety of her children. One of the three recommended notifying the children’s school for their safety, and that if she does not protect the children, the children can be removed, because she failed to protect them. Three percent (N=1) would tell her to separate from him and look for help only if he beats her over a long period of time. Three percent (N=1) of mothers would recommend her look for help to get away from that person, because there is a point he may end up killing her. She believed it is better to
separate before a misfortune happens. There are a lot of men out there that can later help her form a relationship in which he values her.

For this question many of the daughter respondents would advise their friend to leave the relationship and go to a safe place. Thirty-three percent (N=10) of respondents reported they would tell their friend to contact law enforcement and 20% (N=6) said to get a restraining order. Seven percent (N=2) of the daughters would advise her to get out of the relationship and get a divorce. Seven percent (N=2) would advise her to leave her husband, because he is not worth it, and no one deserves domestic violence. Thirteen percent (N=4) would advise the friend to look into and/or call community resources such as a woman’s shelter, counseling, legal help, and domestic violence resources to get help. Seven percent (N=2) would help her make a safety plan for her and her children.

However, the following four respondents stated differently. Three percent (N=1) reported that she would suggest she should leave but go to classes for them both. They would recommend he attend anger management classes, and both of them attend family counseling. Three percent (N=1) stated that every situation is different, and if there is a chance that the relationship could be saved then those avenues should be explored as well, especially if there are children involved. Three percent (N=1) recommended that if it is physical abuse, there would be no doubt in her to advise the woman to get out of that situation. If it is psychological or verbal abuse, again depending on the situation (kids play extremely important role), maybe counseling can help if both partners want to help save their relationship and family. But if one person is not willing to compromise, then
she thinks divorce is the option to take because people deserve to be happy. Three percent (N=1) would advise her to get out of the relationship despite what other people or religion expects her to do.

Specific Findings

Based on the data analysis, researchers found there were very few major differences in the perceptions of domestic violence between Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters. The researchers cross tabulated the responses of mothers and their daughters to compare their answers on the following variables: religion, immigration status, education, acculturation, gender roles, and familism. As the researchers cross tabulated information and looked for major significance, they found very few results that contributed to major differences to the perceptions of domestic violence. The researchers found that mothers and daughters did respond somewhat differently to the open-ended questions.

The researchers found that both mothers and daughters all had very similar results in the scale questions. There were no major differences or significant findings regarding them. On the scale pertaining to whether they think growing up in a home where there was domestic violence results in the acceptance of domestic violence as a normal part of adult relationship, 93.3% (N=56) believed it does affect the acceptance of domestic violence. On the scale question of marianismo, 52% (N=31) believed it was not at all important for Mexican women to incorporate the marianismo role while 32% (N=19) believed it was important.
The scale questions that pertained to the ways men can sometimes behave with their partners were seen as unacceptable. The factors that were unacceptable were as follows: yelling at her and telling her how fat she is (92%, N=55); after a heated argument, she ends up with bruises (95%, N=57); keeping her from visiting friends and family (95%, N=57); slapping her for not having dinner ready (95%, N=57); making demeaning comments in front of others (95%, N=57); controlling his wife and where she goes (93%, N=56); and a husband intimidating her and threatening to leave her (93%, N=56).

The rest of the questions on the survey pertaining to religion, education, acculturation, and familism had no major significance or major comparisons. Mostly all mothers and daughters responded the same to all the questions. The similarity of the responses tended to be so close despite the differences in age, time living in the United States, education, acculturation, and whether they were a mother or daughter. In conclusion, the researchers' findings did not support the findings of the literature review and the research hypothesis of this study.
Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

Introduction

This research study sought to gain some awareness of the perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters in Northern California. The results of this study suggest there are many variables that relate to domestic violence and the way it influences this particular population. This chapter discusses the findings of the study, presents implications for the field of social work, offers limitations, and makes recommendations for future research. These results will be compared to findings from other studies discussed in the literature review.

Conclusion

The focus of this research study was to examine how certain variables impacted the perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their daughters. Although domestic violence is a serious and widespread problem in the Mexican culture, few researchers have sought to explain why women stay and how they perceive it. This study was intended to help clarify the perceptions of the Mexican and Mexican-American woman’s views of domestic violence.

Nine variables were identified in the bivariate analysis of the study such as gender roles, machismo and marianismo, education, religion, culture, immigration, familism, and acculturation. These variables were important in trying to determine if any of them influenced the perceptions of domestic violence among the participants, specifically
between mothers and daughters. Study findings from the in-depth interviews of 30 sets of mothers and daughters revealed there are a few differences of significance among them. Those the researchers found to be significant were the roles mothers and daughters play in their family, stepping out of traditional gender roles, the roles of Mexican women being different in the U.S. than in Mexico, women experiencing greater isolation, and women staying in an abusive relationship due to financial reasons, language barriers, and not knowing where to go. These findings were described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

Having found very few differences leads to future research of why there were so few differences among this population including the further examination of the validity of the instrument. The researchers speculate the participants’ responses do not concur completely with current literature. It may be because the sample segment of the population studied may be in a cultural transition leaving old traditions behind. Through the findings, the researchers found that it may take multiple generations for changes in perceptions to occur among generations. Mothers’ and daughters’ beliefs are usually the same. It takes more than one generation for change to occur and, as is most often with time, values are lost or changed and traditions are forgotten. With changes new perceptions are evolved.

Implications

The social work profession is committed to social justice and gender equality. Consequently, this study holds importance for the field of social work with the purpose of educating social workers. It is important for the social work profession to understand the
population targeted in order to make effective interventions and outcomes. It is important that social workers understand how religion, acculturation, machismo, marianismo, familism, gender roles, education, and immigration may affect their clients.

To become effective social workers, it is highly important that cultural awareness is used with any client with which a social worker may be working. In working with Mexican women, cultural competence is of great significance to effectively understand the dynamics of how their culture assigns a role in the lives of their clients. It is also very important that social workers understand how family and gender roles function in deciding how their client or their families operate throughout their lives. Cultural competence also includes the ability to speak the language of the targeted population and the manners practiced within that culture.

Limitations

There were several limitations to this research study. The researchers at this time believe there are differences between the mothers’ and daughters’ beliefs, but the study sample size and the way the questions were designed created a major gap in the findings. A disadvantage of the study was the researchers worked with a small sample and may not have gathered information useful to the study or that pertains to the whole population. Since the study used convenience sampling, there may not have been a major difference in the mothers’ and daughters’ viewpoints regarding domestic violence that were studied. The study only focused on the two populations and in one specific location. The study also did not contain any information from a male’s perspective. As such, the results of
this study cannot be generalized to the entire Mexican and Mexican-American population. It is possible that those who participated may have particular views regarding domestic violence since they may have experienced it themselves. On the other hand, women who did experience domestic violence may not have participated in the study and, therefore, were unable to give their own opinions.

The study sample of the mother did not represent mothers with a lower socio economic status, poor education, and immigration issues. Based on other research, women of a lower socio economic status are the most vulnerable to domestic violence. Many of the participants may also not have experienced domestic violence. The questionnaires were not designed to ask about one’s specific experience with domestic violence or even if they themselves have experienced it. It may have been easy for a participant to say that a certain behavior such as a man slapping his wife was unacceptable, but it does not mean that it did not occur in their relationship.

Another limitation relates to the instruments utilized for this study. The survey used in this research was not specific or detailed to answer what the researchers were asking. The questionnaires were not designed to ask about one’s specific experience with domestic violence or even if they themselves have experienced it. Findings from this study should not be interpreted as definitive, but rather as foundational. Much more research is needed to fully understand the characteristics of domestic violence for this population.
Recommendations for Future Research

The findings in this study suggest there is a need to continue to explore how domestic violence and certain variables impact the perceptions of Mexican Immigrant mothers and their daughters. This research hopefully offers several important contributions to the family violence literature and serves as a foundation for future research in the Mexican and Mexican-American community.

The findings in this research study created a baseline of understanding the risks and protective factors associated with the domestic violence and the Latino community. Future research could expand the findings of this study to issues both within resources and communities and outside the home setting that impact the perceptions of domestic violence. Supportive services could then be implemented that directly address the risks and assess for strengths-based programs such as supportive counseling services, assistance, and peer support groups. Other recommendations are for social workers to be culturally competent and be able to provide services on the spot to Spanish-speaking clients. These services should be direct services including counseling, support systems, shelter services, individual counseling through private practice settings, court advocacy through county victim service agencies, and social justice services in the community. It is hoped that with the information the researchers gathered, this study will be added to the limited literature on Mexican women and domestic violence. The researchers hope that future researchers will be encouraged to continue gathering much needed information on this population and domestic violence.
Evaluation

If the researchers were to do it over again, they would definitely change how the questionnaire was designed. Many of the questions did not help address the topics the researchers were trying to address or answer. In some cases, the answers to the questions gave the researchers answers they already knew or most likely would answer. The researchers would also recommend a study of the lower class women since the majority of their applicants had a college degree and were middle class. To get significant findings, the sample size needed to be larger. The researchers suggest, for future students, getting on the same page with their thesis advisor about having a concrete deadline for when chapters and human subjects should be done. Most importantly, if they are doing a thesis with a partner, they need to find a partner who holds the same qualities they do. If you are planning to use SPSS or Excel, the researchers recommend learning the program in advance, downloading the free 30-day trial from the internet and looking for tutors in advance.

Reflection

Looking back at the development of this thesis project, it has helped the researchers understand domestic violence in general and how their own people perceive it. In working on this thesis, the researchers have become more educated and understanding regarding how their own people (the Mexican community) perceives domestic violence. They are both glad it is done since they thought they would never see the light at the end of the tunnel. The researchers hoped they could have more time to
study the population and design a better survey. Although the topic was researched, there are many unanswered questions. Being able to accomplish this major task has helped the researchers realize they can do anything in life. Multitasking school, thesis, work, internship, and their personal lives makes any major future task look simple and insignificant. Completing all the tasks at once helped the researchers’ believe in themselves that anything can be possible. Being able to accomplish this major task can only mean they can succeed in their future jobs and pursue their LCSW.
APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

Questionnaires

A Survey/Questionnaire on the Perceptions of Domestic Violence Between Mexican Immigrant Mothers & Their Daughters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother/Daughter</th>
<th>Reference #</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. How old are you?
   
   - [ ] 18-21
   - [ ] 22-30
   - [ ] 31-40
   - [ ] 40+

2. In any given day, what percent of your conversation is
   
   - English ______%
   - Spanish ______%

3. Marital Status (check one)
   
   - [ ] Married
   - [ ] Single
   - [ ] Living together
   - [ ] Divorced
   - [ ] Separated
   - [ ] Widow
   - [ ] Not married

4. How many children do you have?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child 1</td>
<td>M / F</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 2</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Yes □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 3</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Yes □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 4</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Yes □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 5</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Yes □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 7</td>
<td>M / F</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 8</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Yes □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 9</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Yes □</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. What is your highest level of education completed (check all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest level of Education</th>
<th>Elementary School</th>
<th>Junior High</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>Professional</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Mexico</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In the U.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. What is your current employment status? (check one)

- [ ] Employed
- [ ] Seeking employment
- [ ] Not in the work force
- [ ] Other (please specify) ____________________________

7. If employed, what is your current occupation? (check one)

- [ ] Hospitality/Janitorial
- [ ] Technology (ex. Computers)
- [ ] Student
- [ ] Homemaker
- [ ] Fast food/Restaurant Industry
- [ ] Agriculture
- [ ] Administrative (ex. Secretary)
- [ ] Medical (ex. doctors, nurses)
- [ ] Other: ____________________________

8. How long have you lived in the U.S.?

_________ years

9. If not born in the U.S. at what age did you first come to the U.S.?

_________ years old

10. In which language(s) do you usually think? (check one)

- [ ] Only Spanish
- [ ] More Spanish than English
- [ ] Both equally
- [ ] More English than Spanish
- [ ] Only English
11. In general, what language(s) are the movies, TV, and radio programs you prefer to watch and listen to? (check one)

- [ ] Only Spanish
- [ ] More Spanish than English
- [ ] Both equally
- [ ] More English than Spanish
- [ ] Only English

12. You prefer going to social gatherings/parties at which people are (check one)

- [ ] All Latinos/Hispanics
- [ ] More Latinos than Americans
- [ ] About half and half
- [ ] More Americans than Latinos
- [ ] All Americans

13. As a woman in the U.S. what are the advantages of living in the U.S. (Please circle the number that best describes your answer to each topic below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fewer opportunities in the U.S. than Mexico</th>
<th>Somewhat fewer opportunities in the U.S. than Mexico</th>
<th>The same opportunities in the U.S. and Mexico</th>
<th>Somewhat more opportunities in the U.S. than Mexico</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
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<td>Personal Achievement</td>
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<td>Gender Equality</td>
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<td>Career Advancement</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Making Decisions in the Household</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Decisions for Myself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. Which of the following characteristics describes your role in your family living in the U.S.? (check all that apply)

☐ Caregiver
☐ Provider
☐ Nurturer
☐ Maid
☐ Other (please describe below)

15. How would you describe your role as a woman living in the U.S.?

16. If you lived in Mexico, how would you describe your role as a woman while living in Mexico?

17. Overall, do you think your role as a Mexican woman is different in the U.S. than in Mexico?

☐ Yes ☐ No (please skip to question 18)

If yes, please describe the differences you see in your role as a woman now living in the U.S.:
18. Since living in the U.S. has your role as a woman made a difference in the quality of your family life?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

If yes, please describe the differences you see in the quality of your family life:

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

If no, explain why you think there are no differences
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

19. On a scale of 1-5 how satisfied are you with the changes in your role as a Mexican woman living in the U.S. (Please circle the number below that best describes your answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Somewhat Satisfied</th>
<th>Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. On a scale of 1-5 how satisfied do you think your family is with the changes in your role as a Mexican woman living in the U.S. Please circle the number below that best describes your answer. (Please circle the number below that best describes your answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Somewhat Satisfied</th>
<th>Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. Among my Mexican friends and family now living in the U.S., I have noticed the following changes in the role of the women (check all that apply)

- Women having a social life outside of the house
- Women are able to work outside of the home
- Women having a better job than the men in their lives
- Women are getting paid more than the men in their lives
- Women are not meeting traditional cultural expectations
- Women are making most of the household decisions
- Women are standing up for themselves
- Women do not have enough time for their family
- Women are experiencing greater isolation

22. On a scale of 1-5 how significantly do you think these changes have contributed to conflict in family relationships. (Please circle the number that best describes your answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not at all significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Somewhat Significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Very Significant in contributing to conflict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women having a social life outside of the house</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are able to work outside of the home</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women having a better job than the men in their lives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are getting paid more than the men in their lives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not at all significant in contributing to conflict</td>
<td>Somewhat Significant in contributing to conflict</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Significant in contributing to conflict</td>
<td>Very Significant in contributing to conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are not meeting traditional cultural expectations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are making most of the household decisions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are standing up for themselves</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women do not have enough time for their family</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are experiencing greater isolation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23. On a scale of 1-5 how significantly have these changes contributed to a better family life.
(Please circle the number that best describes your answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Not significant to a better family life</th>
<th>Somewhat Significant to a better family life</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Significant to a better family life</th>
<th>Very Significant to a better family life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women having a social life outside of the house</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are able to work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women having a better job than the men in their lives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are getting paid more than the men in their lives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are not meeting traditional cultural expectations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are making most of the household decisions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are standing up for themselves</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women do not have enough time for their family</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are experiencing greater isolation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24. When Mexican women step out of their traditional gender roles, is it okay for men to put the women “back in their place”?

☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Sometimes (depending on the situation)

25. What are some of the reasons why women stay in an abusive relationship? (Check all that apply)

☐ Immigration Status  ☐ Religion  ☐ Financial  ☐ Children  ☐ Language
☐ Not knowing where to go  ☐ Ashamed  ☐ Deportation  ☐ All of the above

☐ Other (Please specify)

26. Has the fear of deportation stopped women experiencing domestic violence from calling the police or seeking help?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

27. On a scale of 1-5 how much do you think growing up in a home where there was domestic violence results in the acceptance of domestic violence as a normal part of adult relationships. (Please circle the number that best describes your answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No affect in the acceptance of domestic violence</th>
<th>Somewhat affects the acceptance of domestic violence</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Affects the acceptance of domestic violence</th>
<th>Greatly Affects the acceptance of domestic violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28. On a scale of 1-5 how important do you think it is for Mexican women to be raised to incorporate the “marianismo” role (pure, innocent, mirror the Virgin Mary, obedient to their husband, self sacrificing for their family etc.)? (Please circle the number that best describes your answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all important</th>
<th>Somewhat important</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Very important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29. What is the most common type of household you see among Mexican families living in the U.S.? (check one)

- Dad is in control of everything and mom is a housewife (mom had no say).
- Dad is responsible for the financial things and mom takes care of everything else.
- Both parents work but mom has to cook, clean, and take care of the kids as well.
- Both parents work and have an equal share of responsibilities in the home.
- Both parents share the control and have equal say in what happens in the home.
- Both parents share equally in financial decision making

30. What type of household were you raised in? (check one)

- Dad was in control of everything and mom was a housewife (mom had no say).
- Dad was responsible for the financial things; mom took care of everything else.
- Both parents worked but mom had to cook, clean, and take care of the kids as well.
- Both parents worked and had an equal share of responsibilities in the home.
- Both parents share the control and have equal say in what happens in the home.
- Both parents shared equally in financial decision making.

31. If you were to experience domestic violence do you think there are enough resources in your community that could provide services for you?

- Yes
- No
- I don’t know about any resources

32. If you were to experience domestic violence who would you talk to or go to for help first? (check all that apply)

- Friend
- Relative
- Priest
- Community Resources
- No One
- other (please specify)
33. Listed below are ways that men sometimes behave with their partners. On a scale of 1-5 how acceptable is each behavior to you. (Please circle the number that best describes your answer).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Not at all acceptable</th>
<th>Somewhat acceptable</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Very acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A husband yells at his wife and tells her how fat she is.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A wife ends up with bruises from her husband after a heated argument.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A husband keeps his wife from visiting friends and family.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A husband slaps his wife for not having dinner ready.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A husband makes demeaning comments about his wife in front of others.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A husband controls everything his wife does and where she goes.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A husband intimidates his wife by telling her if she doesn’t comply with his orders he will leave her.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34. Do you often hear others telling a woman in a domestic violence situation that she should stay in the relationship because her husband works and provides for the family?

☐ Yes  ☐ No
35. Does your religion play a part on how you think of your role as a woman?

☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Somewhat

If yes please describe:

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

36. What guidance does your religion give to women who are in abusive relationships? (Check all that apply):

☐ A woman must remain in her marriage at all costs
☐ A woman must be obedient to her husband till death do they part
☐ Divorce is not an option
☐ Domestic violence is unacceptable
☐ A woman deserves to be safe
☐ Counseling should be attempted
☐ Other (Please specify):

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

37. If you had a friend come and tell you she was experiencing domestic violence in her current relationship, what advice would you give her about her situation?

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

Thank You
1. ¿Cuántos años tiene?

☐ 18-21   ☐ 22-30   ☐ 31-40   ☐ 40+

2. En cualquier día dado, qué porcentaje de su conversación es en

Inglés _____%    Español _____%

3. Estado Civil (marque una)

☐ Casada    ☐ Divorciada    ☐ Nunca casada
☐ Soltera   ☐ Separada       ☐ Viuda

4. ¿Cuántos hijos tiene usted?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hijos</th>
<th>Sexo</th>
<th>Menor de 18 año de Edad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 1</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 2</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 3</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 4</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 5</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 6</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 7</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 8</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 9</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Si ☐ No ☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Cual es su nivel de educación más alto que completo (marque todos los que aplican)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nivel de educación más alto</th>
<th>Escuela Primaria</th>
<th>Secundaria</th>
<th>Preparatoria</th>
<th>Colegio</th>
<th>Profesional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En México</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En los EE.UU.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. ¿Cuál es su estado de empleo actual? (marque una)
   - Empleada
   - Buscando Empleo
   - No trabajo (ama de casa)
   - Otro (favor de explicar)

7. ¿Si esta empleada, cual es su ocupación actual? (marque una)
   - Hospitalidad/Limpieza
   - Industria de Restaurantes / Comida Rápida
   - Tecnología (por ejemplo Computadoras)
   - Agricultura
   - Estudiante
   - Administrativo (por ejemplo secretaria)
   - Ama de Casa
   - Medico (por ejemplo doctores, enfermeras)
   - Otro: ______________________

8. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha vivido usted en los EE.UU.?
   ___________ años

9. ¿Si nació en los EE.UU. que edad tenia cuando vino a los EE.UU. por primera vez?
   ___________ años de edad

10. ¿En que lenguaje(s) normalmente piensa usted? (marque una)
    - Español solamente
    - Más en español que en ingles
    - Ambos por igual
    - Más en ingles que en español
    - Ingles solamente

11. ¿En general, en que lenguaje(s) son las películas, programas de la televisión, y radio que usted prefiere ver y escuchar? (marque una)
    - Español solamente
    - Más en español que en ingles
    - Ambos por igual
    - Más en ingles que en español
    - Ingles solamente

12. Prefiere ir a convivencias sociales / fiestas en las cuales las personas son (marque una)
    - Todos Latinos / Hispanos
    - Más Latinos que Americanos
    - Mita y mita
13. Como mujer en los EE.UU. cuales son las ventajas de vivir en los EE.UU. (Por favor circule el número de abajo que mejor describe su respuesta a cada tema de abajo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Menos oportunidades en los EE.UU. que en México</th>
<th>Algún poco menos oportunidades en los EE.UU. que en México</th>
<th>Las mismas oportunidades en los EE.UU. y México</th>
<th>Algún poco mas oportunidades en los EE.UU. que en México</th>
<th>Más oportunidades en los EE.UU. que en México</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educación</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empleo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logro Personal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igualdad de Género</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avance de Carrera</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calidad de Vida</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomar Decisiones en el Hogar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomar Decisiones para Mi Misma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. ¿De las siguientes características, cual describe su papel en su familia viviendo en los EE.UU.? (Marque todos los que aplican)

☐ Cuidadora (la que cuida)
☐ Proveedora (la que provee)
☐ Nutridora (la que nutre amor y afecto)
☐ Sirvienta (la que limpia el hogar)
☐ Otro (favor de describir abajo)

15. ¿Cómo describiría usted su papel como mujer viviendo en los EE.UU.?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

16. ¿Si usted vivió en México, cómo describiría su papel como mujer mientras vivió en México?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

17. ¿En conjunto, piensa usted que su papel de mujer mexicana es diferente en los EE.UU. que en México?

☐ Si ☐ No (favor de saltarse a la pregunta 18)

Si es si, por favor describa las diferencias que usted ve en su papel como mujer ahora viviendo en los EE.UU.:

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

18. ¿Desde que vive en los EE.UU. su papel como mujer ha hecho una diferencia en la calidad de vida de su familia?

☐ Si ☐ No
Si es sí, por favor describa las diferencias que usted ve en la calidad de vida de su familia:

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

Si es no, explique por qué piensa usted que no hay diferencias

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

19. En un escala del 1-5 que tan satisfecha está con los cambios en su papel como mujer mexicana viviendo en los EE.UU. (Por favor circule el número de abajo que mejor describe su respuesta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Estoy Satisfecha</th>
<th>Un Poco Satisfecha</th>
<th>Ni uno ni el otro</th>
<th>Satisfecha</th>
<th>Muy Satisfecha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. En un escala del 1-5 que tan satisfecha cree usted que su familia está con los cambios en su papel como mujer mexicana viviendo en los EE.UU. (Por favor circule el número de abajo que mejor describe su respuesta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Estoy Satisfecha</th>
<th>Un Poco Satisfecha</th>
<th>Ni uno ni el otro</th>
<th>Satisfecha</th>
<th>Muy Satisfecha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. Entre mis amigas mexicanas y familiares que ahora viven en los EE.UU., he notado los siguientes cambios en el papel de las mujeres (marque todos los que aplican)

- [ ] Las mujeres gozan de vida social fuera del hogar
- [ ] Las mujeres pueden trabajar fuera del hogar
- [ ] Las mujeres tienen mejor trabajo que los hombres en sus vidas
- [ ] Las mujeres están recibiendo mas paga que los hombres en sus vidas
- [ ] Las mujeres no están cumpliendo con las expectativas culturales tradicionales
- [ ] Las mujeres están haciendo la mayoría de las decisiones del hogar
- [ ] Las mujeres están defendiéndose a sí mismas
- [ ] Las mujeres no tienen bastante tiempo para sus familias
- [ ] Las mujeres están experimentando mayor aislamiento

22. En un escala del 1-5 que tan significante usted cree que estos cambios han contribuido al conflicto en las relaciones familiares. (Por favor circule el número de abajo que mejor describe su respuesta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambio</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres gozan de vida social fuera del hogar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres pueden trabajar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres tienen mejor trabajo que los hombres en sus vidas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres están recibiendo mas paga que los hombres en sus vidas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres no están cumpliendo con las expectativas culturales tradicionales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres están haciendo la mayoria de las decisiones del hogar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Para nada significante al contribuir en conflicto</td>
<td>Algo significante al contribuir en conflicto</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Significante al contribuir en conflicto</td>
<td>Muy Significante al contribuir en conflicto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres están defeniéndose a sí mismas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres no tienen bastante tiempo para su familia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres están experimentando mayor aislamiento</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. En un escala del 1-5 que tan significantes estos cambios han contribuido a una mejor vida familiar.
(Por favor circule el número de abajo que mejor describe su respuesta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No significante a una mejor vida familiar</th>
<th>Algo Significante a una mejor vida familiar</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Significante a una mejor vida familiar</th>
<th>Muy Significante a una mejor vida familiar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres gozan de vida social fuera del hogar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres pueden trabajar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres tienen mejor trabajo que los hombres en sus vidas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres están recibiendo mas paga que los hombres en sus vidas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres no están cumpliendo con las expectativas culturales tradicionales</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24. ¿Cuándo las mujeres mexicanas se salen de su papel de géneros tradicionales, esta bien que el hombre “vuelva a ponerla en su lugar”?

- [ ] Sí
- [ ] No
- [ ] En veces (Según la situación)

25. ¿Cuáles son algunas de las razones por las que las mujeres se quedan en una relación abusiva? (marque todas las que aplican).

- [ ] Estado inmigratorio
- [ ] Religión
- [ ] Finanzas
- [ ] Hijos
- [ ] Lenguaje
- [ ] No Sabe a donde ir
- [ ] Vergüenza
- [ ] Deportación
- [ ] Todo lo mencionado anteriormente
- [ ] Otro (Por favor especifique)

26. ¿El temor de deportación ha impedido a que las mujeres que experimentan violencia doméstica de llamar a la policía o de pedir ayuda?

- [ ] Sí
- [ ] No
27. En un escala del 1-5 cuánto piensa usted que durante la crianza en un hogar donde hubo violencia doméstica resulte en la aceptación de violencia doméstica como parte normal de las relaciones de adultos. (Por favor circule el número que mejor describe su respuesta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No afecta en la aceptación de violencia doméstica</th>
<th>Afecta algo en la aceptación de violencia doméstica</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Afecta la aceptación de violencia doméstica</th>
<th>En gran parte afecta la aceptación de violencia doméstica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. ¿En un escala del 1-5 que tan importante usted cree que es para las mujeres mexicanas ser educadas para incorporarse al papel del "marianismo" (pura, inocente, verse en la Virgen María, obediente con su marido, sacrificarse para su familia, etc.)? Por favor circule el número que mejor describe su respuesta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Para nada de importante</th>
<th>Algo de importante</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Importante</th>
<th>Muy importante</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29. ¿Cuál es el tipo de hogar más común que usted ve entre familias mexicanas viviendo en los EE.UU.? (marque una)

- [ ] Papa tiene el control de todo y mama es el ama de casa (mama no tiene palabra)
- [ ] Papa es responsable de las cosas financieras y mama se encarga de todo lo demás
- [ ] Ambos padres trabajan, pero mama tiene que cocinar, limpiar y cuidar a los niños también
- [ ] Ambos padres trabajan y comparten las responsabilidades del hogar por igual.
- [ ] Ambos padres comparten el control y tienen igualdad de voz en lo que pasa en la casa
- [ ] Ambos padres comparten por igual al tomar decisiones financieras

30. ¿En qué tipo de hogar se formó usted? (marque una)

- [ ] Papá estaba al control de todo y mamá fue el ama de casa (mamá no tenía palabra). Papá era responsable de las cosas financieras; mamá se encargó de todo lo demás.
- [ ] Ambos padres trabajaban pero mamá tenía que cocinar, limpiar, y cuidar de los niños también.
- [ ] Ambos padres compartían el control y tenían igualdad de voz en lo que pasaba en la casa.
- [ ] Ambos padres compartían por igual a tomar decisiones financieras.
31. ¿Si usted llegara a experimentar violencia doméstica, piensa usted que hay bastantes recursos en su comunidad las que podrían prestarle servicios a usted?

☐ Si  ☐ No  ☐ No tengo conocimiento de cualquier recurso

32. ¿Si usted llegara a experimentar violencia doméstica, con quien hablaría o a quien acudiría para obtener ayuda primero? (marque todos los que aplican)

☐ Amiga  ☐ Pariente  ☐ Padre  ☐ Recursos comunitarios

☐ A nadie  ☐ Otro (Por favor especifique)

33. En la lista de abajo hay maneras de comportamiento que los hombres a veces usan con sus compañeras. En un escala del 1-5 que tan aceptable es cada comportamiento para a usted. (Por favor circule el número que mejor describe su respuesta).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comportamiento</th>
<th>Para nada aceptable</th>
<th>Algo aceptable</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Aceptable</th>
<th>Muy aceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Un marido le grita a su esposa y le dice que tan gorda está ella</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Una esposa termina con moretones obtenidos por su marido después de una acalorada discusión</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido no deja que su esposa visite a sus amigos y familia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido cachetea a su esposa por no tener la cena lista</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido hace comentarios que rebajan a la esposa delante de otras personas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido controla todo lo que su esposa hace y a donde va</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido amenaza a su esposa diciéndole que si ella no obedece sus órdenes él la dejará</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
34. ¿Oye usted seguido a otros diciéndole a una mujer en una situación de violencia doméstica que ella debe quedarse en la relación porque su marido trabaja y mantiene a la familia?

☐ Si  ☐ No

35. ¿Toma parte su religión sobre cómo piensa usted en su papel como mujer?

☐ Si  ☐ No  ☑ Algo

Si es si, por favor describa:
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

36. ¿Qué consejos les da su religión a mujeres que están en relaciones abusivas?
(Marque todos los que aplican):

☐ Una mujer debe permanecer en su matrimonio a toda costa
☐ Una mujer debe de ser obediente con su marido hasta que la muerte los separe
☐ Divorcio no es una opción
☐ La violencia doméstica es inaceptable
☐ Una mujer merece estar segura
☐ Se hubiera de intentar la consejería
☐ Otro (por favor especifique):
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

37. ¿Si usted tuviera un amiga que acude a usted y le dice que ella estaba experimentando violencia doméstica en su relación actual, qué consejos le daría usted sobre su situación?
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Gracias
A Survey/Questionnaire on the Perceptions of Domestic Violence Between Mexican Immigrant Mothers & Their Daughters

Mother/Daughter Reference # Location

1. How old are you?
   - [ ] 18-21
   - [ ] 22-30
   - [ ] 31-40
   - [ ] 40+

2. In any given day, what percent of your conversation is
   - [ ] English ___%
   - [ ] Spanish ___%

3. Marital Status (check one)
   - [ ] Married
   - [ ] Single
   - [ ] Living together
   - [ ] Divorced
   - [ ] Separated
   - [ ] Widow
   - [ ] Not married

4. How many children do you have?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child 1</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 2</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 3</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 4</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 5</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 6</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 7</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 8</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 9</td>
<td>M/F</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. What is your highest level of education completed (check all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest level of Education</th>
<th>Elementary School</th>
<th>Junior High</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>Professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the U.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. What is your current employment status? (check one)

☐ Employed  ☐ Seeking employment  ☐ Not in the work force

☐ Other (please specify) ___________________________

7. If employed, what is your current occupation? (check one)

☐ Hospitality/Janitorial
☐ Technology (ex. Computers)
☐ Student
☐ Homemaker
☐ Administrative (ex. Secretary)
☐ Fast food/Restaurant Industry
☐ Agriculture
☐ Medical (ex. doctors, nurses)
☐ Other: _______________________

8. How long have you lived in the U.S.?

_________ years

9. If not born in the U.S. at what age did you first come to the U.S.?

_________ years old

10. In which language(s) do you usually think? (check one)

☐ Only Spanish
☐ More Spanish than English
☐ Both equally
☐ More English than Spanish
☐ Only English
11. In general, what language(s) are the movies, TV, and radio programs you prefer to watch and listen to? (check one)

- [ ] Only Spanish
- [ ] More Spanish than English
- [ ] Both equally
- [ ] More English than Spanish
- [ ] Only English

12. You prefer going to social gatherings/parties in which people are (check one)

- [ ] All Latinos/Hispanics
- [ ] More Latinos than Americans
- [ ] About half and half
- [ ] More Americans than Latinos
- [ ] All Americans

13. As a woman in the U.S. what are the opportunities of living in the U.S (Please circle the number that best describes your answer to each topic below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very few opportunities in the U.S. than Mexico</th>
<th>Somewhat fewer opportunities in the U.S. than Mexico</th>
<th>The same opportunities in the U.S. and Mexico</th>
<th>Somewhat more opportunities in the U.S. than Mexico</th>
<th>More opportunities in the U.S. than Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Achievement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career Advancement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Decisions in the Household</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Decisions for Myself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. Which of the following characteristics describes your role in your family living in the U.S.? (check all that apply)
   □ Caregiver
   □ Provider
   □ Nurturer
   □ Maid
   □ Other (please describe below)

15. How would you describe your role as a woman living in the U.S.?

16. If you lived in Mexico, how would you describe your role as a woman living in Mexico?

17. Do you think the role of a Mexican woman is different in the U.S. than in Mexico?
   □ Yes        □ No (please skip to question 18)
   a.) If yes, please describe these differences:

   □ □ □ □
18. Among my Mexican friends and family now living in the U.S., I have noticed the following changes in the role of the women (check all that apply)

- Women having a social life outside of the house
- Women are able to work
- Women having a better job than the men in their lives
- Women are getting paid more than the men in their lives
- Women are not meeting traditional cultural expectations
- Women are making most of the household decisions
- Women are standing up for themselves
- Women do not have enough time for their family
- Women are experiencing greater isolation

19. On a scale of 1-5 how significant have these changes contributed to conflict in family relationships. (Please circle the number that best describes your answer to each topic below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Not significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Somewhat significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Very significant in contributing to conflict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women having a social life outside of the house</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are able to work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women having a better job than the men in their lives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are getting paid more than the men in their lives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women are not meeting traditional cultural expectations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. On a scale of 1-5 how significant have these changes contributed to a better family life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women are making most of the household decisions</th>
<th>Not significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Somewhat significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Significant in contributing to conflict</th>
<th>Very Significant in contributing to conflict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Women are standing up for themselves            | 1                                           | 2                                             | 3       | 4                                         | 5                                           |

| Women do not have enough time for their family  | 1                                           | 2                                             | 3       | 4                                         | 5                                           |

| Women are experiencing greater isolation        | 1                                           | 2                                             | 3       | 4                                         | 5                                           |

| Women having a social life outside of the house | 1                                           | 2                                             | 3       | 4                                         | 5                                           |

| Women are able to work                          | 1                                           | 2                                             | 3       | 4                                         | 5                                           |

| Women having a better job than the men in their lives | 1                                           | 2                                             | 3       | 4                                         | 5                                           |
21. When Mexican women step out of their traditional gender roles, is it okay for men to put the women “back in their place”?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Sometimes (depending on the situation)

22. What are some of the reasons why women stay in an abusive relationship? (Check all that apply)
☐ Immigration Status  ☐ Religion  ☐ Financial  ☐ Children  ☐ Language
☐ Not knowing where to go  ☐ Ashamed  ☐ Deportation  ☐ All of the above
☐ Other (Please specify) ___________________________________________________________________

23. Has the fear of deportation stopped women experiencing domestic violence from calling the police or seeking help?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No
24. On a scale of 1-5 how much do you think growing up in a home where there was domestic violence result in the acceptance of domestic violence as a normal part of adult relationships. (Please circle the number that best describe you answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No affect in the acceptance of domestic violence</th>
<th>Somewhat affects the acceptance of domestic violence</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Affect the acceptance of domestic violence</th>
<th>Greatly affects the acceptance of domestic violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. On a scale of 1-5 how important Do you think it is for Mexican women to be raised to incorporate the “marianismo” role (pure, innocent, mirror the Virgin Mary, obedient to their husband, self sacrificing for their family etc.)? (Please circle the number that best describe you answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all important</th>
<th>Somewhat important</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Very important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. What is the most common type of household you see among Mexican families living in the U.S.? (check one)

- [ ] Dad is in control of everything and mom is a housewife (mom has no say).
- [ ] Dad is responsible for the financial things and mom takes care of everything else.
- [ ] Both parents work but mom has to cook, clean, and take care of the kids as well.
- [ ] Both parents work and have an equal share of responsibilities in the home.
- [ ] Both parents share the control and have equal say in what happens in the home.
- [ ] Both parents share equality in financial decision making.
27. What type of household were you raised in? (check one)

- □ Dad was in control of everything and mom was a housewife (mom had no say).
- □ Dad was responsible of the financial things; mom took care of everything else.
- □ Both parents worked but mom had to cook, clean, and take care of the kids as well.
- □ Both parents worked and had an equal share of responsibilities in the home.
- □ Both parents share the control and have equal say in what happens in the home.
- □ Both parents shared equally in financial decision making.

28. If you were to experience domestic violence are there enough resources in your community that could provide services for you?

- □ Yes
- □ No
- □ I don’t know about any resources

29. If you experience domestic violence who would you talk to or go for help first? (check all that apply)

- □ Friend
- □ Relative
- □ Priest
- □ Community Resources
- □ No One
- □ other (please specify) __________

30. Listed below are ways that men sometimes behave with their partners. On a scale of 1-5 how acceptable is each behavior to you. (Please circle the number that best describes your answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Not acceptable</th>
<th>Somewhat acceptable</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Very acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A husband yells at his wife and tells her how fat she is.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A wife ends up with bruises from her husband after a heated argument.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A husband keeps his wife from visiting friends and family.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A husband slaps his wife for not having dinner ready.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31. Do you often hear others telling a woman in a domestic violence situation that she should stay in the relationship because her husband works and provides for the family?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

32. Does your religion play a part on how you think of your role as a woman?

☐ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Somewhat

If yes please describe:

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

33. What guidance does your religion give to women who are in abusive relationships? Please check all that apply:

☐ A woman must remain in her marriage at all costs
☐ A woman must be obedient to her husband till death do they part
☐ Divorce is not an option
☐ Domestic violence is unacceptable
☐ A woman deserves to be safe
☐ Counseling should be attempted
34. If you had a friend come and tell you she was experiencing domestic violence in her current relationship, what advice would you give her about her situation?


Thank You
UN ESTUDIO / ENCUESTA SOBRE PERCEPCIONES DE VIOLENCIA DOMESTICA ENTRE MADRES INMIGRANTES MEXICANAS Y SUS HIJAS

Madre / Hijas  No. de Referencia____________________ Lugar__________________

1. ¿Cuántos años tiene?
   [ ] 18-21  [ ] 22-30  [ ] 31-40  [ ] 40+

2. En cualquier día dado, qué porcentaje de su conversación es en
   Inglés_____ % Español_____ %

3. Estado Civil (solamente marque una)
   [ ] Casada  [ ] Divorciada  [ ] Nunca casada
   [ ] Soltera  [ ] Separada  [ ] Viuda

4. ¿Cuántos hijos tiene usted?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hijos</th>
<th>Sexo</th>
<th>Menor de 18 año de Edad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 1</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 2</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 3</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 4</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 5</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 6</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 7</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 8</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijo 9</td>
<td>M / F</td>
<td>Sí [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Cual es su nivel de educación más alto que completo (marque todos los que aplican)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nivel de educación más alto</th>
<th>Escuela Primaria</th>
<th>Secundaria</th>
<th>Preparatoria</th>
<th>Colegio</th>
<th>Profesional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En México</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En los EE.UU.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. ¿Cuál es su estado de empleo actual? (marque una)

☐ Empleada  ☐ Buscando Empleo  ☐ No trabajo (ama de casa)
☐ Otro (favor de explicar)

7. ¿Si esta empleada, cual es su ocupación actual? (marque una)

☐ Administrativo (por ejemplo secretaria)  ☐ Hospitalidad/Limpieza
☐ Industria de Restaurantes / Comida Rápida  ☐ Agricultura
☐ Tecnología (por ejemplo Computadoras)  ☐ Estudiante
☐ Medico (por ejemplo doctores, enfermeras)  ☐ Ama de Casa
☐ Otro:

8. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha vivido usted en los EE.UU.?

___________ años

9. ¿Si no nació en los EE.UU. que edad tenia cuando vino a los EE.UU. por primera vez?

___________ años de edad

10. ¿En que lenguaje(s) normalmente piensa usted? (marque una)

☐ Español solamente
☐ Más en español que en ingles
☐ Ambos por igual
☐ Más en ingles que en español
☐ Ingles solamente

11. ¿En general, en que lenguaje(s) son las películas, programas de la televisión, y radio que usted prefiere ver y escuchar? (marque una)

☐ Español solamente
☐ Más en español que en ingles
☐ Ambos por igual
☐ Más en ingles que en español
☐ Ingles solamente
12. Prefiere ir a convivencias sociales / fiestas en las cuales las personas son (marque una)

- Todos Latinos / Hispanos
- Más Latinos que Americanos
- Mitad y mitad
- Más Americanos que Latinos
- Todos Americanos

13. Como mujer en los EE.UU. cuales son las ventajas de vivir en los EE.UU. (Por favor circule el número de abajo que mejor describe su respuesta a cada tema de abajo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tema</th>
<th>Muy pocas oportunidades en los EE.UU. que en México</th>
<th>Algún poco menos oportunidades en los EE.UU. que en México</th>
<th>Las mismas oportunidades en los EE.UU. y México</th>
<th>Algún poco mas oportunidades en los EE.UU. que en México</th>
<th>Más oportunidades en los EE.UU. que en México</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educación</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empleo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logro Personal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igualdad de Géneros</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avance de Carrera</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calidad de Vida</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomar Decisiones en el Hogar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomar Decisiones para Mi Misma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. ¿De las siguientes características, cual describe su papel en su familia viviendo en los EE.UU.? (Marque todos los que aplican)

☐ Cuidadora (la que cuida)
☐ Proveedora (la que provee)
☐ Nutridora (la que nutre amor y afecto)
☐ Sirvienta (la que limpia el hogar)
☐ Otro (favor de describir abajo)

15. ¿Cómo describiría usted su papel como mujer viviendo en los EE.UU.?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

16. ¿Si usted vivió en México, cómo describiría su papel como mujer mientras vivió en México?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

17. ¿Piensa usted que el papel de una mujer mexicana es diferente en los EE.UU. que en México?
☐ Si ☐ No (favor de saltarse a la pregunta 18)

a.) Si es si, por favor describa estas diferencias:

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

18. Entre mis amigas mexicanas y familiares que ahora viven en los EE.UU., he notado los siguientes cambios en el papel de las mujeres (marque todos los que aplican)

☐ Las mujeres gozan de vida social fuera del hogar
☐ Las mujeres pueden trabajar fuera del hogar
☐ Las mujeres tienen mejor trabajo que los hombres en sus vidas
☐ Las mujeres están recibiendo más paga que los hombres en sus vidas
☐ Las mujeres no están cumpliendo con las expectativas culturales tradicionales
☐ Las mujeres están haciendo la mayoría de las decisiones del hogar
☐ Las mujeres están defendiéndose a sí mismas
19. En una escala del 1-5 que tan significante estos cambios han contribuido al conflicto en las relaciones familiares. (Por favor circule el número de abajo que mejor describe su respuesta a cada tema de abajo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No significante en la contribución de conflicto</th>
<th>Algo significante a la contribución de conflicto</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Significante a la contribución de conflicto</th>
<th>Muy significante a la contribución de conflicto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres no tienen bastante tiempo para sus familias</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres están experimentando mayor aislamiento</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres gozan de vida social fuera del hogar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres pueden trabajar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres tienen mejor trabajo que los hombres en sus vidas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres están recibiendo más paga que los hombres en sus vidas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres no están cumpliendo con las expectativas culturales tradicionales</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres están haciendo la mayoría de las decisiones del hogar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres están defendiéndose a sí mismas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres no tienen bastante tiempo para su familia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las mujeres están experimentando mayor aislamiento</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. En un escala del 1-5 que tan significante estos cambios han contribuido a una mejor vida familiar. (Por favor circule el número de abajo que mejor describe su respuesta a cada tema de abajo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tema</th>
<th>Significante a una mejor vida familiar</th>
<th>Significante a una mejor vida familiar</th>
<th>neutrales</th>
<th>Significante a una mejor vida familiar</th>
<th>Significante a una mejor vida familiar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres gozan de vida social fuera del hogar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres pueden trabajar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres tienen mejor trabajo que los hombres en sus vidas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres están recibiendo mas paga que los hombres en sus vidas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres no están cumpliendo con las expectativas culturales tradicionales</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres están haciendo la mayoría de las decisiones del hogar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres están defendiéndose a si mismas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres no tienen bastante tiempo para su familia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres están experimentando mayor aislamiento</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. ¿Cuándo las mujeres mexicanas se salen de su papel de géneros tradicionales, esta bien que el hombre “vuelva a ponerlas en su lugar”?

☐ Si  ☐ No  ☐ En veces (Según la situación)
22. ¿Cuáles son algunas de las razones por las que las mujeres se quedan en una relación abusiva? (marque todas las que aplican).

☐ Estado inmigratorio  ☐ Religión  ☐ Finanzas  ☐ Hijos  ☐ Lenguaje

☐ No Saben a donde ir  ☐ Vergüenza  ☐ Deportación  ☐ Todo lo mencionado anteriormente

☐ Otro (Por favor especifique)

23. ¿El temor de deportación ha impedido a que las mujeres que experimentan violencia doméstica de llamar a la policía o de pedir ayuda?

☐ Sí  ☐ No

24. En un escala del 1-5 cuánto piensa usted que durante la crianza en un hogar donde hubo violencia doméstica resulte en la aceptación de violencia doméstica como parte normal de las relaciones de adultos. (Por favor circule el número que mejor describe su respuesta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No afecta en la aceptación de violencia doméstica</th>
<th>Afecta algo en la aceptación de violencia doméstica</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Afecta la aceptación de violencia doméstica</th>
<th>En gran parte afecta la aceptación de violencia doméstica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. ¿En un escala del 1-5 que tan importante usted cree que es para las mujeres mexicanas ser educadas para incorporarse al papel del "marianismo" (pura, inocente, verse en la Virgen María, obediente con su marido, sacrificarse para su familia, etc.)? Por favor circule el número que mejor describe su respuesta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Para nada de importante</th>
<th>Algo de importante</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Importante</th>
<th>Muy importante</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26. ¿Cuál es el tipo de hogar más común que usted ve entre familias mexicanas viviendo en los EE.UU.? (marque una)

- Papa tiene el control de todo y mama es el ama de casa (mama no tiene palabra)
- Papa es responsable de las cosas financieras y mama se encarga de todo lo demás
- Ambos padres trabajan, pero mama tiene que cocinar, limpiar y cuidar a los niños también
- Ambos padres trabajan y comparten las responsabilidades del hogar por igual.
- Ambos padres comparten el control y tienen igualdad de voz en lo que pasa en la casa
- Ambos padres comparten por igual al tomar decisiones financieras

27. ¿En qué tipo de hogar se crió usted? (marque una)

- Papa estaba al control de todo y mamá fue el ama de casa (mama no tenía palabra).
- Papá era responsable de las cosas financieras; mamá se encargo de todo lo demás.
- Ambos padres trabajaban pero mamá tenía que cocinar, limpiar, y cuidar de los niños también.
- Ambos padres trabajaban y tenían una porción de responsabilidades por igual en la casa.
- Ambos padres compartían el control y tenían igualdad de voz en lo que pasaba en la casa.
- Ambos padres compartían por igual a tomar decisiones financieras.

28. ¿Si usted llegara a experimentar violencia doméstica, piensa usted que hay bastantes recursos en su comunidad las que podrían prestarle servicios a usted?

- Sí
- No
- No tengo conocimiento de cualquier recurso

29. Si usted llegara a experimentar violencia doméstica, con quien hablaria o a quien acudiría para obtener ayuda primero? (marque todos los que aplican)

- Amiga
- Pariente
- Padre
- Recursos comunitarios
- A nadie
- Otro (Por favor especifique)
30. En la lista de abajo hay maneras de comportamiento que los hombres a veces usan con sus compañeras. En un escala del 1-5 que tan aceptable es cada comportamiento para a usted. (Por favor circule el número que mejor describe su respuesta).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No es aceptable</th>
<th>Algo aceptable</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Aceptable</th>
<th>Muy aceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Un marido le grita a su esposa y le dice que tan gorda está ella</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Una esposa termina con moretones obtenidos por su marido después de una acalorada discusión</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido no deja que su esposa visite a sus amigos y familia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido hace comentarios que rebajan a su esposa delante de otras personas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido controla todo lo que su esposa hace y a donde va</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un marido amenaza a su esposa diciéndole que si ella no obedece sus órdenes él la dejará</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31. ¿Oye usted seguido a otros diciéndole a una mujer en una situación de violencia doméstica que ella debe quedarse en la relación porque su marido trabaja y mantiene a la familia?

☐ Si   ☐ No

32. ¿Toma parte su religión sobre cómo piensa usted en su papel como mujer?

☐ Si   ☐ No   ☐ Algo
Si es si, por favor describa:

33. ¿Qué consejos les da su religión a mujeres que están en relaciones abusivas? Marque todos los que aplican:

☑ Una mujer debe permanecer en su matrimonio a toda costa
☑ Una mujer debe de ser obediente con su marido hasta que la muerte los separe
☑ Divorcio no es una opción
☑ La violencia doméstica es inaceptable
☑ Una mujer merece estar segura
☑ Se hubiera de intentar la consejería
☑ Otro (por favor especifique):

34. Si usted tuviera una amiga que acude a usted y le dice que ella estaba experimentando violencia doméstica en su relación actual, qué consejos le daría usted sobre su situación?

Gracias
APPENDIX B

Consent Forms

Informed Consent
The perceptions of Domestic Violence Between Mexican Immigrant Mothers & their Daughters in Northern California

I have been asked to participate in a research study conducted by Rocio Diaz-Lara and Erendira R Pena who are both M.S.W. students in the Division of Social Work, California State University, Sacramento. They are conducting this study in fulfillment of the academic requirements for a master’s thesis.

Purpose:
I understand that the purpose of this study is to explore possible differences in perceptions of domestic violence among Mexican immigrant mothers and their adult daughters living in Northern California. The influences of such dimensions as gender roles and acculturation are being explored in relation to perceptions of domestic violence.

Confidentiality:
I understand that nothing learned about me by the researcher/interviewer will be told to anyone else. I also understand that no personally identifying information will be asked on the survey. I also understand that this informed consent will be collected and stored separately from the survey in locked cabinets in one of the researchers’ homes. At the completion of the study all surveys and consent forms will be destroyed. I further understand that everything I write or report on the questionnaire will be held in the strictest confidence. I also understand that the completed thesis based on the data gathered through the surveys will be reported only in the form of summary statistics or condensed accounts without the names of or other personally identifying information about the participants.

Duration and Location:
I understand that participation in the study involves completing a self administered questionnaire which may last about 30 minutes. The questionnaire will take place at a location that the researcher and I have agreed is safe and confidential.

Procedures:
I understand that I will be asked to complete a self administered questionnaire consisting of about 30 questions. I further understand that I will be asked to answer questions about my perceptions of relationships, family life, gender roles, acculturation and cultural beliefs as they are related to relationships norms and domestic violence.

Risks/Discomfort:
It has been explained to me that some of the questions on the questionnaire are personal, involving family relationships and personal beliefs and as a result I may experience some
discomfort in answering them. Should I experience any distress or realize that I am in need of support services I understand that I can contact the following agencies: I further understand that the researchers are providing me with a list of these resources which I can take with me. Contact information for the following agencies is being provided:

Agencies in Northern California
WEAVE
1900 K Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

916.920.2952
866.920.2952 Toll Free
916.443.3715 TDD

My Sister's House
3053 Freeport Blvd., NO. 120
Sacramento, CA. 95818
*Se habla Español

California Partnership to End Domestic Violence
P. O. Box 1798
Sacramento, CA. 95812
Ph. 800-524-4765 Toll Free - Nationwide.
Local: (916) 444-7163
*Se habla Español

SADVC’S Legal Advocacy Services
933 Court St
Woodland, CA 95695
24 Hour Crisis Lines: (530) 662-1133/ (916) 371-1907
*Se habla Español

Agencies in Central California
Shelter Outreach Plus
3050 Lexington Circle
Marina, CA 93933
(831) 383-3388
*Se habla Español
Right to Refuse or Withdraw:
I understand that I am under no obligation to participate in this study. When I agree to participate, I can skip any questions that I'd rather not answer. I am also free to stop my participation in the study at anytime without any consequences.

Benefits:
Participating in this study will be instrumental in helping social workers and others increase their understanding of how Mexican immigrant women and their adult daughters perceive domestic violence. It is hoped that such increased understanding can support the development of improved services for those Mexican immigrant women experiencing domestic violence in their lives. I understand that I will receive a gift bag with a candle and incense for my participation in this study.

I have been informed about this study by Rocio Diaz-Lara or Erendira R Pena. If I have any further questions about the study, I can contact either Rocio Diaz-Lara or Erendira R Pena by emailing them at rocio.diaz.lara@hotmail.com. I may also contact their thesis advisor, Dr. Chrystal Barranti at cbarranti@csus.edu or 916 278-4161.

CONSENT
I voluntarily and willingly agree to participate in this research study to the best of my ability.

Signature: ___________________________________ Date: _______________________

Research Participant
Consentimiento Informado

Percepciones de Violencia Doméstica Entre Madres Emigrantes y sus Hijas en el Norte de California

A mí, ____________________________ se me ha pedido participar en un estudio de investigación dirigido por Rocio Díaz-Lara y Erendira R. Peña, ambas estudiantes en la Maestría de Trabajadora Social (MSW por sus siglas en inglés) de la División de Asistencia social de la Universidad de Sacramento del Estado de California. Ellas están llevando acabo este estudio para el cumplimiento de los requisitos académicos de la tesis de maestría.

Propósito:
Yo entiendo que el propósito de este estudio es para explorar posibles diferencias en percepciones de violencia doméstica entre madres emigrantes mexicanas y sus hijas adultas que viven en el Norte de California. Están explorándose las influencias de tales dimensiones, como los papeles de género y aculturación con respecto a las percepciones de violencia doméstica.

Confidencialidad:
Yo entiendo que nada de lo que se aprenda sobre mí por la investigadora / entrevistadora se le comunicara a nadie más. También entiendo que ninguna información personalmente identificante se preguntará en el estudio. También entiendo que este consentimiento informado se coleccionará y se guardará separadamente del estudio en los armarios cerrados con llave en la casa de una de las investigadoras. Al finalizar el estudio se destruirán todos los estudios y formularios de consentimiento. Además yo entiendo que todo lo que yo escriba o reporte en la encuesta se sostendrá en la confidencia más estricta. También entiendo que la tesis completada basada en datos obtenidos a través de los estudios sólo se reportará en forma de estadísticas sumarias o cuentas condensadas sin los nombres de u otra información personalmente identificante sobre los participantes.

Duración y Localidad:
Yo entiendo que mi participación en este estudio involucrará completando un cuestionario que puede durar aproximadamente 30 minutos. La encuesta se llevará a cabo en un lugar que la investigadora y yo hayamos acordado de ser seguro y confidencial.

Procedimientos:
Yo entiendo que me pedirá que complete un cuestionario que consiste de aproximadamente 30 preguntas. Además, yo entiendo que me pedirán que conteste preguntas sobre mis percepciones de relaciones, vida familiar, papeles de género, aculturación y creencias culturales como se relacionan a normas de relaciones y la

Riesgos / Incomodidad:
Se me ha explicado que algunas de las preguntas en la encuesta y en la entrevista son personales, que involucran relaciones familiares y creencias personales y como resultado puedo experimentar un poco de incomodidad al contestarlas. Si siento alguna inquietud o
me doy cuenta que tengo la necesidad de servicios de apoyo, entiendo que puedo contactar las siguientes agencias:
Además entiendo que las investigadoras están proporcionándome una lista y folletos de recursos de estos recursos que yo puedo llevarme conmigo. Información de contacto para las siguientes agencies se le está proporcionado: (Se hable español en todas las siguientes agencias)

Agencias en el Norte de California
WEAVE
1900 K Street,
Sacramento, CA 95811
916.920.2952
866.920.2952 Toll Free

My Sister's House
3053 Freeport Blvd., NO. 120
Sacramento, CA. 95818

California Partnership to End Domestic Violence
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Ph. 800-524-4765 Toll Free - Nationwide.
Local: (916) 444-7163

SADVC’S Legal Advocacy Services
933 Court St
Woodland, CA 95695
24 Hour Crisis Lines: (530) 662-11133/ (916) 371-1907

Agencias en el Centro de California
Shelter Outreach Plus
3050 Lexington Circle
Marina, CA 93933
(831) 383-3388

Monterey County Women’s Crisis Center
427 Pajaro Street
Salinas, CA 93902
(831) 757-1002
Derecho de Negarse a o Desistir:
Yo entiendo que no estoy bajo ninguna obligación de participar en este estudio. Cuando yo esté de acuerdo en participar, yo puedo saltarme cualquier pregunta que yo prefiera no contestar. También tengo la libertad de parar mi participación en el estudio cuando yo quiera sin ninguna consecuencia.

Beneficios:
Participar en este estudio será instrumental al ayudar a las trabajadoras sociales y a otros a aumentar su entendimiento de cómo las mujeres emigrantes mexicanas y sus hijas adultas perciben la violencia doméstica. Se espera que tal aumentó de entendimiento pueda apoyar el desarrollo de mejores servicios para aquellas mujeres emigrantes mexicanas que experimentan violencia doméstica en sus vidas. Yo entiendo que recibiré un regalo con el contenido de una vela e incienso por mi participación en este estudio. Se me ha informado sobre este estudio por Rocio Díaz-Lara o Erendira R. Peña. Si yo tengo cualquier pregunta más extensa sobre el estudio, yo puedo contactar a Rocio Díaz-Lara o a Erendira R. Peña por correo electrónico al rocio.diaz.lara@hotmail.com. También puedo contactar a su consejero de tesis, la Dr. Chrystal Barranti al cbarranti@csus.edu o 916 278-4161.

CONSENTIMIENTO

Yo estoy dispuesta y de acuerdo en participar voluntariamente en este estudio de investigación a lo mejor de mi habilidad.

Firma: ___________________________ Fecha: __________________

Participante de la Investigación
REFERENCES


