

# Decision Tree Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence Amongst Florida Maternal, Infant, & Early Childhood Home Visiting Program Participants

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## Background

The Florida Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Initiative (MIECHV) employs evidence based home visiting models to improve outcomes for women, children (age 0 to 5) and families through coordination and collaboration of services. MIECHV Programs leverage resources and link parents to services most appropriate to their needs and preferences. The Florida MIECHV Initiative tracks program outcomes in six key areas, including intimate partner violence (IPV), to drive program management and ensure program accountability.

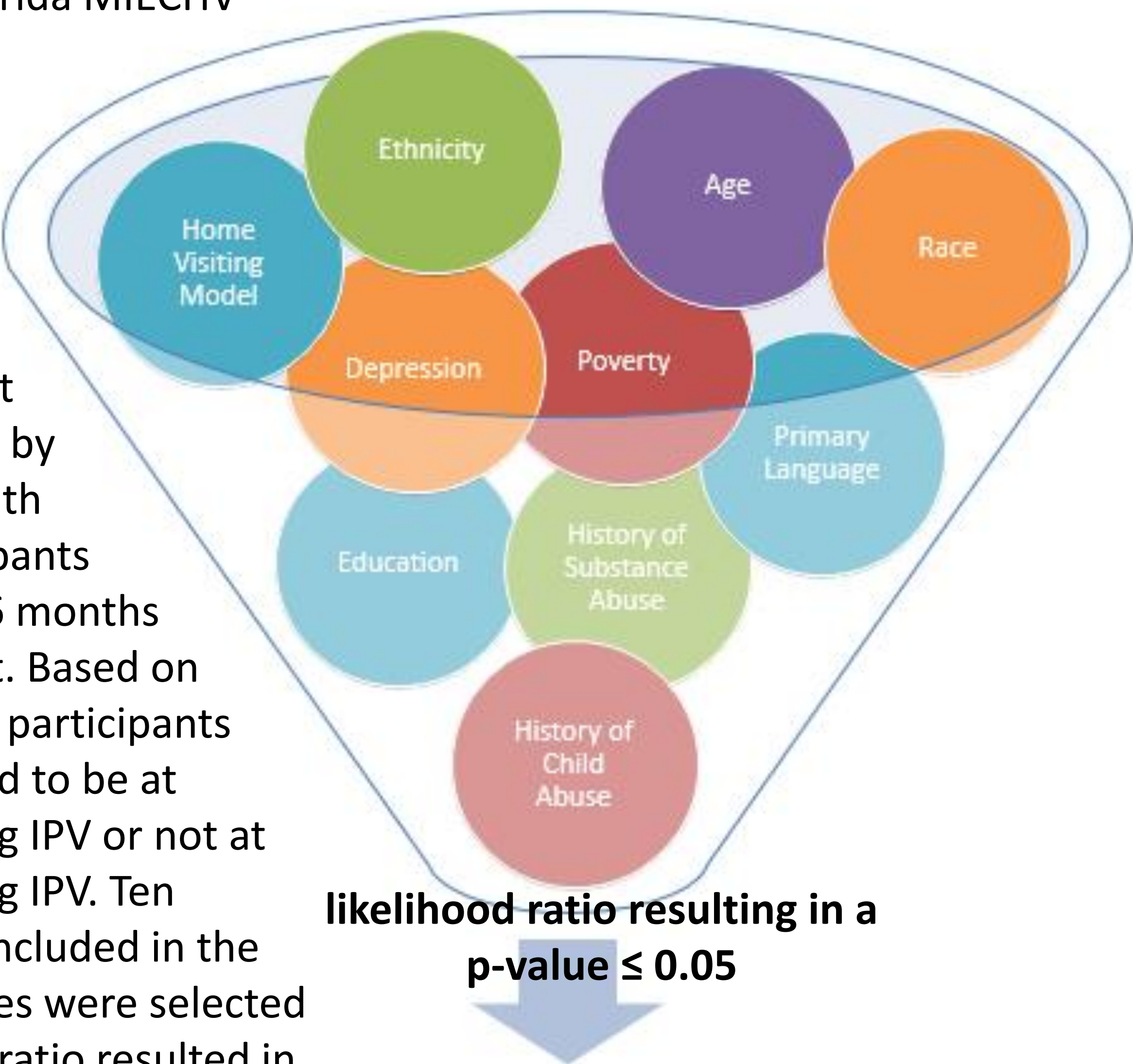
## Objective

To identify risk factors for IPV among participants enrolled in the Florida MIECHV initiative between April, 2013 and February, 2016.

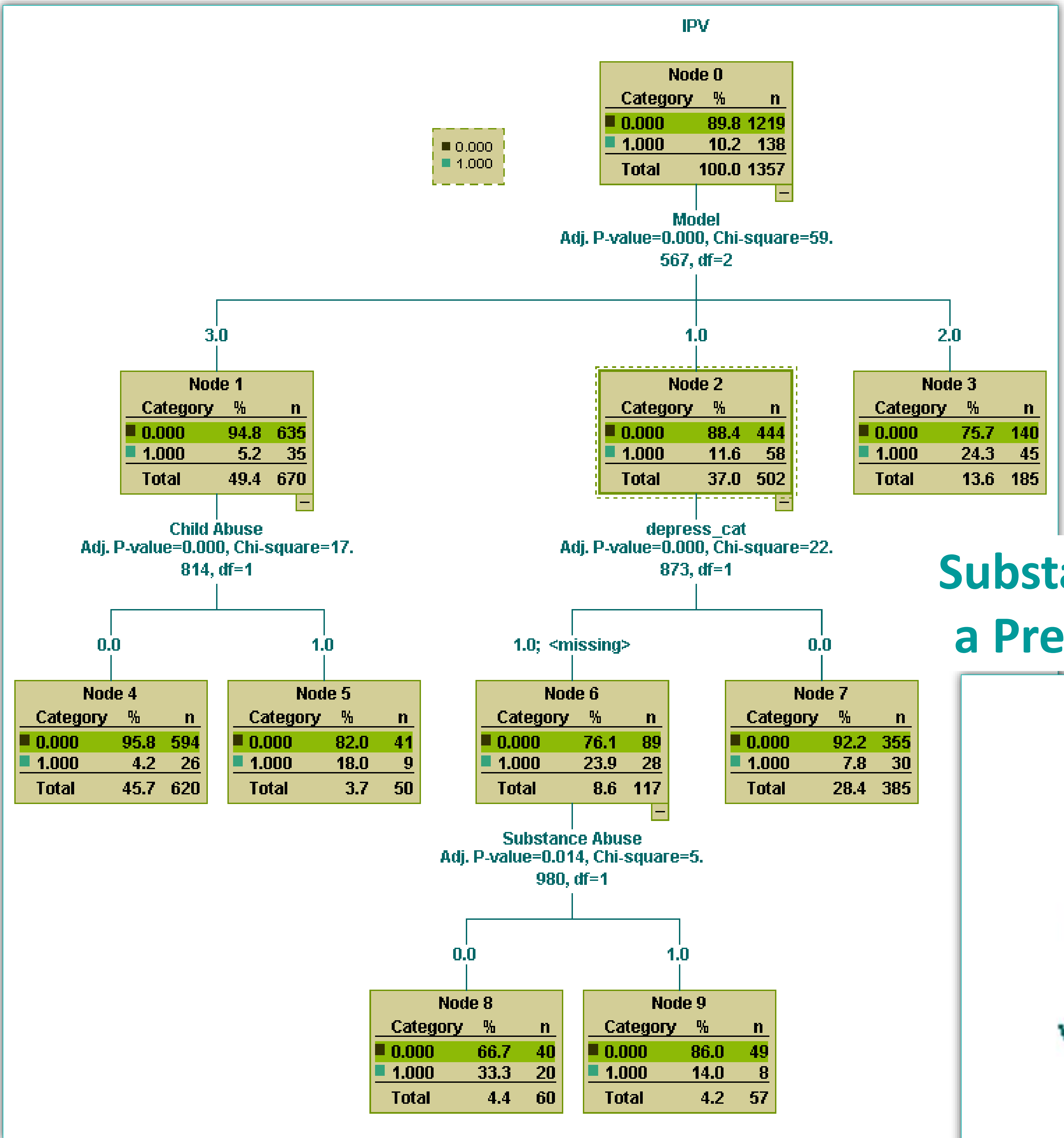
## Methods

SPSS v. 22 was used to conduct a Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID) Analysis to identify and assess the risk factors for IPV amongst the Florida MIECHV

home visiting participants (N=1357). Incidence of IPV was determined from assessment tools completed by home visitors with program participants within the first 6 months after enrollment. Based on their responses, participants were determined to be at risk/experiencing IPV or not at risk/experiencing IPV. Ten variables were included in the analysis; variables were selected if the likelihood ratio resulted in a p-value  $\leq 0.05$ .



## MIECHV Intimate Partner Violence Decision Tree

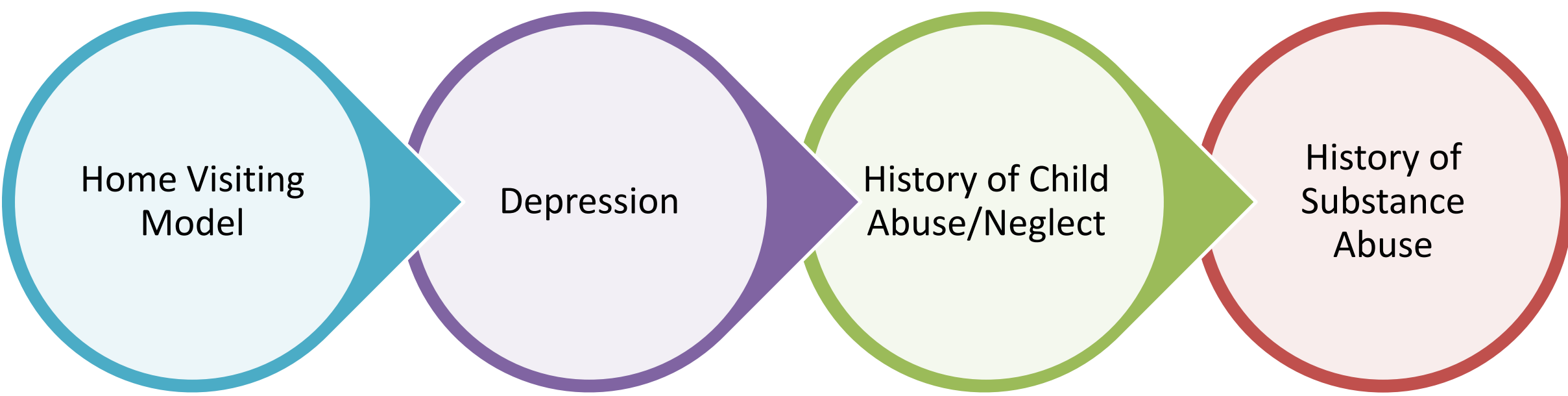


## Discussion

Florida MIECHV should consider the populations targeted by specific HV models and programs as well as indicators of depression, history of child abuse/neglect, and history of substance abuse when planning interventions for participants at risk of IPV. Understanding these risk factors will inform program design and implementation, and will assist Florida MIECHV in better meeting participants' needs.

## Results

Ten percent of participants screened positive for IPV (N=138). Out of 10 variables analyzed, 4 were found to be significant predictors of IPV.



This resulted in 6 segments within the IPV decision tree. Segments in descending order by percentage screened positive for IPV include:

- 1 33.3% with no history of substance abuse, who reported depression, and were enrolled in the Parents as Teachers (PAT) HV model
- 2 24.3% enrolled in Healthy Families Florida (HFF) HV model
- 3 18% with a history of child abuse/neglect who were enrolled in the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) HV model
- 4 14% with history of substance abuse, who reported depression, and were enrolled in the PAT HV model
- 5 7.8% who reported depression and were enrolled in the PAT HV model
- 6 4.2% of those without a history of child abuse/neglect and enrolled in NFP HV model.

## Substance Abuse as a Predictor for IPV

