

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY**

ASSESSMENT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY THEIR  
HUSBANDS IN KOLFE KERANIYO SUB CITY, ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA, 2014

BY: FOZIA JEMAL

A THESIS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PROGRAM OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES OF  
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES, SCHOOL OF ALLIED  
HEALTH SCIENCES, DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY FOR PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF MASTERS IN MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH  
NURSING

JUNE 2014  
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ADVISOR: - S/r TSEHAY SHIMELIS

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**Approve by Board of Examiners**

This thesis by **Fozia Jemal** is accepted in its present form by the board of examiners as satisfying thesis requirement for degree of masters of Science in **Maternity and Reproductive Health Nursing**.

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## **ACRONYMS**

AOR=Adjusted Odds Ratio

CI = Confidence Interval

COR=Crude Odds Ratio

EDHS = Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey

ETB=Ethiopian birr

GBV = Gender Based Violence

HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IPV = Intimate Partner Violence

IPVAW = Intimate Partner Violence against Women

NGO = Non-Governmental Organization

OR=Odds Ratio

SPSS = Statistical Package for Social Sciences

SV = Sexual Violence

VAW = Violence against Women

WHO = World Health Organization

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Violence against women (VAW) is recognized as a significant public health problem, with grave consequences for abused women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health and their children. The most common type is intimate partner violence (IPV). Worldwide, more than a third of women have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. The root causes of intimate partner violence against women are diverse, complex and there is no single factor that explains why individuals are violent, or why violence is more prevalent in some communities than in others.

**Objectives:** To estimate the magnitude of self-reported lifetime history of physical and/or sexual violence and identify determinant factors of violence against women by their husbands.

**Methods:** Community based cross sectional study was done on 368 randomly selected married women, with door to door technique using structured questionnaire by trained data collectors. The collected data was checked for completeness immediately, entered using EPI INFO version 3.5.4, analyzed using SPSS version 21 and the results were presented by statement, tabular, bar graph and pie-chart presentation.

**Result:** The mean age of the respondents was 34.12 years ( $\pm$  8.4SD). The magnitude of intimate partner violence against women was 54.9%. The proportion of women who ever experienced physical and sexual violence in life time was 53.8% and 63.9%. Forty seven percent of ever married women reported that they had been physically forced by their husbands to have sex even if they did not want to. Multivariate analysis showed, husband occupation and alcohol consumption, marital status, woman's aggressiveness, and talking to husband about money matter were independent factors for intimate partner violence against women.

**Conclusion:** The overall magnitude of intimate partner (sexual and/or physical) violence against women was widely observed among the study participants. Compared to similar studies the finding is among the highest. From this, we can conclude that there are still gender status differences, despite improvement in living condition of the community.

**Recommendation:** The study also suggests that there is a need to correct the imbalance on acts of violence against women by their partners through continuous culturally sensitive information, education and communication programs and empowering women.

## INTRODUCTION

### *1.1. Back ground information*

In 1993, the United Nation (UN) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women offered the first official definition of gender-based violence: Article 1 of the declaration states that ‘gender-based violence is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.’ Article 2 of the Declaration states that the definition should encompass, but not be limited to, acts of physical, sexual, and psychological violence in the family, community, or perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs. These acts include: spousal battery; sexual abuse, including of female children; dowry-related violence; rape, including marital rape; female genital mutilation/cutting and other traditional practices harmful to women; non-spousal violence; sexual violence related to exploitation; sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in school and elsewhere; trafficking in women; and forced prostitution <sup>[1]</sup>.

Violence against women includes, but is not limited to ***physical violence*** <sup>[2,3]</sup>, such as slapping, kicking, hitting<sup>[2,3]</sup> or use of weapons<sup>[3]</sup>; ***emotional abuse*** <sup>[2,3]</sup>, such as systematic humiliation, controlling behavior, degrading treatment, insults and threats; ***sexual violence***,<sup>[ 2,3]</sup> including coerced sex or being forced into sexual activities considered degrading or humiliating ***economic abuse***, such as restricting access to financial or other resources with the purpose of controlling or subjugating a person <sup>[3]</sup>.

Violence against women (VAW) is recognized as a significant public health problem, with grave consequences for women’s physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health <sup>[4, 5, 6]</sup>.

It violates human rights and incurs substantial social, economic and health costs. Violence can occur in different forms and settings including workplace, school, community and home ‘domestic violence’ [7].

The most common type of violence against women is intimate partner violence (IPV), which refers to any behavior within an intimate relationship that includes physical, sexual, or psychological aggression or coercion and is a pattern of behavior employed by one person in a relationship to control the other [8, 9]. The violence may include beating, burning, emotional blackmail, mockery or ridicule, threats of abandonment, confinement to the home, and the withholding of money and other family support [10].

Gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence—physical violence perpetrated by men against their female partners - and sexual violence (SV) are worldwide public health problems associated with a wide range of negative physical, psychological, social and economic consequences for abused women themselves and their children [8].

Partner’s violence occurs in all countries and transcends social, economic, religious, and cultural groups. Worldwide, one of the most common forms of violence against women is abuse by their husbands or other intimate male partners [11]. Studies in Ethiopia have also shown that about one- half to two- third of women experience one or other forms of spousal abuse at least once in their lifetime [12-15].

Intimate partner violence is common in Ethiopia, in both urban and rural families. When a society tolerates and accepts violence against women, its eradication is more difficult [16]. Many rural communities in Ethiopia embrace various types of violence against women and even claim to have women who go to the point of saying: “If my husband does not beat me, it means that he does not love me,” and similar other sayings that justify violence are common [17]. Due to these facts intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW), the most common forms of VAW is highly prevalent in Ethiopia [18].

Several complex and interconnected social and cultural factors are involved in IPVAW at the level of individual, relationship, community and society/country; all of them being manifestations of unequal power relations between men and women <sup>[19-21]</sup>.

Among individual level factors the use of alcohol and none or low educational/economic status are frequently cited. These factors are associated with both the perpetrators and victims of violence. At the level of the family male control of wealth, decision-making authority, habits of frequent marital conflict and significant interpersonal disparities in economic, educational and employment status are included. Community level factors include women isolation and lack of social support, community attitudes that tolerate and legitimize male violence, and poverty. At the level of society: gender roles that entrench male dominance and female subordination, inadequate laws and policies for the prevention and punishment of violence, and limited awareness and sensitivity on the part of law enforcement officials, courts and social service providers are frequently cited <sup>[22]</sup>.

## 1.2. Statements of the problem

World Health Organization (WHO) multi-country study on VAW in 10 different countries confirmed that the lowest rates have been found in Japan and the highest in Ethiopia, Peru, and Bangladesh <sup>[20]</sup>. Although women can be violent in relationships with men, often in self-defence, and violence sometimes occurs in same-sex partnerships, the most common perpetrators of violence against women are male intimate partners <sup>[23]</sup>. Intimate partner violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women which includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and controlling behaviors by an intimate partner. Intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs in all settings and among all socioeconomic, religious and cultural groups.

Overall, 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. While there are many other forms of violence that women may be exposed to, this already represents a large proportion of the world's women. Most of this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, almost one third (30%) of all women who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner. In some regions, 38% of women have experienced intimate partner violence. Globally, as many as 38% of all murders of women are committed by intimate partners. Women who have been physically or sexually abused by their partners report higher rates of a number of important health problems. For example, they are 16% more likely to have a low-birth-weight baby. They are more than twice as likely to have an abortion, almost twice as likely to experience depression, and, in some regions, are 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV, as compared to women who have not experienced partner violence <sup>[24]</sup>.

The root causes of intimate partner violence against women are diverse and there is no single factor that explains further why some individuals are violent, or why violence is more prevalent in some communities than in others <sup>[2]</sup>. Rather, several complex and inter connected social and cultural factors are involved. Indeed, all of them are manifestations of unequal power relations between men and women <sup>[19]</sup>.

### **1.3. Significance of the study**

Existing research suggests that different types of violence often coexist: physical IPV is often accompanied by sexual IPV, and is usually accompanied by emotional abuse <sup>[25]</sup>.

The factors influencing a woman's risk of violence by their husbands are complex and not easily amenable to a simple and comprehensive conceptual framework. We consider that a number of interrelated factors at the individual, household and community levels act together to mutually reinforce or offset their influence on the risk of IPVAW. Women's autonomy is viewed as the most proximate determinant of IPVAW specifically sexual violence, which is in turn influenced by a host of individual, couple and household factors. There are also contextual community factors, which exert their influence by changing the context within which IPVAW may or may not take place.

Generally, to scale up efforts across a range of sectors, both to prevent violence from happening in the first place and to provide necessary services for women experiencing violence by their husbands, firstly there is a need to estimate the magnitude and identify determinant factors of violence against women by their husbands in the study area. The study area was selected based on day to day observations of the violence against women by their intimate partners. Therefore, this paper represents one of the attempts to quantify the extent of violence against women and its associated factors among married women aged 15-60 years by their husbands in Kolfe Keraniyo subcity of Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

During the last decade, violence against women and girls—also referred to as violence against women and gender-based violence—has gained international recognition as a grave social and human rights concern affecting virtually all societies around the world <sup>[3]</sup>.

Violence against women includes, but is not limited to *physical violence* <sup>[2,3]</sup>, such as slapping, kicking, hitting <sup>[2,3]</sup> or use of weapons <sup>[3]</sup>; *emotional abuse* <sup>[2,3]</sup>, such as systematic humiliation, controlling behavior, degrading treatment, insults and threats; *sexual violence*, <sup>[2,3]</sup> including coerced sex or being forced into sexual activities considered degrading or humiliating *economic abuse*, such as restricting access to financial or other resources with the purpose of controlling or subjugating a person <sup>[3]</sup>.

Both men and women can be victims or perpetrators of violence, but the characteristics of violence commonly committed against women and men differ. Women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by someone they know - often a family member or intimate partner. They are also at much greater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, in childhood, adolescence or adulthood. Men are the main perpetrators of violence against men as well as against women <sup>[3]</sup>.

Violence against women is a major barrier to development with serious effects on the health and welfare of the women experiencing violence, as well as their families, communities, and countries <sup>[3]</sup>.

The global and regional prevalence estimates of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence extracted from 79 countries and two territories presented the global prevalence of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence among all ever-partnered women to be 30%. The prevalence was highest in the African, Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asia Regions, where approximately 37% of ever-partnered women reported having experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence at some point in their lives <sup>[25]</sup>.

Finding from National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Georgia revealed that 3.9% of women acknowledged being victims of sexual violence, 6.9% of women reported

physical violence, 14.3% of women reported having experienced emotional violence, and 6% of women reported having experienced economic violence by their husbands or partners [26].

According to research done in Nepal, overall, 46% of young married women reported that they had experienced sexual violence at some point in their life and 31% had experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months by their husband [27].

Research finding in Vietnam revealed that 29.1% of women reported experiencing any type of gender based violence (GBV) by their husband/partner; 17.0% reporting physical violence, 10.4% reporting sexual violence, and 20.1% reporting emotional violence [28].

The research on intimate partner violence in urban Pakistan, 57.6% (n=759) reported a lifetime experience of physical violence. Of these, 54.2% reported severe incidents of physical violence and 56.3% past-year exposure to physical violence. For sexual violence, the corresponding figures for lifetime and past-year prevalence were 54.5% and 53.4% respectively. For psychological violence, the corresponding figures were 83.6% and 81.8%, respectively. In the majority of cases, violence was experienced as repeated acts, i.e. more than three times per year [29].

Domestic violence is also prevalent in Ethiopia and takes various forms of physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Community based studies indicated that 50-60% of women experience domestic violence in their lifetime. The study also concluded that sexual violence was more prevalent than physical violence where the perpetrators are mainly intimate partners and close family members [30].

According to research done in western Ethiopia, the proportion of women ever reporting either sexual or physical partner violence, or both, is 64.7%. The proportion women ever reporting physical violence is 41.1%, while the proportion of women reporting sexual violence ever is 50.1%. The physical violence by the partner was considerably less prevalent than sexual partner violence. Regarding the proportion of ever reporting intimate partner violence within the previous 12 months, 41.5% reported physical or sexual violence, or both, in the past year; whereas 28.8% and 28.0% reported physical and sexual violence in the past year respectively [7].

Most data on the prevalence of intimate partner violence comes from cross-sectional population based surveys [32]. Prevalence figures are liable to under or over reporting as the issue is surrounded by taboo and stigma [33, 34].

**Conceptual Framework**

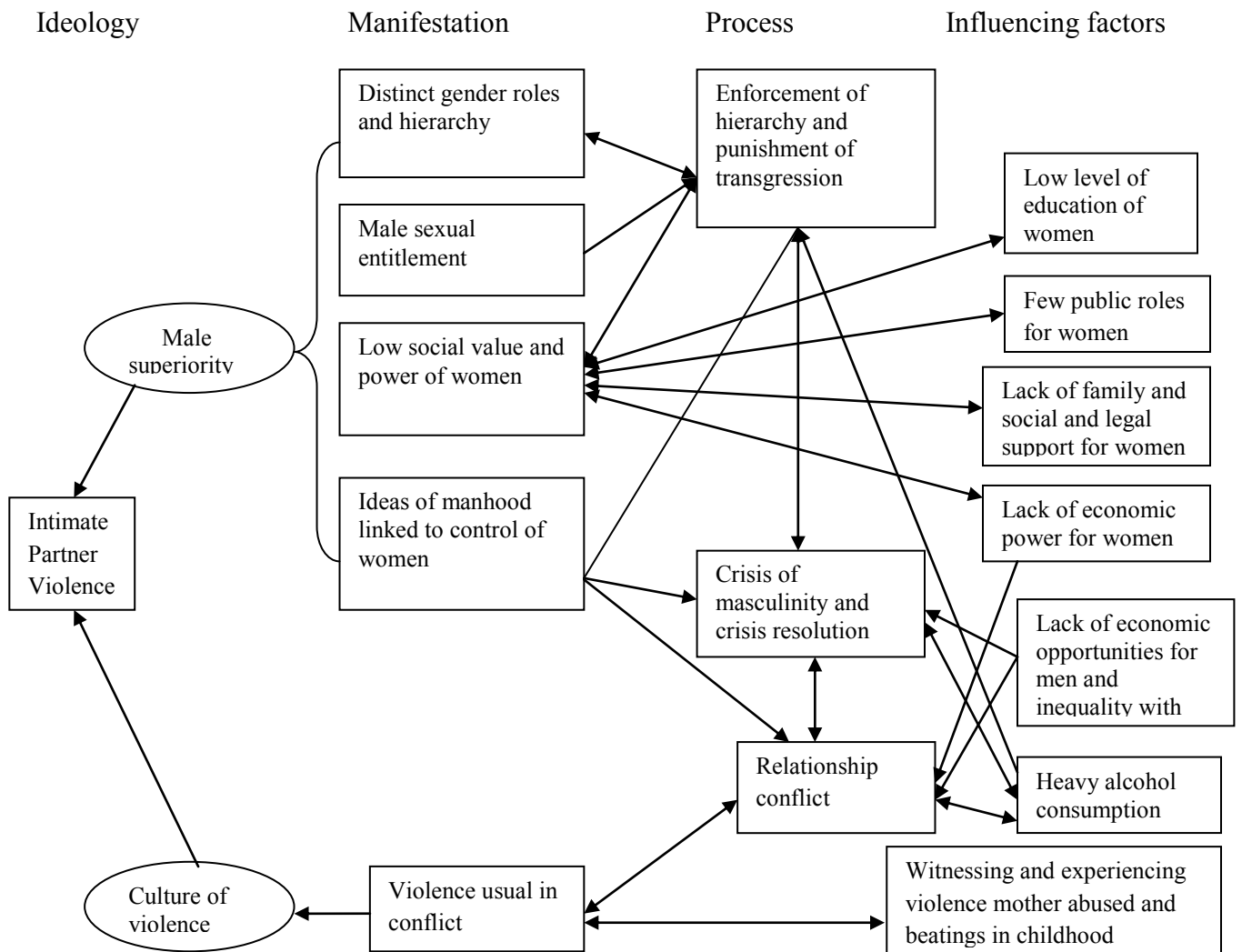


Figure 1: Conceptual framework for intimate partner violence against women. [Taken from THE LANCET, Volume 359 April 2002]

## **OBJECTIVES**

### ***3.1. General Objective***

To assess intimate partner violence against women by their husbands and its determinant factors at Kolfe Keraniyo subcity of Addis Ababa, 2014

### ***3.2. Specific Objectives***

1. To determine the magnitude of intimate partner violence against women by their husbands among study participants
2. To identify determinant factors of intimate partner violence against women by their husbands among study participants

## **METHODS AND MATERIALS**

### ***4.1. Study Area and Period***

This study was conducted in Kolfe Keraniyo subcity of Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa is the capital city of African Union and its predecessor, the OAU and federal government Ethiopia with a total projected population of 3,048,631 for the year 2012. It is further divided into 10 subcities and 116 woredas, the smallest administrative unit in the city. Kolfe Keraniyo, one of the subcities of Addis Ababa, is geographically located at west of Addis Ababa. The study participants were selected from randomly selected 4 woredas out of 15 woredas of the subcity.

The overall research process was undertaken from December 2013 to June 2014. The data collection period was from March 11<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

### ***4.2. Study Design***

A cross-sectional study design was employed to assess the magnitude of intimate partner violence against women among **368** married women in four randomly selected woredas of Kolfe Keraniyo subcity. This study design was selected due to budget and time constraint.

### ***4.3. Source and Study Population***

The **source population** was all married women in four selected woredas of Kolfe Keraniyo Subcity.

**Study population** were randomly selected married women aged 15-60 in four selected woredas of Kolfe Keraniyo Subcity.

### ***4.4. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria***

#### **4.4.1. Inclusion Criteria**

Selected married women aged 15-60, those volunteer to participate, and permanent resident in the study area for more than 6 months.

#### 4.4.2. Exclusion Criteria

Not willing to participate, age greater than 60, hearing-impairment, those unable to speak; separated, widowed and/or divorced for more than one year.

#### 4.5. Sample Size Determination

The sample size was calculated using single population proportion based on the following assumptions.

According to research finding done in western Ethiopia, the proportion of women who ever reported either sexual or physical partner violence or both, is 64.7%. Therefore, a prevalence rate of 64.7% was taken to estimate the sample size. Significance level was calculated at 95% confidence interval. Margin of sampling error tolerable was assumed to be 5%.

$$n = \frac{[Z_{\alpha/2}]^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{w^2} \text{ -----The minimum sample size for a very large population (N>10,000)}$$

Where,

p= the estimated prevalence rate of intimate partner violence against women = 64.7% (~0.65)

w = margin of error to be tolerated = 5% (0.05)

Z<sub>α/2</sub> at CI 95% = Z value at 95% CI = (1.96)

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.65)(0.35)}{(0.05)^2} = \frac{3.8416 \times 0.2275}{0.0025} = \frac{0.873964}{0.0025} = 350$$

Therefore, 350 samples with 5% contingency [a total of 368 samples] were included in this study.

#### 4.6. Sampling Technique

The total sample size (368) was equally divided among the four randomly selected woredas out of fifteen woredas of the subcity yielding 92 samples to each woreda. Then every k (k=92/N, where N=total households in the selected woreda) house hold was interviewed assuming that only one woman aged 15-60 lives in a house.

#### ***4.7. Data Collection Tools and Techniques***

Data was collected through door to door and face to face interviews with women aged 15-60 years using structured questionnaire which prepared in English then translated to Amharic. Written consent was obtained from respondents before administration of questionnaire. Data collectors were three 12th grade complete individuals who knew Amharic and who had experience in data collection on similar study. Training was offered to data collectors on technique of data collection, purpose of data collection, content of the questionnaires, on how to approach the respondents and how to deal on difficulties that might arise during data collection phase. One person who knew the locality very well was assigned for each data collector for guidance and facilitation of the data collection process. For those who can respond on their own, questionnaire were delivered to answer on their own after they show agreement, while for those who can't the data collectors have asked them directly reading from the questionnaire. Data collection process was conducted individually at a convenient location for the respondents, usually outside their home but in the same compound by trained data collectors.

#### ***4.8. Study Variables***

##### ***4.8.1. Dependent Variable***

The outcome variables were self-reported lifetime history of intimate partner violence against women (physical and/or sexual violence) by husbands.

##### ***4.8.2. Independent Variables***

- i. Socio-demographic variables were analyzed as independent risk factors like age, educational attainment, and the employment status of the husbands and wives.
- ii. Alcohol consumption
- iii. Lack of economic power and opportunity for the women

- iv. Lack of family, social and legal support for women
- v. Culture of violence, male superiority, male sexual entitlement and distinct gender roles

#### **4.9. Operational Definitions**

**Intimate partner violence** is self-reported experience of one or more acts of physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former partner.

**Physical violence** is defined as: being slapped or having something thrown at you that could hurt you, being pushed or shoved, being hit with a fist or something else that could hurt, being kicked, dragged or beaten up, being choked or burnt on purpose, and/or being threatened with, or actually, having a gun, knife or other weapon used on you, to at least 50 percent of questions or more.

**Frequent violence:** if a woman experienced an act of violence more than five times

**Violated sometimes:** if a woman experienced an act of violence three to five times

**Often violated:** if a woman experienced an act of violence two times or less.

**Sexual violence** is defined as: being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, having sexual intercourse because you were afraid of what your partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that you found humiliating or degrading.

A woman is said to have sexual violence when she responds to at least one question “Yes.”

**Heavy alcohol consumption-** is defined as a person taking alcohol ‘usually’.

The number of children is grouped into five categories, i.e. 0, 1–2, 3–4 and  $\geq 5$ . The number of family members was measured as those living together and sharing one kitchen in a household.

The variable is dichotomized into the number of members in the family. One to four members was considered the reference and  $>5$  as the exposure category <sup>[27]</sup>.

#### ***4.10. Data Quality Control***

Before start of data collection, training was offered to data collectors. The process of data collection was followed and checked by supervisor and principal investigator. Data was checked for completeness in the field by supervisor and principal investigator and clearance was done immediately.

#### ***4.11. Data Analysis***

Each completed questionnaires were coded. The data entry was performed by principal investigator using Epi-info version 3.5.4. Then, the entered data was exported into, cleared and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. Statistical significance was evaluated at 95% level of significance. Descriptive statistics were applied as necessary using statistical analysis like mean, media, frequency, percentage, 95% CI, odds ratios (crude and adjusted odds ratios) and p-value. Finally the result was presented by statement, tabular, bar graph and pie chart.

#### ***4.12. Dissemination and Use of Results***

The final finding of the research will be submitted to Addis Ababa University, school of post graduate studies and to administrative bureau and gender office of respective woredas after presented to the community of the university. Since the findings are alarming, that they need mitigation or attention, the result will be further discussed with gender office of the subcities and Addis Ababa city administration, Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association and ministry of Women, Youth and children Affairs. The finding will also be discussed with policy makers on how to enforce existing laws in overcoming the problem. Finally the research will be sent to publishing agents for public utilization of the finding.

#### ***4.13. Ethical Consideration***

Ethical approval was obtained from Institute Review Board (IRB) of Nursing and Midwifery Department of Addis Ababa University. In addition, ethical approval was obtained from Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau and the permission letter was brought to each woredas of Kolfe Keraniyo subcity where women were participating in the study. All respondents were informed about their free choice to participate and to withdraw whenever they wished during the research phase. Data collectors were secured written consent from all respondents before the interview. In order to respect the woman's privacy and confidentiality, the data collection was conducted only in the presence of the interviewer and the interviewee.

Those women who disclose experiences of violence and express a need for support was referred to the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association and ministry of Women, Youth and children Affairs, where counseling will be given by female lawyers and social workers, who further offer support in violence cases and provide income generation schemes to victims of violence.

## **RESULT**

A total of 368 study subjects were interviewed at the household. All respondents responded to the question at the data collection time with total response rate of 100%.

### **1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents**

The mean age of the respondents is 34.12 years ( $\pm 8.4$ SD) with a range of 15 to 45 years, the smallest age being 15 years. Ethnically, the respondents are Amhara (31.3%) followed by Oromo (22.3%) and Gurage (19.3%). Over half (53.5%) of the respondents are Orthodox followed by Muslim (29.3%) and Protestant (13.3%). Nearly about one third (32.1%) of the respondents had no formal education while 30.2% of women had ever attended primary education; only 18.8% have achieved tertiary education (diploma and above). More than half (51.9%) of the women are housewives 17.7% are daily laborers while 28.5% are employed (self employed, NGO/private sector or government employee). Over half of women (52.6%) had no/rare exposure to the mass media

The vast majorities (91.3%) of the respondents are married and live together currently while the remaining 8.7% are separated, divorced or widowed. The median age at marriage was 22 years and 66.3% had love marriage while 33.7% were arranged marriage. Three in five (60.6%) of the respondents have got marriage in the age range of 19 to 25 years while for 20.7% of them, the marriage was below the age of 18 years; and 55.4% of marriage is currently less than 10 years since marriage. On average the respondents have 2.5 children. Majority (86.4%) of the respondents have four or less children while 26(7.1%) have no child.

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of ever married women aged 15-60 years and their husbands in Kolfe Keraniyo subcity, Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2014.

<b>Characteristics (Variables) n = 368</b>		<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Age of respondents at time of study	15-30	163	44.3
	31-45	172	46.7
	46-60	33	9.0
Ethnicity of respondents	Amhara	115	31.3
	Oromo	82	22.3
	Guragie	71	19.3
	Tigre	40	10.9
	Silte	38	10.3
	Others	22	6.0
Religion of respondents	Orthodox	197	53.5
	Muslim	108	29.3
	Protestant	49	13.3
	Catholic	12	3.3
	Others	2	0.5
Educational level of respondents	No formal education	118	32.1
	Primary education (1-8)	111	30.2
	Secondary education (9-12)	70	19.0
	Tertiary education (Diploma & above)	69	18.8
Current occupation of respondents	Housewife	198	53.8
	Daily laborer	65	17.7
	Self employed	56	15.2
	NGO/private sector employee	32	8.7
	Government employee	17	4.6
Marital status	Married & live together currently	336	91.3
	Separated, divorced or widowed	32	8.7
Type of marriage	Love marriage	244	66.3
	Arranged marriage	124	33.7
Age of woman at marriage	≤18	76	20.7
	19-25	223	60.6
	≥26	69	18.7
Duration/length of marriage	≤10	204	55.4
	11-20	107	29.0
	21-30	43	11.7
	≥31	14	3.9
Number of living children	0	26	7.1
	1-2	201	54.6
	3-4	91	24.7
	≥5	50	13.6
Age of Husband	20-34	65	17.7
	35-49	213	57.8
	≥50	90	24.5

Ethnicity of Husband	Amhara	121	32.9
	Oromo	73	19.8
	Guragie	64	17.4
	Silte	45	12.2
	Tigre	39	10.6
	Others	26	7.1
Religion of Husband	Orthodox	203	55.2
	Muslim	115	31.3
	Protestant	41	11.1
	Catholic	7	1.9
	Others	2	0.5
Husband's educational status	No formal education	27	7.3
	Primary education (1-8)	83	22.6
	Secondary education (9-12)	128	34.8
	Tertiary education (Diploma & above)	130	35.3
Husband's Occupation	Self employed	130	35.3
	Government employee	80	21.7
	Daily worker	27	7.3
	NGO/private sector employee	121	32.9
	Others	10	2.7
Monthly income	≤ 1499 ETB (Below Q <sub>1</sub> )	94	25.5
	1500-3499 ETB (Q <sub>1</sub> - Q <sub>3</sub> )	182	49.5
	≥ 3500 ETB (Greater than Q <sub>3</sub> )	92	25.0
Number of family members	1-4	220	59.8
	≥5	148	40.2
Number of family members	1-4	220	59.8
	5-9	139	38.7
	10-15	9	2.5
Media exposure	Newspapers & Magazine Radio Television	Frequent	No/rare
		83 (22.6%)	285 (77.4%)
		138 (37.5%)	230 (62.5%)
		302 (82.1%)	66 (17.9%)

According to the report from the interviewed respondents, the mean age of the male spouse has been 42.8 years (SD±9.9). Unlike the respondents, the husbands' age ranged from 20 to 75 years. Seventy percent (258) of husbands have gone to secondary school or beyond while only 7.3% have had no formal education. Over one in three (35.3%) of husbands are self employed, 32.9% are NGO/private sector employee and 21.7% are government employee. The average monthly income of the family is reported to be 2857.7 ETB (SD±2054.7) ranging from 500 to 9000 ETB.

Table 2: Behavioral characteristics of ever married women age 15-60 years and their husbands in Kolfe Keraniyo sub city, Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2014

<b>Characteristics (Variables) n = 368</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Husband's Behavior	Alcohol consumption	175 (47.6%)	193(52.4%)
	Chat chewing	102(27.7)	266(72.3%)
	Cigarette smoking	72(19.6%)	296(80.4)
	Hashish/shisha use	41(11.1%)	327(88.9)
	Aggressiveness	243(66%)	125(34%)
Woman's Behavior	Alcohol consumption	86(23.4%)	182(76.6%)
	Chat chewing	40(10.9%)	328(89.1%)
	Cigarette smoking	2(0.5%)	366(99.5%)
	Hashish/shisha use	16(4.3%)	352(95.7%)
	Aggressiveness	244(66.3%)	124(33.7%)

## **2. Magnitude of Intimate partner violence against women by their husbands**

The occurrences, frequencies of different forms of IPVAW (physical and sexual) were assessed. This is done as the lifetime and current magnitude are useful in reporting the time periods, as recall bias ought to be less in studies of such serious life threatening experiences than inquiring about less sensitive matters [15]. The overall magnitude of intimate partner violence against women in this study is found to be 54.9% (202).

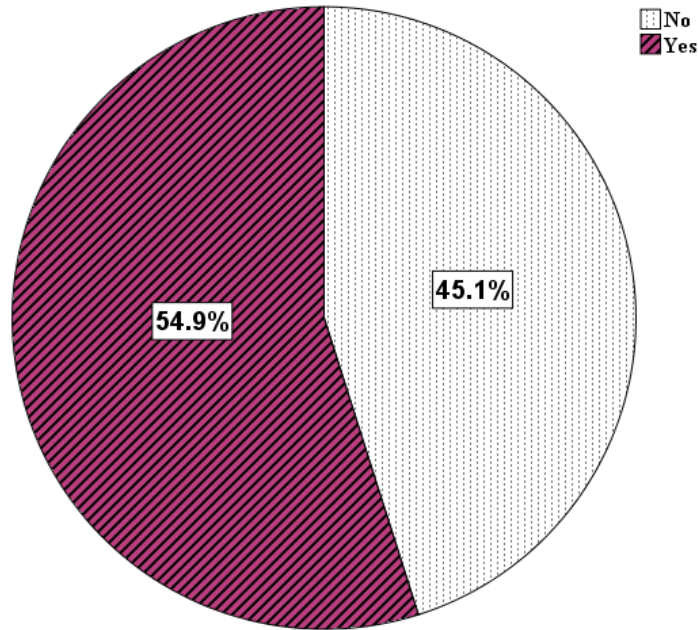


Figure 2: Magnitude of intimate partner violence against women among ever married women aged 15-60 in Kolfe Keraniyo Subcity of Addis Ababa, 2014 (n=368)

### **Magnitude of Physical Violence**

The proportion of women who ever experienced being beaten (with fist, stick or stone), kicked, slapped, choked/burnt in lifetime are 198(53.8%) while 123(33.4%) respondents reported that they have experienced the same acts in the past 12 months. Besides, for life time experience of physical violence, the episode is found to be 14.6% and 57.1% frequently (>5 times) and sometimes (3 to 5 times) respectively for life time experience when compared to frequency in past 12 months 5.3% frequently and 34.9% sometimes.

Table 3: Life time and past 12 months magnitude and frequency of physical violence, Sexual, psychological and economical violence among ever married women age 15-60 years by their husbands in Kolfe Keraniyo sub city, Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2014.

Physical violence (n=368)	Lifetime	Past 12 months	Frequency in lifetime			Frequency in Past 12 months		
	No.(%)	No.(%)	Frequently (>5)	Sometimes (3-5)	Often (<2)	Frequently (>5)	Sometimes (3-5)	Often (<2)
Beaten, kicked, slapped, choked/burnt in lifetime	<b>198(53.8)</b>	123(33.4)	30(14.6)	117(57.1)	58(28.2)	7(5.3)	46(34.9)	79(59.8)
<b>Overall Physical violence</b>	<b>198(53.8)</b>							
Reasons for beating								
Jealousy	110(53.7)	62(47.0)						
He loves me	15(7.3)	13(9.85)						
Alcoholism	39(19.0)	31(23.5)						
Aggressive	41(20.0)	26(19.7)						
Total	205(100)	132(100)						
<b>Sexual violence (n=368)</b>			Yes n(%)	No n(%)				
Physically force you to have sexual intercourse			173(47.0)	195(53.0)				
There was a time when you were afraid to say 'no' to sex with your husband			231(62.8)	37(37.2)				
Ever threaten you as he would leave you or go to another woman if you didn't have sex with him			109(29.6)	259(70.4)				
Ever forced you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating			57(15.5)	311(84.5)				
<b>Overall sexual violence</b>			<b>235(63.9%)</b>	<b>133(36.1)</b>				
➤ Overall magnitude of IPVAW (Sexual and/ or Physical violence)			202 (54.9%)	166(45.1%)				
<b>Psychological violence</b>			Yes	No				
Your husband keep your secret, respect you and someone you care for			319(86.7)	49(13.3)				
Insulted, made her feel bad, belittled or humiliated her in front of others			183(49.7)	185(50.3)				
<b>Overall Psychological violence</b>			200(54.3)	168(45.7)				

<b>Economical Violence (n=368)</b>	Yes	No
Do you earn something to contribute to the family income	154(41.8)	214(58.2)
Able to spend money without permission of your husband	183(49.7)	185(50.3)
<b>Economical violence</b>	<b>235(63.9)</b>	<b>133(36.1)</b>

**NB- Percentage in each column may not add 100 as respondents can report more than one**

Table 4: Autonomy (decisional power) and inter-spousal communication of ever married women aged 15-60 years in Kolfe Keraniyo sub city, Addis Ababa Ethiopia, 2014.

<b>Autonomy or Decisional power(n=368)</b>	Wife	Husband	Both
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)
Making decisions about purchasing domestic goods	103(28.0)	73(19.8)	192(52.2)
Making decisions about giving birth/ not	29(7.9)	54(14.7)	285(77.4)
Making decisions about number of children you should have	23(6.3)	61(16.6)	284(77.2)
Decisions about using or not using a family planning method	32(8.7)	64(17.4)	272(73.9)
	Yes	No	
visit friends or relatives without his permission	197(53.5)	171(46.5)	
Visit the health centre or hospital without his permission	238(64.7)	130(35.3)	
visit any organization without his permission	126(34.2)	242(65.8)	
Hold any group membership in the community without his permission	108(29.3)	260(70.7)	

<b>Inter-spousal Communication (n=368)</b>	Yes	No
Talk to husband about money matters	259(70.4)	109(29.6)
Talk to husband about things that have happened to him in the day	231(62.8)	137(37.2)
Talk to your husband about things that worry him	296(80.4)	72(19.6)
Talk to your husband about things that have happened to you in the day	260(70.7)	108(29.3)
Talk to your husband about things that worry you	318(86.4)	50(13.6)
Feel easy in sharing your feelings and love with your husband	252(68.5)	116(31.5)

### Magnitude of Sexual Violence

The sexual violence was calculated by summing up questions related to sexual violence and the value was given by considering those who responded at least to one question are considered having violence. The magnitude of sexual violence was found to be 63.9%.

Overall, 173(47%) of ever married women reported that they had been physically forced by their husbands at some point in their life to have sex with their husbands even if they did not want to.

Over three in five (62.8%) women complained that there was a time when they were afraid to say 'no' to sex with their husbands. The proportion of women who had been forced to do something sexual that they found degrading or humiliating is 15.5%.

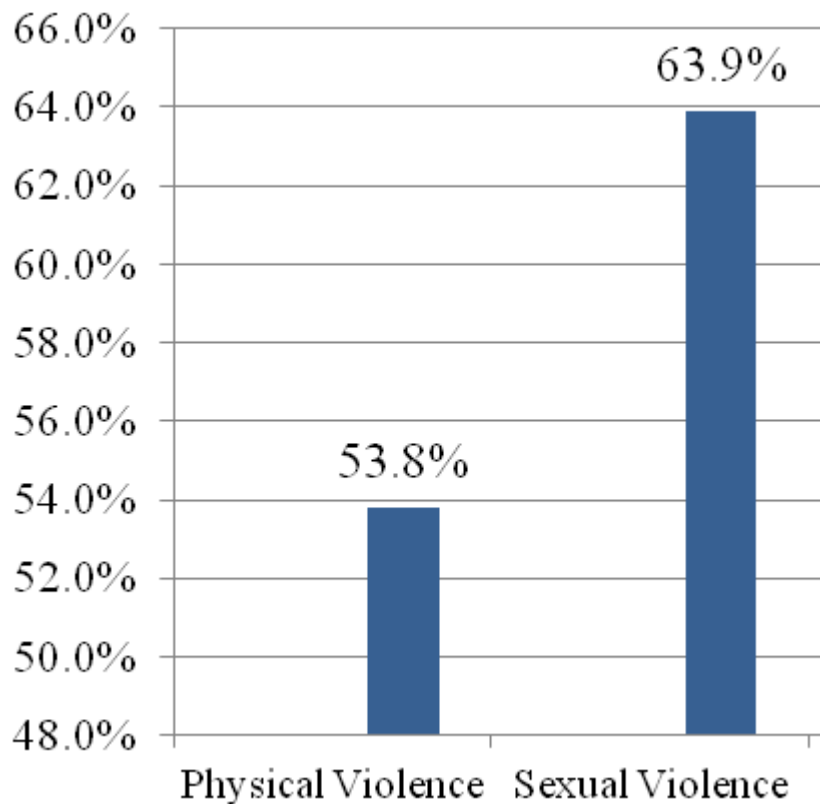


Figure 3: Bar graph illustrating percentage of lifetime experiences of physical and sexual violence reported by married women aged 15- 60 years in Kolfe Keraniyo subcity, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2014 (n=368).

In general the magnitude of physical violence, life time and past 12 months sexual violence among the respondents were found to be 198(53.8%), 235(63.9%) and 123(33.4%) respectively.

### **3. Association of intimate partner violence against women by their husbands**

Bivariate analysis of variables showed women who had married at age  $\geq 26$  years were found to be 2.1 times more likely to be violated by intimate when compared to those married before 19 years of age (COR=2.1, 95% CI(1.004, 4.392)).

Medium monthly income of the family (1500 to 3500) was 2.292 times more likely to be associated with intimate partner violence (COR=2.292, 95%CI (1.344, 3.910)),

Women who are currently married and live together are 2.306 time more likely to be violated by intimate partner than those who are currently separated, divorced or widowed (COR=2.306 95%CI (1.106, 4.805)),

With regard to husband's occupation self employed were 4.286 times (COR=4.286, 95%CI (1.984, 9.256)) and government employee were 6.063 times (COR=6.063, 95%CI (2.52, 14.589)) more likely to violate their spouse. Talking to husband about money matters with their husbands was also found to be associated with intimate partner violence, where women who never discussed about money matters were 1.7 times (COR=1.7, 95%CI (1.008, 2.886)) more likely to experience IPVAW

On the other hand, multivariate logistic regression showed that age of woman at marriage, marital status, husband's occupation and talking to husband about money matters with their husbands were identified as associated factors with intimate partner violence against women.

Table 5: Odds Ratios (crude and adjusted) predicting IPVAW among ever married women aged 15-60 by selected variables in Kolfe Keraniyo subcity, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2014.

Characteristics (Variables) n = 368		IPVAW		Total No.(%)	p-value	COR (95% CI)	p-value	AOR(95% CI)
		Yes	No					
		No. (%)	No. (%)					
Husband's Occupation	Self employed	65(50.0)	65(50.0)	130(35.3)	1		0.040*	0.775 (0.607-0.988)
	Government employee	46(57.5)	34(42.5)	80(21.7)	0.291	1.353 (0.772-2.371)		
	NGO/private employee	65(53.7)	56(46.3)	121(32.9)	0.556	1.161(0.707-1.906)		
	Daily laborer	26(70.3)	11(29.7)	37(10.1)	0.032*	2.364 (1.079-5.179)		
Woman's Occupation	Housewife	105(53.0)	93(47.0)	198(53.8)	0.107	1.882 (0.873-4.057)	0.630	0.955 (0.792-1.152)
	Self employed	36(64.3)	20(35.7)	56(15.2)	0.017*	3.000 (1.219-7.383)		
	Daily laborer	37(56.9)	28(43.1)	65(17.7)	0.075	2.202 (0.925-5.246)		
	Government employee	12(70.6)	5(29.4)	17(4.6)	0.032*	4.000 (1.129-14.175)		
	NGO/Private employee	12(37.5)	20(62.5)	32(8.7)	1			
Marital status	Married	192(57.1)	144(42.9)	336(91.3)	0.007*	2.933 (1.347-6.387)	0.001*	5.251 (2.06-13.382)
	Divorced/Widowed	10(31.3)	22(68.8)	32(8.7)	1			
Husband's education	No formal education	20(74.1)	7(25.9)	27(7.3)	0.019*	3.039 (1.203-7.677)	0.599	1.079 (0.813-1.432)
	Primary education (1-8)	51(61.4)	32(38.6)	83(22.6)	0.065	1.695 (0.968-2.967)		
	Secondary education (9-12)	68(53.1)	60(46.9)	128(34.8)	0.454	1.205 (0.739-1.965)		
	Tertiary (Diploma &above)	63(48.5)	67(51.5)	130(35.3)	1			
Husband's Alcohol consumption	Usually	30(83.3)	6(16.7)	36(9.8)	0.000**	6.627 (2.636-16.656)	0.000* *	1.826 (1.411-2.364)
	Sometimes	59(78.7)	16(21.3)	75(20.4)	0.000**	4.887 (2.625-9.099)		
	Rarely	30(46.9)	34(53.1)	64(17.4)	0.589	1.169 (0.663-2.063)		
	Never	83(43.0)	110(57.0)	193(52.4)	1			
Husband's chat chewing	Usually	45(64.3)	25(35.7)	70(19.0)	0.039*	1.773 (1.028-3.057)	0.160	1.167 (0.941-1.447)
	Sometimes	18(78.3)	5(21.7)	23(6.3)	0.015*	3.546 (1.279-9.830)		
	Rarely	5(55.6)	4(44.4)	9(2.4)	0.760	1.231 (0.324-4.686)		
	Never	134(50.4)	132(49.6)	266(72.3)	1			

Characteristics (Variables) n = 368		IPVAW		Total	p-value	COR(95% CI)	p-value	AOR(95% CI)
		Yes	No					
		No. (%)	No. (%)					
Husband's aggressive ness	Usually	34(81.0)	8(19.0)	42(11.4)	0.000**	6.818 (2.913-15.957)	0.081	1.259 (0.972-1.632)
	Sometimes	69(61.6)	43(38.4)	112(30.4)	0.000**	2.574 (1.524-4.349)		
	Rarely	51(57.3)	38(42.7)	89(24.2)	0.007*	2.153 (1.238-3.745)		
	Never	48(38.4)	77(61.6)	125(34.0)	0.000			
Aggressiv eness of Woman's	Usually	20(74.1)	7(25.9)	27(7.3)	0.007*	3.584 (1.413-9.092)	0.047*	1.303 (1.003-1.691)
	Sometimes	59(62.1)	36(37.9)	95(25.8)	0.010*	2.056 (1.192-3.547)		
	Rarely	68(55.7)	54(44.3)	122(33.2)	0.075	1.580 (0.955-2.613)		
	Never	55(44.4)	69(55.6)	124(33.7)	0.010			
Talk to husband on money matter	Yes	117(45.2)	142(54.8)	259(70.4)	0.121		0.000*	0.237 (0.128-0.438)
	No	85(78.0)	24(22.0)	109(29.6)	0.000**	4.298 (2.569-7.193)		
Husband's Age	20 to 34	29(44.6)	36(55.4)	65(17.7)	0.052		0.625	1.095 (0.760-1.579)
	35 to 49	128(60.1)	85(39.9)	213(57.9)	0.029*	1.869 (1.067-3.275)		
	50 to 75	45(50.0)	45(50.0)	90(24.5)	0.508	1.241 (0.654-2.355)		

\*\*highly significant at p<0.001, \*significant at p<0.05

Bivariate analysis of variables showed that women whose husbands were daily laborer [COR=2.364, 95% CI (1.079-5.179)] were about 2.36 times more likely to be violated by their husbands than women whose husbands were self employed for instance merchants. Women who were married and living together currently [COR=2.933, 95% CI (1.347-6.387)] were about three times more likely to be violated by their husbands than those separated, divorced or widowed. Similarly, husbands who had no formal education [COR=3.039, 95% CI (1.203-7.677)] were three times more likely to violate their wives than those who achieved tertiary education (diploma and above). Husbands who drank alcohol usually [COR=6.627, 95% CI (2.636-16.656)] were about 6.6 times more likely to violate their wives compared to non-alcohol drinkers. Those who drink alcohol sometimes [COR= 4.887, 95% CI (2.625-9.099)] were found about 5 times more likely to violate their wives compared to non-alcohol drinkers (see table 5).

From multivariate analysis of variables, husband occupation [AOR=0.775, 95% CI (0.607-0.988)], marital status [AOR=5.251, 95%CI (2.060-13.382)], husband's alcohol consumption [AOR=1.826, 95%CI (1.411, 2.364)], woman's aggressiveness [AOR=1.303, 95%CI (1.003-1.691) and talking to husband about money matter [AOR=0.237, 95%CI (0.128-0.438)] were found to be independent factors for intimate partner violence against women.

## DISCUSSION

The objective of this study was to estimate the magnitude of self-reported lifetime history of physical and/or sexual violence and identify determinant factors of violence against women by their husbands. Most data on the magnitude of intimate partner violence comes from cross-sectional population based surveys<sup>[32]</sup>. Prevalence figures are liable to under or over reporting as the issue is surrounded by taboo and stigma<sup>[33, 34]</sup>.

Violence against women includes, but is not limited to physical violence<sup>[2,3]</sup>, such as slapping, kicking, hitting<sup>[2,3]</sup>; emotional abuse<sup>[2,3]</sup>, such as systematic humiliation, controlling behavior, degrading treatment, insults and threats; sexual violence<sup>[2,3]</sup>, including coerced sex or being forced into sexual activities considered degrading or humiliating economic abuse, such as restricting access to financial or other resources with the purpose of controlling or subjugating a person<sup>[3]</sup>.

The finding from this research indicates that 63.9% (235) and 53.8% (198) of the respondents have claimed that they had experienced sexual and physical violence respectively. From this study the magnitude of overall intimate partner (women those had ever experienced physical and/or sexual) violence was found to be 54.9% (202). On the contrary finding from National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Georgia revealed that 3.9% of women acknowledged being victims of sexual violence and 6.9% of women reported physical violence by their husbands or partners<sup>[26]</sup>. This great discrepancy in findings might be attributed by developmental differences of the two countries. The other factors might be difference in socio-demographic characteristics of the communities of two countries, legal system or community attitude towards IPVAV. There are also other studies in Ethiopia that have shown about one- half

to two- third of women experience one or other forms of spousal abuse at least once in their lifetime <sup>[12-15]</sup>.

On the other hand, findings of this study were congruent with community based studies that indicated 50-60% of women experience domestic violence in their lifetime. The study also concluded that sexual violence was more prevalent than physical violence where the perpetrators are mainly intimate partners and close family members <sup>[29]</sup> which is in line the finding of this study.

According to the findings from this study, the proportion of women who ever have been beaten (with fist, stick or stone), kicked, slapped, choked/burnt in lifetime were found to be 53.8% (198) while 123(33.4%) respondents reported that they have experienced the same acts in the past 12 months. This finding is almost consistent with the finding from the research on intimate partner violence in urban Pakistan, where 57.6% (n=759) reported a lifetime experience of physical violence and 56.3% past-year exposure to physical violence <sup>[28]</sup>.

This study also identified figures corresponding to life time experience of sexual violence. Forty seven percent of the respondents complained that their husbands had physically forced them to have sexual intercourse, for 62.8% there was a time when they were afraid to say 'no' to sex with their husband and 57(15.5%) of the respondents were ever forced to do something sexual that they found degrading or humiliating. Study in Georgia revealed that 3.9% of women acknowledged being victims of sexual violence, which far different from finding in this study. In addition to developmental and societal norm difference among the communities of two countries, this might be caused by community attitudes that tolerate and legitimize male violence, decision-making authority of male, gender roles that establish male dominance and female subordination.

## STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

### STRENGTHS OF THE STUDY

- As to the strengths of this study, it has got community-based nature and the respondents have been selected by random sampling technique.
- Again, the standard and validated instrument of data collection has been adopted from WHO multi-country study on VAW and training was offered to interviewers on techniques of interview in order to maximize disclosure of violence across different social and cultural groups.
- For the compliance of the right of participants, the informed signed consent has been received before the commencement of data collection, briefing the right of the respondents not to involve and/or withdraw at any time they want not to respond.

## **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

This study has some limitations.

**Firstly**, prevalence figures are liable to under or over reporting as the issue is surrounded by taboo and stigma and. Therefore, I cannot rule out the possibility of over or underreporting associated with reluctance to report highly sensitive experiences and recall bias. However, data were collected by experienced interview teams using a questionnaire that have been adopted from WHO multi-country survey and with extensive training to data collectors and strict supervision during data collection. Thus, the observed findings are unlikely to be attributable to differential levels of reporting.

**Secondly**, the cross -sectional nature of the data could cause difficulty of determining the direction of the association between study variables. The associations could only be discussed in terms of plausibility. It could be difficult to establish temporality or causality in the observed relationships. It is possible that the observed relationships work in the reverse direction or that the outcomes are caused by unmeasured inter-mediate factors. In order to study the causes of intimate partner violence against women violence a panel study following women through the course of their marriage would be necessary.

**Thirdly**, the research team interviewed only women as proxy respondents for their husbands' and hence relies on women's reports only. This can be biased when it comes to reporting on husbands'/partners' characteristic. However, the proxy respondents have been shown to produce reliable estimates in other contexts especially in asking husband s'/partners' behavior including frequency of alcoholic drinking and others.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### ***CONCLUSION***

The overall magnitude of intimate partner (sexual and/or physical) violence against women was widely observed among the study participants. Compared to similar studies the finding is among the highest. The study noted that about three in four women were experienced at least one incident of IPVAV in their lifetime. The proportion of women who complained as they had experienced sexual violence was higher. The finding has revealed that age of woman at marriage, marital status, husband's occupation and talking about money matters with their husbands were found to be associated with the intimate partner violence.

Women's educational level and educational level of the husbands were not found to be protective. From this, we can conclude that there are still gender status differences despite improvement in living condition of the community in study area.

### ***RECOMMENDATION***

Some of the critical interventions to enhance women's autonomy and rights, improving their economic status, and addressing gender norms and practices would, benefit from strong community level efforts.

As a priority action to abate different forms of violence against women, policy makers, gender offices and woman's associations must develop strategies that increase women's autonomy, involve men and educate them on gender issue, promote the culture of tolerance and encourage them to engage in inter-spousal communication. It should also be remembered that even though women's education did not have a statistically significant relationship with IPVAM, education of women could be used as a tool to improve women's autonomy; the fact that education was not found to be significantly associated with violence against women inflicted by their husbands indicates that education of women may need to be refocused so as to provide women with the life skills they need.

The study also suggests that there is a need to correct the imbalance on acts of violence against women by their partners through continuous culturally sensitive information, education and communication programs.

The educational programs should seek to encourage a balanced relationship in marriage where the husband and wife live and treat each other as equal partners. Finally it is also important for men and women to learn skills and attitude required to resolve differences and conflicts in a peaceful manner.

## ANNEXES

### *Annex i: References*

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***Annex ii: Questionnaire***

**i. Information sheet:**

Good morning, good afternoon, good evening [According to its convenience]. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ . I came from Addis Ababa University to gather information about violence against women by their husbands, for the research being done by Fozia Jemal, a 2<sup>nd</sup> year Masters student at Addis Ababa University. So I want to ask you some questions.

Your participation in the study is completely voluntary. Your name will not be used in any publications or presentations of the results of the study, and I promise to keep the confidentiality of your reply. It takes us about 30 minutes. Though it seems long time, the study is expected help the improvement of gender equality in the community. You may refuse to answer any of the questions and you may choose not to participate or you can withdraw at any time you like if you are not willing to take part. There are no known risks associated with participating in this study. There are also no direct financial benefits you earn for your participation, however it is hoped that your participation and genuine responses are more helpful for the completeness of this work. As a result, I kindly request you to participate in genuinely answering the interview.

**I agree to participate**

**I don't agree to participate.**

**Thank You!**

**ii. Informed consent:**

I have been briefly informed about the study and I clearly understood the purpose, risks, benefit, and the right to participate and withdraw at any time. Since it doesn't affect my personal life, I don't need any remedy. I have been informed that there is no direct financial benefit for my participation. Consequently, I here approve my consent to take part in the study as an interviewee with my signature.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Questionnaire Number

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Woreda: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

No	Questions	Responses	Code
<b>Part I. Socio - demographic Characteristics of Study Participants</b>			
1.	Age of woman at time of study	_____ years	
2.	Ethnicity of woman	1. Amhara 2. Oromo 3. Guragie 4. Tigre 5. Silte 6. Others [Specify] _____	
3.	Religion of woman	1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. Others [specify] _____	
4.	Woman's level of education	1. No formal education 2. Primary education (1-8) 3. Secondary education (9-12) 4. Tertiary education (Diploma and above)	
5.	Woman's Occupation	1. Housewife 2. Self employed 3. Day laborer 4. Government employee 5. NGO/private sector employee 6. Student 7. Others	

6.	Marital status	1. Married and live together currently 2. Separated, divorced or widowed	
7.	Type of marriage	1. Arranged 2. Love marriage	
8.	Age of woman at marriage		
9.	Duration of marriage		
10.	Number of living children		
11	Age of Husband		
12	Ethnicity of Husband	1. Amahara 2. Oromo 3. Guragie 4. Tigre 5. Silte 6. Others [Specify] _____	
13	Religion of Husband	1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. Others [specify] _____	
14	Husband's educational status	1. No formal education 2. Primary education (1-8) 3. Secondary education (9-12) 4. Tertiary education (Diploma & above)	
15	Husband's Occupation	1. Self employed 2. Government employee 3. Daily worker 4. NGO/private sector employee 5. Student 6. Unemployed 7. Others	

16	Monthly income of the family					
17	Household wealth index	• electricity	Yes	No		
		• a radio	Yes	No		
		• a television	Yes	No		
		• a telephone	Yes	No		
		• a gas stove	Yes	No		
		• a kerosene stove	Yes	No		
		• tap water	Private	Shared		
		• a bicycle/ motorbike/ car	Yes	No		
		• number of rooms				
		Condition of Toilet	Shared	Private		
18	Number of family members					
19	Media exposure	• How often do you read newspapers and magazines?	No/rare	Frequent		
		• How often do you listen to the radio?	No/rare	Frequent		
		• How often do you view television?	No/rare	Frequent		
<b>Part II. Behavioral Assessment</b>						
20	Husband's Behavior	alcohol consumption	1. Usually	2. Sometimes	3. Rarely	4. Never
		Chat Chewing	1. Usually	2. Sometimes	3. Rarely	4. Never
		Cigarette Smoking	1. Usually	2. Sometimes	3. Rarely	4. Never
		Hashish/shisha user	1. Usually	2. Sometimes	3. Rarely	4. Never
		Aggressiveness	1. Usually	2. Sometimes	3. Rarely	

			4. Never	
21	Your own Behavior	alcohol consumption	1. Usually 2. Sometimes 3. Rarely 4. Never	
		Chat Chewing	1. Usually 2. Sometimes 3. Rarely 4. Never	
		Cigarette Smoking	1. Usually 2. Sometimes 3. Rarely 4. Never	
		Hashish/shisha user	1. Usually 2. Sometimes 3. Rarely 4. Never	
		Aggressiveness	1. Usually 2. Sometimes 3. Rarely 4. Never	
<b>Part III. Physical Violence assessment</b>				
22	Have you ever been beaten (with fist, stick or stone) kicked, slapped, choked/burnt by your husband in your lifetime?		1. Yes 2. No	
23	If 'YES' for Question No. 22 Why? How often?			
24	Have you ever experienced being beaten (with fist, stick or stone), kicked, slapped, and choked/burnt or any other form of physical violence in the past 12 months by your husband?		1. Yes 2. No	
25	If 'YES' for Question No. 24 Why? How often?			
<b>Part IV. Sexual Violence assessment</b>				
26	Did your husband physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to in the last 12 months?		1. Yes 2. No	
27	Was there ever a time when you were afraid to say 'no' to sex with your husband?		1. Yes 2. No	
28	Did your husband ever threaten you that if you didn't have sex with him he would leave or go to another woman?		1. Yes 2. No	

29	Did your husband ever force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	1. Yes 2. No	
<b>Part V. Economical Violence assessment</b>			
30	Do you earn something to contribute to the family income?	1. Yes      2. No	
31	Are you able to spend money without permission of your husband?	1. Yes      2. No	
<b>Part VI. Autonomy or Decisional power assessment</b>			
32	Generally who makes decisions about purchasing domestic goods?	1. Me    2. My Husband 3. Both	
33	Generally who makes decisions about you giving birth or not?	1. Me    2. My Husband 3. Both	
34	Generally who makes decisions about the number of children you should have?	1. Me    2. My Husband 3. Both	
35	Generally who makes decisions about your using or not using a family planning method?	1. Me    2. My Husband 3. Both	
36	Are you able to visit friends or relatives without permission of your husband?	1. Yes      2. No	
37	Are you able to visit the health centre or hospital without permission of your husband?	1. Yes      2. No	
38	Are you able to visit any organization without permission of your husband?	1. Yes      2. No	
39	Are you able to hold any group membership in the community without permission of your husband?	1. Yes      2. No	
<b>Part VII. Inter-spousal Communication assessment</b>			
40	In general do you talk to your husband about money matters?	1. Yes      2. No	
41	Do you talk to your husband about things that have happened to him in the day?	1. Yes      2. No	
42	In general do you talk to your husband about things that worry him?	1. Yes      2. No	

43	Do you talk to your husband about things that have happened to you in the day?	1. Yes      2. No	
44	In general do you talk to your husband about things that worry you?	1. Yes      2. No	
45	Do you feel easy in sharing your feelings and love with your husband?	1. Yes      2. No	
<b>Part VIII. Psychological Violence</b>			
46	Did your husband keep your secret, respect you and someone you care for?	1. Yes      2. No	
47	If 'YES' for question No. 46, <b>How often?</b>	1. Sometimes    2. Frequently	
48	Did your husband insult you, make you feel bad, humiliate you in front of others,	1. Yes      2. No	
49	If 'YES' for question No. 48, <b>How often?</b>	1. Sometimes 2. Frequently	

This is all what I want to ask you. Thank you for spending your time and valuable information you gave me. Do you have any question that I can address for you?

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የመረጃና የፈቃደኝነት ማረጋገጫ

ሀ. የጥናቱ መረጃ

እንደምን አደሩ፣ እንደምን ዋሉ፣ እንደምን አመሹ [እንደአስፈላጊነቱ]።

ስሜ-----አባላለሁ። እኔ የመጣሁት በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሁለተኛ ድግሪ ተማሪ በሆነችሁ በተማሪ ፎኪያ ጀማል እየተሰራ ባለዉ ጥናታዊ ፅሁፍ ዙሪያ በመረጃ ሰብሳቢነት ሲሆን በዛረሬው እለት አዚህ የተገኘሁት በባሎቻቸው የሚደርሰውን የታዊ ጥቃትን በሚመለከት በሚደረገው አነስተኛ ጥናት ዙሪያ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ነዉ። ስለሆነም አንዳንድ ጥያቄዎችን ላቀርብልዎ እፈልጋለሁ። በዚህ ጥናት በመሳተፍዎ የሚያገኙት ቀጥተኛ የሆነ ጥቅም የለሌ ሲሆን ነገር ግን አዚህ ጥናት የሚገኘዉ ዉጤት በቀጥታ ማህበረሰቡን የሚጠቅም ሲሆን ለእርስዎ ደግሞ እርካታን እንደሚሰጥ ተስፋ አደርጋለሁ።

ስምዎት ከመረጃው ጋር አይካተትም፣ የሰጡኝን መረጃ ሁሉ በሚስጥር እንደምጠብቅልዎ ቃል እገባለሁ። ይህንንም ለማድረግ ከእኔ ጋር ወደ ግማሽ ሰዓት እንቆያለን። ይህ ጊዜዎትን የሚይዝ ቢሆንም መላውን ሴቶች ሊጠቅም የሚችል የአገልግሎት ጥራት ማሻሻያ ለማድረግ የሚያግዝ በመሆኑ እንዲተባበሩኝ እጠይቅዎታለሁ። የተወሰኑ ደቂቃዎች ባነጋግርዎ ፈቃደኛ ነዎት?

ፈቃደኛ ነኝ  ፈቃደኛ አይደለሁም  አመሰግናለሁ!

ለ. የፈቃደኝነት ማረጋገጫ

የምርምር ጥናቱ ክፍል የሆኑ መረጃዎችና ሂደቶች ተብራርተውልኛል። እኔም በተብራራልኝ መንገድ ተረድቻለሁ። ምርምሩ ምንም አደጋ የማያስከትል በመሆኑ ለሚያደርጉት የተሳትፎ ክፍያ አይኖረውም።

ስለዚህ በዚህ የምርምር ጥናቱ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ መሆኔን በፊርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

ፊርማ -----  
ቀን -----

ቀን -----

ወረዳ -----

የጠያቂ ስም [ኮድ] -----

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	መልስ	ኮድ
<b>ክፍል አንድ፣ አጠቃላይ መረጃ (የማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ መረጃ)</b>			
1.	አሁን እድሜዎት ስንት ነው?	_____ ዓመት	
2.	ብሔር	1. አማራ 2. ኦሮሞ 3. ትግሬ 4. ጉራጌ 5. ስልጤ 6. ሌላ [ ይገለጽ] _____	
3.	ሐይማኖት	1. ኦርቶዶክስ ክርስቲያን 2. ሙስሊም 3. ፕሮቴስታንት ክርስቲያን 4. ካቶሊክ ክርስቲያን 5. ሌላ [ ይገለጽ] _____	
4.	የእርሶ የትምህርት ደረጃ (የሴትዬዎ)	1. መደበኛ ትምህርት ያልተማረች 2. አንደኛ ደረጃ [1-8 ክፍል] 3. ሁለተኛ ደረጃና [9-12 ክፍል] 4. ዲፕሎማ እና ከዚያ በላይ	
5.	የሥራ ሁኔታ (የእርሶ)	1. የቤት እመቤት 2. እራሱን የቀጠረ/የግል የሚሰራ 3. ደመወዝተኛ [የመንግስት ተቀጣሪ] 4. የቀን ሥራ 5. መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት ተቀጣሪ 6. ተማሪ 7. ሌላ[ ይገለጽ] -----	
6.	የጋብቻ ሁኔታ	1. ያገባችና አሁን አብሮ የሚትኖር 2. ያገባችና አብሮ የማትኖር [የፈታች፣ በሞት የተለያች]	
7.	የጋብቻ አይነት	1. በቤተሰብ ፍላጎት የተመሰረተ 2. በፍቅር የተመሰረተ	
8.	ስያገቡ እድሜዎት ስንት ነበር?	_____ ዓመት	
9.	ካገቡ ስንት አመት ሆነዎት?	_____ ዓመት	
10.	ስንት ልጆች አሉዎት?		
11.	አሁን የባለቤትዎ እድሜዎት ስንት ነው?	_____ ዓመት	

12	የባለቤትዎ ብሔር	1. አማራ 2. ኦሮሞ 3. ትግሬ 4. ጉራጌ 5. ስልጤ 6. ሌላ [ ይገለጽ ] _____	
13	የባለቤትዎ ሐይማኖት	1. ኦርቶዶክስ ክርስቲያን 2. ሙስሊም 3. ፕሮቴስታንት ክርስቲያን 4. ካቶሊክ ክርስቲያን 5. ሌላ [ ይገለጽ ] _____	
14	የባለቤትዎ የትምህርት ደረጃ	1. መደበኛ ትምህርት ያልተማረች 2. አንደኛ ደረጃ [1-8 ክፍል] 3. ሁለተኛ ደረጃና [9-12 ክፍል] 4. ዲፕሎማ እና ከዚያ በላይ	
15	የባለቤትዎ የሥራ ሁኔታ	1. የቤት አመቤት 2. እራሱን የቀጠረ/የግል የሚሰራ 3. ደመወዝተኛ [የመንግስት ተቀጣሪ] 4. የቀን ሥራ 5. መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት ተቀጣሪ 6. ተማሪ 7. ሌላ[ ይገለጽ ] -----	
16	የቤትዎ የወር ገቢ በገንዘብ ሲተመን ምን ያክል ነው?	_____ ብር	
17	የሀብት መገለጫ	ኤለክትሪክ አለዎት?	1. አዎ 2. የለንም
		ሬዲዮ አለዎት?	1. አዎ 2. የለንም
		ቴሌቪዥን አለዎት?	1. አዎ 2. የለንም
		ስልክ አለዎት?	1. አዎ 2. የለንም
		የጋዝ ስቶቭ	1. አዎ 2. የለንም
		የኬሮሲን ስቶቭ	1. አዎ 2. የለንም
		የቧቧ ውሃ	1. የጋራ 2. የግል
		ብስክሌት/ሞተር/መኪና አለዎት?	1. አዎ 2. የለንም
		የቤት ክፍል ብዛት	
የሽንት ቤት ሁኔታ	1. የጋራ 2. የግል		
18	የቤተሰብ ብዛት		
19	ለመረጃ ብዙሃን ያለዎት ቅርበት	ጋዜጣና የተለያዩ ፅሁፎች ምን ያክል ያነባሉ?	1. ምንም/በጣም ጥቂት 2. በተደጋጋሚ

		ሬዲዮ ምን ያክል ያዳምጣሉ?	1. ምንም/በጣም ጥቂት 2. በተደጋጋሚ	
		ቴሌቪዥን ምን ያክል ይመለከታሉ?	1. ምንም/በጣም ጥቂት 2. በተደጋጋሚ	
<b>ክፍል ሁለት: በባህሪ ዙሪያ የሚደረግ ጥናት</b>				
20	የባለቤትነት ባህሪ	መጠጥ መጠጣት	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
		ጫት መቃም	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
		ስጋራ ማጨስ	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
		ሀሺሽ/ሺሽ መጠቀም	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
		ቁጡነት	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
21	የእርስዎ ባህሪ	መጠጥ መጠጣት	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
		ጫት መቃም	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
		ስጋራ ማጨስ	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
		ሀሺሽ/ሺሽ መጠቀም	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
		ቁጡነት	1. ሁሌ 2. አንዳንዴ 3. በጥቂቱ 4. ምንም	
<b>ክፍል ሶስት: አካላዊ ጥቃት ዙሪያ የሚደረግ ጥናት</b>				
22	በህይወት ዘመንዎ ባለቤትዎ በጥሬ፣ በቡጢ፣ በዱላ፣ በድንጋይ መቶሽ ወይም አንቆሽ ያወቃል?	አዎ	አይደለም	
23	ለጥያቄ 22 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆኑ ለምን? ምን ያክል ጊዜ?			
24	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ ባለቤትዎ በጥሬ፣ በቡጢ፣ በዱላ፣ በድንጋይ መቶሽ ወይም አንቆሽ ወይም ሌሎች አካላዊ ጥቃት አድርጎብሽ ያወቃል?	አዎ	አይደለም	

25	ለጥያቄ 24 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆኑ ለምን? ምን ያክል ጊዜ?		
<b>ክፍል አራት: ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ዙሪያ የሚደረግ ጥናት</b>			
26	በህይወት ዘመንዎ ባለቤትዎ ለወሲባዊ ግንኙነት እርሶ ባልፈለጉበት ጊዜ በጉልበት አስገድዶት ያወቃል?	1. አዎ 2. አያወቅም	
27	ባለቤትዎ ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት ለመፈፀም ፈልጎ ነገር ግን እርሶ ያልፈለጉ ሆኖ እምቢ ለማለት ፈርተው ዝም ያሉበት ጊዜ ነበር?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	
28	ባለቤትዎ እርሶ ወሲባዊ ግንኙነት መፈፀም ባልፈለጉበት ወቅት አንቺ እምቢ ካልሽ ወደ ሌላ ሴት እሄዳለሁ ብሎ አስፈራርቶሽ ያወቃል?	1. አዎ 2. አያወቅም	
29	ባለቤትዎ እርሶ አሳፋሪ/አስነዋሪ ነው ብሎ የሚያስቡትን ማንኛውም ወሲባዊ ድርጊት እንዲፈፀሙ አስገድዶት ያወቃል?	1. አዎ 2. አያወቅም	
<b>ክፍል አምስት: የኢኮኖሚያዊ ጥቃት ዙሪያ የሚደረግ ጥናት</b>			
30	ለቤተሰብዎ ገቢ የሚሆን እርሶ በግልዎ የሚያገኙት/የሚያስገቡት ነገር አለ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	
31	ከባለቤትዎ ፍቃድ ወጭ ብርን ወጪ ማድረግ/ማወጣት ይችላሉ?	1. እችላለሁ 2. አልችልም	
<b>ክፍል ስድስት: በወሳኔ አሰጣጥ ዙሪያ የሚደረግ ጥናት</b>			
32	ለቤት ፍጆታ የሚሆኑ እቃዎች እንድንዘዙ የሚወስነው ማን ነው?	1. እኔ 2. ባለቤቴ 3. ሁለታችን	
33	ልጅ ስለ መውለድ ወይም ስላለውለድ ላይ የሚወስነው ማን ነው?	1. እኔ 2. ባለቤቴ 3. ሁለታችን	
34	ስንት ልጅ መውለድ እንዳለብሽ ላይ የሚወስነው ማን ነው?	1. እኔ 2. ባለቤቴ 3. ሁለታችን	
35	የቤተሰብ ምጣኔ እቅድ መጠቀም እንዳለብሽ ወይም እንደለብሽ ላይ የሚወስነው ማን ነው?	1. እኔ 2. ባለቤቴ 3. ሁለታችን	
36	ያለ ባለቤትዎ ፍቃድ ጓደኛዎትን ወይም ዘመድዎትን መጎብኘት/መጠየቅ ይችላሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አልችልም	
37	ያለ ባለቤትዎ ፍቃድ የጤና ጣቢያ ወይም ሆስፒታል መሄድ ይችላሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አልችልም	
38	ያለ ባለቤትዎ ፍቃድ ሌሎች ቦታዎችን ወይም ድርጅቶችን	1. አዎ	

	መጎብኘት ይችላሉ?	2. አልችልም	
39	ያለ ባለቤትዎ ፍቃድ በማህበረሰብ ውስጥ የፈለጉትን ድርጅት/ቡድን አባልነት መያዝ ይችላሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አልችልም	
<b>ክፍል ሰባት: (በጥንዶቹ መሀከል ያለ ንግግር ወይም የመነጋገር ባህል) ዙሪያ የሚደረግ ጥናት</b>			
40	ባጠቃላይ ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ስለብር ይነጋገራሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም	
41	ከባለቤትዎ ጋር በቀን ውሎ ላይ ስለሚያጋጥሙት ነገሮች ላይ ይነጋገራሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም	
42	ባጠቃላይ ከባለቤትዎ ጋር እርሱን ስለሚያስጨንቁት ነገሮች ይነጋገራሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም	
43	በቀን ውሎ ላይ ስለሚያጋጥመዎት ጉዳይ ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ይነጋገራሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም	
44	ባጠቃላይ እርሶን ስለሚያስጨንቀዎት ነገሮች ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ይነጋገራሉ?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም	
45	ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ስለ ሀሳብዎና ስለፍቅር ለማወራራት/ለመነጋገር ይቀልዎታል?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም	
<b>ክፍል ስምንት: የስነልቦናዊ ጫና ወይም ጥቃት ዙሪያ የሚደረግ ጥናት</b>			
46	ባለቤትዎ የእርስዎን ምስጢር ይጠብቅሉታል? እርስዎንና እርስዎ የሚጨነቁላቸውን ሰዎች ያከብራል?	1. አዎ 2. አያከብርም	
47	ለጥያቄ 46 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆኑ ምን ያክል?	1. አንዳንዴ 2. በተደጋጋሚ	
48	ባለቤትዎ ሰድቦት፣ እስከፍቶት ወይም ሰው ፊት አዋርዶት ያወቃል?	1. አዎ 2. አይደለም	
49	ለጥያቄ 48 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆኑ ምን ያክል?	1. አንዳንዴ 2. በተደጋጋሚ	

ጊዜዎትን ሰውተው ይህንን ጠቃሚ መረጃ ስለሰጡኝ በጣም አመሰግናለሁ።

ሌላ አስተያየት ካለዎት ሲነግሩኝ ይችላሉ።

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## DECLARATION

I Fozia Jemal Abdu, the undersigned declare that this is my original work and has not been presented in this or any other University for a similar or any other degree award, and any partial or full sources of materials used should be fully acknowledged.

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