



**Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa**

**(In the Case of Plan International Ethiopia's project service users)**

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University, In partial  
fulfillment of the requirement of Masters Social Work (MSW)

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## **Statement of Declaration**

I, the undersigned declare that this thesis work entitled “Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa (In the Case of Plan International Ethiopia’s project service users)” submitted to Addis Ababa University School of Social Work for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Social Work, is my original work and has not been presented for the award of any other degree or diploma in this or any other university. All sources of materials used for the study have been duly acknowledged.

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**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

### **Statement of Certification**

This is to certify that the thesis work entitled “Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa (In the Case of Plan International Ethiopia’s project service users)” was submitted to Addis Ababa University School of Social Work for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Social Work. It is done by Mr. Kassahun Getahun and has got acceptance for submission for the award of Master’s Social Work. This project paper has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

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**Abstract**

*This purpose of study was examining the to examine factors influencing Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa in the case of Plan International Ethiopia's project service users. This study was used a cross-sectional survey design. The study employed a quantitative approach that was supplemented by qualitative data. A proportionate stratified sampling technique was used to select the participants of the study. Thus, 270 questionnaires were distributed and collected from Young women. The overall finding of the study showed that 58.4%, 61.1%, and 50.2% of young women experienced physical, emotional, and sexual violence respectively in the past 12 months. The findings of the study also identified the aggressive, alcohol, and drug use behavior of male partners, family history of violence, and religious affiliation of young women and their partners had a statistically significant strong association with Intimate Partner Violence. The Implications for social work include; practice improvement in promoting Civil Society organization (CSO) engagement on women empowerment and prevention of Intimate Partner Violence, decreasing risk factors, awareness-raising intervention, and women empowerment. It also implies policy revision to incorporate the existing situation of Intimate Partner Violence and dictate the major responsibilities of key stakeholders in the prevention of Intimate Partner Violence.*

*Keywords: Intimate Partner Violence; Physical Violence, Emotional Violence, Sexual Violence, Kara Area.*

**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ACSO – Authority for Civil Society Organizations

AAU – Authority for Civil Society Organizations

BoWCSA – Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs

CSO – Civil Society Organization

IPV – Intimate Partner Violence

MoWSA – Ministry of Women and Social Affairs

NGO – Non-governmental Organization

PIE – Plan International Ethiopia

SAIC – Safe and Inclusive Cities

SW – Social Work

WHO – World Health Organization

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**CHAPTER ONE****1.1 Introduction**

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) comprises physical, psychological, and sexual violence perpetrated by a previous or present husband or wife, boyfriend or girlfriend, cohabitantes, and dating or sexual partner. The definition of an intimate partner may vary in different cultures. An Intimate partner is characterized by certain features including physical connections, emotional attachments, intimate relationships, and sexual contact. But, the relationship may not include all features (Breiding, et al., 2015).

Intimate Partner Violence touches every country in the world. It is most prevalent in every sector and culture of a society but gets less public concern and recognition. Intimate Partner Violence is part of human life and experience. Its impact can be seen in various forms and in all parts of the world (WHO, 2002). According to WHO (2018), Intimate Partner Violence is predominantly perceived as committed by men against women and girls. IPV is one of the most common kinds of violence against women, and it violates women's and girls' rights while also posing a significant health risk. Intimate Partner Violence is one form of violence against women which affects the physical, psychological, and sexual well-being of women in an intimate partnership.

Intimate Partner Violence has also different health and economic problems in the lives of male and female victims. The health consequence of IPV includes physical injury, death, engagement in health risk behaviors, and adverse health consequences. The economic impact of Intimate Partner Violence relates to the social and medical costs of IPV. Health services, low productivity, and legal and welfare costs are the major economic impacts of Intimate Partner Violence (Niolon, et al., 2017). O'Donnell et al. (2009) also studied that Intimate Partner Violence has adversely affected the reproductive health of young women. The impact

of IPV includes sexual initiation, unintended pregnancy, abortion, aggressive behavior, and childbearing.

In the Ethiopian context, a wide range of IPV experiences are prevalent among married couples including lifetime experience of IPV that reflects the long-term impact of IPV and different types of abuse. The prevalence of IPV estimated that 65% of women experienced once in their lifetime (Tiruye et al., 2021).

The researcher believes that examining the associations of different risk factors with Intimate Partner Violence is the first step to tackle and to deal with violence-related problems. Accordingly, this research underlines the basic risk factors of Intimate Partner Violence against young women.

Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine factors influencing Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa in the case of Plan International Ethiopia's project service users. Thereby indicating how the issue is a national concern and providing an overview of the current state of knowledge regarding the link between risk factors and level of Intimate Partner Violence and its social implication in the context of Kara area, Addis Ababa.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Globally several types of research in different disciplines were conducted on Intimate Partner Violence. Particularly in western countries, numerous population-based surveys have been conducted to assess the prevalence, factors associated with victimization and perpetration, impact, and prevention mechanisms. However, Intimate Partner Violence against women has continued a serious social problem in the world. According to WHO (2018), an estimated almost one-third (27%) of women aged between 15 and 49, who have been in a relationship, were the victim of physical and/or sexual Intimate Partner Violence.

O'Donnell et al. (2009) conducted a longitudinal study on experiences of Intimate Partner Violence on young women. Among 526 samples, 29% of women were victimized and 21% perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence. The study also confirms the association between victimization and perpetration.

A national survey conducted in the United States with 12,727 completed In-depth Interviews, estimated that 8.8% and 15.8% of women experience rape and other forms of sexual violence in their lifetime by their intimate partners respectively. Among the victims of Intimate Partner Violence, 71.1% of females are experienced before the age of 25. More than forty-six percent (46.5%) of men also experienced psychological aggression in their lifetime by intimate partners. The major impacts of Intimate Partner Violence are fear, concern for safety, post-traumatic stress disorder, physical injury, sexually transmitted infections, and pregnancy (Breiding, et al., 2014).

Hellevik and Øverlien (2016) studied the factors associated with Intimate Partner Violence among Norwegian youths. Age, gender, risky lifestyles, technology or digital media, and lack of support system are the associated factors for Intimate Partner Violence. Intimate Partner Violence is more prevalent in 1,028 samples of Norwegian students. Among the 55.3% of the samples who had been in a relationship, 29% of them were victimized by digital violence.

Similarly, a study conducted in India states the factors associated with Intimate Partner Violence in a variety of variables at the individual, relational, community, and societal levels. At the individual level, early age at marriage and first birth, unemployment, illiteracy, and pregnancy have a significant role. At the relationship level, alcohol consumption, controlling behavior, and poverty most likely are the causes of intimate violence. At the community level urbanization, and societal level the acceptance of wife-beating lead to the experience of Intimate Partner Violence (Ler et al., 2020).

A study conducted by analyzing the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in 19 countries showed that Intimate Partner Violence is more prevalent in Africa and Latin America than in European and Asian countries. According to the study, the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence ranges from 63% in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to 1% in Denmark. The prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence throughout a women's lifetime was reported at the rate of 5% in Azerbaijan and 39.5% in Uganda (Devries et al., 2010).

In the Ethiopian context, the following studies have dealt with the problems of Intimate Partner Violence against women. Muluneh et al. (2021) conducted a national study on mapping the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Ethiopia. The finding of this study showed the prevalence of IPV and various forms of IPV including emotional, physical, and sexual violence. Intimate Partner Violence affects 34 percent of married women between the ages of 15 and 49. Unemployment, alcohol consumption, controlling behavior, and illiteracy of partners are the major factors of women experiencing higher Intimate Personal Violence. The study also identified the prevalence of Intimate Personal Violence among the regions. The prevalence is high in, central Tigray, west Amhara, western and Central Oromia, Harari, and Gambella regions.

Erulkar (2013) studied the association between early marriage, marital relations, and Intimate Partner Violence in Ethiopia. According to the finding of the study based on the population-based surveys conducted in 2009-2010 in 7 regions of Ethiopia including Addis Ababa, early marriage had a high association with Intimate Partner Violence. Women who married young have experienced forced first sex with their spouse. Among the respondents of the study, women who married before the age of 15 experienced forced sex four times more often than women who married between the ages of 18 and 19.

A study conducted on the practice and attitudes of Intimate Partner Violence against women in the South Wollo and East Gojam zones of Ethiopia demonstrates that various types of Intimate Partner Violence are practiced frequently. However, society and both the victims and perpetrators accepted and tolerated the problem as a normal practice. According to the study, about 42% of women of respondents had been physically abused by their spouses. More than half (64%) of women respondents' data show big household purchases are decided by their husbands and the majority of women (78%) stated that they were not involved in any sexual decision-making (Abebe & Asres, 2015).

To summarize, even though several studies on Intimate Partner Violence have been conducted, very few studies focus on violence-affecting young women. Existing research on Intimate Partner Violence on young women has primarily been undertaken in Western countries. In Ethiopia, studies on Intimate Partner Violence mainly focus on rural areas, violence against married women, the association of early marriage with violence, and spousal physical and sexual violence. However, the prevalence, risk, and protective factors of violence among youths in urban areas of Ethiopia were overlooked by many researchers. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine factors influencing Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa in the case of Plan International Ethiopia's project service users. This study focused on the effect of demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors, and family history on Intimate Partner Violence on young women.

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General objective**

To examine factors influencing Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa in the case of Plan International Ethiopia's project service users.

### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

- To identify the prevalence of physical, emotional and sexual Intimate Partner Violence on young women,
- Determine the association of demographic characteristics and prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual Intimate Partner Violence,
- Determine the association of behavioral risk factors and prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual Intimate Partner Violence,
- Determine the association of family history and prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual Intimate Partner Violence.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The study answered the following questions:

1. What is the prevalence of physical, emotional and sexual Intimate Partner Violence?
2. Is there any difference in the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual Intimate Partner Violence by demographic characteristics?
3. Do behavioral risk factors associated with physical, emotional, and sexual Intimate Partner Violence on young women?
4. Does family history contribute to physical, emotional, and sexual Intimate Partner Violence on young women?

### **1.5 Assumptions of the Study**

The study has the following assumptions:

Null HO1: There is no association between Intimate Partner violence and demographic characteristics (Age, Marital status, Level of Education, Employment Status, Religious status, Monthly income and number of children of respondents' and their partners)

Alternative HA1: There is an association between Intimate Partner violence by behavioral risk factors associated Marital status, Level of Education, Employment Status, Religious status of respondents' and their partners

Null HO2: There is no difference in prevalence of Intimate Partner violence by behavioral risk factors (Aggressive, alcohol and drug use behavior of respondents and their partners. Respondents)

Alternative HA2: There is difference in Intimate Partner violence by behavioral risk factors (Aggressive, alcohol and drug use behavior of respondents and their partners. Respondents)

Null HO3: There is no association between Intimate Partner Violence and Level of Education, Monthly income, family size and family violence history of respondents parents.

Alternative HA3: There is an association between Intimate Partner Violence and Level of Education, Monthly income, family size and family violence history of respondents parents.

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

Considering the scarcity of urban violence on young women-related research in Ethiopia; this study will contribute to the working knowledge so far developed and identify the availability of a functioning system supporting such arrangements. It also gives the insight to develop a knowledge base about Intimate Partner Violence on young women by examining the

association of individual characteristics and family history with Intimate Partner Violence on young women.

This study also shows the extent of the problem for concerning bodies to take the situation of Intimate Partner Violence on young women into serious consideration and develop appropriate supporting mechanisms. This research studies the factors inflicting Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa.

### **1.7 Scope of the Research**

This research was limited to the study of the association of demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors (aggressiveness, alcohol, and drug use behaviors), and family history with Intimate Partner Violence among violence affecting young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa. The study covered young women who are service users of Plan International Ethiopia, Safe and Inclusive cities project.

### **1.8 Operational Definition**

Physical violence: equal or greater than one ( $\geq 1$ ) of the sum of the seven variables/ items in the Composite Abuse Scale qualify the respondent for being confronted or inflicted with physical violence (Hegarty, Bush, & Sheehan, 2005).

Psychological or emotional aggression: equal or greater than one ( $\geq 3$ ) of the sum of the eight variables/ items in the Composite Abuse Scale qualify the respondent for being confronted or inflicted with emotional violence (Hegarty, Bush, & Sheehan, 2005).

Sexual Violence: equal or greater than one ( $\geq 1$ ) of the sum of the four variables/ items in revised Conflict Tactics Scales qualify the respondent for being confronted or inflicted with sexual violence (Thompson et al., 2006).

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**1.9 Organization of the study**

This thesis report was structured into six chapters. The first chapter introduced the thesis; the introduction, statement of the problem, research objective, and research questions. Additionally, it gives introductory information about the significance of the study, the scope of the study, and its operational definition. The second chapter was dedicated to a literature review that showed the experience of other countries and the findings of different authors and gives a general overview of Intimate Partner Violence. The third chapter described the methods employed in the study; how data are collected and analyzed, and ethical considerations. The study's findings were presented in the fourth chapter, while the fifth chapter dealt with the discussion. The final chapter explained the conclusion and social work implication of the study.

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## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. Literature Review

This review of literature aims to review the existing knowledge about Intimate Partner Violence. The definition of key concepts related to Intimate Partner Violence, forms of Intimate Partner Violence, factors associated with Intimate Partner Violence, the prevalence and the impact of interpersonal violence, response to Intimate Partner Violence, and Intimate Partner Violence in Ethiopia were presented based on the review of related literature.

#### 2.1. Definitions of concepts of Intimate Partner Violence

According to Breiding et al. (2015), Intimate Partner Violence is violence committed by a former or current intimate partner which includes physical, psychological, and sexual violence. An intimate partner is someone with whom a person has a close relationship. It includes former or current spouses, boyfriends or girlfriends, parents of a child or children, and cohabitants. There are different forms of marital relationships throughout diversified cultures. However, intimate partnerships are perceived based on the culture of the community and diverse forms of marital relationships. WHO (2016) also defines Intimate Partner Violence as any actions or behaviors inflicted by a current or past partner that has a negative consequence on the physical, mental and sexual wellbeing of the person. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuses.

Begun (1999) also studied Intimate Partner Violence from the social-ecological perspective. The author defined violence in intimate relationships as the actual presence or threats to commit physical and sexual aggression, harassment, coercion, and control and destruction of one's properties, and resources against the will of individuals. The article also defined intimate partners as people with different close relationships including marital, cohabitation, and dating among women and men. Intimate Partner Violence is predominantly

perceived as committed by men on women and girls. Intimate partner abuse is one of the most common forms of violence against women, and it not only violates their rights but also puts their health at risk. Intimate Partner Violence is violence committed by spouses or male or female intimate partners. Intimate Partner Violence is one form of violence against women which affects the physical, psychological, and sexual well-being of women in an intimate partnership (WHO, 2018). Intimate Partner Violence is most commonly used to refer to domestic violence. Walby et al. (2017) defined domestic violence as both violence committed by intimate partners and other family members. Domestic includes current and past partners, boyfriends/girlfriends, cohabitees, and other family members.

So, the researcher of this study operationalized the definition of Intimate Partner Violence for this study as a violence committed by a former or current intimate partner which includes physical, psychological, and sexual violence. An intimate partner is a male partner with whom young women has a close relationship. It includes former or current husband, boyfriends, father of a child or children, and cohabitants.

## **2.2. Forms of Intimate Partner Violence**

Depending on the nature of the violence, Intimate Partner Violence can take the form of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence (Breiding et al., 2015).

### **2.2.1. Physical Violence**

Physical violence is the purposeful use of physical force or coercion to commit and force others to commit any acts which affect a person's physical body. Physical violence has a consequence on the physical body of a victim including temporary to permanent injury, harm, disability, and death. Aggression, hitting, biting, burning and use of weapons against another person are examples of violence (Breiding et al., 2015). Physical Violence is one of the violent

acts that existed in an intimate partner relationship. It is an intentional act that creates physical damage or hurts the body of the victims (WHO, 2018).

Kaukinen (2004) studied physical violence in intimate relationships among Canadian women. According to the article, physical violence was experienced by 3.3% of women throughout their life. There are diversified types of physical violence including hitting, biting, beating, pushing, kicking, and using weapons or force to do unpleasant behaviors. The victimization of physical violence is also related to emotional violence.

### **2.2.2. Psychological Aggression**

Psychological violence refers to actions taken including verbal and nonverbal that cause mental and emotional harm to another person (Breiding et al., 2015). According to WHO (2018), Psychological violence against women in an intimate relationship includes physical and sexual violence that creates serious consequences on a women's physical and mental health.

Kaukinen (2004), the study of physical and emotional abuse in intimate violence estimated that 10% of Canadian women experience emotional violence. The emotional violence that victimized women is financial abuse, control of family relationships and movements, threats to harm, sexual jealousy, and destruction of properties. Women also experience other forms of violence with emotional violence.

Breiding et al. (2015) defined psychological violence as threatening a person through words, gestures, or weapons to coerce a person to cause bodily harm, damage, disability, and death and to engage in unwilling sexual acts. Psychological aggression manifested in the form of insult, humiliation, excessive coercive control, dominating the reproductive and sexual health decisions, isolating, and taking advantage of the victim, perpetrator, and their vulnerabilities.

### **2.2.3. Sexual Violence**

Sexual violence is a type of sexual assault or violent sexual act committed or attempted by another person against the free will of someone within an intimate relationship. It also includes any sexual acts against people who are unable to agree or refuse including children, the ill, people with disability, and under influence. Individuals may be unable to agree to sexual experiences due to the victim's very young age, physical and mental disability, lack of understanding and awareness, and use of alcohol. Individuals may also be unable to disagree to engage in sexual acts due to their status due to the use of force/ coercion, power misuse, and threats of physical. (Breiding et al., 2015)

Sexual Violence in an intimate partner relationship includes any unwanted sexual activities committed by an intimate partner through physical force, coercion, and creating fear. It degrades and humiliates the dignity and freedom of a human being (WHO, 2018).

Sexual violence includes both contact and non-contact violent behaviors. The contact violence behaviors range from rape, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual behaviors. Noncontact violent behaviors are committed without physical contact or touching. It may include harassment, forcing to show body parts, and engaging in pornographic photos and movies. The perpetrators of sexual violence may commit unwanted fondling, forced penetration, and verbal harassment (Niolon et al., 2017).

### **2.2.4. Economic/ Financial Abuse**

Economic and financial abuse is one of the forms of Intimate Partner Violence that have a greater impact on intimate relationships. Especially women are denied to have access and control over resources within the household and intimate relationships. Economic violence related to denying access includes a lack of access to education, employment, health service, and agricultural resources. Economic violence also occurs when an intimate partner maintains

absolute control over household assets, decisions, properties, and finances more than their intimate partners. It also includes behaviors of monopolizing access, control, or decision making and denial to contribute to the needs of the household and wants (Fawole, 2008).

Decision-making power within the household is one of the manifestations of Economic/financial abuse in intimate partner relationships. Women are also the major victims of the denial of rights to make decisions within their households. It is measured by the power to decide their health care, big and small household purchases, family visits, and daily household consumption (Kaukinen, 2004).

### **2.3.The Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence**

The global data of WHO (2018) estimated that the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence is almost one-third (27%) of women aged between 15 and 49 who have been in a relationship have a victim of physical and/or sexual Intimate Partner Violence. In 2018 among women aged between 15 to 49 years old who are in a relationship 13 % of them suffered physical and/or sexual assault from an intimate partner during the last 12 months. At least once in their life, more than a quarter of women aged 15 to 49 who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner (since age 15). Intimate Partner Violence is estimated to be prevalent in 20% of cases in the Western Pacific and 33% in the African and South-East Asian regions. High-income countries and Europe make for 22% of the total, while the Americas account for 25% and the Eastern Mediterranean region for 31%.

O'Donnell et al. (2009) conducted a study on experiences of Intimate Partner Violence on young women. Among 526 samples, 29% of women were victimized and 21% perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence. The study also confirms the association between victimization and perpetration, among the respondents 15% of young women had experienced both.

A study conducted in India showed that the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence was slightly higher among young aged women between 15 to 24 years old than in the rest age groups. According to the report, women aged 15 to 25 have experienced at least one kind of intimate relationship violence in the previous 12 months. Women aged 25 to 34 and 34 to 49 years account for 28.2% and 21.3% of the prevalence rate for Intimate Partner Violence respectively. Emotional violence was the most prevalent among women aged 25 to 34 years. The prevalence of physical and sexual violence was high among women aged 15 to 24 at 23.2 and 9.5% respectively. (Ler et al., 2020)

According to a national survey performed in the United States with 12,727 completed In-depth Interviews, 8.8% and 15.8% of women had experienced rape and other types of sexual assault respectively by their intimate partners throughout their lifetime. Among the victims of Intimate Partner Violence, 71.1% of females are experienced before the age of 25. 46.5% of men also experienced psychological aggression in their lifetime by intimate partners. The major impacts of Intimate Partner Violence are fear, concern for safety, post-traumatic stress disorder, physical injury, sexually transmitted infections, and pregnancy (Breiding et al., 2014). Similarly, Smith et al. (2017) survey result estimated that 25% of women and 10% of men in the U.S. experienced at least one form of Intimate Partner Violence including physical, sexual, and stalking in their lifetime.

The regional prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence shows that the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and sub-regions of Oceania had the highest lifetime prevalence of physical and/or sexual Intimate Partner Violence among women between 15–49 age groups who are in a relationship. In the Malesia subregion, intimate relationship violence was very widespread. More than 59 percent of women aged 15 to 49 who have been in a relationship in the region had been subjected to physical or sexual violence at some time in their lives. South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa had higher rates, with 35 percent and 33 percent of women aged 15 to 49

years old, respectively. In 2018 among women aged 15 to 49 and who were in relationships 30% of Melanesia and 20% in sub-Saharan Africa suffered physical and/or sexual assault from an intimate partner during the last 12 months (WHO, 2018).

Similarly, Devries et al. (2010) studied the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in 19 countries' cross-sectional, demographic and health, and violence against women survey data shows that Intimate Partner Violence is more prevalent in Africa and Latin America than in European and Asian countries. According to the study, the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence ranges from 63% to 1% in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Denmark respectively. The prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence throughout a women's lifetime was reported at the rate of 5% in Azerbaijan and 39.5% in Uganda.

#### **2.4. Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence**

Ler et al. (2020) conducted a study on the factors associated with different forms of Intimate Personal Violence on young women in India. The article identified a varied number of factors in the social-ecological model, which is from the individual to the societal level. At the individual level, the age of the women who got married has an inverse relation to the experience of Intimate Partner Violence. As the age increases the experience of IPV decreases. Experience of Intimate Partner Violence has also been positively associated with being a mother early, illiteracy, family history of Intimate Partner Violence, employment, and experience of abortion.

Similarly, Niolon et al. (2017) studied that Intimate Partner Violence is linked to several risk variables and throughout different forms of violence there are common risk factors among intimate partners- in the US. Individual-level demographic factors including age, low income, unemployment, low educational status, parental violence history, stress, child abuse, and neglect put individuals to commit Intimate Partner Violence and be victimized.

Women also experience violence due to problems existing in their relationships which include husbands' alcohol consumption, family experience of violence, husbands controlling behavior, low economic status, and low access to health care. At the community and societal level urbanization and acceptance of wife-beating (Ler et al., 2020). At the relationship level, separation, unpleasant family relationships, and peer pressure are risk factors for IPV. Poverty, low social capital, low collective efficacy, and harmful gender norms are community and societal factors of Intimate Partner Violence (Niolon et al., 2017).

Similarly, WHO (2016) showed that IPV results from diverse factors associated with individuals to the general society. Both perpetrators and victims share some common risk factors to inflict and experience Intimate Partner Violence. These include the level of education, exposure to maltreatment in childhood, history of family violence, massive use of alcohol, and stigmatized community norms.

The cause and attitude towards Intimate Partner Violence were influenced by micro and macro-level attributes. At the micro-level individual-level variables including age, educational level, marital status, number of children working conditions, economic status, and decision-making power affects the acceptance of IPV among women. A low level of education, poor economic status, and living in rural areas increases the acceptance of IPV. At the macro or national level, different factors contributed to the acceptance of IPV. The low level of economic development, gender inequality, and lack of violence prevention policies and strategies increase the acceptance of Intimate Partner Violence (Hayes & Boyd, 2017).

A study conducted in Norway indicates that the main potential factors for the victimization of IPV were gender, age, education, and other violence victimizations. Boys and girls have distinct experiences with Intimate Partner Violence. In all forms of violence including physical, digital, and sexual violence girls were highly victimized and negatively

affected than boys. Age is also associated with the victimization of IPV. People who have sexual relations with older partners have a greater risk of experiencing physical, psychological, digital, and sexual violence. Experiencing other forms of violence increase the risk of IPV victimization. Low academic performance has also increased the experience of psychological violence among students (Hellevik & Øverlien, 2016).

According to the study conducted in Bangladesh, women's economic status, discrimination, illiteracy, early marriage, unequal power relation between the spouses, and male-dominated power structure contributes to domestic violence within a family. The associated factors of Intimate Partner Violence against women were deep-rooted poverty and systemic discrimination. The extreme poverty and male dominance patriarchal culture of the community trigger gender-based violence. The culture of the community on accepting early marriage as a norm has a risk factor due to the age of the spouses. The vulnerability of women increases girls joining new families and social environments at their premature ages due to early marriage. Intimate Partner Violence is inversely associated with age and educational status. When the age and educational status increases the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence decreases, while women with children and poor households have a greater risk of Intimate Partner Violence (Ahmed, 2005).

Kaukinen (2004) studied the association between status compatibility and diverse forms of Intimate Partner Violence among Canadian women. The status compatibility variables include employment, education, and income. Regarding employment compatibility, 13% of women experience violence due to their employment and their partner's unemployed status. Education parity among partners and women-owned high income exposes 8.1% and 9.2% of women to experience emotional abuse respectively.

The risk factors for Intimate Partner Violence are related to the attributes of individuals who commit violence, individuals who are victims of violence, and family systems. The risk factors for perpetrators, victims, and family system role models to commit/victimized by violence against intimate partner were lack of prevention resources, having violent/victim role models, violent norms, culture, media, extrinsic stressors, violent social events, lack of strong social policies to prevent violence, lack of clear penalties and access for partners (Begun, 1999).

Hines and Saudino (2002) studied the intergenerational effect of Intimate Partner Violence. The article shows that both behavioral genetics and shared environment contribute to the transmission of Intimate Partner Violence from parents to children. Individuals also experience different behaviors in shared environments and different individual experiences contributed to IPV behaviors. Similarly, Roberts et al. (2010) studied the influence of childhood observation of Intimate Partner Violence on adulthood behaviors. The article reported that childhood circumstances of witnessing any form of Intimate Partner Violence have a minimal effect on the outcome of perpetrators in adulthood. Among the perpetrators, 71% of men have not witnessed any violence in their childhood. From the prevalence of perpetrators and the Intimate Partner Violence association with childhood circumstances, the article proposes to assess other risk factors related to adulthood stressors.

## **2.5. Impact of Intimate Partner Violence**

A study conducted by O'Donnell et al. (2009) indicated that in economically poor communities, Intimate Partner Violence has adversely affected the reproductive health of young women. The impact of IPV includes sexual initiation, unintended pregnancy, abortion, aggressive behavior, and childbearing. Among the samples of 526 participants, 20% of women had engaged in sexual activity by eighth grade, and three out of every five had engaged in at

least one form of aggressive conduct. The majority of women 94% have also had one or more than one sexual partner, 72% got pregnant at an early age and 63% of them are unintendedly pregnant.

Breiding et al. (2014) conducted a survey in the US on Intimate Partner Violence based on the data from 2011. The article estimated that 27.3% of women and 11.5% of men have experienced at least one negative impact including fearfulness, post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, and physical injury. Similarly, Smith et al. (2017) studied that 73% of females and 36% of males experienced at least one negative impact due to the victimization of Intimate Partner Violence. The impacts include feeling fearful, concerned for their safety, and experiencing symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Niolon et al. (2017) also studied that Intimate Partner Violence has different health and economic problems in the lives of male and female victims. The health consequence of IPV includes physical injury, death, engagement in health risk behaviors, and adverse health consequences. The economic impact of Intimate Partner Violence relates to the social and medical costs of IPV. Health services, low productivity, and legal and welfare costs are the major economic impacts of Intimate Partner Violence. Similarly, Swanberg, Logan and Macke (2005) revealed that the impact of Intimate Partner Violence goes beyond creating social and economic problems for a victim. In the workplace, the victims also suffer from serious effects on the performance of employees. It affects the professional career and routines of the employees and creates workplace stigmas. The cost of Intimate Partner Violence on the victim's social, economic, and psychological lives is reflected in the workplace.

According to WHO (2016), showed that globally Intimate Partner Violence had caused 38% of all murders committed against women. IPV also causes serious temporary and permanent health problems. It includes homicide, suicide, injuries, unintended pregnancies,

sexually transmitted diseases, induced abortion, mental disorders, depression, stress, and poor overall health.

Intimate Partner Violence also impacts the well-being of children. WHO (2016) studied that children raised within families who experience Intimate Partner Violence suffer a lot of impacts including crises in their behaviors and psychosocial makeup in their later ages. IPV is also linked with child mortality and morbidity. Similarly, Tiruye et al. (2021) studied that Intimate Partner Violence had also a greater association with neonatal mortality. Those who had been subjected to Intimate Partner Violence had a higher rate of neonatal mortality than women who had not. The impact of emotional violence has a greater association with neonatal mortality.

## **2.6. Intimate Partner Violence in Ethiopia**

Muluneh et al. (2021) studied the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Ethiopia. The article states that the prevalence of IPV and various forms of IPV including emotional, physical, and sexual varied among women in different age groups and under other social and economic circumstances. Intimate Partner Violence affects 34 percent of married women between the ages of 15 and 49. Similarly, Tiruye et al. (2021) studied that the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence was high among women in Ethiopia. The article estimated that 65% of women experienced Intimate Partner Violence in their lifetime. The high prevalent form of violence was partner controlling behavior, which was experienced by 56% of the victims and followed by physical Intimate Partner Violence (24.5%).

The regional prevalence of IPV among married women in Ethiopia is high in central Tigray, west Amhara, western and Central Oromia, Harari, and Gambella regions. Oromia region accounts for the highest prevalence rate of 38% followed by 35% and 35% by the Harari and Amhara regions respectively. The lowest prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence was

reported in Afar and Somalia region. However, the two regions have also the highest prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation practices. The prevalence of different forms of Intimate Partner Violence has varied in the regions of Ethiopia. Physical violence is high in Addis Ababa, Oromia, Harari, Diredawa, Gambella, and Benishangul-gumuz regions. It also reported the lowest in the Tigray region. Identified hot spot regions in sexual violence were different parts of the Amhara, Oromia, and Gambela regions. Tigray, Benishangul Gumz, and Harari were also identified by the high prevalence rate of emotional violence (Muluneh et al., 2021).

A study conducted on the practice and attitudes of Intimate Partner Violence against women in South Wollo and east Gojam zones of Ethiopia demonstrates that various types of Intimate Partner Violence are practiced frequently. However, society and both the victims and perpetrators accepted and tolerated the problem as a normal practice. According to the study, physical violence was experienced by 42% of women of respondents by their spouses. 64% of women respondents' data shows big household purchases are decided by their husbands and the majority of women (78%) stated that they were not involved in any sexual decision-making (Abebe & Asres, 2015).

The major factors of women experiencing higher Intimate Personal Violence includes unemployment, alcohol consumption, controlling behavior, and illiteracy of partners. Thirty five point five percent (35.5%) of illiterate women and 35.1% of women who married before the age of 18 reported Intimate Partner Violence. The prevalence of IPV was higher among women who consumed alcohol and were unemployed. 35% of women in rural areas were vulnerable to Intimate Partner Violence which is higher than women in urban areas (Muluneh et al., 2021). Erulkar (2013) studied the association between early marriage, marital relations, and Intimate Partner Violence in Ethiopia. According to the finding of the study early marriage had a high association with Intimate Partner Violence. Women who married young have experienced forced first sex with their spouse. Among the respondents of the study, women

who married before the age of 15 experienced forced sex four times more often than women who married between the ages of 18 and 19.

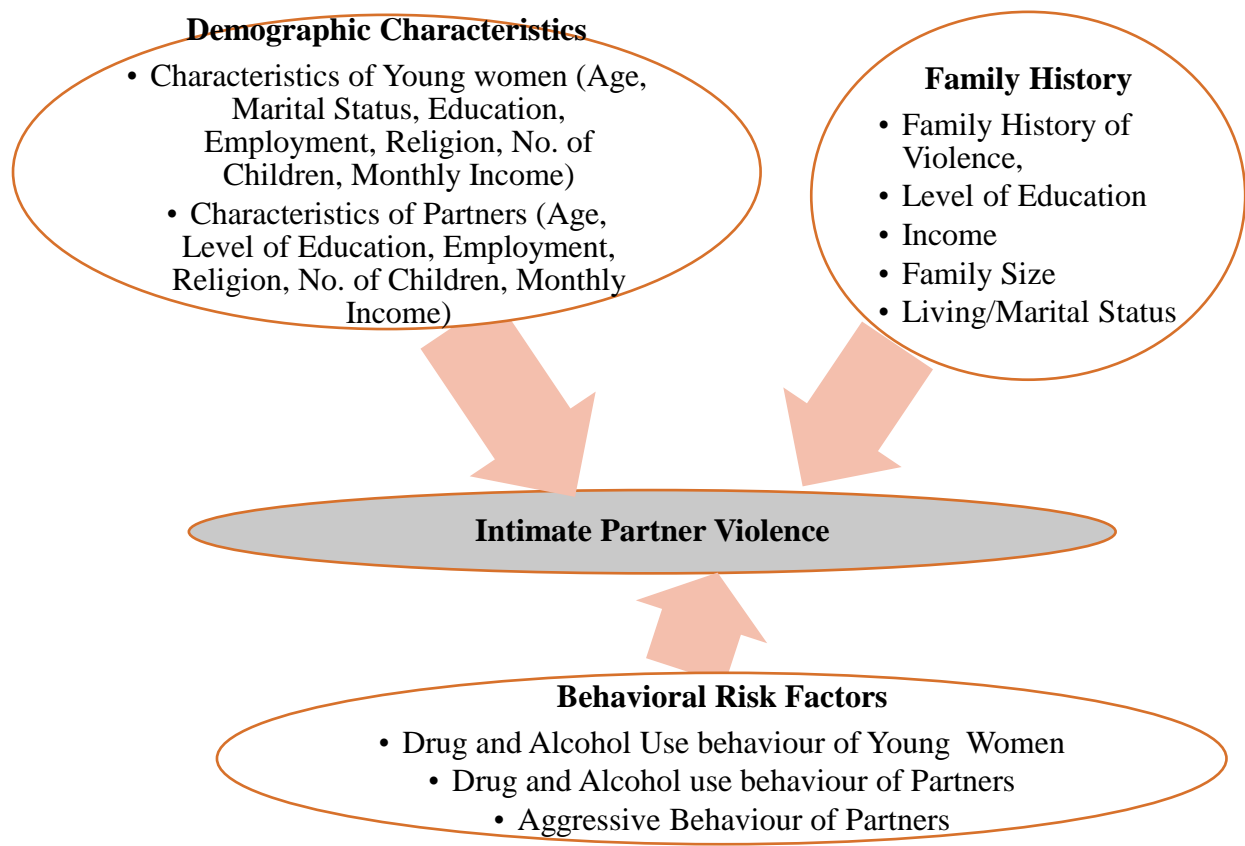
Habtamu (2005) conducted about family violence in Addis Ababa reveals that the major associated risk factors for violence within the family include economic status, jealousy, alcohol, and communication problem. The prevalence of wife-beating and male-controlling behavior was fostered in the culture of the community and violence within the family was perceived as part of the intimate relationship.

Similarly, Gibson et al. (2020) studied that a proportionate number of women (15%) and men (20%) accepted the wife-beating as part of an intimate relationship. The acceptance of wife-beating varied among different age groups and educational levels. Young age groups below 26 have 8% acceptance of wife-beating less than 22% of the other older age groups. Less-educated women and men support wife-beating more than more educated individuals. The article reveals that 40% of less-educated individuals accepted wife-beating but, they also hide and reveal their support indirect questions.

## **2.7. Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework is developed by taking the three major Intimate Partner Violence risks (i.e. Demographic characteristics, Behavioral risk factors and family violence history that are identified by Ler et al. (2020).

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the study



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## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. Methods

This chapter of the study primarily illustrated the methods that were utilized to conduct the study including the study population, research design, sampling technique and sample size, data collection procedures, analysis and presentation techniques, and ethical considerations in the process.

#### 3.1 Study Population

Yeka sub-city is one of the eleven sub-cities in Addis Ababa. The sub-city has 12 Woredas/ districts including Kara Area or woreda 12. For this study, the target populations were young women living in the Kara area, Addis Ababa. These young women include unemployed youths, living in the informal sector, and the most vulnerable and excluded segments of the youth population such as young migrants from rural areas, unemployed young people, daily laborers, commercial sex workers, substance abusers, young women that have been resettled due to Addis Ababa's extensive urban renewal processes. These young women were subjected to violence and affected by urban violence and conflict.

A total of 832 young women aged between 15 and 35 have been identified as vulnerable targets by different stakeholders including Yeka Woreda 12 Social Affairs office, Community Policing Centers, Justice Office, Youth and Sports, Women and Children Affairs, Woreda Administration, Women and Youth Associations. The youths have been provided with different pieces of training and engaged in practical community safety, decent work and social accountability activities.

The reason that the researcher used the project participants and determines the aforementioned age groups was the potential of representing the vulnerable youth groups in the

Kara area and there is also no substantiated data on women who experience violence in the area. Therefore, to get the sampling frame and examine the association of individual demographic and behavioral characteristics and family history with Intimate Partner Violence the researcher used 832 young women as a sampling frame.

### **3.2 Research Design**

The study employed a quantitative research method supplemented with qualitative data. In this study, more weight was typically given to the quantitative data because the goal of the study is to quantitatively examine the association of different risk factors with Intimate Partner Violence on young women.

The study used a correlational research design, which examines the relationship between dependent and independent variables. As Stangor (2011) described a correlational research design uses statistical measures to examine the associations between two or more variables in the study. Therefore, the researcher collected and analyzed data to examine the association between demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors, and family history with Intimate Partner Violence on young women in the study area. This study was also used a cross-sectional survey design. The study was only examine the data collected at a single point in time.

### **3.3 Sampling and Sample Size**

#### **3.3.1 Quantitative Method**

The researcher used proportionate stratified sampling techniques to select respondents for data collection. The sample size (n) for the study was determined using a single population proportion technique. To get the proportion of IPV on young women, the researcher has not gotten a similar study conducted in the study area.

The researcher used Yemane's (1967) sample size formula from a total sampling frame of 832 young women in the Kara Area of Addis Ababa, who are service users of the Plan International Ethiopia Safe and Inclusive cities (SAIC) project.

Accordingly, the N (Sampling frame of the study) was = 832, Level of confidence, 95% with a 5% margin of error ( $e = 0.05$ ) was considered.

$$n = \frac{N}{(1 + N(e)^2)} = \frac{832}{(1 + 832(0.05)^2)} = \frac{832}{(1 + 832(0.0025))} = \frac{832}{3.08} = 270$$

The selection of the 270 study respondents was conducted first by classifying each respondent into four strata according to the age categories of young women. The four age categories were four strata: young women aged between 15 - and 20, young women aged between 21 and 25, young women aged between 26 and 30, and young women aged between 31 and 35. As it is indicated, age was used as classifying variable to include all young women in different age groups. Because it referred by WHO (2018) Intimate Partner Violence differs by age groups among women aged between 15 and 49 years.

The proportionate sample size from each stratum was calculated using the following formula. Accordingly, the  $N_h$  (Population of the study in  $h$  strata),  $N$  was the total sampling frame = 832, and  $n$  was the sample size was 270.

$$n_h = \frac{N_h}{N} \times n$$

As the following *table 1* showed that all young women in these age strata had an equal chance to be a participant in the selection process. The population parameter (the total number of young women) was known, and the sampling frame was prepared from the already existing project participant's database in the PIE-SAIC project. The required sample size from each age

group was proportionally allocated to the number of youths within each stratum based on the above formula.

*Table 1. Number of study participants by age group (N=832 and n=270)*

S. N	Strata	Number of study participants (Young Women)	Samples
1.	15 – 20 Age group	256	83
2.	21 – 25 Age group	268	87
3.	26 – 30 Age group	210	68
4.	31 – 35 Age group	98	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>832</b>	<b>270</b>

For this study, samples of 270 young women in the four strata were selected for data collection using questionnaires. Finally, the researcher used a random sample generator mobile app to locate the exact element that was selected for inclusion in the sample in each stratum. So, a total of 270 from each stratum were selected. The numbers were generated by a purely random process so that any number has an equal probability of appearing in any position. It was an attempt to keep the strata uninterrupted, at the time of data collection; in the case of absenteeism, the researcher used a random sample generator to replace the 16 absentees by including the selected samples from each stratum and incorporated it.

### 3.3.2 Qualitative Method

Additionally, for the qualitative part, in-depth Interviews were conducted with young women who had lived experience. From nonprobability sampling techniques, purposeful or Judgmental sampling techniques were implemented to select In-depth Interview participants. Those young women who fulfilled the following criteria were selected for the In-depth Interview; young women who were members of the population under study, but not being selected for the survey; who were within the age range of youth as per the study, and not fearful of exposing their personal information concerning Intimate Partner Violence concerns, and lastly who showed their consent to talk about their Intimate Partner Violence experiences.

Four participants from young women were selected purposefully based on their engagement to understand the risk factors associated with Intimate Partner Violence. The In-depth Interview process was held by the researcher to increase the quality of information and generate a great deal of it on the issues. Notes were taken and a mobile recorder was used after having the approval of the In-depth Interviewees so that not to miss the information during the In-depth Interview session.

### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques**

#### **3.4.1 Questionnaire**

The survey questionnaires were distributed to 270 respondents selected through proportionate stratified sampling techniques. Different standardized scales were utilized to develop a questionnaire to examine the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence and associated factors. The Composite Abuse Scale was used to examine physical and emotional violence, which had 0.94 and 0.93 internal consistency respectively. Evidence of content, construct criterion, and factorial validity was also already constructed developed by Dr. Kelsey Hegarty (Hegarty, Bush, & Sheehan, 2005). To examine Sexual violence prevalence Revised Conflict Tactics Scales were utilized, which has also a 0.74 internal consistency for sexual victimization (Thompson et al., 2006). The Problem Behavior Frequency Scale and Aggression/Victimization Scale also was used to examine behavioral risk behaviors of victims of violence and their partners. The problem behavior (Drug and Alcohol Use) and Aggression/Victimization had 0.84 and 0.86 internal consistency respectively.

The questionnaire was first prepared in English and then translated into Amharic by the researcher. For the data collection through questionnaire trained four data collectors in the study area was also participate to collect the data from the sample respondents.

### **3.4.2 In-depth Interview**

The In-depth Interviews involved four young women. The purpose of making the In-depth Interviews was to gain insights and accurate context about the risk factors associated with Intimate Partner Violence through investigations from the informants.

### **3.4.3 Secondary Data**

To explore the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence and efforts to prevent its records of Intimate Partner Violence reported from the Women and Children's Office and PIE-SAIC were included. Additionally, various publications such as journal articles, books, and national and international conventions and proclamations were intensely reviewed to strengthen the outcomes of the study and enrich the summary.

## **3.5 Study Variables**

**Dependent Variable:** The outcome variables were self-reported 12-months history of intimate partner violence against women (physical, emotional and sexual violence) by their partners including boyfriend or husbands.

**Independent Variables:** Demographic characteristics both respondents and their partners, behavioral risk factors and family history variables were analyzed as independent variables.

#### **i. Demographic Characteristics**

- Characteristics of Young women (Age, Marital Status, Education, Employment, Religion, No. of Children)
- Characteristics of Partners (Age Level of Education No. formal, Religion)

#### **ii. Behavioral Risk Factors: Drug and Alcohol Use behavior of Young Women, Drug and Alcohol use behavior of Partners, Aggressive Behavior of Partners**

- iii. Family History: Family History of Violence, Level of Education, Monthly Income, Family Size and Living/Marital Status of respondents' parents.

### 3.6 Pilot Testing and Validation

Pilot testing helps researchers to evaluate the reliability, and quality of the item's phrasing, length, and instruction, as well as determine the first response rate of the items. Hassan, Schattner and Mazza (2006). The researcher of this study utilized different standardized scales to maintain the validity and reliability of the study including the Composite Abuse Scale, Revised Conflict Tactics Scale, and aggression/Victimization scales. In the meantime, the researcher also conducted pilot testing to improve the reliability and develop and test the adequacy and practicability of the research questionnaire.

According to Bujang et al. (2018), the sample size for pilot testing for the Cronbach alpha test was recommended to be greater than 30. Accordingly, the researcher has selected 32 representative samples. The draft questionnaire was pretested on 32 young women in the study area that have similar characteristics to the study participants.

*Table 2. Demographic data of pilot study participants*

Variables	Mean	Frequency	Percentage %
Age	24		
Marital status	Never Married	16	50.0%
	Married	14	43.8%
	Divorced	1	3.1%
	Widowed	0	0.0%
	Separated	1	3.1%
Level of Educational	No formal education	3	9.4%
	Primary education (1-8)	0	0.0%
	Secondary education (9-12)	10	31.3%
	TVET/ Diploma	5	15.6%
	Degree	13	40.6%
Masters and Above	1	3.1%	

Variables		Mean	Frequency	Percentage %
Employment status	Never employed		9	28.1%
	Full-time employment		4	12.5%
	Part-time employment		5	15.6%
	Self-employed		4	12.5%
	Student		9	28.1%
	Other		1	3.1%
	Religion	Orthodox		18
Muslim			7	21.9%
Protestant			5	15.6%
Catholic			2	6.3%
Waaqeffannaa			0	0.0%
Other			0	0.0%
Number of Children		1		
Your Monthly income		1787		
Ever been in an intimate relationship	Yes		31	96.9%
	No		1	3.1%
Currently in a relationship	Yes		25	80.6%
	No		6	19.4%

The reliability of each data collection scale was established using Cronbach Alpha ( $\alpha$ ). Because, in different literature, Cronbach alpha computation has been taken as the best indicator of the internal consistency of items with the Likert type scales. Cronbach Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) was used to determine the dependability of each data gathering scale. Cronbach alpha computation has been regarded as the best indicator of the internal consistency of items using Likert-type scales in various literature. The acceptable values of alpha, range from 0.70 to 0.95 (Teijlingen and Hundley, 2001).

The Cronbach alpha index was computed in the SPSS package (version 23). First, the data were collected from the pilot study participants and fed into the software package; then the reliability coefficient index was computed for each scale and sub-scale. Accordingly, the Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of each scale was calculated as 0.953 for Physical

Violence, 0.962 for Emotional Violence, 0.881 for Sexual Violence, 0.908 for Drug and Alcohol Use, 0.918 for Aggressiveness/ Victimization, and 0.888 for Family history. Furthermore, *table 3* illustrated the item-analysis output for the subscales of the prevalence of violence and associated factors.

The following *table 3* Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of each scale calculated for the main study also showed that it was an excellent indicator of the scale of reliability in most of the subscales. These include 0.950 for Physical Violence, 0.941 for Emotional Violence, 0.791 for Sexual Violence, 0.929 for Drug and Alcohol Use, 0.924 for Aggressiveness/ Victimization, and 0.821 for Family history.

*Table 3. Statistical outputs of Cronbach alpha for the pilot and Main study*

Description	Intimate Partner Violence sub-scales					
	Physical Violence	Emotional Violence	Sexual Violence	Drug and Alcohol Use	Aggressiveness/ Victimization	Family history of Violence
Number of items	7	8	4	14	6	4
Reliability of the Pilot study	0.953	0.962	0.881	0.908	0.918	0.888
Reliability of the main study	0.950	0.941	0.791	0.929	0.924	0.821

### 3.7 Method of Data Analysis

Descriptive and Inferential statistics were used to analyze the collected data. The quantitative data collected from questionnaires and the qualitative data gathered via the In-depth Interview were organized systematically in a manner that facilitates the analysis. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used in analyzing the data, which in turn provides the researcher the opportunity to analyze the data using, frequencies, mean and standard deviations. Data were entered, coded, and cleared using SPSS. Descriptive and Inferential analysis was done for each variable in the study by running frequencies. In addition,

data were analyzed using tables. Age, marital status, educational status, employment status, religion, and monthly income were analyzed by descriptive statistics.

According to Subedi (2016), the Likert scale items fall into the ordinal measure scale and descriptive statistics such as mode or median for central tendency and frequency for variability can be utilized. Therefore, descriptive statistics were employed to analyze the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence on young women. The frequency of physical, emotional, and sexual violence was analyzed by the medium of items under each subscale. The prevalence and associated factors of Intimate Partner Violence was analyzed among 257 (95.2) of respondents who have been in relationship.

Bivariate and multivariate analyses were computed to examine the association of demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors, and family history with intimate partner physical, emotional, and sexual violence. The Partial correlation was used to examine the association of quantitative variables such as age, family size, and income status with the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence. Similarly, for all partial correlation tests generalized linear regression also used to estimate the effect of independent variable on the dependent variable. The Pearson correlation was used for normal distributed data and Spearman used for not normally distributed variables.

Analysis of Variance (One-way ANOVA) was used to examine the association of variables with more than three distinct groups including most demographic characteristics, behavioral scales, aggression and victimization scales, and family history with the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence. Post hoc analysis also used to examine the difference between groups in each ANOVA tested variables. According to Subedi (2016), LSD and Bonferroni had used for more power when the number of comparisons is small or less than 500 cases.

### **3.8 Ethical Consideration**

The study was conducted in a very professional and ethical manner. Respondents were informed about the purpose of the study i.e. the privacy of respondents was kept confidential and their responses were used only for academic purposes. The participants were identified by codes rather than their names in the questionnaire. Furthermore, the In-depth Interviewee's privacy and safety were preserved by doing the In-depth Interview alone and in youth centers in their nearby living areas to avail emotional help if needed. Furthermore, they were informed that their involvement in the study was absolutely dependent on their willingness to participate, they had the opportunity to withdraw at any moment, and they may skip any question that made them uncomfortable. The concept of consent was applied to In-depth Interviewees in its fullest sense. The In-depth Interviewee were young women above the age of 18 and consent and permission were taken from them. Moreover, the researcher ensures that their responses were not personalized, in the process of data presentations, analysis, and interpretation. Confidentiality of data was maintained during the study. Finally; all the references and materials that were used for the study were acknowledged with proper citations.

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. Findings of the Study

In this chapter, the researcher presented, discussed, and analyzed the data collected using questionnaires, and In-depth Interviews. The finding of the study focused on examining the prevalence of IPV and the association of demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors, and family history with Intimate Partner Violence on young women in the Kara Area, Addis Ababa. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 23 was used to analyze the quantitative data collected by questionnaires. Descriptive statistics and inferential analysis were used in univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses of the quantitative data. To supplement the conclusions from quantitative data, qualitative data analysis was also used in this study.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents and their partners

The quantitative data was collected from a total of 270 sample respondents in the Kara Area. The demographic characteristics of the respondents and their partners were gathered to examine the association with physical, emotional, and sexual violence on young women.

##### 4.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The respondents of this study were young women between the ages of 15 – 35. The median and mean age of young women who participated in the study were 24 and 26.36 years respectively with a standard deviation of 4.84. Half (51.9%) of the respondents were never married and 35.2% were married. The remaining 12.9% were separated, divorced, or widowed. The vast majority (95.2%) of the respondents had an intimate relationship in their lifetime and 84.0% of the respondents were also currently in a relationship. Half (55.2%) of the respondents

had achieved tertiary education (diploma and above); 10.7 of women had ever attended primary education and only 5.9% had no formal education.

Regarding the employment status of respondents, 57.1% were employed in full-time, part-time, or self-employment opportunities. The other 21.5% were students and 20.4% were never employed. The majority (60.7%) of the respondents were Orthodox followed by Protestant (18.5%) and Muslim (17.0%). The remaining 3.3% were catholic and 0.4% waaqeffannaa. The median number of children of the respondents was zero (0) or no child with 5 range. The data shows only 27.4% have more than 1 child. Respondents were also asked about their monthly incomes. Accordingly, the average and median monthly income of respondents was 2,487.69 ETB and 1,650 ETB respectively with 3,027.69 standard deviations.

*Table 4. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents*

Variables		Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Frequency	Percentage %
Age		24.36	24.00	4.84		
Marital status	Never Married				140	51.9%
	Married				95	35.2%
	Divorced				19	7.0%
	Widowed				2	0.7%
	Separated				14	5.2%
Level of Education	No formal education				16	5.9%
	Primary education (1-8)				29	10.7%
	Secondary education (9-12)				76	28.1%
	TVET/ Diploma				55	20.4%
	Degree				82	30.4%
	Masters and Above				12	4.4%
Employment status	Never employed				55	20.4%
	Full-time employment				82	30.4%
	Part-time employment				25	9.3%
	Self-employed				47	17.4%
	Student				58	21.5%
	Other				3	1.1%

	Variables	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Frequency	Percentage %
Religion	Orthodox				164	60.7%
	Muslim				46	17.0%
	Protestant				50	18.5%
	Catholic				9	3.3%
	Waaqeffannaa				1	0.4%
	Other				0	0.0%

#### 4.1.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents' Partners

The respondents were also asked about the demographic characteristics of their current or previous partners to examine the association between intimate partners' demographic characteristics and perpetration of violence. These characteristics were; the age of the intimate partners of the respondent, the educational level of the respondents' intimate partners, religion, and the average monthly income of respondents' intimate partners.

According to the results of the survey, the median and mean age of partners of young women who participated in the study were 28 and 30.06 years respectively with a standard deviation of 8. The majority (60.7%) of the participants responded that their intimate partner had acquired a tertiary education (diploma and above), 23.7% attend secondary school and 9.3% attend primary education. Only 6.2% of respondents responded that their partners had no formal education.

Among 257 respondents who had been in a relationship in the past 12 months, 73.1% of their intimate partners were employed in full-time, part-time, or self-employment opportunities. The rest 12.8% and 13.6% were students and never employed respectively. The majority (58%) of the respondents' partners were orthodox Christians followed by 19.5% Muslims and 18.3 Protestants. Only 3.9% were Catholic followers. The average and median monthly income of the respondents' intimate partners monthly income were 5,620.52 ETB and

5,000.00 ETB respectively with 5,764.53 standard deviations. (*The detailed was provided in Annex 1\_Table 37. Demographic Characteristics of Respondent's Partners*)

## 4.2 Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence

The Composite Abuse Scales were used to examine the prevalence of physical and emotional Intimate Partner Violence. To examine Sexual violence prevalence Revised Conflict Tactics Scales were utilized. The standardized and well-known scales were utilized to determine the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence by pretested reliable and valid measurements.

### 4.2.1 Physical Violence

The participants of the study were asked seven different items from Composite Abuse Scales to examine the victimization of physical abuse on young women by their current or former intimate partners. The median of each variable was taken to show the frequency of physical violence in general among each respondent.

*Table 5. Prevalence of Physical Violence*

Variables	Total Score of 257 Respondents	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Slapped me	364	Never	99	38.5%
		Only Once	62	24.1%
		Several Times	37	14.4%
		Once/ Month	24	9.3%
		Once/ Week	19	7.4%
		Daily	16	6.2%
Threw me	368	Never	114	44.4%
		Only Once	37	14.4%
		Several Times	45	17.5%
		Once/ Month	23	8.9%
		Once/ Week	18	7.0%
		Daily	20	7.8%

Variables	Total Score of 257 Respondents	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Shook me	379	Never	112	43.6%
		Only Once	40	15.6%
		Several Times	35	13.6%
		Once/ Month	31	12.1%
		Once/ Week	19	7.4%
		Daily	20	7.8%
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved me	372	Never	115	44.7%
		Only Once	39	15.2%
		Several Times	35	13.6%
		Once/ Month	24	9.3%
		Once/ Week	29	11.3%
		Daily	15	5.8%
Hit or tried to hit me with something	428	Never	92	35.8%
		Only Once	47	18.3%
		Several Times	46	17.9%
		Once/ Month	24	9.3%
		Once/ Week	23	8.9%
		Daily	25	9.7%
Kicked me, bit me, or hit me with a fist	359	Never	124	48.2%
		Only Once	35	13.6%
		Several Times	33	12.8%
		Once/ Month	22	8.6%
		Once/ Week	23	8.9%
		Daily	20	7.8%
Beat me up	403	Never	114	44.4%
		Only Once	33	12.8%
		Several Times	36	14.0%
		Once/ Month	25	9.7%
		Once/ Week	22	8.6%
		Daily	27	10.5%
<b>Prevalence of Intimate Partner Physical Violence Combined variable</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>41.6%</b>
		<b>Only Once</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16.7%</b>
		<b>Several Times</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
		<b>Once/ Month</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10.5%</b>
		<b>Once/ Week</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
		<b>Daily</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

A total of 257 respondents who had been in a relationship in the past 12 months reported that 41.6% of them had never experienced any form of physical violence in the past 12 months by their intimate partners. However, more than half (58.4%) had responded that they had experienced intimate partner physical violence. Seventeen-point one percent (17.1%) of the respondents reported that they had encountered physical violence several times in the past 12 months by their intimate partners. The other 16.7% faced only once, 10.5% one time a month, and 8.2% once a week. The remaining 5.8% experienced physical violence by their intimate partner on daily bases. Therefore, according to the formula of *Confidence Interval (Ci) = Sample Proportion  $\pm Z \times \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{N}}$* , from 58.3% – 58.4% of violence affecting young women in the Kara area are experiencing physical violence by their intimate partners in the past 12 months.

The In-depth Interviewees young women also mentioned the experience of physical violence from their intimate partners. They had mentioned the major Intimate Partner Violence committed in the Woreda 12. The listed physical violence types include slapping, beating, and being forced to do something. One In-depth Interviewee explains; *“My former husband was aggressive and he often became jealous of other men. He was suspicious most of the time and uses force to ease his anger. After the breakup, he also tried to hit me.”* The In-depth Interviewee participants agreed that physical violence was highly committed among married couples due to economic matters and alcohol use behaviors.

#### 4.2.2 Emotional Violence

To examine the prevalence of emotional violence victimization among the participants of the study from the composite abuse scales the emotional violence subscales were used. The participants of the study were asked 8 different items from Composite Abuse Scales to examine the victimization of emotional abuse on young women by their current or former intimate

partners. The median of each variable was taken to show the frequency of emotional violence in general among each respondent.

*Table 6. Prevalence of Emotional Violence*

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Total Score of 257 Respondents</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
Told me that I wasn't good enough	371	Never	112	43.6%
		Only Once	40	15.6%
		Several Times	42	16.3%
		Once/ Month	25	9.7%
		Once/ Week	18	7.0%
		Daily	20	7.8%
Tried to turn my family, friends and children against me	384	Never	120	46.9%
		Only Once	28	10.9%
		Several Times	39	15.2%
		Once/ Month	21	8.2%
		Once/ Week	25	9.8%
		Daily	23	9.0%
Told me that I was ugly	362	Never	110	43.0%
		Only Once	54	21.1%
		Several Times	29	11.3%
		Once/ Month	25	9.8%
		Once/ Week	15	5.9%
		Daily	23	9.0%
Tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family	387	Never	117	45.7%
		Only Once	36	14.1%
		Several Times	33	12.9%
		Once/ Month	19	7.4%
		Once/ Week	27	10.5%
		Daily	24	9.4%
Blamed me for causing their violent behavior	415	Never	104	40.5%
		Only Once	41	16.0%
		Several Times	37	14.4%
		Once/ Month	22	8.6%
		Once/ Week	31	12.1%
		Daily	22	8.6%

Variables	Total Score of 257 Respondents	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Became upset if dinner/housework wasn't done when they thought it should be	366	Never	124	48.2%
		Only Once	28	10.9%
		Several Times	40	15.6%
		Once/ Month	22	8.6%
		Once/ Week	23	8.9%
		Daily	20	7.8%
Told me that I was crazy	441	Never	101	39.3%
		Only Once	30	11.7%
		Several Times	47	18.3%
		Once/ Month	27	10.5%
		Once/ Week	24	9.3%
		Daily	28	10.9%
Told me that no one would ever want me	409	Never	116	45.1%
		Only Once	28	10.9%
		Several Times	38	14.8%
		Once/ Month	28	10.9%
		Once/ Week	14	5.4%
		Daily	33	12.8%
<b>Prevalence of Intimate Partner Emotional Violence Combined variable</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38.9%</b>
		<b>Only Once</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
		<b>Several Times</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
		<b>Once/ Month</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
		<b>Once/ Week</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
		<b>Daily</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

The respondents of the study who had been in a relationship in the past 12 months reported that 38.9% of them had never experienced any form of emotional violence in the past 12 months by their intimate partners. However, more than half (61.1%) had responded that they had experienced intimate partner emotional violence. Seventeen-point one percent (17.1%) of the respondents reported that they had encountered emotional violence several times in the past 12 months by their intimate partners. The other 16.3% faced only once, 12.1% once a week 9.7% one time a month. The remaining 5.8% experienced emotional Intimate Partner Violence

on daily bases. Therefore, according to the formula of *Confidence Interval (Ci) = Sample Proportion*  $\pm Z \times \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{N}}$ , from 61.09% – 61.1% of violence affecting young women in the Kara area are experiencing emotional violence by their intimate partners in the past 12 months.

The In-depth Interviewed young women indicated that emotional abuse was a critical problem for many young women in a relationship. These include; comparing with other girls, name-calling in front of friends, revealing secrets to others, downplaying, and shaming were observed as emotional violence in Woreda 12 as per their responses. One of the In-depth Interviewees stated; *“My husband usually discourages me and when there was temporary disagreement he discloses my personal secrets to others to create shame on me and get me back”*. The In-depth Interviewees also mentioned the consequences of emotional abuses on their educational, economic and social status. They were dependents on their husbands and become voice less in family and societal level decisions.

#### 4.2.2 Sexual Violence

To examine Sexual violence prevalence Revised Conflict Tactics Scales were utilized. Considering the cultural context of the study area the participants of the study were asked four different items from the revised conflict Tactics Scales to examine the victimization of sexual abuse on young women by their current or former intimate partners. The median of each variable was taken to show the frequency of emotional violence in general among each respondent.

Table 7. Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Variables	Total Score of 257 Respondents	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Did your partner use force to have sex	313	Never	120	46.7%
		Once	60	23.3%
		Twice	30	11.7%
		3-5 times	23	8.9%
		6-10 times	7	2.7%
		11-20 times	6	2.3%
		More than 20 times	11	4.3%
Your partner threatened you to have sex	252	Never	144	56.0%
		Once	49	19.1%
		Twice	31	12.1%
		3-5 times	11	4.3%
		6-10 times	8	3.1%
		11-20 times	8	3.1%
		More than 20 times	6	2.3%
Did your partner prevent you from using contraceptives?	294	Never	157	61.1%
		Once	26	10.1%
		Twice	24	9.3%
		3-5 times	14	5.4%
		6-10 times	12	4.7%
		11-20 times	14	5.4%
		More than 20 times	10	3.9%
Did your partner force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	151	Never	186	72.9%
		Once	35	13.7%
		Twice	10	3.9%
		3-5 times	11	4.3%
		6-10 times	7	2.7%
		11-20 times	1	0.4%
		More than 20 times	5	2.0%
<b>Prevalence of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence Combined variable</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
		<b>Once</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>25.7%</b>
		<b>Twice</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
		<b>3-5 times</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
		<b>6-10 times</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
		<b>11-20 times</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
		<b>More than 20 times</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

The total of respondents who had been in a relationship (257) reported that 49.8% of them had never experienced any form of sexual violence in the past 12 months by their intimate partners. However, half (50.2%) had responded that they had experienced sexual violence by

their intimate partner. Twenty-five points seven percent (25.7%) of the respondents reported that they had encountered sexual violence once in the past 12 months by their intimate partners. The other 9.7% faced twice, 6.6% faced 3-5 times and 4.7% faced 6-10 times in the past 12 months. The remaining 3.5% experienced Intimate Partner Violence more than 10 times in twelve months period by their intimate partners. Therefore, according to the formula of *Confidence Interval (Ci) = Sample Proportion*  $\pm Z \times \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{N}}$ , from 49.79% – 49.8% of violence affecting young women in the Kara area are experiencing sexual violence by their intimate partners in the past 12 months.

The In-depth Interview with sampled respondents also revealed that sexual violence was prevalent due to the awareness problems and lack of respect for their female partners. The In-depth Interviewee mentioned the major informant of sexual violence in the Kara area. These include sexual assault, unwanted sex, forced and unwanted pregnancy, and forced marriage. One of the In-depth Interviewees explain her history as *“I had forced to have sex and became pregnant. So, I also forced to get married and live together without my will due to lack of other options”*. The In-depth Interviewee also mentioned the emerging type of sexual violence by exposing their intimate partners’ private body parts in photos and videos for others and on social media.

### **4.3 The Association of Demographic Characteristics with IPV**

#### **4.3.1 Association of Demographic characteristics of Respondents with IPV**

##### **4.3.1.1 Age of the respondents and IPV**

Bivariate correlation was used to examine the associations of the age respondents with physical, emotional, and sexual violence. The result implied that the age of the respondents had an association with Physical, Emotional, and Sexual Violence. The bivariate correlation (r)=

0.258, 0.273, and 0.157 of the age of respondents and physical, emotional, and sexual violence respectively were statistically significant at Sig. value <0.05.

*Table 8. Pearson Correlation between the age of respondents and IPV*

		<b>Correlations</b>			
		Age	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
	Pearson Correlation	1	.258**	.273**	.157*
Age	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.012
	N	270	257	255	255

\*\* . Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation was significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Similarly, the following generalized linear regression analysis also showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significantly differ by the age of respondents (p value <0.05). Controlling for the other variables, 1-year increase in the age of respondents associated with an 5.1%, 5% and 3.9% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. In general, the result suggests that the age of young women had a positive association with the experience of various forms of violence. The older young women had experienced more physical, emotional, and sexual violence than the young. Therefore, the null hypothesis rejected and concluded IPV differ by age of young women which also statistically significant by less than 5% error margin.

*Table 9. Generalized Linear Regression between the age of respondents and IPV*

<b>Parameter Estimates</b>								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)		
			Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Age with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.050	.0038	169.485	1	.000	1.051	1.043	1.059
Age with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.049	.0033	227.219	1	.000	1.050	1.044	1.057

Parameter Estimates								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)		
			Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Age Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.038	.0063	37.083	1	.000	1.039	1.026	1.052
	1 <sup>a</sup>							

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

### 4.3.1.2 Marital Status of Respondents and IPV

Analysis of variance was used to show the association between marital status and physical, emotional, and sexual violence on young women in the Kara area. The result in the following *table 10* showed a statistically significant difference was found between marital status on the prevalence of physical violence [F (3.781), Sig. value 0.024]. Similarly, there was a statistically significant difference (F = 3.056, Sig. value 0.49] among respondents' marital status in emotional Intimate Partner Violence. However, as it was indicated below no statistically significant difference was found in marital status on the prevalence of sexual abuse [F (0.403), Sig. value 0.669]. This implied that those young women's marital status had a difference in the prevalence of physical violence. Therefore, the null hypothesis rejected and concluded IPV differ by marital status of young women which also statistically significant by less than 5% error margin.

Table 10. One-way ANOVA between Marital status of respondents and IPV

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	772.851	2	386.426	3.781	.024
	Within Groups	25956.869	254	102.192		
	Total	26729.720	256			
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	1045.361	2	522.681	3.056	.049
	Within Groups	43101.988	252	171.040		
	Total	44147.349	254			

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	19.130	2	9.565	.403	.669
	Within Groups	5985.207	252	23.751		
	Total	6004.337	254			

The following Post Hoc multiple comparisons of Respondents' Marital Status analysis showed that Divorced/ Widowed/ Separated young women had experienced physical and emotional violence more than never married and married young women.

Table 11. Post Hoc multiple comparisons of Respondents' Marital Status and IPV

Multiple Comparisons							
LSD							
Dependent Variable	(I) Respondents Marital Status	(J) Respondents Marital Status	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Never Married	Married	.406	1.371	.768	-2.29	3.11
		Divorced/ Widowed/ Separated	-4.853*	1.930	.013	-8.65	-1.05
	Married	Never Married	-.406	1.371	.768	-3.11	2.29
		Divorced/ Widowed/ Separated	-5.259*	1.999	.009	-9.20	-1.32
	Divorced/ Widowed/ Separated	Never Married	4.853*	1.930	.013	1.05	8.65
		Married	5.259*	1.999	.009	1.32	9.20
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Never Married	Married	.353	1.782	.843	-3.16	3.86
		Divorced/ Widowed/ Separated	-5.714*	2.499	.023	-10.64	-.79
	Married	Never Married	-.353	1.782	.843	-3.86	3.16
		Divorced/ Widowed/ Separated	-6.067*	2.590	.020	-11.17	-.97
	Divorced/ Widowed/ Separated	Never Married	5.714*	2.499	.023	.79	10.64
		Married	6.067*	2.590	.020	.97	11.17

\*. The mean difference was significant at the 0.05 level.

### 4.3.1.3 Level of Education of Respondents and IPV

A one-way ANOVA test was performed to determine whether there was a significant difference in physical, emotional, and sexual violence with the education level of respondents.

The SPSS output in the following *table 12* showed that there was a statistically significant difference in the educational level of respondents of young women of physical and emotional violence. [F (3.695 and 2.816), Sig. value 0.003 and 0.017] respectively. However, the following table revealed that there was statistically no significant difference (F (1.029, Sig. value >0.05) among respondents' educational level in intimate partner sexual violence. This finding implied that young women found at different educational levels had significant differences in the prevalence of physical and emotional violence in the Kara area, Addis Ababa. However, sexual violence was prevalent regardless of their educational level. Therefore, the null hypothesis rejected and concluded IPV differ by level of education of young women which also statistically significant by less than 5% error margin.

*Table 12. One-way ANOVA between Level of Education of respondents and IPV*

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	1832.384	5	366.477	3.695	.003
	Within Groups	24897.336	251	99.193		
	Total	26729.720	256			
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	2362.906	5	472.581	2.816	.017
	Within Groups	41784.443	249	167.809		
	Total	44147.349	254			
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	121.604	5	24.321	1.029	.401
	Within Groups	5882.733	249	23.625		
	Total	6004.337	254			

The following *Post Hoc* multiple comparisons of Respondents' Marital Status analysis showed young women who had a Master's degree and above had less experienced physical and emotional violence than a degree or diploma holder, women who attend primary and secondary schools, and women who had no formal education. Young women who had no formal education experience more physical and emotional violence than literate young women. However, the

Degree and TVET/Diploma holders experienced physical and emotional violence more than women who attend primary and secondary schools. It implied the prevalence of violence had an inverse relationship with the respondents' level of education and experience of physical and emotional violence. Young women who have not attend any formal education highly affected by violence than educated young women.

*Table 13. Post Hoc multiple comparisons of Respondents' Level of Education and IPV*

**Multiple Comparisons**

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Level of Education	(J) Level of Education	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	No formal education	Primary education (1-8)	5.047	3.311	.129	-1.48	11.57
		Secondary education (9-12)	9.404*	3.002	.002	3.49	15.32
		TVET/ Diploma	6.177*	3.076	.046	.12	12.24
		Degree	3.513	2.956	.236	-2.31	9.34
		Masters and Above	10.448*	4.099	.011	2.37	18.52
	Primary education (1-8)	No formal education	-5.047	3.311	.129	-11.57	1.48
		Secondary education (9-12)	4.357	2.278	.057	-.13	8.84
		TVET/ Diploma	1.130	2.375	.635	-3.55	5.81
		Degree	-1.534	2.217	.490	-5.90	2.83
		Masters and Above	5.401	3.603	.135	-1.70	12.50
	Secondary education (9-12)	No formal education	-9.404*	3.002	.002	-15.32	-3.49
		Primary education (1-8)	-4.357	2.278	.057	-8.84	.13
		TVET/ Diploma	-3.227	1.920	.094	-7.01	.56
		Degree	-5.891*	1.721	.001	-9.28	-2.50
		Masters and Above	1.044	3.321	.754	-5.50	7.59
	TVET/ Diploma	No formal education	-6.177*	3.076	.046	-12.24	-.12
		Primary education (1-8)	-1.130	2.375	.635	-5.81	3.55
		Secondary education (9-12)	3.227	1.920	.094	-.56	7.01
		Degree	-2.664	1.848	.151	-6.30	.98
		Masters and Above	4.271	3.388	.209	-2.40	10.95
Degree	No formal education	-3.513	2.956	.236	-9.34	2.31	
	Primary education (1-8)	1.534	2.217	.490	-2.83	5.90	

Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Level of Education	(J) Level of Education	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables		Secondary education (9-12)	5.891*	1.721	.001	2.50	9.28
		TVET/ Diploma	2.664	1.848	.151	-.98	6.30
		Masters and Above	6.935*	3.279	.035	.47	13.40
	Masters and Above	No formal education	-10.448*	4.099	.011	-18.52	-2.37
		Primary education (1-8)	-5.401	3.603	.135	-12.50	1.70
		Secondary education (9-12)	-1.044	3.321	.754	-7.59	5.50
		TVET/ Diploma	-4.271	3.388	.209	-10.95	2.40
		Degree	-6.935*	3.279	.035	-13.40	-.47
		No formal education	Primary education (1-8)	3.857	4.259	.366	-4.53
	Secondary education (9-12)		8.957*	3.809	.020	1.45	16.46
	TVET/ Diploma		6.574	3.926	.095	-1.16	14.31
	Degree		2.735	3.784	.471	-4.72	10.19
	Masters and Above		12.476*	5.119	.016	2.39	22.56
	Primary education (1-8)	No formal education	-3.857	4.259	.366	-12.25	4.53
Secondary education (9-12)		5.100	2.910	.081	-.63	10.83	
TVET/ Diploma		2.717	3.060	.376	-3.31	8.75	
Degree		-1.122	2.877	.697	-6.79	4.54	
Masters and Above		8.619	4.489	.056	-.22	17.46	
Secondary education (9-12)	No formal education	-8.957*	3.809	.020	-16.46	-1.45	
	Primary education (1-8)	-5.100	2.910	.081	-10.83	.63	
	TVET/ Diploma	-2.383	2.395	.321	-7.10	2.34	
	Degree	-6.222*	2.156	.004	-10.47	-1.98	
	Masters and Above	3.519	4.065	.388	-4.49	11.53	
TVET/ Diploma	No formal education	-6.574	3.926	.095	-14.31	1.16	
	Primary education (1-8)	-2.717	3.060	.376	-8.75	3.31	
	Secondary education (9-12)	2.383	2.395	.321	-2.34	7.10	
	Degree	-3.839	2.355	.104	-8.48	.80	
	Masters and Above	5.902	4.175	.159	-2.32	14.12	
Degree	No formal education	-2.735	3.784	.471	-10.19	4.72	
	Primary education (1-8)	1.122	2.877	.697	-4.54	6.79	
	Secondary education (9-12)	6.222*	2.156	.004	1.98	10.47	

## Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Level of Education	(J) Level of Education	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
		TVET/ Diploma	3.839	2.355	.104	-.80	8.48
		Masters and Above	9.741*	4.042	.017	1.78	17.70
	Masters and Above	No formal education	-12.476*	5.119	.016	-22.56	-2.39
		Primary education (1-8)	-8.619	4.489	.056	-17.46	.22
		Secondary education (9-12)	-3.519	4.065	.388	-11.53	4.49
		TVET/ Diploma	-5.902	4.175	.159	-14.12	2.32
		Degree	-9.741*	4.042	.017	-17.70	-1.78

\*. The mean difference was significant at the 0.05 level.

## 4.3.1.4 Employment Status and IPV

Inferential statistics had used to examine the association between different forms of Intimate Partner Violence and the employment status of respondents. The result in *table 14* showed a statistically significant difference was found between the employment status of respondents on the prevalence of physical violence [F (2.774), Sig. value 0.028]. However, as it was indicated below no statistically significant difference was found in employment status on the prevalence of emotional and sexual violence [F (2.206 and 0.256 respectively), Sig. value>0.05]. This implied that young women in the Kara area who had different employment statuses had differences in the prevalence of physical violence.

Table 14. One-way ANOVA between Employment status of respondents and IPV

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	1133.049	4	283.262	2.774	.028
	Within Groups	25429.175	249	102.125		
	Total	26562.224	253			
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	1510.905	4	377.726	2.201	.069
	Within Groups	42394.282	247	171.637		
	Total	43905.187	251			

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	24.533	4	6.133	.256	.906
	Within Groups	5913.034	247	23.939		
	Total	5937.567	251			

The following Post Hoc multiple comparisons analysis showed self-employed young women followed by full-time employed and students experienced physical violence more than never-employed and part-time employed young women. It implied the prevalence of physical violence had an inverse relationship with the employment status of young women.

Table 15. Post Hoc multiple comparisons of Respondents' Employment Status and IPV  
Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Employment status	(J) Employment status	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Never employed	Full-time employment	-5.059*	1.888	.008	-8.78	-1.34
		Part-time employment	-.259	2.694	.924	-5.57	5.05
		Self-employed	-5.522*	2.133	.010	-9.72	-1.32
		Student	-3.478	2.076	.095	-7.57	.61
		Other	-.878	6.143	.887	-12.98	11.22
	Full-time employment	Never employed	5.059*	1.888	.008	1.34	8.78
		Part-time employment	4.801	2.543	.060	-.21	9.81
		Self-employed	-.463	1.938	.812	-4.28	3.36
		Student	1.582	1.876	.400	-2.11	5.28
		Other	4.182	6.078	.492	-7.79	16.16
	Part-time employment	Never employed	.259	2.694	.924	-5.05	5.57
		Full-time employment	-4.801	2.543	.060	-9.81	.21
		Self-employed	-5.263	2.730	.055	-10.64	.11
		Student	-3.219	2.686	.232	-8.51	2.07
		Other	-.619	6.375	.923	-13.18	11.94
	Self-employed	Never employed	5.522*	2.133	.010	1.32	9.72
		Full-time employment	.463	1.938	.812	-3.36	4.28
		Part-time employment	5.263	2.730	.055	-.11	10.64

Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Employment status	(J) Employment status	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
		Student	2.044	2.122	.336	-2.14	6.23
		Other	4.644	6.159	.452	-7.49	16.78
	Never employed	Full-time employment	-1.582	1.876	.400	-5.28	2.11
		Part-time employment	3.219	2.686	.232	-2.07	8.51
		Self-employed	-2.044	2.122	.336	-6.23	2.14
	Student	Other	2.600	6.140	.672	-9.49	14.69

\*. The mean difference was significant at the 0.05 level.

4.3.1.5 The religion of Respondents and IPV

The following *table 16* showed the analysis of ANOVA performed to examine the association between respondents' religion and the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence. There was a statistically significant difference in the religious status of respondents of young women in physical and emotional and sexual violence. [F (12.179, 12.423 and 8.630 respectively), Sig. value <0.05]. This implied that young women in the Kara area, Addis Ababa found in different religious statuses had significant differences in the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence.

Table 16. One-way ANOVA between Religion of respondents and IPV

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	2296.921	2	1148.460	12.179	.000
	Within Groups	23008.294	244	94.296		
	Total	25305.215	246			
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	3910.020	2	1955.010	12.423	.000
	Within Groups	38084.780	242	157.375		
	Total	41994.800	244			

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	371.088	2	185.544	8.630	.000
	Within Groups	5203.010	242	21.500		
	Total	5574.098	244			

The Post Hoc multiple comparisons analysis was conducted to identify the difference between the prevalence of violence in relation to respondents' religious status. The following *table 17* showed that Muslim respondents followed by Protestants experienced high physical, emotional and sexual violence than orthodox Christian respondents. It implied Intimate Partner Violence experience was different among different religious follower respondents in the Kara area, Addis Ababa.

*Table 17. Post Hoc multiple comparisons of Respondents' Religion and IPV*

Multiple Comparisons							
Bonferroni							
Dependent Variable	(I) Religion of Respondents	(J) Religion of Respondents	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Orthodox	Muslim	-8.18506*	1.65994	.000	-12.1865	-4.1836
		Protestant	-2.14564	1.59271	.538	-5.9850	1.6937
	Muslim	Orthodox	8.18506*	1.65994	.000	4.1836	12.1865
		Protestant	6.03942*	2.01681	.009	1.1777	10.9011
	Protestant	Orthodox	2.14564	1.59271	.538	-1.6937	5.9850
		Muslim	-6.03942*	2.01681	.009	-10.9011	-1.1777
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Orthodox	Muslim	-10.78538*	2.16529	.000	-16.0053	-5.5654
		Protestant	-1.99373	2.05921	1.000	-6.9579	2.9705
	Muslim	Orthodox	10.78538*	2.16529	.000	5.5654	16.0053
		Protestant	8.79165*	2.62138	.003	2.4722	15.1111
	Protestant	Orthodox	1.99373	2.05921	1.000	-2.9705	6.9579
		Muslim	-8.79165*	2.62138	.003	-15.1111	-2.4722
Sum of Sexual	Orthodox	Muslim	-3.21531*	.79378	.000	-5.1289	-1.3017
		Protestant	-1.40548	.76172	.199	-3.2418	.4308
	Muslim	Orthodox	3.21531*	.79378	.000	1.3017	5.1289

Multiple Comparisons

Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) Religion of Respondents	(J) Religion of Respondents	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Violence Variables		Protestant	1.80983	.96302	.184	-.5118	4.1314
	Protestant	Orthodox	1.40548	.76172	.199	-.4308	3.2418
		Muslim	-1.80983	.96302	.184	-4.1314	.5118

\*. The mean difference was significant at the 0.05 level.

4.3.1.6 Number of Children and IPV

The following *table 18* showed that the Spearman's bivariate correlation test was used to examine the associations of a number of children respondents with physical, emotional, and sexual violence variables. Results implied that a number of children of the respondents had an association with physical, emotional, and sexual Violence. The bivariate correlation ( $r$ ) = 0.224, 0.247, and 0.078 of the number of children of respondents and physical, sexual, and emotional violence respectively were statistically significant at Sig. value ( $<0.05$ ).

Table 18. Spearman's Correlation between the number of children and IPV

Correlations					
		Number of Children	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Number of Children	Correlation Coefficient	1	.224**	.247**	.078
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.001
	N	270	257	255	255

\*\* . Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Similarly, the following generalized linear regression analysis also showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significantly differ by the age of respondents ( $p$  value  $<0.05$ ). Controlling for the other variables, 1 additional child of respondents associated with an 116%, 130% and 63% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores

of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. In general, the result suggests that the number of children had a positive association with experiencing various forms of violence.

*Table 19. Generalized Linear Regression between the number of children and IPV*

Parameter Estimates								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)		
			Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Number of Children with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.771	.0086	8063.969	1	.000	2.162	2.125	2.198
Number of Children with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.849	.0072	14022.425	1	.000	2.338	2.306	2.371
Number of Children with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.488	.0159	949.542	1	.000	1.630	1.580	1.681
	1 <sup>a</sup>							

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

**4.3.1.7 Monthly Income of Respondents and IPV**

The Spearman's correlation was performed to examine the associations of respondents' monthly income respondents with physical, emotional, and sexual violence variables. Results implied that the monthly income of respondents had no significant association with physical, emotional, and sexual Violence.

*Table 20. Spearman's Correlation between Respondents' Monthly Income and IPV*

Correlations					
		Your Monthly income	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Monthly income of Respondents	Correlation Coefficient	1	.0130	.074	-.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.380	.243	.982
	N	268	255	253	253

\*\*. Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Similarly, the following generalized linear regression analysis also showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significant association. However, 1 additional monthly income increase of respondents associated with 0% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. The analysis implied that young women experience various forms of violence regardless of their monthly incomes.

*Table 21. Generalized Linear Regression between Respondents' Monthly Income and IPV*

<b>Parameter Estimates</b>								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)		
			Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Respondents Monthly income with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.000	3.6495E-6	6607.018	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Respondents Monthly income with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.000	3.1895E-6	10050.762	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Respondents Monthly income with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.000	6.9787E-6	667.868	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

### **4.3.2 Association of Demographic characteristics of Respondents' Partners with IPV**

#### **4.3.2.1 Age Respondents' Partners and IPV**

Correlation analyses were used to test the relationship between the age of respondents' partners and the experience of Intimate Partner Violence. The results indicated that there was a positive relationship between the age of the respondents' partners and experience of physical, emotional, and sexual violence.

*Table 22. Pearson Correlation between Age of Respondents' Partners and IPV*

		<b>Correlations</b>			
		Your Partners' Age	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Your Partners' Age	Pearson Correlation	1	.236**	.233**	.139*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.027
	N	256	256	254	254

\*. Correlation was significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The generalized linear regression analysis also used to examine the association between the age of respondents' partners with the prevalence of IPV. It showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significantly differ by the age of respondents' partners (p value <0.05). Controlling for the other variables, 1-year increase in the age of respondents' partners associated with an 6.7%, 7.6% and 4% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. It reflects partners' age associated with young women's experience of Intimate Partner Violence.

*Table 23. Generalized Linear Regression between Age of Respondents' Partners and IPV*

<b>Parameter Estimates</b>								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)		
			Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Partners Age with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.066	.0005	15517.188	1	.000	1.069	1.067	1.070
Partners Age with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.074	.0004	27315.713	1	.000	1.077	1.076	1.078
Partners Age with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.041	.0009	1975.166	1	.000	1.042	1.040	1.044

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

#### 4.3.2.2 Educational Level of Respondents' Partners and IPV

The Correlation of the ANOVA test had been used to examine the association between the respondents' partners' educational status and the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence on young women. The following result showed, determine whether there was a significant difference in physical, emotional, and sexual violence in relation to the education level of respondents. The SPSS output in the following *table 21* showed that there was a statistically significant difference in the respondents' partners' level of education and the experience of physical, emotional, and sexual violence on young women. [F (6.189, 3.432 and 4.011 respectively), Sig. value 0.002]. This implied that young women's partners in the Kara area found at different educational levels had significant differences in the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence.

*Table 24. One-way ANOVA between Educational Level of respondents' Partners and IPV*

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	2933.556	5	586.711	6.189	.000
	Within Groups	23796.164	251	94.805		
	Total	26729.720	256			
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	2846.426	5	569.285	3.432	.005
	Within Groups	41300.923	249	165.867		
	Total	44147.349	254			
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	447.567	5	89.513	4.011	.002
	Within Groups	5556.770	249	22.316		
	Total	6004.337	254			

The following Post Hoc multiple comparisons analysis showed respondents whose partners had no formal education experienced a high prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence. However, respondents whose partners had Degree holders experienced high physical and emotional violence than women who attend primary, and secondary schools and

TVET/Diploma holders. Its implied prevalence of violence had no positive or negative relationship with the respondents' partners' educational status. But, there was a significant difference between the respondents' partners' level of education and the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence experienced by young women.

*Table 25. Post Hoc comparisons of Respondents' Partners Level of Education and IPV*

<b>Multiple Comparisons</b>							
<b>LSD</b>							
Dependent Variable	(I) Your Partner's Level of Education	(J) Your Partner's Level of Education	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	No formal education	Primary education (1-8)	8.922*	3.396	.009	2.23	15.61
		Secondary education (9-12)	10.684*	2.953	.000	4.87	16.50
		TVET/ Diploma	7.679*	3.251	.019	1.27	14.08
		Degree	2.871	2.845	.314	-2.73	8.48
		Masters and Above	8.429*	3.251	.010	2.02	14.83
	Primary education (1-8)	No formal education	-8.922*	3.396	.009	-15.61	-2.23
		Secondary education (9-12)	1.762	2.481	.478	-3.13	6.65
		TVET/ Diploma	-1.244	2.830	.661	-6.82	4.33
		Degree	-6.051*	2.352	.011	-10.69	-1.42
		Masters and Above	-.494	2.830	.862	-6.07	5.08
	Secondary education (9-12)	No formal education	-10.684*	2.953	.000	-16.50	-4.87
		Primary education (1-8)	-1.762	2.481	.478	-6.65	3.13
		TVET/ Diploma	-3.005	2.279	.189	-7.50	1.48
		Degree	-7.813*	1.650	.000	-11.06	-4.56
		Masters and Above	-2.255	2.279	.323	-6.75	2.23
	TVET/ Diploma	No formal education	-7.679*	3.251	.019	-14.08	-1.27
		Primary education (1-8)	1.244	2.830	.661	-4.33	6.82
		Secondary education (9-12)	3.005	2.279	.189	-1.48	7.50
		Degree	-4.808*	2.138	.025	-9.02	-.60
		Masters and Above	.750	2.655	.778	-4.48	5.98
Degree	No formal education	-2.871	2.845	.314	-8.48	2.73	
	Primary education (1-8)	6.051*	2.352	.011	1.42	10.69	
	Secondary education (9-12)	7.813*	1.650	.000	4.56	11.06	

Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Your Partner's Level of Education	(J) Your Partner's Level of Education	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables		TVET/ Diploma	4.808*	2.138	.025	.60	9.02
		Masters and Above	5.558*	2.138	.010	1.35	9.77
	Masters and Above	No formal education	-8.429*	3.251	.010	-14.83	-2.02
		Primary education (1-8)	.494	2.830	.862	-5.08	6.07
		Secondary education (9-12)	2.255	2.279	.323	-2.23	6.75
		TVET/ Diploma	-.750	2.655	.778	-5.98	4.48
		Degree	-5.558*	2.138	.010	-9.77	-1.35
		No formal education	Primary education (1-8)	6.464	4.333	.137	-2.07
	Secondary education (9-12)		9.846*	3.729	.009	2.50	17.19
	TVET/ Diploma		6.767	4.092	.099	-1.29	14.83
	Degree		1.747	3.595	.627	-5.33	8.83
	Masters and Above		6.421	4.141	.122	-1.73	14.58
	Primary education (1-8)	No formal education	-6.464	4.333	.137	-15.00	2.07
		Secondary education (9-12)	3.382	3.218	.294	-2.96	9.72
TVET/ Diploma		.303	3.632	.934	-6.85	7.46	
Degree		-4.716	3.062	.125	-10.75	1.31	
Masters and Above		-.042	3.687	.991	-7.30	7.22	
Secondary education (9-12)	No formal education	-9.846*	3.729	.009	-17.19	-2.50	
	Primary education (1-8)	-3.382	3.218	.294	-9.72	2.96	
	TVET/ Diploma	-3.079	2.886	.287	-8.76	2.60	
	Degree	-8.099*	2.123	.000	-12.28	-3.92	
	Masters and Above	-3.424	2.954	.247	-9.24	2.39	
TVET/ Diploma	No formal education	-6.767	4.092	.099	-14.83	1.29	
	Primary education (1-8)	-.303	3.632	.934	-7.46	6.85	
	Secondary education (9-12)	3.079	2.886	.287	-2.60	8.76	
	Degree	-5.019	2.710	.065	-10.36	.32	
	Masters and Above	-.345	3.400	.919	-7.04	6.35	
Degree	No formal education	-1.747	3.595	.627	-8.83	5.33	
	Primary education (1-8)	4.716	3.062	.125	-1.31	10.75	
	Secondary education (9-12)	8.099*	2.123	.000	3.92	12.28	
	TVET/ Diploma	5.019	2.710	.065	-.32	10.36	
	Masters and Above	4.674	2.783	.094	-.81	10.16	

Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Your Partner's Level of Education	(J) Your Partner's Level of Education	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Masters and Above	No formal education	-6.421	4.141	.122	-14.58	1.73
		Primary education (1-8)	.042	3.687	.991	-7.22	7.30
		Secondary education (9-12)	3.424	2.954	.247	-2.39	9.24
		TVET/ Diploma	.345	3.400	.919	-6.35	7.04
		Degree	-4.674	2.783	.094	-10.16	.81
	No formal education	Primary education (1-8)	4.347*	1.548	.005	1.30	7.40
		Secondary education (9-12)	5.138*	1.325	.000	2.53	7.75
		TVET/ Diploma	6.366*	1.476	.000	3.46	9.27
		Degree	4.717*	1.275	.000	2.21	7.23
		Masters and Above	4.580*	1.476	.002	1.67	7.49
	Primary education (1-8)	No formal education	-4.347*	1.548	.005	-7.40	-1.30
		Secondary education (9-12)	.791	1.174	.501	-1.52	3.10
		TVET/ Diploma	2.019	1.342	.134	-.62	4.66
		Degree	.370	1.117	.740	-1.83	2.57
		Masters and Above	.234	1.342	.862	-2.41	2.88
	Secondary education (9-12)	No formal education	-5.138*	1.325	.000	-7.75	-2.53
		Primary education (1-8)	-.791	1.174	.501	-3.10	1.52
		TVET/ Diploma	1.229	1.078	.256	-.90	3.35
		Degree	-.420	.780	.590	-1.96	1.12
		Masters and Above	-.557	1.078	.606	-2.68	1.57
TVET/ Diploma	No formal education	-6.366*	1.476	.000	-9.27	-3.46	
	Primary education (1-8)	-2.019	1.342	.134	-4.66	.62	
	Secondary education (9-12)	-1.229	1.078	.256	-3.35	.90	
	Degree	-1.649	1.015	.106	-3.65	.35	
	Masters and Above	-1.786	1.259	.157	-4.27	.69	
Degree	No formal education	-4.717*	1.275	.000	-7.23	-2.21	
	Primary education (1-8)	-.370	1.117	.740	-2.57	1.83	
	Secondary education (9-12)	.420	.780	.590	-1.12	1.96	
	TVET/ Diploma	1.649	1.015	.106	-.35	3.65	
	Masters and Above	-.137	1.015	.893	-2.14	1.86	
		No formal education	-4.580*	1.476	.002	-7.49	-1.67

Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Your Partner's Level of Education	(J) Your Partner's Level of Education	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Masters and Above		Primary education (1-8)	-.234	1.342	.862	-2.88	2.41
		Secondary education (9-12)	.557	1.078	.606	-1.57	2.68
		TVET/ Diploma	1.786	1.259	.157	-.69	4.27
		Degree	.137	1.015	.893	-1.86	2.14

\*. The mean difference was significant at the 0.05 level.

4.3.2.3 Employment Status of Respondents' Partners

The following result showed there was no statistically significant difference between the employment status of respondents' partners on the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence on young women. [F (1.367, 1.157 & 0.834 respectively), Sig. value >0.05]. This implied that young women in the Kara area experience violence regardless of their partners' employment status.

Table 26. One-way ANOVA between Employment status of respondents' partners and IPV

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	708.347	5	141.669	1.367	.237
	Within Groups	26021.373	251	103.671		
	Total	26729.720	256			
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	1002.202	5	200.440	1.157	.331
	Within Groups	43145.147	249	173.274		
	Total	44147.349	254			
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	98.846	5	19.769	.834	.527
	Within Groups	5905.491	249	23.717		
	Total	6004.337	254			

#### 4.3.2.4 The religion of Respondents' Partners and IPV

The analysis of ANOVA was performed to evaluate the association between the religion of partners of the respondent religion and the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence on young women in the Kara area, Addis Ababa. The following *table 24* showed there was a statistically significant difference in the religious status of the respondents' partners in physical and emotional and sexual violence. [F (11.319, 11.424, and 8.822 respectively), Sig. value <0.05]. This implied that young women whose partners were of different religious statuses had a significant difference in the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence in the Kara area, Addis Ababa.

*Table 27. One-way ANOVA between Religion of respondents' partners and IPV*

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	2081.223	2	1040.611	11.319	.000
	Within Groups	22431.158	244	91.931		
	Total	24512.381	246			
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	3646.317	2	1823.159	11.424	.000
	Within Groups	38621.275	242	159.592		
	Total	42267.592	244			
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	363.481	2	181.740	8.822	.000
	Within Groups	4985.311	242	20.600		
	Total	5348.792	244			

The following *table 25* showed multiple comparisons analysis was conducted to identify the difference between the prevalence of violence in relation to the respondents' partners' religious status. As the result showed respondents whose partners were Muslim followed by Protestants experienced high physical, emotional and sexual violence. It implied Intimate Partner Violence experience was different among different religious followers of partners of respondents in the Kara area, Addis Ababa.

Table 28. Post Hoc comparisons of Respondents' Partners Religion and IPV

**Multiple Comparisons**

Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) Religion of Respondents' Partners	(J) Religion of Respondents' Partners	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Orthodox	Muslim	-7.413*	1.566	.000	-11.19	-3.64
		Protestant	-2.584	1.603	.325	-6.45	1.28
	Muslim	Orthodox	7.413*	1.566	.000	3.64	11.19
		Protestant	4.829*	1.948	.042	.13	9.53
	Protestant	Orthodox	2.584	1.603	.325	-1.28	6.45
		Muslim	-4.829*	1.948	.042	-9.53	-.13
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Orthodox	Muslim	-9.814*	2.095	.000	-14.86	-4.76
		Protestant	-4.325	2.112	.125	-9.42	.77
	Muslim	Orthodox	9.814*	2.095	.000	4.76	14.86
		Protestant	5.489	2.592	.106	-.76	11.74
	Protestant	Orthodox	4.325	2.112	.125	-.77	9.42
		Muslim	-5.489	2.592	.106	-11.74	.76
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Orthodox	Muslim	-2.843*	.742	.000	-4.63	-1.05
		Protestant	-1.990*	.760	.028	-3.82	-.16
	Muslim	Orthodox	2.843*	.742	.000	1.05	4.63
		Protestant	.853	.922	1.000	-1.37	3.08
	Protestant	Orthodox	1.990*	.760	.028	.16	3.82
		Muslim	-.853	.922	1.000	-3.08	1.37

\*. The mean difference was significant at the 0.05 level.

#### 4.3.2.5 Monthly Income Respondents' Partners and IPV

The following *table 26 Spearman's* correlation result showed monthly income of partners the respondents had no significant association with Physical violence and no significant association with emotional and sexual Violence.

*Table 29. Spearman's correlation between Monthly Income of Respondents' partners and IPV*

		<b>Correlations</b>			
		Monthly income of the partner	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Monthly income of the partner	Correlation Coefficient	1	.078	.055	-.007
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.237	.403	.916
	N	232	232	230	231

\*\* . Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The generalized linear regression analysis also showed that the monthly income of respondents had significant association with the prevalence of intimate partner violence. However, 1 additional monthly income increase of respondents' partners associated with 0% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. The analysis implied that young women experience various forms of violence regardless of their partners' monthly incomes.

*Table 30. Generalized Linear Regression between Monthly Income of Respondents' partners and IPV*

<b>Parameter Estimates</b>								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)		
			Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Respondents Monthly income with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.000	3.6495E-6	6607.018	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Respondents Monthly income with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.000	3.1895E-6	10050.762	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Respondents Monthly income with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.000	6.9787E-6	667.868	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

**4.4 The Association of behavioral risk factors with IPV**

**4.4.1 Drug and Alcohol Use with IPV**

The Bivariate correlation was used to examine the associations of respondents’ problem behavior with physical, emotional, and sexual violence variables. Results implied that respondents’ problem behavior had a moderate association with Physical, Emotional, and Sexual Violence. The Pearson correlation of respondents’ problem behavior had physical, emotional, and sexual violence respectively were statistically significant (correlation (r) = 0.383, 0.442, and 0.422 Sig. value (<0.05).

The Pearson correlation analysis was also performed to evaluate the difference in the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence in relation to respondents’ partners’ problem behavior. The following *table 28* showed that problem behavior of partners had a strong association with Physical and Emotional Violence. Similarly, the problem behavior of respondents had also a moderate association with sexual violence. The bivariate correlation of partners' problem behavior and physical and emotional violence respectively were statistically significant (correlation (r) = 0.614 and 0.644), Sig. value (<0.05).

*Table 31. Pearson correlation between respondents’ and partners of the Respondents’ problem behavior and IPV*

		<b>Correlations</b>			
		Problem behavior	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Respondents Problem behavior	Pearson Correlation	1	.383**	.442**	.422**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	256	256	254	254
Respondents’ Partners Problem behavior	Pearson Correlation	1	.614**	.644**	.432**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	255	255	253	253

\*\* . Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Similarly, generalized linear regression analysis also used to examine the association between the problem behavior of respondents and their partners with the prevalence of IPV. The result showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significantly differ by the problem behavior of both of respondents and their partners (p value <0.05). Controlling for the other variables, 1-point increase in the total score of respondents' problem behavior had associated with an 12.7%, 14.2% and 8.6% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. The respondents' partners problem behavior had also an 14.2%, 15.8% and 8.9% increase in odds of giving a response that indicate higher score of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively.

In general, the result suggests that young women who had problem behaviors including drug and alcohol use experienced higher physical, emotional, and sexual violence in the Kara area, Addis Ababa. The result also suggests that respondents who had partnered with problem behaviors were more experienced in various forms of violence.

*Table 32. Generalized Linear Regression between respondents' and partners of the Respondents' problem behavior and IPV*

Parameter	Parameter Estimates							
	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			Exp(B)	95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)	
			Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.		Lower	Upper
Problem behavior of respondents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.122	.0011	12022.531	1	.000	1.129	1.127	1.132
Problem behavior of respondents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.134	.0009	21167.162	1	.000	1.144	1.142	1.146
Problem behavior of respondents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	.086	.0018	2327.522	1	.000	1.090	1.086	1.094
Partners Problem behavior with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.135	.0010	17282.781	1	.000	1.144	1.142	1.147

Parameter Estimates								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			Exp(B)	95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)	
			Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.		Lower	Upper
Partners Problem behavior with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.148	.0009	29067.146	1	.000	1.160	1.158	1.162
Partners Problem behavior with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.089	.0018	2533.972	1	.000	1.093	1.089	1.097
	1 <sup>a</sup>							

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

#### 4.4.2 Aggression/Victimization behavior and IPV

The following *table 29* showed that the association of aggression/victimization behavior of respondents with physical, emotional, and sexual violence. The result indicates that aggression and victimization behavior had a strong association with Physical and Emotional Violence. Similarly, the aggression/victimization behavior of respondents had also a moderate association with sexual violence. The bivariate correlation of partners' aggressive/victimization behavior and physical and emotional violence respectively were statistically significant (correlation (r) = 0.771 and 0.754), Sig. value (<0.05).

Table 33. Pearson correlation between Aggression/Victimization behavior and IPV

Correlations					
		Sum of Aggression/Victimization Scales	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Sum of Aggression/Victimization Scales	Pearson Correlation	1	.771**	.757**	.471**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	257	257	255	255

\*\* . Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The generalized linear regression analysis also used to examine the association between aggression/victimization behavior of respondents with physical, emotional, and sexual

violence. The result showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significantly associated with aggressive/victimization behavior of respondents (p value <0.05). Controlling for the other variables, 1-point increase in the total score of respondents aggressive/victimization behavior had associated with an 14.4%, 15.8% and 9.3% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. The result implies respondents with aggression/victimization behavior were more experienced physical, emotional, and sexual violence.

*Table 34. Generalized Linear Regression between Aggression/Victimization behavior and IPV*

Parameter Estimates								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			Exp(B)	95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)	
			Wald Chi-Square	Df	Sig.		Lower	Upper
Aggression/Victimization Scales with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	.135	.0010	19597.636	1	.000	1.144	1.142	1.146
Aggression/Victimization Scales with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	.146	.0008	31324.368	1	.000	1.158	1.156	1.160
Aggression/Victimization Scales with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.089	.0017	2681.669	1	.000	1.093	1.089	1.097
	1 <sup>a</sup>							

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

#### **4.5 The Association of family history with IPV**

##### **4.5.1 Family History of Violence and IPV**

The bivariate correlation was performed to examine the associations of respondents' family history of violence with physical, emotional, and sexual violence variables. Results implied that family history of violence had a moderate association with Physical and Emotional Violence on young women in the Kara area of Addis Ababa. The bivariate correlation between family violence history and physical, emotional, and sexual violence were statistically

significant (correlation (r) = 0.561, 0.539, and 0.276 respectively at Sig. value (<0.05).

*Table 35. Pearson correlation between family violence history and IPV*

		<b>Correlations</b>			
		Sum of Family Violence History	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Sum of Family Violence History	Pearson Correlation	1	.561**	.539**	.276**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	257	257	255	255

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Similarly, the following regression analysis showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significantly differ by the family violence history of respondents (p value <0.05). Controlling for the other variables, 1-point increase in the total score of respondents' family violence history had associated with an 6.4%, 6.7% and 4.8% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. In general, the result suggests that young women who had a family violence history were highly exposed to various forms of Intimate Partner Violence.

*Table 36. Generalized Linear Regression between Aggression/Victimization behavior and IPV*

<b>Parameter Estimates</b>									
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			Exp(B)	95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)		
			Wald	Chi-Square	df		Sig.	Lower	Upper
Family Violence History with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.062	.0006	9471.619	1	.000	1.064	1.062	1.065	
Family Violence History with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.065	.0005	14189.504	1	.000	1.067	1.066	1.068	
Family Violence History with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.047	.0012	1441.646	1	.000	1.048	1.045	1.050	

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

#### 4.5.2 Educational Status of Parents and IPV

One-way ANOVA test had used to examine the association of respondents' parents' educational status and the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence on young women. The following result showed that there was a statistically significant difference at the respondent parents' level of education and the experience of physical and emotional violence on young women. [F (5.464 and 5.784), Sig. value <0.05]. However, parents' educational level and sexual violence had no significant association. This implied that young women's parents in the Kara area found at different educational levels had a significant difference in the prevalence of physical and emotional violence.

Table 37. One-way ANOVA between Educational status of parents and IPV

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	2133.259	4	533.315	5.464	.000
	Within Groups	24596.461	252	97.605		
	Total	26729.720	256			
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	3739.456	4	934.864	5.784	.000
	Within Groups	40407.893	250	161.632		
	Total	44147.349	254			
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	118.242	4	29.561	1.256	.288
	Within Groups	5886.095	250	23.544		
	Total	6004.337	254			

The following Post Hoc multiple comparisons analysis showed respondents whose parents had TVET/Diploma holders experienced more physical and emotional violence. Its implied prevalence of violence had no positive or negative relationship with the respondents' parents' educational status. But, there was a significant difference between the respondents' parents' level of education and the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence experienced by young women.

*Table 38. Post Hoc comparisons of Respondents' Parents Educational level and IPV*

<b>Multiple Comparisons</b>							
LSD							
Dependent Variable	(I) How was your parents' educational status	(J) How was your parents' educational status	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	No formal education	Primary education (1-8)	-.895	1.684	.596	-4.21	2.42
		Secondary education (9-12)	1.592	2.060	.441	-2.47	5.65
		TVET/ Diploma	-7.214*	1.926	.000	-11.01	-3.42
		Degree	4.195	2.874	.146	-1.47	9.86
	Primary education (1-8)	No formal education	.895	1.684	.596	-2.42	4.21
		Secondary education (9-12)	2.486	2.281	.277	-2.01	6.98
		TVET/ Diploma	-6.319*	2.160	.004	-10.57	-2.06
		Degree	5.090	3.036	.095	-.89	11.07
	Secondary education (9-12)	No formal education	-1.592	2.060	.441	-5.65	2.47
		Primary education (1-8)	-2.486	2.281	.277	-6.98	2.01
		TVET/ Diploma	-8.806*	2.464	.000	-13.66	-3.95
		Degree	2.604	3.259	.425	-3.82	9.02
	TVET/ Diploma	No formal education	7.214*	1.926	.000	3.42	11.01
		Primary education (1-8)	6.319*	2.160	.004	2.06	10.57
		Secondary education (9-12)	8.806*	2.464	.000	3.95	13.66
		Degree	11.409*	3.176	.000	5.15	17.67
	Degree	No formal education	-4.195	2.874	.146	-9.86	1.47
		Primary education (1-8)	-5.090	3.036	.095	-11.07	.89
		Secondary education (9-12)	-2.604	3.259	.425	-9.02	3.82
		TVET/ Diploma	-11.409*	3.176	.000	-17.67	-5.15
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	No formal education	Primary education (1-8)	.233	2.099	.912	-3.90	4.37
		Secondary education (9-12)	4.340	2.482	.082	-.55	9.23
		TVET/ Diploma	-8.890*	2.456	.000	-13.73	-4.05
		Degree	4.208	3.754	.263	-3.19	11.60
	Primary education (1-8)	No formal education	-.233	2.099	.912	-4.37	3.90
		Secondary education (9-12)	4.107	2.759	.138	-1.33	9.54
		TVET/ Diploma	-9.123*	2.735	.001	-14.51	-3.74
		Degree	3.975	3.942	.314	-3.79	11.74
		No formal education	-4.340	2.482	.082	-9.23	.55

Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) How was your parents' educational status	(J) How was your parents' educational status	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Secondary education (9-12)		Primary education (1-8)	-4.107	2.759	.138	-9.54	1.33
		TVET/ Diploma	-13.230*	3.040	.000	-19.22	-7.24
		Degree	-.132	4.159	.975	-8.32	8.06
TVET/ Diploma		No formal education	8.890*	2.456	.000	4.05	13.73
		Primary education (1-8)	9.123*	2.735	.001	3.74	14.51
		Secondary education (9-12)	13.230*	3.040	.000	7.24	19.22
		Degree	13.098*	4.143	.002	4.94	21.26
Degree		No formal education	-4.208	3.754	.263	-11.60	3.19
		Primary education (1-8)	-3.975	3.942	.314	-11.74	3.79
		Secondary education (9-12)	.132	4.159	.975	-8.06	8.32
		TVET/ Diploma	-13.098*	4.143	.002	-21.26	-4.94

\*. The mean difference was significant at the 0.05 level.

4.5.3 Monthly Income of Parents and IPV

The Spearman's correlation was used to examine the associations of the monthly income of respondents' parents with physical, emotional, and sexual violence variables. Results implied that the monthly income of the respondents' parents had an inverse association with Physical, Emotional, and Sexual Violence. The bivariate correlation ( $r = -0.318$  and  $-0.289$  of the monthly income of respondents' parents and physical and emotional violence respectively were statistically significant at Sig. value ( $<0.5$ ). However, the association between respondents' parents' monthly income and intimate partner sexual violence had no significant correlation.

*Table 39. Spearman's correlation between Monthly income of Parents and IPV*

		<b>Correlations</b>			
		Monthly income of your parents	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Monthly income of your parents	Correlation Coefficient	1	-.318**	-.289**	-.0114
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.158
	N	154	154	154	154

\*\* . Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The generalized linear regression analysis also showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significant association. However, 1 additional monthly income increase of respondents' parents associated with 0% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. The analysis implied that young women experience various forms of violence regardless of their monthly incomes. In general, the result suggests that the income of parents had no effect on the experience of physical and emotional violence on young women.

*Table 40. Generalized Linear Regression between Monthly income of Parents and IPV*

<b>Parameter Estimates</b>								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			Exp(B)	95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)	
			Wald	Chi-Square	df		Sig.	Lower
Monthly income of parents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.000	3.182 7E-6	4528.045	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Monthly income of parents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.000	2.516 3E-6	9114.153	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Monthly income of parents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.000	5.349 5E-6	804.584	1	.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	1 <sup>a</sup>							

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

#### 4.5.4 Family Size of Parents and IPV

The bivariate correlation was performed to examine the associations of respondents' family size of parents with physical, emotional, and sexual violence variables. Results implied that family history of violence had an inverse association with Physical and Emotional Violence on young women in the Kara area of Addis Ababa. The family size of parents and physical violence were statistically significant (correlation ( $r$ ) = - 0.139 and -0.169 at Sig. value (0.28 and 0.008 respectively). However, the association between Family size and sexual violence was not significant.

Table 41. Pearson correlation between the Family size of Parents and IPV

		Correlations			
		Family size of your parents/ guardians	Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Sum of Sexual Violence Variables
Family size of your parents/guardians	Pearson Correlation	1	-.139*	-.169**	-.102
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.028	.008	.109
	N	249	249	248	248

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

In contrary, the generalized linear regression analysis showed that the prevalence of intimate partner violence had significantly differ by the age of respondents ( $p$  value <0.05). Controlling for the other variables, 1 additional family member of respondents' partners associated with an 42.1%, 48.3% and 23.4% increase in odds of giving a response that indicates higher scores of physical, emotional and sexual intimate partner violence respectively. In general, the result suggests that young women who had parents with a higher number family size were highly exposed to physical and Intimate Partner Violence.

*Table 42. Generalized Linear Regression between the Family size of Parents and IPV*

<b>Parameter Estimates</b>								
Parameter	B	Std. Error	Hypothesis Test			95% Wald Confidence Interval for Exp(B)		
			Wald	Chi-Square	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower
Family size of parents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Physical Violence Variables	.358	.0034	11205.805	1	.000	1.431	1.421	1.440
Family size of parents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	.400	.0028	20010.370	1	.000	1.491	1.483	1.499
Family size of parents with Dependent Variable: Sum of Sexual Violence Variables (Scale)	.222	.0059	1426.683	1	.000	1.249	1.234	1.263
		1 <sup>a</sup>						

a. Fixed at the displayed value.

**4.5.5 Parents’ marital/Living status and IPV**

Here, the analysis of variance was used to show the association of physical, emotional, and sexual violence and parents’ marital/ living status on young women in the Kara area. According to the result, there was a statistically significant difference was found in the Marital/ Living status of parents on the prevalence of physical violence [F (4.205), Sig. value 0.006]. Similarly, there was a statistically significant difference among respondents' parents' marital/living status in emotional and sexual violence (F=3.423 and 3.480, Sig. value 0.018 and 0.017 respectively). The result indicates that those young women in the Kara area parents’ marital/ living status had a significant difference in the prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence.

*Table 43. One-way ANOVA between Parents’ Marital/ Living status and IPV*

<b>ANOVA</b>						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Between Groups	1273.334	3	424.445	4.205	.006
	Within Groups	25436.943	252	100.940		
	Total	26710.277	255			

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Between Groups	1739.878	3	579.959	3.423	.018
	Within Groups	42352.961	250	169.412		
	Total	44092.839	253			
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Between Groups	240.065	3	80.022	3.480	.017
	Within Groups	5748.616	250	22.994		
	Total	5988.681	253			

The following post hoc multiple comparisons analysis showed the respondents’ whose parents were both of them not alive had experienced physical and emotional violence more than parents who lived together and divorced. Respondents whose parents were divorced also experienced physical and emotional violence more than respondents whose parents were lived together and widowed. Similarly, respondents whose parents were not alive followed by divorced were experienced sexual violence more than respondents whose parents were lived together and widowed. It showed the experience of violence had a high association with parents’ living status.

*Table 44. Post Hoc multiple comparisons of Parents’ Living status and IPV*

Multiple Comparisons								
LSD								
Dependent Variable	(I) Did your parents live together (Mother and Father)?	(J) Did your parents live together (Mother and Father)?	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Sum of Physical Violence Variables	Yes lived together	They were divorced	.605	1.559	.698	-2.47	3.68	
		Widowed	-4.519*	1.736	.010	-7.94	-1.10	
		Both of them were not alive	-6.795*	2.913	.020	-12.53	-1.06	
	They were divorced	Yes lived together	-.605	1.559	.698	-3.68	2.47	
		Widowed	-5.124*	2.001	.011	-9.07	-1.18	
		Both of them were not alive	-7.400*	3.078	.017	-13.46	-1.34	
	Widowed	Yes lived together	4.519*	1.736	.010	1.10	7.94	
		They were divorced	5.124*	2.001	.011	1.18	9.07	
		Both of them were not alive	-2.276	3.172	.474	-8.52	3.97	
			Yes lived together	6.795*	2.913	.020	1.06	12.53

Multiple Comparisons

LSD

Dependent Variable	(I) Did your parents live together (Mother and Father)?	(J) Did your parents live together (Mother and Father)?	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sum of Emotional Violence Variables	Both of them were not alive	They were divorced	7.400*	3.078	.017	1.34	13.46
		Widowed	2.276	3.172	.474	-3.97	8.52
	Yes lived together	They were divorced	.137	2.035	.946	-3.87	4.14
		Widowed	-4.613*	2.251	.042	-9.05	-.18
	They were divorced	Both of them were not alive	-9.633*	3.775	.011	-17.07	-2.20
		Yes lived together	-.137	2.035	.946	-4.14	3.87
	Widowed	Widowed	-4.750	2.602	.069	-9.87	.37
		Both of them were not alive	-9.769*	3.994	.015	-17.64	-1.90
	Both of them were not alive	Yes lived together	4.613*	2.251	.042	.18	9.05
		They were divorced	4.750	2.602	.069	-.37	9.87
	Both of them were not alive	Both of them were not alive	-5.019	4.109	.223	-13.11	3.07
		Yes lived together	9.633*	3.775	.011	2.20	17.07
Sum of Sexual Violence Variables	Yes lived together	They were divorced	-1.040	.746	.165	-2.51	.43
		Widowed	-.684	.830	.411	-2.32	.95
	They were divorced	Both of them were not alive	-4.308*	1.391	.002	-7.05	-1.57
		Yes lived together	1.040	.746	.165	-.43	2.51
	Widowed	Widowed	.356	.955	.710	-1.53	2.24
		Both of them were not alive	-3.269*	1.469	.027	-6.16	-.37
	Both of them were not alive	Yes lived together	.684	.830	.411	-.95	2.32
		They were divorced	-.356	.955	.710	-2.24	1.53
	Both of them were not alive	Both of them were not alive	-3.624*	1.514	.017	-6.61	-.64
		Yes lived together	4.308*	1.391	.002	1.57	7.05
	Both of them were not alive	They were divorced	3.269*	1.469	.027	.37	6.16
		Widowed	3.624*	1.514	.017	.64	6.61

\*. The mean difference was significant at the 0.05 level.

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**CHAPTER FIVE****5. Discussion**

The study results showed that among the respondents' demographic characteristics; age, marital status, level of education, employment status, religious status, and the number of children had a significant association with Intimate Partner Violence. However, the monthly income of respondents had no significant association with IPV. It implies that violence-affecting young women in the Kara area experienced Intimate Partner Violence regardless of their income status. Among the demographic characteristics of respondents' partners' age, level of education, and religious status were also significantly associated with the experience of Intimate Partner Violence. But, the employment status and income of the respondents had no significant association with IPV. The aggressive, drug, and alcohol use behavior of both respondents and their partners were significantly associated with IPV. Among the family history of respondents; family violence history, level of education, and living status of parents were significantly associated with IPV. The monthly income had no effect on the experience of physical and emotional violence on young women. The family size of parents was also significantly associated with IPV.

Among the associated factors aggressiveness, alcohol, and drug use behavior of male partners, family history of violence, and religious affiliation of young women and their partners had a statistically significant and strong correlation with Intimate Partner Violence. This indicated that the risk factors for Intimate Partner Violence lie in the belief and behavioral factors that existed on young women and their partners and family violence history than other demographic characteristics of young women affected by violence. Similarly, Niolon et al. (2017) studied that Intimate Partner Violence was linked to several risk variables including parental violence history, husbands' alcohol consumption, family experience of violence,

husband controlling behavior, unpleasant family relationships, age, low educational status, relationship level, and separation. On the other hand, Ler et al. (2020) revealed that low income, unemployment, stress, child abuse, and neglect, low economic status, low access to health care, peer pressure poverty, low social capital, low collective efficacy, and harmful gender norms were factors of Intimate Partner Violence. The reason for the inconsistency of the finding with the literature was the sample of the respondents lived in fragile urban areas and subjected to different intimate partner violence in regardless of their and partners income status.

In general, according to this study, more than 80% of the violence-affected young women who participated in this study experienced different forms of violence from their intimate partners. Since the samples of the study were selected from young women who lived in fragile urban areas of Addis Ababa, young women subjected to violence and affected by urban violence and conflict, the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence was higher than in the literature. In 2018 among women aged 15 to 49 and who were in relationships, 20% in sub-Saharan Africa suffered physical and/or sexual assault from an intimate partner during the last 12 months (WHO, 2018). Similarly, in Ethiopia, studies show that 34% of married women aged 15 to 49 have experienced some form of Intimate Partner Violence (Muluneh et al., 2021).

The result of this study showed that 58.4% of young women experienced physical Intimate Partner Violence. Among the physical Intimate Partner Violence inflicted actions more than half of the young women were slapped (64.5%) and hit or tried to hit by their intimate partners (61.5%) during the 12 months. The main associated factors for physical Intimate Partner Violence include the demographic characteristics of respondents, and partners, risk behaviors of respondents and their partners, and family history. Among the demographic characteristics of respondents age, marital status, level of education, employment status, religion, and the number of children were associated with physical Intimate Partner Violence. But, the monthly income of respondents had no significant association with the prevalence of

physical violence. The age, educational status, and religious status of respondents' partners had a significant association with physical Intimate Partner Violence. However, the employment status and monthly income of respondents had no significant association with physical IPV. The aggressive, drug and alcohol use behavior, family violence history, and living status of parents had a significant association with physical IPV. The monthly income and family size of respondents' partners were also inversely associated with physical IPV.

Similarly, different kinds of literature mentioned different demographic attributes as a cause of Intimate Partner Violence. Hayes & Boyd (2017) mentioned individual-level variables including age, educational level, marital status, and the number of children. On contrary, the study varies from other literature due to the nature of the samples that were selected from violence-affected targets. Kaukinen (2004), studied that the women experience Intimate Partner Violence due to their partner's employment, education, and income status.

The result of the study showed that the older the age of the respondents increases 1.51, 1.05 and 1.39 times the experience of physical Intimate Partner Violence on young women. Divorced/widow/separated, young women who had no formal education, self-employed, Muslim, and who have more children were highly experienced physical Intimate Partner Violence than others. The respondents whose partners illiterate and Muslim were also experienced physical IPV. However, the respondents had experienced physical Intimate Partner Violence regardless of their and their partner's income and employment status. Physical violence was also highly associated with behavioral risk factors including drug and alcohol use and aggressive behaviors of respondents and their partners. Respondents who had a family violence history and orphan children were highly experienced physical Intimate Partner Violence.

More than half (61.1%) of respondents had experienced emotional Intimate Partner Violence. Among the emotional Intimate Partner Violence inflicted actions more than half of the young women were told they were crazy by their partners (60.7%) and blamed for causing their partners' violent behavior (59.5) during the 12 months. The age, marital status, level of education, religious status, and a number of children of respondents were significantly associated with emotional Intimate Partner Violence. However, the employment status and monthly income of respondents had no association with emotional IPV. Among the respondents' partners demographic characteristics age, level of education, and religious status of respondents were significantly associated with emotional IPV. The aggressiveness, and drug and alcohol use behavior of respondents and partners were strongly associated with emotional IPV. Among the respondents' family history; family violence history, educational status of parents, and living status of parents associated with emotional IPV. The family size of parents were also associated with the experience of emotional IPV. Similarly, WHO (2016), shows that massive alcohol use is a common risk factor shared by both perpetrators and victims to inflict, experience, and result in Intimate Partner Violence.

According to the study, emotional Intimate Partner Violence was experienced by older aged young women, and whose partners were old. The divorced/ widowed/separated, illiterate, Muslims, and a greater number of children experienced emotional IPV. Respondents whose partners had no formal education and Muslims had also experienced more emotional IPV than others. Respondents who had aggressive, drug and alcohol use behavior, family violence history, and orphaned children experienced higher emotional IPV.

The experience of sexual violence was prevalent among 49.8% of the respondents. The associated factors include age, religion, level of education and number of children of respondents were significantly associated with sexual IPV. However marital status, level of education, employment status and monthly income of respondents were not significantly

associated with sexual IPV. The age, level of education, and religious status of respondents' partners were also associated with sexual IPV. But the employment status and monthly income of respondents had no significant association with sexual IPV. The aggressive behavior of respondents and drug and alcohol use behavior of both respondents and their partners were significantly associated with sexual IPV. Family violence history and living status of respondents' parents were also associated with sexual violence. However, respondents' parents' educational status, monthly income, and family size had no association with sexual IPV. Similarly, WHO (2016), shows that massive alcohol use is a common risk factor shared by both perpetrators and victims to inflict, experience, and result in Intimate Partner Violence.

The older the age of the respondents and their partners associated the higher their experience of sexual Intimate Partner Violence. This violence affecting young women in the Kara area, Addis Ababa found in different religious statuses had significant differences in the prevalence of sexual violence. Marital status, level of education and number of children of respondents, and monthly income and employment status of both respondents and their partners were not significant association with sexual violence. Sexual violence was highly associated with behavioral risk factors including drug and alcohol use and aggressive behaviors. Respondents who had a family violence history and orphan children were also highly experienced sexual Intimate Partner Violence.

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## CHAPTER SIX

### 6. Conclusions and Implications for Social Work

#### 6.1 Conclusions

According to the study's main findings, intimate relationship violence had a high prevalence, with some differences between physical, emotional, and sexual violence. Among the 257 survey respondents who have been in a relationship, emotional violence is the most common kind of Intimate Partner Violence, followed by physical violence, and sexual violence (61.1%, 58.4%, and 49.8% respectively). A conclusion was reached after analyzing the associated demographic, behavioral risk factors, and family history of respondents. Age, number of children, aggressive behavior, alcohol, and drug use behavior of young women and partners, and family violence history are the major associated risk factors for the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, as indicated by a strong and moderate regression coefficient between each risk factor and Intimate Partner Violence. The religious affiliations, education of partners, and family living/marital status had also strong variation between groups under each factor indicated by higher F-value.

On the other hand, as mentioned in most articles the income, level of education, and employment status had no effect or significant association with Intimate Partner Violence on young women in the Kara area. Regardless of income and educational level and employment status young women and their partners experienced violence.

#### 6.2 Implications for Social Work

One of the pillars of the social work profession is service provision. Social workers have a responsibility to intervene in effective prevention and mitigation measures against Intimate Partner Violence. The macro to micro-level implementation of different government

and non-government bodies in Ethiopia had its limitations in the prevention of Intimate Partner Violence.

At the national level, the ministry of women and social affairs should design Intimate Partner Violence prevention programs and cascade them to the grassroots level. The limitation of national surveys is also a major problem to design initiatives to prevent and respond to Intimate Partner Violence. Therefore, the ministry should conduct national surveys and promote Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to engage in Intimate Partner Violence prevention projects. The Ministry of Youth and Sport also needs to adopt new youth-friendly approaches and voluntary associations to reach the vast majority of youths and contribute to the fight against violence. Both ministries take responsible measures in creating support systems for orphaned children to fulfill their basic needs. The Ministries should also work to fulfill the practical and strategic needs of young women.

At the city level city administration and the Addis Ababa Bureau of women, children and social affairs should also design prevention and mitigation programs by considering the current situation of the city. Due to the urbanization process levels of safety in Addis Ababa have decreased in recent years and comprise mainly of ethnic tensions, robbery, street petty crimes, and gender-based violence. Therefore, to prevent Intimate Partner Violence among women the city should be focused on the human aspect of development and engage all concerned bodies for multi-sectorial awareness-raising intervention, establishing entertainment facilities for youths, and sustaining the positive culture of respecting and protecting women from any form of abuse. Gender transformative approaches should be practiced to change dragging social norms, empower the agency of women, engage boys and men, be inclusive for people with disabilities, change the practical and strategic needs of women and create a favorable environment for the empowerment of women.

At a Woreda level in the Kara area the Woreda women, children, and social affairs office should work at the grassroots level to create awareness of Intimate Partner Violence for young women and the community. The intervention should also engage boys and men and other key influential figures in the community including religious leaders and famous persons and the elderly. The uncontrollable existence of bars and drug houses in the Woreda also needs to be managed wisely to minimize the drug and alcohol use behavior of youths. Youth centers should be established and fully equipped to support the psycho-social well-being of young women and men. The police should also provide timely intervention and reporting systems to respond to any form of violence against women including physical, emotional, and sexual violence.

The local and international Non-governmental organizations including plan international Ethiopia should also continue to intervene in the area to reduce Intimate Partner Violence against young women by creating safe spaces, youth, decent work opportunities, psycho-social support, and awareness creation training for both young women and men. In general, at the individual level, everyone should take responsibility to protect young women from any form of violence. The dignity of young women should be respected and the responsibility is to all human beings who are born from these amazing creations of the plate earth. So, everyone should break the bias and consider it as a gatekeeper for girls and women.

The national-level policies and federal to Woreda-level regulations have a direct impact on the lives of young women. The Ethiopian government has a National Policy on Ethiopian Women and a National Youth Policy concerning young women of Ethiopia. The national policy on Ethiopian women was formulated in 1993 by the office of the prime minister. The policy revealed that the exact conditions of women were not studied and incorporated into the policy. It only recognizes discrimination against women based on ethnic and religious

backgrounds. However, the nature of violence has changed in recent years and women are still suffering from different forms of physical, emotional, and sexual violence. The policy also fails to dictate the major responsibilities of key stakeholders in the prevention of violence including the police, CSOs, health, economic, education, and other social and economic sectors. The policy also hasn't mentioned a single word of "violence" in the entire policy document. The national youth policy highly focuses on the youths' active participation in democratization and good governance and unrecognized the problems of violence against young women and men.

Both policies are open to politicization and do not provide accountability to the government in preventing violence and restricting its risk factors including drug and alcohol production and distribution within the country. The revised penal code of Ethiopia was also revised in July 2004 to incorporate violence against women including Female genital mutilation, rape, sexual abuse, abduction, and domestic violence. However, it still needs to be strict the law and protect women from any form of violence. The other key stakeholders including the ministry of education also need to incorporate the prevention of Intimate Partner Violence in their area of intervention through their policies and regulations.

Before 2019, the government of Ethiopia had restricted CSOs from working on advocacy and lobby activities and the right issues. It highly affects the local and national women's organizations, women's rights associations, networks, and unions. Currently, the revised CSO proclamation was revised and the CSO guaranteed to work on women's rights and advocacy activities. However, the previous restrictions made a huge impact on the existence and capacity of especially local organizations. They have crumbled with resource constraints, a shortage of funds, and a lack of skilled and experienced staff. Therefore, at the national level, the government of Ethiopia including the ministry of women, children, and social affairs and

the Authority for Civil Society Organizations should intervene with new laws and regulations to strengthen and promote existing and emerging local women and right-based organizations.

Some changes have been made to the revised CSO proclamation. Even though the revised proclamation contains some positive revisions, it still has significant limits. One of these constraints is the budget allocation rule, which increased from 70% to 80% for operational expenditures and lowered from 30% to 20% for administrative costs. Despite the rule's stated goal of encouraging these companies' accountability, it creates an additional barrier for CSOs to operate efficiently. Therefore, the agency should reconsider this limitation or come up with other capacitating policies, rules, or regulations.

To improve the prevention and mitigation efforts towards Intimate Partner Violence. The social work profession and other disciplines should study the existing institutional responses, policy-level analysis, and male engagement to create a complete awareness of Intimate Partner Violence. It also helps to design adequate preventive and early intervention efforts. Researchers, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations should expand research on IPV. National or city-level cross-sectional and longitude surveys are important to recommend better prevention and intervention strategies that are genuinely beneficial in lowering the occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence.

The finding of the study examined the prevalence and the association of different demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors, and family history with Intimate Partner Violence on young women. The research can be used as a learning reference and knowledge base about Intimate Partner Violence on young women. It provides valuable information concerning government bodies, non-government organizations including; Plan International Ethiopia, and policymakers to take the situation of Intimate Partner Violence on young women into serious consideration and develop appropriate supporting mechanisms.

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## 5. ANNEXES

Annex 1\_Table 45. Demographic Characteristics of Respondent's Partners

Variables	Frequency	Percentage %
Your Partner's Age	15 - 20 Age group	23 10.3%
	21-30 Age group	46 20.6%
	26-30 Age group	95 42.6%
	Greater than 35 Age group	59 26.5%
Your Partner's Level of Education	No formal education	16 6.2%
	Primary education (1-8)	24 9.3%
	Secondary education (9-12)	61 23.7%
	TVET/ Diploma	30 11.7%
	Degree	98 38.1%
	Masters and Above	28 10.9%
Your Partner's Employment status	Never employed	35 13.6%
	Full-time employment	111 43.2%
	Part-time employment	18 7.0%
	Self-employed	60 23.3%
	Student	33 12.8%
	Other	0 0.0%
Your Partner's Religion	Orthodox	150 58.4%
	Muslim	50 19.5%
	Protestant	47 18.3%
	Catholic	10 3.9%
	Waaqeffannaa	0 0.0%
	Other	0 0.0%
Monthly income of the partner	No Income	61 22.6%
	Less than 5,000 ETB	107 39.6%
	5,000-10,000 ETB	69 25.6%
	More than 10,000 ETB	33 12.2%

**Annex -II: Participant Consent form**

Dear Respondent!

I am Kassahun Getahun and I am studying my graduate program in Social work at Addis Ababa University. Now, I am conducting thesis research entitled “association of demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors, and family history with Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa” as partial fulfillment of obtaining a master’s degree. The purpose of the research is to investigate the association of risk factors with Intimate Partner Violence on young women in the area.

Dear respondent, the objective of the research can only be attained when you are willing to provide your genuine responses to the series of questions that appear in this questionnaire. I will assure you 100% that your responses will never be used for any other purpose other than research.

All this is completely voluntary bases and you have the right to refuse participation. This is a consent form urging you to sign on the space provided for you hereunder to show your agreement and willingness to participate in the study. By signing, you demonstrated that you have agreed to the terms and conditions mentioned above. Thank you in advance!

Respondent’s Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Data Collector’s Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Annex-III: Data Collection Tools**

**5.2.1. Questionnaire**

**Addis Ababa University**

**College of Social Sciences**

**School of Social Work**

**Questionnaire for young women**

**Dear Participants,**

The main purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data for the thesis research entitled “association of demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors, and family history with Intimate Partner Violence on young women in Kara Area, Addis Ababa”.

The instrument has five sections. Sections one and two are about the background characteristics of study participants and their partners respectively. The third section is employed to assess the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence. Finally, the fourth and fifth sections are about behavioral risk factors and family history of participants which are risk factors for Intimate Partner Violence. As a result, you are kindly requested to give your truthful responses to each item of the questionnaire. Hence, your answers will be kept confidential and would be used only for research purposes. To maintain anonymity, you are not required to write your name.

**Note:** Partner in this study refers to your current or past spouse/ boyfriend.

Please respond questions by putting ✓ on the options or circling your answers and giving your short answers on the space provided.

**Thank you in advance for your genuine and truthful information!**

**Part I. Background characteristics of the study participants**

No.	Questions	Responses
1.	Age	_____ years old.
2.	Marital/ Relationship status;	1) Never Married <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Married <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Widowed <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Level of Educational	1) no formal education <input type="checkbox"/> 4) TVET/ Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Primary education (1-8) <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Degree <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Secondary education (9-12) <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Masters and Above <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Unemployment status	1) Never employed <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Full-time employment <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Student <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Part-time employment <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Other _____.
5.	Religion	1) Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Protestant <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Waaqeffannaa <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Others [specify] _____.
6.	Number of Children	_____.
7.	Your Monthly income	_____ ETB

8. Have you ever been in an intimate relationship? (Partner in this study refers to your current or past spouse/ boyfriend)

Yes  if “Yes” Go to question 9 No  If no, please go to end of questionnaire

9. Are you currently in a relationship? Yes  No

**Part II. Background characteristics of your partner - Husband/ boyfriend**

No.	Questions	Responses
10.	Your Partner's Age	_____ years old.
11.	Your Partner's Level of Educational	1) No formal education <input type="checkbox"/> 4) TVET/ Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Primary education (1-8) <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Degree <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Secondary education (9-12) <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Masters and above <input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Your Partner's Employment status	7) Never employed <input type="checkbox"/> 10) Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> 8) Full-time employment <input type="checkbox"/> 11) Student <input type="checkbox"/> 9) Part-time employment <input type="checkbox"/> 12) Other _____.
13.	Your Partner's Religion	1) Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Protestant <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Waaqeffannaa <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Others [specify] _____.
14.	Monthly income of the partner	_____ ETB

## Part III. Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence among the study population

No.	Questions	How often does it happen in a 12-month period					
		Never	Only Once	Several Times	Once/ Month	Once/ Week	Daily
<b>Physical Violence</b>							
15.	Slapped me	0	1	2	3	4	5
16.	Threw me	0	1	2	3	4	5
17.	Shook me	0	1	2	3	4	5
18.	Pushed, grabbed or shoved me	0	1	2	3	4	5
19.	Hit or tried to hit me with something	0	1	2	3	4	5
20.	Kicked me, bit me or hit me with a fist	0	1	2	3	4	5
21.	Beat me up	0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Emotional Violence</b>							
22.	Told me that I wasn't good enough	0	1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tried to turn my family, friends and children against me	0	1	2	3	4	5
24.	Told me that I was ugly	0	1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tried to keep me from seeing or talking to my family	0	1	2	3	4	5
26.	Blamed me for causing their violent behavior	0	1	2	3	4	5
27.	Became upset if dinner/housework wasn't done when they thought it should be	0	1	2	3	4	5
28.	Told me that I was crazy	0	1	2	3	4	5
29.	Told me that no one would ever want me	0	1	2	3	4	5

No.	Questions	How often it happens a 12-month period						
		Never (0)	Once (1)	Twice (2)	3-5 times (3)	6-10 times (4)	11-20 times (5)	More than 20 times (6)
<b>Sexual Violence</b>								
30.	Did your partner used force to have sex	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Your partner threatened you to have sex	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Did your partner prevent you from using contraceptives?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Did your Partner force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

**IV. Drug and Alcohol Use—Problem Behavior Frequency Scale**

How often the below listed behaviors happens on you in the last 30 days.

No.	Questions	Responses: How often it happens on you in the last 30 days					
		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 or more
34.	Drunk beer (more than a sip or taste)?	0	1	2	3	4	5
35.	Drunk wine or wine coolers (more than a sip or taste)?	0	1	2	3	4	5
36.	Smoked cigarettes?	0	1	2	3	4	5
37.	Been drunk?	0	1	2	3	4	5
38.	Drunk liquor (like whiskey or gin)?	0	1	2	3	4	5
39.	Used Drugs (hashish, or others)?	0	1	2	3	4	5
40.	Chewing Chat	0	1	2	3	4	5

How often the below listed behaviors happens on your partner (Husband or boyfriend) in the last 12 months.

No.	Questions	How often it happens on your partner (Husband or boyfriend) in the last 12 months				
		Never (0)	Seldom (1)	Sometimes (2)	Often (3)	Always (4)
41.	How often your partner (Spouse/ boyfriend) drunk beer?	0	1	2	3	4
42.	How often your partner drunk wine or wine coolers?	0	1	2	3	4
43.	How often your partner smoked cigarettes?	0	1	2	3	4
44.	How often your partner been drunk?	0	1	2	3	4
45.	How often your partner drunk liquor (like whiskey or gin)?	0	1	2	3	4
46.	How often your partner used drugs (hashish, or others)?	0	1	2	3	4
47.	Chewing Chat	0	1	2	3	4

## IV. Aggression/Victimization Scale

No.	Questions	How many times specific behaviors occurred by your partner (husband or boyfriend) in the past 7 days						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
48.	How many times did your partner tease you?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	How many times did your partner push, shove, or hit you?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	How many times did your partner call you a bad name?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	How many times did your partner was going to hit you?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	How many times did your partner leave you out on purpose?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	How many times did your partner make up something about you to make others not like you anymore?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

## Part V. Family History

No.	Questions	Responses				
		Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
54.	Did you face unhealthy family relationships and interactions?	0	1	2	3	4
55.	Have you ever witnessed violence between parents in your childhood?	0	1	2	3	4
56.	Did you experience any form of violence in your childhood?	0	1	2	3	4
57.	Did your family experience economic stress?	0	1	2	3	4
No.	Questions	Responses				
58.	Monthly income of your parents	_____ ETB				
59.	How was your parent's educational status (Mother and Father or Guardian) please mark for both	1) No formal education <input type="checkbox"/> 4) TVET/ Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Primary education (1-8) <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Degree and above <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Secondary education (9-12) <input type="checkbox"/>				
60.	Family size of your parents/guardians	_____.				
61.	Did your parents live together (Mother and Father)?	1) Yes lived together <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> 2) They were divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Both of them are not alive <input type="checkbox"/>				

**5.2.2. In-depth Interview Questions**

**For Young Women**

1. Can you tell me your Marital/ relationship status?
2. How do you see the issue of Intimate Partner Violence (physical, psychological, and sexual violence among partners in Kara area?
3. What are the types of IPV that are frequently committed in your area?
4. Why do you think people commit IPV?
5. What are the consequences of each type of IPV?
6. Any additional Points to share.

Annex-IV: Data Collection Tools (in Amharic Language)

5.1 አባሪ -I: የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ የስምምነት ቅጽ

ውድ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ

እኔ ካሳሁን ጌታሁን ነኝ እና በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በሶሻል ወርክ የድህረ ምረቃ ፕሮግራሜን እየተማርኩ ነው። አሁን፣ የማስተርስ ዲግሪዬን በከፊል ለማሟላት “በአዲስ አበባ ካራ አካባቢ በሚገኙ ወጣት ሴቶች የግለሰባዊ፣ ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታዎች፣ ለአደጋ አጋላጭ ባህሪያት እና የቤተሰብ ታሪክ በፍቅር ወይም በትዳር ንደኛ ከሚፈፀሙ ጥቃቶች ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት/ትስስር ማጥናት” በሚል ርዕስ የመመረቂያ ጥናት እያካሄድኩ ነው። የጥናቱ ዓላማ የአደጋ መንስኤዎችን በፍቅር ወይም ትዳር አጋሮች ከሚፈፀሙ ጥቃቶች ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት በአካባቢው ወጣት ሴቶች ላይ መመርመር ነው።

ውድ ምላሽ ሰጪ፣ የጥናቱ ዓላማ ሊሳካ የሚችለው በዚህ መጠይቅ ውስጥ ለሚታዩት ተከታታይ ጥያቄዎች እውነተኛ ምላሾችዎን ለመስጠት ፈቃደኛ ሲሆኑ ብቻ ነው። 100% ምላሾችህ ከምርምር ውጪ ለሌላ ዓላማ እንደማይውሉ 100% አረጋግጣለሁ።

ይህ ሁሉ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት የተመሰረተ ነው እና እርስዎ ተሳትፎን አለመቀበል መብት አለዎት። ይህ ስምምነት እና በጥናቱ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ መሆንዎን ለማሳየት ከዚህ በታች በተዘጋጀዎት ቦታ ላይ እንዲፈረሙ የሚጠይቅ የስምምነት ቅጽ ነው። በመፈረም ከላይ በተጠቀሱት ውሎች እና ሁኔታዎች መስማማትዎን አሳይተዋል። ምስጋና!

የመረጃ ሰጭ ፊርማ \_\_\_\_\_ : ቀን \_\_\_\_\_

የመረጃ ሰብሳቢ ፊርማ \_\_\_\_\_ : ቀን \_\_\_\_\_

5.2 አባራ-ዘ፡ የውሂብ መሰብሰቢያ መሳሪያዎች

5.2.3. መጠይቅ

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የማህበራዊ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ

የማህበራዊ ስራ ትምህርት ቤት

ለወጣት ሴቶች መጠይቅ

**ውድ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች፡**

የዚህ መጠይቅ ዋና ዓላማ የግለሰባዊ፣ ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታዎች፣ ለአደጋ አጋላጭ ባህሪያት እና የቤተሰብ ታሪክ በፍቅር ወይም በትዳር ጓደኛ ከሚፈጸሙ ጥቃቶች ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት/ትስስር ማጥናት። በሚል ርዕስ ለምሰራው የመመረቂያ ጥናት መረጃ መሰብሰብ ነው።

መጠይቁ አምስት ክፍሎች አሉት። ክፍል አንድ እና ሁለት ስለ ጥናት ተሳታፊዎች እና የትዳር/የፍቅር አጋራቸው ግለሰባዊ፣ ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታዎች ነው። ሦስተኛው ክፍል የቅርብ አጋር ጥቃት መስፋፋትን ለመገምገም የተቀመጠ ሲሆን በመጨረሻም፣ አራተኛው እና አምስተኛው ክፍል ስለ ለአደጋ አጋላጭ ባህሪያት እና የተሳታፊዎች የቤተሰብ ታሪክ ለቅርብ አጋር ጥቃት አደጋ ምክንያቶች ናቸው። በውጤቱም፣ ለእያንዳንዱ የመጠይቁ ጥያቄዎች እውነተኛ ምላሾችን እንዲሰጡ በትህትና ተጠይቀዋል። ስለዚህ፣ የእርስዎ መልሶች ሚስጥራዊ ይሆናሉ እና ለምርምር ዓላማዎች ብቻ ጥቅም ላይ ይውላሉ። ማንነታቸው እንዳይገለጽ ለማድረግ፣ ስምዎን እንዲጽፉ አይገደዱም።

**ማሳሰቢያ :** በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ያለ አጋር የአሁኑን ወይም ያለፈውን የትዳር አጋር ወይም የወንድ ጓደኛዎን ይመለከታል። ምላሻዎትን ✓ በማድረግ ወይንም መልስዎን በማክበብ እና አጭር መልስዎን በተሰጠው ቦታ በመፃፍ መልስ ይስጡ

**ለእውነተኛ መረጃዎ በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ!**

**ክፍል I. የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ግላዊ፣ ማህበራዊ እና አካላዊ መረጃዎች**

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች
1.	ዕድሜሽ ስንት ነው?	_____ አመት.
2.	የጋብቻ / ግንኙነት ሁኔታ	1) ያላገባች <input type="checkbox"/> 3) የተፋታች <input type="checkbox"/> 5) የተለያዩች <input type="checkbox"/> 2) ያገባች <input type="checkbox"/> 4) ባል የሞተባት <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	የትምህርት ደረጃ	1) መደበኛ ትምህርት ያልተከታተለች <input type="checkbox"/> 4) የቴክኒክና ሙያ/ዲፕሎማ <input type="checkbox"/> 2) የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት (1-8) <input type="checkbox"/> 5) ዲግሪ <input type="checkbox"/> 3) የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት (9-12) <input type="checkbox"/> 6) 2ኛ ዲግሪ እና በላይ <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	የሥራ አጥነት ሁኔታ	1) በጭራሽ አልተቀጠረኩም <input type="checkbox"/> 4) የግል ስራ <input type="checkbox"/> 2) የሙሉ ጊዜ ሥራ <input type="checkbox"/> 5) ተማሪ <input type="checkbox"/> 3) የትርፍ ሰዓት ሥራ <input type="checkbox"/> 6) ሌላ _____.
5.	ሃይማኖት	1) ኦርቶዶክስ <input type="checkbox"/> 3) ፕሮቴስታንት <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Waaqeffannaa <input type="checkbox"/> 2) ሙስሊም <input type="checkbox"/> 4) ካቶሊክ <input type="checkbox"/> 6) ሌላ _____.
6.	የልጆች ብዛት	_____.
7.	ወርሃዊ ገቢሽ	_____ ብር

8. የፍቅር ወይም የትዳር አጋር ኖሮሽ ያውቃል? 1). አዎ  2). አይደለም  (በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ አጋር የአሁኑን ወይም ያለፈውን የትዳር ጓደኛዎን/የወንድ ጓደኛዎን ይመለከታል)  
አዎ “አዎ” ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 9 ይሂዱ. አይደለም ከሆነ፣ እባክዎ ወደ መጠይቁ መጨረሻ ይሂዱ.

9. በአሁኑ ጊዜ በግንኙነት ውስጥ ነሽ? 1). አዎ  2). አይደለም

**ክፍል II. የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች የፍቅር ጓደኛ ወይም የትዳር አጋር የግል ሁኔታ**

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች
10.	የፍቅር ጓደኛሽ ወይም የትዳር አጋርሽ ዕድሜ	_____ አመት.
11.	የፍቅር ጓደኛሽ ወይም የትዳር አጋርሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ	1) መደበኛ ትምህርት የለም <input type="checkbox"/> 4) የቴክኒክና ሙያ /ዲፕሎማ <input type="checkbox"/> 2) የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት (1-8) <input type="checkbox"/> 5) ዲግሪ <input type="checkbox"/> 3) የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት (9-12) <input type="checkbox"/> 6) ማስተርስ እና በላይ <input type="checkbox"/>
12.	የፍቅር ጓደኛሽ ወይም የትዳር አጋርሽ የስራ ሁኔታ	1) በጭራሽ አልተቀጠረም። <input type="checkbox"/> 4) በግል ተዳዳሪ <input type="checkbox"/> 2) የሙሉ ጊዜ ሥራ <input type="checkbox"/> 5) ተማሪ <input type="checkbox"/> 3) የትርፍ ሰዓት ሥራ <input type="checkbox"/> 7) ሌላ _____.
13.	የፍቅር ጓደኛሽ ወይም የትዳር አጋርሽ ሃይማኖት	1) ኦርቶዶክስ <input type="checkbox"/> 3) ፕሮቴስታንት <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Waaqeffannaa <input type="checkbox"/> 2) ሙስሊም <input type="checkbox"/> 4) ካቶሊክ <input type="checkbox"/> 6) ሌሎች [ ይግለጹ ] _____.
14.	የፍቅር ጓደኛሽ ወይም የትዳር አጋርሽ ወርሃዊ ገቢ	_____ ብር

ክፍል III. በጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች መካከል የትዳር/የፍቅር አጋር የሚፈፀሙ ጥቃቶች

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	በ 12 ወራት ጊዜ ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰቷል					
		በጭራሽ	አንዴ ብቻ	በርካታ ጊዜ	አንድ ጊዜ / በወር	አንድ ጊዜ / በሳምንት	በየቀኑ
<b>አካላዊ ጥቃት</b>							
15.	በጥፊ መታኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
16.	ወረወረኝ/ ጣለኝ/ ገፈተረኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
17.	አናወጠኝ /ወዘወዘኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
18.	ገፋኝ፣ ያዘኝ ወይም ገፈፈኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
19.	በሆነ ነገር መታኝ ወይም ሊመታኝ ሞክረ	0	1	2	3	4	5
20.	ረገጠኝ፣ ነክሰኝ ወይም በቡጢ መታኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
21.	ደበደበኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>ስነልቦናዊ ጥቃት</b>							
22.	በቂ እንዳልሆንኩ ነገረኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
23.	ቤተሰቦቼን፣ ጓደኞቼን እና ልጆቼን በእኔ ላይ ለማዞር ሞክረ	0	1	2	3	4	5
24.	አስቀያሚ እንደሆንኩ ነገረኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
25.	ቤተሰቤን እንዳላይ ወይም እንዳላወራ ለማድረግ ሞክረ	0	1	2	3	4	5
26.	አመፀኛ እንድሆን አድርገሽኛል ብሎ ወቀሰኝ።	0	1	2	3	4	5
27.	እራት/የቤት ስራ መሆን አለበት ብሎ ባሰበው ጊዜ ስላልተሰራ ተበሳጨ	0	1	2	3	4	5
28.	እብድ እንደሆንኩ ነገረኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5
29.	ማንም እንደማይፈልገኝ ነገረኝ	0	1	2	3	4	5

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች  ያታዊ ጥቃት	በ 12 ወራት ጊዜ ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰቷል						
		በጭራሽ	አንዴ	ሁለት	3-5	6-10	11-20	ከ 20
		ሽ (0)	(1)	ጊዜ (2)	ጊዜ (3)	ጊዜ (4)	ጊዜ (5)	ጊዜ በላይ (6)
30.	ጓደኛሽ/ የትዳር አጋርሽ ወሲብ ለመፈጸም ኃይል ተጠቅሟል?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	ጓደኛሽ/ የትዳር አጋርሽ የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት እንድትፈጽሟ አስፈራራሽ	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	ጓደኛሽ/ የትዳር አጋርሽ የወሊድ መከላከያ እንዳትጠቀሟ ከልክሎኛል?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	አዋራጅ ወይም አዋራጅ ሆኖ ያገኘሽውን ወሲብ እንድትፈፀሟ ጓደኛሽ/ የትዳር አጋርሽ አስገድዶሽ ነበር?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

**IV. አደንዛዥ ዕዕ እና አልኮል አጠቃቀም - የችግር ባህሪ ድግግሞሽ ልኬት**

ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት ባህሪያት ባለፉት 30 ቀናት ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ በአንች ላይ ተከስቷል።

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች:- ባለፉት 30 ቀናት ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ በእርስዎ ላይ ተከስቷል					
		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 ና ከዛበላይ
		34.	ቢራ መጠጣት (ከቀመሳ በላይ)	0	1	2	3
35.	ወይን ወይም ወይን አይነቶችን መጠጣት (ከቀመሳ በላይ)?	0	1	2	3	4	5
36.	ሲጋራ ማጨስ	0	1	2	3	4	5
37.	ሰክረሽ ነበር?	0	1	2	3	4	5
38.	አልኮል መጠጥ መጠጣት (እንደ ውስኪ ወይም ጂን)?	0	1	2	3	4	5
39.	አደንዛዥ ዕዕ (ሃሺሽ፣ ወይም ሌላ)?	0	1	2	3	4	5
40.	ጫት መቃም	0	1	2	3	4	5

ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት ባህሪያት ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ በ የትዳር አጋርሽ ወይም የወንድ ጓደኛሽ ላይ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታሉ።

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ባለፉት 12 ወራት ውስጥ በትዳር አጋርሽ ወይም የወንድ ጓደኛሽ ላይ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከስቷል				
		በጭራሽ	አልፎ	አንዳንድ	ብዙ	ሁሌም
		(0)	አልፎ (1)	ጊዜ (2)	ጊዜ (3)	(4)
41.	አጋርሽ (የትዳር አጋርሽ/ የወንድ ጓደኛሽ) ምን ያህል ጊዜ ቢራ ይጠጣል?	0	1	2	3	4
42.	አጋርሽ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ወይን ወይም ወይን አይነቶችን ይጠጣል?	0	1	2	3	4
43.	አጋርሽ ስንት ጊዜ ሲጋራ ያጨሳል?	0	1	2	3	4
44.	አጋርሽ ስንት ጊዜ ሰክራል?	0	1	2	3	4
45.	አጋርሽ ምን ያህል ጊዜ መጠጥ (እንደ ዊስኪ ወይም ጂን) ጠጥቷል?	0	1	2	3	4
46.	አጋርሽ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ዕዕ (ሃሺሽ ወይም ሌላ፣ ... ) ተጠቅሟል?	0	1	2	3	4
47.	ጫት መቃም	0	1	2	3	4

IV. የጥቃት / የተጠቂነት ልኬት

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ባለፉት ሰባት ቀናት ውስጥ የትዳር አጋርሽ ወይም የወንድ ጓደኛሽ ስንት ጊዜ የተለዩ ባህሪያት ተከስተዋል።						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
48.	አጋርሽ ስንት ጊዜ አሾፊብሽ?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	አጋርሽ ስንት ጊዜ ገፋሽ፣ ገፈተረሽ ወይም መታሽ?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	አጋርሽ ስንት ጊዜ በመጥፎ ስም ጠራሽ?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	አጋርሽ ስንት ጊዜ ሊመታሽ ነበር?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	አጋርሽ ሆን ብሎ ስንት ጊዜ ጥሎሽ ሄደ?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	አጋርሽ ሌሎች እንችን እንዳይወዱ ለማድረግ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ስለእንች መጥፎ ነገር አደረገ?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

ክፍል V. የቤተሰብ ታሪክ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች				
		በጭራሽ	አልፎ አልፎ	አንዳንዴ	ብዙ ጊዜ	ሁሉም
54.	ጤናማ ያልሆነ የቤተሰብ ግንኙነት እና መስተጋብር አጋጥሞሻል?	0	1	2	3	4
55.	በልጅነትሽ በወላጆችሽ መካከል የሚፈጸም ጥቃት አይተሽ ታውቂያለሽ?	0	1	2	3	4
56.	በልጅነትሽ ምንም አይነት ጥቃት አጋጥሞሻል?	0	1	2	3	4
57.	ቤተሰብሽ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ውጥረት አጋጥሞሻል?	0	1	2	3	4
ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች				
58.	የወላጆችሽ ወርሃዊ ገቢ.	ብር				
59.	የወላጆችሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ (እናት እና አባት ወይም ጠባቂ) እንዴት ነበር እባክዎን ለሁለቱም ምልክት ያድርጉ	1) መደበኛ ትምህርት የለም <input type="checkbox"/>	2) የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት (1-8) <input type="checkbox"/>	3) የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት (9-12) <input type="checkbox"/>	4) የቴክኒክና ሙያ /ዲፕሎማ <input type="checkbox"/>	5) ዲግሪ እና ከዚያ በላይ <input type="checkbox"/>
60.	የወላጆችሽ/አሳዳጊዎችሽ የቤተሰብ ብዛት	_____				
61.	ወላጆችሽ (እናትና አባት) አብረው ኖረዋል?	1) አዎ አብረው ኖቸው <input type="checkbox"/>	2) ተፋቱ <input type="checkbox"/>	3) ባል የሞተባት <input type="checkbox"/>	4) ሁለቱም በህይወት የሉም <input type="checkbox"/>	