

**PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN GAMBELLA TOWN, GAMBELLA  
REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**A REASERCH PAPER TO BE SUBMMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF  
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIOSTATICS, COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
MEDICAL SCIENCE JIMMA UNIVERSITY , INPARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR  
THE REQUIREMENT OF MASTERS DEGREE IN GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH**

**BY SISAY SIMA (B.PHARM)**

**JIMMA ETHIOPIA**

**JUNE 2014**

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**JUNE 2014**

## Abstract

**Background:** The issue of violence and specifically, interpersonal violence has recently been assessed by the World Health Organization as a worldwide public health priority given its incidence and prevalence throughout the world. Communities are struggling to understand and solve the problems of violence.

**Objective:** To assess prevalence and related factors of intimate partner violence against women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia.

**Methods:** A community based cross-sectional survey was conducted in March 2014 using questionnaire adapted from WHO multi-country study. A sample of 422 ever married women reproductive age was randomly selected. Data was cleaned, explored and summarized after exporting to spss version 16.0. Descriptive statistics was done to describe each variable. Bivariate analysis was carried out to assess association between the dependent and each of independent variables and independent variables with p-value < 0.25 was considered as candidate for multivariable analysis and multivariable analysis was performed. Statistical significance was described by odds ratio (AOR with 95% confidence interval) and p-value of 0.05 was considered as cut off point for statistical significance.

**Result:** Forty five percent of the women were experienced at least one episode of intimate partner violence in one form or another way in their life time. Also 36.3 % of them had experienced at least one episode of intimate partner violence in past 12 month. Respondents that reported witnessed family violence (1.111, CI 1.027-1.201), husband drink alcohol (AOR 2.059 CI, 1.046-4.054) that drink alcohol (AOR 2.083 CI 1.126-3.855), that their husband use drugs (AOR 2.218 CI 1.280-3.843) and that have no formal education (AOR 2.079, CI 1.062-4.067) were more likely to report intimate partner violence.

**Conclusion and recommendation:** This study found that intimate partner violence was prevalent around this area. Witnessed family violence, spousal alcohol use, husband drug use and women education are factors associated with intimate partner violence. Therefore it needs urgent attention by government, all stakeholders, and professionals to alleviate this situation.

**Keywords:** Intimate partner violence, Women, Prevalence, Factors and Ethiopia

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## **Acknowledgement**

My sincere thank goes to my advisors Dr. Sahilu Assegid and Mr. Cherinet Hayilu for their unreserved assistance and their timely guidance and comments starting from the beginning of research proposal up to the end of writing this research paper.

I would also like to acknowledge Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health and Medical Science for timely response and Jimma University for giving me this chance and access to reference materials and internet services.

I feel great pleasure to express my gratitude to my brother Mr. Adugna Eniyo for his unsurpassed support and important comments.

I am very grateful to all the study participants and Gambella office of women, children and youth affairs for their efforts they expend to make this research paper true.

Finally, I would like to appreciate my family and my wife Sr. Wube Alemu for their psychological and financial support from the start of research proposal up to the end of writing this research paper.



## **Acronyms and abbreviations**

CEDAW-Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women

GBV-Gender Based Violence

DRC-Democratic Republic of Congo

HIV –Human Immunodeficiency Virus

AIDS –Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome

UNICEF- United Nations Children’s Fund

HAPCO-HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office

HIC-High Income Countries

LMIC- Low and Middle Income Countries

WHO- World Health Organization

IPV-Intimate Partner Violence

AOR-Adjusted Odds Ratio

OR-Odds Ratio

IPVAW-Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

MDG-Millennium Development Goal

EWLA – Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association

UNHCR- United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees

ESPS- Ethiopian Society of Population Studies

UNFPA- United Nations Population Fund

EDHS-Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey

VWC-Vanuatu Women Center

CI-Confidence Interval

°C- Degree centigrade

Km-kilo-meter

## **Chapter 1: Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

Violence is a means of control and oppression that can include emotional, social or economic force, coercion or pressure, as well as physical harm (1).

Gender based violence has been defined by Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women Committee as violence that is directed at a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threat of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. The term violence against women refers to any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual and psychological harm to women and girls, whether occurring in private or in public. Intimate partner violence is the most common forms of gender based violence (1,2). Intimate partner violence is a pattern of abusive behavior by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends, or cohabitation (3). Gender roles and identities are determined by sex, age, socio-economic conditions, ethnicity, nationality and religion. Relationships between male and female, female and female, and male and male individuals are also marked by different levels of authority and power that maintain privileges and subordination among the members of a society. The disregard for or lack of awareness about human rights, gender equity, democracy and non-violent means of resolving problems help perpetuate these inequalities (1).

Twenty years ago, violence against women was not considered an issue worthy of international attention or concern. Victims of violence suffered in silence, with little public recognition of their plight. This began to change in the 1980s as women's groups organized locally and internationally to demand attention to the physical, psychological, and economic abuse of women. Gradually, violence against women has come to be recognized as a legitimate human rights issue and as a significant threat to women's health and well-being (4).

## 1.2 Statement of problem

Worldwide one in three women will experience physical and or sexual violence by intimate partner at some point in their life time and globally, as many as 38% of all murders of women are committed by intimate partners (5).

Gender-based violence in its various manifestations is still one of the most serious problems faced by women in Africa, both from the point of view of incidence as for the direct repercussions on the life and basic rights of women. For example, 85% of the women in Mali have undergone ablation; in South Africa, a woman dies every six hours at the hands of her partner and in the DRC there are over 1,100 cases of rape per month (6).

There are few nations, communities or individuals untouched by the effects of violence (7–9). The prevalence of intimate partner violence reported by girls and women varies markedly between and within countries, with higher rates tending to occur in lower-income countries (10,11). The proportion of ever-partnered women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner in their lifetime, reaches up to 71%, in Ethiopia (12).

In Ethiopia the status of women in general is very low and much more pronounced in some regions compared to others due to cultural diversities and levels of development (13,14). The outstanding common and root cause is the deep-rooted patriarchy culture that ascribes a low status to women in all dimensions. This power relation is maintained by the society and accepted even by many women. For example there is significant regional difference in attitude towards sex refusal. Women who reside in Afar, Somali and Gambella regions were found to be less likely to agree to women refusing sex with their partners for the given reasons than those in the other regions of the country. Women with no education, who are not working, have five or more children, are poor, live in rural areas, live in Afar, Somali or Gambella and have no access to media are the least likely to agree with all of the reasons for refusing sex. In some cultures where dowry is paid by men as bride money for marriage, it is perceived that women are owned by husbands and all decision making rights in the household are that of husbands (Gambella is a case in point (14).

Physical, sexual and psychological abuse, sometimes with fatal outcomes, inflicted on women is comparable to torture in both its nature and severity (15). Sexual violence

deprives girls of education, fuels the HIV and AIDS pandemic and harms reproductive, maternal and child health (9,16,17). Violence against women and girls adversely affects a country's human, social and economic development. It also reduces productivity and drains public budgets, there by hampering countries' effort to reduce poverty and achieving MDG (13,16). Interpersonal violence disproportionately affects low and middle income countries (18). In Australia, violence against women and children costs an estimated US\$11.38 billion per year. In Fiji, the annual estimated cost was US\$135.8 million or 7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. Domestic violence alone cost approximately US\$32.9 billion In England and Wales (16). In United states costs of intimate partner rape, physical assault, and stalking exceed \$5.8 billion each year (19).

The issue of violence and specifically, interpersonal violence has recently been assessed by the WHO as a worldwide public health priority given its incidence and prevalence throughout the world. Several international instruments: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by the General Assembly in 1981, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in 1993, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted in Beijing in 1995, the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003) specifically address sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls (1,20).

Though many efforts have been made by both state and non-state agencies to eliminate violence against women, it still remains the dark side of society's life (16). Most of the literature is from high-income countries (HIC), and it is unclear whether factors identified in HIC also apply to low and middle-income countries (LMIC) due to differences in economies, ecologies, histories, politics and culture (11). Definitions of violence vary amongst states and nations and according to the application of legal and non-legal definitions in varying circumstances. Such variations in definitions thus influences the data collected and accordingly, the official statistics used to represent incidences of violence often inaccurately represent reality and, it is widely agreed, under-report the incidence and prevalence of violent acts (8).

Concerning the evidence that is available on intimate partner violence it is difficult to get representative community based evidence. So implementation of intervention programs are not well supported by researches even in the world and especially in Ethiopia. Not only this, there is also almost no enough data available on the intimate partner violence that represent nations, nationalities, and peoples in Ethiopia.

Furthermore as many literatures indicate, prevalence of intimate partner violence is highest in society with low socio economic status, minimum access to information, in cultures where dowry is paid by men and low legal enforcement. In availability of community based research on intimate partner violence in this study area will make this study very important. On the other hand, since gender is culture specific this study has a good chance to include women living under different cultural influence in Ethiopia.

Yet, in south western part of the country where the culture of the community is very different, population based study on IPVAV is hardly found. Thus, this research was aimed at investigating the prevalence and associated factors of IPVAV in a sample of ever married women aged 15-49 years living in Gambella town.

## Chapter 2: Literature review

### 2.1 Magnitude of intimate partner violence

WHO multicounty study show that the percentage of women 15 - 49 years old who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime ranges from 15% to 71% (12,21).

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is very high in Africa (22). Literatures indicated that prevalence is highest in the WHO African, Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asia Regions, where approximately 37% of ever-partnered women reported having experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence at some point in their lives. It also revealed that Region of the Americas has the next highest prevalence, with approximately 30% lifetime exposure. Prevalence is lower in the high-income region (23%) and in the European and the Western Pacific Regions, where 25% of ever partnered women reported lifetime intimate partner violence in their life time. Another more recent studies from the Western Pacific Region using the WHO study methodology showed very high prevalence rates of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence which is between 60% and 68% (23,24). Institution based study in Nigeria also reported that intimate partner violence is between 52.9% to 64.5% (25). In united states approximately 1.5 million women are raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner annually in the United State (26).

In Ethiopian context women have been historically marginalized from social, economic, and political spheres of life. Ongoing dominant social and cultural norms contribute to further subjugating women to inferior positions within society. When a society tolerates and accepts violence against women, its eradication is more difficult. The Government of Ethiopia revised its family law in 2000 and its criminal law in 2005 to protect the rights of women and children and to promote gender equality and equity (27).

Even though there is scarcity of data (especially community based researches) in Ethiopia, available evidence show that prevalence of different forms of intimate partner violence vary from place to place. WHO multi country survey show that 71% of Ethiopian women face sexual and/or physical violence in their life time (12). The same study in 2005 showed that in rural Ethiopia 49% of ever partnered women have ever experienced physical violence by an intimate partner violence rising to 59% ever experiencing sexual violence. Another cross

sectional survey in western Ethiopia found that three out of four women experienced at least one incident of intimate partner violence in their life time. And past 12 month intimate partner violence is 72.5 % (28). More than 80% of women in Ethiopia believe their husbands have the right to beat them (29). The most recent study in Amhara region indicated that the prevalence of domestic violence was 78.0% and about 73.3%, 58.4% and 49.1% of women reported different forms of psychological, physical and sexual violence, respectively (30).

## **2.2 Factors associated with intimate partner violence**

An ecological approach to abuse argues that no one factor alone “causes” violence but rather that a number of factors combine to raise the likelihood that a particular women in a particular setting will react violently. In the ecological framework, social and cultural norms such as those that assert men’s inherent superiority over women combine with individual level factors such as whether a man was abused himself as a child to determine the likelihood of abuse (31).

On the world many research have been done to show the association of different factors with intimate partner violence. According to cross sectional study in Australia, women who have equal educational status with their husbands/partners were (AOR 1.67, 95% CI 1.05-2.68) more likely to report current experiences of IPVAV than women with greater educational status than their husbands/partners. This association was also noteworthy in lifetime experiences of IPVAV (12). Another prevalence study showed that, the protective effects of education for both women as victim and men as perpetrator were found to be significant in the lifetime and current experiences of IPVAV after controlling for age, occupation and socio-economic status (31). Report from different survey also indicated that experience of physical and /or sexual violence decrease as educational level of women increases (24,30,32,33). It is also revealed that literacy promote changes in attitudes and norms against intimate partner violence (34). But another cross-sectional survey in Nigeria did not agree with this idea. This study reported that level of education of respondents did not have any significant effect on the type of violence they suffer (35).

Gender-based violence was more prevalent among women recording the greatest level of socioeconomic disadvantage (36). It also showed that rate of experience of physical and/or sexual violence, decrease as the level of socio-economic status increases (8,13,24,32,37,38).

Among cultural factors linked to violence against women, the traditional structure of the family is one of the most important factors associated with intimate partner violence (39). In the cross sectional survey in east Wollega, the attitude of people and traditional norms influence the acceptability for the act of intimate partner violence against women (40). In a settings where women have little power, where partner violence is normative and where men bare granted social authority over female help to define the prevailing level of partner violence (41). Risk of violence is greatest in societies where the use of violence in many situations is a socially-accepted norm (32). Exposure to violence as a victim or perpetrator is the most universal correlate of acceptance of IPV, supporting a social learning theory of violence and violent norm (38,41,42). The power gradient, with men holding a superior position in relation to women, distinctive features in the culture and the role of the extended family were considered to interact to suppress women (43).

Population based cross sectional survey reported that there is statistically significant association between all forms of exposure to violence as a child and experience of IPV. Women who reported experiencing partner violence were more likely than non-abused women to report that their mother had been hit by her husband; that their partner's mother was subjected to partner violence; that their partner had been abused as a child; that they had experienced childhood sexual abuse (23). Furthermore, witnessing inter parental violence as a child were twice (AOR 2.00, 95% CI 1.54-2.56), and more than one and half times (AOR1.66, 95% CI 1.17-2.37) more likely to report lifetime and current IPVAW respectively. Also respondents whose husbands/partners themselves beaten by someone in their family during their childhood were nearly two times (AOR 1.89, 95% CI 1.17-3.03), and more than twice (AOR 2.11, 95% CI 1.41-3.15) as likely to report lifetime and current experiences of IPVAW respectively (31). In another study it is also reported that previous witnesses of parental violence (AOR 2.00, 95% CI1.54-2.56) is reported as a factor associated with an increased likelihood of lifetime intimate partner violence (24).



Worldwide life time prevalence of intimate partner violence by age group among ever partnered women is 29.4,31.6,32.3,31.1,36.6,37.8,and 29.2 for 15-19,20-24,25-29,30-34,35-39,40-44, and 45-49 years old respectively (5). According to the study conducted on Australian women number of women who had reported experiencing different forms of GBV during the past 12 months decreased as they got older (36). Another literature also reported that younger women aged 15-29 are at somewhat greater risk than those aged 30 to 49 (24). Similarly in another study it is revealed that exposure to violence was more prevalent in the younger age groups (33). Older women were less vulnerable to intimate partner violence than younger women, although the degree of vulnerability differed according to marital status (44). But another literature from Ethiopia reported that older women were nearly four times (AOR 3.36, 95% CI 1.27-8.89) more likely to report the incident of intimate partner violence (28). In the same way, compared to respondents aged 15-19 years, those from 35-49 years were about four times (AOR 3.36, 95% CI 1.27-8.89) and three times (AOR 2.75, 95% CI 1.10- 6.86) more likely to report lifetime and current IPVAV(16). Life time prevalence of GBV was also highest (35.8%) for women aged 30 - 49 years and lowest (14.5%) for women aged 65 years or older (36).

There are different ideas reported on the variation of prevalence of intimate partner violence (sexual or physical) with ethnic group. This is shown in evidence received from Ethiopia which says that there is no significant difference among different ethnic group with regard to women experiencing sexual violence. However, the same study reported that physical violence tends to be more among Oromo ethnic group (48.9%) than Amhara ethnic group (about 36.2%) (45). Another cross sectional study, in Australia showed that Australian-born women and immigrants from English-speaking countries reported higher exposure to GBV (28.6% and 30.2%, respectively) than immigrants from non-English speaking countries (20.2%) (36). Another institution based study in Nigeria showed that intimate partner violence is significantly associated with ethnicity (25). In another study it is indicated that only among women age 20-24 did blacks experience more intimate violence than whites (44).

Many literatures reported that gender based violence is associated with marital status of the women. A study on 15-65years old women showed that married women had the lowest

prevalence of GBV (22.9%) compared with those who never married (29.1%) and those not classified according to conventional categories (widowed, divorced, or separated; 37.8%) (36). In contrast to this it is reported that married female respondents were more likely to experience physical violence than single respondents (OR=1.71, 95%CI: 1.15-2.53 p=0.008) (46). In Nigeria it is revealed that intimate partner violence is significantly associated with marital status (25). On the other hand study conducted in five Indian states reported that level and type of abuse is remarkably similar between currently married and never married women, reporting 21 percent and 22 percent, respectively (47). One study which have different idea from others reported that in general, separated females experienced intimate partner violence at rates significantly higher than women in any other marital category (44).

On the other hand, polygamy (AOR 3.79, 95% CI 1.64-0.73) is reported as a factor associated with increased likelihood of life time intimate partner violence (24) .

Harmful use of alcohol is also frequently found to be associated with the perpetration of both life time and current intimate partner violence. Many evidences revealed that alcohol consumption by husband is a predictor of domestic violence (30,33,38). Another study also reported that strong consumption of alcohol by both partners increases risk of intimate partner violence (32). This evidence is also confirmed by another study which says drinking especially binge drinking by men appears to increase both the frequency and severity of partner abuse (41,48). But another journal said that evidence about the relationship between alcohol consumption and intimate partner violence is of low quality in the study designs and maybe biased by publication of positive results. Currently there is not enough empirical evidence to support preventive policies based on male alcohol consumption as a risk factor in the particular case of intimate partner violence (49). It was evident that the abuse of alcohol causes changes in neurochemistry and in cognitive functions, and some of those changes lead to violent behavior in men and women (50).

Past history of violence as a perpetrator or victim is a strong risk factor for future intimate partner violence (36,41,48)

## 2.3 Conceptual frame work of the study

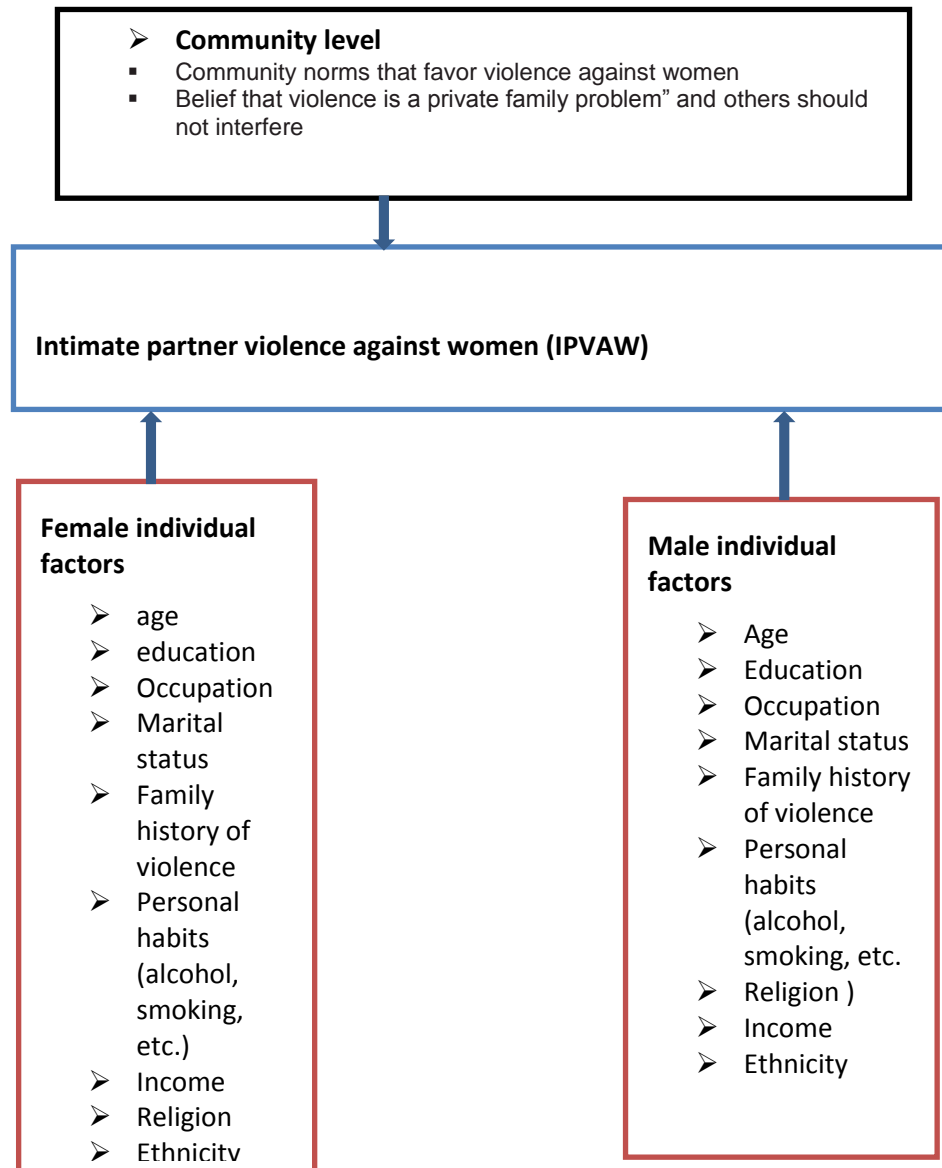


Figure 1: Conceptual frame work of the study for the study conducted on IPVAW in Gambella town, Gambella regional state Ethiopia March 2014 (Adapted from WHO, 2005)

## **2.4 Significance of the study**

To the knowledge of the investigator this is the first paper to study IPV in Gambella town and also it is also the first to Gambella region. So this paper will give insight to intimate partner violence in these patriarchal societies. It will contribute to literatures on prevalence and factors associated with intimate partner violence. It will be a base line data for those who will further investigate prevalence and factors associated with intimate partner violence. Additionally it will also be used by regional government, national government, and international organization for policy briefing and intervention purpose. Raising awareness of community is also another benefit of this study which is never under estimated.

## **Chapter 3: Objective of the study**

**3.1 General objective:** To assess prevalence of intimate partner violence and its related factors among ever married women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) in Gambella town, Gambella regional state.

### **3.2 Specific objective**

1. To determine prevalence of intimate partner violence (sexual and / or physical) in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town.
2. To identify factors associated with intimate partner violence (sexual and / or physical) in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town.

## **Chapter 4: Methods and materials**

### **4.1 Study area and period**

The study was conducted at Gambella town, Gambella regional state which is located at 766 km southwest of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It is located at 526m above sea level. Gambella is one of the hottest regions in Ethiopia with average temperature of 32-41°C. The projected population of the region from 2007 census is 406,187. Out of this population 51,697 resides in Gambella town. In this population of Gambella town 24154 were female and 27543 were male.

The main ethnicities living in the town are Nuer, Anuak, Amhara, Kafficho, Oromo Mezhenger, komo, Shakicho, Kambata, Tigre and other ethnic groups from southern Ethiopia. In this town currently governmental organization called women's, children's and youth affairs are working to empower women in work and education. And also non-governmental organizations like UNICEF, Pact Ethiopia, HAPCO, Anti AIDS women's association, and Women's lawyers' association are working on different aspects of women. UNICEF and Pact Ethiopia were working on women empowerment and gender mainstreaming; HAPCO and anti AIDS women association both works on prevention of HIV AIDS transmission to women and women's lawyers' association deals specifically with prevention of violence against women.

The study was conducted in March 2014.

### **4.2 Study design**

Community based cross sectional survey was used as a study design.

### **4.3 Population**

#### **4.3.1 Source population**

Source population was all ever married reproductive age women living in Gambella town.

#### **4.3.2 Study population**

The study was conducted on selected ever married or partnered and 15-49 years old women.

## 4.4 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

### 4.4.1 Inclusion criteria

Women who have been married at some point in their lives, or women who were currently married were included in to the study.

### 4.4.2 Exclusion criteria

Women who were in common-law relationship and women that cannot speak cannot hear and those that were ill at the time of data collection were excluded from the study.

## 4.5 Sample size determination and sampling technique

### 4.5.1 Sample size determination

The standard single population proportion formula was used to calculate optimal sample size.

$$n = \frac{(Z\alpha/2)^2 p(1 - p)}{d^2}$$

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 49.1(1 - 49.1)}{(0.05)^2}$$

=384 then by adding 10% non-response rate total sample size was 422.

Where:

n= required sample size

Z = Value of the standard normal distribution corresponding to a significant level of alpha ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05, which is 1.96.

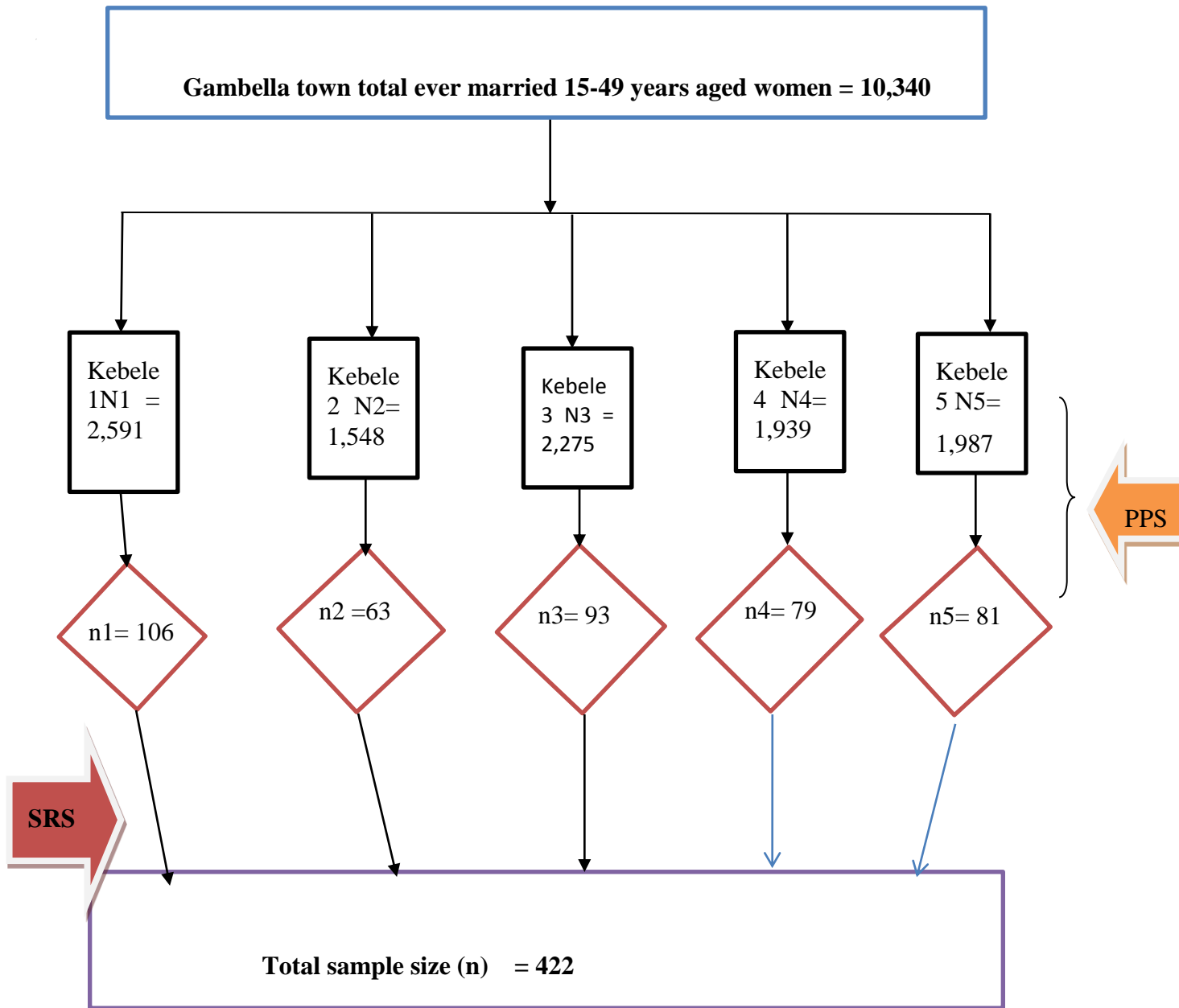
P=Proportion of sexual violence among married women which was assumed to be 49.1%. This was taken because it will give larger sample size.

d= Marginal error that tolerated, which is considered to be 0.05 or 5%

#### **4.5.2 Sampling technique**

There were five kebeles in Gambella town. Since all kebeles were included in the study, number of study subjects from each kebele was determined by using proportional to population size allocation. Census was conducted to identify households with eligible individual. Then simple random sampling technique was used to select study subjects. This sampling technique was diagrammatically shown in the following figure.





Where:  $n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5$  = required sample size from kebele 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively  
 $N_1, N_2, N_3, N_4$  and  $N_5$  = total 15-49 years old ever married women in kebele 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

Figure 2: Schematic presentation of sampling procedure for the selection of study unit in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014.

## 4.6 Measurement and variables

### 4.6.1 Measurement of intimate partner violence (IPV)

In this study, IPV was defined as physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their life time and during the last 12 months before the survey. Intimate partner was defined as current/former partner or married partner. A respondent was categorized as having exposure to physical violence if the answer to one of the following questions was affirmative: that she had been exposed to threats of physical violence; pushed, choked or had something thrown at her; hit with something that caused/could have caused physical injury; threatened with a knife/gun/or other object by her partner. A respondent was categorized as having exposure to sexual violence if she was stated that, against her will, she had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, threatened/frightened into having sexual intercourse or forced to participate in other sexual acts. An aggregate measure of violence was created and coded as positive for respondents who report either physical or sexual violence or both (IPV+) and negative (IPV\_) if no exposure in life time and during the last year.

### 4.6.2 Study variables

#### *Dependent variables*

Intimate partner (physical and/or sexual) violence

#### *Independent variables*

Age

Marital status

Educational status

Personal habit (smoking, chewing)

Religion

Ethnicity

Income

History of family violence

Witnessing child violence

Occupation

Community norms that favors violence against women

Belief that violence is private family problems and others should not interfere.

#### **4.7 Data collection tools and technique**

Data was collected using structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was adopted from WHO guide lines for research and activities in gender based violence and contextualized to the study area. It was translated into Amharic languages and back translated in to English. It was classified into three sections. Part one contain questions which asses socio demographic characteristics of respondents; part two was about attitudes of respondents on intimate partner violence and the last part was about sexual and physical violence, history of family violence and witnessing childhood violence. Five second year evening female students were used as data collectors based on ability to speak, read, and write Amharic, Nuer and Anuak languages. Similarly two BSc degree individuals were selected as supervisors based on experience of data collection and ability to speak, read, and write all of the required languages. Data was collected by face to face interview.

#### **4.8 Data quality control.**

-Pretest was done on 5 % of respondents in Abobo woreda which was found at 42 km from Gambella town and all necessary modification was done based on the result of the analysis.

-Training for interviewers and supervisor was given for two days on all procedures with regard to carrying out the interviews, their roles and responsibilities, how to select and approach individuals, and how to deal with unexpected situations thereby reducing the possibility of systematic bias in the study. Supervisors and investigators were observed interviews occasionally to monitor the quality of the interviews. This was ensured that they were asking questions and maintaining privacy according to the training given to them.

-Supervisors and investigator were reviewed each questionnaire before leaving the field to make sure that it was filled out properly, that the skip patterns were followed, no information was missed, and the information obtained makes sense. This was done as soon as possible after the interview was completed. Any mistakes found at this stage were

corrected immediately. Interviewers were returned to a household to obtain missing information (unless the respondent did not want to provide that information).

-Supervisors and investigator were randomly repeated parts of interviews to make sure that the information in both the interviews were the same. This was particularly important in the study of violence, where an interviewer's own attitudes or behavior may influence whether a woman will disclose experiences of violence.

In addition to the emotional debriefing meetings, regular meetings with interviewers during the fieldwork were important for identifying and correcting problems in the data collection. Such problems include ambiguities in questions that were being interpreted differently by various interviewers or questions where large discrepancies were found.

A final debriefing was carried out with fieldworkers and supervisors after the data collection was completed. The purpose was to gather information about the field process in general, problems that were encountered that might influence the quality of the data, and the general views of staff regarding the veracity of the information provided by respondents. Subjects who were not present in the house were revisited.

#### **4.9 Data processing and statistical analysis**

Data was entered into Epidata version 3.1. Then data was exported to Spss for cleaning, exploring, descriptive, bivariate and multivariable analysis. Descriptive statistics was done to describe each variable. Bivariate analysis was carried out to assess association between the dependent and each of independent variables and independent variables with p-value < 0.25 was considered as candidate for multivariable analysis. Then multivariable analysis was performed to determine the independent predictors of the dependent variables.

The analysis was focused on life time and current or past 12 month prevalence of physical and sexual intimate partner violence and association of socio demographic and behavioral factors.

Statistical significance was described by crude and adjusted odds ratio (OR with 95% confidence interval) and p- value of 0.05 was considered as cut off point for statistical significance.

#### **4.10 Ethical consideration**

The study was approved and ethical clearance letter was written from ethical committee of Jimma University, college of public health and medical science. Permission letter was also received from administrative office of Gambella town. The aim and purpose of the study , right to participate or not, right to withdraw, right to skip questions, benefit and risk of participating in this study and keeping confidentiality of the information they provide was explained and verbal consent was received from every participants.

The following things were also considered for safety of the respondents.

-Only one woman per household was interviewed. Wider community was not informed that the survey includes questions on violence.

-Interviews were conducted almost in complete privacy.

-Dummy questionnaires were used when others enter the room during the interview.

-Although it is often helpful to have fieldworkers who share some cultural background with informants, it may be preferable if they do not belong to the same village or neighborhood, so that the respondent may feel more confident that the information she shares will not get back to others. So students were assigned to other kebeles than in which they leave and work.

#### **4.11 Operational definitions and definitions of terms**

**Sex** – is biologically determined characteristics of being male and female.

**Gender** - refers to the culturally expected behavior of women and men based on roles, responsibilities, attitudes and values ascribed to them on the basis of their sex.

**Physical violence** – is defined as if her partner: Slapped or threw something at her; pushed or shoved her or pulled her hair; hit with his fist or with something else her; kicked, dragged or beat her up; choked or burnt her; threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other

weapon against her. If answer to one of these question was yes the respondent was taken as if she experienced physical violence.

**Sexual Violence-** is defined as if her partner: Physically forced to have sexual intercourse even when she did not want to; have sexual intercourse did not want because afraid of what he might do; forced to do something sexual that found degrading or humiliating. If answer to one of these question was yes the respondent was taken as if she experienced sexual violence.

**Current intimate partner violence:** Self-reported experience of partner violence (sexual and/or physical) in the past year or within 12 month before data collection.

**Common-law-** living with a woman or man for a long time and recognized as a husband or a wife without formal marriage ceremony.

**Sexual Harassment:** is unwanted sexual behavior including physical contacts, verbal comments, jocks, questions and suggestions that were intentionally done on women or girls.

A **perpetrator:** is a person, group, or institution that directly inflicts, supports and condones violence or other abuse against a person or a group of persons.

**Abuse-** is the misuse of power through which the perpetrator gains control or advantage of the abused, using and causing physical or psychological harm or inciting fear of that harm.

**Coercion-** is forcing, or attempting to force, another person to engage in behaviors against her will by using threats, verbal insistence, manipulation, deception, cultural expectations or economic power.

#### **4.1 2 Presentation and dissemination of the findings**

The result of the study was prepared by tables, graphs, and written words and will be presented to college of public health and medical science, Jimma University. And it will be disseminated to Ministry of Health, Office of Women's Affairs, Local women's groups/networks, local media, relevant non-governmental organizations, and community. Finally all attempts will be made to publish it on journal.

## Chapter 5: Results

### Socio demographic characteristics of respondents

A total of 391 respondents were included in the interview making a response rate of 92.3%. The mean age of the respondent was 29.75( $\pm$  SD 7.69). The majority of the respondents were Oromo 96(24.6%) and Amhara 90(23%) followed by Agnwak 55(14.1) and Nuer 46(11.8). Among these respondents 147(37.6%) were Orthodox, 104(26.6%) were protestant followers and 48(12.3%) were catholic. Many of the respondents were house wife 143 (36.6 %) followed by merchant 126(32.2%) and government employee 122 (31.2%). Majority of the respondents 294(75.2%) can read and write and 268(68.5 %) of them were attended formal education. Among those that attended formal education 78(26.8 %) attended primary school, 131(45%) attended secondary school and 82(28.2%) of them attended higher education. Almost all of the respondents 372(95.1 %) live together with their husband at the time of data collection and 103(26.4%) of them have history of marriage before their current husband or partner they are living together. The average family size of the household was 4.56( $\pm$  SD 2.258). (Table 1).

Table 1: Socio demographic characteristics of ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Ethnicity of respondent</b>		
Nuer	46	11.8
Agnwak	55	14.1
Oromo	96	24.6
Amhara	90	23.0
Tigre	39	10.0
Other <sup>1</sup>	65	16.6
Total	391	100.0
<b>Religion of respondents</b>		
No religion	31	7.9
Catholic	48	12.3
Protestant	104	26.6
Orthodox	147	37.6
Muslim	38	9.7
Other <sup>2</sup>	23	5.9
Total	391	100.0
<b>Respondent occupation</b>		
Government employee	122	31.2
Merchant	126	32.2
House wife	143	36.6
Total	391	100.0
<b>Formal education</b>		
No	123	31.5
Yes	268	68.5
Total	391	100.0
<b>Marriage condition before</b>		
Yes	103	26.3
No	281	71.9
Refused or no answer	7	1.5
Total	391	100.0
<b>Family size</b>		
≤5	285	72.9
≥6	106	27.1
<b>Income compared with husband</b>		
Less than her husband	253	65.0
Same to her husband	37	9.7
Greater than her husband	98	25.3

1 Includes kambata, walayita, komo, shakicho and other unspecified ethnic group

2 Includes unspecified religions



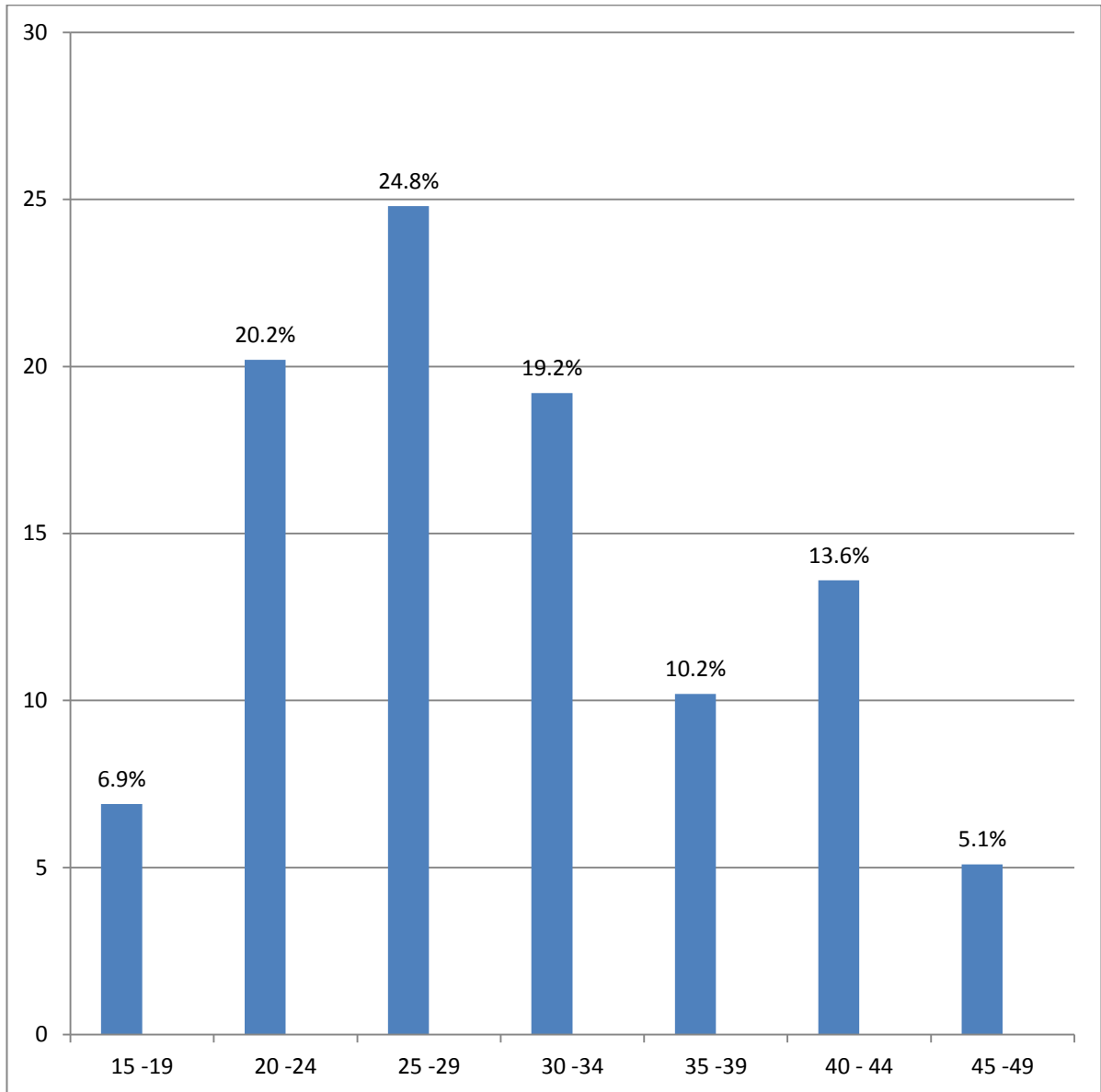


Figure 3: Women agreed with reasons of husbands to beat their wife in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

About one in three of the respondents 113(28.9%) were responded that they drink alcohol at the time of interview. Majority 62(54.5%) of these respondents reported that they drink alcohol every day and 51(45.5 %) of the respondents reported they drink once or twice a week. Only sixteen percent of the respondents use drugs and 37(59.8%) of these respondents use drugs every day. About 188(48.1%) of their husbands drink alcohol and of this 106(56.4 %) of them drink alcohol every day and 51(27.1%) of them drink alcohol once or twice a week. About 126(32.2 %) of husbands of the respondents use drugs and majority of them use drugs every day (Table 2).

Table 2: Behavioral factors of ever married reproductive age women and their husbands in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Respondent alcohol use</b>		
Yes	113	28.9
No	278	71.1
Total	391	100.0
<b>Alcohol frequency of respondent</b>		
Every day	62	54.5
Once or twice a week	51	45.5
Total	113	100.0
<b>Respondent drug use</b>		
Yes	62	15.9
No	329	84.1
Total	391	100.0
<b>Respondent drug use frequency</b>		
Every day	37	59.8
Once or twice a week	25	40.2
Total	62	100.0
<b>Alcohol usage of husbands</b>		
Yes	188	48.1
No	203	51.9
Total	391	100.0
<b>Alcohol Frequency of husband</b>		
Every day	106	56.4
Once or twice week	51	27.1
Once or twice a month	31	16.5
Total	188	100.0
<b>Drug usage of husbands</b>		
Yes	126	32.2
No	265	67.8
Total	391	100.0
<b>Frequency of husband drug use</b>		
Every day	95	75.4
Once or twice a week	31	24.6
Total	126	100.0

With respect to husbands mean age of husbands was 36.23( $\pm$ SD 9.216). More than half of the respondent's husbands 209(53.5%) were government employee, 82(21%) were merchants and 59(15.0 %) of them were farmers. Oromo 92(23.5%), Amhara 86(22.0%), Agnwak 62(15.9%) and Nuer 49(12.5%) comprised major ethnic group of husbands and 61(15.6%) other ethnic group. Only 85(21.7%) of their husbands have relation with other women and 216(60%) of husbands have paid pride in one or another way (Table 3).

Table 3: Socio demographic characteristics of respondents' husbands in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Age category of husbands</b>		
18-24	24	6.1
25-34	166	42.5
35-49	160	40.9
$\geq$ 50	41	10.5
Total	391	100.0
<b>Ethnicity of husband</b>		
Nuer	49	12.5
Agnwak	62	15.9
Oromo	92	23.5
Amhara	86	22.0
Tigre	41	10.5
Other <sup>1</sup>	61	15.6
Total	391	100.0
<b>Occupation of husband</b>		
Government employee	209	53.5
Merchant	82	21.0
Daily laborer	41	10.5
Farmer	59	15.0
Total	391	100.0
<b>Religion of husband</b>		
Protestant	82	21.0
Catholic	41	10.5
Orthodox	135	34.5
Muslim	41	10.5
No religion	92	23.5
Total	391	100.0
<b>Formal education of husband</b>		
Yes	310	79.5
No	81	20.5
Total	391	100.0
<b>Relation with other women</b>		
Yes	85	21.7
No	306	78.3
Total	391	100.0
<b>Pride paid during marriage</b>		
Yes	216	60.0
No	146	40.0
Total	391	100.0

1 Includes kambata, walayita, komo and unspecified ethnic group

Respondents that reported sexual assault before 15 years old were about 58(14.8%). More than half (54.4%) of this happened in the 10-14 years old. Respondents reported that about 259(66.2 %) of them had their first sexual intercourse between the ages 15-19 years. Only six individual had their first sexual intercourse at 27 years old and above. When they had their first sexual intercourse 269(68.8%) of the respondents were by their will and 108(26.6 %) of them forced to have sexual intercourse. More than half of the respondents' mothers were hit by their fathers at some time in their life time (Table 4).

Table 4: Experience of family and child hood violence and experience of sexual assault in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Age at first sexual intercourse</b>		
10-14 years	26	6.6
15-19 years	259	66.3
20 -24 years	100	25.6
≥27 years	6	1.5
Total	391	100.0
<b>Feeling during 1<sup>st</sup> intercourse</b>		
Wanted to have sex	269	68.8
Forced to have sex	108	27.6
I don't know	14	3.6
Total	391	100.0
<b>Her mother hit by her mother</b>		
Yes	208	53.2
No	110	28.1
Parents not live together	10	2.6
I don't know	63	16.1
Total	391	100.0
<b>His mother hit by his father</b>		
Yes	97	24.8
No	77	19.7
Parents not live together	10	2.6
I don't know	207	52.9
Total	391	100.0
<b>See or hear her family violence</b>		
Yes	201	51.4
No	97	24.8
I don't know	92	23.8
Total	391	100.0
<b>Husband beaten by his family</b>		
Yes	102	26.1
No	57	14.6
I don't know	232	59.3
Total	391	100.0

Almost all of the respondents 388(99.2%) agreed at least with one of the statements which undermine gender equality. The survey ensured that about 95.4 % of them agreed with the statement which says; “good wife obeys her husband or partner even if she disagrees” and 321(82.1%) of them agreed with the statement which says that; “wife has obligation to have sexual intercourse even if she does not feel like it”. On the other hand about 336(83.9%) of the women disagreed with the statement which says; a woman or girl should not touch food when she is menstruating (Table 5).

Table 5: Attitudes ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees</b>		
Agree	373	95.4
Disagree	18	4.6
Total	391	100.0
<b>Family problems should only be discussed in the family</b>		
Agree	237	60.5
Disagree	154	39.5
Total	391	100.0
<b>It is important for man to show his wife /partner that he is boss</b>		
Agree	267	68.3
Disagree	124	31.7
Total	391	100.0
<b>A woman should be able to choose her own friends, even if husband / partner disapproves</b>		
Agree	279	71.4
Disagree	112	28.6
Total	391	100.0
<b>Wife has obligation to have sex with her husband / partner, even if she doesn't feel like it</b>		
Agree	321	82.1
Disagree	70	17.9
Total	391	100.0
<b>A woman or girl should not touch food when she is menstruating</b>		
Agree	55	14.0
Disagree	336	86.0
Total	391	100.0
<b>It is all right for a woman or girl to be swapped or exchanged for marriage</b>		
Agree	169	43.2
Disagree	165	42.2
I don't know	57	14.6
Total	391	100.0
<b>If bride price is paid, a wife becomes the husband's property</b>		
Agree	183	46.8
Disagree	208	53.2
Total	391	100.0
<b>Over all agreement</b>		
Agree at least with one of the above statement	388	99.2
Not agree with one	3	0.8
Total	391	100.0

Concerning the husbands reason for beating their wife 242 (61.9%) of the respondents agreed at least with one of the statements and 149(38.1%) agreed with no reason of husbands to beat their wife. For instance 170(43.5%) of the respondents agreed with the statements which says; “that he has a good reason to beat his wife if he finds that she is unfaithful” and 141(36.1 %) of them agreed with the statement which says that; “he has a good reason to beat his wife if she asks him whether he has other girl friend or if he has relation with other women” (Figure 4).

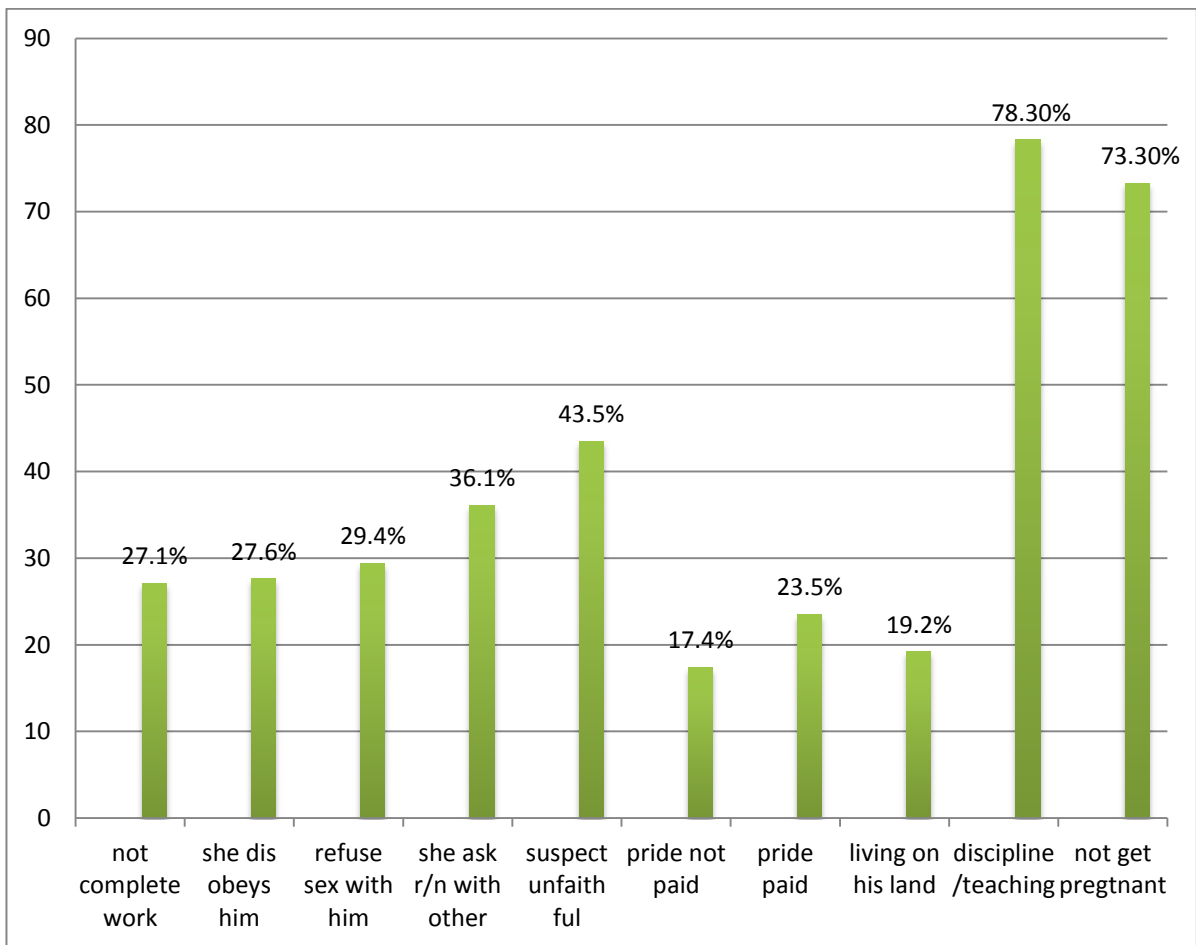


Figure 4: Women agreed with the reason of husbands to beat their wife in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

With the reason of women to refuse sexual intercourse with their husbands, 344(88.0 %) agreed at least with one of the statement and 47(12.0%) of the respondents agreed with no reason for beating them. About 302(77.3 %) of the respondents agreed with the statement which says; “she has a good reason to refuse sexual intercourse with their husbands if she suspects that he has HIV” and 275(70.3 %) agreed with the statement which says; “that they have good reason to refuse sexual intercourse if they suspect that he have STI” (Table 6)

Table 6: Reason for refusing sexual intercourse with their husbands in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

<b>A woman has the right to refuse sex with her husband if:</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>She does not want to</b>		
Yes	250	63.9
No	141	36.1
Total	391	100.0
<b>He is drunk</b>		
Yes	228	58.3
No	163	41.7
Total	391	100.0
<b>She is sick</b>		
Yes	271	69.3
No	120	30.7
Total	391	100.0
<b>He mistreats her</b>		
Yes	247	63.2
No	144	36.8
Total	391	100.0
<b>She suspects/knows that he is HIV+</b>		
Yes	302	77.3
No	89	22.7
Total	391	100.0
<b>She suspects/knows that he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI)</b>		
Yes	275	70.3
No	116	29.7
Total	391	100.0
<b>He has sex with other women</b>		
Yes	251	64.2
No	140	35.8
Total	391	100.0
<b>She does not want to get pregnant</b>		
yes	163	41.7
no	228	58.3
Total	391	100.0
<b>Bride price has NOT been paid</b>		
Yes	166	42.5
No	225	57.5
Total	391	100.0
<b>Over all agreement</b>		
<b>Agreed with at least one reason for refusing sex</b>	344	88.0
<b>Agreed with none of the reasons listed above</b>	47	12.0
Total	391	100.0

Table 7: Prevalence of intimate partner violence in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

Forms of IPVAV	Life time	Past 12 month	Frequency in past 12 month			Frequency before 12 months		
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Once (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)	Once (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)
<b>Physical violence</b>								
Slapped/Thrown some thing	112(28.6)	80(20.5)	34(8.7)	27(7.0)	19(4.9)	20(5.1)	36(9.2)	39(10)
Pushed or shoved	63(16.2)	42(10.7)	18(4.6)	14(3.6)	10(2.6)	16(4.0)	21(5.4)	21(5.)
Hit with fist or something else	150(38.4)	106(27.1)	39(10)	42(10.7)	26(6.6)	30(7.7)	41(10.5)	48(13)
Kicked, dragged or beat	80(20.5)	56(14.3)	19(4.9)	8(2.0)	19(4.9)	11(2.8)	26(6.6)	39(10)
Choked or burnt	32(8.2)	20(5.1)	10(2.6)	5(1.3)	5(1.3)	9(2.3)	11(2.8)	9(2.3)
Threatened or used weapon (gun, Knife)	47(12.0)	35(8.9)	14(3.6)	9(2.3)	12(3.0)	14(3.6)	10(2.6)	17(4.3)
Actually used gun	32(8.2)	25(6.4)	10(2.6)	4(1.0)	11(2.8)	13(3.3)	6(1.5)	13(3.)
<b>At least one episode of physical violence</b>	162(41.6)	142(36.3)	83(21.2)	75(19.3)	42(10.8)	71(24.8)	97(24.8)	76(19.4)
<b>Sexual violence</b>								
Physically forced to have sex	71(18.2)	49(12.5)	20(5.1)	13(3.3)	16(4.0)	20(5.1)	25(6.4)	22(5.6)
Having sex because of fear of partner	89(22.8)	58(14.8)	21(5.4)	14(3.6)	22(5.6)	27(6.9)	25(6.4)	30(7.7)
Sex that is degrading/humiliating	60(15.3)	48(12.3)	14(3.6)	13(3.3)	21(5.4)	14(3.6)	18(4.6)	26(6.6)
At least one episode of sexual violence	93(23.8)	67(17.1)	28(7.2)	25(6.4)	25(6.4)	33(8.4)	41(10.5)	37(9.5)
<b>At least one of the above two</b>	176(45.0)	142(36.3)						

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

### Physical violence

Prevalence of intimate partner violence was calculated based on life time and current or past 12 month occurrence. According to this study 162(41.6 %) of respondents have experienced at least one episode of physical violence in their life time and 142(36.3%) of them experienced at least one episode of physical violence in the past 12 month. Of this 38.4 % were hit with fist or something else in their life time and 106(27.1%) were hit with fist or something else in the past one year. In the same way 112(28.6%) and 80(20.5%) of the respondents were slapped or something thrown at them in their life time and in the past one year respectively. On the other hand about 36 (8.2%) of the respondents replied their



husbands or partners actually used gun against them in their life time and 2.6% faced this in the past 12 month (Table 7).

### **Sexual violence**

According to this study about 93(23.8 %) of the women were experienced sexual violence in their life time and 67(17.1%) of them were violated sexually in the past 12 month. Of the 93 women who had experienced sexual violence 89 (22.8 %) of them had sexual intercourse in their life time because of fear of what their husbands might do. Similarly 58(14.8 %) of the respondents had sexual intercourse in the past 12 month only because of fear of what their husbands might do if they refuse. About 60(15.3 %) of the respondents had experienced humiliating or degrading sexual intercourse in their life time (Table 7).

### **Summary of intimate partner violence**

Forty five percent of the investigated women have experienced at least one episode of intimate partner violence in one form or another way in their life time. Also 36.3 % of them had experienced at least one episode of intimate partner violence in 12 month before the time of data collection. This study found that life time intimate partner violence of the respondents was higher than prevalence of intimate partner violence in the past 12 month. This was also true in corresponding value of physical and sexual intimate partner violence. Even though prevalence of IPVAW according to this study was higher than global prevalence, it was lower than prevalence of IPVAW in different areas of our country. Many of the respondents have experienced both of the intimate partner violence (physical and sexual) at the same time or physical and sexual violence overlap in many cases.

Table 8: Bivariate analysis for life time IPVAW in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

Variables	Life time IPVAW		p-value	COR
	Yes N (%)	No N (%)		
<b>Age category of respondent (N=391)</b>				
15-19	12(3.0)	23(6.0)		
20-24	25(6.4)	53(13.6)	0.815	0.904(0.389-2.104)
25-29	46(11.8)	42(10.7)	0.178	2.099(0.776-3.948)
30-34	33(8.2)	34(8.7)	0.151	1.860(0.798-4.337)
35-39	18(4.6)	21(5.4)	0.301	1.642(0.642-4.205)
40-44	30(7.8)	23(6.0)	0.042	2.500(1.032-6.054)
45-49	16(4.0)	15(3.8)	0.158	1.168(0.758-5.511)
<b>Ethnicity of respondent (N=391)</b>				
Oromo	38(9.7)	58(14.8)		1.00
Amhara	31(8.0)	59(15.0)	0.469	0.802(0.441-1.457)
Nuer	33(8.4)	13(3.2)	0.000	3.874(1.810-8.294)
Agnwak	28(7.2)	27(7.0)	0.178	1.583(0.811-3.088)
Tigre	18(4.6)	21(5.4)	0.483	1.308(0.618-2.772)
Other	28(7.2)	37(9.5)	0.658	1.155(0.610-2.188)
<b>Religion of respondent (N=368)</b>				
Protestant	41(11.2)	63(17.2)		1.00
Catholic	29(7.4)	19(5.2)	0.017	2.345(1.165-4.721)
Orthodox	66(18.1)	81(22.0)	0.040	1.700(1.024-2.822)
Muslim	22(6.0)	16(4.5)	0.048	2.113(1.131-4.493)
No religion	14(3.8)	17(4.6)	1.265	1.265(0.563-2.843)
<b>Respondent alcohol use (N=391)</b>				
Yes	62(16.0)	51(13.0)	0.013	1.749(1.125-2.718)
No	114(29.0)	164(42.0)		1.00
<b>Alcohol frequency of respondent(N=113)</b>				
Every day	24(21.2)	37(32.7)	0.600	1.223(0.557-2.580)
Once or twice a week	23(20.4)	29(25.7)		1.00
<b>Age category of husband (N=391)</b>				
18-24	11(2.8)	13(3.4)		
25-34	54(14.0)	112(29.0)	0.203	0.570(0.240-1.355)
35-49	86(22.2)	74(19.0)	0.470	1.373(0.581-3.249)
≥50	21(5.4)	17(4.2)	0.470	1.460(0.523-4.075)
<b>Witnessed family violence (N=359)</b>				
Yes	117(32.6)	84(23.4)	0.000	(3.092)(1.947-5.478)
No	59(16.4)	131(36.5)		1.00
<b>Education of respondent (N=391)</b>				
Yes	74(19.0)	49(12.5)	0.000	0.409(0.264-0.634)
No	102(26.1)	165(42.4)		1.00
<b>Compared income(N=386)</b>				
Greater than her husband	20(5.3)	17(4.4)	0.028	2.505(1.154-5.435)
Less than her husband	123(32.0)	129(33.0)	0.008	2.030(1.240-3.324)
The same to her husband	31(8.0)	66(17.2)		1.00
<b>Respondent drug use(N=391)</b>				
Yes	35(9.0)	27(7.0)	0.050	1.728(1.000-2.988)
No	141(36.0)	188(48.0)		
<b>Respondent drug use frequency(N=62)</b>				
Every day	14(22.5)	23(37.0)		1.00
Once or twice a week	11(18.0)	14(22.5)	0.628	1.291(0.460-3.623)

Table 8 Continued

<b>Respondent occupation (N=389)</b>				
Government employee	60(15.0)	62(15.9)		1.00
Merchant	62(15.9)	64(16.2)	0.997	1.001(0.608-1.647)
House wife	54(14.0)	89(23.0)	0.062	0.627(0.384-1.024)
<b>Marriage condition before current(N=390)</b>				
Yes	129(33.0)	152(39.0)	0.828	0.951(0.604-1.497)
No	46(11.8)	63(16.2)		1.00
<b>Husband alcohol use(N=391)</b>				
Yes	107(27.4)	81(20.7)	0.000	2.565(1.703-3.864)
No	69(17.6)	134(34.3)		1.00
<b>Husband alcohol frequency (N=188)</b>				
Every day	66(35.1)	40(21.3)		1.00
Once or twice a week	24(12.8)	27(14.4)	0.073	0.593(0.274-1.059)
Once or twice a month	17(9.0)	14(7.4)	0.458	0.736(0.328-1.653)
<b>Husband drug use (N=391)</b>				
Yes	79(20.2)	47(12.0)	.000	2.911(1.871-4.516)
No	97(24.8)	168(43.0)		1.00
<b>Husband drug frequency (N=126)</b>				
Every day	61(48.4)	34(27.0)		1.00
Once or twice a week	18(14.3)	13(10.3)	0.539	0.772(0.337-1.766)
<b>His relation with other women (N=237)</b>				
Polygamous	52(22.0)	33(14.0)	0.000	3.747(2.144-6.547)
Monogamous	45(19.0)	107(45.0)		1.00
<b>Pride paid (N=365)</b>				
Yes	107(29.3)	112(30.7)	0.346	1.224(0.804-1.864)
No	64(17.5)	82(22.5)		1.00
<b>Husband occupation (N=370)</b>				
Government employee	100(27.0)	109(29.5)		1.00
Merchant	31(8.4)	51(13.8)	0.122	0.663(0.393-1.117)
Daily laborer	24(6.5)	17(4.6)	0.213	1.539(0.781-3.031)
Farmer	17(4.5)	21(5.8)	0.724	0.882(0.441-1.767)
<b>Ethnicity of husband (N=391)</b>				
Oromo	38(10.2)	54(14.8)		1.00
Nuer	32(8.8)	17(4.7)	0.007	2.675(1.302-5.495)
Agnwak	35(9.6)	27(7.4)	0.066	1.842(0.960-3.533)
Amhara	28(7.7)	58(16.0)	0.228	0.686(0.372-1.266)
Tigre	20(5.5)	21(5.8)	0.423	1.353(0.646-2.836)
Other	23(6.3)	38(10.5)	0.656	0.860(0.443-1.670)
<b>Religion of husband (N=363)</b>				
Protestant	37(9.5)	45(11.5)		
Catholic	20(5.1)	21(5.4)	0.701	1.158(0.547-2.455)
Orthodox	58(14.8)	75(19.2)	0.756	0.916(0.527-1.592)
Muslim	18(4.6)	23(5.9)	0.898	0.952(0.447-2.025)
No religion	30(7.8)	34(8.7)	0.833	1.073(0.557-2.068)
<b>Husband formal education</b>				
<b>Yes</b>	134(34.4)	176(45.1)	0.138	0.689(0.421-1.128)
<b>No</b>	42(10.8)	38(9.7)		
<b>Family number (N=391)</b>				
≤5	112(28.6)	173(44.3)		1.00
≥6	64(16.4)	42(10.7)	0.000	0.425(0.269-0.670)
<b>Reason for refusing sexual intercourse (N=391)</b>				
Agree with one	158(40.4)	186(47.6)		1.00
Not agree with one	18(4.6)	29(7.4)	.325	0.731(0.391-1.365)

Table 8 Continued

<b>Reason for beating (N=389)</b>				
Agree with one	124(32.0)	118(30.3)	0.002	1.920(1.287-2.986)
Not agree with one	52(13.4)	95(24.3)		1.00
<b>Sexual experience before 15 (N=391)</b>				
Yes	58(14.8)	18(4.6)	0.000	5.379(3.024-9.569)
No	118(30.2)	197(50.4)		1.00
<b>Feeling during 1<sup>st</sup> intercourse (N=357)</b>				
Forced	74(20.7)	34(10.0)	0.000	4.683(2.323-6.014)
Needed	79(21.7)	170(47.6)		1.00
<b>Her mother violated (N=318)</b>				
Yes	120(37.8)	88(27.7)	0.000	3.475(2.112-5.718)
No	31(9.7)	79(24.8)		1.00
<b>He see his family violence(N=157)</b>				
Yes	44(28.0)	40(25.6)	0.002	2.915(1.493-5.692)
No	20(12.7)	53(33.7)		1.00
<b>Husband hit by family(N=159)</b>				
Yes	50(31.4)	52(32.7)	0.402	1.322(0.688-2.542)
No	24(15.2)	33(20.7)		1.00

Variables with p- value <0.25 were entered in to multivariable logistic regression(Table 8)

Table 9: Multivariable analysis for life time IPVAV in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

Variables	Life time IPVAV		COR	AOR
	Yes N (%)	No N (%)		
<b>Witnessed family violence(N=359)</b>				
Yes	117(32.6)	84(23.4)	(3.092)(1.947-5.478)	1.111(1.027-1.201)*
No	59(16.4)	131(36.5)		1.00
<b>Religion of respondents(N=391)</b>				
Protestant	41(11.1)	63(17.4)		1.00
Catholic	29(7.4)	19(5.4)	2.345(1.165-4.721)	5.063(1.307-9.876)*
Orthodox	66(18.0)	81(22.0)	1.700(1.024-2.822)	6.599(1.926-22.603)*
Muslim	22(6.0)	16(4.3)	2.113(1.131-4.493)	11.613(2.984-45.199)*
No religion	14(3.8)	17(4.6)	1.265(0.563-2.843)	2.379(.573-19.617)
<b>Respondent alcohol use (N=391)</b>				
Yes	62(16.0)	51(13.0)	1.749(1.125-2.718)	2.083(1.126-3.855)**
No	114(29.0)	164(42.0)	1.00	1.00
<b>Husband alcohol use(N=391)</b>				
Yes	107(27.4)	81(20.7)	2.565(1.703-3.864)	2.183(1.341-3.554)*
No	69(17.6)	134(34.3)		1.00
<b>Husband drug use (N=391)</b>				
Yes	79(20.2)	47(12.0)	2.911(1.871-4.516)	2.218(1.280-3.843)**
No	97(24.8)	168(43.0)		1.00
<b>Compared income (N=386)</b>				
Greater than her husband	20(10.8)	17(4.4)	2.505(1.154-5.435)	2.715(1.039-7.098)*
Less than her husband	123(32.0)	129(33.)	2.030(1.240-3.324)	2.900(1.399-6.010)*
The same to her husband	31(8.0)	66(17.1)		1.00
<b>Formal education (N=391)</b>				
Yes	74(19.0)	49(12.5)	0.409(0.264-0.634)	0.342(0.215-0.540)*
No	102(26.2)	165(42.3)		1.00

Adjusted for all variables in the model, \* significant at p-value < 0.005, \*\* significant at p-value < 0.001

Table 10: Bivariate analysis for current IPVAW in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

Variables	Current IPVAW		P-value	COR
	Yes N (%)	No N (%)		
<b>Age category of respondent (N=391)</b>				
15-19	15(3.8)	20(5.1)		1.00
20-24	24(6.1)	54(13.8)	0.213	0.593(0.260-1.351)
25-29	29(7.4)	59(15.1)	0.003	0.655(0.293-1.464)
30-34	27(7.0)	40(10.1)	0.803	0.900(0.393-2.061)
35-39	16(4.1)	23(6.0)	0.873	0.928(0.368-2.339)
40-44	22(5.6)	31(8.0)	0.900	0.946(0.399-2.245)
45-49	13(3.3)	18(4.6)	0.940	0.963(0.362-2.561)
<b>Ethnicity of respondent(N=391)</b>				
Oromo	27(7.0)	69(17.6)		1.00
Amhara	22(5.6)	68(17.4)	0.569	0.827(0.429-1.592)
Nuer	32(8.1)	14(3.6)	0.000	5.841(2.705-12.612)
Agnwak	25(6.4)	30(7.7)	0.032	2.130(1.065-4.257)
Tigre	13(3.3)	26(6.6)	0.549	1.278(0.574-2.846)
Other	27(7.0)	38(9.7)	0.078	1.816(0.934-3.528)
<b>Religion of respondent(N=368)</b>				
Protestant	39(10.6)	65(17.7)		1.00
Catholic	31(8.4)	17(4.6)	0.002	3.039(1.491-6.196)
Orthodox	85(23.1)	62(16.8)	0.016	1.870(1.124-3.108)
Muslim	14(3.8)	24(6.5)	0.943	0.972(0.450-2.099)
No religion	16(4.3)	15(4.2)	0.163	1.778(0.792-3.991)
<b>Respondent alcohol use(N=391)</b>				
Yes	56(14.3)	57(14.6)	0.001	2.193(1.401-3.433)
No	86(22.0)	192(49.1)		1.00
<b>Alcohol frequency of respondent(N=113)</b>				
Every day	29(25.7)	23(20.3)		1.00
Once or twice a week	34(30.0)	27(24.0)	0.997	0.999(0.474-2.103)
<b>Age category of husband(N=388)</b>				
18-24	12(3.1)	12(3.1)		1.00
25-34	66(17.0)	100(25.8)	0.343	0.660(0.280-1.557)
35-49	65(16.7)	95(24.5)	0.387	0.684(0.290-1.617)
≥50	17(4.4)	21(5.4)	0.686	0.810(0.291-2.255)
<b>Witnessed family violence(N=359)</b>				
Yes	108(30.0)	93(26.0)	0.000	1.537(1.529-4.486)
No	68(19.0)	90(25.1)		1.00
<b>Education of respondent(N=391)</b>				
Yes	67(17.0)	56(14.3)	0.025	0.557(0.398-0.940)
No 8964	109(28.0)	159(40.7)		1.00
<b>Respondent drug use(N=391)</b>				
Yes	31(8.0)	31(8.0)	0.016	1.964(1.136-3.397)
No	111(28.4)	218(55.6)		1.00
<b>Respondent drug use frequency (N=62)</b>				
Every day	19(30.6)	21(34.0)		1.00
Once or twice a week	12(19.4)	10(16.0)	0.596	0.754(0.266-2.140)

Table 10 Continued

<b>Respondent occupation (N=391)</b>				
Government employee	47(12.0)	75(19.0)		1.00
Merchant	56(14.3)	70(18.0)	0.345	1.277(0.769-2.118)
House wife	73(18.7)	70(18.0)	0.052	1.664(0.995-2.805)
<b>Husband alcohol use (N=391)</b>				
Yes	93(23.8)	95(24.5)	0.00	3.077(2.001-4.731)
No	49(12.6)	154(39.4)		1.00
<b>Husband alcohol frequency(N=188)</b>				
Every day	63(33.5)	43(23.0)		1.00
Once or twice a week	20(10.6)	31(16.5)	0.019	0.440(0.222-0.872)
Once or twice a month	19(10.0)	12(6.4)	0.853	1.081(0.476-2.454)
<b>Husband drug use(N=391)</b>				
Yes	67(17.1)	59(15.1)	0.000	2.877(1.852-4.468)
No	75(19.2)	190(48.6)		1.00
<b>Husband drug frequency (N=126)</b>				
Every day	51(40.5)	44(35.0)		1.00
Once or twice a week	16(12.5)	15(12.0)	0.841	0.920(0.409-2.071)
<b>Husband relation with other women(N=237)</b>				
Polygamous	46(19.3)	39(16.5)	0.000	3.943(2.230-6.970)
Monogamous	35(14.8)	117(49.4)		1.00
<b>Pride paid(N=365)</b>				
Yes	91(25.0)	128(35.0)	0.053	1.546(0.995-2.401)
No	46(12.6)	100(27.4)		1.00
<b>Husband occupation(N=370)</b>				
Government employee	79(21.4)	130(35.0)		1.00
Merchant	27(7.3)	55(15.0)	0.438	0.808(0.471-1.385)
Daily laborer	20(5.4)	21(5.7)	0.191	1.567(0.799-3.072)
Farmer	12(3.2)	26(7.0)	0.466	0.759(0.363-1.590)
<b>Ethnicity of husband(N=391)</b>				
Oromo	29(7.4)	63(16.0)		1.00
Nuer	30(7.8)	19(4.8)	0.001	3.430(1.664-7.073)
Agnwak	31(8.0)	31(8.0)	0.022	2.172(1.118-4.221)
Amhara	20(5.1)	66(17.0)	0.219	0.658(0.338-1.282)
Tigre	12(3.0)	29(7.4)	0.795	0.899(0.402-2.008)
Other	20(5.1)	41(10.4)	0.870	1.060(0.530-2.118)
<b>Religion of husband(N=363)</b>				
Protestant	34(9.4)	48(13.2)		
Catholic	24(6.6)	17(4.7)	0.076	1.993(0.931-4.266)
Orthodox	62(17.1)	73(20.1)	0.521	1.199(0.689-2.088)
Muslim	12(3.3)	29(8.0)	0.190	0.584(0.282-1.305)
No religion	32(8.8)	32(8.8)	0.304	1.412(0.731-2.726)
<b>Husband formal education(N=390)</b>				
Yes	133(34.1)	177(45.4)	0.083	0.647(0.395-1.089)
No	43(11.0)	37(9.5)		
<b>Family number(N=391)</b>				
≤5	91(23.3)	194(49.6)	0.003	0.506(0.321-0.797)
≥6	51(13.0)	55(14.1)		1.00
<b>Reason for refusing sexual intercourse (N=391)</b>				
Agree with one	125(32.0)	219(56.0)	0.982	0.993(0.527-1.872)
Not agree with one	17(4.3)	30(7.7)		1.00
<b>Reason for beating (N=391)</b>				
Agree with one	93(24.0)	149(38.0)		1.00
Not agree with one	49(12.5)	100(25.5)	0.269	0.785(0.511-1.205)

Table 10 Continued

<b>Sexual experience before 15(N=381)</b>				
Yes	57(15.0)	19(5.0)	0.000	7.618(4.290-13.528)
No	89(23.4)	216(56.6)		1.00
<b>Feeling during 1<sup>st</sup> intercourse(N=377)</b>				
Forced	59(15.5)	49(13.0)	0.000	2.795(1.765-4.426)
Needed	81(21.5)	188(50.0)		1.00
<b>Her mother violated(N=318)</b>				
Yes	105(33.0)	103(32.5)	0.000	2.598(1.581-4.268)
No	31(9.7)	79(24.8)		1.00
<b>He see his family violence(N=157)</b>				
Yes	45(28.7)	39(24.8)	0.001	3.058(1.565-5.931)
No	20(12.7)	53(33.8)		1.00
<b>Husband hit by family(N=159)</b>				
Yes	44(27.7)	58(36.5)	0.439	1.300(0.668-2.531)
No	21(13.2)	36(22.6)		1.00

Variables with p- value <0.25 were entered in to multivariable logistic regression (Table 10)



Table 11: Multivariable analysis of current IPVAV in ever married reproductive age women in Gambella town, Gambella regional state, Ethiopia, March 2014

Variable	Current IPVAV		COR	AOR
	Yes N (%)	Yes N (%)		
<b>Witnessed family violence</b>				
Yes	108(30.0)	93(26.0)	1.537(1.529-4.486)	2.619(1.529-4.486)
No	68(19.0)	90(25.1)	1.00	1.00
<b>Religion of respondents</b>				
Protestant	85(23.2)	62(16.8)		1.00
No religion	39(10.6)	65(17.7)	3.039(1.491-6.196)	0.273(0.041-1.816)
Catholic	31(8.4)	17(4.6)	1.026(0.611-1.722)	0.688(0.125-3.800)
Orthodox	14(3.8)	24(6.5)	1.870(1.124-3.108)	0.524(0.114-2.396)
Muslim	16(4.3)	15(4.1)	1.778(0.792-3.991)	0.909(0.172-4.819)
<b>Respondent alcohol use</b>				
Yes	56(14.3)	57(14.6)	2.193(1.401-3.433)	2.872(1.084-7.612)*
No	86(22.0)	192(49.1)		1.00
<b>Husband alcohol use</b>				
Yes	93(23.8)	95(24.3)	3.077(2.001-4.731)	2.249(1.362-3.713)*
No	49(12.5)	154(39.4)		1.00
<b>Husband drug use</b>				
Yes	67(17.1)	59(15.1)	2.877(1.852-4.468)	3.655(2.106-6.342)*
No	75(19.2)	190(48.6)		1.00
<b>Compared income(N=386)</b>				
Greater than her husband	23(6.0)	14(3.6)	5.128(2.906-9.051)	0.750(0.197-2.85)
Less than her husband	131(34.0)	80(20.7)	7.302(3.157-16.885)	0.580(0.213-1.578)
The same to her husband	18(4.7)	121(31.0)		1.00
<b>Formal education</b>				
Yes	71(18.0)	52(13.3)	0.472(0.306-0.728)	2.249(1.688-4.71)*
No	105(27.0)	163(41.7)		1.00

Adjusted for all variables in the model, \* significant at p-value < 0.005, \*\* significant at p-value < 0.001

## **Factors associated with intimate partner violence**

In the final model many socio demographic characteristics and behavioral factors of respondents and their husbands were found to be associated with life time and current or with in past 12 month intimate partner violence. To start with, religion was significantly associated with life time intimate partner violence. Compared to Protestants, catholic religion followers were more likely to report life time intimate partner violence (AOR 5.063, CI 1.307-9.876). Muslims (AOR 11.613, CI 2.984-45.199) and orthodox (AOR 6.599, CI 1.926-22.603) religion followers were also more likely to report life time intimate partner violence than protestant religion followers. However after controlling for other variables religion was not significantly associated with current intimate partner violence.

Similarly respondents who drink alcohol were more likely to report life time intimate partner violence than those who did not drink alcohol (AOR 2.083, CI 1.126-3.855). They were also more likely to report current intimate partner violence than none drinker. (AOR 2.872, CI 1.084-7.612). Husbands who drink alcohol were more likely to perpetrate violence against their wife than those that do not drink alcohol. A woman who's their husbands drink alcohol were more than two times to face life time intimate partner violence than women who's their husbands did not drink alcohol (AOR 2.183, CI 1.341-3.554). In current intimate partner violence respondents whose husbands drink alcohol reported intimate partner violence more likely than those who's husbands did not drink alcohol (AOR 2.249, CI 1.362-3.713). Compared to none abuser, drug user husbands were more likely to commit violence, and compared to none drug users, respondents whose their husbands use drugs were more likely to report life time intimate partner violence(AOR 2.218, CI 1.280-3.843). This was also significantly associated with current or past 12 month intimate partner violence (AOR 3.655, CI 2.106-6.342)

According to this study income of the respondent was significantly associated with life time intimate partner violence. This association was assessed by asking the respondent that about their income when compared to their husbands. That means, was their income less, greater or the same to their husbands' income. So respondents who earn less income (AOR 2.900 CI, 1.399-6.010) and who earn more income(AOR 2.715, CI 1.039-7.098) than their

husbands were more likely to experience life time intimate partner violence than the respondents that earn equal to their husbands. On the other hand this compared income was not significantly associated with current or past 12 month intimate partner violence.

This study also found significant association between witnessed family violence and life time intimate partner violence. According to this, respondents that witnessed family violence were more likely to experience life time intimate partner violence than those who did not witnessed their family violence as children (AOR 1.111, CI 1.027-1.201). This association was not significant in current or past 12 month intimate partner violence (Table 9 and 11).

## Chapter 6: Discussion

Prevalence of intimate partner violence in this data was less than the prevalence in many studies. This was because intimate partner violence against women is different from culture to culture, state to state, and from society to society (10,11). Study conducted in Butajira by WHO multi country study showed that woman that experienced physical, sexual and or both violence reaches up to 71 % (12). Another study conducted in western Wollega also reported high prevalence of intimate partner violence which was about 76.5 % in the life time and 72.5 in the past year (40). The highest prevalence in this study was because this study calculated psychological violence in addition to physical and sexual violence which when aggregated will increase both life time and current or past 12 month intimate partner violence. According to this study life time intimate partner violence was about 45% and current or past 12 month intimate partner violence is 36.3%. Despite that this value was small when compared with other studies in Ethiopia, it does not mean that this figure indicated small amount of intimate partner violence. This discrepancy in prevalence of intimate partner violence may be due to cultural difference, different life style because of very hot climate and almost completely different socio economic activity. Another reason for difference may be due to respondents that under reported violence because they may see violence as normal life in marriage relationship and they might not see it as their right not to accept violence. Also most women in the study area are submissive to the cultural prescription of womanhood.

This study was found that many variables had significant association with life time intimate partner violence and current intimate partner violence. At the same time it also found that many variables were not significantly associated with both life time and current or past 12 month intimate partner violence. Even though this study was conducted on the community which contains many ethnic groups there was no significant difference in committing and experiencing intimate partner violence against women. Religion is one of the variables that were significantly associated with intimate partner violence. Compared to protestant religion followers, Catholic, Orthodox and Muslim religion followers were more likely to experience life time intimate partner violence. One study conducted in Kenya also reported that being Christian is a risk factor for intimate partner violence in 15-49 years women (51). Study conducted in Bangladesh on nationally representative sample of women reported that

Muslim women were at higher risk of intimate partner violence (52). On the other hand this variable was not significantly associated with current intimate partner violence. Another surprising result in this study was that there was no association found between no religion and both of intimate partner violence. The possible explanation for this may be due to the fact that different religions have different ideologies and belief on the relationship between wife and husband.

Alcohol is very important variable which was found strongly associated with both life time intimate partner violence and current or past 12 month intimate partner violence. Drinking alcohol increases more than two times the chance of perpetrating intimate partner violence by husbands as a perpetrator and also increases by more than two and half times the risk of intimate partner violence in women as a victim. This was consistent with results of many studies which say that alcohol increases risk of life time and current intimate partner violence (30,32,33,38). This may be due to the reason that alcohol deflects normal mental thinking and increases aggressiveness to commit intimate partner violence.

Witnessed family violence was another variable which was found significantly associated with life time intimate partner violence against women in this study. It was found that respondents who hear or see when their mother hit by their farther were more likely to report intimate partner violence than those respondents that did not hear or see their mother violence. Similarly study conducted in Ethiopia reported that previous witnessed parental violence was associated with increased likelihood of intimate partner violence (24). This was also consistent with another study which reported that respondents or parents beaten by someone in their family were more likely to report intimate partner violence than their counter part (31). Another study in Jamaica also reported that 18% of Jamaican women witnessed their family violence and two third of them face physical violence by their partner. However this was not significantly associated with current intimate partner violence.

According to this study income was significantly associated with intimate partner violence. However there was no linear relationship between income and life time intimate partner violence because respondents that contribute higher amount of many in their house also faced nearly the same life time intimate partner violence as that of individuals that

contribute less than their husbands. This was because the disutility that men perceive through loss of status and control exceeds the benefit they perceive from increased income. This result was in line with the study conducted by (2).

On the other hand women that earn less income than their husbands had more likelihood of experiencing life time intimate partner violence than other women who earn equal monthly income to their husbands. This idea was similar to many researches conducted at different area (8,13,24,36–38).

Drug user husbands that use different drugs like chat, cigarette, shisha and different cultural smoke were about more than two times to perpetrate intimate partner violence than none drug user husbands. Some researches also supported this idea that husband drug use was more likely to be associated with intimate partner violence (30). As education of the respondent increases the risk of experiencing intimate partner violence decreases by more than two times. This association was also supported by many literatures which says that increasing educational level of women will in some part protect them from intimate partner violence (24,30,32,33). Another study also pointed that illiterate women are more likely to experience intimate partner violence than literate women (34). As family number increases the likely hood of experiencing life time and current intimate partner violence also increases. This is in line with the study conducted in Kenya in 2008 (51).

On the other hand polygamy was not significantly associated with both life time and current or past 12 month intimate partner violence. This would contradict with the study conducted in Kenya which reported that women in polygamous relationship were more likely to be a victim of intimate partner violence than those that were in monogamous relationship (51). Similarly study conducted using the same methodology in Uganda said that women who their husband have relation with other women were about two and half times to experience life time intimate partner violence than those that live under monogamous union (53). Accepting polygamy for male to marry as much as they can was influenced women to take polygamy as it is normal marriage system in indigenous society of this area.

### **Limitation of the study**

With this type of research design, it was not possible to “prove” that violence was caused by various factors. Nevertheless, it was certainly possible to identify statistically significant associations between intimate partner violence and the various factors described.

Any survey based on self-reporting has some possibility of bias associated with respondents’ memory of events and incidents. However, lessons learned on research on violence against women indicate that any recall bias would tend to result in an under-estimate of the prevalence of violence, rather than an over-estimate (58). The decision to select only one woman per household introduces bias because it means that women living in households with more than 1 woman were under-represented. The WHO multi-country study tested the degree of this bias by weighting their main prevalence outcomes to compensate for differences in the number of eligible women per household; the results showed no significant health impacts; support this international experience. In addition to this sample size was not representative nationally, so the result represents only the sampled area.

## **Chapter 7: Conclusion and recommendation**

### **7.1 Conclusion**

This study found that intimate partner violence was prevalent around the study area. Most of the time both type of intimate partner violence (physical & sexual) was happened at the same time or they overlaps. This feature of intimate partner violence was also reported in many studies before this.

The causes of intimate partner violence were complex. Variables like witnessed family violence, husband and respondent alcohol use, religion of respondent, husband drug use, education of respondent and, compared income were found to be associated with intimate partner violence.



## **7.2: Recommendation**

All community awareness, education and training programs to address violence against women by all concerned body must be based on human right and gender equality approach .The finding shows that physical and sexual violence against women is part of coercive and behaviors of both women and their husbands . Therefore awareness raising campaign on spousal drug and alcohol use should have to be devised by government and donor agencies. All stakeholders, community leaders and family members need to respond to child sexual assault to prevent further abuse. School based training on human right and gender equality at all levels should have to be given due attention by all stake holders and professionals.

Government should have to create an opportunity for empowering women socially and economically.

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## Annex 1: Questionnaire

### Individual consent form

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am from Jimma university research team. We are conducting a survey on intimate partner violence against women. I would like to talk to you about this. You have been chosen by chance to participate in the survey. Purpose of this study was to determine prevalence and identify factors associated with intimate partner violence. All of your answers will be kept strictly secret. I will not keep a record of your name or address. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you don't want to answer. There is no right or wrong answer. Some of the topics may be difficult to discuss, but many women have found it useful to have the opportunity to talk. Your participation was completely voluntary but your experiences could be very helpful to other women in Gambella town.

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes between 30 to 60 minutes to complete). Do you agree to be interviewed?

Note whether respondent agrees to interview or not

does not agree to be interviewed → thank participant for her time and end

agrees to be interviewed

↓  
Was now a good time to talk?

It's very important that we talk in private. is this a good place to hold the interview, or is there somewhere else that you would like to go?

---

---

### To be completed by interviewer

I certify that i have read the above consent procedure to the participant.

Signed:

---

Remember, before you go somewhere private to talk, ask the women to collect any document that shows her date of birth, and the date of birth and birth weight of her youngest child – for example, birth certificate and marriage certificate, if she has them.

Date of interview: day [ ] [ ] month [ ] [ ] year [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Record the time hour [ ] [ ] (24 h) minutes [ ] [ ]

	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip t0
	<b>Section 1: Socio demographic factors</b>		
101	How old are you now? If not sure: about how old?	Age (years)..... [ ][ ]	
102	What is your ethnicity?	Nuer .....1 Anuak.....2 Oromo .....3 Amhara.....4 Tigre .....5 Other(specify).....8	
103	What is your religion?	No religion .....0 Catholic .....01 Orthodox .....02 Protestant .....03 Muslim .....04 Other: .....96 Don't know/don't remember.....98 Refused/no answer.....99	
104	How often does/did you drink alcohol/home brew?	Every day..... 1 Once or twice a week... ..2 Once or twice a month... ..3 Once or twice a year..... 4 Never..... 5 Don't know/don't remember.....8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
105	Does/did you ever use drugs? would you say:  If yes, probe: what kind of drug?	Every day..... 1 Once or twice a week..... 2 Once or twice a month..... 3 Once or twice a year..... 4 Never..... 5 In the past, not now..... 6 Type of drug _____ Don't know /don't Remember....8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
106	What is your job?	Government employee: _____ 01 Merchant : _____ 02 Daily Laborer: _____ 03 Farmer _____ 04 House wife _____ 05 Other(specify): _____ 96 Don't know/don't remember....98 Refused/no answer _____ 99	
107	Would you say that the money that you bring into the family is more than what your husband/partner, contributes less than what he contributes, or about the same as he contributes?	More than husband/partner..... 1 Less than husband/partner ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 Do not know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
108	Can you read and write?	Yes.....1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	

109	Have you ever attended school?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	→ 111
110	What is the highest level of education that you achieved?	Primary _____ 1 Secondary _____ 2 Tertiary _____ 3	
111	Are you currently married or do you have a male partner?	Currently married..... 1 Living with man, not married .....3 Currently having a regular partner (sexual relationship), living apart.....4 Not currently married or living with a man (not involved in a sexual relationship) .....5	→112
112	If respondent has a male partner ask do you and your partner live together?	Yes, married ..... 1 Yes, lived with a man, but never Married .....3 No .....5	
113	Have you ever been married or lived with a male partner?	Yes .....1 No.....2 Refused/no answer.....9	
114	Did the last partnership with a man end in divorce or separation, or did your husband/partner die?	Divorced .....1 Separated/broken up.....2 Widowed/partner died.....3 Don't know.....8 Refused/no answer.....9	
<b>The next few questions are about your current or most recent partnership.</b>			
115	How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday? probe: If she does not know his age: is he much older or younger than you? .	Age (years)..... [ ] [ ] Much older than her..... 1 A bit older..... 2 Much younger than her..... 3 A bit younger ..... 4 Don't know/don't remember ..... 8 Refused/no answer.....9	
116	What kind of work does/did he normally do?  Specify kind of work for each answer.	Government employee: _____ 01 Merchant : _____ 02 Daily Laborer: _____ 03 Farmer _____ 04 Other(specify): _____ 96 Don't know/don't remember .... 98 Refused/no answer _____ 99	
117	How often does/did your husband drink alcohol/home brew?	Every day..... 1 Once or twice a week... 2 Once or twice a month.....3 Once or twice a year..... 4 Never..... 5 Don't know/don't remember ..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	



118	What is his ethnicity?	Nuer .....1 Anuak.....2 Oromo.....3 Amhara .....4 Tigre .....5 Other(specify).....8	
119	What is highest education level of your husband?	None .....1 Primary school.....2 Secondary school.....3 Higher level.....4 I don't know.....6	
120	What is religion of your husband?	No religion .....0 Catholic .....01 Orthodox .....02 Protestant .....03 Muslim .....04 Other: .....96 Don't know/don't remember.....98 Refused/no answer.....99	
121	In the past 12 months (in the last 12 months of your last relationship), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk on alcohol or home brew? Would you say most days, once or twice a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, or never?	Most days .....1 Once or twice a week .....2 Once or twice a month.....3 Once or twice a year .....4 Never .....5 Don't know/don't remember.....8 Refused/no answer.....9	
122	Does/did your husband/partner ever use drugs? would you say:  If yes, probe: what kind of drug?	Every day..... 1 Once or twice a week..... 2 Once or twice a month..... 3 Once or twice a year..... 4 Never..... 5 In the past, not now..... 6 Type of drug _____ Don't know /don't Remember.....8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
123	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 May have ..... 3 Don't know /don't remember. .... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
124	Did your marriage involve bride price payment?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know/don't remember .....8 Refused/no answer.....9	

Section : 2 Attitudes			Skip
<p>In this community and everywhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behavior for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement. I am interested in your opinion, not community opinions. There are no rights or wrong answers.</p>			
601	A good wife/partner obeys her husband/partner even if she disagrees.	Agree..... 1 Disagree..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
602	It is important for a man to show his wife/partner that he is the boss.	Agree..... 1 Disagree..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
603	A woman should be able to choose her own friends even if her husband/partner disapproves.	Agree..... 1 Disagree..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
604	It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband/partner even if she doesn't feel like it.	Agree..... 1 Disagree..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
605	If a man mistreats his wife/partner, others outside of the family should intervene.	Agree..... 1 Disagree..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
606 a	A woman or girl should not touch food when she has her monthly period/menstruation.	Agree..... 1 Disagree..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
606b	It is all right for a woman or girl to be swapped or exchanged for marriage	Agree..... 1 Disagree..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer.... 9	
606c	If bride price has been paid, a wife becomes the property of the husband	Agree..... 1 Disagree..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	

607	In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife/partner if:		YES	NO	DK
	a) She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	a) household	1	2	8
	b) She disobeys him	b) disobeys	1	2	8
	c) She refuses to have sexual relations with him	c) no sex	1	2	8
	d) She asks him whether he has other girlfriends	d) girlfriends	1	2	8
	e) He suspects that she is unfaithful	e) suspects	1	2	8
	f) He finds out that she has been unfaithful	f) unfaithful	1	2	8
	g) Bride price has not been paid	g) not paid	1	2	8
	h) Bride price HAS been paid	h) bride price paid	1	2	8
	i) She is living in his house or on his land	i) his house/land	1	2	8
	j) He thinks she needs to be disciplined, taught a lesson or educated	j) discipline/teaching	1	2	8
	k) She is unable to get pregnant	k) not pregnant/barren	1	2	8

608	In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if:		YES	NO	DK
	a) She doesn't want to	a) Not want	1	2	3
	b) He is drunk	b) Drunk	1	2	3
	c) She is sick	c) Sick	1	2	3
	d) He mistreats her	d) Mistreat	1	2	3
	e) If she suspects/knows that he is HIV+	e) HIV+	1	2	3
	f) She suspects/knows he has an STI	f) STI	1	2	3
	g) He has sex with other women	g) Other women	1	2	3
	h) She does not want to get pregnant	h) Pregnant	1	2	3
	i ) Bride price has not been paid	i) Not paid	1	2	3
	j) Bride price has been paid	j) Bride price	1	2	3

SECTION 3: SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE					
609	In your relationship with your (current or most recent) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarreled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?		Rarely .....1 Sometimes.....2 Often.....3 Don't know or don't remember.....8 Refused or don't remember.....9		
610	Has he or any other partner ever....	A) (if yes continue with b. if no skip to next item)	B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (if yes ask c only. if no ask d only)	C) In the past 12 months Would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? (after answering c, go to next item)	D) Before the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?
		Yes No	Yes No	One Few Many	One Few Many
	a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3
	b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3
	c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3
	d) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3
	e) Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3
	f) Threatened to use a gun, knife, wood, iron, axe or	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3

	other weapon against you?								
	g) Actually used a gun, knife, wood, iron, axe or other weapon against you	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3				
611	Verify whether respondent answered yes to any question on physical violence - questions 610 (a) to (g).	Yes, physical violence..... 1 No physical violence .....2			→ 613				
612	Was the behavior you just talked about (mention actions reported in 610), by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other partner that you may have had before, or both?	Current/most recent partner.....1 Previous partner.....2 Both.....3 Don't know/don't remember.....8 Refused/no answer .....9							
613		A )If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)	B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C only. If NO ask D only)	C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? (after answering C, go to next item			D) Before the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?		
		Yes No	Yes No	One	few	many	One	few	many

	<p>a) Did your current husband/partner or any other partner ever physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?</p> <p>b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner or any other partner might do?</p> <p>c) Did your partner or any other partner ever force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating</p>	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
614	Verify whether answered yes to any question on sexual violence – questions 613 (a) to (c)	Yes, sexual violence..... 1 No sexual violence.....2							→615			
615	Was the behavior you just talked about (mention actions reported in), done by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other partner that you may have had before, or both?	Current/most recent partner.....1 Previous partner.....2 Both.....3 Don't know/don't remember.....8 Refused/no answer ..... 9										





617	How old were you when you first had sex? If she is not sure: About how old?	Age years..... [    ] [    ]	
		I don't know..... 95 Refused/no answer..... 99	
618	How would you describe the first time that you had sex? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or was you forced to have sex?	Wanted to have sex..... 1 Not want but had sex..... 2 Forced to have sex..... 3 Don't know/don't remember..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
619	When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father (or her husband or boyfriend)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Parents did not live together..... 3 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
620	As a child, did you see or hear this violence?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
621	As far as you know, was your (most recent) partner's mother hit or beaten by her husband?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Parents did not live together. .....3 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
622	Did your (most recent) husband/partner see or hear this violence?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	
623	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner himself hit or beaten regularly by someone in his family?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8 Refused/no answer..... 9	

I have finished my question **Thank you very much**

## Annex 2 Questionnaire Amharic version

### ቃለ መጠይቅ

ጠና ይስጥልኝ ስሜ ----- ይባላል የመጣሁት ከጅም ዩኒቨርሲቲ ነው :: የመጣሁት ጉዳይ በጥንዶች መካከል ስላለው የታዊ ትንኮሳና ጥቃት ጥናት ለማካሄድ ነው :: እርሶም በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ በእድል ስለደረሱት ተመርጠዋል :: ለመጠይቁ የሚሰጡት ምላሽ በሙሉ ምስጢራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ነው :: በዚህ መጠይቅ ላይ ስምዎ አይመዘገብም :: ጥያቄ መመለሱን በፈለጉበት ማቋረጥ ይችላሉ ወይም ያልተመችዎትን ጣያቄ መዘለል ይችላሉ:: የርስዎ መሳተፍ በፍቃደኝነት ላይ ይመሠረታል :: ሆኖም ግን የርስዎ መሳተፍ ለጥናቱ እጅግ ጠቃሚ ነው ::

ስለተሳትፎ ጥያቄ አልዎት?

ለመጠይቁ ተስማምተዋል?

ቃለመጠየቁ ከ 30 እስከ 60 ደቂቃ ይፈጃል ::

ተጠያቂው ቃለ መጠይቁን ለመመለስ፤

- ተስማምተዋል:: የሚከተለውን ጥያቄዎችን ይጠይቁ::
- አልተስማማም:: አመሰግናለሁ ይሰናበቱ::

ለቃለመጠይቁ ስለተስማሙ አመሰግናለሁ :: ይህ ቦታ ይመቻል ወይስ ቦታ እንቅይር?

**ቃለ- መጠይቁን በሚጠይቀው የሚሞላ**

ከላይ የተጠቀሱ መረጃዎችን በትክክል ማስተዋሉን አረጋግጣለሁ::

ፊርማ -----

አስቀድመው አስፈላጊ መረጃዎችን ይዘው እንዲቀርቡ ያመቻል ለምሳሌ የልደት ቀን የመጨረሻ ልጅን የልደት፤ ክብደትና የጋብቻ ስርተፍኬቶት ወዘተ::

የመጠይቁ ቀን -----

የተከናወነበት ሰዓት -----

101	ዕድሜዎን ስንት ነው? በግምት	ዕድሜ በቁጥር-----	
102	ብሔርዎ ምንድነው?	ኑወር .....1 አኝዋክ .....2 አሮሞ.....3 ትግሬ.....4 ሌላ.....8	
103	ሐይማኖትዎ ምንድነው?	ሐይማኖት የለኝም .....0 ካቶሊክ .....01 ፕሮቴስታንት.....02 አርቶዶክስ .....03 ሙስሊም .....04 ሌላ.....96	
104	ለምን ያህል ጊዜ አልኮል ይጠቀማሉ?	በየቀኑ .....1 በሳምንት አንዴ/ሁለት.....2 በወር አንዴ / ሁለት .....3 በየአመቱ አንዴ/ ሁለት .....4 አልጠጣም .....5 አላውቅም .....6 አላስታውስም .....8 ይሌፈኝ.....9	
105	የተለያዩ ሱስ አምጪ ዕጾች ይጠቀማሉ?  መልሶ አዎ ከሆኑ በምን ያህል ጊዜ ይጠቀማሉ?	1 አዎ .....1 2 አይደለም .....2  በየቀኑ .....1 በሳምንት አንዴ/ሁለት.....2 በወር አንዴ / ሁለት .....3 በየአመቱ አንዴ/ ሁለት .....4 አላውቅም .....8 ይሌፈኝ.....9	106
106	ሥራዎ ምንድነው?	የመንግስት ሰራተኛ .....01 ነጋዴ .....02 የቀን ሰራተኛ .....03 ሌላ .....96 አላውቅም .....98 ይሌፈኝ .....99	
107	የወር ገቢዎ ስንት ይሆናል?  ገቢዎ ከባለቤቶች ጋር ሲነፃጠር	-----  ከባለቤቱ ይበልጣል .....1 ከባለቤቱ ያነሰ ነው .....2 ተመሳሳይ ነው .....3 ይሌፈኝ .....9	
108	ማንበብ እና መጻፍ ይችላሉ?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 እሌፈኝ .....9	
109	መደበኛ ትምህርት ተምረዋል?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2	111

		አላውቅም .....8 ይቅርብኝ .....9	
110	ከፍተኛው የትም/ት ደረጃዎ ስንት ነው?	1ኛ ደረጃ .....1 2ኛ ደረጃ .....2 ከፍተኛ ት/ት .....3	
111	አሁን ትዳር አልዎት?	አሁን ትዳር አለኝ .....1 ሳላገባ ተጣምሬ እየኖርኩ ነው ...3 ብቻዬን እየኖርኩ ነው .....4 ሳላገባ ከወንድ ጋር እየኖርኩ ነው .....5	
112	አሁን ትዳር ካልዎት አሁን አብረው እየኖሩ ነው?	አዎ አግብቻለሁ .....1 አዎ አብረን ነን ግን አልተጋባንም .....2 አይደለንም .....5	
113	ከዚህ በፊት አግብተው ያውቃሉ?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 ይለፈኝ .....9	
114	ባለፈው የነበርት ትዳር ፈርሷል ወይም ተፋተዋል ወይም ሞቶብታል?	ተፋተኛል .....1 ተለያይተኛል .....2 ሞቶብኛል .....3 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች ስለወቅታዊ ትዳርዎ ይሆናል			
115	የባለቤትዎ ዕድሜ ስንት ይሆናል? መገመት ካቃትዎ ዕድሜው ይበልጥታል ወይስ ያንሳል	ዕድሜ ( ) ( ) ቡብዛት ይበልጠኛል .....1 ትንሽ ይበልጠኛል .....2 ብዙ እበልጠዋለሁ .....3 ትንሽ እበልጠዋለሁ .....4 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
116	የባለቤቶች ስራ ምንድነው?	የመንግስት ሠራተኛ .....01 ነጋዴ .....02 የቀን ስራተኛ .....03 አርሶ አደር .....04 ሌላ .....96 አላስታውስም .....98 ይለፈኝ .....99	
117	የባለቤትዎ ብሔር ምንድነው?	ኑወር .....1 አኝዋክ .....2 አሮሞ .....3 ትግሬ .....4 ሌላ .....8	
118	የባለቤትዎ ከፊተኛ ትምህርት ደረጃ ምንድነው?	መደበኛ ትምህርት አልተማረም .....1 1ኛ ደረጃ .....2 2ኛ ደረጃ .....3 ከፍተኛ ት/ት .....4	
119	የባለቤትዎ አይማኖት ምንድነው?	ሐይማኖት የለኝም .....0 ካቶሊክ .....01 ፕሮቴስታንት .....02	

		አርቶዶክስ .....03 ሙስሊም.....04 ለሌሎች.....96	
120	ባለቤትዎ አልኮል ይጠጣሉ?  ባለቤትዎ በምን ያህል ጊዜ አልኮል ይጠቀማል?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2  በየቀኑ .....1 በሳምንት አንዴ (ሁለቱ).....2 በወር አንዴ (ሁለቱ) .....3 በዓመት አንዴ ወይም ሁለቱ .....4 አይጠጣም .....5 እኔ አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
121	ባለፈው 12 ወራት የባለቤቶች አልኮል አጠቃቀም	አብዛኛው ቀናት .....1 በሳምንት አንዴ (ሁለቱ).....2 በወር አንዴ ሁለቱ.....3 በዓመት አንዴ ወይም ሁለቱ .....4 አይጠጣም .....5 እኔ አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
122	ባለቤቶች የተለያዩ ህይወት ተጠቃሚ ነው?  በምን ያህል ጊዜ ይጠቀማሉ?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2  በየቀኑ .....1 በሳምንት አንዴ (ሁለቱ).....2 በወር አንዴ ሁለቱ .....3 በዓመት አንዴ (ሁለቱ) .....4 አይጠጣም .....5 ድሮ ይጠቀም ነበር .....9 የሚጠቀም ከሆነ የህፃን አይነት----- እኔ አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
123	ባለቤቶች ከሌላ ሴት ጋር ግንኙነት አለው?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 ምናልባት .....3 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
124	በጋብቻ ወቅት የማጫ ገንዘብ ተቀብለዋል?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
<b>ክፍል ሁለት፤ አመለካከት</b>			
በዚህ አብረተሰብ ውስጥ ሰዎች የተለያዩ አመለካከት አላቸው። ስለ ቤተሰብ ህይወት ወንድና ሴት የተለያዩ አመለካከት ያንፀባረቃሉ። ፡፡ እርሶም ለሚከተሉት አመለካከቶች ያሉትን ሐሳብ እስማማለሁ ወይም አለመስማማም በማለት፤ እንዲገልፁ እየጠየኩኝ ትክክልና ስህተት የሚባል መልስ እንዳለለው ላስገነዝብ እወዳለሁ ፡፡			
601.	ጥሩ ሚስት ለባልዎ ታዛዥ መሆን አለባት።	እሳማማለሁ .....1 አልስማማም .....2	

		አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
602	ባል ለሚሰጡ ገዢ መሆን ማሳየት አለበት።	እሳማማሊሁ .....1 አልስማማም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
603	ሴት ጎደኛዋን በራስዋ መምረጥ አለባት ባል ቢስማማም ባይስማማም።	እሳማማሊሁ .....1 አልስማማም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
604	ሚስት ከባልዋ ጋር የግ/ሥጋ ግንኙነት ማድረግ ግዴታዋ ነው።	እሳማማሊሁ .....1 አልስማማም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
605	ባል ሚስቱን ከጎዳት ሌሎች ጣልቃ መግባት አለባቸው።	እሳማማሊሁ .....1 አልስማማም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
606 a	ሴት በወር አበባዋ ወቅት ምግብ መንካት የለባትም።	እሳማማሊሁ .....1 አልስማማም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
b	ሴት የማጫ ገንዘብ ተቀብላ ብትዳር ትክክል ነው።	እሳማማሊሁ .....1 አልስማማም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
606 C	የማጫ ገንዘብ ከተከፈለ ሚስት የባልዋ ንብረት ናት።	እሳማማሊሁ .....1 አልስማማም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	

607	ባል ሚስቱን መደብደቡ አግባብ የሚሆነው ለምንድነው?		አዎ	አይደለም	አላውቅም
	A)የቤት ሥራ በአግባቡ ካላከናወነች	A ቤተሰብ አለመታዘዝ	1	2	8
	B)ትዕዛዝን ካላከበረች	B ካላከበረች	1	2	8
	C)የግ/ሥጋ ግንኙነት ካልፈቀደች	C ግብረሰጋ አለማድረግ	1	2	8
	D)በሌላ ወንድ ከተጠረጠራት	D ጥርጣሬ	1	2	8
	E)ከሌላ ወንድ ጋር ስትማግጥ ከተገኘች	E አለመታመን	1	2	8
	F)የማጫ ገንዘብ ካልተከፈለ	F አለመክፍል	1	2	8
G)የማጫ ገንዘብ ከተከፈለ	G መክፈል	1	2	8	

	H)በራሱ በት ወይም መሬት የምትኖር ከሆነ	H በሱ ቤት	1	2	8
			1	2	8
	D)በስርዓትና ሥነምግባር መኖር አለበት ብሎ ካመነ	I ሥርአት	1	2	8
	J) ልጅ መጸነስ/መውለድ ካልቻለች	J አለመውለድ	1	2	8

608	በርሶዎ አስቴያየት ሚስት ለባልዎ የግ/ሥጋ ግንኙነት ለማድረግ አይሆንም ለማለት:-		አዎ	አይደለም	አላውቅም
A	ካላስፈለጋት	A ካልፈለገ	1	2	3
B	ባል ጠጥቶ ከመጣ ካመማት	B ከጠጣ	1	2	3
C	ካስቀየማት	C ከታመመች	1	2	3
D	በሽታ (HIV ) እንዳለበት ከጠረጠረች	D ካስቀየማት	1	2	3
E		E HIV ካለበት	1	2	3
F	በግ/ሥጋ ግንኙነት የሚተላለፍ በሽታ ተጠቂ መሆኑን ከተጠራጠረች	F ከጠረጠረች	1	2	3
G	ከሌላ ሴት ጋር ግንኙነት ካደረገ	G ሌላ ሴት ጋር	1	2	3
H	ማጫ ካልከፈለ	H ካልተከፈለ	1	2	3
I	መጸነስ ካልፈለገች	I መፀነስ	1	2	3
J	ማጫ ከተከፈለ	J ከተከፈለ	1	2	3
ክፍል ሶስት የታወቁ እና አካላዊ ጥቃት					
609	አሁን ካለው ባል ጋር ያልዎት ግንኙነት በምን ያህል ጊዜ ይጋጫሉ			እምብዛም..1 አንዳንዴ...2 በተደጋጋሚ.3 አላስታውስም.8 ይሌፈኝ ....9	
610	ባለቤትም ወይም ሌላ ጎደኛ ጋር	A) አዎ ከሆነ ወደ Bይቀጥሉ-አይደለም ከሆነ ወደ ሚቀጥለውጥያቁ	B) ይህ የተከሰተው ባለፉ 12 ወራትአዎ ከሆነ C ይቀጥሉ አይደለም ከሆነ D	C) ከባለፈው 12 ወራት ይህ የተከሰተው አንድ ጊዜ ብቻ ጥቂት ጊዜ ብቻ ብዙ ጊዜ ብቻ	12 ወራት በፊት ይህ የተከሰተው አንድ ጊዜ ብቻ ጥቂት ጊዜ ብቻ ብዙ ጊዜ ብቻ

		ይሂዳ		ይጠቀሙ								
		አዎ	አይደለም	አዎ	አይደለም	አንዴ	ጥቂት	ብዙ	አንዴ	ጥቂት	ብዙ	
	A) አካላዊ ጉዳት አስከትሎታል	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	B) ፀጉርዎን ነጭቷል	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	C) ድብደባ ፈፀሞታል	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	D) በእርግጫ ተመተዋል	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	E) የማቀጠል ጉዳት አደርሶታል	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	F) ጠመንጃ ቢላ በመጠቀም ማስፈራራት	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	G) ጠመንጃ፤ ቢላ ፤ ማጭድ በመጠቀም መጉዳት	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
611	አካላዊ ጥቃት መድረስ አለማድረሱን በጥያቄ ቁጥር 610 ያረጋግጡ					አዎ አካላዊ ትቃት አለ .....1			አይደለም አካላዊ ጥቃት የለም.. .....2			→613
612	ከላይ የተጠቀሱ ጥያቄዎች የደረሱት በዋናነት በማን ነው?					አሁን በከጥ ባለቤቱ .....1			ከዚህ በፊት የነበረኝ ባል .....2			
						በሁለቱም .....3			አላውቅም .....8			
						ይለፈኝ .....9						
613		A) አዎ ከሆነ ን ይጠይቁ ካልሆነ ወደ ሚቀጥለው ይሂዱ		B )ይህ ባለፉት 12 ወራት ተከስቶል? አዎ ከሆኔ ወደ C ይህዱ ኤደለም D ን ይጠይቁ		C )ባለፈው 12 ወራት ይህ የተከሰተው አንዴ፤ አልፎ አልፎ፤ በብዛት			D) ካለፈው 12 ወራት በፊት ይህ ጉዳት አንዴ፤ አልፎ አልፎ፤ በብዛት			
		አዎ	አይደለም	አዎ	አይደለም	አንዴ	ጥቂት	ብዛት	አንዴ	ጥቂት	ብዙ	
	A) አሁን ያለው ባልዎ ወይም ሌላ ጎደኛ በማስገደድ ግ/ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈፀመዋል	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	B) ሳይፈልጉ የግ/ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈፀመው	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	



የውቃሉ											
C) ክብርን ዝቅ የምያደርግ የግ/ሥጋ ግንኙነት ፈፀመው ያውቃሉ	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
614	በ613(A-C) ስታዊ ጥቃት መድረሱንና አለመድረሱን ያረጋግጡ				አዎ ስታዊ ጥቃት አለ .....1 አይደለም ስታዊ ጥቃት የለም .....2				15		
615	ከላይ የደረሰበት ስታዊ ጥቃት የተፈፀመው በማን ነው?				በአሁኑ ባለቤት .....1 በቀድሞ ባለቤት .....2 ሁለቱም .....3 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9						
አብዛኛው ሴት የተለያዩ ጥያቄዎችን ያስተናግዳሉ በተለይ ከቤተሰብ ክእንግዳ ወዘተ በዚህ ዙርያ የሚከተሉ ጥያቄዎችን እንድመልሱ እንዲመልሱ እየጠየኩኝ ሚስጢረኝነቱ የተጠበቀ መሆኑን ዳግማዊ አረጋግጣለሁ፡፡ ስለሆነም በዚህ ልቀጥል?											
616	ከ15 ዓመት በፊት ከቤተሰብ አባል ከጎረቤትና ሌላ በአካል ላይ ጥቃት የተፈፀመ አለ		በማንም አልደረሱብኝም .....A		ወደሚቀጥለው ጥያቄ ይሂዱ(617)						
	መልስዎ 616 አዎ ከሆነ የተፈፀመው በማን ነው?				የ616 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ብቻ ይጠይቁ						
					ይህ ሲከሰት ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነበር		ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተፈፀመ				
						አንድ/ሁለት	አልፎአልፎ	ብዙ ጊዜ			
			አባት .....B		_____	1	2	3			
			አያት .....C		_____	1	2	3			
			ወንድ ቤተሰብ .....D		_____	1	2	3			
			መምህር .....E		_____	1	2	3			
			ጀለስ .....F		_____	1	2	3			
			የቤተሰብ ጎደኛ .....G		_____	1	2	3			
			የቤተሰብ ጎደኛ .....H		_____	1	2	3			
			የወንድ ፍቅረኛ .....I		_____	1	2	3			
			እንግዳ .....J		_____	1	2	3			
			በስራ ቦታ .....K		_____	1	2	3			
			የሐይማኖት መሪ .....L		_____	1	2	3			
			ባለስልጣን .....M		_____	1	2	3			
			ሌላ .....N		_____	1	2	3			
617	የመጀመርያ ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ሲፈፀሙ ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነበር				አመት .....						
					አለው .....95						
					ይለፈኝ .....99						
618	የመጀመርያ ግ/ሥጋ ግንኙነት ሲፈፀሙ				በፍላጎት ነበር .....1						
					ሳልፈልግ ነበር .....2						

		ተገድጄ ነበር .....3 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
619	ሕፃን እያሉ እናትዎ በአባትዎ ይደባደቡ ነበር?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 አብረው አይኖሩም .....3 አላውቅም .....8 የለም .....9	
620	ሕፃን ሆነው የእነሱን ግጭት ያስተውሉ ነበር?	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
621	የእርሶ ባለቤት እናት በባለቤትዎ ይመቱ ነበር? እርሶ እስካወቁ ድረስ ያለውን ይመልሱ	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 አብረው አይኖሩም .....3 አላውቅም .....8 የለም .....9	
622	አሁን ያሎት ባል ይህን የቤተሰቡን ግጭት ያውቅ ነበር	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	
623	እርስዎ እስካወቁት ድረስ ባልዎ በቤተሰቡ ውስጥ እየተገረፈና እየተቀጣ አድጎል	አዎ .....1 አይደለም .....2 አላውቅም .....8 ይለፈኝ .....9	

**ጥያቄን ጨርሻለሁ ስለትብብርዎ አመሰግናለሁ!**