

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DURING PREGNANCY AND ITS AS-
SOCIATED FACTORS IN ABAY CHOMEN WOREDA, OROMIA REGION,
WESTERN ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

Background: Intimate partner violence during pregnancy is the physical, sexual and psychological abuse directed against pregnant women. It is prevalent in both developed and developing countries including Ethiopia and information concerning the issue were insufficient. This study aimed to assess the prevalence and associated factors of intimate partner violence during pregnancy women in Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia.

Methods: Community based cross sectional study was conducted among pregnant women in Abay Chomen Woreda from April 20 -30, 2014 using standard WHO multi country study questionnaire. A Sample of 282 currently married pregnant women aged 15-49years was randomly selected. P value <0.05, OR, 95%CI were used and data were analyzed by using logistic regression. Multivariate analysis cut off point $p < 0.25$ was employed.

Results: The ever prevalence of intimate partner violence during pregnancy was 44.5%(95% CI,15.7,16.4). More than half 157(55.5%) experienced all the three forms of intimate partner violence during pregnancy. The joint occurrence of intimate partner physical and psychological violence during pregnancy as well as joint occurrence of intimate partner physical and sexual violence was 160(56.5%). Pregnant women who live with their husband family has 46 percent less likely to experience lifetime intimate partner violence during pregnancy when compared with mothers not lived with their husband family (AOR 0.54, 95% CI 0.3, 0.98). Pregnant mothers who reported that dowry payment has positive impact showed 91 percent less likely to experience IPVDP than those who reported no impact (AOR 0.09,95% CI 0.04,0.2). Pregnant mothers who didn't undergo marriage ceremony during their marriage has 79 percent less likely to experience IPVDP(AOR 0.21,95% CI 0.1,0.44). Dowry impact, living with husband family and marriage ceremony were associated with intimate partner violence during pregnancy.

Conclusion and recommendation: Nearly half of pregnant women experienced intimate partner violence during pregnancy. This seeks urgent attention from policy makers, stake holders and the local combined effort at different levels to prevent the problem.

Key word; Intimate partner violence.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

Bsc: Bachelor of Science

CI: Confidence Interval

GBV: Gender Based violence

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICPD: International Conference on Population and Development

IPV: Intimate Partner Violence

IPVAW: Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

IPVAPW: Intimate partner violence against pregnant women

IPVDP: Intimate partner violence during pregnancy

Km: Kilometer

MMR: Maternal Morality Ratio

MDG: Millennium Development Goal

MPH: Masters of Public Health

Msc: Masters of Science

OR: Odds Ratio

RH: Reproductive Health

STIs: Sexually Transmitted Infections

UN: United Nations

USA: United States of America

VAW: Violence Against Women

WCBA: Women of Child Bearing Age.

WHO: World Health Organization

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The world is moving fast in technology and educational advancement. In effect, this movement is contributing to the reduction of poverty and death due to diseases. However, differentials in access and participation in development activities persist throughout the world. Moreover, the condition of violence against women in intimate relationships is increasing from time to time mainly in developing nations including Ethiopia (1-4).

Since 1970s there was women's movement against violence against women and was considered as crime, in 1990s they began to view as public health problem and recently it is viewed as violation of human right (5-7). Historically, there were various international conferences, conventions, commitments, reports and research findings held worldwide by international agencies like UN general assembly, International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), World Health Organization (WHO), World conference on women, World bank, Millennium development Goals (MDGs) which were organized on magnitude, causes, consequences and on how to mitigate and end violence against women (8-21).

Violence is defines as an intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal development or deprivation (2,22).

One of the forms of violence is violence against women (VAW), also called Gender Based Violence (GBV).

There are different definitions of VAW but the most widely acceptable one is UN general assembly Declaration on the elimination of Violence against Women which defines Violence against women as "...any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life" (23).

WHO divides VAW in to three as: self-directed violence, interpersonal violence and collective violence. Intimate partner violence , interpersonal violence against women , often called domestic violence ,battering or wife abuse in actual or threatened physical, sexual violence or psychological /emotional abuse directed against spouse or ex-spouse (2,23).

Violence against women takes many forms, from the overt to the subtle. Physical violence refers to a woman has been: slapped, or had something thrown at her; pushed, shoved, or had her hair pulled; hit with a fist or something else that could hurt; choked or burnt; threatened with or had a weapon used against her. Sexual violence refers to a woman has been: physically forced to have sexual intercourse; had sexual intercourse because she was afraid of what her partner might do; or forced to do something sexual she found degrading or humiliating. Though recognized as a serious and pervasive problem, emotional violence does not yet have a widely accepted definition, but includes, for example, being humiliated or belittled; being scared or intimidated Purposefully (24).

The root causes for domestic violence are diverse. No single factor explains why some individuals behave violently toward others or why violence is more prevalent in some communities than in others (7).

Violence against women is a barrier to the achievement not only of Millennium Development Goal (MDG-3), but of all the MDGs. Progress on the MDG3 indicators for educational parity and women's employment could be accelerated by adding a focus on violence against women (25).

Ethiopia, in addition to penal code, criminal codes and FDRE 1995 constitution, has issued National Women's policy in 1993 based on respect for democratic and human right. However, Women disproportionately bear the burden of poverty which is mainly a result of the gender based division of labor and lack of access and control over resources prescribed not only by tradition and culture, but also reiterated in the law (26).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Intimate partner violence is most common form of violence against women and a global epidemic in which the rate is comparable with risk posed by HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, cancer, heart disease and traffic accidents (3,11,21,27-30).

Intimate partner violence among pregnant women is global issue. Prevalence of violence against pregnant women in developing countries ranges from 4% to 29% (31).

The WHO multi-country population-based study on women's health and domestic violence against women, found the prevalence of physical intimate partner violence to range between 15% in Japan to 71% in Ethiopia and the prevalence of physical domestic violence against women in pregnancy ranged between 1% in Japan city to 28% in Peru Province, with the majority of sites ranging between 4% and 12% (3).

An analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys and the International Violence against Women Survey, which found prevalence rates for intimate partner Violence during pregnancy between 2% in Australia, Denmark, Cambodia and Philippines to 13.5% in Uganda, with the majority ranging between 4% and 9% (32).

In Ethiopia, Community based studies indicated 50% to 76.5 % of women experienced domestic/intimate partner violence in their life time (33-37). Prevalence of intimate partner physical violence during pregnancy in rural Ethiopia was 8% (38).

Intimate partner violence during pregnancy has been found to be associated with fatal and non-fatal adverse health outcomes for the pregnant woman and her baby due to the direct trauma of abuse to a pregnant woman's body, as well as the physiological effects of stress from current or past abuse on fetal growth and development (2, 38-39).

Different studies showed that intimate partner violence against women was significantly associated with adverse maternal health outcomes i.e. unintended pregnancies, pregnancy-related symptom distress, inadequate prenatal care, induced abortion, spontaneous abortion, gestational weight gain, intra uterine restriction, hypertension, pre-eclampsia, third trimester bleeding and

STIs. Pregnant women were at higher risk the higher adverse outcomes including maternal death (40-44).

In low and middle income countries including Ethiopia there was several gaps in evidence on health consequences of intimate partner violence during pregnancy (38). In Ethiopia, Women over age 25 are 85 percent less likely than men of the same age to be employed and only one in five women earn cash income over which she has control (46).

Thus, this study tried to assess magnitude and associated factors of intimate partner violence during pregnancy in Abay Chomen Woreda.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Violence against women

WHO categorizes VAW in to three broad categories according to characteristics of those committing the violent act as: self-directed violence; interpersonal violence and collective violence. Of these, Interpersonal violence is divided into two subcategories these are family and intimate partner violence – that is, violence largely between family members and intimate partners, usually, though not exclusively, taking place in the home. Community violence – violence between individuals who are unrelated, and who may or may not know each other, generally taking place outside the home i.e. child abuse, intimate partner violence and abuse of the elderly. The nature of violent act can be physical, sexual, psychological and involving deprivation or neglect (2).

2.2. Magnitude of IPV during pregnancy

Violence against women is a significant public health problem, as well as a fundamental violation of women's human rights. In World Health Organization (WHO) multi-country study on domestic violence, lifetime prevalence of intimate partner physical violence was reported between 13% and 61%, while sexual violence was reported between 6% and 59% (4).

In 2013, Worldwide, almost one third (30%) of all women who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner. In some regions, 38% of women have experienced intimate partner violence (47). The same year (2013) WHO estimates that in Africa 36.6% of women experience life time intimate partner violence (48).

In the same study, the proportion of ever-pregnant women physically abused during at least one pregnancy exceeded 5% in 11 of the 15 settings.

Between one quarter and one half of women physically abused in pregnancy were kicked or punched in the abdomen. In all sites, over 90% were abused by the biological father of the child the woman was carrying. The majority of those beaten during pregnancy had experienced physical violence before, with between 8% and 34% reporting that the violence got worse during the pregnancy. However, from 13% (Ethiopia province) to about 50% (Brazil city and Serbia and

Montenegro city) were beaten for the first time during pregnancy (29). Prevalence of violence against pregnant women in developing countries ranges from 4% to 29% (3).

Intimate partner violence during pregnancy was 33% in USA. In USA each year that about 156,000-332,000(1-20%) pregnant women are subjected to violence during their pregnancies (49).

The prevalence of domestic violence was during pregnancy was 31% and 28% in South Africa and Japan respectively (3, 50). Forty nine (49%) of Kenyan women reported experiencing violence in their lifetime; one in four had experienced violence in the previous 12 months (51). Prevalence of intimate partner physical violence during pregnancy in rural Ethiopia was 8% (3).

2.3. Factors associated with Intimate partner violence against women

Increasingly, experts are using an “ecological model” to understand the interplay of personal, situational and socio cultural factors that combine to cause abuse. No single factor explains why some individuals behave violently toward others or why violence is more prevalent in some communities than in others. Thus, violence is the result of the complex interplay of individual, relationship, social, cultural and environmental factors (2).

In ecological model, the first level of the ecological model seeks to identify the biological and personal history factors that an individual brings to his or her behavior. In addition to biological and demographic factors, factors such as impulsivity, low educational attainment, substance abuse, and prior history of aggression and abuse are considered. In other words, this level of the ecological model focuses on the characteristics of the individual that increase the likelihood of being a victim or a perpetrator of violence.

The second level of the ecological model relationship factor explores how proximal social relationships – for example, relations with peers, intimate partners and family members – increase the risk for violent victimization and perpetration of violence. In the cases of partner violence and child maltreatment, for instance, interacting on an almost daily basis or sharing a common domicile with an abuser may increase the opportunity for violent encounters.

The third level of the ecological model examines the community contexts in which social relationships are embedded – such as schools, workplaces and neighborhoods – and seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings that are associated with being victims or perpetrators of violence. A high level of residential mobility (where people do not stay for a long time in a particular dwelling, but move many times), heterogeneity (highly diverse population, with little of the social “glue” that binds communities together) and high population density are all examples of such characteristics and each has been associated with violence. Similarly, communities characterized by problems such as drug trafficking, high levels of unemployment or widespread social isolation (for example, people not knowing their neighbors or having no involvement in the local community) are also more likely to experience violence. Research on violence shows that opportunities for violence are greater in some community contexts than others – for instance, in areas of poverty or physical deterioration, or where there are few institutional supports.

The fourth and final level of the ecological model examines the larger societal factors that influence rates of violence. Included here are those factors that create an acceptable climate for violence, those that reduce inhibitions against violence, and those that create and sustain gaps between different segments of society – or tensions between different groups or countries.

Larger societal factors include: — cultural norms that support violence as an acceptable way to resolve conflicts; attitudes that regard suicide as a matter of individual choice instead of a preventable act of violence; — norms that give priority to parental rights over child welfare; — norms that entrench male dominance over women and children; — norms that support the use of excessive force by police against citizens; — norms that support political conflict.

Larger societal factors also include the health, educational, economic and social policies that maintain high levels of economic or social inequality between groups in society. The more risk factors present, the greater the likelihood that violence will occur (52-53).

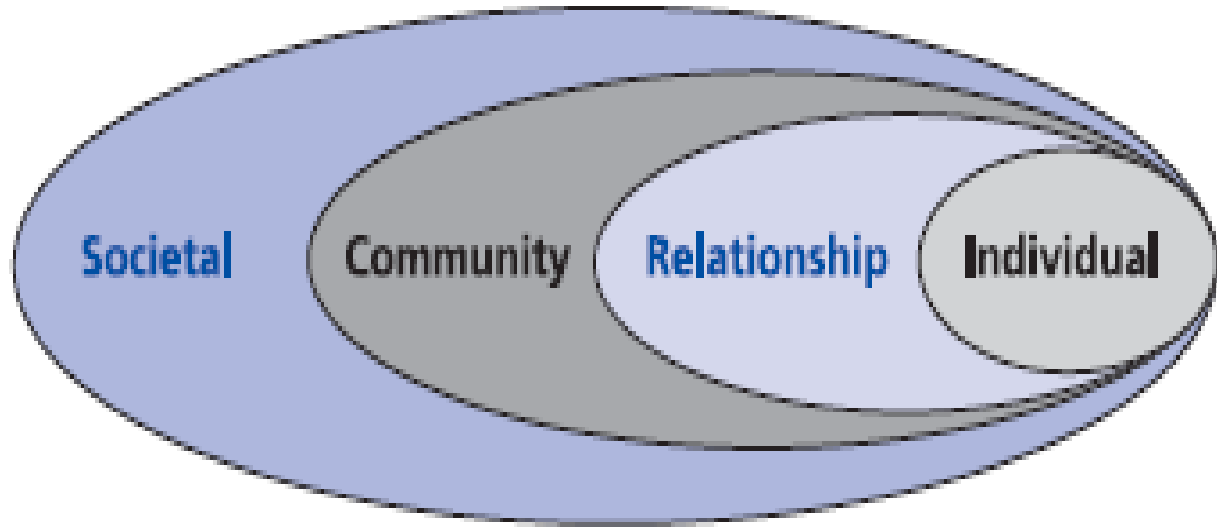


Figure 1. Ecological framework for violence adopted from Heise L, 1998(52).

2.4. Adverse health consequences of IPVAW

Violence has immediate effects on women’s health, which in some cases, is fatal. Physical mental and behavioral health .The health consequences of violence can be immediate and acute, long-lasting and chronic, and/or fatal (2, 7, 53-56).

Domestic violence during pregnancy is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes such as low birth weight, spontaneous abortion, bleeding during pregnancy, preterm labor, preterm delivery and higher neonatal deaths (57- 60).

Different studies link IPV during pregnancy with maternal mortality .Population based study conducted in 400 villages in rural India found that 16% of deaths among women during pregnancy resulted from partner violence (2, 39-41, 54-55).

2.4.1. Psychological/emotional/mental health consequences of IPVAV

Depression ,sleeping and eating disorders, stress and anxiety disorders (post traumatic stress disorder), self harm and suicide attempts and poor self esteem were emotional consequences of intimate partner violence (2,38,52) . Study conducted in west Ethiopia reported vast majority 94% had experienced symptoms of mental distress (61).

2.4.2. Physical health consequences of IPVAV

In the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence, between 19% (Ethiopia) and 55% (Peru) of women who had ever experienced physical violence by their intimate partner reported being injured as a result (3,62).

In Kosovo, twelve percent reported physical injuries resulting from physical partner violence (63). In west Ethiopia nearly two third (64.1%) of physically abused women had been injured (61).

2.4.3. Sexual and RH consequences of IPVAV

2.4.3. 1 unintended pregnancy

There is increasing evidence that violence against women is associated with unwanted pregnancy (57-59, 64). In Peru, Compared with non-abused women, abused women had a 1.63-fold increased risk for unintended Pregnancy (62). Sixteen (16 %) of abused women had unintended pregnancy versus 11.3% the same from an abused women in west Ethiopia (61).

2.4.3.2 Induced abortion

WHO multi-country study found that, in nearly all settings, women who had experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner also reported significantly higher rates of induced abortion than other women (3). Experiencing intimate partner violence during Pregnancy has also been associated with women's increased risk of miscarriage and abortion (2, 27, 65-66). In Tanzania, among the ever pregnant ever partnered women, 23% experienced involuntary pregnancy loss, while 7% reported induced abortion (60).

2.4.3.3 STIs and HIV/AIDS

Women's inability to negotiate safe sex and refuse unwanted sex is closely linked to the high prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS. Unwanted sex results in a higher risk of abrasion and bleeding and easier transmission of the virus (2, 53-54 and 61).

In South African women who experience violence have a 50% increased risk of being HIV positive (54). In west Ethiopia 64% of abused compared to 41.7% of un abused women had symptom of STIs (61).

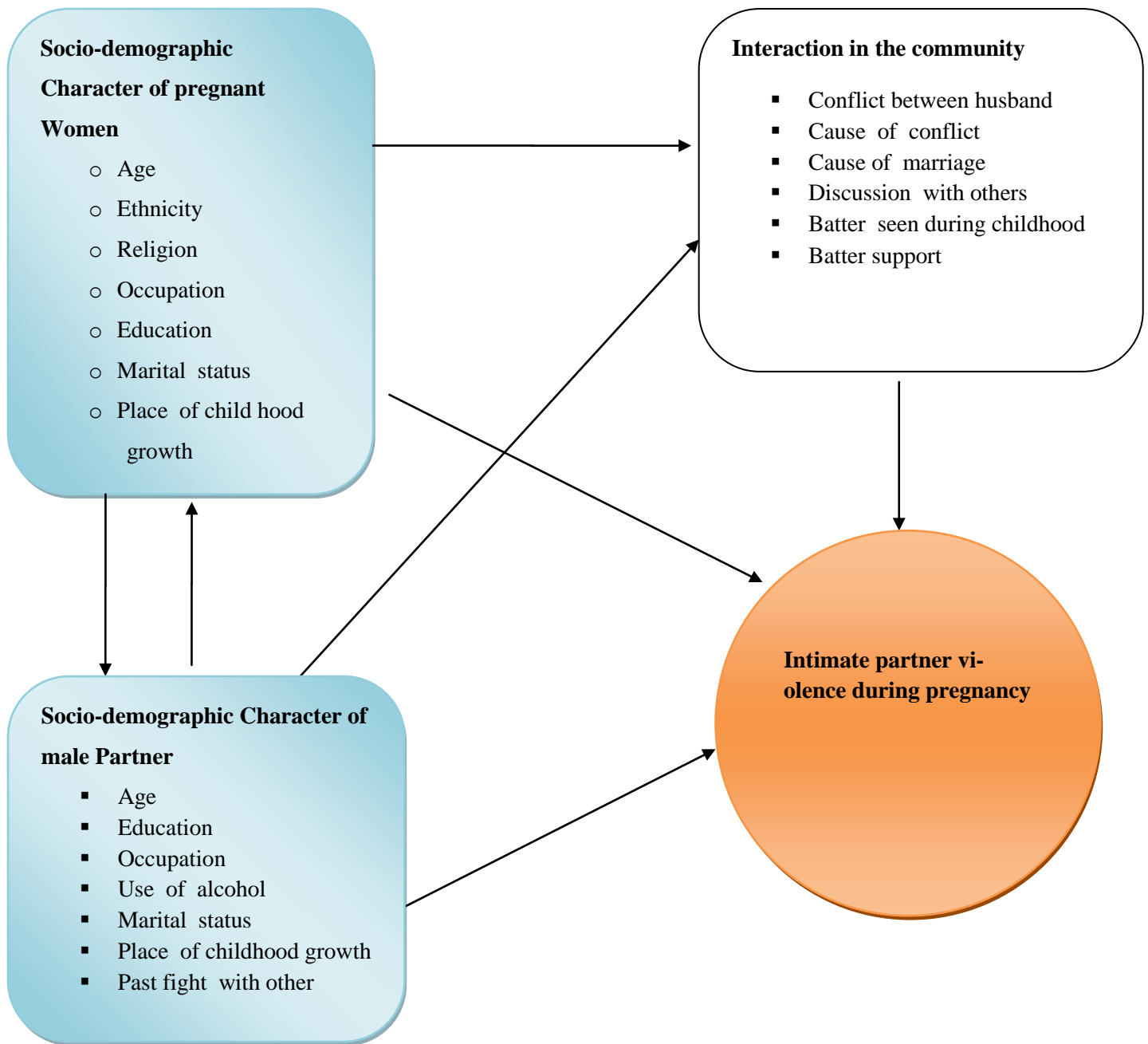


Figure 2. Conceptual framework of intimate partner violence during pregnancy and its associated factors, Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia, April 2014.

2.5 Significance of the study

In Ethiopia, addressing gender equality and empowering women remain the most challenging. This is because of the deep rooted nature of the challenge, which depends not only on the actions of government, but also on changing attitudes and cultural values of the society. These types of changes take a significant amount of time to evolve and bring.

Women are a disadvantaged segment of the population they are not only prone to poverty and its consequences & its effect on their health, but are also vulnerable to intimate partner violence at various stage of their life cycle including pregnancy period.

Information concerning magnitude and associated factors for intimate partner violence during pregnancy is scarce in Ethiopia, especially in the study area. Therefore, this study could contribute to the community in general and pregnant women in particular in understanding magnitude and factors associated with intimate partner violence during pregnancy and in local context which is essential for prevention of IPVAW.

CHAPTER THREE: OBJECTIVES

3.1. General Objective

- To assess the magnitude and associated factors of intimate partner violence during pregnancy among currently married aged 15-49 years of age in Abay Chomen Woreda, West Ethiopia.

3.2. Specific Objectives

- To determine the magnitude of intimate partner violence during pregnancy in Abay Chomen Woreda, West Ethiopia.
- To identify associated factors for intimate partner violence during pregnancy in Abay Chomen Woreda, West Ethiopia.

CHAPTER FOUR: METHODS AND MATERIALS

4.1. Study area and period

The study was conducted in Abay Chomen district. Abay Chomen Woreda is located in Oromia region, Horro Gudurru Wollega Zone about 246 Km to the west of Addis Ababa and about 50 Km to the south east of Horro Gudurru Wollega Zone administrative town Shambo. The total population of the Woreda by year 2003/14 was 78,546 of which 41,279 were females (67). The Woreda has two administrative towns and 18 rural kebeles. There are five health centers and 18 health posts in the study area. There is one preparatory school and four high schools (9-10) (67). The study was conducted in the Woreda from April 20 -30, 2014.

4.2. Study design: Community based cross sectional study

4.3. Population

4.3.1. Source population

- All currently married pregnant women aged 15-49 years who were living in the study area.

4.3.2. Study population

- Selected currently married pregnant women aged 15-49 years who fulfils the criteria.

4.4 .Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion

All currently married pregnant women [15-49 years of age], who have been living for at least six month in the study area, was included.

Exclusion

A pregnant woman who didn't communicate and had a hearing loss, and those critically ill.

4.5. Sample size determination and sampling technique

4.5.1. Sample size determination

The sample size was calculated using the following assumption; prevalence of intimate partner violence during pregnancy in rural Ethiopia was 8% (3), 95% confidence level, 3% margin of error, non-response rate (10%). The total sample calculated was 299.

$$\text{Using single population proportion formula } N = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 p(1-p)}{d^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.08 \times 0.92}{(0.03 \times 0.03)^2}$$

Assumptions;

Where N= number of sample size

$$Z_{\alpha/2} = Z \text{ score at 95\% confidence interval } Z=1.96$$

$$P = 0.08$$

$$q = 1 - p = 1 - 0.08 = 0.92$$

$$d = \text{margin of error} = 0.03$$

$$= \frac{3.8416 \times 0.0336}{0.0009} = 314.00$$

$$0.0009$$

Because the source population is <10,000, there is a need to use population correction formula which is $n = \frac{no}{1 + \frac{no}{N}}$ = where no= initial sample size=314.00

$$N$$

$$N = \text{source population} = 2,021$$

This gives sample of 272

Assuming 10% non response rate

$$n_f = 272 + 272 \times 10\% = 299$$

4.5.2. Sampling procedure

Two stage sampling was employed and of 21 kebeles of Abay Chomen Woreda, ten kebeles were selected .Current ,updated ANC registration form of health extension workers and household census was done by six interviews for one week and numbering was done in the selected kebeles to fix a sampling frame and 2,021 currently married pregnant women and who lived at least six were enumerated. Ultimately, SPSS generated simple random sampling was employed to identify respondents from the selected households as a study unit. In a situation when the household has two or more eligible subjects only one was selected by lottery method to control the potential intra-household correlation.

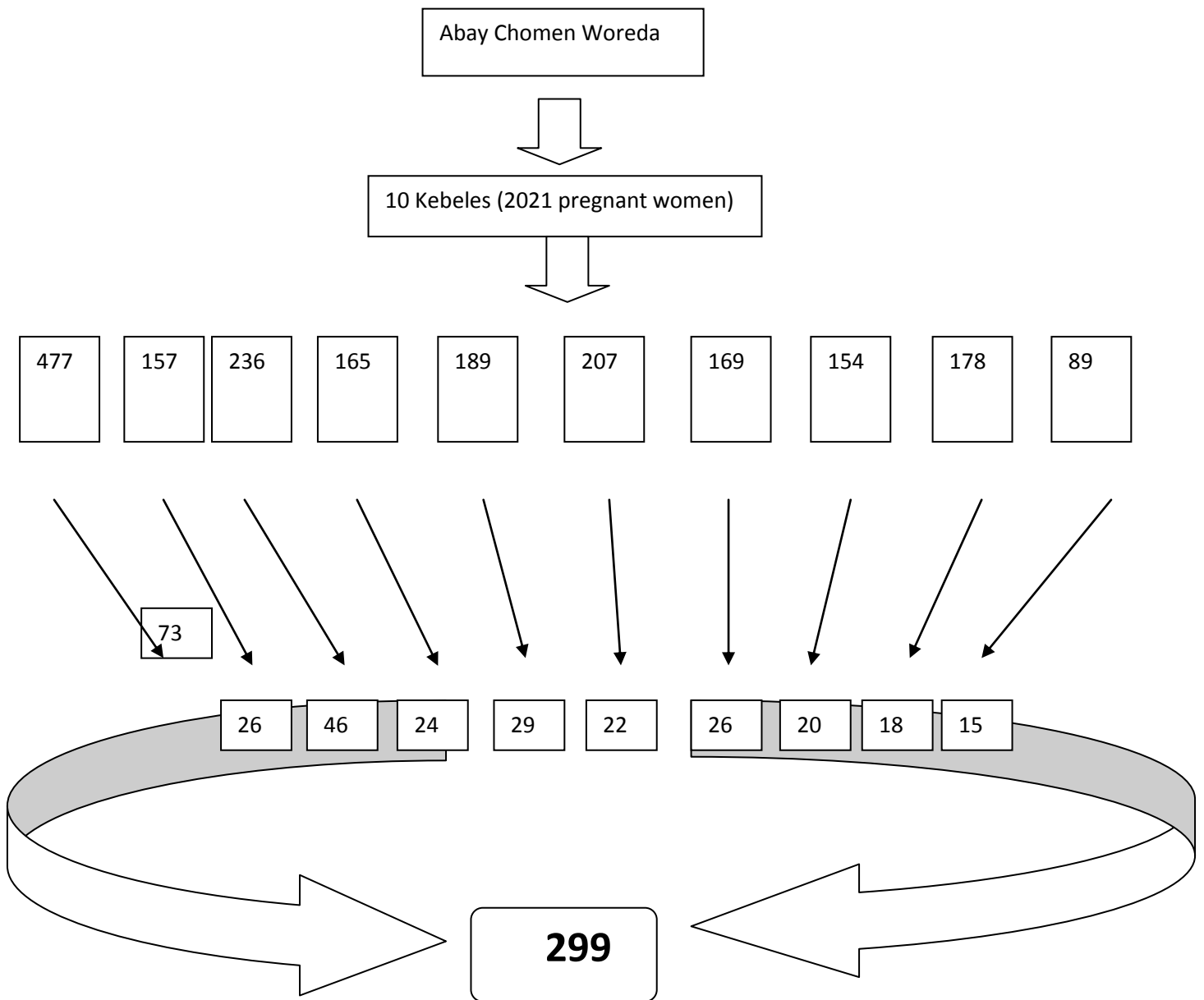


Figure 3. Schematic presentation of sampling procedures for intimate partner violence during pregnancy and its associated factors, Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia, April 2014.

4.6. Data collection method and tools

4.6.1. Data collection Methods

Data were collected by six high school completed female interviewers using WHO multi-country study of VAW questionnaire. The questionnaire was translated to local language (Afan Oromo) by experts in both languages and was translated back to English by another person to ensure consistency and accuracy. The data collection process was closely supervised by two Health Officers and the principal investigator.

The data collectors and supervisors were recruited based on qualification, previous experience in data collection and fluency in local language. Moreover, training was given for two consecutive days in sampling, interview technique, and ethical issues, emphasizing the importance of safety of the participants and interviewers, minimization of under-reporting and maintaining confidentiality.

A pre-test study was conducted in one kebele on 5% of the total sample size to practically acquaint participants with the administration of interview process and consistency. The kebele was out of the main research.

4.6.2. Data collection tool

Quantitative data were collected using WHO multi country study questionnaire by trained interviewers.

The questionnaire had eight parts. The first part was socio-demographic factors of the respondent, the second part socio-demographic factors of current husband and the third part community interaction. The fourth, fifth and sixth part were physical, sexual and psychological violence's consecutively. The seventh and eighth encompass responses given to the violence and reproductive health outcomes.

Study Variables

A. Independent Variables

- Socio demographic factors: women's age, age at marriage, Marital status, Ethnicity, religion, place of birth & childhood growth, Educational status of women /husband, Occupation of women/husband, parity ,type of marriage ,number of times married.
- Male /husband behavioral factors like alcohol drinking, polygamy and partner hostility.
- Community Interaction :whom they discussed the problem, batter seen childhood, support of batter, where they go when they encounter the problem ,response given and who solved the problem .

B. Dependent Variable

- Intimate partner violence during pregnancy

4.8. Operational and term definitions

Gender based violence : This study uses terms VAW and GBV interchangeably as it recognizes VAW as a subcategory of GBV.

Domestic violence: This study uses domestic violence and intimate partner violence interchangeably as it encompasses IPV.

Intimate Partner: Current or former Spouse, Partner or Boyfriend. In this study intimate partner refers to current husband.

Beaten on abdomen: ever partner beat on abdomen both punched and kicked on abdomen.

IPVDP: refers to one or more of physical violence/abuse, sexual violence/abuse, or psychological /emotional violence/abuse (4).

Sexual violence: this is when the women experienced at least one of the following :physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want, had sexual intercourse

when she did not want because she was afraid of what the partner might do, or forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating out of the norm(3).

Physical violence: refers to whether or not the women had at least one incident of the six violent acts classified as moderate Physical violence(slapped/thrown something at ,pushed/shoed/) or bad severe Physical violence (hit with fist or something, beaten /kicked or dragged ,being choked or burnt ,and threatened using knife or gun (3).

Psychological violence: a response to one or more of four questions whether the women was prevented from visiting family or friends ,ongoing humiliation, economic restrictions, and other forms of controlling behaviors by intimate male partner.

Kebele: the smallest administrative unit in the governmental structure.

4.9. Data Analysis

The pre-coded responses were double entered into Epi data version 3.5.1 and were exported into SPSS version 16.00 for data checking, cleaning, and logistic regression. During the analyses P-value < 0.05 with 95% confidence interval (CI) for OR (odds ratio) was used in judging the significance of the associations.

Data was first checked manually for completeness and then coded and entered in to Epi data version 3.5.1. After entry of all the data was transferred to SPSS version 16 for analysis. The data were cleaned by calculating frequencies and sorting. Bivariate analysis between dependent and independent variables was performed using binary logistic regression. P<0.25 was as criteria to select candidate variables for multivariate analysis. Results were presented in text, tables and charts. Multivariable analysis was done to adjust for possible confounding variables. .

4.10. Data quality control

Data quality was ensured by using pre tested questionnaire with 5% of total sample size on eligible subjects that are not included as study subjects in the main survey. Findings of pretest was

discussed among data collectors and supervisors, so that, the tool was modified if there is inconsistency before actual data collection.

The final interview was conducted using the modified questionnaire. Every problem during data collection was solved through contact with supervisors. Data quality was also ensured during collection, coding, entry and analysis. Two days training and follow up was provided for data collectors and supervisors. Supervision of data collectors included observation of how they are administering questions and approaching the respondents.

The filled questionnaires were checked for completeness by data collectors, supervisors and Principal investigator on a daily basis. Consequently, any problems encountered was discussed among the survey team and solved immediately.

4.11. Ethical considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from Ethical Review committee of Jimma University College of public health and medical sciences. Letter of permission was obtained from Abay Chomen Woreda administration and health offices. The purpose of the study was explained to the study participants and verbal consent was secured before data collection and confidentiality of the information was ensured by coding their name.

4.13. Dissemination plan

The finding will be presented to Jimma University and Abay Chomen Woreda administration, health office and women's affair office to discuss on the issue and give solution at a time of quarter and annual review meetings. Finally, efforts will be made to publish it in a scientific journal.

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULT

5.1 Socio demographic characteristics

A total of 282 study subjects were successfully interviewed making a response rate of 96.4%. Majority of the respondents were Oromo 232(82.0 %) by ethnicity and Christians 274(97.9%) in religion. Majority 135(47.7%) of respondents were in the age range of 25-34 years. The mean (\pm SD) age of the respondents is 27 years (\pm 6.1SD).

Nearly half 145 (51.8%) of the respondents had no formal education. Almost two third 184(65.0%) were housewives, and 143(50.5%) were grown in the same community they born or nearby community/Kebele (See table1). Half 148(52.3%) reported that they had seen women battered in childhood and 32(11.4%) of the were reported that they support pregnant women to be battered.

More than eight in ten 242(85.5%) had discussant to whom they might talk when they encounter problem and they talked to friends 24 (8.5%), neighbors 17(6.0%) and their family 17(6.0%) .About 48(17.0%) were advised to take as it is normal, where as 6(2.1%) and 4(1.1%) were advised to go to elderly and ask divorce respectively.

One in three 98(34.6%) of the conflict between the husband and the pregnant mother was solved by the elders and the others 36(12.7%) and 28(9.9%) were solved by family initiated and friends initiated respectively.

Table 1. Socio demographic characteristics of currently married pregnant women, Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia, April 2014.

Variable		Number (%)
Age(years)	15-24	112(39.6)
	25-34	135(47.7)
	35-44	36(12.7)
Religion	Protestant	192(67.8)
	Orthodox	82(29.0)
	Others ¹	8(2.9)
Ethnicity	Oromo	232(82.0)
	Amhara	43(15.2)
	Others ²	7(2.5)
Growth areas(refers to where the mother grows before 12 years of age)	The same community	143(50.5)
	Other Kebele	66(23.3)
	Other town	40(14.1)
	Others ³	33(11.6)
Occupation	House wife	184(65.0)
	Daily laborer	39(13.8)
	Private employee	19(6.7)
	Gov employee	25(8.8)
Education status	Illiterate	145(51.6)
	Elementary	83(29.5)
	High school	43(15.3)
	Higher education graduate	10(3.6)
Live with husband family	Yes	137(48.4)
	No	145(51.2)
Live with her family	Yes	233(82.3)
	No	46(16.3)

¹: Muslim, Wakefeta.

²: Tigre, Sidama, and Kembata.

³: Don't remember/don't know, other town neighbor, refused to answer.

5.3. Socio demographic characteristics of the current husband

According to the report from the interviewed respondents, the mean (\pm SD) age of the current husbands has been 33.7years (\pm 9.99). Majority of them were between the ages of 25-34 157(55.5%). About four in ten 106(37.5%) of husbands had no formal education. Regarding occupation, 31.8% and 29.3% of husbands were government employee and farmers respectively. More than one in ten 37(13.1%) of them has other wife and 21(7.4%) has child from other wife. Nearly nine out of ten husbands 251(88.7%) provided money for their wives. One in five 55(19.4%) husbands were history of past fight with others (See table 2).

Table 2. Socio demographic characteristics of husband as reported by women, Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia, April 2014.

Variable		Number (%)
Age(years)	18-24	25(8.8)
	25-34	157(55.5)
	35-49	79(27.9)
	>50	22(7.8)
Education	Illiterate	106(37.4)
	Elementary	68(24.0)
	High school	71(25.1)
	Higher education graduate	37(13.1)
Occupation	Farmer	83(29.3)
	Gov. employee	90(31.8)
	Daily laborer	28(9.9)
	Merchant	20(7.1)
	Priv. employee	13(4.6)
	Others ¹	12(4.2)
Other wife	Yes	37(13.1)
	No	244(86.2)
Alcohol frequency	Always	20(7.1)
	1-2 times a week	68(24.0)
	1-3times a month	25(8.8)
	Not drunk	147(51.9)
Ever fight with others	Yes	55(19.4)
	No	223(78.8)
Had Other child	Yes	21(7.4)
	No	259(91.5)

¹: Evangelist, Retired, Student

5.2. Reproductive health characteristics of pregnant women

The larger proportion 142 (50.2%) of the respondents have got marriage in the age range of 20-24 years. Accordingly, the mean age of first marriage was 19.6 years (± 2.9 SD).

About 19(42.4%) of the couple the initiation of marriage was not based on their own choices and one in five 58(20.5%) were not volunteer to marry their current husband. Similarly, 95 (33.8%) of them have never conducted marriage ceremony when they started to live together. About 37(13.1%) of them married to husband who has other wife , 251(89.3%) of them married only once.

The mean age for first sex among respondent was 17.9 years (± 2.35 SD). Nearly nine in ten 250(88.3%) of respondents marriage has dowry payment and 80.1% of them reported that all the dowry was paid and 8.5 % paid partially. Majority 205(73.7%) of them reported that dowry payment has positive impact on their rest of life and 70(25.2%)% has reported that it has no difference with the non dowry paid marriage. On the other hand, 7.1% of them married to husband who always drunk alcohol . About 106 (37.5%) were pregnant for the first time (See table 3).

Table 3. Reproductive health characteristics of currently married pregnant women , Abay Chomen Woreda, western Ethiopia, April 2014..

Variable		Number (%)
Gravida	One	106(37. 5)
	Two	88(31.1)
	>=Three	59(31.5)
Marriage sequence	First	252(89.4)
	Second	22(7.8)
	Third and fourth	8(2.9)
Marriage frequency	Once	259(91.5)
	Twice	21(7.4)
	Three times	2(0.7)
Marriage Ceremony	Religious	58(20.6)
	Customary marriage	47(16.7)
	Civil marriage	82(29.1)
	No marriage ceremony	95(33.7)
Who choose her husband	Both	150(53.0)
	Husband	82(29.0)
	His family	18(6.4)
	My family	17(6.0)
	I myself	13(4.6)
Voluntariness to marry him	Yes	220(77.7)
	No	58(20.5)
Dowry /Bride payment	Yes	250(88.3)
	No	5(1.8)
	Don't know	17(6.0)

	Refused	10(3.5)
Dowry/bride	All paid	226(79.9)
	Partially paid	24(8.5)
	Don't know	21(7.4)
	Refused	10(3.5)
Dowry Impact	Positive impact	206(73.8)
	Negative impact	3(1.1)
	Nothing	45(16.1)

5.4. Prevalence and forms of violence

Intimate partner violence during pregnancy was 44.5%. The occurrences and patterns, timing and frequencies of different forms of intimate partner violence during pregnancy (psychological, physical, and sexual) were assessed. More than half 157(55.5%) women experienced all the three forms of intimate partner violence during pregnancy. The joint occurrence of intimate partner physical and psychological violence during pregnancy as well as joint occurrence of intimate partner physical and sexual violence was 160(56.5%) which is 3(1%) higher than all the three violence's.

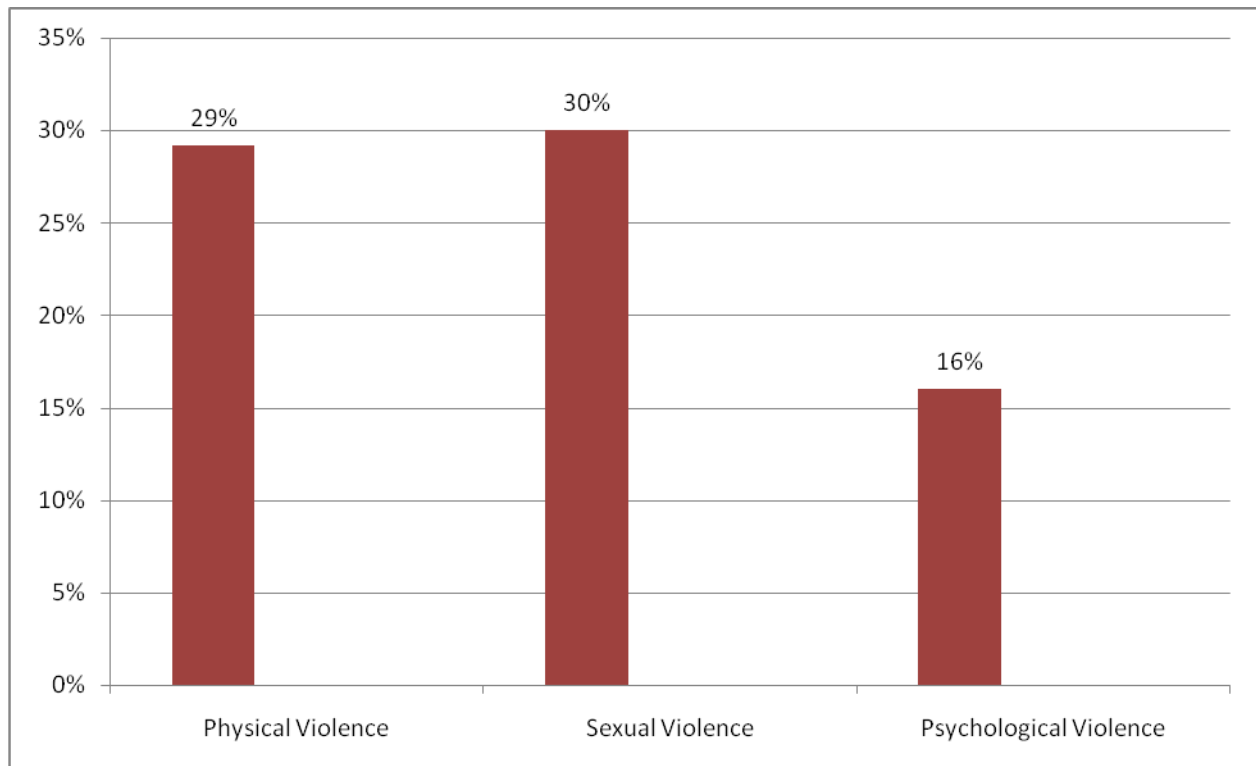


Figure 4. Forms of intimate partner violence during pregnancy, Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia, April 2014.

5.4.1 Physical Violence

The prevalence of intimate partner physical violence across their lifetime during pregnancy was 29.2%. The commonly reported type of physical violence was batter 34(41%) followed by hit with fist/something else that could hurt them 18 (21.7%), slapped them or thrown something to them which could hurt 15(18.1%) and Pushed, shoved or pulled hair 6(7.2%) and kicked, drugged (6.0%). About one in ten 25(8.8%) had reported small scar or wound. The abdomen beat during pregnancy was 38 (13.4%)., in which the perpetrator was 244(86.2%) the biological father of the baby she was carrying. One in fourth 72(25.4%) were beaten before pregnancy. Most 251(88.7%) those beaten on abdomen were living with the perpetrator during this survey.

Table 4. Types of physical violence's during pregnancy among currently married aged 15-49, Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia, April 2014.

Type of physical violence	Count (%)
Battered	34(41%)
Pushed or shoved	6(7.2%)
Slapped or threw something at them	15(18.1%)
Hit with fist/something else that could hurt her	18(21.7%)
Kicked ,drugged or beat her	5(6.0%)
Strangled ,choked or burnt her on the purpose	3(3.6%)
Threatened to use knife or gun	2(2.4%)

5.4.2 Sexual Violence

The prevalence of intimate partner sexual violence during pregnancy was 85(30.2%). About 56(19.9%) of the respondents reported that at some point in their life time, their husbands had forced them to have sexual intercourse without their interest or consent during pregnancy.

In addition, 84(29.9%) of respondents experienced sexual intercourse during their pregnancy due to fear of their husbands. The proportion of women who had been forced into humiliating sexual acts during pregnancy was 21(7.4 %).

5.4.3 Psychological (Emotional) Violence

The prevalence of psychological /emotional intimate partner violence during pregnancy was 46(16.3%). About 18(37.5%) of the participating women were verbally insulted and made feel bad about themselves for at least once in their lifetime during pregnancy . The proportion of both ever humiliated pregnant mothers in front of other persons and insisted them on knowing where

they were all times was 7 (2.5%). The percentage of pregnant women who reported stress and depression as a result of violence were 24(8.5%) and 13(4.6%) respectively.

Table 5. Different types of psychological violence's, Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia, April 2014.

Type of Psychological violence	Number (%)
Insists on knowing where she go all the time	18(37.5%)
Belittled or humiliated in front of others	7(14.6%)
Tried to prevent her from seeing family or friends	7(14.6%)
Tried to prevent her from seeing other men	5(10.4%)
Scared or intimidated her on purpose	5(10.4%)
Blaming for all things	3(6.2%)
Suspicious for that she were unfaithful	1(2.1 %)
Threatened to hurt her or someone she care about	2(4.2%)

5.5 .Factors associated with IPVDP

Result of binary logistic regression showed that childhood growth areas ,husband education, husband age ,age of marriage, age at first sex, ever lived with husband family, type of marriage ceremony, dowry payment, dowry impact in future life, discussant, batter seen during childhood, support of pregnant women batter, money provision and marriage level were identified as significant predictors of lifetime experiences of IPVDP (intimate partner violence during pregnancy while respondents educational status and occupation were not associated(See table 5).

In multivariable logistic regression three variables i.e. dowry payment impact, husband education and undergoing marriage ceremony were associated.

When compared with literates, illiterate husbands were 50 percent less likely to violence their intimate partner during pregnancy (AOR 0.5,95% CI 0.2,0.9)

Pregnant mothers who reported that dowry payment has positive impact has 8.7 more likely to experience IPVDP than those who reported no positive impact (AOR 8.7,95% CI 4.2,17.9).Pregnant mothers who didn't undergo marriage ceremony during their marriage was 4.1 times more likely to experience IPVDP(AOR 4.1,95% CI 2,8.2).(See table 6).

Table 6. factors associated with intimate partner violence during pregnancy among currently married women aged 15-49, Abay Chomen Woreda, Western Ethiopia.

Variable		Intimate partner violence during pregnancy			
		Yes (%)	No (%)	COR(95%CI)	AOR(95%CI)
	Yes				
Husband education	Illiterate	56(52.8)	50(47.2)	1.7[1,2.8]	0.5[0.2,0.9]
	Literate	69(39.4)	106(60.6)	1	1
Live husband family	Yes	49(35.8)	88(64.2)	0.49[0.3,0.8]	1.7[0.9,3.1]
	No	76(52.8)	68(47.2)	1	1
Dowry impact	Positive	68(33.2)	137(66.8)	0.17[0.09,0.3]	8.7[4.2,17.9]
	Not positive	125(44.3)	20(26)	1	
Discussant	Yes	102(42.3)	139(57.7)	0.5[0.2,1]	0[0,∞]
	No	23(59)	16(41)	1	1
Batter seen child	Yes	82(55.4)	66(44.6)	2.6[1.5,4.2]	1.6[0.93,3.1]
	No	43(32.3)	90(67.7)	1	1
Batter support	Yes	21(65.6)	11(34.4)	2.6[1.2,5.77]	0.4[0.16,1]
	No	103(41.7)	144(58.3)	1	1
Money provision	Yes	115(46)	135(54)	0.53[0.24,1.1]	1.9[0.77,4.7]
	No	10(32.3)	21(67.7)	1	1
Marriage level	First	108(43)	143(57)	0.57[0.26,1.2]	1.1[0.45,2.9]
	Other	17(56.7)	13(43.3)	1	1
Marriage Ceremony	No	28(29.5)	67(70.5)	0.38[0.22,0.64]	4.1[2,8.2]
	Yes	97(52.2)	89(47.8)		0
Husband age	18-24	8(32)	17(68)	0.29[0.08,0.97]	0.47[0.11,1.9]
	25-34	69(43.9)	88(56.1)	0.48[0.18,1.2]	0.46[0.15,1.3]
	35-49	35(44.3)	44(55.7)	0.49[0.18,1.3]	0.48[0.15,1.5]
	>=50	13(61.9)	8(38.1)	1	1

CHAPTER SIX: DISCUSSION

The objective of this study was to investigate the prevalence, associated factors and adverse reproductive health outcomes of intimate partner violence against pregnant women. This study showed that from 282 respondent pregnant mothers intimate partner violence during pregnancy was 44.5% which was consistent with the finding of study conducted in Zimbabwe which was about 43% (75) and higher than studies conducted in USA which 33% (49) ,Japan which was 28% and prevalence rates of two population-based studies in South Africa which was 31% and 25% .This could be because this study includes psychological violence for measuring intimate partner violence during pregnancy (3,50,60). The higher prevalence figures found in this study also might indicates that women were disadvantaged segment of the population , the country patriarchal society norms and because the interviewers were females who are familiar to the respondents and this might offers an opportunity to high disclosure of the extent.

About three in ten 82 (29.2%) respondents experienced physical violence during pregnancy by their husbands across their lifetime which is in line with study conducted in Namibia which was 31% (3) and study conducted in Tanzania which was 28%. This finding is higher than finding from previous study in Ethiopia which was 8% and study conducted in Serbia and Montenegro which was 23% (3,60).The possible reason might be the presence of traditional norm that support beating pregnant women in the study area.

Likewise, in this study 13.4% of pregnant were beaten on their abdomen during pregnancy in which 86.2% of them were biological father of the baby they were carrying ,which is slightly higher than WHO finding which was 8% (3). This can be explained by inter cultural difference among the two study setting as they are south and west Ethiopia settings.

The perpetrator, the biological father (86.2%) of the baby she was carrying was lower than previous Ethiopian study finding which 98.2% (3) was. This might be due to presence of polygamy in the study area.

One in three, 85(30%) of pregnant women have sexual violence during pregnancy. It is similar with study conducted in Tanzania which was 27% (68) which might be due to shared similar socio economic status. And it is higher than finding from Namibia which was 17%(3) which might be due to sexual autonomy imbalance.

Overall, the prevalence of psychological intimate partner violence during pregnancy was 46(16.3%) which is lower than study conducted in South Africa which was 49%(50).This could be due to violence is normative in South Africa than the study setting (71).

Women who live with their husband family has 45 percent less likely to experience lifetime intimate partner violence during pregnancy when compared with mothers not lived with their husband family. This might be explained by as pregnant women attached husband's family, husband's respect to her might increase and so that lowers violence.

When compared with literates, illiterate husbands were 50 percent less likely to violence their intimate partner during pregnancy .

Pregnant mothers who reported that dowry payment has positive impact has 8.7 more likely to experience IPVDP than those who reported no positive impact. .Pregnant mothers who didn't undergo marriage ceremony during their marriage was 4.1 times more likely to experience IPVDP.

Dowry impact was also risk factor for IPVDP as dowry is the payment to be made to the groom's family to marry away a daughter, and it takes different forms indifferent cultures. However, the size of the dowry is a common reason for disputes between the families, with the

groom's family demanding more than the bride's family can offer, resulting in violence of brides even to death in India and southern Asian countries (69).

Limitations of the study

Because it is cross sectional study, difficulty of establishing causation and sensitiveness of the issue were limitations to this study.

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Conclusion

Intimate partner violence during pregnancy is observed nearly in half of the pregnant women in the study area. One in three pregnant women experienced both physical and sexual violence. More than one ten was psychologically violated.

Living with husband family, marriage ceremony, marriage level, dowry impact , batter seen during childhood ,batter support of pregnant mothers , money provision, discussant, husband age were actors positively or negatively associated factors intimate partner violence during pregnancy.

7.2 Recommendation

- The policy makers should address that the health extension workers package should include education ,screening and referral of IPVDP victims as they are near to the community in general and to a pregnant women in particular .
- The Woreda administration office in collaboration with the Woreda education of-fice and women's affair should strengthen education on prevention of intimate partner violence during pregnancy to the community and students at different levels about care to be given to pregnant women .
- Issue of IPVDP and its adverse reproductive health outcomes should be discussed in the community.
- Other researches should be conducted to further strengthen the magnitude , asso-ciated factors and the association of intimate partner violence during pregnancy.

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Annexes

Annex 1. Standard WHO multi country Questionnaire on violence against women, Abay Chomen Woreda, 2014.

SECTION 1: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTER OF THE RESPONDENT

Sr No.	Questions	Options for response
101	Age (in years)	_____Years
102	Age at marriage (in years)	_____Years
103	Child bearing age	_____Years
103	Religion	1. Protestant 2. Orthodox 3. Muslim 99. Other(specify)_____
104	Ethnicity	1. Oromo 2. Amhara 3. Tigre 99.Other(specify)____
105	Where did you grow up?	1. This community/neighborhood. 2. Another rural area/village

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Another town/city 4. Another country 5. Another neighborhood in same town 6. Don't know/don't remember 7. Refused/no
106	Education status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. Elementary (1-8) 4. High school (9-12) 5. Higher education graduate
107	Occupation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. House wife 2. Daily laborer 3. Merchant 4. Private employee 5. Gov. employee 99. Others(specify)___
108	Number of times married	_____
109	Gravida (in number)	_____
110	Have you ever lived with your husband family?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/Don't remember 4. Refused
111	Have you ever lived with your family/relatives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/Don't remember

		4. Refused
112	Did our husband other wife, while living with you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/Don't remember 4. Refused
113	How many wives did he have?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of wives____ 2. Don't know/Don't remember 3. Refused
114	Are you first, seond....wife?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No.____ 2. Don't know/Don't remember 3. Refused
115	Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalize the union? What type of ceremony did you have? mark all that apply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Civil marriage 3. Religious marriage 4. Customary marriage 5. Other:
116	In what year was the (first) ceremony performed?(this refers to current/last relationship)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Year____ 2. Don't know 3. Refused/no answer
117	Did you yourself choose your current/most recent husband, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you? if she did not choose herself, probe: who chose your current/most recent husband for you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both chose 2. Respondent chose 3. Respondent's family chose 4. Partner chose 5. Partner's family chose 6. other: 7. Don't know/don't remember 8. Refused/no answer
118	Before the marriage with your current /most recent husband, were you asked whether you wanted to marry him or not?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/don't remember

		4. Refused/no answer
119	Did your marriage involve dowry/bride price payment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes/dowry 2. Yes/bride price 3. Don't know/don't remember 4. Refused/no answer
120	Has all of the dowry/ bride price been paid for, or does some part still remain to be paid?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All paid 2. Partially paid none paid 3. Don't know/don't remember 4. Refused/no answer
121	Overall, do you think that the amount of dowry/bride price payment has had a positive impact on how you are treated by your husband and his family, a negative impact, or no particular impact?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive impact 1 2. Negative impact 3. No impact 4. Don't know/don't remember 5. Refused/no answer

SECTION 2 : SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTER OF CURRENT HUSBAND

201	Estimated husband age	_____
202	Education status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. Elementary (1-8) 4. High school (9-12) 5. Higher education graduate
203	Occupation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmer 2. Student 3. Retired 4. Daily laborer 5. Merchant 6. Gov.employe

		7. Private employee	
		8. Disabled	
		99. Others(specify) _____	
204	When did his last job finish?	1. In the past 4 weeks	If never
		2. 4 wks - 12 months ago.	had
		3. More than 12 months ago	job→206
		4. Never had a job	
		5. Don't know/don't remember	
		6. Refused/no answer	
205	How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol?	1. Every day or nearly every day	If never →209
		2. Once or twice a week	
		3. 1-3 times in a month	
		4. Less than once a month	
		5. Never	
		6. Don't know/don't remember	
		7. Refused/no answer	
206	In the past 12 months (in the last 12 months of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's drinking?		
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	a) money problem	1	2
	b) family problems	1	2
	x) other: _____	1	2
207	Since you have known him, has he ever been involved in a physical fight with another man?	1. Yes	If no →212
		2. No	If don't
		3. Don't know /don't remember	know →212

		4. Refused/no answer
208	In the past 12 months (in the last 12 months of the relationship), has this happened never, once or twice, a few times or many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. A few (3-5) times 4. Many (more than 5) times 5. Don't know /don't remember 6. Refused/no answer
209	In the past 12 months (in the last 12 months of the relationship), has this happened never, once or twice, a few times or many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. A few (3-5) times 4. Many (more than 5) times 5. Don't know /don't remember 6. Refused/no answer
210	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had children with any other woman while being with you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. May have 4. Don't know /don't remember 5. refused/no answer

SECTION THREE: INTERACTION IN THE COMMUNITY

301	Is there anyone in particular you can confided in or talk to about yourself or your problem ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Yes 2.No
302	If the answer to Q 301 is yes; who was the person?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Friend 2.Relative

		3. Husband 4. Neighbors 99. Other (specify)_____
303	During your childhood, have you seen your mother battered?	1.Yes 2.No
304	Do you support that a women, whether she is right or wrong, to be battered by her husband ?	1.Yes 2. No
305	Have you encounter a conflict between you and your husband, since your marriage?	1. Yes 2. No
306	If the answer to Q 305 is yes; how frequent was the conflict?	1. Usually (daily to 2x/ week). 2. Sometimes (1x/ month to 1x / three month) 3. Occasionally (less than the above) 99. Other (specify)_____
307	If the answer to Q305 is yes; what was the cause? (multiple response is possible)	1. Not wanted marriage 2. Jealousy 3. Engaged in love with other 4. Economical problem 5. Women own behavior 6. Initiated by relatives 7. Husbands bad habit (cigarette, chat ,alcohol,) 8. Initiated by neighbors 9. Male superiority 99. Other (specify)_____
308	If yes for Q305 is yes, did you discuss the issue with someone?	1.Yes 2.No
309	If yes for Q 308 is yes to whom you have	1. Friend

discussed the issue?

2. Neighbor
3. Your family
4. Husband family
- 99 Other specify_____

310 If yes for Q 308 is yes what response (advice) did you get?

1. Reassure me to accept it as it is normal
2. Advice me to report to police/women affair
3. Advice me to ask divorce
99. Other specify_____

SECTION FOUR : PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

401 Since your marriage, have you ever encountered physically violence during pregnancy?

1. Yes
2. No

402 If your answer for Q401 was yes , which of the following type of violence ?(more than one answer is possible)

1. Battered
 2. Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?
 3. Slapped you or thrown something at you which could hurt you
 4. Hit you with his fist/something else that could hurt you
 5. Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up?
 - 5.Choked/ strangled you or burnt you on purpose
 6. Threatened to use/ used gun, knife or other weapon
 99. other (specify)_____
-

403	If the answer to Q401 is yes; how frequent was it?	1. Usually (daily to 2x/ week). 2. Sometimes (1x/ day to 1x/ three month) 3. Occasionally (less than the above) 99. Other (specify)_____
403	Have you encountered physically violence during current pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No
404	If your answer for Q 403 was yes , which of the following type of violence ?(more than one answer is possible)	1. Battered 2. Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair? 3. Slapped you or thrown something at you which could hurt you 4. Hit you with his fist/something else that could hurt you 5. Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up? 5.Choked/ strangled you or burnt you on purpose 6. Threatened to use/ used gun, knife or other weapon 99. other (specify)_____
405	If the answer to Q403 is yes; how frequent was it?	1. Usually (daily to 2x/ week). 2. Sometimes (1x/ day to 1x/ three month) 3. Occasionally (less than the above) 99. Other (specify)_____

406	Have you been ever beaten on your abdomen while you are pregnant?	1. Yes 2. No
407	Have you been beaten on your abdomen in current pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No
408	Have you been beaten on your abdomen in current pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No
409	Are you living with him during the violence?	1. Yes 2. No
410	Is he beaten you on abdomen before pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No
411	Is he the biological father of the baby that you are carrying?	1. Yes 2. No
412	When you compare non pregnancy versus this pregnancy abdominal beat, Is that lesser, equal or severe?	1. This is lesser 2. It is equal 3. This is worse 4. Don't know /don't remember 5. Refused

SECTION FIVE: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

501	At what age did you have your first sexual intercourse? _____ Years.	
502	What was your main motive during the first sexual intercourse?	1. I got married 2. Love affair 3. To experience the pleasure 4. I don't know 5. To get money 6. I was forced

99. Other (specify)_____

- | | | |
|------------|--|-----------------|
| 503 | 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 while you were pregnant? | 1. Yes
2. No |
| 504 | Did your partner or any other partner ever force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating while you were pregnant ? | 1. Yes
2. No |
| 505 | Did your husband ever physically force you to have sex when you didn't want to while you were pregnant? | 1. Yes
2. No |
| 506 | In this pregnancy 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? | 3. Yes
4. No |
| 507 | In this pregnancy did your partner or any other partner ever force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating? | 5. Yes
6. No |
| 508 | Did your husband ever physically force you to have sex when you didn't want to during this pregnancy? | 1. Yes
2. No |

SECTION SIX : EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|
| 601 | Did your husband ever physically force you to have sex when you didn't want to? | 3. yes
4. No |
|------------|---|-----------------|

602 If your answer for Q 601 was yes, which of the following type of violence?(possible more than one response)

1. Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself
2. Insists on knowing where you are all times
3. Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people.
4. Tried to prevent you from seeing family or friends
5. Tried to prevent you from speaking with other men
6. Scare or intimidate you on purpose (yelling, smashing things)
7. Blaming for all thing
8. Suspicious that you are unfaithful
9. Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about
99. Other (specify)_____

603 Have you encounter emotional abuse during this pregnancy?

1. Yes
2. No

604 If your answer for Q 603 was yes, which of the following type of violence?(possible more than one response)

1. you or made you feel bad about yourself
2. Insists on knowing where you are all times
3. Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people.

4. Tried to prevent you from seeing family or friends
5. Tried to prevent you from speaking with other men
6. Scare or intimidate you on purpose (yelling, smashing things)
7. Blaming for all thing
8. Suspicious that you are unfaithful
9. Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about

99. Other (specify) _____

605 Did your husband provide money for house/children? 1. Yes
2. No

SECTION SEVEN : CONSEQUENCE AND RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE

701 When you encounter violence where did you gone? 1. Court/police
2. Women affair
3. Neighbours
4. Relatives
4. Friends
99. Others specify _____

702 If you went to court /police/women affair what was the response? 1. Nothing
2. Sent to elderly
3. Husband punished
99. Other (specify) _____

703	Have you resolved the conflict?	1. Yes 2. No
704	If the answer for Q703 was yes, by whom resolved?	1. Elderly people 2. Family initiated 3. Friend initiated 4. Parents 5. Neighbors 6. Yourselves 7. Still not resolved 99. Other (specify)_____
705	Have you got any consequence of violence?	1. Yes 2. No
706	If the answer to Q705 is yes; what was physical consequences of violence?	1. Small laceration or scare 2. swelling on the face/other area 3. Fractures and dislocations 4. Tooth extraction 5. Blindness 99. Other (specify)_____
707	If the answer to Q705 is yes; what was emotional consequences of violence?	1. Depression 2. Stress 3. Anxiety 99. Other (specify)_____

SECTION EIGHT : REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

801	Child bearing age	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age___years 2. Don't know /don't remember 3. Refused
802	Have you ever had unplanned/ unintended pregnancy?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
803	Is this pregnancy planned/intended?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
804	Had you ever perceived that you may acquire STIs while pregnant?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
805	In current pregnancy do you perceive that you may acquire STIs?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
806	Had you ever had medically diagnosed STIs?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
807	What types of STIs?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Groin itching 2. Scrotal swelling 3. Inguinal scar/wound 4. Lower abdominal pain

5. Urethral discharge
6. Burning during urination

Thank you very much for your cooperation and patience!!

ANEEKSII II: Unka daataa ittiin fuunaan

Yuuniiversiitii Jimmaa

Kolleejjii Meedikaalaa fi Saayinsii Fayyaa

Muummee Fayyaa Wal-Hormaataa

**Dhiha Itoophiyaa, Godina Horroo Guduruutti, Aanaa Abbaay Coomman magaala Fin-
caa'aatti; mata duree “Intimate partner violence during pregnancy and its adverse repro-
ductive health outcomes in Abay Chomen Woreda, Oromia Region, West Ethiopia” jedhu
irratti odeeffannoo funaanuuf gaaffilee caaseffamoo qorannof dhihaatan.** Nama gaafatuuf:

akka armaan gadiitti dubartoota ulfaa waa'ee qorannoo kanaa ibsiif.

Hayyama

Akkami , Maqaan koo _____ jedhama. Ani Yuunivarsiitii Jimmaa ,Kolleejjii fayyaafi saayinsii medikaalaa ,gumii fayyaa maatii fi ummataa keessatti miseensa gumii qorannoonhojjedha.Nuyi Sarbama mirga dubartootaa yeroo ulfaa abbaa warraa isaanitiinii fi miidhaa sirna wal hormaataa irratti qabu dubartoota ulfaa aanaa Abbaayi Coomman keessatti argaman irratti qorannoo hojjechaa jirra. Atis qorannoo kana keessatti akka hirmaattu si gafaachaa qorannoon kun sarbama mirga dubartootaa ittisuu keessatti faayidaa guddaa qaba. Gaaffichi yeroo xiqqoo fudhata. Fedhakeetiinodeeffannoon ati kennitu kamiyyuu nama ykn dhaabbata biraatiif dabarsamee hin kennamu. Hirmaannaan ke fedhaani dha akkasumas gaafficha kan sitti hin tolle irra utaaluu ykn guutummaa guutuutti hirmaachuu dhiisuu dandeesa. Gaaffichi walumaagalatti daqiiqaa ___ fudhata. Qorannoon kun Yuunivarsiitii Jimmaatiin mirkanefameera.

Gaaffii fi deebii kanatti hirmaachuuf fedha qabdaa? A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

Yoo eeyyee ta'e, gaafachuu itti fuufi, yoo lakkii ta'egalateeffadhuutii asumarratti dhaabii.

01. Koodii _____

02. Ganda _____

03. Maqaa nama gaafate _____

Mallattoo _____ Guyyaa _____

KUTAA 1: SIRNA HAWAASUMMAA FI DINAGDE DUBARTOOTAA ULFAA

Lak	GAAFII	FILANNOO	Gara gaaffii
101	Umurii (waggaadhaan)	Waggaa_____	
102	Umurii itti herumte?_(waggaadhaan)	Waggaa_____	
103	Amantaa	1. Prootestaantii 2. Ortoodooksii 3. Musliima 99. Kan biraa ibsi _____	
104	Qomoo	1. Oromoo 2. Amaara 3. Tigree 99. kan biro(ibsii)_____	
105	Essatti guddatte?	8. Hawaasa kan keessatti/ollaa. 9. Ganda biraa 10. Magaalaa biraa 11. Biyya biraa 12. Magaalaa tokko -keessatti ollaa 13. Hin beekuu/Hin yaadadhu 14. Deebisuu didde	
106	Gita/Sadarkaa barnootaa	1. Hin baranne	

		<p>2. Dubbisuufi bareessu</p> <p>3. Sad 1ffaa fi GG sad 2ffaa (1-8)</p> <p>4. Sad 2ffaa (9-12)</p> <p>5. Barnoota olaanaa</p>	
107	Gosa hojii	<p>1. haadha warraa</p> <p>2. Hojjetaa guyyaa</p> <p>3. Daldaalaa</p> <p>4. Hojjetaa dhunfaa</p> <p>5. Hojjetaa motummaa</p> <p>99. Kan biro, ibsi _____</p>	
108	Si'a meeqa heerumte?	<p>1. Si'a _____</p> <p>2. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu</p> <p>3. Deebisuu hayamamaa miti</p>	
109	Si'a meeqa ulfoofte?	_____	
110	Maatii/Firoota Abbaa warraakee waliin jiraate beektaa?	<p>1. Eeyyee</p> <p>2. Jiraadhee hin beeku</p> <p>3. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu</p> <p>4. Deebisuuf hayamamaa miti</p>	
111	Maatii/firoota ke waliin jiraattee beektaa?	<p>1. Eyyee</p> <p>2. Jiraadhee hin beeku</p> <p>3. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu</p> <p>4. Deebisuuf hayamamaa miti</p>	
112	Abbaan warraa kee osoo si waliin jiraachaa jiruu/quunnamtiirra osoo jirtanii/ haadha warraabiraa qa-baa?	<p>1. Eyyee</p> <p>2. Jiraatee hin beeku</p> <p>3. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu</p> <p>4. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti</p>	
113	Siin dabalate haadha warraa meeqa qaba?.	<p>1. Lakk .haadha warraa____</p> <p>2. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu</p> <p>3. Deebisuuf hayamamaa miti</p>	
114	Ati haadha warraa meeqaffaa dha?	<p>1. Lakk meeqaffaa _____</p> <p>2. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu</p>	

		3. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
115	Sagantaa cidhaa kamiyyuu godhattaniittu?,yoo godhattan sagantaa akkamii ture?	6. Hin godhanne 7. Sirna cidha hawaasaa 8. Cidha amantiidhaan 9. Ciidha aadaa 10. Kan biro, ibsi_____	→117
116	Sagantaa kana yoom raawwattan? (Abbaa warraa isa ammaa wallin)	4. Bara_____ 5. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu 6. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
117	Abbaa manaa kee amma waliin jirtu eenyutu siif file?	9. Lamaan keenya 10. Anatu filate 11. Maatiikotu naaf file 12. Isatu na filate 13. Maatii isaatu anaan fileefi 14. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu 7.Deebisuu hayyamamaa miti 8. Kan biro, ibsi_____	
118	Ittii herumuukeetiin dura akka isatti heerumuu barbaaddu ykn hin barbaadnee gaafatamteettaa?	5. Eyyee 6. Hin gaafatamne 7. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu 8. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
119	Yeroo gaa'eelakee kennaa ykn kanfaltiin godhame jiraa?	5. Eyyee/kanfaltii inni siif ykn maatiikeef godhe/ 6. Eyyee/kanfaltii atii ykn maatiin ke isaaf godhe/ 7. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu 8. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
120	Kanfaltiin hundikanfalamee dhu-meeramo wanti hafe jira?	5. Hunduu kanfalameera 6. Walakkaan kanfalameera/hin kanfalamne 7. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu 8. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	

121	Waluumaagalatti, kennaan /kanfaltiin gaa'elakee irratti raawwatame,qabannaa abbaan warraa kee siif qabu irratti faayidaa akkamii qabaa?	6. Waan gaarii/faayidaa 7. Yaraa dha 8. Homaa jijjiirama hin qabu 9. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu 9. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
KUTAA 2 : SIRNA HAWAASUMMAA FI DINAGDEE ABBAA WARRAA			
201	Tilmaama umurii abbaa warraa	Waggaa ____	
202	Gita barnootaa abbaa warraa	1. Hin baranne 2. Dubbisuufi bareessu 3. Sad 1ffaa fi GG sad 2ffaa (1-8) 4. Sad 2ffaa (9-12) 5. Barnoota olaanaa	
203	Hojii abbaa warraa kee maalii?	1. Qotee bulaa 2. Barataa 3. Sooramaa 4. Hojjetaa guyyaa 5. Daldaalaa 6. Hojjetaa mootummaa 7. Hojjetaa dhuunfaa 8. Naafa 9. Kan biroo, ibsi____	
204	Abbaan warraa kee Hojii hanga yoomiitti hojjetaa ture?	7. Torban afran darban keessa 8. Turban 4 hanga ji'a 12 dura 9. Ji'a 12 dura 10. Tasuma hojii hin qabu ture 11. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu 12. Deebisuu hayyamamaa miti	
205	Abbaan warraa kee Hadhaa warraa biraa qabaa?	1. Eyyee 2. Hin qabu	→207
206	Deebiin gaaffii 20 5yoo eeyyee	_____	

	ta'e haadha warraa meeqa qabaa?		
207	Abbaan warraakeeyoom yoom Al-koolii dhugaa?	6. Guyya guyyaatti/tilmaamaan guyya guyyaati 7. Torbanitti si'a tokko ykn lama 8. Ji'atti 1-3 9. Ji'atti si'a tokkoogadii 10. Tasa hin dhugu 11. Hin beeku /hinyaadadhu 12. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	Yoo hin dhugu ta'e→209
208	Ji'oota 12 darban keessatti sababa abbaan manaakee alkoolii dhuguuf rakkinni si mudate jiraa/ yoo jiraate rakina akkamiitu si mudatee?	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Eyyee</u> <u>Lakki</u></p> a) Rakkina qarshii 1 2 b) Rakkina maatii 1 2 x) Kan biroo _____ 1 2	
209	Erga isa barte hanga har'aa nama biroo waliin yommuu wal lolu/reebu agartee beektaa?	5. Eyyee 6. Hin beeku 7. Hin beeku /hin yaadadhu 8. Deebisuu hayyamamaa miti	Yoo miti ta'e →212 Yoo hin beeku ta'e →212
210	Ji'oota 12 darban keessatti rakkinni kun yeroo haammamii si mudate?	7. Tasa nahin mudanne 8. Si'a tokko ykn si'a lama 9. Si'a 3-5 10. Si'a 5 ol 11. Hin beeku /hin yaadadhu 12. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
211	Abbaan warraa kee amma si waliin jiraatu ,osoo si waliin jiraatu ijoollee biraa qabaa?	6. Eyyee 7. Hin qabu 8. Qabaachuu danda'a 9. Hin beeku /hin yaadadhu 10. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	Yoo hin qabu ta'e →301
212	Mucaan isaa eessatti guddate/guddatte?	1.Magaalaa 2.Baadiyaa	

KUUTAA 3: WAL QUNAMTII HAWAASUMMAA

301	Namni baay'ee itti dhiyaattuu fi rakkinakeeitti himattuu qabdaa?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eeyyee 2. Hin qabu 	Yoo lakkii ta'e →303
302	Gaafii Lakk. 301f deebiinke yoo eeyyee ta'e enyuu dha ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Hiriyaa 2.Fira 3.Abbaa waraa 4. Ollaa 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____ 	
303	Ijoollummaakeetti haati kee yommuu reebamtu agartee beektaa?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eyyee 2. Hin beeku 	
304	Ati dubartiinsirriis taateykn ballessite reebamuushee deeggartaa?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eeyyee 2. Hin deeggaru 	
305	Erga wal fuutanii booda ati ulfa taatee abbaa warraakee waliin wal loltee beektaa?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eeyyee 2. Hin Beeku 	Yoo lakkii ta'e →401
306	Gaffii Lakk.305f deebiinkee "eeyyee'yoo ta'e yeroo hamma-mii wal loltu ture?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yeroo mara(guyyaa guyyaatti ykn torbanitti si'a lama) 2. Darbee darbee (ji'atti al tokko -ji'a saditti al tokko) 3. Mudannoo armaan olii gadiiti 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____ 	
307	Gaffi Lakk.305f deebiinkee yoo "eeyyee' ta'e sababni lola keessanii maal ture? (tokkoo ol deebisuun danda'ama)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaa'ela hin feene/barbaanne/ 2.hinaaffaa 3. Jaalala nama biraa waliin jalqabun 4. Rakkina dinagdee 5. Amalakooti/amala dubartii ulfaa 6. Firootatu sababa ta'e 7. Amala yaraa abbaa warraa/Araada / 8. Sababa ollaa 9. Inni akka na caaluu waan barbaaduuf/ husband 	

		superiority 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
308	Gaffi Lakk.308f deebiinkee yoo “eeyyee’ ta’e dhima kana nama biraa waliin mari’attettaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin mari’ane	
309	Gaffi Lakk.308f deebiinke yoo “eeyyee’ ta’e eenyu waliin ma- ri’attee?	1. Hiriyyaa 2. Ollaa 3. Maatiiko 4. Maatii abbaa warraa 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
310	Gaffi Lakk.308f deebiinke yoo “eeyyee’ ta’e deebii akkamiir- gatte?	1. Akka waan homaa hin taane/normal/ na amansi- san 2. Waajjira poolisiiti/dhimma dubartootaatti akkan gabaasu na gorsan 3. Akka wal hiiknu na gorsan 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
KUTAA 4: MIIDHAMA QAAMAA			
401	Heerumaan boodayeroo ulfa taa- tee jirtuttiabbaa warraa kee waliin wal loltanii/reebdanii beektuu?	1. Eeyyee 2. Wal hin lollee	
402	Gaffi Lakk.401f deebiinkeeyoo “eeyyee’ ta’e miidhaa akkamii sirraan ga’ee?	1. Na rebe 2. Na dhiibe ykn dabbasaakooqabeegotote 3. Nakabale ykn waan miidhaa qaqqabsiisu natti- darbate 4. Booksiidhaan nadhahe 5. Miillaan nadhiite, wal’aansoo naqabate 6. Nahudhe ykn na dhaane 7. Meshaa waraanaan, haaduudhaan /waan qaraan ykn meshaa biraatiin namiidhe 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
403	Gaffi Lakk.401f deebiinkeeyoo	1. Yeroo mara(guyyaa guyyati ykn torbanitti si’a	

	“eeyyee’ ta’e yeroo haammamiif wal loltu ture?	lama) 2. Darbee darbee(ji’atti al tokko –ji’a sadiitti al tokkoo) 3. Mudannoo armaan olii gadiiti 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
404	Ulfa ammaa irratti siif abbaa ma-naakee gidduu lolli turee?	1. Eeyyee 2. Wal hin lolle	
405	Gaffii Lakk.404f deebiinkeeyoo “eeyyee’ ta’e miidhaa akkamii sirraan ga’ee?	1. Na rebe 2. Na dhiibe ykn dabbasaakoo qabee gotote 3. Na kabale ykn waan miidhaa qaqqabsiisu natti darbate 4. Booksiidhaan na dhahe 5. Miillaan na dhiite, wal’aansoo na qabate 6. Na hudhe ykn na dhaane 7. Meshaa waraanaan, haaduudhaan /waan qaraan ykn meshaa biraatiin na miidhe 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
406	Jireenya keekeessatti yommuu ulfaa garaakee irra rukkutamtee beektaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakki	Yoo lakkii ta’e →410
407	Namni garaakee irra si dhiitee abbba miciree ati baattuu-fii/ulfoofteefii/ dhaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Miti	
408	Ulfa kana irratti garaakee irra rukkutamtee beektaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakki	
409	Yommu garaakee irra si rukkute/dhiite kana waliin jiraachaa turtee?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin turre	
410	Namumti kunulfaa’uukeetiin dura garaakee irra si dhiitee beekaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin beekuu	Yoo lakkii ta’e →501

411	Namni garaake irra si dhiite ab-bbaa miciree ati baattuu-fi/ulfoooteefii/ dhaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Miti	
412	Ulfaa'uuketiindura isa garaa kee irra rukutamte waliin yommu wal bira qabdu inni ammaa/yommuu ulfaa rukutamte salphaa dha moo, isa duraa faana qixxee dha moo, hammaateera/cimeeraa?	1. Kun salphaa dha 2. Wal qixxee dha 3. Kun hammaateera/cimeera 4. Hin beeku/hin yaadadhu 5. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
KUTAA 5: SEXUAL VIOLENCE/MIDHAA QUNAMTII SAALAA			
501	Umurii meeqatti wal quunnamtii saalaa jalqabaa raawwate?	Umurii waggaa_____	
502	Yeroos wal quunnamtii saalaaf maaltu si kakaasee?	1. Waanan heerumeef 2. Dhimma jaalalaa 3. Gammachuusaa dhamdhamuuf 4. Hin beeku 5. Qarshii argachuuf 6. Nan dirqame/humnaan 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
503	Jireenyakee keessatti ulfoootee osoo ati hin fedhiin waan abbaa manaakee/ godhusodaattee quunnamtii saalaa raawwattee beektaa?	7. Eeyyee 8. Hin beeku	
504	Ulfa taatee abbaan manaa kee waan gosa quunnamtii saalaa jedhee amane, siif garuu waan kabajaketti dhufee ykn tuffii /sitti fakkaate raawwatee beekaa?	3. Eeyyee 4. Hin beeku	
505	Jireenya kee keessatti yeroo ulfaa ,ati osoo hin fedhiin humnaan si dirqisiisee quunnamtii saalaa	5. Eeyyee 6. Hin beeku	

	raawwatee beekaa?		
506	Ulfa ammaa kana irratti osoo ati hin feedhin waan abbaan manaa-keegodhu sodaattee quunnamtii saalaa raawwatee beektaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin beeku	
507	Ulfa ammaa irratti abbaan manaa kee waan gosa quunnamtii saalaa jedhee amane, siif garuu waan kabajaketti dhufee ykn tuffii sitti fakaate raawwatee beekaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin beeku	
508	Ulfa ammaa irratti ,atii osoo hin fedhiin humnaan si dirqisiisee quunnamtii saalaa raawwatee beekaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin beeku	

KUTAA 6FFAA : EMOTIONAL ABUSE /MIIDHAA MIIRAA

601	Jireenya kee keessatti yeroo ulfaa ,ati osoo hin fedhiin humnaan si dirqisiisee quunnamtii saalaa raawwatee beekaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin beeku	Yoo lakkii ta'e →603
602	Gaffi Lakk.601f deebinkeeyoo "eeyyee' ta'e miidhaa akkamii sirraan ga'ee? <i>Tokkoo ol deebisuun danda'ama</i>	10. Naarrabse ykn akka waan yaraan nattidha-ga'amu godhe 11. Yeroo mara eessa akkan jiru baruu barbaada 12. Nama biraa fuulduratti natuffata/gadi naqaba 13. Maatii fi hiriyootakooakka hin quunnamne nadhorka 14. Dhiira biraa waliin akka hin dubbane nadhorka 15. Sababa uumee na hadheessa(natti waca) 16. Waan bade hundaaf anaan itti gaafatamaa	

		godha 17. Akka isaaf amanamtuu hin taanetti nashakka 18. Anaanykn nama aniitti siqu miidhuu yaada 99.Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
603	Ulfa ammaa kana irratti waan sammuu si tuqu/miirakeetti waan bu'u si mudateeraa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin mudanne	Yoo lakkii ta'e →605
604	Gaffii Lakk.603f deebiinkeeyoo "eeyyee' ta'e miidhaa akkamii sirraan ga'ee? <i>Tokko ol deebisuun danda'ama</i>	Gaaffii Lakk.602 keessattii 1-99tti tarrefaman kes-saa filadhuu._____	
605	Abbaan manaa kee manaaf/ijooleef qarshii sitikennee beekaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin beeku	
KUTAA 7: DEEBII MIIDHAAF YKN SARBAMA MIIRGA DUBARTOOTA ULFAAF KEENAMEE FI BU'AA ISAA			
701	Yommu miidhaan sirra ga'ee himachuuf eessa demte?	1. Mana murtii /Poolisii 2. Dhimma dubartootaa 3. Ollaa 4. Firoota 4. Hiriyoota 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
702	Yoo Mana murtii /Poolisii, Dhimma dubartootaa deemteejiraattedeebiin isaanii maal turee?	1. Homaayyuu 2. Jaarsolliti na ergan 3. Abbaa manaakoo adaban 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
703	Lolicha/Wal-dhabdee/ sana furtanii?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin furre	

704	Gaaffii Lakk. 703f yoo deebiinkee eeyyee ta'e eenyuun furamee?	1. Jaarsolii 2. Maatiitu kakaase 3. Hiriyoootatu kakaase 4. Maatii 5. Ollaa 6. Ana 7. Hanga yoonaa hin furamne 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
705	Miidhaan qaamaa sirra ga'e jiraa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin jiru	Yoo lakkii ta'e →801
706	Gaaffii Lakk. 705f yoo deebiinkee eeyyee ta'e Miidhaan qaamaa sirra ga'e isa kamii?	1. Madaa xiqqoo/godaannisa 2. Dhiitoo fuulaa/bakka biraa 3. Caba /buusaan luqqa'u 4. Ilkaan buqqa'uu 5. Jaamina/jaamaa 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
707	Gaaffii Lakk. 705f yoo deebiinkee eeyyee ta'e Miidhaan Miiraa/sammuu sirra ga'e isa kamii?	1. Gadda/depression 2. Dhiphina/stress 3. Sodaa/Anxiety 99. Kan biroo (ibsii)_____	
KUTAA 8:WAL HORMAATA FAYYAA			
801	Umuriin mucaa jalqabaa itti deesee/godhatte meeqaa?	1. Umurii waggaa_____ 2. Dagadheera 3. Hayamamaa miti	
802	Jireenya kee keessatti ulfi hin karoorfamne si mudatee beekaa?	3. Eeyyee 4. Na mudatee hin beekuu 5. Deebisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
803	Ulfi ammaakun karoorfamaa dhaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Lakki 3. Deebiisuuf hayyamamaa miti	
804	Jirrenya kee keessatti dhukkuboonni Wal	1. Eeyyee	

	quunnamtii saalaa na qabatu jettee yaaddoftee beektaa?	2. Hin beekuu	
805	Ulfa ammaa irratti dhukkuboonna Wal quunnamtii saalaa na qabatu jettee yaaddoftee beektaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin beekuu	
806	Jirrenya kee keessatti mana yaalaa deemtee dhukkuboota Wal quunnamtii saalaa akka qabdusitti himamee beekaa?	1. Eeyyee 2. Hin beekuu	Yoo lakkii ta'e ta'e asumarratti xumuri
807	Gaaffii 808f yoo deebiin kee eeyyee ta'e isa kami dha?	1. Mudaammuddii hooksisuu 2. Mudaammuddiin dhiita'uu 3. Mudaammuddiin madaa'uu 4. Dhukkubbii garaa handhuraa gadii 5. Dhangala'oon yaraa ta'e karaa qaama saalaa ba'u 6. Yoummuu finacoftu gubuu	

Waan obsitee naa deebisteef galatoomii!!

