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Statistical Analysis of Domestic Violence against Married Women in IvaNiva District, South Gonder, Ethiopia

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ABSTRACT: This paper is on domestic violence against married women and its main objective was to make statistical analysis on domestic violence against married women in IvaNiva district, south Gonder of Ethiopia. To achieve its objective, a sample of 119 married women were selected by using simple random sampling technique and descriptive statistics, chi-square test of association and binary logistic regression was applied to analyze the data which was obtained by using structured questionnaire. The paper found that the prevalence of domestic violence was 68.9 % in IvaNiva district which is turned out to be extremely high compared to other similar figures. Furthermore having relatively large number of children, married to unfamiliar person, married to alcoholic person, married to a person in different age category, married to uneducated person, having relatively low family income and not using modern contraceptive method are all factors that increase the risk of women to domestic violence.

KEYWORDS: domestic violence, risk factors, logistic regression, IvaNiva

I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is defined by different researchers in different ways. For instance Violence is defined by the world health organization (WHO) as intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, 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 [1]. Other studies such as Tenaw called domestic violence as spousal abuse and they defined it as “behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, and psychological abuse and controlling behaviors” [2]. Domestic violence specifically against women is also defined in African context by Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa that was adopted in Maputo on 11 July 2003 and entered into force on 25 November 2005. This protocol defines Violence Against Women as: all acts perpetrated against women which cause or could cause them physical, sexual, psychological, and economic harm, including the threat to take such acts; or to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restrictions on or deprivation of fundamental freedoms in private or public life in peace time and during situations of armed conflicts or of war [3].

Domestic violence occurs in all communities and transcend social, economic, religious and cultural group. Around the world at least one woman in every second has been beaten, coerced in to sex otherwise abused in her life time. Despite the fact that domestic violence exists in all counties of the world, its severity varies from society to society and culture to culture. The World Health Organization multi-country study indicated that worldwide domestic violence against women was ranged 15% in Japan to the highest level 71% in Ethiopia [4]

In many part of the world there are many type of violence against married women, like beating sexual harassment and other. And its consequence is by far broader than the impact on the women victim [5]. Their family and friends may also be affected. In the case of intimate partner violence there is increasing evidence of the negative impact on children of exposure to violence in the family. Society suffer economically both in the use of resource and in the loss of evidence productivity due to fear.

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Recent research revealed that domestic violence against women is serious problem and rates in sub-Saharan Africa rank high even relative to other developing regions of the world. For instance, 46% of Ugandan women, 60% of Tanzanian women, 42% of Kenyan women and 40% of Zambian women report regular physical abuse by their husbands [6].

It has become clear that in Ethiopia previous research showed that domestic violence has negative implication for the stability of marriage, the quality of family life and socialization of children. Actual and threatened violence creates a pervasive atmosphere of fear that limits the lives of women, restricting their freedom of movement and their ability to participate in public decision making and affecting their standard of living [7].

Ethiopia is a state party to many international and regional human rights instruments including the convention on the elimination of discrimination against women. The Ethiopian government recognizes the role played by civil society organizations in the promotion and protection of women's rights [8]. However, violence against women is still very common practice in the country. This paper is all about domestic violence and has an aim of assessing domestic violation against married women in IvaNiva Kebele, South Gonder of Ethiopia

Objective of the Study

The main objective of this study was to make statistical analysis on domestic violence against married women in IvaNiva Kebele, south Gonder of Ethiopia and the specific objectives are

- ✓ To assess the prevalence of violence against married women in IvaNiva Kebele.
- ✓ To identify factor that put women at risk of partner violence in the study area.

II. RELATED WORK

Worldwide, 40 to 70 % of female murder by their intimate partner. No country in the world is women safe from violence. According WHO multicounty study, domestic violence ranged from 15 % in Japan to 71 % in rural Ethiopia [2, 6, and 8]. Domestic violence has gained prominence around the world as grave violation of human and legal rights. Women are usually the victim of domestic violence that derives from unequal power relationships between men and women [7] More than three women murder per day by their husbands in the United States. About 1,181 women murder by their intimate partner in 2005. About 2 million women experience injuries from intimate partner violence each year. About 84 % of women are victim of spouse abuse. Women of all ages are at risk of domestic violence [8]

Domestic violence against women results physical, sexual, mental harm or suffering to women, including threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty occurring in public or in private life [6]. Violence in the domestic sphere usually perpetrate by husband/intimate partner. It often occurs in life cycle. About 20 to 50 % women experience domestic violence worldwide. Women's successful campaigning raise the profile of the issue of Violence against women (US conferences; Vienna, 1993; Cairo, 1994; and Beijing, 1995) recognize women's rights as an indisputable part of universal human rights [4, 5]. The center of disease control estimates the costs of domestic violence in the United States alone exceed US\$5.8 billion per year: US\$4.1 billion for direct medical and health care services; productivity losses US\$1.8 billion [6, 8].

Domestic violence against women is major obstacle on progress on achieving development targets. Without addressing it, anybody have little chance of meeting millennium development goals [7]. Domestic violence continues to have an unjustifiably low priority on the international development agenda, planning, programming and budgeting [1]. Domestic violence links with wide range of reproductive health issues such as sexual transmitted infections including HIV, miscarriages, risky sexual health behavior [8]. Domestic violence against women has strong link with HIV/AIDS. Women living with HIV more likely experience violence and woman who experiences violence more likely acquire HIV either direct risk of infection or creating an environment unable to adequately protect themselves [6].

III. SAMPLING DESIGN

The Target populations of this study were those women who got married before these particular study and who live in IvaNiva Kebele of southern Gonder .For this study simple random sampling is used and accordingly the sample size determination formula adopted is given [9]

$$no = \frac{(Z\alpha/2)^2 pq}{e^2}$$

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Where n_0 is the initial sample size, $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is the value of standard normal distribution that gives an area of $\alpha/2$ to the right of it, e is the desired level of precision (in the same unit of measure as the variance), p is the proportion of women who experience violence in last year. Using $p=.05$, $e=9\%$ and 95% confidence level, the sample size is computed to be 119. Self-administrative questionnaires were distributed for the respondent which is adopted from previous similar work by making some slight modification based on the objective of the study and study area characteristics.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Frequency Distribution Table (IvaNiva District, 2016)

Variable name	Category of variable	Number of females	percent
Violence from there partner	No violence	37	31.1%
	violence	82	68.9%

The above table shows that from 119 sampled respondents, 31.1 % of them have no experienced violence from their husband in recent times but majority of them (68.9%) said they have experienced violence in recent times from their intimate partner.

Binary logistic regression model

To identify the potential risk factors associated with recent domestic violence, logistic regression have been used. The dichotomous dependent variable was defined as 0 = no episodes of physical threats or violence from the current male partner in recent times and 1 = one or more episodes of physical threats or violence in recent times.

All significant independent variables (from chi-square test of association) are considered. These are two demographic variables (marriage duration, number of children), five socio-economic variables (household size, educational status of husband, contraceptive methods, marriage type and income) and one variable representing husband's risk behavior (drunkenness). Existence of any interaction between the independent variables (Multicolinerity) was examined using co linearity diagnostic statistics.

Testing the significance of individual model predictors

Table 2: The Parameter Estimation Table (IvaNiva District, 2016)

Variables	coefficient	Standard error	Wald	Degree of freedom	P-value	Exp(B)
Number of child			3.482	3	.023	
Less than 2 children	.592	1.485	.159	1	.000	1.807
3-5 children	1.669	1.170	2.034	1	.014	5.305
More than 5 children	1.199	.854	1.973	1	.016	3.317
Marriage type			1.587	2	.042	
Mutual agreement (1)	-.350	1.615	.047	1	.028	.705
Other choice (2)	.974	.863	1.275	1	.029	2.649
Marriage duration			.518	3	.015	
10-20 years	.431	1.975	.048	1	.027	1.539
20-30 years	-.027	1.585	.000	1	.047	.974
More than 30 years	-.502	1.195	.176	1	.044	.605
Age difference			.155	2	.025	
3 -6 years difference	.381	1.039	.135	1	.014	1.464
More than 6 years	.150	.913	.027	1	.000	1.162
Husband education			4.263	2	.019	
Primary education	-1.438	.918	2.457	1	.017	.237

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Secondary education	-1.481	.745	3.947	1	.047	.227
contraceptive			2.323	3	.008	
Modern	-.267	.961	.077	1	.019	.766
Natural methods	1.088	1.084	1.008	1	.015	2.968
Other choice	-.044	.906	.002	1	.018	.957
Alcohol consumer(no)	-.242	.589	.169	1	.011	.785
income			9.490	2	.009	
Less than 1000 birr	.606	.928	.426	1	.014	1.833
1000-4000 birr	2.052	.841	5.953	1	.015	7.785
Constant	-1.434	1.901	.569	1	.451	.238

Table 2 indicates that the p-values of number of children, way of meeting, marriage age, age difference, income, contraceptive usage, alcohol consumption, educational status of husband are all less than the pre-selected level of significance. Thus all these variables have significant effect on the response variables.

Discussion

The result of this paper indicates that among the respondents, 31.1 % of them have no experienced violence from their husband in recent times but majority of them (68.9%) said they have experienced violence in recent times from their intimate partner. The result is consistent with WHO which reports that 71% of women had experienced either physical (50%) or sexual (59%) violence by a partner in Ethiopia. Other study which was conducted in Meskan and Mareko in Guraghe zone found that the lifetime prevalence of husband/intimate partner violence was 72.0 % [95 % CI: 70.0 %-73.9 %].

This paper also found that those women who married nonalcoholic person are less exposed to domestic violence than those women who got married to alcoholic person. This result is also reflected in different papers which were conducted in different parts of Ethiopia. For instance Feseha studied about domestic violence in Shimelba refugee camp, Northern Ethiopia and found that Women whose husband drinks alcohol, chew khat or smoke cigarette to experience domestic violence were higher than their counter parts [10]. And Semahegn also conclude that Husband alcohol use, being pregnant, decision making power and annual income were predictors of domestic violence in Fagitalekoma Woreda, Awi zone, Amhara regional state, North Western Ethiopia [11].

Educational status of husbands is also related with domestic violence that is Women who married to educated person are at low risk to experience domestic violence than women who married to non-educated person. The same conclusion is also drawn by Negussie “more women living with a literate spouse in rural communities had experienced physical violence” in Butajira district [12].

Two factors related to age; marriage duration and age difference between wives and husbands are found to be significantly associated with domestic violence against women. As the couples stay long, the risk of domestic violence will decrease and also the risks of violence are low for those women who married to a person in the same age. During the early years of marriage, couples frequent violence and divorce is common. Tilson shows that 45% of first marriages in Ethiopia end in divorce within 30 years, and two third of women who divorce do so within the first five years of marriage [13]. With increasing age and longer duration in union, both husband and wife get to know each other and have faith in each other and tendency of misunderstanding each other gets reduced. Moreover, they gain respect in the community they live in and hence the likelihood of husband-wife violence declines [2].

This paper also revealed that educational status of women has no statistical significant effect on domestic violence against women which is consistent with study from Mozambique [14]. This is true in societies where education alone may have not been sufficient to counteract traditional gender roles. Other factor significantly and negatively associated with domestic violence is monthly average family income which can be conclude that having high income is associated with low risk of domestic violence to women. This result is the same with the finding in India and Serbia which concludes that higher family income was negatively associated with domestic violence [13] and Household’s low socioeconomic status in comparison to high was significantly associated with intimate partner violence [14] respectively.

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Marriage type emerged as a very strong predictor of the risk of domestic violence. Women whose marriage was arranged by someone else were 2.649 times more likely to experience domestic violence and those who were married with mutual agreement were about less likely to experience domestic violence compared to the reference category (married with family choice). Almost consistent result was found by Assefa who concludes that Women whose marriage was arranged by someone else were 1.9 times more likely to experience domestic violence and those who were forced to marry were about ten times likely to experience violence ($p < .01$) compared to the reference category (married with mutual agreement)[14]

V. CONCLUSION

The results presented describe a phenomenon that is very common but still little known: violence against women committed by their intimate partners, as revealed by its great magnitudes of prevalence, severity and recurrence. Furthermore, even if new analyses and studies are recommended, the knowledge now available makes it legitimate to consider that there is an urgent need to implement, supervise and evaluate public policies that are specially directed towards intimate partner violence.

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