

## **Data analysis Results**

### **4.0 Introduction**

This section provides a detailed description and presentation of findings from this study involving 425 male respondents hailing from the Ibadan North local Government area. Employing a meticulously crafted interview-assisted questionnaire, the study aimed to delve into the realm of intimate partner violence (IPV) among young men aged 18 to 39 years within this region. Through a systematic inquiry, the research sought to uncover multifaceted insights pertaining to the knowledge levels, prevailing attitudes, personal experiences, patterns, and myriad factors intricately associated with IPV among this demographic cohort.

### **4.1 Demography of the Participants**

Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of the participants involved in the study, offering a comprehensive breakdown of various variables, including age, marital status, duration of the relationship, highest level of educational attainment, ethnicity, occupation, and religion. Regarding age distribution, most respondents fell within the 21-30 age bracket, comprising 55.06% of the sample, followed by those aged 31-39, constituting 41.41%. A smaller proportion, 3.53%, belonged to the age group of 20 and below. Regarding marital status, a notable portion of participants reported being in dating relationships, accounting for 56.00%, while the remaining 44.00% were married. The duration of relationships varied among the respondents, with the majority (69.65%) reporting a relationship duration spanning 1-3 years. A smaller percentage indicated longer durations, with 22.59% reporting 4-6 years, 6.35% reporting 7-9 years, and merely 1.41% indicating a relationship lasting above 10 years.

Regarding educational attainment, the vast majority of participants (87.29%) had attained tertiary education or above, underscoring a relatively high level of educational achievement within the sample. A smaller proportion had completed secondary education (11.29%), while only a negligible percentage had either primary education (0.94%) or no formal education (0.47%). Ethnicity distribution among the respondents revealed a predominant representation of the Yoruba ethnic group, comprising 61.88% of the sample. Other ethnic groups, such as Igbo, Hausa, and others, constituted smaller percentages, with 16.94%, 2.82%, and 18.35%, respectively.

Occupationally, the participants exhibited diverse profiles, with the largest proportion engaging in professional, technical, or managerial roles (28.94%), followed by those in sales and services (20.47%) and others in various occupations (38.59%). A smaller percentage were involved in skilled manual labour (8.24%), unskilled manual labour (2.59%), or agriculture (1.18%). Religiously, the majority of respondents identified as Christian (82.12%), followed by Muslims (15.29%), with a minor proportion indicating other religious affiliations (2.59%) (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Demographic characteristics of the participants

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Age (Years)</b>		
20 and below	15	3.53
21-30	234	55.06
31-39	176	41.41
Mean $\pm$ s.d.	29.35 $\pm$ 0.244	
<b>Marital status</b>		
Dating	238	56.00
Married	187	44.00
<b>Duration of relationship (Years)</b>		
1-3	296	69.65
4-6	96	22.59
7-9	27	6.35
Above 10	6	1.41
<b>Highest level of educational attainment</b>		
No formal education	2	0.47
Primary	4	0.94
Secondary	48	11.29
Tertiary and above	371	87.29
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Yoruba	263	61.88
Igbo	72	16.94
Hausa	12	2.82
others	78	18.35
<b>Occupation</b>		
Professional/Technical/Managerial	123	28.94
Sales and services	87	20.47
Skilled manual	35	8.24
Unskilled manual	11	2.59
Agriculture	5	1.18
Others	164	38.59
<b>Religion</b>		
Christian	349	82.12
Muslim	65	15.29
others	11	2.59

s.d. is the standard deviation

#### 4.2 Demography of the participants' partners

Table 2 outlines the demographic characteristics of the partners of the study participants, shedding light on key variables such as age, educational attainment, ethnicity, occupation, and religion. Beginning with age distribution, most partners fell within the 21-30 age bracket, constituting a

significant proportion of 77.18% of the sample. This was followed by those aged 31-39, comprising 13.65%, while individuals aged 20 and below accounted for 9.18% of the partners. Educational attainment among the partners varied, with a substantial majority (83.53%) having attained tertiary education or above, indicating a notable level of educational achievement within this group. A smaller proportion had completed secondary education (14.35%), while only a negligible percentage had either primary education (0.94%) or no formal education (1.18%). Ethnic diversity among partners revealed a predominant representation of the Yoruba ethnic group, comprising 56.00% of the sample. Other ethnic groups, such as Igbo, Hausa, and others, constituted smaller percentages, with 16.94%, 4.47%, and 22.59%, respectively.

Occupationally, partners exhibited diverse profiles, with a significant proportion engaged in professional, technical, or managerial roles (27.06%), followed closely by those in sales and services (25.65%), and others in various occupations (37.88%). A smaller percentage were involved in skilled manual labor (7.76%), unskilled manual labor (0.47%), or agriculture (1.18%). In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of partners identified as Christian (79.06%), followed by Muslims (16.47%), with a minor proportion indicating other religious affiliations (4.47%).

**Table 2:** Demographic characteristics of the participants' partners

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Age (Years)</b>		
20 and below	39	9.18
21-30	328	77.18
31-39	58	13.65
Mean $\pm$ s.d.	26.21 $\pm$ 0.21	
<b>Highest level of educational attainment</b>		
No formal education	5	1.18
Primary	4	0.94
Secondary	61	14.35
Tertiary and above	355	83.53
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Yoruba	238	56.00
Igbo	72	16.94
Hausa	19	4.47
others	96	22.59
<b>Occupation</b>		
Professional/Technical/Managerial	115	27.06
Sales and services	109	25.65
Skilled manual	33	7.76
Unskilled manual	2	0.47
Agriculture	5	1.18
Others	161	37.88
<b>Religion</b>		
Christian	336	79.06
Muslim	70	16.47
others	19	4.47

s.d. is standard deviation

### 4.3 Descriptive statistics

The descriptive statistics of the variables in this study are presented in Table 3, encompassing knowledge, attitude, experience, and associated factors related to intimate partner violence (IPV) among the sample of 425 participants. Starting with knowledge, the mean score among participants was 8.41, indicating a moderately high level of understanding regarding IPV. The standard error of 0.11 suggests a relatively small degree of variability in knowledge scores across the sample. The median score of 9 implies that half of the participants scored above this value, further affirming a substantial level of awareness within the cohort. The mode of 11 indicates that the most

frequently occurring knowledge score was 11, underscoring that many participants had a comprehensive understanding of IPV. With a standard deviation of 2.17, there appears to be some dispersion in knowledge scores around the mean. The range of 10, from a minimum score of 1 to a maximum score of 11, illustrates participants' breadth of knowledge levels.

For the attitude, the mean score was 30.82, reflecting a generally positive disposition towards IPV prevention and intervention measures. The standard error of 0.24 suggests moderate variability in attitude scores across the sample. The median score of 30 indicates that half of the participants held attitudes towards IPV intervention and prevention above this value. The mode of 28 signifies that the most common attitude score was 28, indicating a prevalent mindset among participants. With a standard deviation of 4.88, there appears to be a notable dispersion in attitude scores around the mean. The range of 28, from a minimum score of 17 to a maximum score of 45, highlights the diversity of attitudes within the sample.

In terms of experience, the mean score was 2.32, suggesting a relatively low level of direct involvement or exposure to IPV among participants. The standard error of 0.16 indicates moderate variability in experience scores across the sample. The median score of 0 implies that half of the participants reported no personal experience with IPV. The mode of 0 confirms that the most prevalent experience score was 0, indicating that many participants had not encountered IPV directly. With a standard deviation of 3.38, there appears to be some dispersion in experience scores around the mean. The range of 13, from a minimum score of 0 to a maximum score of 13, showcases the spectrum of experiences reported by participants.

Regarding associated factors, the mean score was 27.98, suggesting a moderate level of recognition of factors contributing to IPV. The standard error of 0.37 indicates moderate variability in factor recognition scores across the sample. The median score of 27 indicates that half of the participants acknowledged factors contributing to IPV above this value. The mode of 30 indicates that the most frequently occurring factor recognition score was 30, suggesting a prevalent awareness among participants. With a standard deviation of 7.57, there appears to be notable dispersion in factor recognition scores around the mean. The range of 44, from a minimum score of 11 to a maximum score of 55, underscores the diversity in recognising associated factors among participants (Table 3).

**Table 3:** Descriptive statistics of the variables (n=425)

<b>Descriptive statistics</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Attitude</b>	<b>Experience</b>	<b>Factors</b>
<b>Mean</b>	8.41	30.82	2.32	27.98
<b>Standard Error</b>	0.11	0.24	0.16	0.37
<b>Median</b>	9	30	0	27
<b>Mode</b>	11	28	0	30
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	2.17	4.88	3.38	7.57
<b>Range</b>	10	28	13	44
<b>Minimum</b>	1	17	0	11
<b>Maximum</b>	11	45	13	55

#### 4.4 Participant Knowledge and Attitude of IPV

The participants' knowledge regarding intimate partner violence (IPV) is presented in Table 4, providing insight into their comprehension of various aspects related to this pervasive issue. Beginning with the frequency and percentage of correct responses, it's evident that most participants demonstrated a commendable level of awareness regarding the multifaceted nature of IPV. For instance, 92.71% correctly recognised that IPV encompasses various types, indicating a comprehensive understanding of the breadth of IPV-related behaviours. Similarly, a significant proportion, 89.65%, acknowledged that sexual abuse/coercion is a form of IPV. Furthermore, participants exhibited recognition of more subtle forms of IPV, with 84.94% identifying shouting at a partner and 75.76% recognising controlling behaviours as manifestations of IPV (Table 4). Moreover, participants displayed awareness of the issue of gender parity in IPV, with 87.29% acknowledging that men can also be victims of IPV. Similarly, 74.59% recognised that only men cannot be perpetrators of IPV. A notable proportion, 67.53%, agreed with the statement that men have a right to victimise their partners if there is a perceived need to do so (Table 4). Similarly, 68.71% believed that women have the same rights. Additionally, only 45.41% of participants recognised the importance of equality in relationships (Table 4).

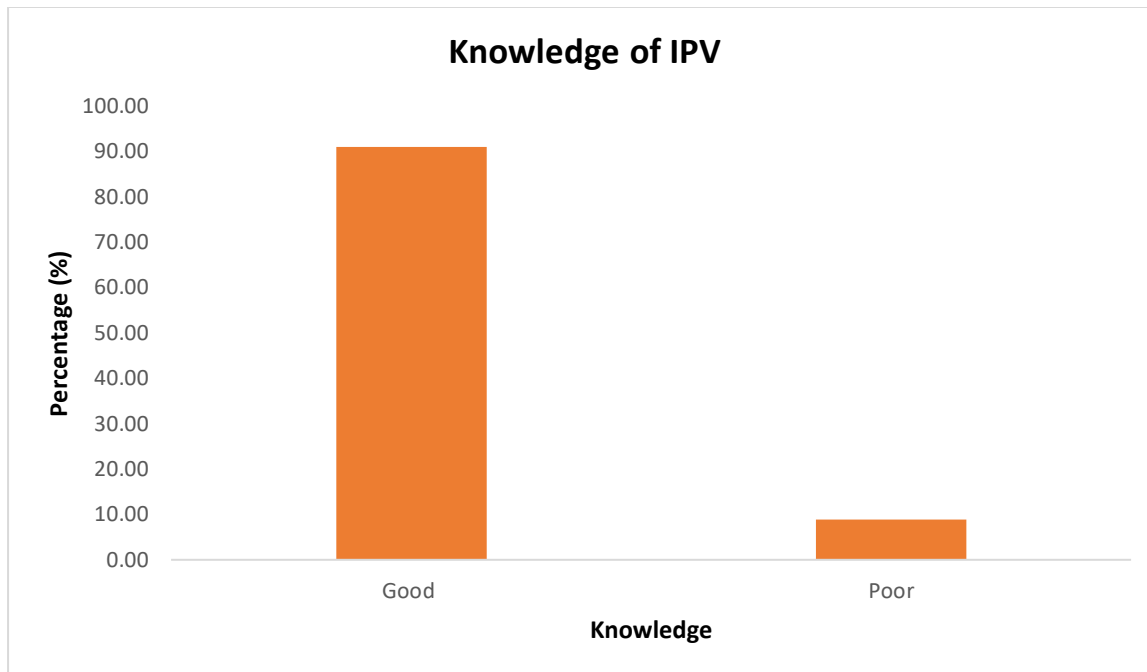
**Table 4:** Participant's knowledge of IPV (n=425)

<b>Knowledge of IPV</b>	<b>Correct response</b>	
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
IPVs are of various types	394	92.71

Sexual abuse/coercion is a form of IPV	381	89.65
Shouting at your partner is a form of IPV	361	84.94
Controlling behaviours are forms of IPV	322	75.76
Stalking your partner is a form of IPV	352	82.82
Only women can be victims of IPV	304	71.53
Men can also be victims of IPV	371	87.29
Only men can be perpetrators of IPV	317	74.59
Men have a right to victimise their partners if there is a need to	287	67.53
Women have a right to victimise their partners if there is a need to	292	68.71
Both men and women have equal rights to IPV perpetration in a relationship	193	45.41

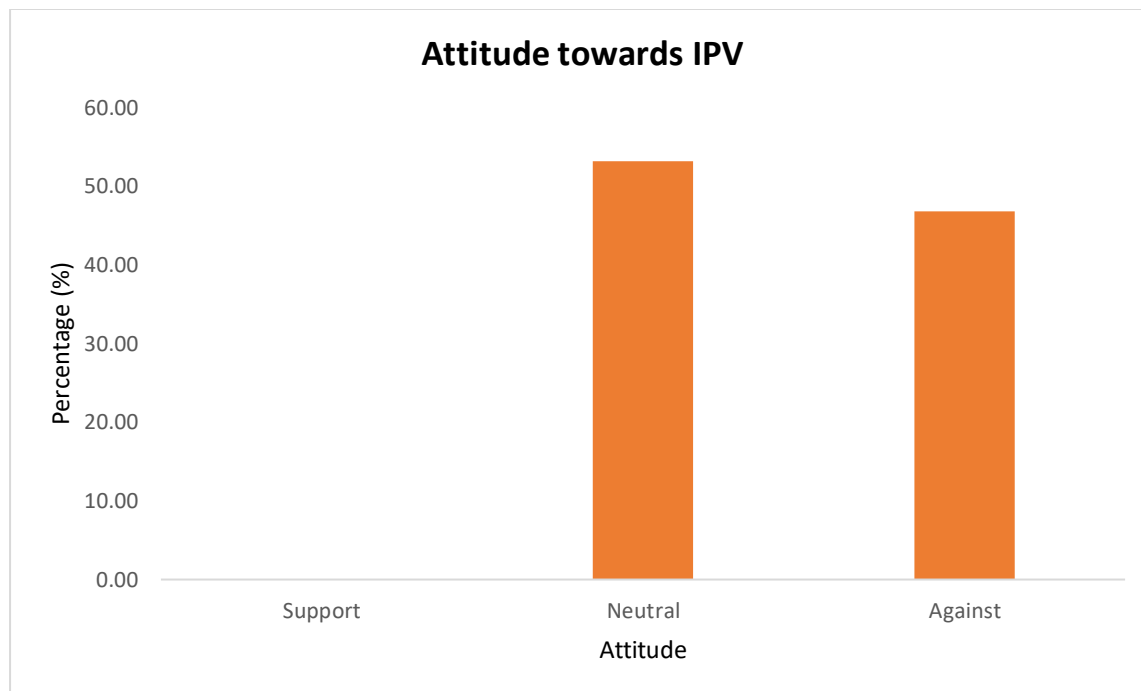
Moreover, Figure 1 illustrates that a substantial majority of participants, comprising 91.06%, demonstrate a commendable level of knowledge regarding IPV. Conversely, a smaller percentage, constituting 8.94% of the participants, exhibit a less favourable understanding, denoting a poorer grasp of IPV's intricacies. This distribution underscores the prevalence of informed perspectives among the participants.





**Figure 1:** Participants' knowledge of IPV

In Figure 2, participants' attitudes towards IPV are delineated into three distinct categories. Notably, the data reveals a notable absence of participants supporting IPV. Instead, most participants, totalling 53.18%, fall within the neutral attitude towards IPV category. Conversely, a significant % of participants, accounting for 46.82%, demonstrate a positive disposition, denoting being against IPV.



**Figure 2:** Attitude of participants towards IPV

#### 4.5 Participant's Prevalence of IPV experience

Table 5 presents the prevalence of IPV experiences among the participants, offering a detailed breakdown of the frequency and percentage of various forms of IPV encountered within intimate relationships. The table reveals that nearly half of the participants, constituting 48.47%, reported experiencing some form of IPV.

Examining specific forms of IPV, the data indicates varying degrees of prevalence across different types of abuse. For instance, physical violence emerges as a distressingly common experience, with 20.71% of participants reporting being slapped, kicked, punched, or physically assaulted by their partners. Moreover, 11.76% reported instances where their partners physically hurt them with a weapon, highlighting the severity and danger associated with some forms of physical abuse (Table 5). Emotional and psychological abuse is also prevalent, with significant proportions of participants reporting experiences such as being insulted and belittled (24.71%), threatened (19.53%), or having control exerted over various aspects of their lives, such as finances (22.82%) and personal freedoms (27.29%). Additionally, stalking behaviours, characterised by being followed or harassed, were reported by 19.29% of participants (Table 5).

Sexual coercion and abuse are also disturbingly prevalent, with a notable percentage of participants reporting experiences such as being forced to perform sexual acts against their will (17.88%), coerced into participating in unsafe sexual activities (14.35%), or experiencing intentional harm during sexual encounters (13.65%).

**Table 5:** Participant's prevalence of IPV experience (n=425)

Experience of IPV	YES	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Experienced any form of IPV	206	48.47
Slapped, kicked, punched or physically assaulted me	88	20.71
Physically hurt me with a weapon	50	11.76
Bitten me during an argument	57	13.41
Burned me with hot substances like water, oil, iron	52	12.24
Taken control of where I go, what I do, what I wear or whom I see	116	27.29
Taken control of the finances	97	22.82
Followed me or hung around my home or workplace (stalking)	82	19.29
Insulted and belittled me	105	24.71
Threatened me or someone I care about	83	19.53
Made me perform sexual acts that I did not want to perform	76	17.88
Forced to participate in any unsafe sexual activity	61	14.35
Hurt me intentionally during sex	58	13.65
Used words, weapons or gestures as a threat to communicate intent to cause harm, injury or even death while performing sexual acts	59	13.88

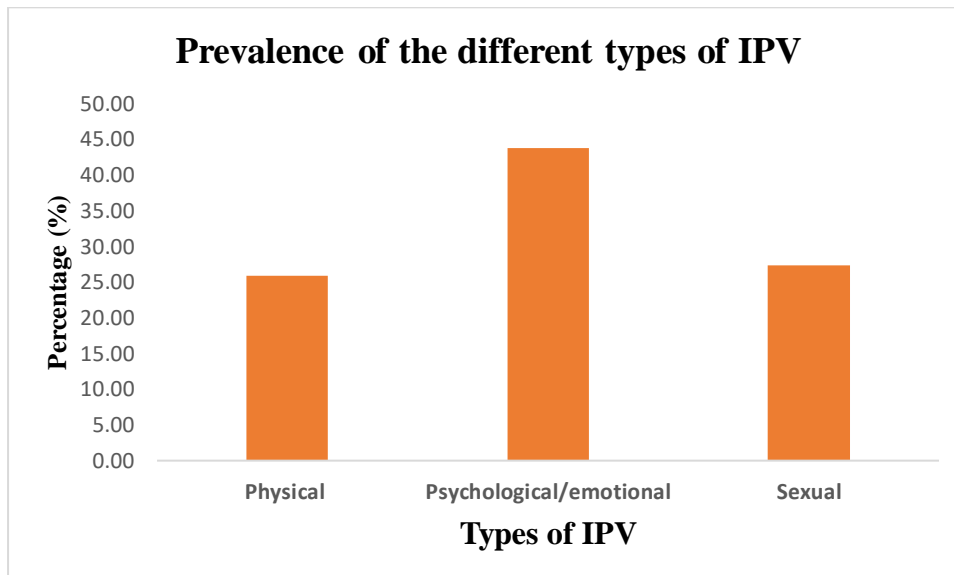
Furthermore, figure 3 shows the prevalence of the different types of IPV experienced by participants, expressed as percentages. The figure shows three main categories of IPV: physical, psychological/emotional, and sexual.

Physical IPV, encompassing acts of physical aggression or violence, such as hitting, slapping, kicking, or any form of bodily harm inflicted upon the partner, constitutes a significant portion of the reported experiences, accounting for 25.88% of the total. This statistic underscores the alarming prevalence of physical violence within intimate relationships, highlighting the urgent need for interventions aimed at addressing and preventing such behaviours.

Psychological or emotional IPV, which involves non-physical forms of abuse aimed at exerting control, manipulation, or coercion over the partner's emotions, thoughts, and behaviours, emerges

as the most prevalent type of IPV, constituting 43.76% of the reported experiences. This finding underscores the insidious nature of emotional abuse within intimate relationships, which can have profound and lasting effects on the mental and emotional well-being of survivors.

Sexual IPV, involving any form of unwanted sexual activity or coercion perpetrated against the partner, constitutes a significant portion of the reported experiences, accounting for 27.29%. This statistic highlights the prevalence of sexual violence and coercion within intimate relationships, underscoring the need for comprehensive interventions to address issues of consent, autonomy, and sexual agency within partnerships.



**Figure 3:** Prevalence of the different types of IPV

#### **4.6 Participant's Pattern of IPV experience**

Table 6 provides a detailed insight into the pattern of IPV experiences among the participants, delineating the frequency of occurrences across different time intervals, ranging from once to daily, weekly, monthly, and not in the past 12 months. Analysing the data, it becomes apparent that the pattern of IPV experiences varies significantly across different forms of abuse. For instance, regarding physical violence, such as being slapped, kicked, or punched, the majority of participants

reported experiencing such acts sporadically, with 21.59% reporting it happening once and 9.09% reporting it happening monthly. However, a notable proportion, 67.05%, indicated that they had not experienced physical assault in the past 12 months, indicating a decrease in occurrence over time.

Similarly, with regards to more severe forms of physical abuse, such as being physically hurt with a weapon or burned with hot substances, a significant percentage of participants reported these experiences occurring once (32.00% and 19.23%, respectively) or monthly (12.00% and 15.38%, respectively), while a substantial portion reported no such occurrences in the past 12 months.

Emotional and psychological abuse also exhibited varying patterns of occurrence. For instance, insults and belittlement were reported to occur sporadically, with 29.52% experiencing it once and 21.90% experiencing it monthly. Conversely, threats towards oneself or loved ones were more evenly distributed across different time intervals, with 26.51% experiencing it once and 13.25% experiencing it monthly.

Regarding sexual coercion and abuse, such as being forced to perform sexual acts against one's will, the pattern of occurrence was similarly diverse, with 25.00% experiencing it once and 6.58% experiencing it monthly.

**Table 6:** Participant's pattern of IPV experience

<b>Experience of IPV</b>	<b>Once (%)</b>	<b>Daily (%)</b>	<b>weekly (%)</b>	<b>Monthly (%)</b>	<b>Not in the past 12 months (%)</b>
Slapped, kicked, punched or physically assaulted me	21.59	0.00	2.27	9.09	67.05
Physically hurt me with a weapon	32.00	16.00	2.00	12.00	38.00
Bitten me during an argument	24.07	22.22	12.96	5.56	35.19
Burned me with hot substances like water, oil, iron	19.23	3.85	17.31	15.38	44.23
Taken control of where I go, what I do, what I wear or whom I see	32.76	9.48	12.93	21.55	23.28
Taken control of the finances	15.46	24.74	11.34	21.65	26.80
Followed me or hung around my home or workplace (stalking)	26.83	12.20	13.41	8.54	39.02
Insulted and belittled me	29.52	13.33	10.48	21.90	24.76
Threatened me or someone I care about	26.51	12.05	12.05	13.25	36.14
Made me perform sexual acts that I did not want to perform	25.00	14.47	9.21	6.58	44.74
Forced to participate in any unsafe sexual activity	26.67	6.67	10.00	11.67	45.00
Hurt me intentionally during sex	29.31	12.07	15.52	12.07	31.03
Used words, weapons or gestures as a threat to communicate intent to cause harm, injury or even death while performing sexual acts	27.12	13.56	16.95	11.86	30.51

## 4.7 Relationship between IPV experience and associated factors

### 4.7.1 Correlation analysis

Table 7 presents the results of a bivariate analysis examining the correlation between the experience of IPV and various other factors as variables. The table displays the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) and associated  $p$ -values, providing insights into the strength and significance of the relationships between IPV experience and each respective variable. The analysis reveals a significant negative correlation between IPV experience and both knowledge and attitude towards IPV. Specifically, the correlation coefficient between IPV experience and knowledge is  $-0.29$ , indicating a moderately strong negative relationship, while the correlation coefficient between IPV experience and attitude is  $-0.21$ , denoting a somewhat weaker but still significant negative relationship. These findings suggest that individuals with higher levels of knowledge and more positive attitudes towards IPV are less likely to experience abuse within their relationships.

Conversely, the analysis indicates that age, partner's age, marital status, length of relationship, and associated factors show little to no significant correlation with IPV experience. The correlation coefficients for these variables range from -0.04 to 0.08, with p-values greater than 0.05, indicating a lack of statistically significant relationships. These results suggest that factors such as age, marital status, and length of relationship may not substantially impact the likelihood of experiencing IPV, at least within the context of this study.

**Table 7:** Bivariate analysis showing the correlation between experience of IPV and other variables

<b>Experience of IPV vs</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>P value</b>
knowledge	-0.29	<0.0001
Attitude	-0.21	<0.0001
Age of participant	0.02	0.63
Partner's age	-0.04	0.36
Marital status	0.08	0.12
Length of relationship	0.05	0.30
Factors	0.02	0.69

P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## 4.7.2 Chi-square test

### 4.7.2.1 Demographic characteristics of the participants and experience of IPV

The relationship between the demographic characteristics of the participants and their experience of IPV is presented in Table 8, along with the results of the chi-square analysis assessing the association between these variables. The table shows how various demographic factors may influence the likelihood of experiencing IPV among the participants. Beginning with age, the table shows the distribution of participants across different age groups and their respective experiences of IPV. The chi-square analysis indicates that there is no significant association between age and IPV experience, as evidenced by a non-significant p-value of 0.66. This suggests that age may not be a significant factor influencing the likelihood of experiencing IPV among the participants.

Moving on to marital status, the table presents the number of participants who are dating and married, along with their experiences of IPV. While there appears to be a slightly higher proportion

of participants experiencing IPV among those dating compared to those married, the chi-square analysis shows that this difference is not statistically significant ( $p = 0.214$ ). Thus, marital status may not strongly predict IPV experience among the participants.

The duration of the relationship emerges as a significant factor associated with IPV experience, as indicated by a statistically significant chi-square value of 7.94 and a p-value of 0.047. Participants in relationships lasting 1-3 years appear to have a higher prevalence of IPV than those in longer or shorter relationships.

Educational attainment also demonstrates a significant association with IPV experience, with a chi-square value of 20.24 and a highly significant p-value of 0.0002. Participants with higher levels of education, such as tertiary and above, exhibit a lower prevalence of IPV compared to those with lower levels of education. This highlights the potential protective effect of education against IPV.

Additionally, while ethnicity, occupation, and religion do not show statistically significant associations with IPV experience ( $p > 0.05$ ), there are noticeable differences in the prevalence of IPV across these demographic factors. For instance, participants of Yoruba ethnicity and those practising Christianity appear to have higher proportions of IPV experience compared to other groups. However, these differences do not reach statistical significance at the specified threshold.



**Table 8:** Demographic characteristics of the participants and experience of IPV

Variables	Experience of IPV (n=425)		Chi-square	P-value
	Yes (n=206)	No (n=219)		
<b>Age (Years)</b>			0.84	0.66
20 and below	9	6		
21-30	113	121		
31-39	84	92		
<b>Marital status</b>			1.55	0.214
Dating	109	129		
Married	97	90		
<b>Duration of relationship (Years)</b>			7.94	0.047*
1-3	132	164		
4-6	58	38		
7-9	14	13		
Above 10	2	4		
<b>Highest level of educational attainment</b>			20.24	0.0002*
No formal education	2	0		
Primary	4	0		
Secondary	35	13		
Tertiary and above	165	206		
<b>Ethnicity</b>			7.66	0.054
Yoruba	120	143		
Igbo	39	33		
Hausa	10	2		
others	37	41		
<b>Occupation</b>			3.45	0.63
Professional/Technical/Managerial	58	65		
Sales and services	45	42		
Skilled manual	19	16		
Unskilled manual	5	6		
Agriculture	4	1		
Others	75	89		
<b>Religion</b>			5.22	0.074
Christian	161	188		
Muslim	37	28		
others	8	3		

\* Indicates statistical significance, P value< 0.05 was considered statistically significant

#### **4.7.2.2 Demographic characteristics of the participants' partners and experience of IPV**

The relationship between the experience of IPV and the demographic characteristics of the participants' partners is presented in Table 9, along with the results of the chi-square analysis to assess the association between these variables. Beginning with age, the table presents the distribution of participants' partners across different age groups and their respective experiences of IPV. The chi-square analysis indicates that there is no significant association between partner age and IPV experience, as evidenced by a non-significant p-value of 0.728. This suggests that the partner's age may not be a significant factor influencing the likelihood of experiencing IPV.

Moving on to educational attainment, the table reveals a significant association between the partner's education level and IPV experience, as indicated by a chi-square value of 12.55 and a p-value of 0.006. Partners with higher levels of education, such as tertiary and above, demonstrate a lower prevalence of IPV compared to those with lower levels of education. This finding suggests that partner education may protect against IPV within intimate relationships.

Ethnicity also emerges as a significant factor associated with IPV experience among partners, with a chi-square value of 8.16 and a p-value of 0.043. Participants whose partners belong to ethnic groups other than Yoruba, Igbo, or Hausa appear to have a higher prevalence of IPV experience. This underscores the importance of considering cultural and ethnic factors when examining the risk of IPV within relationships. However, occupation and religion do not show statistically significant associations with IPV experience among partners ( $p > 0.05$ ), although there are noticeable differences in IPV prevalence across these demographic factors. For instance, participants whose partners are in professional/technical/managerial occupations exhibit a slightly higher prevalence of IPV than those in other occupational categories, although this difference is not statistically significant.

**Table 9:** Demographic characteristics of the participants' partners and experience of IPV

Variables	Experience of IPV (n=425)		Chi-square	P-value
	Yes (n=206)	No (n=219)		
<b>Age (Years)</b>			0.64	0.728
20 and below	21	18		
21-30	159	169		
31-39	26	31		
<b>Highest level of educational attainment</b>			12.55	0.006*
No formal education	4	1		
Primary	4	0		
Secondary	38	23		
Tertiary and above	160	195		
<b>Ethnicity</b>			8.16	0.043*
Yoruba	117	121		
Igbo	37	35		
Hausa	14	5		
others	38	58		
<b>Occupation</b>			5.81	0.325
Professional/Technical/Managerial	49	66		
Sales and services	60	49		
Skilled manual	17	16		
Unskilled manual	1	1		
Agriculture	4	1		
Others	75	86		
<b>Religion</b>			2.17	0.338
Christian	158	178		
Muslim	36	34		
others	12	7		

\* Indicates statistical significance, P value< 0.05 was considered statistically significant

#### 4.7.2.3 Participants' perception of IPV and experience of IPV

Table 10 provides a comprehensive analysis of participants' perceptions of IPV in relation to their actual experiences of IPV, along with the results of chi-square analysis to assess the association between these variables.

Beginning with knowledge about IPV, the table presents the distribution of participants based on their perceived level of knowledge (either good or poor) and their respective experiences of IPV. While the chi-square analysis shows a moderately significant association between knowledge and IPV experience ( $p = 0.058$ ), it falls just short of the conventional threshold for statistical

significance ( $p < 0.05$ ). Nonetheless, it is worth noting that participants who perceive themselves to have poor knowledge about IPV have a higher likelihood of IPV experience than those who perceive their knowledge to be good.

Moving on to attitude towards IPV, the table reveals a highly significant association between attitude and IPV experience, as indicated by a chi-square value of 14.32 and a p-value of 0.0002. Participants who hold attitudes perceived as supportive of IPV report no instances of experiencing IPV. Conversely, those with neutral attitudes exhibit a mixed prevalence of IPV experience, while participants with attitudes against IPV demonstrate a lower likelihood of IPV experience. This finding underscores the influential role of attitudes in shaping individuals' vulnerability to IPV and highlights the importance of promoting attitudes that condemn and reject violence within intimate relationships.

**Table 10:** Participants' perception of IPV and experience of IPV

Variables	Experience of IPV (n=425)		Chi-square	P-value
	Yes (n=206)	No (n=219)		
<b>Knowledge</b>			3.60	0.058
Good	182	205		
Poor	24	14		
<b>Attitude</b>			14.32	0.0002*
Support	0	0		
Neutral	129	97		
Against	77	122		

\* Indicates statistical significance, P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant

#### 4.7.2.4 Relationship between IPV Experience and Perceived Factors

Table 11 presents data on perceived factors and experiences of IPV. The result shows that there is no significant association between the participant earning more than their partner and experiencing IPV, with a Chi-square value of 0.88 and a p-value of 0.35. Similarly, the participant's partner earning more than them also shows no significant association with IPV, although the Chi-square value is slightly higher at 2.83 with a p-value of 0.09.

However, certain factors do show a significant association with IPV. For instance, being younger than one's partner is significantly associated with experiencing IPV, as indicated by a Chi-square value of 5.76 and a low p-value of 0.02. Additionally, alcohol and drug misuse by the participant themselves or their partner also exhibit significant associations with IPV, with p-values of 0.01 and 0.16 respectively. Other factors such as having more than one partner, childhood

victimization, witnessing interparental violence, disabilities, and mental disorders do not show statistically significant associations with experiencing IPV based on the given data.

**Table 11:** Perceived factors and experience of IPV

Perceived factors	Experience of IPV (n=425)		Chi-square	P-value
	Yes (n=206)	No (n=219)		
<b>Me earning more than my partner</b>			0.88	0.35
Yes	63	58		
No	143	161		
<b>My partner earning more than me</b>			2.83	0.09
Yes	72	60		
No	134	159		
<b>My partner is the breadwinner of the family.</b>			1.87	0.17
Yes	67	58		
No	139	161		
<b>Me having more than one partner.</b>			2.76	0.10
Yes	65	86		
No	141	133		
<b>Me or my partner being victimised during childhood.</b>			0.29	0.59
Yes	69	68		
No	137	151		
<b>Me or my partner witnessing interparental violence</b>			1.07	0.30
Yes	60	76		
No	143	146		
<b>Being younger than my partner</b>			5.76	0.02*
Yes	60	42		
No	146	177		
<b>Alcohol and drug misuse by my partner</b>			2.01	0.16
Yes	53	70		
No	153	149		
<b>Alcohol and drug misuse by me</b>			6.29	0.01*
Yes	42	68		
No	164	151		
<b>Disabilities</b>			2.63	0.10

Yes	37	27		
No	169	192		
<b>Mental disorders</b>			0.33	0.57
Yes	49	47		
No	157	172		

\* Indicates statistical significance, P value< 0.05 was considered statistically significant

#### 4.7.3 Multiple linear regression

In this study, multiple regression analysis was carried out to determine if the associated factors, knowledge and attitude of IPV were predictors of IPV experience. The dependent variable was IPV experience, while the independent variables were associated factors, knowledge and attitude of IPV. The result of the multiple regression analysis shows that there was a statistically significant amount of variance in IPV experience, such that  $F(3, 421)=15.16$ ,  $p= < 0.05$ ,  $R^2= 0.097$ ,  $R^2_{adjusted}= 0.091$  (Table 12). The  $R^2$  value indicates that about 10% of the variability of the dependent variable (IPV experience) can be explained by the independent variables (associated factors, knowledge and attitude of IPV).

**Table 12:** ANOVA output and Regression model Summary

Model	Degree of freedom	F	P value	R Square	Adjusted R Square
Regression	3	15.16	<0.0001*	0.097	0.091
Residual	421				

\* Indicates statistical significance, P value< 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

To further understand the regression model, the outcome of each predictor was assessed. The associated factors variable was an insignificant predictor of IPV experience,  $\beta= 0.03$ ,  $t(421)=1.36$ ,  $p= 0.17$ ; an increase in associated factors by a unit score means a 0.03 unit increase in IPV experience 95%CI[-0.01, 0.07] (Table 13). On the contrary, knowledge and attitude variables significantly influence IPV experience. For knowledge,  $\beta= -0.39$ ,  $t(421)=-4.87$ ,  $p= <<0.0001$ , such that a unit score increase of knowledge equates to a 0.39 decrease in IPV experience 95%CI[-0.55, -0.23] (Table 13). For attitude,  $\beta= -0.07$ ,  $t(421)=-2.04$ ,  $p= <0.04$ , such that a unit score increase of attitude equates to a 0.07 decrease in IPV experience 95%CI[-0.14, -0.00] (Table 13).

**Table 13:** Multiple linear Regression Coefficients

Variables	Coefficients	Standard Error	t	P value	95.0% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
<b>Experience</b>	7.10	1.10	6.44	<0.0001	4.93	9.26
<b>Factors</b>	0.03	0.02	1.36	0.17	-0.01	0.07
<b>Knowledge</b>	-0.39	0.08	-4.87	<0.0001*	-0.55	-0.23
<b>Attitude</b>	-0.07	0.04	-2.04	0.04*	-0.14	0.00

\* Indicates statistical significance, P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

#### 4.7.3 Multiple Logistics Regression

**Table 14:** Multiple Logistics Regression

Variable	OR	95% CI	P value
knowledge	1.25	1.12-1.40	<0.0001*
Attitude	0.99	0.95-1.04	0.84
Age of participant	0.95	0.87-1.02	0.17
Partner's age	1.14	1.04-1.24	0.003*
Marital status	0.77	0.42-1.38	0.38
Duration of relationship	0.92	0.80-1.05	0.23
Being younger than my partner	0.54	0.33-0.89	0.02*
Alcohol and drug misuse by me	1.39	0.84-2.31	0.19
Highest level of educational attainment	3.00	1.62-6.05	0.001*
Partner's ethnicity	1.16	0.94-1.43	0.17

A positive coefficient indicates OR>1 or a positive association, and a negative coefficient indicates OR<1 or a negative association and OR = 1 indicates no association. \* Indicates statistical significance, P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.