**📊 Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Data Analysis**

**📌 Project Overview**

This project investigates **Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)** among **425 young men (18–39 years)** in **Ibadan North, Nigeria**. Using structured questionnaires, the study explored **knowledge, attitudes, prevalence, patterns, and predictors** of IPV.

The dataset required significant **data cleaning** to resolve missing values, coding inconsistencies, and categorical standardization before running statistical analyses.

**🛠 Data Cleaning & Preparation**

* Removed duplicates and incomplete responses
* Standardized demographic and categorical variables
* Re-coded survey responses into analyzable numerical formats
* Created composite scores (e.g., knowledge and attitude indices)

**🔎 Analysis Performed**

* **Descriptive Statistics**: Demographics, prevalence, mean knowledge, attitude, and experience scores
* **Chi-square Tests**: Associations between demographics/partner factors and IPV experience
* **Correlation Analysis**: Explored links between knowledge, attitudes, and IPV experience
* **Regression Models**: Multiple linear and logistic regressions to identify predictors of IPV

**✨ Key Insights**

* **Knowledge & Attitudes Matter**: Higher knowledge and more positive attitudes toward IPV were significantly linked to **lower IPV experience**.
* **Prevalence**: Nearly **48.5%** of participants reported experiencing some form of IPV. Emotional/psychological abuse was the most common (43.8%), followed by sexual (27.3%) and physical (25.9%).
* **Education**: Both participant and partner education showed a protective effect — higher education levels were associated with reduced IPV.
* **Risk Factors**: Being younger than one’s partner and certain partner ethnic backgrounds were significantly associated with IPV.
* **Predictors**: Knowledge (negative predictor) and attitudes (negative predictor) were significant determinants in regression models.

**💡 Recommendations**

1. **Educational Interventions**: Expand awareness programs targeting young men to bridge the knowledge–attitude gap.
2. **Community Engagement**: Mobilize grassroots campaigns to challenge cultural norms perpetuating IPV.
3. **Policy Action**: Strengthen enforcement of IPV-related laws and ensure accessible support systems for victims.
4. **Relationship Education**: Promote positive relationship skills and conflict resolution strategies.

**📂 Tools Used**

* **Excel**: Data cleaning, descriptive summaries, visualizations
* **SPSS**: Inferential statistics (chi-square, correlation, regression analyses)

**🚀 Deliverables**

* Cleaned dataset
* Full research report with findings, tables, and recommendations