

PARTNERS RELATIONSHIP: SIGNAL ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The issue of Violence Against Women (VAW) is evident among the crimes committee in the Philippines. This study was conducted to determine the partner's relationship, signal on Violence Against Women. The respondents were the female faculty members and staff taken from different colleges and departments of Guimaras State College. The respondents were classified according to age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, monthly take home pay and dwelling/house. The data gathering instrument was a researcher made questionnaire on violence against women. Majority of the respondents were young, single, bachelor's degree holder and mostly were regular staff with 10 years and below experience. Most reside in Poblacion or City, have low income and a home. Furthermore, check on you by calling, driving by, or getting someone else to have low indications of violence against women. There were no significant differences in the indicators of violence against women female faculty and staff when classified according to age, length of service, civil status, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, monthly take home pay and dwelling/houses.

Keywords: Violence, women, partners, relationship

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Violence Against Women is increasing quickly that takes a big effect not only to women themselves, their family and their household but also to the economy and productivity of the region and society. In the Philippines, there are implemented laws to protect women's rights and prevention of violence against women. The government has built campaigns and programs to strengthen their call of action for this phenomenon. But despite of this, Philippines is one of the countries that have the most number of cases of violence against women.

Violence Against Women has been existing many years ago in many forms. This includes psychological, emotional or verbal abuse. This can also be limitation or denial of access to resources or money of partners, restraint of normal activities or freedom, isolation from friends and family, sexual coercion or assault, threats to kill or to harm, and physical intimidation or attacks of partners. In extreme cases, domestic violence may result in the severe damage and death of a partner.

The terms of domestic violence, VAW and spouse abuse were used interchangeably. Some scholars and activists consider the term spouse abuse inappropriate. They assert that because the term is gender-neutral—that is, it can refer to abuse of either husband or wife—it gives the impression that men are as likely as women to be victims of abuse, however, police and hospital records indicate that the majority of victims of domestic violence are women, and experts use the term violence against women to refer to domestic violence. This view of violence in intimate relationships was a problem of coercive control of women by their partners.

The factors most closely related to Violence Against Women are the youth of both the offender and the victim (between 18 and 30 years old), low income, growing up in a violent family, alcohol or substance abuse, unemployment, sexual difficulties, and low job satisfaction. While no single personality factor causes domestic violence, offenders committing the most serious abuse tend to have antisocial personality disorders. People with such disorders have an impaired ability to feel guilt, remorse, or anxiety.

According to the study conducted by Infante and Junco (2017), Out of 112 victims in the province of Guimaras, 42.86% suffered from physical violence, 34.82% experienced psychological violence, 8.92% suffered from RA9262, 5.36% experienced acts of lasciviousness, 2.68% suffered economic violence, 1.79% experienced adultery and concubinage, and 8.9% experienced violation on temporary protection order, and rape.

Between 2010-2011, cases of VAW reported to the Philippine National Police (PNP) declined by 14.3% (from 15,104 in 2010 to 12,948 in 2011) and in 2012, VAW cases reported to PNP rose to 23.3% (from 15,969 in 2010) (PNP Women and Children Protection, 2014). Among the different regions, Region 6 (Western Visayas) posted the highest reported VAW cases (PCW, 2013). Hence, this was conducted.

Statement of the Problem

This study determined the abusive partners' relationship signal on Violence Against Women among faculty and staff of Guimaras State College, Guimaras, Philippines for the Academic Year 20162017. Specifically, it determined (1) the profile of the female respondents in terms of age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, monthly take home pay and dwelling, (2) indicators on violence against women when taken as a whole and when classified according to age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, income, and dwelling (3) differences in the indicators on violence against women when taken as a whole and when classified according to age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, income, and dwelling.

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive method of research was used in this study. Descriptive method of research is a fact-finding study with adequate and accurate interpretation of the finding. It describes with emphasis on what actually exists such as current conditions, practices, situations or any phenomena (Gregorio 2015). As a descriptive study, the comparative research was used to find out if there were differences among respondents' personal variables to the indicators on violence against women. The respondents were the 85 female faculty and staff taken from different colleges and departments of GSC. The instrument used in this study was the researcher made questionnaire on indicators of violence against women. It was based on the RA 9262 Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act of 2004. Part I was on the personal factors of the female respondents and part II was on the indicators of violence against women. The instrument had undergone validity and reliability. The statistical tools used were the frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test and ANOVA with the aid of computers' Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS). The level of significance was all set at 0.05 alpha.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data in Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the women respondents. Out of the 85 women respondents, 63.5% were young with ages 35 years old and below, hence, many of them were single. Majority of them were hired as contractual faculty with highest educational attainment of bachelor's degree working in this College for not more than 10 years having a monthly income of 11,000 and below yet, they owned a house. Furthermore, most of the women respondents were catholic residing at barangays.

Table 1. Profile of the respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Age :		
Young (35 years old and below)	54	63.5
Old (36 years old and above)	31	36.5
Total	85	100.0
Civil status:		
Single	45	52.9
Married	40	47.1
Total	85	100.0
Length of Service:		
Short (10 years and below)	57	67.1
Long (11 years and above)	28	32.9
Total	85	100.0
Educational Attainment:		
Bachelors Degree	45	52.9
M.A./M.S. Degree	33	38.8
Ph.D./Ed.D. Degree	7	8.2
Total	85	100.0
Nature of Employment:		
Faculty	54	63.5
Employee/staff	31	36.5
Total	85	100.0
Status of Employment:		
Regular	41	48.2
Contractual	44	51.8
Total	85	100.0
Religion:		
Catholic	53	62.4
Non-catholic	32	37.6
Total	85	100.0
Residence		
Poblacion/City	29	34.1
Barangay	56	65.9
Total	85	100.0
Monthly Take Home Pay		
Low (11,000 and below)	54	63.5
High (more than 11,000)	31	36.5
Total	85	100.0
Dwelling/house		
Owned	65	76.5
Rented	20	23.5
Total	85	100.0

Indicators of Violence against Women as a Whole

The indicators of Violence Against Women (VAW) among female faculty and staff when taken as a whole were described as low indication of VAW in Guimaras State College. Data in table 2 reveal that men keep checking women by calling, driving by or getting someone else to check on them. Moreover, they also read their partner's mail/email and text messages, and always insist to know who they are talking with on the phone. Further, men go to places with women or send someone just to keep an eye on what they are doing. This means that men tend to be possessive and conscious with their partners whereabouts.

Based on records from the provincial WCPD Office, common problems which caused violence at home were jealousy, misunderstanding, and family trouble in which most (90%) of the perpetrators were reported to be under influence of alcohol.

Table 2. Indicators of Violence against women

Items	Mean	Description
1. Read your mail/emails facebook, and check your cellphone messages.	1.56	Low
2. Tease you in a hurtful way in private or in public?	1.11	Low
3. Call you names such as —gagal —stupid , —bitch , —tangg , —mango , etc.	1.07	Low
4. Accuse you of being interested in other guys or someone else?	1.16	Low
5. Check on you by calling, driving by, or getting someone else to?	1.78	Low
6. Gone places with you or sent people just to—keep an eye on what you are doing ?	1.39	Low
7. Always insist on asking who you are talking with on the phone?	1.36	Low
8. Blame you for his problems in the workplace and in the home?	1.13	Low
9. Hit walls, shout out loud, or do other things that will scare you?	1.16	Low
10. Use illegal drugs or insist that you use drugs with him?	1.05	Low
11. Do not trust you, go through your purse/wallet, or other personal papers?	1.12	Low
12. Keep money from you, keep you in debt, or have —money secrets ?	1.21	Low
13. Kept you from getting a job, or caused you to lose a job?	1.07	Low
14. Threaten to hurt you, your family, friends, or pets?	1.06	Low
15. Force you to have sex with him even though you do not want to or not feeling well?	1.08	Low
16. Threaten to kill you or himself if you will leave him ?	1.08	Low
17. Acts good in front of other people and another way when you are alone?	1.32	Low
18. Cause the loss of your friends because of your partner and stay out of touch with friends?	1.09	Low
19. Force you to have sex in ways/positions that you do not want to?	1.07	Low
20. Hurt you in private or making attempt of boxing or spanking you?	1.07	Low
21. Act jealous of your friends, family, relatives or co-workers?	1.27	Low
22. Often drink and insist that you drink with him?	1.09	Low
23. Cause the loss of your family member and relatives because of your partner/ cause you to stay out of touch with your family and relatives	1.07	Low
24. Call you in mean names that could embarrass you.	1.12	Low
25. Get angry easily and blame you for his bad mood?	1.14	Low
Indicators of Violence Against Women	1.19	Low

Scale: 1.00-1.33 Low, 1.34-1.66 Moderate, 1.67-2.00 High

Indicators of Violence Against Women According Variables

To determine the indicators of VAW when classified according to age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, monthly take home pay and dwelling/house the researcher used the mean.

The data in Table 3 shows that young women having an age ranging from 35 years old and below were more prone to violence than those Old. Moreover, married ones were more subjected to violence than those single ones. According to the representative of Gabriela (2018), a nationwide alliance of more than 200 women's organizations plus chapters and support groups of Filipino women and non-Filipino in various continents of the world, the different family factors that affect violence against women are marital instability and marital conflict of partners that can lead to physical abuse. Women with highest educational attainment of bachelor's degree with 11 years and above of working experience employed as regular staff and with monthly income of 11,000 and below were more subjected to violence.

There are different factors worldwide causative to violence against women according to some studies. Age, relationship separation, income and foregoing oppression are few of the influencers of violence against women in Nigeria (Odapelo, et.al 2011). On the other hand, the common factors in Bangladesh are age, education, wealth index, religion and marrying age (Islam, et.al, 2013). Additionally, educations of women, violence witnessing, husband's high level of control, vices, religion are the prevalent modifiers of women violence in Ghana (Tenkorang, 2013).

Table 3. Indicators of violence against women according to variables

Variable	Mean	Description
Age		
Young (35 years old and below)	1.19	Low
Old (36 years old and above)	1.18	Low
Civil status		
Single	1.14	Low
Married	1.24	Low
Length of Service		
Short (10 years and below)	1.18	Low
Long (11 years and above)	1.20	Low
Educational Attainment		
Bachelors Degree	1.20	Low
M.A./M.S. Degree	1.19	Low
Ph.D./Ed.D. Degree	1.07	Low
Nature of Employment		
Faculty	1.16	Low
Employee/staff	1.23	Low
Status of Employment		
Regular	1.19	Low
Contractual	1.18	Low
Religion		
Catholic	1.19	Low
Non-catholic	1.18	Low
Residence		
Poblacion/City	1.20	Low
Barangay	1.18	Low
Monthly Take Home Pay		
Low (11,000 and below)	1.19	Low
High (more than 11,000)	1.17	Low
Dwelling/house		
Owned	1.19	Low
Rented	1.16	Low

Scale: 1.00-1.33 Low, 1.34-1.66 Moderate, 1.67-2.00 High

Differences in the indicators of VAW of Female Faculty and Staff Classified According to Variables

To find out the differences in the indicators of VAW when classified according to age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, monthly take home pay and dwelling/house the researcher used the independent sample t-test.

There were no significant differences in the indicators of VAW female faculty and staff when classified according to age (t-test 0.085, p-value 0.933), length of service ($t = 0.333$, $p = 0.740$), civil status ($t = 1.733$, $p = 0.104$), nature of employment ($t = 1.331$, $p = 0.187$), status of employment ($t = 0.098$, $p = 0.922$), religion ($t = 0.275$, $p = 0.784$), residence ($t = 0.303$, $p = 0.763$), monthly take home pay ($t = 0.374$, $p = 0.710$) and dwelling /houses ($t = 0.513$, $p = 0.610$). The p-values were greater than 0.05 which meant that there were no significant differences in the indicators of VAW of female faculty and staff of GSC when classified according to age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, monthly take home pay and dwelling/house. Despite the differences in their personal attributes yet they have the same perception that they have not encountered some of the attributes of violence against women. The data are shown in Table 4.

Table 4.Differences in the indicators of VAW of female faculty and staff classified according to variables

Variables	Mean	Df	t-ratio	p-value	Remarks
Age					
Young	1.19	83	0.085	0.933	Not Sig.
Old	1.18				
Civil status					
Single	1.14	83	1.733	0.104	Not Sig.
Married	1.24				
Length of Service					
Short	1.18	83	0.333	0.740	Not Sig.
Long	1.20				
Nature of Employment					
Faculty	1.16	83	1.331	0.187	Not Sig.
Employee/staff	1.23				
Status of Employment					
Regular	1.19	83	0.098	0.922	Not Sig.
Contractual	1.18				
Religion					
Catholic	1.19	83	0.275	0.784	Not Sig.
Non-catholic	1.18				
Residence					
Poblacion/City	1.20	83	0.303	0.763	Not Sig.
Barangay	1.18				
Monthly Take Home Pay					
Low (11,000 and below)	1.19	83	0.374	0.710	Not Sig.
High (more than 11,000)	1.17				
Dwelling/house					
Owned	1.19	83	0.513	0.610	Not Sig.
Rented	1.16				

<0.05 level of significance

Differences in the Indicators of Violence Against Women of Female Faculty and Staff Classified to Educational Attainment

There were no significant differences in the indicators of VAW educational attainment ($F = 1.025$, $p = 0.363$). The p-value was greater than 0.05 meant that there were no significant differences in the indicators of VAW of faculty and staff of Guimaras State College when classified according to civil status and educational attainment. The data are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Differences in the Indicators of VAW of Female Faculty and Staff Classified to Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Sum of squares	Df	Mean squares	F-ratio	p-value	Remarks
Between groups	0.097	2	0.048	1.025	0.363	Not Significant
Within groups	3.87	82	0.047			
Total	3.967	84				

<0.05 level of significance

CONCLUSIONS

There were indicators of violence against women (VAW) among female faculty and staff. There were low indicators of VAW when female respondents were classified according to age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, monthly take home pay and dwelling/house. There were no significant differences the indicators of VAW when classified according to age, civil status, length of service, educational attainment, nature of employment, status of employment, religion, residence, monthly take home pay and dwelling/house. Despite the differences in their personal attributes yet they have the same perception that they have low encounter on some of the attributes of violence against women.

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