

# VICTIMS' LENS: PREDICTORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE CITY OF MATI

## Abstract

The study evaluated the predictors and impact of violence against women and the different responses of the respondents across demographic profiles in the City of Mati, Davao Oriental. The study utilized quantitative research design through survey questionnaires and uses mean and ANOVA to interpret data of the study. The study was conducted in City of Mati, Davao Oriental, specifically in barangay Central and Matiao. The study limits 100 respondents only and utilized purposive sampling. The findings of the study unveiled that married and self-employed women were mostly victim of violence. The study highlighted the significance of vices, use of drugs and alcohol, low educational attainment, and poverty as predictors of violence against women. Also, severe physical and death, psychological and mental, and social consequences as impact of violence against women. The findings revealed that socio-demographic profiles of the women victim of violence in terms of age, civil status, religion, occupation, and educational attainment do not influence the way women perceived the predictors and impact of such issue. The study provides inputs to the frontline agencies dealing with such issue to develop and implement an effective and direct approach to lessen and even eliminate main problem that triggers the violence against women.

**Keywords:** *Predictors, Impact, Victims' Lens, Violence, Women*

## INTRODUCTION

### Rationale of the Study

One of the most widespread social issues in the nation seems to be violence against women. It is considered as the most common human rights violation which structural factors are frequently the source of it, and it still persist despite of numerous efforts to address it. Identifying and understanding the predictors and Impacts of such violence provides crucial pattern in addressing effective preventions and interventions. The World Health organization emphasizes the importance of knowing the factors and impact of violence against women to identify effective interventions for prevention and for an effective health response (WHO, 2020).

Intimate partner violence was substantially correlated with women's wealth index, educational attainment, experience of parental abuse, drinking habits of husbands or partners, and fear of husbands or partners. Higher educated and affluent women were less likely to be victims of intimate partner violence. On the other hand, women who feared their partners and whose partners drank alcohol were more likely to experience intimate partner violence (Kabir et.al, n.d.).

In the Philippines, violence against women (VAW) represents a major public health concern, stemming from societal norms and unequal power dynamics. Numerous elements contribute to its widespread occurrence, with far-reaching effects on women's health, financial security, and broader societal progress (Philippine Commission on Women, n.d.). According to Barangay Central's reported cases of violence against women, in a span of almost two (2) years, from the year of 2023-2024, a total of eighteen 2 (18) reported cases of violence against women already made which constitutes rape and other type of abuse in the locality of City of Mati, Davao Oriental

which added to the growth of domestic violence and other crime rate in the said locality (Barangay Central Women and Children Protection Logbook, 2024).

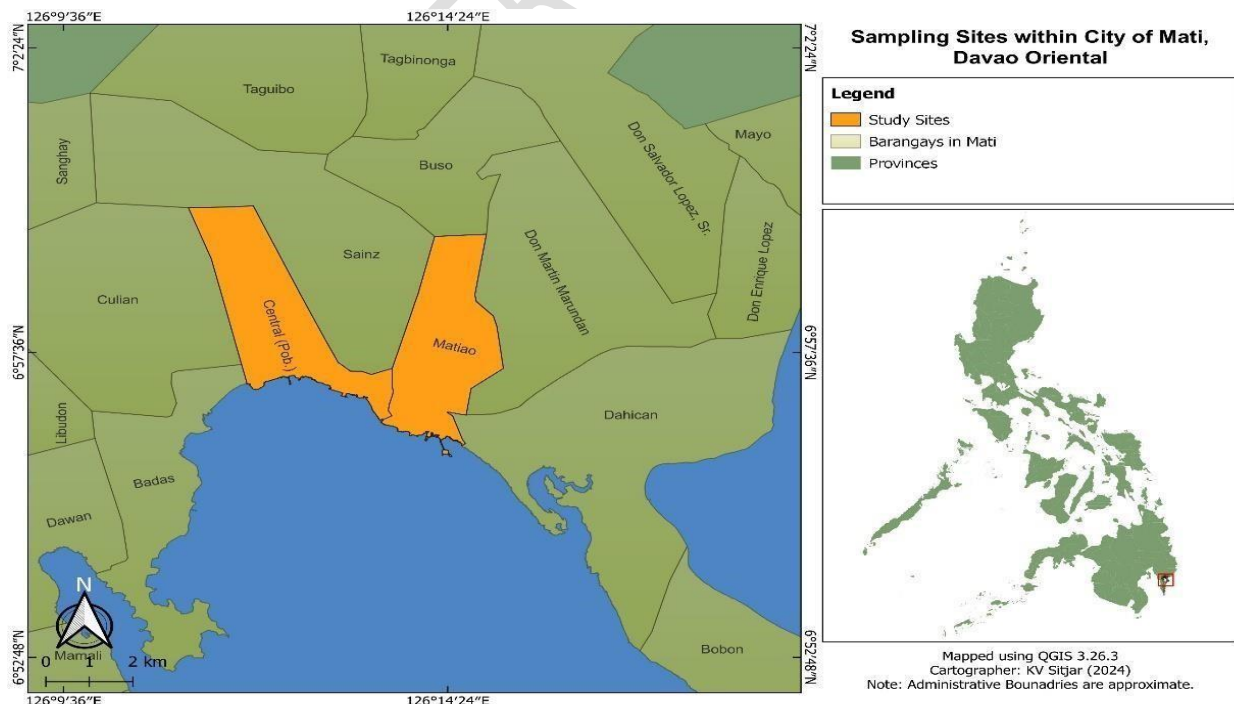
While many studies suggested the predictors and impact of violence against women in different type of such violence, one more significant problem is the lack of concrete information to show the extent of such violence in the country, as victims chooses silence because of ashamed which made many cases often unreported (Philippine Commission on Women, n.d.). Furthermore, there is a need for research that examines the different response of the respondents especially the victim in order to identify and develop effective preventions and interventions and to achieve sustainable development goals specifically gender equality. With the above-mentioned discussion, this study specifically intended to address the problem in that the same is continuously existing despite the conduct of previous studies. This research was also aimed to answer the following objectives: a.) To determine the socio-demographic profile of respondents in terms. b.) To determine the predictors of Violence against Women. c.) To determine the impact of Violence against Women. d.) To determine significant difference between the responses of the respondents based on socio-demographic profile.

## METHODOLOGY

This chapter included and discussed the methodologies utilized in this study. This was embedded with locale and duration, research design, data source, sampling technique, data gathering, and analysis.

### Research Locale and Duration

The locale of this study were the two barangays of City of Mati which were reported for having high reports of cases involving violence against women, namely Matiao and Central where the participants were tracked according to the address of the researchers' knowledge. This study lasted for about August-December 2024, depending on the sufficiency of the data gathered and the availability of participants who agreed to such proceedings.



**Figure 2. Brgy. Central and Brgy. Matiao, Mati City, Davao Oriental Map**

## **Research Design**

The researchers utilized the descriptive comparative method of research to determine the predictors of violence against women among the two barangays in Mati City, Davao Oriental - Barangay Matiao and Central. The researcher gathered the information through the use of survey questionnaire. Quantitative design involves collecting and analyzing numerical data to measure and determine the predictors of violence against women in the mentioned barangays. It involved using statistical techniques to quantify relationships between variables and test hypotheses.

Further quantitative research design is useful particularly when researchers aim to measure objective and quantifiable outcomes. The descriptive comparative method explored potential relationship between the predictors and impact of violence against women (Cohen et al., 2003). The quantitative research design also offers several advantages, especially to generalize findings to larger populations, the potential for statistical analysis and hypothesis testing and the capacity to uncover patterns and relationships among variables (Jain, 2023). This approach provided insights into the predictors and impact of violence against women in the City of Mati.

## **Research Sampling**

In this study, purposive sampling was utilized. Purposive sampling is a research technique that involves selecting participants based on specific characteristics or criteria, also known as judgmental sampling or selective sampling (Bisht, 2024). The researchers utilized purposive sampling, as the target respondents of the study must be the women and were victims of violence. There was a quota that was carefully fixed on,

limiting to fifty (50) women in both Barangay Central and Barangay Matiao as per assumption for the purposive sampling, also, the study was conducted in January 2025 and lasted 3 days due to availability of the respondents.

Women who lived in Barangay Matiao and Central, and victims of any type of abuse were the respondents of this study and fit to answer the questionnaires credibly. Their ideas, experiences, and opinions were essential in tracing the predictors and impact of violence against women. By gathering their feedback, policymakers can make informed decisions to strengthen their policies and develop efficient approach in valuing every woman's life.

**Table 1**

***Distribution of Respondents***

	Barangay Matiao	Barangay Central	
Victims of Violence Against Women	50	50	
Total	50	50	100

**Source of Data**

The researchers utilized adopted-modified tools from the study of Golu (2013) which is entitled Predictors of Domestic Violence-Comparative Analysis in the formulation of questionnaires in predictors of violence against women while the study of Ellsberg et al., (2005) which is entitled Researching violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists. World Health Organization for the impact of violence

138 against women to capture the data needed in determining the predictors and impact of  
139 violence against women in the study. The tool has three parts: Part 1 is the socio-  
140 demographic profile of the respondents, Part 2 is the predictors of violence against  
141 women with the indicators of vices, use of drugs and alcohol, low educational  
142 attainment, and poverty, and Part 3 is the impact of violence against women with the  
143 indicators of severe physical and death, psychological and mental, social  
144 consequences.

145 Secondary data was obtained by the researchers from Mati City Police Station as  
146 well as the Barangay Matiao and Central, City of Mati. Yet the total number of  
147 respondents covered in this study were dependent only to those available and willing to  
148 be part of it. The survey was conducted in the two barangays of City of Mati with high  
149 report cases of violence against women. The data was taken from one-hundred (100)  
150 respondents who were the victims, fifty (50) from both barangays and the researcher  
151 assured that this study was confidential as the respondents may hesitate to become  
152 part of the study. The respondents were gathered through the obtained data and provide  
153 relevant information.

154 In the context of this study, the researchers utilized adopted-modified  
155 questionnaires. The adopted-modified ones were considered reliable for gathering the  
156 information. These tools helped established a connection between the Predictors and  
157 Impact of Violence against Women in Barangay Central and Matiao, City of Mati.

158 A Likert Scale is a type of rating scale used to measure attitudes or opinions of  
159 respondents towards a specific statement or topic. It typically consists of a series of  
160 statements or questions with multiple response options, ranging from never to always.

In determining the Predictors and Impact of Violence against Women, using a Likert Scale was highly useful. It allowed the researchers to gathered quantitative data on participants' perception and attitudes regarding the predictors and impact of violence against women. By analyzing the responses on the scale, the researchers gained valuable insights into the general sentiment and opinions of those involve, it helped the researchers to assess the predictors and impact of violence against women and identify which are common and significant predictors and impact. 24 The Predictors and of Violence against women in Barangay Matiao and Central, City of Mati, Davao Oriental is described based on the following ranges of scales:

**Table 2**

***Likert Scale for the Predictors of Violence against Women in Barangay Matiao and Centra, City of Mati, Davao Oriental***

Scale	Descriptive Level	Interpretation
4	Always	This means that the predictor of violence against women is manifested at all times.
3	Often	This means that the predictor of violence against women is often manifested.
2	Sometimes	This means that the predictor of violence against women is sometimes manifested.
1	Never	This means that the predictor of violence against women is never manifested.



The Impact of violence against women in Barangay Matiao and Central, City of

Mati, Davao Oriental was described based on the following ranges of scales:

**Table 3**

***Likert Scale for the Impact of Violence against Women in Barangay Matiao and Central, City of Mati, Davao Oriental.***

Scale	Descriptive Level	Interpretation
4	Always	This means that the predictor of violence against women is manifested at all times.
3	Often	This means that the predictor of violence against women is often manifested.
2	Sometimes	This means that the predictor of violence against women is sometimes manifested.
1	Never	This means that the predictor of violence against women is never manifested.

The researchers ensured that a questionnaire is valid to attain the predictor and impact of violence against women. The psychometric property of the questionnaire involves expert validity. The researchers asked members of panel and other instructors who were knowledgeable about the study to validate the appropriateness and accuracy of the items in the questionnaire. Their comments, suggestions and recommendations have been incorporated into the final draft before the administration of the questionnaires. With the approval of the research adviser, research coordinator and University Research Ethics Board, the questionnaires then administered to the respondents of the study.

**Data Gathering Procedure**

This part of the chapter provided the data gathering procedure which the researchers took and were listed in the following manner to wit:

**Permission to Conduct Study.** A letter of consent was sent to the Barangay Captain of Barangay Central and Matiao indicating the researcher's intentions to the respondents to earn their approval of adhering to the methods of the study. This letter served as a courtesy call to every Barangay Captain of the respective barangay to inform them about the purpose of conducting the survey about the predictors and impact of violence against women. The researchers asked for the name, contact number and email address of the person to whom the researchers were coordinated for the entire duration of the research study.

**Distribution of Questionnaires.** The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents once the letter was approved by the barangay. The researchers made sure that each respondent knew the objectives of the study before they respond to the statement in the questionnaire. 26

**Retrieval of Questionnaires.** The questionnaires were retrieved from the respondents upon answering the survey questions and gave information on their demographic profiles. The researchers acknowledged the participation of the respondents, appreciate and give thanks to every respondent for their participation and contribution to the success of the study.

**Analysis and Interpretation.** The researchers arranged and tabulated the results of the survey. A statistician was contacted and informed him/her that the tabulated result was forwarded to him for his/her analysis and interpretation, then furnished a copy for

future reference. All the data collected were analyzed, organized, summarized, and discussed. Appropriate statistical tools were applied to meet the indicated objectives of the study.

## **Analysis of Data**

The statistical treatments of this study were presented below. These allowed researchers to properly analyze the data and to ensure that findings are accurate.

**Frequency and Percentage Distribution.** This statistical treatment was utilized to analyze the distribution of the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of civil status, religion, occupation, age, and educational level. A percentage frequency distribution is a display of data that specifies the percentage of observations that exist for each data point or grouping of data points. It is a particularly useful method of expressing the relative frequency of survey responses and other data. Percentage frequency distributions are displayed as tables or as bar graphs or pie charts. The process of creating a percentage frequency distribution involves first identifying the total number of observations to be represented; then counting the total number of observations within each data point or grouping of data points; and then dividing the number of observations within each data point or grouping of data points by the total number of observations.

**Weighted Mean.** This statistical treatment was used to analyze the level of predictors of violence against women and in terms of vices, use of Drugs and alcohol, low educational attainment, and poverty. This was also used to determine the level of impact of violence against women in terms of severe physical and death, psychological

and mental, and social consequences. The mean or average is the most popular measure of central tendency. It is a single value that describes a set of data by identifying the central position within that set of data.

**Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).** This was used to analyze if there is significant difference on the responses of the respondents about the predictors and impact on violence against women across demographic profiles. ANOVA is a statistical test used to assess the difference between the means of more than two groups. It allows to simultaneously compare arithmetic means across groups.

**Table 4**

***Range of Means for the Predictors of Violence against Women in Barangay Central and Matiao, City of Mati.***

Mean Value	Weight	Interpretation
3.51-4.00	Very High	This means that the Predictor of Violence against women is always significant.
2.51-3.50	High	This means that the Predictor of Violence against women is often significant.
1.51-2.50	Low	This means that the Predictor of Violence against women is sometimes significant.
0.00-1.50	Very Low	This means that the Predictor of Violence against women is never significant.

**Table 5**

***Range of Means for the Impact of Violence against Women in Barangay Central and Matiao, City of Mati.***

Mean Value	Weight	Interpretation
3.51-4.00	Very High	This means that the Predictor of Violence against women is always significant.

2.51-3.50	High	This means that the Predictor of Violence against women is often significant.
1.51-2.50	Low	This means that the Predictor of Violence against women is sometimes significant.
0.00-1.50	Very Low	This means that the Predictor of Violence against women is never significant.

---

## **Ethical Consideration**

Given the sensitive nature of the study, which involves victims of violence against women, ensuring the confidentiality and safety of the respondents is of paramount importance. Victims of violence may already be experiencing high levels of vulnerability and trauma, and their involvement in the study could expose them to additional risks if confidentiality is not rigorously maintained.

In this study, confidentiality was not just a formality but a necessary safeguard to protect the well-being of the participants. Data was securely stored and accessible only to authorized researchers to prevent unauthorized access. By informing respondents about the handling procedures of their data and obtaining their informed consent, the study-built trust with participants, reassuring them that their sensitive information would be handled with the utmost care (Beresford, 2021).

The inclusion and exclusion criteria were carefully tailored to ensure that the study gathered relevant data while also respecting the rights of respondents. Women who had experienced any form of violence were included in the study, regardless of marital status, to capture the full range of experiences. However, it was also critical to protect minors, so women under the age of 18 were excluded from the study. This decision was

made to safeguard the rights of vulnerable populations and to avoid the potential risk of further harm to young women who may not fully understand the implications of participating in research about violence.

Furthermore, ensuring that participants were willing to share their experiences without coercion is crucial when studying violence. The exclusion of respondents who were unwilling to participate, even if they met the inclusion criteria, ensures that only women who felt comfortable sharing their experiences were included. This approach minimizes the risk of retraumatizing participants or collecting data from women who were not in a position to participate voluntarily. The option to withdraw from the study at any time without consequence further empowers the participants and allows them to control their involvement in the study, which is a critical ethical safeguard.

The study also emphasized transparency and impartiality by disclosing any potential conflicts of interest and upholding data integrity. Researchers took measures to avoid researcher bias, ensuring that data collection involved only genuine responses from women who had experienced violence, with no fabrication of data. A detailed informed consent process was implemented, ensuring participants fully understood the study's objectives, procedures, risks, and benefits. All personal information was protected, and data was securely stored, respecting respondents' privacy. Finally, ethical data analysis procedures were employed, including reviewing the dataset for inconsistencies and ensuring anonymity by removing identifiable information, maintaining the study's integrity throughout (Beresford, 2021)

The study's ethical data analysis procedures, including the review of datasets for inconsistencies and the removal of identifiable information, are critical in maintaining

both the integrity and the confidentiality of the research. Ensuring anonymity and protecting participants' privacy during the analysis phase is particularly important when studying violence against women, as revealing any identifying information could lead to retaliation or harm for the participants.

## RESULTS

### **Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

The research focused on the socio-demographic profile of the respondents specifically women, who were the victim or the one who experienced violence against men. It examined various aspects including age, civil status, religion, occupation, and educational attainment.

**Table 6**

#### ***Age Distribution of the Respondents***

Age	Frequency	Percentage
-----	-----------	------------

28-37	27	27%
38-47	43	43%
48-57	30	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

321

322 Table 6 presented the data on the age distribution of respondents in the  
 323 Barangay Central and Barangay Matiao. The age group with the highest  
 324 frequency was 38-47 years old, comprising 43 respondents or 43% of the total  
 325 sample while respondents in the age range 28-37 years old manifested lower  
 326 representation with 27 respondents or 27% of the total sample.

327 This implied that in terms of age of the women victim or women who  
 328 experienced violence or abuse were mostly those ages between 38-47 years  
 329 old which considered adults. Several studies have shown that intimate partner  
 330 violence affects a wide range of age groups, but adult women between 30 and  
 331 50 years are often disproportionately impacted due to factors such as  
 332 relationship dynamics, economic stress, and caregiving responsibilities (World  
 333 Health Organization, 2017).

334 Conferring to the study of Seid et al., (2021), entitled spatial distribution  
 335 and predictors of domestic violence against women, younger women,  
 336 particularly those aged 20-24, are at a higher risk of experiencing domestic  
 337 violence. The likelihood increases with age, particularly for women aged 45-  
 338 49, who have significantly higher odds of experiencing violence compared to  
 339 younger age groups.



**Table 7**

***Civil Status Distribution of the Respondents***

Civil Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	65	65%
Single	18	18%
Widowed	10	10%
Separated	7	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 7 depicted the civil status distribution of the respondents in both Barangay Central and Barangay Matiao. The study revealed that married has the highest frequency with 65 respondents or 65% of the total sample while the separated has the lowest frequency having only 7 respondents or 7% of the total sample.

The result implied that in terms of civil status of women victim or women who experienced violence or abuse were mostly married. Which commonly the victims of domestic violence or intimate partner violence. Studies consistently show that married women are at a higher risk of experiencing intimate partner violence, as factors such as dependency, relationship dynamics, and social norms often increase vulnerability (GarciaMorena et al., 2015).

A study entitled Prevalence, socio-demographic and economic determinants of violence against women in Morocco indicate that about 36% of participants in a study conducted in Ghana with 1,524 married women had ever been the victim of domestic abuse. The chance of being exposed to domestic violence was linked to variables like

the husbands' level of education, where they live, if they drink, and whether there is a family history of violence (Abedi et al., 2023).

**Table 8**

***Religion Distribution of the Respondents***

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Islam	14	14%
Roman Catholic	56	56%
Baptist	19	19%
Iglesia Ni Cristo (INC)	11	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 8 presented the frequency and percentage distribution of religion of the respondents in both Barangay Central and Matiao. The study revealed that the Roman Catholic religion has the highest frequency comprising 56 respondents or 56% of the total sample while the INC or Iglesia ni Cristo religion has the lowest frequency with 11 respondents or 11% of the total sample.

The result implied that in terms of religion of the women victim or women who experienced violence or abuse were mostly Roman Catholic which considered as the largest religion in the Philippines. Studies have shown that in countries with a predominant Roman Catholic population, religious beliefs can both influence the experience of intimate partner violence and shape the response to it, with Catholic doctrines sometimes reinforcing

traditional gender roles and social expectations that may increase vulnerability to violence (Abad, 2020).

In Kamau's (2016) study of rape survivors in Kenya, religious women who were sexually abused, reported feelings of guilt and fear of ridicule for being impure due to sexual relations before marriage. Also, intimate-partner violence is often seen as a private problem in faith communities which may be underpinned by religious beliefs that a woman can (Pertek et al., n.d.). In the study entitled Association of Violence against women with religion and culture in Erbil Iraq states that Factors found to be significantly associated with overall violence were: culture of Erbil, alcoholic husband, wife working as manual worker (compared with professionals), and having children. The study concludes that culture and religion have significant role in the prevalence of such violence (Al-Tawil, 2016).

**Table 9**  
**Occupation Distribution of the Respondents**

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Teacher	20	20%
Business Associate	17	17%
Nurse	0	0%
<b>Others:</b>		
Unemployed	14	14%
Self-employed	37	37%
Administrative Assistant	12	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9 presented the frequency and percentage distribution of occupation of the respondents in both Barangay Central and Matiao. As shown in the table above, selfemployed has the highest frequency comprising 37 respondents or 37% of the total sample while nurse has the lowest frequency having no respondents or 0% of the total sample.

The result implied that in terms of occupation of the women victim or women who experienced violence or abuse were mostly self-employed. Which means that women victim of violence often had their own way of living or sources of income. research suggests that women who are self-employed or in informal work may face unique challenges in escaping abusive situations, as they may lack the social support and financial security of formal employment. Additionally, self-employed women may experience greater economic stress, which could exacerbate the likelihood of intimate partner violence (Miller et al., 2018).

Women from wealthier households are less likely to experience violence. Economic stability can provide resources and support systems that help mitigate the risk of violence. For example, women from the richest families have a significantly lower likelihood of experiencing domestic violence compared to those from the poorest households. Partner alcohol consumption is a strong predictor of domestic violence. Women whose partners drink alcohol are more than twice as likely to experience violence compared to those whose partners do not drink (Melese et al., 2021). While employment can provide women with some financial independence, the relationship

between employment and IPV is complex. In some cases, employed women may still face violence if their partners feel threatened by their economic contributions (Ansara et al., 2017).

**Table 10**  
**Educational Attainment Distribution of the Respondents**

Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage
College Graduate	47	47%
College Undergraduate	7	7%
High School Graduate	46	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 10 presented the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of educational attainment in both Barangay Central and Matiao. The result revealed that college graduate has the highest frequency comprising 47 respondents of 47% of the total sample while the college undergraduate has the lowest frequency with 7 respondents or 7% of the total sample. The result implied that in terms of educational attainment of the women victim or women who experienced violence or abuse were mostly college graduate. Research indicates that higher educational attainment does not necessarily protect women from intimate partner violence, as education level is not always a direct indicator of social empowerment or escape from abusive relationships. In some cases, highly educated women may experience violence due to factors such as power imbalances in relationships or the

presence of controlling behaviors despite their educational status (Dutton et al., 2016).

In the Philippines, Women with lower levels of education are more likely to experience IPV. Education can empower women, providing them with knowledge and resources to resist abusive situations. (Weitzman, 2018). Women whose partners have higher education levels are less likely to experience violence. For instance, women with partners who have secondary or primary education are significantly less likely to face domestic violence compared to those with uneducated partners (Seid et.al, 2021).

**Table 11**

**Predictors of Violence against Women in terms of Vices, Use of Drugs, and Alcohol**

Statement	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
1. Men who always engage in gambling, smoking, drinking alcoholic beverages, and the consumption of illegal drugs affects the mental stability of men leading to inflicting violent and malicious actions to their partners, wife, or even to other girls.	2.78	High
2. Vices, illegal drugs, and alcoholic beverages often divert the attention of men to make and develop a healthy relationship, commitment and good deeds towards women and puts them into irritable condition which might trigger in dealing problem with their wife, partners, and women within an organization/institution.	2.69	High
3. Use of illegal drugs can contribute negative effect the way male think which can result to their violent and malicious behaviors towards their wife, partners, or even to other girls.	2.64	High
4. Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages triggers the violent and malicious actions of male towards their wife or partners and even to other women.	2.57	High

5. Male experience frustration because of money loss in gambling that triggers his violent actions towards his wife or partner. 2.50 Low

**Over-all Mean 2.64 High**

---

One of the objectives of this study was to determine the predictors of violence against women, and one of these predictors was the vices, use of drugs, and alcohol. Referring to the table 11, the statements shown above were used to measure if this predictor of violence against women was significant or not. As shown in the table above, the statement with the highest mean was 2.78 which suggested that certain behaviors, such as excessive gambling, smoking, alcohol consumption, and the use of illegal drugs, can have profound effects on individuals' mental health. The cumulative effect of such behaviors can lead to a loss of self-control, making it more likely for these individuals to engage in aggressive or violent behavior, especially in intimate relationships (Lynch et al., 2006). While the lowest mean was 2.50 which suggested that gambling addiction is often associated with significant financial loss, which can lead to increased stress, anxiety, and frustration. This financial strain aggravates existing emotional difficulties and can significantly alter their mood and decision-making abilities which may trigger aggressive or violent behavior, particularly towards their intimate partners (Breen et al., 2001). The overall mean was 2.64 with a descriptive equivalent of High, this only mean that the vices, use of drugs and alcohol is often significant as one of the predictors of violence against women.

The result implied that the vices, use of drugs and alcohol is one of the predictors of violence against women which should be focused on by the

future law-makers and fighters in lessening or even ending up violence against women. The responses of the respondents unveiled how bad habits, uncontrolled use and consumption of drugs and alcohol triggers the violence and abusive actions towards women, the negative effect and impact of such to the relationship and decision-making, how it alters the emotional, intellectual, and physical well-being of a person, and how it damages a good communication. The respondents' knowledge brought a satisfactory conclusion that vices, use of drugs and alcohol are one of the predictors of violence against women since they were the one who experienced such violence or abusive actions which can also be observed by unexperienced people (Vasilenko et al., 2014).

The result supports the ecological theory or model which suggests that substance abuse is one that contribute to violence. This theory suggests that factors such as economic stress and substance abuse that support violence can all play a role in shaping violent behavior toward women (Chee et al., 2023).

In Australia, alcohol is estimated to be involved in between 23 percent and 65 percent of all family violence incidents reported to police. The literature shows a solid and persistent connection between alcohol use and violence against women. Nevertheless, the precise nature and function of alcohol use in the perpetration and victimization of sexual assault, and family and intimate partner violence, is complex and controversial (Noonan et.al, 2019). Women are more likely than men to suffer from their partner's drinking behavior and



harmful consequences, such as domestic violence. The effects of alcohol use on male perpetrators may also increase the severity of aggression toward a female partner (Pan American Health Organization, n.d.). Partner alcohol consumption is a strong predictor of domestic violence. Women whose partners drink alcohol are more than twice as likely to experience violence compared to those whose partners do not drink (Melese et.al, 2021).

Alcohol consumption is a strong predictor of violence against women. Studies indicate that men who consume alcohol are more likely to perpetrate violence against their partners. This relationship is significant in various contexts, as alcohol can exacerbate aggressive behaviors and reduce inhibitions, leading to higher instances of intimate partner violence (IPV). Women from lower socioeconomic backgrounds are at a higher risk of experiencing violence. Economic dependency on partners can trap women in abusive relationships, making it difficult for them to escape violent situations. This vulnerability is often compounded by factors such as unemployment and lack of education (BOCSAR.NSW, n.d.).

According to World Health Organization (WHO), men are more likely to perpetrate violence if they use alcohol along with other factors such as low education, a history of child maltreatment, exposure to domestic violence against their mothers, unequal gender norms, including attitudes accepting of violence, and a sense of entitlement over women. Concerning alcohol as community risk factor, alcohol availability is a determinant of violence against

women. Concerning interpersonal risk factors, men's use of alcohol is fueling violence against women (Movendi International,2019).

**Table 12**  
**Predictors of Violence against Women in terms of Low Educational Attainment**

Statement	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
1. Lack of education commonly causes misunderstanding between partners leading to a fight.	3.16	High
2. Lack of education pushes women to be more dependent on their partners because of difficulty having a stable job/work which increases vulnerability to violence.	2.96	High
3. Men with high status of life often act as superior in the relationship or within an organization and make use of it as an advantage to cause violence towards women.	2.49	Low
4. Man takes advantage of their partners having low educational attainment, acting negatively as superior in their relationship.	2.25	Low
5. Men treat women negatively of having low or lack of education and act as the alpha which commands everything and often use violent actions to the mistake of their partner.	2.12	Low
<b>Over-all Mean</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>High</b>

Table 12 presented the mean of the predictors of violence against women in terms of low educational attainment. The highest mean was 3.16 which suggest that individuals with lower levels of education may have limited communication skills, which can result in misinterpretations and difficulty in resolving disagreements. These communication barriers can contribute to heightened tensions and increased likelihood of conflict within intimate relationships (Joseph et al., 2024). While the lowest mean was 2.12 on the statement which highlighted that men sometimes treat women negatively

when they have lower or no education, often assuming dominant roles and acting as alpha figures who control decisions in the relationship. Research has shown that educational disparities between partners often exacerbate gendered power dynamics, with less-educated women being more vulnerable to controlling and violent behaviors from their partners (Kofman, 2016). The overall mean was 2.60 with a descriptive equivalent of High, this only mean that predictors of violence against women in terms of lack of educational attainment is often significant.

The result implied that lack of educational attainment is a significant predictor of violence against women. Respondents in the study highly perceived the importance of educational attainment as a factor influencing domestic violence. Educational attainment plays a crucial role in reducing misunderstandings that can lead to conflict, as it provides individuals with better communication skills and economic stability. Moreover, education is foundational for fostering stable families with greater financial security, as it can empower women to make informed decisions about their relationships and their futures (Devries et al., 2014).

The result supports the ecological theory, which suggests that lack of educational attainment is one of the causes of violence against women. The ecological model proposes that societal and community factors significantly contribute to violence, and educational status is one such factor. According to the ecological theory, factors like social norms, economic conditions, and education influence the risk of violence, with lower levels of education often

correlating with higher exposure to violence in relationships (GarciaMoreno et al., 2015).

According to the study of Seid et al., (2021), women's educational attainment is inversely related to their risk of experiencing violence. Women whose partners have higher education levels are less likely to experience violence. For instance, women with partners who have secondary or primary education are significantly less likely to face domestic violence compared to those with uneducated partners. In addition, Women from wealthier households are less likely to experience violence. Economic stability can provide resources and support systems that help mitigate the risk of violence.

**Table 13**  
**Predictors of Violence against Women in terms of Poverty**

Statement	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
1. Financial instability negatively affects mental health and contributes to the risk of violence against male partners.	2.97	High
2. Being unable to have a stable job/work escalates problem in the household leading to violent actions between partners.	2.63	High
3. Financial problems bring misunderstanding between partners which contribute to vulnerabilities of violence or abuse against male partners.	2.62	High
4. Financially dependent women are taken advantage by male partners which increases the risk of experiencing violence against male partners.	2.53	High
5. Low-income women may have limited access to legal aid or safety, trapping her in an abusive environment.	2.20	Low
<b>Over-all Mean</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>High</b>

559

560         Table 13 presented the mean of the predictors of violence against  
561 women in terms of poverty. The highest mean was 2.97 which highlighted that  
562 financial instability negatively affects mental health and contributes to the risk  
563 of violence against male partners. Research suggests that economic stress,  
564 such as unemployment or financial insecurity, can lead to mental health issues  
565 such as depression and anxiety, which may increase the likelihood of  
566 aggressive behavior in relationships. These findings indicate that economic  
567 stress can influence relationship dynamics, contributing to violent incidents,  
568 including violence directed at female partners (Capron et al., 2016). While the  
569 lowest mean was 2.20 which highlighted that Low-income women may have  
570 limited access to legal aid or safety, trapping them in an abusive environment.  
571 Research has shown that economic vulnerability often exacerbates the  
572 challenges faced by women in abusive relationships. The intersection of  
573 poverty and intimate partner violence creates a cycle in which women's  
574 financial dependency on their abuser can prevent them from seeking help and  
575 accessing safety. These barriers can leave low-income women feeling  
576 trapped, further reinforcing their vulnerability to continued abuse. (Baker et al.,  
577 2019). The overall mean was 2.59 with a descriptive equivalent of High, this  
578 mean that poverty is often significant as a predictor of violence against  
579 women.

580         The result implied that poverty is a significant predictor of violence  
581 against women and should be given attention when addressing cases of

abuse. Economic hardship contributes to both the prevalence and severity of violence against women by limiting access to resources and intensifying power imbalances in relationships and communities. Studies have shown that poverty often correlates with higher incidences of domestic violence, as financial dependency on an abuser can reduce a woman's ability to escape or seek help. Targeted economic policies and social welfare programs that provide financial support and job opportunities are crucial in mitigating these risks (Adams et al., 2016).

The result suggested the application of an economic theory, which believes that economic stressors, such as poverty, unemployment, or financial instability, contribute to relationship tension and lead to violence against women. According to the economic stress theory, financial hardship is a significant predictor of intimate partner violence, as it increases conflict and feelings of frustration within relationships. Studies show that economic stress can escalate tensions between partners, making violence more likely as a response to feelings of helplessness or anger (Cazenave, 2017)

In the study entitled, the impact of poverty on partner violence against women under regional effects: The case of Turkey. Studies consistently show that violence against women is more prevalent in low-income families. Women from poorer backgrounds face higher risks of intimate partner violence (IPV) due to economic stressors and lack of resources (Eralp et al., 2022).

#### **Table 14**

#### **Impact of Violence against Women in terms of Severe Physical and Death**

Statement	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
1. Physically abused woman can experience short or long-term physical suffering or injuries.	3.56	High
2. Physical abuse or violence can lead to serious injuries to the victim.	3.38	High
3. Physical abuse inflicted to a pregnant woman increases the chance of unintentional abortion or the death of a baby due to serious injuries.	3.33	High
4. The risk of death for women increases significantly with the severity of physical violence they endure.	2.78	High
5. Physically abused woman may not be able to go to work and perform her tasks at home due to serious injuries they had.	2.45	Low
<b>Over-all Mean</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>High</b>

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

Table 14 presented the mean with descriptive equivalent of the impact of violence against women in terms of severe physical and death. As shown in the table above, the highest mean was 3.56 which highlighted that physically abused women can experience short- or long-term physical suffering or injuries. These physical injuries not only affect a woman's health but also impair her ability to function in daily life (Devries et al., 2014). While the lowest mean was 2.45 which highlighted that intimate partner violence often results in physical injuries that severely impact a woman's ability to function in both the workplace and at home (Kaukinen, 2017). On the other hand, the overall mean was 3.10 with a descriptive equivalent of High, this mean that the impact of violence against women in terms of severe physical and death is often significant and should be given importance and attention in dealing cases with such problem.

The result implies that the impact of violence against women, in terms of severe physical harm and death, is significant, frequently leading to serious, life-altering injuries or fatalities. Such violence not only causes immediate physical harm but also contributes to long-term health consequences, increased mortality rates, and a substantial social and economic burden on communities. This issue continues to manifest in various forms, including domestic violence and sexual assault, with far-reaching consequences for the victims, their families, and society. The significant relationship between violence and severe physical outcomes highlights the need for targeted policies, victim support resources, and preventive measures to address this pervasive issue (Devries et al., 2014).

Furthermore, Conferring to World Health Organization (2023), violence against women can lead to fatal outcomes, including homicide. Women who experience IPV are at a heightened risk of being killed by their partners. Additionally, the psychological trauma from violence can lead to suicide attempts and completed suicides among survivors. The impacts of severe physical violence and potential death extend beyond individual victims, affecting families and communities. Children who witness violence may experience emotional and behavioral disturbances, perpetuating cycles of violence across generations.

Women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) often suffer from serious injuries, with studies indicating that about 42% of women reporting IPV sustain physical injuries. These can range from minor bruises to severe



injuries, including broken bones and internal damage. The physical health consequences of VAW can lead to chronic conditions such as arthritis, gastrointestinal disorders, and reproductive health issues. Women may also experience chronic pain syndromes and other long-term health problems as a result of violence (WHO, 2024). The societal norms that perpetuate gender inequality in the Philippines contribute to the severity of violence against women. Women often face not only physical harm but also psychological trauma, which can lead to suicidal ideation and attempts, further increasing the risk of death (UN Women, n.d.).

**Table 15**  
**Impact of Violence against Women in terms of Psychological and Mental**

Statement	Mean	Descriptive Equivalent
1. Physical, sexual, economic, and emotional abuse or violence 3.04 inflicted by male to their partner or to other girls increases the chances of anxiety, depression, and stress to the victim.		High
2. Intimidation, harassment, and coercion by men or males to their 2.74 partners and even to other girls increases fear and low self-esteem to the victim.		High
3. Physical abuse to a woman may increase the chances of 2.66 hallucinations and delusions due to the severity of injuries a victim endured.		High
4. Abusive behaviors towards a woman may develop long-standing 2.65 trauma due to traumatic events.		High
5. Physical, sexual, economic, and emotional abuse negatively 2.47 affects the thinking of the victim which increases mental instability to the victim.		Low
<b>Over-all Mean</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>High</b>

Table 15 presented the mean with descriptive equivalent of the impact of violence against women in terms of psychological and mental. The highest mean was 3.04 which highlighted that women who experience different forms of abuse are at a heightened risk of developing mental health disorders, such as anxiety and depression, due to the trauma and ongoing stress caused by these abusive experiences (Tolin & Foa, 2015). While the lowest mean was 2.47 which highlighted that women who experience different forms of abuse often suffer from cognitive difficulties, such as impaired decision-making and distorted thinking, which are linked to mental instability (Evans et al., 2019). The overall mean was 2.71 this mean that impact of violence against women in terms of psychological and mental is often significant, while physical harm can be immediately visible, the psychological consequences, such as emotional trauma, stress, and mental health disorders, can endure for years and are often harder to detect or address.

The result implied that the impact of violence against women, in terms of psychological and mental health, is often significant and far-reaching. Violence against women frequently leads to serious psychological and emotional consequences, including depression, low self-esteem, and severe emotional trauma. These emotional repercussions can increase the mental health burden on healthcare systems and, in some cases, contribute to hallucinations and delusions due to the severity of physical injuries. Violence can also alter the victim's thought processes, decision-making, and behavior. This information serves as a guide for agencies to appropriately handle cases

where the victim's psychological and mental well-being is significantly affected (McCauley et al., 2019).

Women who experience violence often suffer from these mental health issues, which can be debilitating and long-lasting. The violence and abuse can lead victims to internalize negative messages, blaming themselves and feeling ashamed. This damages their self-worth. Psychological violence in particular is associated with an increased risk of suicide. In 2017, at least 1,136 women in the EU died by suicide due to repeated psychological partner violence. In general, violence takes a heavy emotional toll on women's mental health and overall sense of well-being. It creates feelings of fear, anxiety, and depression (The Psychological Impact, 2020). Also, office on Women's Health 2021 also stated that victims of violence against women can cause a short and long-term physical and mental health problems, these problems not just affect the victim individually but also to their children, families, and communities, and the way they interact with such. These short and long-term problems include stress and problems in sleeping, other psychological effects of abuse or violence to the victim include post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety.

**Table 16**  
**Impact of Violence against Women in terms of Social Consequences**

Statement	Mean Descriptive Equivalent
Violence inflicted to partners or different abuse within the family 3.02 increases the chances of family problem.	High

Abusive behaviors toward women may develop withdrawal from 2.69 social, educational, or professional opportunities limiting their contributions to society. High

Different ways of violence inflicted by men or male increases 2.47 isolation of the victim from society or other individuals, leading to loneliness. Low

Violence inflicted to partners contributed to the trust issues or 2.45 difficulty in maintaining trust within the relationship due to trauma or fear. Low

Abusive behaviors inflicted to a woman may develop struggle 2.20 with trust in a relationship or feeling of worthlessness. Low

**Over-all Mean 2.57 High**

---

699

700 Table 16 presented the mean with descriptive equivalent of the impact  
701 of violence against women in terms of social consequences. The highest  
702 mean was 3.02 which highlighted that intimate partner violence and other  
703 forms of abuse can lead to relationship strain, emotional distress, and  
704 dysfunction within the family unit. These issues can manifest as long-term  
705 conflict, diminished family cohesion, and increased risk for additional social  
706 and mental health problems for family members (Whitaker et al., 2018). While  
707 the lowest mean was 2.20 which highlights that women who experience abuse  
708 often face challenges in engaging socially and professionally due to the  
709 emotional and psychological toll of the abuse. This can result in reduced self-  
710 confidence and opportunities, ultimately hindering their participation in  
711 education and the workforce (Devries et al., 2014). The overall mean was 2.57  
712 with descriptive equivalent of High which means that the impact of violence  
713 against women in terms of social consequences is often significant or the  
714 effects of violence against women extend beyond the immediate physical

harm to the individuals involved and can have broad and long-lasting effects on society as a whole.

The implications of the result revealed that social consequences are one of the impacts of violence against women. The result indicates that the social costs of violence against women go beyond the immediate victims, affecting families, communities, and society as a whole. The long-term mental health effects and economic burden place significant strain on public services and hinder overall social and economic development. The result shows how violence against women affect the social aspect of a victim and the danger of breaking its participation in helping the growth of the economy. The failure of going to work increases the chances of loss of income and productivity due to physical and mental health issues, and disruption of family structures due to frequent fight or misunderstanding. Given this result, law-makers and other agencies who are frontline in dealing cases of violence against women can use or serve this as a basis to make an effective approach in the reformation or rehabilitation of a victim to be productive in going back to the community or society as a whole (Rizo et al., 2018).

In the study entitled The Psychological Impacts of Intimate Partner Violence against Women in LMIC Contexts: Toward a Holistic Approach stated that, Intimate Partner Violence brought Psychosocial Impact on the victim individually and her social relationship towards others. A woman survivor who sustained physical injuries may see the impact in terms of her inability to appear in public and sell items that help to support her family. In this respect,

the impact may stem not only from her individual physical and emotional pain but also from the suffering associated with her inability to work, be a good mother, and help support her family (Wessells & Kostelny, 2022). Also, office on Women's Health 2021 also stated that victims of violence against women can cause a short and long-term physical and mental health problems, these problems not just affect the victim individually but also to their children, families, and communities, and the way they interact with such. When violence is prevalent, it creates an environment of fear, limiting women's ability to participate fully in community activities and decision-making processes. This can hinder community development and social progress (404, n.d).

In addition, women who experience violence often face social isolation. They may withdraw from social interactions due to shame, fear, or stigma associated with being a victim of violence. This isolation can lead to feelings of loneliness and depression, further exacerbating their situation. VAW can disrupt family structures and relationships. Children who witness violence may suffer from emotional and behavioral issues, leading to a cycle of violence that can perpetuate across generations. Witnessing violence can result in developmental disorders, anxiety, and aggression in children (Consequences and Effects on Women, n.d.).

#### **Table 17**

#### **Analysis on the Differences of the Respondents' Responses about Predictors of Violence against Women**

	Age	Civil Status	Religion	Occupation E	ducational Attainment
Vices, Use of Drugs and Alcohol	0.0874	0.701	0.233	0.752	0.007
Low Educational Attainment	0.672	0.455	0.816	0.712	0.603
Poverty	0.493	0.732	0.752	0.031	0.021
<b>Over-all</b>	<b>0.957</b> (No significant difference)	<b>0.273</b> (No significant difference)	<b>0.294</b> (No significant difference)	<b>0.429</b> (No significant difference)	<b>0.018</b> (There is significant difference)

*Note:* Numerical value above represents the p-value.

Table 17 presented the analysis on the difference of the respondents' responses about predictors of violence against women across demographic profiles. The numerical value in the table presents the p-value which indicates if there is difference or none in the responses of the respondents, the p-value below 0.05 indicates that there is significant difference, while p-value above 0.05 indicates that there is no significant difference as to the responses of the respondents. Based on the result, the following indicators for predictors of violence against women do not have significant differences across demographic profiles; for vices, use of drugs and alcohol, low educational attainment, and poverty, except, in the vices, use of drugs and alcohol across educational attainment with the p-value of 0.007, and poverty across occupation with 0.031 and educational attainment with 0.021.

In addition, the over-all means with a p-values above 0.05 revealed that respondents have the same perception as to the predictors of violence against women in terms of vices, use of drugs and alcohol, low educational

attainment, and poverty regardless of their age, civil status, religion, and occupation, except in the educational attainment. This suggests that these demographic factors do not significantly vary on how the respondents perceive the predictors of violence against women in terms of vices, use of drugs and alcohol, low of educational attainment, and poverty, except across educational attainment wherein respondents do have different perceptions.

Further, since demographic factors such as age, civil status, religion, and occupation, except educational attainment do not influence perceptions of predictors of violence against women in this specific study, indicators are uniformly perceived by all segments of the population as characterized by the indicated demographic profiles. This could indicate a widespread awareness of the predictors of violence against women or its causes across demographic characteristics since the null hypothesis, which states that there is no significant difference in the responses of the respondents in the predictors of violence against women, was not rejected, indicating that demographic factors were not significant variation how this issue viewed in terms of predictors of violence against women.

Study explores how different socio-demographic factors (e.g., age, civil status, education) impact individuals' perceptions of intimate partner violence. It finds that while certain socio-demographic factors may play a role, overall, perceptions are relatively consistent across different segments of the population, aligning with the idea that demographic factors may not



significantly affect views on the predictors of violence against women (Bender et al., 2017).

**Table 18**

**Analysis on the Differences of the Respondents' Responses about Impact of Violence against Women**

	Age	Civil Status	Religion	Occupation	Educational Attainment
Severe Physical and Death	0.665	0.288	0.239	0.012	0.869
Psychological and Mental	0.870	0.491	0.544	0.534	0.333
Social Consequences	0.544	0.566	0.966	0.314	0.363
<b>Over-all</b>	<b>0.716</b> (No significant difference)	<b>0.471</b> (No significant difference)	<b>0.827</b> (No significant difference)	<b>0.256</b> (No significant difference)	<b>0.989</b> (No significant difference)

*Note:* Numerical value above represents the p-value.

Table 18 presented the analysis on the differences of the respondents' responses about the impact of violence against women. The numerical value in the table presents the p-value which indicates if there is difference or none in the responses of the respondents, the p-value below 0.05 indicates that there is significant difference, while pvalue above 0.05 indicates the there is no significant difference as to the responses of the respondents. Based on the result, all indicators for the impact of violence against women; severe physical and death, psychological and mental, and social consequences do not have significant differences whether it analyzed age, civil status, religion, occupation, and educational attainment of the respondents which had a p-

817 values of above 0.05, except, severe physical and death across occupation  
818 with a p-value of 0.012.

819 In addition, the over-all p-value of the respondents' perception as to the  
820 impact of violence against women in terms of severe physical and death,  
821 psychological and mental, and social consequences revealed that socio-  
822 demographic profiles like age, civil status, religion, occupation, and  
823 educational attainment do not significantly vary. This suggests that women  
824 victim uniformly perceived the impact of violence against women regardless of  
825 the following demographic profiles.

826 Moreover, the lack of significant differences in perceptions based on  
827 demographic factors implies that impact of violence against women such as  
828 severe physical and death, psychological and mental, and social  
829 consequences, are perceived as important and relevant across all  
830 demographic characteristics. This indicates that the impact of violence against  
831 women are universally recognized concern, where the victims, irrespective of  
832 age, civil status, religion, occupation, educational attainment, holds a similar  
833 understanding or opinion about the impact of violence towards women victim,  
834 since findings indicate that the respondents' perceptions about impact of  
835 violence against women specifically severe physical and death, psychological  
836 and mental, and social consequences do not significantly differ based on  
837 demographic variables such as age, civil status, religion, occupation,  
838 educational attainment. No evidence to suggest that these demographic

factors influence how individuals view these aspects about the impact of violence against women.

Study explored the global patterns and multi-level factors associated with partner violence. It suggests that despite demographic variations, the perception of violence against women specifically its physical, psychological, and social consequences remain largely consistent across diverse socio-demographic profiles, indicating widespread recognition of its impact. The findings show that these impacts are viewed as significant concerns by individuals from various demographic groups, with little difference in how these groups view the severity and consequences of violence against women. The study supports the idea that perceptions of the effects of violence against women, including physical harm, psychological trauma, and social consequences, do not significantly vary across demographic factors, which aligns with the statement you provided (Heise et al.,2015).

## **Discussion**

This study aimed to evaluate the predictors of violence against women in terms of vices, use of drugs and alcohol, low educational attainment, and poverty and also sought to evaluate the impact of violence against women in terms of severe physical and death, psychological and mental, and social consequences. This study aimed to help the authorities and other agencies who were dealing with cases of violence against women to develop effective approach and creation of laws which directly address the primary causes why such issue arises, as this issue provides difficulty in dealing with and still

persist despite different laws and approaches implemented. The study utilized a quantitative research design to examine the perceptions of the respondents on the predictors and impact of violence against women and uses the mean and analysis of variance to summarize large amount of data. The study was limited to 100 respondents within the barangay Central and Matiao and utilized convenience-quota sampling to achieve relevancy of the respondent's perception as to the objectives of the study. Survey method was applied through distribution of questionnaires in a Likert scale format.

Through the comprehensive analysis of the socio-demographic profiles and perceptions of the respondents, the result revealed that women victim of violence was mostly had an age interval of 38-47 years old with 43% of the total sample and the least was 28-37 years old. In terms of civil status, were mostly married with 65% of the total sample, and the least was separated with 7% of the total sample. In terms of religion, mostly were Roman Catholic with 56% of the total sample and the least was Iglesia ni Cristo with 11% of the total sample. In terms of Occupation, mostly were "self-employed", and the least was nurse with 0% of the total sample.

Furthermore, the study found the significance of vices, use of drugs and alcohol with an overall mean of 2.64, low educational attainment with 2.60, and poverty with 2.59 as factors or conditions that are associated with or contribute to the likelihood of violence being directed to women. Also, the study found significant of severe physical and death with an overall mean of 3.10, psychological and mental with 2.71, social consequences with 2.57 as

the consequences or effects that violence has on women. The analysis on the differences as to the respondents' responses as to their perceptions in the predictors and impact of violence against women across socio-demographic profiles showed that there was no significant differences in both predictors and impact of violence against women resulted mostly to above 0.05, which means that women victim or women who experienced violence or any type of abuse had the same perception regardless of their age, civil status, religion, occupation, and educational attainment. Therefore, the null hypothesis was not rejected, and the perceptions of the respondents do not significantly differ in both predictors and impact of violence against women and indicates that the sociodemographic profiles do not vary how the respondents perceive such.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the findings of the study highlighted that women as victim of violence or any type of abuse in Barangay Central and Matiao were mostly 38-47 years old, married, roman catholic, self-employed, and a college graduate. This emphasized the socio-demographic profiles of a women that need to be focused which prone and commonly experienced violence. The findings of the study also revealed that vices, use of drugs and alcohol, low educational attainment, and poverty were the common predictors or causes of violence against women as it highly and significantly perceived by the respondents. This emphasizes the main causes of violence against women as directly perceived by the victim itself that should be focused in formulating and implementing effective approach and laws as such issue continue to escalate

and lead to some serious crimes despite existing laws and approaches. In addition, findings on the impact of violence against women revealed severe physical and death, psychological and mental, and social consequences as significant consequences of such issue. The findings highlight the common impact of violence against women to the victim as perceived by the victim itself which the one who directly experience such problem.

The respondents had the same high perception that vices, use of drugs and alcohol, low educational attainment, and poverty were significant factors or conditions that associated with or contribute to the likelihood of violence being directed to women. The respondents also had the same high perception that severe physical and death, psychological and mental, and social consequences were the significant effects of such violence to the women. This finding unveiled that there is no significant difference as to the respondents' responses of the predictors and impact of violence against women regardless of age, civil status, religion, occupation, and educational attainment.

The violence against women had many causes and effects to the victim, however, in this study, the women victim emphasized that the indicators of each variable were proved to be the common causes and effects of the violence against women as other studies suggested and socio-demographic profiles do not vary as to their perceptions as a victim of violence. These results emphasize the urgent need for targeted interventions, comprehensive support systems, and policy reforms to address the root causes and mitigate

the far-reaching consequences of violence against women (Bender et al., 2017).

The result of the study mostly supported the anchored theoretical framework. While another theory which believed to be one of the causes of violence against women - economic stressors such as poverty, unemployment, or financial instability contribute to relationship tension and lead to violence did not align. This indicated that while the theory provides valuable insights, it may require refinement or expansion to account for the complexities observed in the results.

## REFERENCES

- Abad, J. M. (2020). Gender, religion, and violence: A study on Catholicism and intimate partner violence in the Philippines. *Asian Journal of Social Science*, 48(1), 31–45. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15685314-04801006>
- Adams, A. E., Tolman, R. M., & Bybee, D. I. (2016). Economic stress and intimate partner violence: The role of financial hardship in the prevalence and severity of domestic violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 31(1), 75–85. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9767-6>
- Article: Violence against women. The psychological impact. (2020, January 12). WLSA Moçambique. <https://www.wlsa.org.mz/article-violence-against-women-the-psychological-impact/>
- Barangay Central Women and Children Protection Logbook. (2024). Reported cases of violence against women. [Unpublished Logbook].
- Bender, A., & Bruch, M. (2017). The effects of socio-demographic characteristics on attitudes towards intimate partner violence. *Violence and Victims*, 32(3), 430–447. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.VV-D-16-00022>
- Beresford, B. (2021). Ethical considerations in conducting research with vulnerable populations. *Journal of Social Research Ethics*, 12(4), 245–258. <https://doi.org/10.1037/jeq0000325>
- Bisht, R. (2024, July 14). What is purposive sampling? Methods, techniques, and examples. *Research.Life*. <https://researcher.life/blog/article/what-is-purposive-sampling-methods-techniques-and-examples/>
- Breen, H. J., Smith, B. H., & O'Connor, W. (2001). Gambling and its relationship to psychological distress. *Addictive Behaviors*, 26(4), 439–444. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0306-4603\(00\)00157-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0306-4603(00)00157-4)
- Capron, L. W., Smith, K. P., & Alvarado, R. (2016). Economic stress and intimate partner violence: The role of financial strain in relationship aggression. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 30(4), 460–470. <https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000186>



981 Chee, C. Y. I., Shorey, S., Chua, C. M. S., & Chan, V. (2023). Women living with  
982 domestic violence: Ecological framework-guided qualitative systematic review.  
983 *Aggression and Violent Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2023.101802>

984 Cazenave, N. A. (2017). Economic hardship and intimate partner violence: A review of  
985 the literature on economic stress theory and its implications for social policies. *Journal*  
986 *of Family Violence*, 32(5), 489–501. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-017-9930-5>

987 Cohen, L., & Manion, L. (2003). *Research methods in education* (5th ed.). Routledge.  
988 [https://www.routledge.com/Research-Methods-in-Education/Cohen-Manion-](https://www.routledge.com/Research-Methods-in-Education/Cohen-Manion-Morrison/p/book/9781138209886)  
989 [Morrison/p/book/9781138209886](https://www.routledge.com/Research-Methods-in-Education/Cohen-Manion-Morrison/p/book/9781138209886)

990 Devries, K. M., Mak, J. Y., Bacchus, L. J., Child, J. C., & Watts, C. H. (2014). Intimate  
991 partner violence and alcohol use: A systematic review and meta-analysis of studies from  
992 sub-Saharan Africa. *Social Science & Medicine*, 79, 125–133.  
993 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2012.10.008>

994 Dutton, M. A., Kaltman, S. I., Goodman, L. A., & Weinfurt, K. (2016). The role of  
995 education in intimate partner violence: A study of women with varying levels of  
996 education. *Journal of Family Violence*, 31(2), 123–135. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9769-4)  
997 [015-9769-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9769-4)

998 Edubirdie. (2021). Theories and discourses about violence against women.  
999 [https://hub.edubirdie.com/examples/theories-and-discourses-about-violence-against-](https://hub.edubirdie.com/examples/theories-and-discourses-about-violence-against-women/)  
1000 [women/](https://hub.edubirdie.com/examples/theories-and-discourses-about-violence-against-women/)

1001 Effects of violence against women. (n.d.). *U.S. Office on Women's Health*.  
1002 <https://www.womenshealth.gov/relationships-and-safety/effects-violence-against-women>

1003 Ellsberg, M., & Heise, L. (2005). *Researching violence against women: A practical guide*  
1004 *for researchers and activists*. World Health Organization.  
1005 <https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/42966>

1006 Evans, M. E., Gage, A. J., & Rae, J. R. (2019). Effects of intimate partner violence on  
1007 women's mental health and cognitive function: A systematic review. *Social Science &*  
1008 *Medicine*, 228, 79–88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.11.013>

1009 Garcia-Moreno, C., Hegarty, K., d'Oliveira, A. F. P. L., Koziol-McLain, J., Colombini, M.,  
1010 & Feder, G. (2015). The health-system response to violence against women. *The*  
1011 *Lancet*, 385(9977), 1567–1579. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)61837-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61837-7)

1012 Golu, F. (2013). Predictors of domestic violence – Comparative analysis.  
1013 <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270846622>

1014 Harrison, L., & Gilmore, K. (2014). Violence against women: The influence of education  
1015 and income. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 29(7), 1190–1214.  
1016 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7480621/>

1017 Immanuel, M. et al. (2022). Economic violence and its associated factors on Filipina  
1018 women: Evidence from the 2013 and 2017 Philippines National Demographic and  
1019 Health Survey.  
1020 [https://animorepository.dlsu.edu.ph/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1089&context=res\\_aki](https://animorepository.dlsu.edu.ph/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1089&context=res_aki)

1021 Jain, L. (2023). What is quantitative research design? Definition, types, methods and  
1022 best practices. *IdeaScale*. <https://ideascale.com/blog/quantitative-research-design/>

1023 Kabir, R., Hayhoe, R., Syed, H. Z., et al. (n.d.). Predictors of intimate partner violence  
1024 among women of reproductive age group from Rwanda.  
1025 <https://routledgeopenresearch.org/articles/2-40>

1026 Kaukinen, C. (2017). The economic costs of intimate partner violence: Impact on  
1027 women's economic wellbeing. *Journal of Family Violence*, 32(4), 331–342.  
1028 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-017-9902-8>

1029 Kofman, J. A. (2016). Gender roles, education, and intimate partner violence: The  
1030 impact of power dynamics in relationships. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 31(11),  
1031 1991–2010. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260515586341>

1032 Lynch, W. S., Callahan, M. A., & McKenzie, K. (2006). The relationship between  
1033 smoking, alcohol use, and mental health in young men. *Journal of Substance Abuse*,  
1034 21(4), 121–130. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2006.03.003>

1035 McCauley, H. L., Gunter, T. D., & Glass, N. (2019). The impact of intimate partner  
1036 violence on mental health: A review of the literature. *Journal of Women's Health*, 28(2),  
1037 128–136. <https://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2018.7183>

1038 Miller, L., West, S. M., & Loughnan, S. (2018). Employment status and intimate partner  
1039 violence among women: A review of recent literature. *Violence Against Women*, 24(3),  
1040 297–314. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801218763454>

1041 Movendi International. (2019, May 30). WHO: Alcohol major factor in violence against  
1042 women. [https://movendi.ngo/news/2019/05/28/who-alcohol-major-factor-in-violence-](https://movendi.ngo/news/2019/05/28/who-alcohol-major-factor-in-violence-against-women/)  
1043 [against-women/](https://movendi.ngo/news/2019/05/28/who-alcohol-major-factor-in-violence-against-women/)

1044 Pan American Health Organization. (n.d.). *Alcohol and violence*.  
1045 <https://www.paho.org/en/documents/alcohol-series-alcohol-and-violence-against-women>

1046 Public Health Agency of Canada. (2012, July 26). *Breaking the links between poverty*  
1047 *and violence against women: A resource guide – The reality of poverty and violence*.  
1048 <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/health-promotion/stop-family->

1049 violence/prevention-resource-centre/women/violence-against-women-resource-  
1050 guide/reality-poverty-violence.html

1051 Rizo, C. F., Macy, R. J., & Ermentrout, D. (2018). The role of economic stressors in the  
1052 experience of intimate partner violence: A longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Family*  
1053 *Violence*, 33(7), 461–469. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-018-0005-1>

1054 Samo, S. H. (2023, April 4). *Theories of violence against women*. The Authentic Post.  
1055 <https://theauthenticpost.com/theories-of-violence-against-women/>

1056 Theories and discourses about violence against women. (2021, September 1).  
1057 *Edubirdie*. [https://edubirdie.com/examples/theories-and-discourses-about-violence-](https://edubirdie.com/examples/theories-and-discourses-about-violence-against-women/)  
1058 [against-women/](https://edubirdie.com/examples/theories-and-discourses-about-violence-against-women/)

1059 Tolin, D. F., & Foa, E. B. (2015). Sex differences in trauma and post-traumatic stress  
1060 disorder: A quantitative review of 25 years of research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 141(6),  
1061 1003–1057. <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000007>

1062 Vasilenko, S. A., Piper, M. E., Lanza, S. T., & Tindle, H. A. (2014). Patterns of alcohol  
1063 use and their relationship with intimate partner violence in a national sample of women.  
1064 *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 29(2), 215–236.  
1065 <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260513505691>

1066 Whitaker, D. J., Haileyesus, T., Swahn, M. H., & Saltzman, L. E. (2018). Differences in  
1067 frequency of violence and injuries between relationships with reciprocal and  
1068 nonreciprocal intimate partner violence. *American Journal of Public Health*, 108(9),  
1069 1243–1249. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2018.304597>

1070 World Health Organization. (2017). *Violence against women prevalence estimates*,  
1071 2018. [https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/vaw-prevalence-](https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/vaw-prevalence-estimates/en/)  
1072 [estimates/en/](https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/vaw-prevalence-estimates/en/)

1073 World Health Organization. (2020, July 8). *Violence against women*.  
1074 [https://www.who.int/health-topics/violence-against-women#tab=tab\\_3](https://www.who.int/health-topics/violence-against-women#tab=tab_3)

1075