

Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence and The Chronic Psychosocial Enormities on Battered Women: A Basis for Primary Support Program and Advocacy Intervention

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Abstract

In the intricate condition of human relationships, there exists a dark thread, one that weaves a narrative of anguish, fear, and profound injustice. This thread, unfortunately, bears the burden of intimate partner violence (IPV), a pervasive and insidious phenomenon that inflicts deep wounds upon the souls of countless individuals, predominantly women, across the globe. Within the folds of this somber reality lies a crucial intersection where the patterns of intimate partner violence intersect with the chronic psychosocial enormities borne by battered women. The manifestations of IPV, a phenomenon that transcends borders, cultures, and socioeconomic divides, leaving in its wake a trail of devastation that extends far beyond the physical realm. Primary support programs serve as beacons of hope in the darkness, offering battered women a lifeline to safety, support, and empowerment. These programs encompass a multifaceted approach to intervention, providing survivors with access to essential services such as emergency shelter, legal advocacy, counseling, and financial assistance. Moreover, they foster a culture of empathy and understanding, creating safe spaces where survivors can find solace in the company of others who have walked similar paths. The purpose of the study is to thoroughly evaluate the available evidence on the prevalence, patterns of intimate partner violence (IPV) and the chronic psychosocial enormities on abused women and propose on the possible support program and advocacy intervention to abate the incidence of domestic violence. This study utilized the descriptive (documentary) research design which is intended to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research problem. Data needed in this study was sourced from the record and documents filed before any government agency whose mandated functions are related to the protection of violence against women and their children particularly cases that have been lodged before the Philippine National Police Regional Office 2. After conducting an in-depth study on the patterns of intimate partner violence and the chronic psychosocial enormities experienced by battered women, it is evident that this issue requires urgent attention and comprehensive intervention strategies. The research has highlighted the pervasive nature of intimate partner violence, its detrimental impact on the mental and emotional well-being of victims, and the need for tailored support programs to address these complex challenges. There is a need to implement proactive measures to identify and address signs of intimate partner violence at an early stage that will involve community outreach programs, educational campaigns, and training for healthcare professionals to recognize and respond to cases of abuse while government institutions like the Department of Social Welfare and Development may offer empowerment workshops and educational sessions to help survivors rebuild their self-esteem, develop coping mechanisms, and acquire skills for independence. Focus on promoting self-care, resilience, and empowerment through tailored programs.

Keywords: *intimate partner violence, chronic psychosocial effects, prevalence, patterns, forms of IPV, factors of IPV, advocacy program*

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is widely recognized as a violation of human rights and a public health problem. It has been argued that violence against women is a prominent public mental health problem, and that not only mental health professionals but other government agencies mandated with the protection of violence against women and their children should be identifying, preventing, and responding more effectively. The most common forms of violence against women are domestic abuse and sexual violence of which victimization is associated with an increased risk of mental disorder. Intimate partner violence (IPV) can be defined in many ways and encompasses many different types of physical and emotional abuse. IPV affects the health, safety, and quality of life for women, men, and children worldwide, regardless of race, sexual orientation, or socioeconomic status. The health effects include acute trauma; a wide range of physical and mental sequelae; and, for some, death. Despite the enactment of several laws such as Republic Act 9262 otherwise known as Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children, Republic Act 9710 or The Magna Carta of Women, Republic Act 8353 otherwise known as Anti-Rape Law as amended which are designed to protect women and their children against domestic violence, responding appropriately, poor identification persists and can lead to non-engagement with services and poor response to treatment. Evidence show that little research has been done on how to improve identification and treatment of victims in contact with mental health services and provisions for post trauma interventions that would provide immediate relief thereof.

Feminist theory in domestic violence emphasizes gender and power inequality in opposite-sex relationships. It focuses on the societal messages that sanction a male's use of violence and aggression throughout life, and the proscribed gender roles that dictate how men and women should behave in their intimate relationships (Pence & Paymar, 1993). It sees the root causes of intimate partner violence as the outcome of living a society that condones aggressive behaviors perpetrated by men, while socializing women to be non-violent.

The feminist model is grounded in the principle that intimate partner violence is the result of male oppression of women within a patriarchal system in which men are the primary perpetrators of violence and women the primary victims (Dobash & Dobash, 1979; Walker, 1979). According to the model, male violence within intimate relationships results from historic and current power differentials that keep women subordinate, primarily through the use of control, including physical, sexual, economic, and psychological abuse, comprising tactics of intimidation and isolation (Domestic Abuse Intervention Project [DAIP], n.d.). Male entitlement, and the violence used to sustain it, is often attributed to male socialization (Miedzian, 1991) with the implicit understanding that what is learned can be unlearned. The feminist model challenges male entitlement and privilege as well as the traditional notion that domestic violence is a private family matter. Thus, feminists demand public solutions, including the establishment of programs and services for women who are battered, treatment for their male partners, and the involvement of the criminal justice system to hold men accountable for their violence. Feminists believe that many of the problems faced by women, including violence, are caused by social, cultural, and political forces requiring action at the policy level. This belief is encapsulated in the feminist mantra, "the personal is political." This orientation decries earlier attempts to craft private solutions for the collective problem of violence against women. The feminist model also acknowledges the strength, resilience, and agency of women and strives toward the goals of female empowerment and self-determination. The feminist model further evolved with the integration of two additional vital components. First, although feminist perspectives are multiple (Saulnier, 1996), early feminist perspectives primarily focused on gender as a category for

analysis.

The effects of intimate partner violence (IPV) regardless of one's sexual orientation or gender identity according to Makadon (2011) is long lasting. IPV is not only physical violence by a current or former intimate partner. IPV also comes in the form of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression and coercive acts done by either a current or former intimate partner.

While knowledge about sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization has improved over the years, there is still a gap in the information on state-level prevalence estimates and the characteristics of the violence (e.g., type of perpetrator) in government records such as police reports, barangay reports and other government agencies where the incidents of IPV must be reported and resolved. Smith, et.al., (2022) sees the value of state-level data saying that these are important because they help to understand the burden of these problems at the state level and can inform government efforts to prevent and respond to these problems.

Homan, et al (2020) in their study Quantitative Methods for Analyzing Intimate Partner Violence in Microblogs found out that despite the similarity in frequencies between the genders, there are differences regarding severity and mortality, with more women reporting severe injury and dying as a result of IPV- related deaths. This is supported by the Smith SG, et al., (2022) in their research's finding women tend to be injured more severely and are killed more frequently than their male counterpart

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious public health issue, threatening the health of individuals the world over. Reality shows that both men and women regardless of their sexual orientation or inclination can experience IPV. However, Heywood, Sammut and Bradbury-Jones (2022) found out that the majority is still experienced by women; around 30% of women worldwide who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced violence at the hands of their partner, and every week in England and Wales two women are killed by their current or ex-partner.

The same study by Smith SG, et al., (2022) suggested that the first experiences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization often happen at a young age and prevention efforts should start young. Starting prevention efforts in childhood can prevent multiple forms of violence from happening later in adolescence and adulthood, but violence prevention should continue throughout the lifespan. Prevention efforts should focus on intervening early in life to prevent future risk, because we know that the prevention of child abuse and neglect has the potential to impact other forms of violence across the life course.

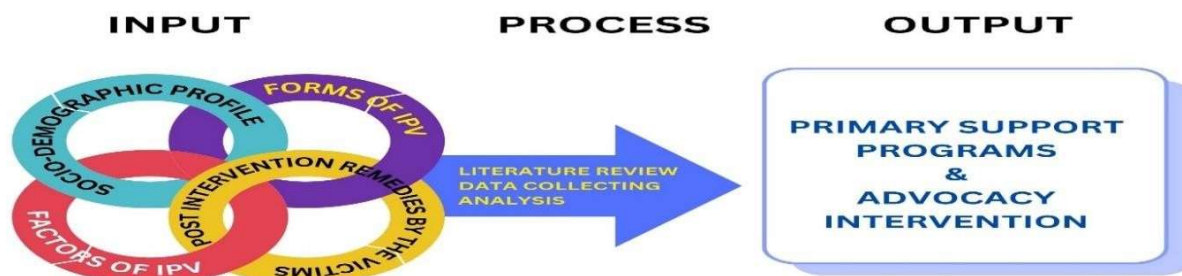
The prevalence of numerous cases of violence and the unabated commission of the same notwithstanding implementation of the afore-quoted legislations protecting rights of women have enthused this study to delve on such undertaking identifying the significance of the most common causes and the reasons for the commission of violence and to determine which segment of society does such violence emanate. Moreover, there is a necessity to know which laws are applicable and the mechanisms under which such law operates where immediate relief/protection for victims are sought vis-a-vis identifying what agencies of government can immediately respond addressing violence and mental health in case violations occur. Aware of such laws, recommendation of appropriate remedies or programs or advocacy interventions aimed at providing immediate relief and protection to victims of domestic violence are in order. Thus, the possible actions to further strengthen existing laws protecting women's rights can now be endeavored by means of positive recommendations to avert recurrence for the commission of the same and to provide victim's the most appropriate and immediate intervention to address such problem.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of the study is to thoroughly evaluate the available evidence on the prevalence, patterns of intimate partner violence (IPV) and the chronic psychosocial enormities on abused women and propose on the possible support program and advocacy intervention to abate the incidence of domestic violence. Specifically, it sought answers to the following:

1. What is the socio-demographic profile of the respondent-victim and the intimate partner in terms of:
 - 1.1 age
 - 1.2 highest educational attainment
 - 1.3 occupation
 - 1.4 status of the relationship
2. What are the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim?
3. What factors are associated with the intimate partner violence?
4. What post-intervention remedies/activities were undertaken by the victim or concerned government/non-government agencies to ease the effect of the violence?
5. Is there a significant relationship between the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim and their profile variables?
6. Is there a significant relationship between the forms of violence experienced by the victim and the factors of intimate partner violence?
7. What primary support program/s and advocacy intervention may be undertaken to abate the occurrence of the intimate partner violence?

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



The interrelationship of inputs, process, and outputs in this research design highlights the cohesive nature of the IPO model. This research on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) using the Input-Process-Output (IPO) model gives a practical exhibition and explanation of how each component is connected together, in order to provide the overall study and its findings.

The Inputs are the groundwork elements of this research, presenting the necessary resources, data, and context for the study. These serve as bases and guides to see something in clear context. The detailed inputs (socio- demographic profiles, forms of IPV, factors, and remedies) guide the development of data collection methods and analytical frameworks. These inputs are crucial as they define the scope and direction of the research. They help in formulating research questions, developing data collection instruments, and guiding the analytical framework.

The process is driven by the inputs, as the socio-demographic profiles, forms of IPV, factors, and post- intervention remedies shape the design of data collection instruments and analysis strategies. The process ensures that data is systematically collected and analyzed to answer the research questions effectively. The collection of data and analysis which are undertaken in a thorough and efficient planning brings findings which are strengthened and reliable.

The outputs are controlled and impressed upon by the process, which in turn is guided by the inputs. The inputs in socio-demographic data, forms of IPV, contributing factors, and existing remedies findings were identified and analyzed during the process and used as the guides in the discussion and recommendations. The effect they have on each other guarantees that the research is based firmly in real-world data and produces outcome that would give results and decisions that have positive impact on actions to be implemented. Effective support programs and advocacy interventions are proposed based on the detailed analysis of socio- demographic profiles, forms of IPV, and contributing factors are reflected based from outputs, including findings and recommendations. These are the direct reflection of the inputs and the thoroughness of the process.

The IPO model effectively integrates the inputs, process, and outputs to create a comprehensive and systematic research design. The reciprocation among these components confirm that the research is well- grounded, methodologically sound, and capable of producing actionable insights that can inform policy and practice in addressing IPV.

PROCEDURE/METHODOLOGY

A descriptive (documentary) research design was utilized to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research objectives of the study which focused in Cagayan Valley Region. Data needed in this study were sourced from documents filed before any government agency whose mandated functions are related to the protection of violence against women and their children particularly cases that have been lodged before the Philippine National Police Regional Office 2. The quantitative data gathered constituted the descriptive and inferential analysis of the study specifically the profile of the victims and perpetrators exploring the relationship between the profiles and the forma and factors of IPV. Descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage were used to treat the profile of the victims, the forms of IPV, together with the factors associated with it. Chi square was utilized in the treatment of data on the significant correlation of the different variables mentioned in the objectives of this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1.1 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Victim-Respondents as to their Age

AGE BRACKET	PROVINCES								TOTAL	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
11-15	3	1.49	6	1.59	2	1.82	0	0.00	11	1.54
16-20	11	5.45	22	5.84	11	10.00	2	8.33	46	6.45
21-25	20	9.90	49	13.00	16	14.55	4	16.67	89	12.48
26-30	31	15.35	60	15.92	18	16.36	5	20.83	114	15.99
31-35	19	9.41	61	16.18	17	15.45	3	12.50	100	14.03
36-40	35	17.33	57	15.12	13	11.82	3	12.50	108	15.15
41-45	28	13.86	49	13.00	16	14.55	2	8.33	95	13.32

46-50	21	10.40	31	8.22	6	5.45	3	12.50	61	8.56
51-55	15	7.43	22	5.84	7	6.36	2	8.33	46	6.45
56-60	7	3.47	12	3.18	3	2.73	0	0.00	22	3.09
61-65	6	2.97	5	1.33	1	0.91	0	0.00	12	1.68
66-70	5	2.48	2	0.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.98
71-75	1	0.50	1	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.28
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00

The data indicates that a significant percentage of IPV victims are in early adulthood (26-40 years), a stage marked by optimism and trust in relationships, but also by societal messages that romanticize jealousy and control, making it hard for younger women to recognize abuse. Societal norms and gender roles can exacerbate their susceptibility to IPV. This is supported by Corboz et al. (2020) and Belén Sanz-Barbero et al. (2019), who found that IPV affects young women and girls as much as older women, with younger women sometimes at higher risk. Black et al. (2019) also noted that younger age is a risk factor for IPV due to power imbalances, economic dependency, and lack of experience. Cultural and regional differences can influence IPV reporting, as suggested by Aizpurua et al. (2021), who found that older women are more likely to experience IPV. This is supported by Orpin (2020) and Groves et al. (2015), who found that older women have higher odds of experiencing IPV, possibly because they are more likely to report it. Younger women, often expected to be submissive, may report IPV less frequently, particularly in rural areas where education on reporting processes is limited.

Table 1.2 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Perpetrator-Respondents as to their Age

AGE BRACKET	PROVINCES								TOTAL	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
16-20	7	3.47	13	3.45	5	4.55	1	4.17	26	3.65
21-25	17	8.42	47	12.47	15	13.64	3	12.50	82	11.50
26-30	24	11.88	51	13.53	16	14.55	3	12.50	94	13.18
31-35	30	14.85	62	16.45	25	22.73	6	25.00	123	17.25
36-40	34	16.83	61	16.18	9	8.18	4	16.67	108	15.15
41-45	23	11.39	61	16.18	16	14.55	2	8.33	102	14.31
46-50	29	14.36	30	7.96	10	9.09	1	4.17	70	9.82
51-55	15	7.43	25	6.63	7	6.36	4	16.67	51	7.15
56-60	10	4.95	17	4.51	4	3.64	0	0.00	31	4.35
61-65	4	1.98	8	2.12	2	1.82	0	0.00	14	1.96
66-70	4	1.98	3	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.98
71-75	2	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.28
76-80	3	1.49	0	0.00	1	0.91	0	0.00	4	0.56
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00%

The data indicates that IPV perpetrators are generally young, with ages 31-35 in Isabela, Quirino, and Nueva Viscaya, and 35-40 in Cagayan. Fuller (2022) suggests young perpetrators may display impulsiveness. Gupta (2023) adds that older, unemployed males with lower income are more likely to commit IPV. However, Pollard & Cantos (2021) found

that young adults (18-29) are more likely to perpetrate psychological aggression. Similarly, Campion Zharima & Singh (2024) emphasize that economic hardship contributes to IPV among young men. These findings suggest that both age and socio-economic factors play a role in IPV perpetration.

Table 1.3 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Victim-Respondents as to their Highest Educational Attainment

HIGHEST EDUCATIONA L ATTAINMENT	PROVINCES								TOTAL	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Elementary Undergraduate	14	6.93	17	4.51	10	9.09	0	0.00	41	5.75
Elementary Graduate	8	3.96	25	6.63	12	10.91	1	4.17	46	6.45
High School Undergraduate	38	18.81	101	26.79	38	34.55	21	87.50	198	27.77
High School Graduate	52	25.74	85	22.55	42	38.18	0	0.00	179	25.11
Vocational	7	3.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.98
College Undergraduate	39	19.31	68	18.04	5	4.55	2	8.33	114	15.99
College Graduate	43	21.29	81	21.49	3	2.73	0	0.00	127	17.81
Post-Graduate	1	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.14
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00

The data shows that in Cagayan, the majority of IPV victims are high school graduates (52), followed by college graduates (43), college undergraduates (39), and high school undergraduates (38). Alarming, there are also 14 victims with elementary-level education, 8 elementary graduates, and 7 vocational-level victims. Santiago (2014) found that housewives with 3-4 children, high school education, and low income are moderately aware of their rights under RA 9262. Abu-Elenin (2022) highlighted that low education, young age at marriage, low job rank of husbands, tobacco use, and reduced income increase IPV risk. Barnett (2000) pointed to the patriarchal society, economic dependency, and inadequate criminal justice system as obstacles for battered women.

In Isabela, there are 377 IPV cases, with high school undergraduates (101) and graduates (85) being the most affected. College graduates (81) and undergraduates (68), elementary graduates (25), and undergraduates (17) also reported significant cases. Nueva Vizcaya recorded 110 victims, primarily high school graduates (42) and undergraduates (38). Even highly educated individuals are not exempt from IPV. Quirino has fewer victims, with 1 elementary graduate, 21 high school undergraduates, and 2 college undergraduates. Weitzman (2018) noted that increased women's schooling reduces the likelihood of IPV and polyvictimization.

Table 1.4 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Perpetrator-Respondents as to their Highest Educational Attainment

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	PROVINCES								Total	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P

Elementary Undergraduate	24	11.88	16	4.24	41	37.27	2	8.33	83	11.64
Elementary Graduate	11	5.45	30	7.96	25	22.73	0	0.00	66	9.26
High School Undergraduate	33	16.34	61	16.18	0	0.00	11	45.83	105	14.73
High School Graduate	49	24.26	130	34.48	30	27.27	7	29.17	216	30.29
Vocational Undergraduate	7	3.47	8	2.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	2.10
College Undergraduate	26	12.87	52	13.79	0	0.00	1	4.17	79	11.08
College Graduate	52	25.74	80	21.22	14	12.73	0	0.00	146	20.48
Post-Graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	12.50	3	0.42
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00

The data reveals that IPV perpetrators' educational attainment varies by province. In Cagayan, 52 perpetrators are college graduates, in Isabela, 130 are high school graduates, in Nueva Vizcaya, 41 are elementary graduates, and in Quirino, 11 perpetrators were recorded. This shows that IPV occurs regardless of educational level. Kadir Shahar (2020) identified factors linked with IPV, including lower education, lower socio-economic status, substance abuse, prior abuse exposure, violence-condoning attitudes, controlling behavior, and lack of social support. Alarmingly, Cagayan's data showed higher-educated husbands involved in IPV. Contradictory findings by Abramsky et al. (2019) in Tanzania suggested higher education reduces IPV risk by improving relationship dynamics and reducing household hardship.

Table 1.5 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Victim-Respondents as to their Occupation

VICTIM's OCCUPATION	PROVINCES								Total	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Employed (public/private)	55	27.23	82	21.75	37	33.64	9	37.50	183	25.67
Self-employed	71	35.15	81	21.49	27	24.55	12	50.00	191	26.79
Unemployed	69	34.16	203	53.85	44	40.00	3	12.50	319	44.74
OFW	2	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.28
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00

The data shows that a majority of IPV victims are either unemployed or self-employed, highlighting their financial dependency on their partners. In Cagayan, the highest frequency of perpetrators are self-employed (71) and unemployed (69), while in Isabela, they are self-employed (81) and unemployed (203). Serrano- Quijano (2020) noted that working women leaders who are abused at home face issues like anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem. Phuntsho et al. (2022) found that low household income contribution increases IPV risk, and Ma et al. (2023) and Maguele et al. (2020) argued that higher labor participation by women might reduce IPV by increasing their bargaining power. However, Zhang (2021) found that IPV rises as women earn more than men, a view supported by Hindin (2002), who suggested that deviations from traditional marital dynamics could lead to IPV.

Table 1.6 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Perpetrator-Respondents as to their Occupation

ERPETRATOR's OCCUPATION	PROVINCES								Total	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Employed (public/private)	70	34.65	181	48.01	25	22.73	10	41.67	286	40.11
Self-employed	92	45.54	120	31.83	35	31.82	4	16.67	251	35.20
Unemployed	35	17.33	67	17.77	46	41.82	10	41.67	158	22.16
OFW	5	2.48	9	2.39	4	3.64	0	0.00	18	2.52
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00

The data reveals that IPV perpetrators' occupations vary across provinces. In Cagayan, the highest number of perpetrators are self-employed (92 – 45.54%), while in Isabela, most are employed in public/private sectors (181 – 48.015%). In Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino, the majority are unemployed (46 – 41.82% and 10 – 41.67%, respectively). This indicates that IPV occurs across different occupational levels. Educated individuals, such as those employed in Isabela, are also perpetrators. The low frequency of OFWs does not guarantee they are free from abusive behavior. Low IQ, low occupation levels, and unemployment suggest poor impulse control among perpetrators, leading to physical and mental abuse during conflicts. Fatigue from daily hard work can also contribute to impatience and violence.

Aizpurua (2021) noted that women whose partners earn more are more likely to experience psychological violence. Pugh et al. (2018) explained that women stay in abusive relationships due to learned helplessness and hope for the future. Viewing IPV as a crime, gender, and beliefs about its causes are strong predictors of why women remain in abusive relationships.

Table 1.7 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Victim- Perpetrator Status of Relationship

VICTIM- PERPETRATO R STATUS OF RELATIONSHI P	PROVINCES								Total	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Husband	111	54.95	202	53.58	45	40.91	19	79.17	377	52.88
Former Husband	7	3.47	2	0.53	1	0.91	0	0.00	10	1.40
Live-in Partner	69	34.16	113	29.97	50	45.45	4	16.67	236	33.10
Former Live-in Partner	2	0.99	34	9.02	6	5.45	1	4.17	43	6.03
Boyfriend	8	3.96%	16	4.24	2	1.82	0	0.00	26	3.65
Former Boyfriend	5	2.48%	10	2.65	6	5.45%	0	0.00%	21	2.95%
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00

The data highlights the significant association between relationship status and the occurrence of IPV. In Cagayan, 54.95% of perpetrators are husbands, 53.58% in Isabela, and 79.17% in Quirino, showing that husbands are often the abusers. In Nueva Vizcaya, most perpetrators are live-in partners. Male chauvinism and dependency on women contribute to the psychological warfare against them. The Philippine Commission for Women explains that societal norms position men as dominant leaders and women as subordinates, leading to control and violence against women (VAW). The Philippine Statistics Authority confirms VAW as a pervasive issue across all sectors, with 20% of women

experiencing emotional violence from partners.

Gelles (1976) identifies three factors influencing abused wives' actions: the severity and frequency of violence, childhood abuse experiences, and lack of resources and power. These insights emphasize the complex dynamics of IPV and the necessity for targeted interventions.

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Forms of Intimate Partner Violence Experienced by the Victim

FORMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE D BY THE VICTIM	PROVINCES								Total	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Physical Abuse	95	47.03	190	50.40	54	49.09	15	62.50	354	49.65
Psychological Abuse	80	39.60	119	31.56	30	27.27	2	8.33	231	32.40
Economic Abuse	25	12.38	58	15.38	24	21.82	7	29.17	114	15.99
Sexual Abuse	2	0.99	10	2.65	2	1.82	0	0.00	14	1.96
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00

The data reveals that physical abuse is the most common form of IPV across all provinces, followed by psychological, economic, and sexual abuse. In Isabela, 190 out of 377 victims experienced physical abuse, in Cagayan 95 out of 202, in Nueva Vizcaya 54 out of 110, and in Quirino 15 out of 24. Physical abuse includes acts like hitting, punching, or kicking, often stemming from power dynamics and control. Studies, such as those by the Lancet Public Health and WHO (2020), show that one in three women worldwide faces physical or sexual IPV. Garcia-Moreno et al. (2006) found that 15% to 71% of women aged 15 to 49 have experienced such violence. Stöckl et al. (2013) revealed a 30% global prevalence of physical and/or sexual IPV among ever-partnered women. The U.S. National Library of Medicine emphasizes the varied forms and impacts of IPV, highlighting its pervasive nature.

Aside from physical abuse, psychological abuse is also a predominant form of IPV reported by victims. This includes verbal insults, threats, and isolation, aimed at diminishing a woman's self-esteem and independence. The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) found that 48.4% of women in the U.S. have experienced psychological abuse. Economic abuse, which undermines women's financial autonomy, is also prevalent. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) reports that 29% of women globally have faced economic abuse, involving control over resources and financial sabotage. Sexual abuse, though reported less frequently, remains a distressing reality with severe physical and mental consequences. The World Health Organization states that IPV, including sexual violence, is the most prevalent form of violence against women globally. The Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) reports that 1 in 6 women in the U.S. has experienced sexual assault, driven by a desire to exert power and dominance.

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Factors Associated with the Intimate Partner Violence

FACTORS	PROVINCES	
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ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO		Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Infidelity	48	23.76	32	8.49	12	10.91	8	33.33	100	14.03
Drunkenness	36	17.82	55	14.59	21	19.09	5	20.83	117	16.41
Misunderstanding/Heated Altercation	95	47.03	230	61.01	51	46.36	11	45.83	387	54.28
Lust	9	4.46	10	2.65	2	1.82	0	0.00	21	2.95
Child Custody	4	1.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.56
Non-Support/ Abandonment	10	4.95	50	13.26	24	21.82	0	0.00	84	11.78
TOTAL	202	100.00	377	100.00	110	100.00	24	100.00	713	100.00

Data shows that misunderstanding/heated altercation is the most significant factor associated with IPV in all provinces. Infidelity, poor communication, unresolved conflicts, and pent-up frustration can escalate minor disagreements into violent confrontations. Jones et al. (2020) found that 55% of IPV cases stemmed from misunderstandings or arguments. Aloyce et al. (2023) revealed that IPV is often caused by men interpreting romantic jealousy as a threat to their masculinity. Garcia and Martinez (2017) identified lust and sexual jealousy as contributing factors, with 30% of cases triggered by these issues. Smith et al. (2018) and Pichon et al. (2020) noted that 40% of IPV cases involved suspicions or accusations of infidelity.

Drunkenness also significantly contributes to IPV. Regassa and Tsegaye (2016), Coll (2021), and Aizpurua (2021) found that women with partners who drink alcohol have nearly three times higher odds of experiencing IPV. Alcohol impairs judgment and lowers inhibitions, leading to aggressive behavior and conflict. Johnson and Brown (2019) indicated that 70% of IPV incidents occurred when one or both partners were under the influence of alcohol.

On the other hand, child custody disputes have also been linked to IPV occurrences. In the research by Williams and Thompson (2016), it revealed that 25% of IPV incidents were related to disagreements over child custody arrangements. The stakes involved in custody battles, combined with heightened emotions and power struggles, can exacerbate tensions and lead to violent behaviors. Additionally, non-support or abandonment can contribute to IPV dynamics. Studies by Davis and White (2018) indicated that 20% of IPV cases were associated with feelings of neglect or abandonment by a partner. Perceived lack of emotional or financial support can breed resentment and fuel conflicts within relationships.

Table 5 Distribution of Post-Intervention Remedies/Activities to Ease the Effect of the Intimate Partner Violence on the Victim

POST-INTERVENTION REMEDIES/ACTIVITIES TO EASE THE EFFECT OF THE INTIMATE PARTNER	PROVINCES								Total	
	CAGAYAN		ISABELA		NUEVA VISCAYA		QUIRINO			
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P

<i>VIOLENCE ON THE VICTIM</i>										
Psychological Services or Referral to the MSWD for Counselling	202	37.62	119	15.95	30	10.20	2	4.00	353	21.70
Medical Assistance or Referral to the Health Unit for Physical Rehabilitation	99	18.44	190	25.47	54	18.37	15	30.00	358	22.00
Legal Assistance or Referral to the Prosecutor's Office for Filing of the Case	191	35.57	350	46.92	100	34.01	24	48.00	665	40.87
Provision of Financial Assistance from the MSWDO/ Other Agencies	43	8.01	70	9.38	100	34.01	7	14.00	220	13.52
Pangkabuhayan Program/ Livelihood Assistance	2	0.37	17	2.28	10	3.40	2	4.00	31	1.91
TOTAL	537	100.00	746	100.00	294	100.00	50	100.00	1627	100.00

Legal Assistance or Referral to the Prosecutor's Office for Filing of the Case has been the predominant post-intervention remedies of the victims in the different provinces under survey except in the case of Cagayan where Referral to the MSWD for Counselling has the highest frequency of 202. Seeking legal assistance or filing a case with the prosecutor's office can provide victims with legal protection against their abusers. By engaging with the legal system, victims of IPV can access formal mechanisms of justice which can empower them to hold their abusers accountable for their actions and seek redress for the harm they've experienced. Pursuing legal action can act as a deterrent to the abuser, potentially preventing further instances of violence and knowing that there are legal consequences for their actions, this may discourage perpetrators from repeating abusive behavior. This stand availability of remedies is supported by Germanò, E. (2018) whose results indicate that the existence of social support, help-seeking behavior, and the availability of community- based services such as the legal remedies addressing the issues of abuse serve as the main protective factors for IPV victims.

Table 7.1 Test of a significant relationship between the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim and the age of the victim

Forms of intimate violence	X² – value	p-value	Interpretation
Physical Abuse	2.386	0.496	Not significant
Psychological Abuse	4.985	0.173	Not significant
Economic Abuse	4.101	0.251	Not significant
Sexual Abuse	7.281	0.063	Not significant

The data shows that the age of the victim has no direct significant relationship with the form of IPV experienced.

Capaldi et al. (2021) found that age was correlated with relationship duration but not a significant predictor of IPV when considering factors like relationship quality and stress. Renner and Whitney (2018) found that while younger age was linked to higher IPV rates, this association was non-significant after controlling for socioeconomic status and substance use. Stöckl et al. (2013) also found that younger age had a small effect size compared to factors like socioeconomic status and childhood abuse, highlighting the complex interplay of risk factors in IPV.

Table 7.2 Test of a significant relationship between the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim and the age of the partner

Forms of intimate violence	X ² – value	p-value	Interpretation
Physical Abuse	2.795	0.424	Not significant
Psychological Abuse	5.069	0.167	Not significant
Economic Abuse	4.477	0.214	Not significant
Sexual Abuse	0.218	0.974	Not significant

The table shows no significant correlation between the victim's form of IPV and the perpetrator's age. Capaldi et al. (2021) found that while age was linked to relationship duration, it was not a significant predictor of IPV when considering factors like relationship quality and stress. Similarly, Renner and Whitney (2018) discovered that younger age correlated with higher IPV rates, but this relationship disappeared when controlling for socioeconomic status and substance use. Stöckl et al. (2013) also found that younger age was associated with a higher risk of IPV victimization, but the effect size was minimal compared to factors like socioeconomic status and childhood abuse, highlighting the complex interplay of various risk factors.

Table 7.3 Test of a significant relationship between the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim and the highest educational attainment of the victim

Forms of intimate violence	X ² – value	p-value	Interpretation
Physical Abuse	8.232	0.040*	Significant
Psychological Abuse	2.886	0.410	Not significant
Economic Abuse	2.521	0.471	Not significant
Sexual Abuse	10.764	0.002**	Significant

*significant at 0.05 level

**significant at 0.01 level

The data reveals a significant relationship between physical and sexual abuse and the victims' educational attainment, with lower educational levels correlating with higher instances of these abuses. This aligns with research in BMC Women's Health and WHO, which indicate that physical and sexual violence are prevalent forms of IPV globally. The UN emphasizes that such abuse is a pattern of behavior to maintain power and control. However, no significant differences were found in psychological and economic abuse based on educational attainment, contradicting findings by Ma, Chen, and Kong (2023), who reported that psychological IPV is prevalent in high-income countries. They documented its severe consequences, including PTSD, substance use, depression, and anxiety.

Table 7.4 Test of significant relationship between the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim and the highest educational attainment of the partner

Forms of intimate violence	X ² – value	p-value	Interpretation
Physical Abuse	10.621	0.000**	Significant
Psychological Abuse	9.182	0.007**	Significant

Economic Abuse	1.296	0.730	Not significant
Sexual Abuse	0.798	0.850	Not significant

****significant at 0.01 level**

The study reveals that a partner's highest educational attainment has no direct significant influence on IPV, particularly on economic and sexual abuse forms. However, educational disparities within relationships may increase the odds of IPV. Ackerson (2022) found that women with more education than their husbands are more likely to report IPV. Fawole (2018) and Rahman et al. (2017) found that women with lower educational levels than their partners are significantly more likely to experience IPV. Loembe (2020) supports that women's education reduces IPV risk, as it empowers them to combat gender-related violence and societal norms. Adjiwanou and Legrand (2015) found that women in highly educated communities might still experience IPV due to traditional gender roles. Ackerson et al. (2018) suggest that men may abuse their educated wives to preserve their gender role. Promoting equal access to education for both men and women is crucial in combating IPV and fostering gender equality.

7.5 Test of a significant relationship between the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim and the occupation of the victim

Forms of intimate violence	X ² – value	p-value	Interpretation
Physical Abuse	9.508	0.023*	Significant
Psychological Abuse	10.186	0.011*	Significant
Economic Abuse	0.802	0.849	Not significant
Sexual Abuse	1.052	0.789	Not significant

***significant at 0.05 level**

The occupation of the victim does not have a direct significant relationship with economic and sexual abuse forms of IPV. Economic abuse involves control, employment sabotage, and exploitation, impacting physical and mental health (Johnson et al., 2022). Weitzman (2018) noted that while women's education may reduce IPV risk, it is mediated by factors like employment and family formation. Understanding economic abuse's complexities is crucial for addressing IPV. However, recent research indicates a direct significant relationship between the victim's occupation and physical IPV. Economic empowerment strategies can reduce the risk of physical and sexual abuse (Mthembu et al., 2021). Clemens et al. (2023) emphasized understanding how occupation, education, and socio-economic status intersect with IPV for effective interventions. Reeves and O'Leary-Kelly (2007) highlighted IPV's impact on workplace well-being and costs for employers.

Table 7.6 Test of a significant relationship between the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim and the occupation of the partner

Forms of intimate violence	X ² – value	p-value	Interpretation
Physical Abuse	4.066	0.254	Not significant
Psychological Abuse	6.338	0.096	Not significant
Economic Abuse	1.877	0.598	Not significant
Sexual Abuse	0.404	0.939	Not significant

The table shows no significant relationship between forms of IPV (physical, psychological, economic, sexual) and partner occupation, as indicated by the p-values. Despite this, research highlights the multifaceted dynamics of IPV and the role of employment in mitigating or exacerbating abuse. Showalter (2016) emphasizes financial independence for abuse-free lives, while MacGreggor et al. (2022) discuss how negative work environments and performance issues can affect IPV victims. Bhalotra et al. (2021) found that male unemployment increases IPV, while improved female

employment can also affect rates. Tarshis (2022) notes that IPV impacts career development and earnings. A 2020 study in *Violence Against Women* highlights economic abuse's complex nature, including financial instability and emotional distress. MacGregor et al. (2022) also acknowledge IPV's impact on work.

Table 7.6 Test of a significant relationship between the forms of intimate partner violence experienced by the victim and the status of the relationship

Forms of intimate violence	X ² – value	p-value	Interpretation
Physical Abuse	9.455	0.021*	Significant
Psychological Abuse	1.597	0.660	Not significant
Economic Abuse	10.319	0.009**	Significant
Sexual Abuse	0.231	0.972	Not significant

*significant at 0.05 level

**significant at 0.01 level

In this table, the physical abuse at p-value of 0.021 shows that it is significant as form of intimate partner violence experienced by the woman in the family. The weak and the worker in the household usually suffer from this abuse because she is the only one to be blamed for anything and receives the blows from the man specially when there are heated arguments as results of issues in their relationship. Physical violence can include pushing, slapping, hits in any parts of the body, kicking, twisting of arms, choking, hair pulling, being burnt, being stabbed, and many other pain inflicting done to the victim. Sakar (2010) explained that for most of the females who were exposed to domestic violence, their husbands acted as the perpetrators (72.73%) and they reported slapping as the specific act of physical assault. The study explained that domestic violence against women is highly prevalent in India and the women usually try to hide it. Particularly wife beating or physical mistreatment is a very common phenomenon in many Indian homes. The percentage of women who are exposed to violence by their husbands is 45% in India. Despite this widespread prevalence, such violence is not customarily acknowledged and has remained invisible. Background conditions of females are found to play a significant role in domestic violence.

The table further shows that economic abuse with p-value of 0.009 exhibits its significance on the form of violence as reason for a woman to be abused. In a household wherein economic resources of the family are often unstable, there is a high probability that this becomes the root of heated arguments between partners specially when the man in the house demands for good things to be enjoyed like good food and good things like others they know. But how can the woman produce all good things when the man deprives the woman in their finances. This kind of abuse is usually experienced by the victims when they are not enjoying financial support in all forms and depriving them from the family property. Thus, this finding has consistently demonstrated a significant relationship between economic abuse among intimate partner violence (IPV) and the status of the relationship. For instance, studies by Smith and Jones (2018) found that economic abuse is more prevalent among individuals in intimate partner relationships compared to those not involved in such relationships. Furthermore, the power dynamics within the relationship, including financial control and dependence, have been identified as contributing factors to the occurrence of economic abuse (Garcia et al., 2019). This highlights the importance of addressing economic factors when examining IPV dynamics and designing interventions to support survivors.

8. SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FORMS OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY THE VICTIM AND THE FACTORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Table 8.1. Test of significant relationship between physical abuse as a form of violence experienced by the victim

and the factors of intimate partner violence

	Physical Abuse		
Factors	X² value	p-value	Interpretation
Infidelity	9.548	0.000**	Significant
Drunkenness	2.141	0.544	Not significant
Misunderstanding/ Heated Altercation	8.249	0.004**	Significant
Lust	7.928	0.032*	Significant
Child Custody	4.759	0.190	Not significant
Non-Support/ Abandonment	0.423	0.935	Not significant

*significant at 0.05 level

**significant at 0.01 level

Data in the table displays the test of a significant relationship between physical abuse as a form of violence experienced by the victim and the factors of intimate partner violence where infidelity, misunderstanding and lust as factors of intimate violence revealed a significant relationship as to physical abuse inflicted since the computed p-value is less than 0.05 level of significance. The relationship between physical abuse in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and forms like infidelity, misunderstanding, and lust is complex and interconnected, as highlighted in recent research. Studies of Conroy, A. A. (2014) have shown that physical abuse can be linked to various outcomes within IPV dynamics. For instance, this research has indicated that perceived partner infidelity can impact experiences of sexual coercion within relationships, affecting both partners' perceptions and behaviors. Additionally, the perception of a partner's infidelity has been associated with an increased risk of physical abuse for women, emphasizing the intricate connections between different forms of abuse and relationship dynamics. Understanding the complexities of physical abuse within IPV and its relationship to infidelity, misunderstanding, and lust is crucial for developing effective interventions and support services for survivors. By recognizing the multifaceted nature of IPV and the interplay between different forms of abuse, stakeholders can implement tailored strategies to address the complexities of intimate partner violence comprehensively. On the other hand, no significant relationship has found on other factors of intimate partner violence such as drunkenness, child custody and non-support in relation to physical abuse.

Table 8.2. Test of a significant relationship between psychological abuse as a form of violence experienced by the victim and the factors of intimate partner violence

	Psychological Abuse		
Factors	X² value	p-value	Interpretation
Infidelity	0.936	0.817	Not significant
Drunkenness	1.712	0.634	Not significant
Misunderstanding/ Heated Altercation	1.251	0.741	Not significant
Lust	8.990	0.002**	Significant
Child Custody	0.959	0.811	Not significant
Non-Support/ Abandonment	0.894	0.827	Not significant

**significant at 0.01 level

The data revealed that there is no direct significant relationship between the infliction of psychological abuse as a form of IPV experienced by the victims and the factors of IPV except in the form of lust. Psychological abuse, which includes verbal threats, intimidation, isolation, victim-blaming, and humiliation, is a significant component of IPV that can have profound effects on survivors' mental health and well-being. While the direct relationship between psychological abuse

and specific forms associated with IPV may not always be statistically significant, it is crucial to consider the broader impact of psychological abuse on survivors. Studies conducted by the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies. (2016) have shown that psychological abuse can contribute to a range of negative outcomes for victims, including emotional distress, physical injury, trauma responses like PTSD, depression, anxiety, substance abuse issues, and disruptions in belief systems and social relationships. Understanding the complexities of psychological abuse within IPV according to Dokkedahl, S., (2019) is crucial for developing effective interventions and support services for survivors. By recognizing the lasting effects of psychological abuse on victims' mental health and well-being, stakeholders can implement tailored strategies to address the multifaceted consequences of intimate partner violence. The literature emphasizes the need for further research to explore the independent effect of psychological violence on mental health and to develop clearer definitions and comparisons to enhance understanding and support for IPV survivors.

Table 8.3. Test of a significant relationship between economic abuse as a form of violence experienced by the victim and the factors of intimate partner violence

Factors	Economic Abuse		
	X² value	p-value	Interpretation
Infidelity	1.448	0.694	Not significant
Drunkenness	7.366	0.015*	Significant
Misunderstanding/ Heated Altercation	1.810	0.613	Not significant
Lust	0.118	0.943	Not significant
Child Custody	7.013	0.020*	Significant
Non-Support/ Abandonment	8.201	0.006**	Significant

***significant at 0.05 level**

****significant at 0.01 level**

The data revealed that there is a direct significant relationship between the infliction of economic abuse as a form of IPV experienced by the victims and the factors of IPV. The relationship between economic abuse and factors associated with Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) experienced by victims, such as drunkenness, child custody, and abandonment, has been a subject of recent research. Economic abuse, characterized by controlling a survivor's access to resources, has been identified as a significant form of IPV with far-reaching consequences on victims' well-being. Studies have shown that economic abuse can lead to financial control, employment sabotage, and economic exploitation, impacting survivors' economic stability and independence. Recent sources like Johnson, L. et al (2022) and Stylianou, A. M. (2018) highlight the significant relationship between economic abuse and factors like drunkenness, child custody issues, and abandonment within the context of IPV. Research indicates that economic abuse can directly contribute to outcomes such as alcohol abuse (drunkenness), challenges in child custody disputes, and instances of non-support or abandonment by the perpetrator. Understanding these relationships according to them, is crucial for developing targeted interventions and support services that address the multifaceted impact of economic abuse on survivors of IPV. The literature emphasizes the need for comprehensive approaches that consider economic abuse as a central component of domestic violence research, practice, and policies. By recognizing the intricate connections between economic abuse and various factors associated with IPV, stakeholders can better support survivors and implement effective strategies to address the complexities of intimate partner violence.

Contrary to the findings of this study that economic abuse may not have a direct significant relationship with infidelity, misunderstanding and lust associated with IPV, Byrt, A., et al (2023) research indicates that economic abuse often co-occurs with other forms of abuse, including psychological, physical, and sexual violence. Studies have shown that

economic abuse can lead to economic control, employment sabotage, and financial harassment, particularly affecting women who are more likely to experience lifelong poverty and housing and employment insecurity as a result of intimate partner perpetrated economic abuse. Moreover, the impact of economic abuse on survivors extends to areas such as mental health, financial issues, parent-child interactions, and quality of life.

of a significant relationship between sexual abuse as a form of violence experienced by the victim and the factors of intimate partner violence

<i>Factors</i>	<i>Sexual Abuse</i>		
	<i>X² value</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
Infidelity	0.451	0.798	Not significant
Drunkenness	1.528	0.676	Not significant
Misunderstanding/ Heated Altercation	0.169	0.982	Not significant
Lust	0.622	0.891	Not significant
Child Custody	0.541	0.763	Not significant
Non-Support/ Abandonment	0.787	0.765	Not significant

The data revealed that there is no direct significant relationship between the infliction of sexual abuse as a form of IPV experienced by the victims and the factors of IPV. Recent research findings of Hacialiefendioğlu, A., et al. (2021) suggest that the infliction of sexual abuse may not have a direct significant relationship with the factors associated with Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) experienced by the victim. While IPV encompasses various forms of abuse, including physical, psychological, and sexual violence, the interplay between these forms can vary. Studies indicate that physical violence tends to co-occur significantly with psychological abuse, intensifying when both are present, while sexual violence overlaps less with other types of violence, particularly physical violence. This complexity in the patterns of IPV according to this study, highlights the need for tailored interventions that target different forms of abuse within intimate relationships. Moreover, research emphasizes the detrimental impact of IPV on survivors' health and well-being, with trauma symptoms and health problems being more commonly reported by individuals experiencing intense forms of violence. Understanding the nuances of how different types of abuse intersect and affect victims is crucial for developing effective treatments and support services. By recognizing the distinct patterns of IPV and their implications on survivors' health outcomes, interventions can be better tailored to address the multifaceted nature of intimate partner violence. This however is contradicted by a different view from the report of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (2024) and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention collects comprehensive data on intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking victimization in the United States, highlighting the prevalence and impact of these forms of violence. Additionally, research findings emphasize the wide-ranging health impacts of IPV, including mental health outcomes like major depressive disorder, anxiety disorder, and physical health issues such as diabetes mellitus and asthma associated with childhood sexual abuse.

CONCLUSIONS

After conducting an in-depth study on the patterns of intimate partner violence and the chronic psychosocial enormities experienced by battered women, it is evident that this issue requires urgent attention and comprehensive intervention strategies. The research has highlighted the pervasive nature of intimate partner violence, its detrimental impact on the mental and emotional well-being of victims, and the need for tailored support programs to address these complex challenges.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this research, the following are recommended.

1. There is a need to implement proactive measures to identify and address signs of intimate partner violence at an early stage. This could involve community outreach programs, educational campaigns, and training for healthcare professionals to recognize and respond to cases of abuse.
2. Government institutions like the Department of Social Welfare and Development may offer empowerment workshops and educational sessions to help survivors rebuild their self-esteem, develop coping mechanisms, and acquire skills for independence. Focus on promoting self-care, resilience, and empowerment through tailored programs. It is likewise encouraged that they establish a holistic support system for battered women that includes access to counseling, legal assistance, safe housing options, and financial resources. Collaborate with local organizations and shelters to provide a network of support for victims seeking help.
3. Policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders may advocate for policy reforms that strengthen legal protections for victims of intimate partner violence, improve law enforcement responses, and enhance resources for support services.
4. A study that will look into continuous monitor the effectiveness of the support program through rigorous research and evaluation methods maybe conducted.
5. A similar study maybe conducted that will include but not limited on how does the act of violence experienced by the victim affect their self-esteem, child-rearing, social relations, work performance and their mental health.

Primary Support Program:		
Title: Empowerment Through Recovery: A Holistic Support Program for Battered Women		
Objective: To provide comprehensive support and resources for battered women to address chronic psychosocial adversities resulting from intimate partner violence (IPV) and facilitate their journey toward recovery and empowerment.		
Components of the Program:		
Strategies for Execution		
Activity	Strategies for Execution	Action to be taken
Needs Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct initial assessments to understand the unique needs and risks of each survivor. - Utilize validated screening tools such as the Danger Assessment or the Abuse Assessment Screen to identify levels of risk. 	<p>Crisis Intervention and Safety Planning:</p> <p>Immediate support and safety planning services to address urgent needs and ensure the physical safety of survivors.</p>
Individual Counseling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide one-on-one counseling sessions to offer emotional support and personalized safety planning. - Empower survivors to identify their strengths and resources for coping with crises. 	<p>Counseling and Therapy Services:</p> <p>Access to trauma-informed counseling and therapy sessions to address psychological distress, trauma, and other mental health concerns resulting from IPV.</p>

Group Sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize support groups for survivors to share experiences, build social support networks, and learn from each other. - Facilitate discussions on topics such as self-care, boundary setting, and navigating legal and community resources. 	<p>Financial Empowerment:</p> <p>Financial literacy workshops, job training, and assistance with accessing economic resources to promote financial independence and stability.</p> <p>Support Groups:</p> <p>Peer support groups to foster connections with other survivors, provide validation, and facilitate healing through shared experiences.</p>
Safety Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboratively develop safety plans with survivors, tailored to their specific circumstances. - Include practical strategies for immediate safety (e.g., identifying safe places, and 	<p>Health and Wellness Services:</p> <p>Access to healthcare services, including physical health screenings, reproductive health services, and substance abuse</p>
	emergency contacts) and long-term safety (e.g., legal protections, housing options).	counseling, to address the impact of IPV on survivors' health.
Psychoeducation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer educational workshops on the dynamics of domestic violence, its impact on survivors and children, and the cycle of abuse. - Raise awareness about the rights and resources available to survivors, including shelters, legal aid, and counseling services. 	<p>Child and Family Services:</p> <p>Support services for children exposed to IPV, including counseling, educational support, and referrals to child welfare agencies.</p> <p>Health and Wellness Services:</p> <p>Access to healthcare services, including physical health screenings, reproductive health services, and substance abuse counseling, to address the impact of IPV on survivors' health.</p>

Referrals and Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish partnerships with local shelters, legal services, healthcare providers, and community organizations to facilitate seamless referrals. -Ensure survivors have access to comprehensive support beyond the scope of the program. 	<p>Legal Assistance and Advocacy:</p> <p>Assistance with navigating the legal system, obtaining protection orders, and accessing legal resources to seek justice and protect survivors' rights.</p>
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Advocacy Intervention:		
Title: Voices of Empowerment: Advocating for Battered Women's Rights and Well-being		
Objective: Objective: To advocate for systemic change and policy reforms aimed at addressing intimate partner violence (IPV) and improving support services for battered women.		
Components of the Program:		
Strategies for Execution		
Activity	Strategies for Execution	Action to be taken
Public Awareness Campaigns	Raising awareness about the prevalence and impact of IPV through educational campaigns, community events, and social media advocacy to challenge societal attitudes and misconceptions about domestic violence.	Distribution of flyers containing laws that protect victims of IPV
Community Engagement	Building partnerships with community organizations, faith-based groups, and other stakeholders to mobilize support for IPV survivors and promote community- based solutions to prevent and respond to IPV.	Organize community groups such women's association
Training and Education	Providing training and resources for healthcare professionals, law enforcement officers, educators, and other service providers to recognize signs of IPV, respond effectively, and provide appropriate support and referrals for survivors.	Conduct training/seminars with the community in collaboration with government agencies mandated to protect the women from IPV

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