A study of intimate partner violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University students

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This study seeks to assess the awareness that Clark Atlanta University students have about the topic of intimate partner violence. Results of the study were not found statistically significant. However, based on responses to survey questions, the knowledge that students have surrounding the topic of intimate partner violence could be improved. A larger sample size could have improved the results of this study.
A STUDY OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AWARENESS
AMONGST CLARK ATLANTA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF CLARK ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

BY
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I would like to thank the most high for giving me the strength to overcome obstacles and make it this far with my education. I would also like to thank the ancestors whose shoulders I stand, because without them, I would not exist. I would like to thank Dr. William Thomas, as well as Dr. Robert Waymer, for all of their help on this work. They made special efforts, even after hours to help me with this, and I appreciate that a great deal. Last, but not least, I would like to thank all of my family members and friends who have supported me and pushed me to continue on with school when my life was faced with adversity.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

According to the American Heritage Dictionary domestic violence is defined as being violence towards or physical abuse of one's spouse or domestic partner (American Heritage Dictionary, 2006). This is not the only way that domestic violence can be defined. Some define domestic violence as being much broader than the definition mentioned above, such as that of family violence. It can mean the same thing as domestic violence, except for sometimes domestic violence can be defined as "violence committed by one family or household member toward another" (Merriam-Webster Dictionary of Law, 1996). So, the term domestic violence can span outside of intimate partners, and include other family members like children for example. Intimate partner violence is similar to domestic violence in that it not only occurs with partners who are within a family relationship, but partners who are not in a family relationship. Simply, a partner may be someone who one may accompany another person on a date. However, in the context of this thesis the term domestic violence and intimate partner violence will be used interchangeably, and will refer to the violence that takes place between two partners.
Intimate partner violence occurs all over the world and is a very serious problem. It has been treated as a personal issue, instead of a public one (Owens-Manley, 1999). There is limited funding for research into the issue of intimate partner violence from the federal government, and it is now being discussed at the state level for funding (Owens-Manley, 1999). However, state policy will play a large role in the resource availability for domestic violence, since the government is able to decide which funds will be allotted for certain things (Owens-Manley, 1999). Furthermore, with more funding allotted for law enforcement, more lives could be saved as well as more offenders prosecuted (Abate, 1997).

Domestic violence or intimate partner violence is sometimes kept a secret, sometimes (as a result) because of some socio-economic and other status of the partners. Intimate partner violence or domestic violence can also occur in same sex relationships, or with a male as the victim. However, in 2001, approximately 85 percent of the victims of domestic violence were women, and only about 15 percent were male victims in America (Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2001). So, this paper will focus on the female rather than the male victims. Women sometimes tend to remain silent rather than telling someone that they are victims of domestic violence or intimate partner violence. There is a well publicized case of a British couple who were doctors, the woman in the relationship was assaulted and had difficulty reporting the incident (Keeping it secret, 2007), because of that very reason. There are also women who have economic dependency with their abusers and do not report domestic violence or intimate partner violence (Chronister, 2007).
These cases can be complex in a sense because, not only do they involve economical dependency, but it ties in with emotional dependency as well (Chronister, 2007). It is not uncommon for the abuser to try to demolish the victim’s access to economical resources, or to break their spirits in hopes of finding employment, therefore she stays dependent on him and doesn’t leave (Chronister, 2007). The dynamic is more complex when the victim is a disabled woman who physically dependent on her abuser (Chang, et al., 2003). In this case intervention is harder because, for a physically dependent person the escape plan is a lot more challenging (Chang, et al., 2003).

Scientists are uncertain whether or not divorce has a positive or negative impact on intimate partner violence (Stolzenberg & D’Alessio, 2007). However, the results of a study based on divorce and domestic violence found that there was a higher risk in the occurrence of intimate partner violence during the separation period, before the official divorce and also that the ex-spouse was still at risk of becoming a victim of intimate partner violence after the divorce (Stolzenberg & D’Alessio, 2007).

Domestic violence or intimate partner violence affects more than just the victim themselves. It affects those around them as well, especially children who have been exposed to it (Harris, Lieberman, & Marans, 2007). Three million children witness acts of intimate partner violence each year (Berry, 1995). Exposure to intimate partner violence is a form of trauma, which negatively affects children if the issue is never addressed in terms of treatment. Some of the negative outcomes of children who go untreated after being exposed to intimate partner violence are failure in school, depression, and substance abuse when they are older (Harris, Lieberman, & Marans, 2007).
Because intimate partner violence begins in such a subtle way, most victims are not aware of it until it becomes 'full blown'. One way to help with the issue of intimate partner violence is by increasing the awareness of it. There are many signs of intimate partner violence of which people should be aware of (Recognizing domestic partner abuse, 2006). If people can learn to recognize the many forms of domestic violence/Intimate partner violence and some of the red flags to look for it could help lessen the amount of reported domestic violence/intimate partner violence situations.

Statement of the Problem

The problem with intimate partner violence is that it affects everyone in some way or another. Not only does it affect women who are victims, it also affects those around them as well (such as children and family members). Intimate partner violence is cyclical and goes through several phases. The phases that take place during most abusive partnerships form what is called: The Cycle of Abuse or Violence (Eyer, n.d.). There is the tension building stage, the incident or acting out phase, the honeymoon or reconciliation phase, then things become calm and the cycle begins again (Eyer, n.d.). Statistics show that 73 percent of abusers were abused during their childhood, and in adulthood they perpetuate the behavior in their relationships with partners (Kinstlingler-Bruhn, 1997).

Another aspect of the problem of intimate partner violence seems to be that many victims may not recognize it as it is occurring. It may be more common for a person to be aware of physical and sexual abuse rather than the other types of subtle forms of abuse, such as emotional, or verbal. There are signs of a batterer or abuser, which usually
present themselves, however the victim may not recognize them due to lack of awareness. There is also the cultural consideration of this problem as well. In one culture it may be seen as abuse, or whereas in some other culture it may be acceptable in terms of spirituality. An example of this is, in some cultures after marriage a man may believe that the woman belongs to him (as if she is property) and he can do whatever he wants to her.

Intimate partner violence transcends all age groups and shades of relationships. In teenagers it can manifest in forms of dating violence. Prior sexual intimacy or a couple “living together” does not have to be factors in order for Intimate partner violence or domestic violence to take place. Furthermore, teenagers who find themselves in violent relationships can carry the pattern of violent relationships well into adulthood. Domestic violence or intimate partner violence also has a historical context as well, in terms of society, and patriarchy (which can be reinforced by concepts of spirituality). For example, according to Ruether (1989), it is in the Bible in First Timothy 2:12-14, where you can find, “I do not allow women to teach or have authority over men. They must keep quiet” (p. 65). Also in the Bible, according to Bohn (1989), in the book of Genesis (verse 16) states that (directed to the woman): “in pain you shall bring forth children, yet your desire shall be for your husband and he shall rule over you” (p. 32). Both quotes have been interpreted by many as seeing the male as head, and able to have his wife as a possession of which he rules over. Therefore, within the context of the Biblical scripture, if he wants to abuse her to teach her a lesson or rule over her he can and the woman has no say in the matter. Hence, in history the legal aspects of domestic violence or intimate
partner violence, were not as protective of its female victims as they are today, since they once encompassed views that gave men power over women.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to assess the awareness that Clark Atlanta University Students have of intimate partner violence or domestic violence. The study will examine findings for differences and look at gender, demographics, and schools located within Clark Atlanta University from surveys and discuss findings, and possible ways in bridging gaps if indeed there are any found. The study will also examine the subjective feelings on the topic of intimate partner violence, for example if people feel that it is a personal issue, or if some women by their actions cause intimate partner violence to happen to them.

Research Questions

The research questions of the study are as follows:

1. Is there any relationship between gender and intimate partner violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University Students?

2. Do demographics have an affect on Clark Atlanta University student awareness on the topic of intimate partner violence?

Hypotheses

The null hypotheses of the study were as follows:

1. There is no statistical significance relationship between gender and intimate partner violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University Students.
There is no statistical significance between demographics of the student and intimate partner violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University Students.

Significance of the Study

Domestic violence or intimate partner violence has been a very troubling issue in the world, and the cycle still continues. The awareness of domestic violence is not as wide spread, as it should be. People need to be aware of the problem in order to be able to break the cycle. Today many may not recognize the issue when it is occurring to them or to those around them. The researcher feels that the spreading of awareness on domestic violence or intimate partner violence is very important and should expand across multiple areas of one’s life, not only in school, but in the workplace, and communities where people live.

The researcher feels that all students should be informed on domestic violence, despite the fact that they may not be pursuing a degree in the human service arena. Everyone needs to be aware of it in order for the cycle to stop, and decrease the likelihood of occurrences.

As mentioned earlier, intimate partner violence or domestic violence victims can be both economically and emotionally dependent, so it would not be uncommon for a woman to suffer a socio-economic loss if she left her abuser (her sole source of financial support). Intimate partner violence or domestic violence can contribute to homelessness as well (Danis & Lockhart, 2003). In 2005 a survey was conducted in 24 cities found that 50 percent of the people who were sampled were homeless due to domestic violence (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2007). In terms of the victim’s health, 40 percent
of all injuries of women in emergency rooms may come from abusive relationships (Loue, 2001). Additionally, each year police receive so many domestic violence related calls, that they are considered to be the single largest type of calls that they receive (Loue, 2001).
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of this review of literature is to explore information surrounding intimate partner violence. To help illustrate the severity of Intimate partner violence, this chapter will give information regarding the forms of intimate partner violence, statistics surrounding it, the history of intimate partner violence, and its possible contributors. Additionally this chapter will discuss information on how to help one recognize an abuser, and how to help one safely escape from an abusive intimate partner violence or domestic violence situation.

Intimate partner violence can be manifested in a variety of forms. Some of which may be harder for its victims to recognize, since they may not always be physical in nature. Physical abuse in intimate partner violence refers to things such as: hitting, kicking, punching, choking, pulling of one’s hair, biting, poking, the twisting of one’s limbs, shaking or throwing someone around the room (Murphy-Milano, 1996). Additionally, it may include other actions which are designed to, hurt, injure, endanger or cause harm to another person (Berry, 1995).

Emotional or psychological abuse is another form of intimate partner violence. This form of abuse consists of things such as, saying or doing things which are designed to make one feel ashamed, ridiculed, embarrassed, or belittled. It may also include false
accusations, forbidding a person to do certain things such as go to work, handling finances, spend time with loved ones, manipulation, and threats especially threats dealing with children (Berry, 1995).

Sexual abuse refers to the forcing of one partner by another to do things pertaining to sex. Sexual abuse in intimate partner violence may include but is not limited to forcing one to do things that they find frightening, violent, unpleasant, forcing one to have sex without protection, or forcing one to have sex with others. It is also considered to be a form of sexual abuse, when one is forced to watch people engage in sexual activity, rather it be live in person or on a pornographic video (Berry, 1995).

Stalking is a form of intimate partner violence as well. It is often used to harass victims, or terrorize them. Often times, the stalker may be upset that the victim had left him, and stalking can be a form of him releasing his frustrations on the matter. Stalking is problematic because, it often escalates and can lead to violence (Berry, 1995).

There are approximately fifteen hundred women killed by a former or current husband or boyfriend each year (at least) (Berry, 1995). There are four million incidents of intimate partner violence reported each year, which is lower than the actual amount because, 90 percent of battered women never report the abuse (Berry, 1995). Ninety-five percent of intimate partner violence victims are women, which is not to say that male battery by females is non existent, but it is far less common than women who are made victims by men. Twenty-eight percent of students in high school have experienced violence while in a dating relationship (Berry, 1995). Twenty-five percent of women in America, who are victims of intimate partner violence, are victims during pregnancy (Berry, 1995). Most men who batter hurt more than one woman, as it was illustrated in a
study which found that in abuser’s seeking treatment, 95 percent of them admitted to abusing more than one woman (Berry, 1995). Intimate partner violence contributes to 25 percent of all suicidal attempts made by women (Berry, 1995).

History of Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence has been around for many years. It is not a new problem by any means. In most countries and within almost all societies it was socially acceptable until more recently. It was believed during Ancient Roman times that a man could divorce or kill his wife for doing things such as committing adultery, or being drunk in public, which were the things he also would do. In American history, in the year 1824 the “rule of thumb’ was approved. In summary, the “rule of thumb” stated that a man could beat his wife, with any stick of his choice as long as it was no thicker than his own thumb (Berry, 1995).

In the year 1883, the state of Maryland passed laws against spousal abuse that made it a crime for which one could be punished. It was not until 1885 that the Married Women’s Property Act was passed, which gave women some rights to their own property as well as assault by their husband being sufficient means for divorce. In the 1970s, a poll was taken which found that 1 in 5 Americans still felt that it was okay for a man to hit his wife under certain circumstances (Berry, 1995). Until the 1970s there were no services put into place for women who suffered from intimate partner violence. In 1974, the first book on intimate partner violence was published, in England titled: Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear, by Erin Pizzey (Berry, 1995). Since the book was written shelters and services for victims of intimate partner violence have increased in
their existence. A research study dealing with blaming the victim and domestic violence found that males tend to blame the victims more, and people who have been victims of domestic violence see it more as a societal issue (Bryant & Spencer, 2003).

Over the years, the frequency of date rape incidents has been on the rise on college campuses and continues to be (McDonald & Kline, 2004). In a college study conducted to look at the perception of date rape, which is characterized as intimate partner violence, with choices of punishment being offered, the study found that males wanted the less severe punishment (McDonald & Kline, 2004). The study also concluded that males blame the victim more than females (McDonald & Kline, 2004). It is a possibility that male perception on date rape, and how serious he perceives it to be could be a contributor to date rape occurrences (McDonald & Kline, 2004).

Possible Contributors of Intimate Partner Violence

There are many possible contributors of intimate partner violence. One of them surrounds blaming the victim. In American society a girl may be blamed for the unwanted attention that she receives from boys. Meanwhile, the misbehavior of a boy may be easily dismissed because it can be interpreted as “boys will be boys.” Historical background on gender also plays its role in this as well. Blaming women, who are victims, can hinder men from taking responsibility for their own behavior (Sherman, 1996).

Secondly there is one’s upbringing and family background as a possible contributor. If a person grew up in a household where they were exposed to a man battering a woman as if it were okay, that person may carry that view into his/her adult
relationships. Children in particular form these ideas of man/woman relationship and how one should treat the other. Therefore, they may come to believe that it is normal for a man to abuse or disrespect a woman (Sherman, 1996).

Media is a possible contributor as well, especially for teen who watch television (TV) as a form of entertainment. Currently, television shows more sex and violence than it did fifty years ago. Teens are exposed to images of sex and violence nearly every time they turn on the television and they are strongly influenced by what they see on TV or in movies. However, parental supervision and discussion while children watch movies, can help the child be less likely to imitate the movie or think that the violence is okay (Sherman, 1996).

Substance abuse is another possible contributor of intimate partner violence. Drug or alcohol use does not directly cause intimate partner violence, but many women state that their male counterparts only become abusive when they are under the influence. One can infer that drug and alcohol use increase the risk of intimate partner violence occurrences.

Recognizing the Signs

In intimate partner violence, there are signs which occur that could forewarn a person about violence to follow. The signs include an increased use of alcohol or drugs, always insisting that things are done his way, when he clings on to you constantly and pulling you away from seeing loved ones (family and friends). He may also make threats about how he will commit suicide if you were ever to leave him and may have unpredictable behavior (Murphy-Milano, 1996). Men who abuse women tend to share
similar characteristics. Those characteristics include: possessiveness, extreme jealousy, use of verbal abuse ("name calling", "putting one down"), cruelty to animals and attempts to keep the person in isolation. Male abuser characteristics may also include: poor communication skills, poor coping skills, tendency to blame other people, drug or alcohol addiction, family history of intimate partner violence (in adulthood, or childhood exposure), an anti-female attitude, and a belief in male superiority (Murphy-Milano, 1996).

Tips on How to Safely Escape an Abusive Situation or Involvement with Someone

It is important for one to be aware of things that one can do in the event that one was to find oneself in an abusive situation with a partner. The following tips can help to escape such a situation which can prevent harm, or possibly even death. When a woman finds herself in an abusive situation with a man, she should begin gathering information. It is important that she gather information first so that she is able to see her available options. It also will not hurt for her to call a crisis helpline, which may able to provide her with some guidance on planning her departure as well as shelter or help information.

It is also recommended that she packs an emergency bag with the necessities inside for her and her children. It is important that she remembers to pack cash, telephone numbers for friends, taxi cabs, shelters, and any other emergency numbers that she may need. She should try to leave the bag with a friend or relative that lives near by. If she does not know who to ask she can try a public locker, like at a train or bus station. She should inform family members and friends of what is going on, so that they can prepare to provide for her, or assist her in any way. She may want to speak to
someone to address legal matters, such as child custody and divorce. Some recommend self-defense training, but that is left up to the woman herself.

It is also good for the woman to talk to her children about what is happening (even if she doesn’t think that the kids directly witnessed the abuse). Begin making out a safety plan of escape. One should familiarize oneself with thoughts of independence, and what one life may be life once one leaves. One should only tell people that one really trust when one is planning on leaving, because most abusive men become dangerous when women try to leave them. This is a good time to map out expenses, and possibly join an intimate partner violence support group for women. Other helpful tips include: making it a habit of backing in your driveway, keeping a good supply of gas in your car, remove knives off of counter top. It would also be smarter if the she would try not to wear things around her neck at this time, such as scarves, necklaces, etc. because the abuser could easily strangle her. It is better not to inform your abuser that you are leaving, because he could become very violent if he knows (Berry, 1995).

Afrocentric Perspective

The Afrocentric Perspective encompasses the holistic view, and shows respect to various cultures and recognizes the origin of Blacks. It also acknowledges the search for equality and freedom known to people of Africa in prior colonial period (Schiele, 2000). When one understands the heritage and struggles of others one tends to understand the hardship others experience and try not to compound that with violence to others, including one’s partner. Intimate partner violence can be interpreted as a manifestation of living in a system that has as its underpinnings the Eurocentric perspective. The
Eurocentric perspective is diametrically opposed to the Afrocentric perspective and it perpetuates exploitation and marginalization, cultural imperialism and violence (Schiele, 2000).

The Afrocentric perspective framework on the other hand underscores “(1) enhanced educational opportunities, (2) guaranteed minimum incomes to working poor families, (3) universal health care coverage, and (4) friendly and cooperative workplace atmospheres” (Schiele, 2000). Using the framework highlighted by Schiele (2000), not only battered, but everyone would receive all types of education including the batterers. A guaranteed minimum wage if received would ensure some independence to women and so one would not forced to stay in an abusive relationship, because of economic reasons.

Intimate partner violence knows no age, color, or economic statuses. It can happen to anyone. However, this section will be used to focus in on African Americans specifically in terms of intimate partner violence. Battering by men contributes to over half of all suicidal attempts by black women (Berry, 1995). Black women are sometimes viewed as subhuman or superhuman, a circumstance, which will sometimes keep them from seeking help, since they are expected to be very strong even though they may be mistreated. Black women also have the tendency to put their partners before themselves, and this could be a factor that hinders them from being able to escape intimate partner violence (Berry, 1995). They internalize the problem and thus find it difficult to run away from it. There are other minority groups that face special problems with intimate partner violence, so black women are not alone in the matter.
Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework that is being used for this study is Cognitive Behavioral Theory. Cognitive Behavioral Theory can be defined as a method of intervention of which the goal is to encourage behavioral change, by way of changing the though pattern (Knapp, et al., 1998). Furthermore, Cognitive Behavioral Theory deals with sensory input and how we process certain stimuli (Day, 2004). In terms of solving problems, it offers learning of effective responses to certain situations, more specifically with problems that may be more commonly situational, rather than rare crisis occurrences (Day, 2004). Hence, if a woman knows how to effectively respond in a situation where her partner is a potential abuser—she will know how to act accordingly. For example, if a woman was in an abusive relationship which was verbal or emotional, she may learn how to respond to her mate, without causing things to escalate.

Hopefully, by learning about intimate partner violence and becoming more aware of its signs, and outcomes, one will be able to make changes in oneself and in one’s thought process to change one’s behavior in situations that may arise. However, without a certain amount of awareness or knowledge, it may be harder for one to safely remove oneself from an abusive relationship. Once a person is informed, that person has a better chance of perhaps seeing the red flags of an abuse, before that person becomes submerged into an abusive relationship.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Chapter III presents the methods that were used in conducting this study. It describes the research design, the sample population information, treatment of the data and the limitations of the study.

Research Design

The descriptive and explanatory research design was used in this study. The study was designed to obtain data in order to describe how aware Clark Atlanta University Students are about intimate partner violence within two school departments. It is also multifactor, in that several factors were studied. This was important because in a natural setting several factors influence behavior (Heiman, 2002). This type of multifactor design would save the researcher the time in researching each factor.

Description of the Site

The study was carried out in Atlanta, Georgia within the Fulton County limits on the campus of Clark Atlanta University. This site was selected due to the fact that the sample population needed for the study was based on information about the students who attend the university.
Sample and Population

The sample for this study was composed of fifty (50) students who attend Clark Atlanta University in Atlanta, GA. Each student is a survey participant from either one of four schools (at Clark Atlanta University): the School of Business, the School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Social Work, and the School of Education.

Data Collection

The study utilized a questionnaire to collect data. The Questionnaire was entitled: *Intimate Partner Violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University Students*. The questionnaire included student demographical information as well as questions to help identify their opinions and views on certain things related to the topic of intimate partner violence (or domestic violence). The questionnaire was designed to be analyzed by the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program.

Treatment of Data

Data was collected and analyzed by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The analysis utilized descriptive statistics. A Likert scale was used on the questionnaire to help determine frequency distributions as well as the views of the students. The scale used for survey questions, which were not demographical information were: 1) Strongly Disagree, 2) Disagree, 3) Agree and 4) Strongly Agree. Cross tabulations from the survey questionnaires were performed as well. The cross tabulation illustrated the relationship between the two variables and indicates whether or not the relationship between the two variables were statistically significant or not. Chi square represents the statistical relationship and Phi represents the strength of the
relationship between the two variables. A Chi square value is considered to be statistically significant when the value is .05 or less.

The values associated with Phi are as follows:

.00-.24 ------ No Relationship

.25-.49 ------ Weak Relationship

.50-.74 ------ Moderate Relationship

.75-1.00 ------ Strong Relationship

Limitations of the Study

One of the main limitations of this study is the fact that a representative sample was not able to be obtained based on the size of the student body of both departments which were selected. Also, only the available students that were on campus on the day that the questionnaires were given were counted in the study. Another limitation is the amount of literature review. A greater number of literatures reviewed may have influenced the outcome in a different way.
CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this chapter was to present the findings of fifty (50) surveys which were answered by students who currently attend Clark Atlanta University. The findings are organized into demographic data, by the response the student selected from the survey. This chapter explains the findings of the researcher who conducted this particular study.

Demographic Information

A profile of demographic information was formed based on the information provided by the participants of the study. The population in the study consisted of fifty (50) college students that were enrolled at Clark Atlanta University. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the following area: gender, age group, ethnicity, religious preference, school and whether or not the person had indeed experienced intimate partner violence or not.

Out of the 50 surveys, 21 or (42%) were male, and 29 or (58%) were female. Nineteen (19) of the participants or (38%) were under 20 years of age, 26 or (52%) of the respondents were between age 20 to 24. Moreover, 2 or (4%) of the participants were between the ages of 25 to 29 and 3 participants or (6%) of the participants were over 30 years of age. In terms of ethnicity, 39 respondents (or 78%) were African American, 5 or
(10%) of them were white, 1 or (2%) were of Hispanic heritage and 5 or (10%) of the respondents were “other.”

Table 1 is a profile of students who participated in the study. It provides the frequency distribution of demographic variables.

**Table 1**

Demographic Profile of Study Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age Group</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18-20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 and Up</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religious Preference</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Denominational</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the fifty survey participants, 21 or 42% of them were male, and 29 or 58% of them were males. Fifty two percent of the participants were 20 years old or older. Majority (30 people or 60 percent) of the survey participants selected “Other” as their religious preference. Over half of the students who participated in the study are part of the School of Arts and Sciences at Clark Atlanta University. Majority (82%) of the participants stated that they had not experienced intimate partner violence, however, 18% said that they had.

### Table 1 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>School</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Work</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experienced Intimate Partner Violence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2

Intimate partner violence is a personal problem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 is a frequency distribution of 50 students indicating whether or not they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement that: “Intimate partner violence is personal problem.” Of the 50 participants, 38% of them disagreed and 8% of them strongly disagreed with the statement. Eight of the participants or 16% strongly agreed with the statement and 15 or 30 percent of the agreed.
Table 3

Same sex partners can experience intimate partner violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 is a frequency distribution of the 50 students and whether or not they felt that same sex partners could experience intimate partner violence. Majority (or 60%) of the students strongly agreed that same sex partners could experience intimate partner violence. Moreover, 36% of the participants agreed with the statement, leaving 2% to strongly disagree and 2% to disagree.
Table 4  
Males experience intimate partner violence from their females

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 is a frequency distribution on how each of the 50 survey participants felt about the statement “males can experience intimate partner violence from their females.” Majority (64%) of the student agreed with the statement. Moreover, 20% strongly agreed with the statement. Two percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, and 7% of them disagreed with the statement.
Table 5

Intimate partner violence requires physical intimacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 is a frequency distribution of 50 students indicating whether or not they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement that: “Intimate partner violence requires physical intimacy.” Of the 50 participants, 22% of the students, strongly disagreed, 56% of them disagreed. There were six respondents (or 12%) who agreed with the statement and five respondents (or 10%) who strongly agreed with the statement.
Table 6

Intimate partner violence requires physical hitting in order to take place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 is a frequency distribution of 50 students indicating whether or not they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement that: “Intimate partner violence requires physical hitting in order to take place.” Of the 50 respondents, 28 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed and 42% of them disagreed. There were 11 respondents (or 22%) who said they agreed and 4 respondents (or 8%) who strongly agreed.
Table 7

I am aware of how to recognize the signs of an abuser

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 is a frequency distribution of 50 students indicating whether or not they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement: “I am aware on how to recognize the signs of an abuser.” Of the 50 participants, 14 percent of them strongly disagreed, and 18% disagreed. Thirty six percent of the respondents agreed with the statement and 32% (or 16 respondents) strongly agreed.
Table 8

I am aware of what an abusive relationship encompasses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 is a frequency distribution of 50 students indicating whether or not they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement that: "I am aware of what an abusive relationship encompasses." Of the 50 participants, 6% of the respondents said that they strongly disagreed and one percent who disagreed. Majority (52%) of the students strongly agreed with the statement, and 32% of the respondents states that they agreed.
Table 9

Some women bring intimate partner violence situations (down) on themselves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 is a frequency distribution of 50 students indicating whether or not they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement that: “Some women bring intimate partner violence situations (down) on themselves.” Of the 50 participants, 40% of the survey participants strongly disagreed, and twenty percent of them agreed. There were 12 people, or 24% of the respondents who agree, and 16 percent (or 8 respondents) stated that they agreed.
Table 10

I would like more knowledge on the topic of intimate partner violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10 is a frequency distribution of 50 students indicating whether or not they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement: “I would like more knowledge on the topic of intimate partner violence.” Of the 50 participants, 46% of the survey participants agreed, and 22 percent of the participants strongly agreed. Those were not in support of gaining more knowledge on the topic, consisted of 22% who disagreed and 10% of the people who strongly disagreed.
Table 11
Only females are victims of intimate partner violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11 is a frequency distribution of 50 students indicating whether or not they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement that: “Only females are victims of intimate partner violence.” Of the 50 participants, majority (or 64%) of the survey participants strongly disagreed, and 26% disagreed. There was one respondent (accounted for 2 percent) who stated they agreed, and four respondents (8%) who stated that they strongly agreed.

Research Questions and Hypotheses

Research Question 1: Is there any relationship between gender and intimate partner violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University Students?

Hypothesis 1: There is no statistical significance relationship between gender and intimate partner violence amongst Clark Atlanta University Students.
Table 12 is a cross tabulation of gender of the participants with a question on the survey which was: “Intimate partner violence requires physical hitting in order to take place.” Please refer to the methodology section for a scale for the values of Phi. The statistical significance is determined by Chi square and Phi.

Table 12

Cross tabulation of gender of survey participant and response to “Intimate partner violence requires physical hitting in order to take place” (N = 50)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Intimate partner violence requires physical hitting”</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi square: .690
Phi: .412
df: 3

Table 12 indicates that of the 50 survey participants (students) knowledge of whether or not intimate partner violence requires physical hitting or not, based on the gender of the respondent. The table illustrates that four males, or 8% of the males strongly agree with the statement. Ten of the males or 20% of them disagree with the statement. Ten of the female students (or 20%) of them strongly disagreed with the
statement, and 11 or 22% of them disagreed. Two of the female students (or 4%) stated that they strongly agreed with the statement and 2 (or 4%) agreed with the statement. In reference to the two variables above: the null hypothesis was found to be true, since statistical value was less than .05 in terms of Chi square. In terms of Phi, there was a weak relationship between the two variables.

Research Question 2: Do demographics have an affect on Clark Atlanta University students' awareness on the topic of intimate partner violence?

Hypothesis 2: There is no statistical significance between demographics of the student and intimate partner violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University students.

Table 13 is a cross tabulation of gender and whether or not “Some women bring intimate partner violence situations down on themselves.” It shows the statistics of the respondents answers divided by gender. There are also informative values which help to determine whether or not a statistical significance was found between the variables.
Table 13

Cross tabulation of gender of survey participant and response to "Some women bring intimate partner violence situations (down) on themselves" (N = 50)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7  14.0</td>
<td>2  4.0</td>
<td>5 10.0</td>
<td>6  12.0</td>
<td>21 21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13 26.0</td>
<td>8 16.0</td>
<td>6 12.0</td>
<td>6  12.0</td>
<td>29 29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20 40.0</td>
<td>10 20.0</td>
<td>11 22.0</td>
<td>12 24.0</td>
<td>50 100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi square: .099  Phi: .099  df: 3

Table 13 indicates that 21 total males took the survey, and of the 21, fourteen of them strongly disagreed with the statement, and 8 of them disagreed. There were 6 males who strongly agreed with the statement and 5 who agreed. There were 13 female students (26%) of the female students who strongly disagreed with the statement, and eight of them who disagreed (or 16%). Moreover, six of the female students strongly agreed with the statement, and 6 agreed. Based on the chi square value (.099), the null hypothesis was true. In terms of Phi (.099), there was no relationship.
CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This study was designed to access and describe the awareness and opinions of Clark Atlanta University students on the topic of intimate partner violence or domestic violence. It was also to see if the student demographics had any influence on their awareness or opinion of intimate partner violence. The study focused on both male and female students who were currently enrolled at Clark Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia.

Research Question 1: Is there any relationship between gender and intimate partner violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University Students?

In order to determine whether or not there was a relationship at all between gender and intimate partner violence awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University students, there were survey questions which attempted to access the awareness the student had of intimate partner violence. The survey question which was cross tabulated with gender was in reference to if physical hitting had to occur in order to be considered intimate partner violence. The chi square analysis found that there was no statistical significance between the two variables.
Research Question 2: Do demographics have an affect on Clark Atlanta University student awareness on the topic of intimate partner violence?

In order to determine if there was a relationship between demographics of the student at CAU and their awareness (or and opinion) on intimate partner violence. A chi square analysis was conducted however, the results found were not statistically significant. Based on the survey results, the researcher would recommend the following:

A domestic violence or intimate partner violence day on campus, which gives students more information on the topic, because 34 out of the 5 students either agreed that they wanted more information or strong agreed. The researcher also recommends this because of some of the feedback from the surveys. For example, how there were about fifth teen students who felt that things had to be physical for it to be considered intimate partner violence.

Implications for Social Work Practice

The administering of this survey accessed the feelings, opinions and awareness that one had about intimate partner violence or domestic violence. Based on the survey responses that the researcher received, there are still areas that need work. The publicizing of intimate partner violence to people of all ages would be very beneficial. Many people are not aware of the signs, or how many lives the intimate partner violence touches. It is up to the social worker to show people that the problem is not that of a personal one. For social workers who work with pre-teens or teens, information on healthy relationships with the opposite sex may be helpful.
APPENDIX A

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Intimate Partner Violence Awareness amongst Clark Atlanta University Students

Dear Sir/ Madam:

I am a student in the Master’s in Social Work program at Clark Atlanta University and I would like to invite you to participate in a study that deals with Intimate Partner Violence. Intimate partner violence can be defined as violence that exist between two partners (or domestic violence that exists between two partners). This survey is for my thesis and I would really appreciate your cooperation. Because, I would like the responses to remain confidential, please do not put your name on the questionnaire.

-L. Johnson

Section I: Demographic Information
Place a mark (x or check) next to the appropriate item. Choose only one answer for each question.

1. Gender 1) Male 2) Female
2. Age Group 1) Under 20 2) 20-24 3) 25-29 4) 30 and up
3. Ethnicity 1) African American 2) White 3) Hispanic 4) Other
5. School: 1) Social Work 2) Arts & Sciences 3) Business 4) Education
6. I have experienced intimate partner violence 1) Yes 2) No

Section II: Instrument
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements. Write the appropriate number in the blank beside each statement.

1=Strongly Disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree 4=Strongly Agree

7. Intimate partner violence is a personal problem.

8. Same sex partners can experience intimate partner violence.

9. Males experience intimate partner violence from their females.
10. Intimate partner violence requires physical intimacy.
11. Intimate partner violence requires physical hitting in order to take place.
12. I am aware on how to recognize the signs of an abuser.
13. I am aware of what an abusive relationship encompasses.
14. It is possible for rape to exist between two people who are married.
15. Some women bring intimate partner violence situations down on themselves (rape, battery, etc.)
16. I would like to gain more knowledge on the topic of intimate partner violence.
17. Only females are victims of intimate partner violence.
APPENDIX B

SPSS PROGRAM ANALYSIS

TITLE 'INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AWARENESS'.
SUBTITLE 'LaShanda Johnson MSW Program'.

DATA LIST FIXED/
ID 1-3
GENDER 4
AGEGRP 5
ETHNIC 6
RELIGI 7
SCHOOL 8
EXPERI 9
PROBLEM 10
SAMESEX 11
MALEIPV 12
IPVREQ 13
IPVPHY 14
AWARHOW 15
AWARWHT 16
RAPE 17
WOMEN 18
KNOW 19
VICTIM 20.

VARIABLE LABELS
ID 'Case Number'
GENDER 'Q1 Gender'
AGEGRP 'Q2 Age Group'
ETHNIC 'Q3 Ethnicity'
RELIGI 'Q4 Religious Preference'
SCHOOL 'Q5 School'
EXPERI 'Q6 Experienced IPV - Not'
PROBLEM 'Q7 IPV is a personal problem'
SAMESEX 'Q8 Same sex partners can experience IPV'
MALEIPV 'Q9 Males experience IPV from their females'
IPVREQ 'Q10 IPV requires physical intimacy'
IPVPHY 'Q11 IPV requires physical hitting in order to take place'
AWARHOW 'Q12 I am aware on how to recognize the signs of an abuser'
AWARWHT 'Q13 I am aware of what an abusive relationship encompasses'
RAPE 'Q14 It is possible for rape to exist between two people who are married'
APPENDIX B (continued)

WOMEN 'Q15 Some women bring IPV situations down on themselves'
KNOW 'Q16 I would like to gain more knowledge on the topic of IPV'
VICTIM 'Q17 Only females are victims of IPV'.

VALUE LABELS
GENDER
  1 'Male'
  2 'Female'/
AGEGRP
  1 'Under 18-20'
  2 '20-24'
  3 '25-29'
  4 '30 and Up'/
ETHNIC
  1 'African American'
  2 'White'
  3 'Hispanic'
  4 'Other'/
RELIGI
  1 'Protestant'
  2 'Catholic'
  3 'Jewish'
  4 'Islam'
  5 'Non-Denominational'
  6 'Other'/
SCHOOL
  1 'Social Work'
  2 'Arts and Sciences'
  3 'Business'
  4 'Education'/
EXPERI
  1 'Yes'
  2 'No'/
PROBLEM
  1 'Strongly Disagree'
  2 'Disagree'
  3 'Agree'
  4 'Strongly Agree'/
SAMESEX
  1 'Strongly Disagree'
  2 'Disagree'
  3 'Agree'
  4 'Strongly Agree'/
MALEIPV
  1 'Strongly Disagree'
  2 'Disagree'
  3 'Agree'
  4 'Strongly Agree'/
APPENDIX B (continued)

IPVREQ
1 'Strongly Disagree'
2 'Disagree'
3 'Agree'
4 'Strongly Agree'

IPVPHY
1 'Strongly Disagree'
2 'Disagree'
3 'Agree'
4 'Strongly Agree'

AWARHOW
1 'Strongly Disagree'
2 'Disagree'
3 'Agree'
4 'Strongly Agree'

AWARWHT
1 'Strongly Disagree'
2 'Disagree'
3 'Agree'
4 'Strongly Agree'

RAPE
1 'Strongly Disagree'
2 'Disagree'
3 'Agree'
4 'Strongly Agree'

WOMEN
1 'Strongly Disagree'
2 'Disagree'
3 'Agree'
4 'Strongly Agree'

KNOW
1 'Strongly Disagree'
2 'Disagree'
3 'Agree'
4 'Strongly Agree'

VICTIM
1 'Strongly Disagree'
2 'Disagree'
3 'Agree'
4 'Strongly Agree'

MISSING VALUES
GENDER AGEGRP ETHNIC RELIGI SCHOOL EXPERI PROBLEM SAMESEX
MALEIPV IPVREQ IPVPHY AWARHOW AWARWHT RAPE WOMEN KNOW VICTIM(0).

BEGIN DATA
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APPENDIX B (continued)

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END DATA.

FREQUENCIES
/VARIABLES GENDER AGEGRP ETHNIC RELIGI SCHOOL EXPERI PROBLEM SAMESEX
MALEIPV IPVREQ IPVPHY AWARHOW AWARWHT RAPE WOMEN KNOW VICTIM
/STATISTICS =.

REFERENCES


