

**Level of Awareness on Anti-Violence Against Women And Their Children Act  
(Republic Act 9262) Among Male Residents of Tanay, Rizal,  
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**Abstract:** *This study was conducted to assess the level of awareness on R.A. 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal. The researchers used descriptive method to gather data in nine lowland barangays with 396 randomly selected male respondents. The questionnaire-checklist was used to determine the respondents': personal profile; level of awareness; and significant difference in their level of awareness. Results revealed that the majority of male respondents were in ages between 21-29, lived in Barangay Tandang Kutyo, high school graduates and unemployed. Most employed respondents had a monthly salary of Php 5,000 and below, and were married. Those with partner had 2 and below number of year/s living together and had one child. Respondents were "least aware" on penalties imposed; "much aware" on the subject to liability and acts of violence; and "aware" on the subject of protection and protective measures. In terms of age, barangay, educational attainment, employment status, monthly salary, partnered relationship, number of years living together with a partner, and number of children, the respondents were "aware". There were significant differences in the level of awareness in terms of barangay and educational attainment. Perception differs in terms of age, employment status, monthly salary, partnered relationship, and number of years living together with a partner. No significant differences were found in terms of the number of children. Researchers found out that respondents have consciousness on general facts regarding R.A. 9262 but they lack of in-depth understanding. Responses were primarily based on internal states such as feelings and emotions. Relative thereto, male residents of Tanay, Rizal were "aware" on R.A. 9262.*

**Keywords:** RA 9262, VAWC, Awareness, Violence, Women, Children, Male

### **Introduction**

Violence against women (VAW) is one of the most widespread human rights violations and is a part and parcel of gender inequality. In the past, issues on gender equality have been contextualized mainly as a women's issue: the battle for gender equality has mainly been fought by women and for women. In the last decade, however, there has been an increasing acknowledgment of the crucial role of men in building gender equality as equal partners with women (Sinha, 2015).

Although both men and women can be victims as well as perpetrators of violence, the characteristics of violence most commonly committed against women differ in critical respects from violence commonly committed against men. Men are more likely to be killed or injured in wars or youth- and gang-related violence than women, and they are more likely to be physically assaulted or killed on the street by a stranger. Men are also more likely to be the perpetrators of violence, regardless of the sex of the victim. In contrast,

women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by someone they know, often a family member or intimate partner. They are also at greater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, either in childhood, adolescence, or as adults. Women are vulnerable to different types of violence at different moments in their lives (Ellsberg & Heise, 2005).

The Philippines is doing its part if not completely eradicate is to at least lessen the violence caused by its people. Among these is the committed violence against women that appears to be as one of the country's pervasive social problems. Violence against women is deemed to be closely linked with the unequal power relationship between women and men otherwise known as "gender-based violence" (Philippine Commission on Women, 2012). So, through the efforts of various groups advocating the elimination of violence against women, and through the voices of countless women who mustered the courage to break their silence, on March 8, 2004, during the celebration of "International Women's Day", Republic Act 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act (Anti-VAWC Act) was enacted into law and took effect on March 27, 2004.

Despite these policies, still, there are numerous instances where victim-survivors are unable to get the necessary services and interferences they needed. They ended up suffering in silence and may become victims again. Lack of support, a poor justice system, and economic dependence on their abusers usually result in unreported and repetitive abuse.

Statistics reinforce this argument, according to the 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO and ICF Macro, 2009), one in five Filipino women age 15-49 has experienced physical violence since age 15. It is indeed alarming that despite efforts to address the concern, VAW persists.

After years of implementing a number of policies, women made a resonating plea: Engage the men in this advocacy and raise the awareness and accountability of the duty-bearers. These

questions reverberate: How about the men and the engagement of men? What does the R.A. 9262 fail to do to lessen the violence committed against women and their children? Does it lack support from men to be properly implemented?

The researchers have come to questions of whether the law has failed in making men realize that any form of abuse against women is a violation of her rights as a woman and a human being, or if the law has in itself failed to make men more respectful of the rights of women. This growing sentiment of men in partnership with women can play a significant role in ending violence against women.

Hence, the researchers were prompted to conduct this study since violence matters to everyone. At the same time, though there are numerous studies conducted regarding violence against women and their children one of the factors neglected is the awareness of the violators, particularly men, regarding the R.A. 9262.

### ***Objectives of the Study***

The research dealt with the level of awareness on "Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act" (Republic Act 9262) among male residents in nine lowland barangays (Poblacion) of Tanay, Rizal.

### ***Statement of the Problem***

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:
  - 1.1 age;
  - 1.2 barangay;
  - 1.3 educational attainment;
  - 1.4 employment status;
  - 1.5 monthly salary;
  - 1.6 partnered relationship;
  - 1.7 number of years living together with a partner; and
  - 1.8 number of children?
2. What is the level of awareness on Republic Act 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal with respect to:
  - 2.1 subject of protection;
  - 2.2 subject to liability;
  - 2.3 acts of violence;

- 2.4 penalties; and
- 2.5 protective measures?
3. What is the level of awareness on Republic Act 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal with respect to subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures when grouped according to personal profile?
4. Is there any significant difference on the level of awareness on Republic Act 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal in terms of age, barangay, educational attainment, employment status, monthly salary, partnered relationship, number of years living together with a partner and number of children with respect to subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures?

### ***Setting of the Study***

This research study was conducted in nine (9) lowland barangays (Poblacion) in the municipality of Tanay, Rizal namely: Katipunan Bayani, Kay-Buto, Mag-Ampon, Pinagkamaligan, Plaza Aldea, San Isidro, Tabing-Ilog, Tandang Kutyo and Wawa.

It was conducted in the year 2017.

### ***Limitations of the Study***

This study was limited to eight (8) variables such as: age, barangay, educational attainment, employment status, monthly salary, partnered relationship, number of years living together with a partner, and number of children.

And limited to five (5) factors: subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures.

### ***Review of Literature***

Flood (2010) explains that efforts to prevent violence against women must address men because largely it is men who perpetrate this violence. Most men do not use violence against women, particularly in its bluntest forms, but when violence occurs, it is perpetrated overwhelmingly by men. He further explains that violence against women is men's problem because many men find themselves dealing with the impact of other men's violence on the women and children that we love.

Back in 2006, the Council of the European Union adopted Conclusions on 'Men and gender equality' noted that "to improve the status of women and promote gender equality, more attention should be paid to how men are involved in the achievement of gender equality, as well as to the positive impact of gender equality for men and the well-being of society as a whole".

The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (2004) agreed Conclusions on "The role of men and boys in achieving gender equality" recalls and reiterates the outcome document adopted at the Twenty-Third Special Session of the General Assembly entitled "Gender equality, development and peace in the twenty-first century" which emphasized that men must take joint responsibility with women for the promotion of gender equality. The Commission also recognized that men and boys can and do make contributions to gender equality in their many capacities, and in all spheres of society.

A key strategy, particularly when targeting boys and youths, is to improve the capacity of those who work with these populations to guide them in identity formation and non-violent relationships. Developing these capacities with individuals who work in socializing institutions, (such as schools or the media) is critical given their influence in shaping values and norms around male and female roles, identities, and behaviors in society (Guedes et al., 2012). Evidence suggests that the participation of men and boys in education programs for groups and individuals that are intensive and comprehensive, and that use a variety of teaching approaches, can produce positive and lasting change in men's attitudes and behaviors regarding violence against women (Berkowitz, 2004).

Consequently, the new content of Araling Panlipunan Grade 10 (Contemporary Issues) will be implemented this School Year 2017 – 2018 as part of the New Curriculum Framework in the K to 12 Basic Education Program (Department of Education, 2016). The study on R.A. 9262 is paralleled to the topic "Mga Isyu na may Kaugnayan sa Kasarian" that will serve as school-based prevention curricula. Through this, teachers

might be trained in promoting gender equality that engage boys as well as girls in addressing and preventing gender-based violence.

The researchers believed that the result of the study would be of great help to the implementation of some provisions in R.A. 9262 and the community, for this study will help address the prevalent issue of committed violence against women.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The study was based on the Bioecological Systems Theory of Urie Bronfenbrenner. Violence is the result of the complex interplay of individual, relationship, social, cultural, and environmental factors (Krug et al., 2002). And this theory allows us to understand the range of factors that influence people's level of awareness about violence against women and their children. The overlapping rings in the ecological model illustrate how factors at one level influence factors at another level.

This theory served as a useful aid in knowing the level of awareness of male residents of Tanay, Rizal regarding R.A. 9262 and the various factors that contribute to the committed violence against women and their children that exist at the individual, relationship, community, and societal level.

It is clear that violence can and does impact individuals at any age, in any environment, and often co-occurs in various forms. However, the broad range of potential influences on violence exposure and perpetration is difficult to organize and assess. One way of capturing the complex array of violent acts and interactive effects is with an ecological model that illustrates influences that occur at different levels of an individual's environment.

Thus, the researchers chose this framework of the study because, within the context of the ecological systems theory, the complexity becomes organized and allows for greater definition and identification of these influences and effects. Through the structure of the theory and design guidance presented by Bronfenbrenner, thoughtful and insightful experiments can be created and

hypotheses tested, laying the foundation for future knowledge on this subject.

### **Methodology**

#### ***Research Design***

To assess the level of awareness on the Republic Act 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal, the researchers were prompted to use the descriptive research design. This method was applied because descriptive research design is best on finding out "what is" (Knupfer & McLellan, 1996). Survey method was also used to collect descriptive data.

#### ***Sampling Procedure***

The respondents were chosen using Slovin's formula with a five percent margin of error through two-staged sampling: first, stratified random sampling, and second, cluster sampling.

#### ***Instrument***

The researchers used a questionnaire-checklist to assess the level of awareness on R.A. 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal.

The questionnaire-checklist was divided into two parts. The first part dealt with the respondents' profile: age, barangay, educational attainment, employment status, monthly salary, partnered relationship, number of years living together with a partner, and number of children.

The second part of the questionnaire consisted of 40 items statements and was divided into five components/factors: subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures. In this part, the respondents were instructed to indicate their level of awareness on the provisions of the said Republic Act by putting a checkmark on the appropriate column.

#### ***Procedure***

The researchers personally administered the questionnaire to the male respondents. A short briefing was given before the respondents answer the questions.

All information provided by the respondents was treated with strict confidentiality.

**Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistics like frequency, percentage, and rank distribution was employed to assess the respondents' profile. Moreover, weighted mean and rank distribution was used to assess the level of awareness on R.A. 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal.

Inferential statistics, F-test (One-Way ANOVA), was used to test the hypothesis and determine the significant difference in the level of awareness of the respondents.

The scale and its corresponding verbal interpretation was used to rate each statement in assessing their level of awareness. A five-point rating scale was adopted as follows:

Scale	Interval	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Very Much Aware (V.M.A.)
4	3.40-4.19	Much Aware (M.A.)
3	2.60-3.39	Aware (A.)
2	1.80-2.59	Less Aware (L.A.)
1	1.00-1.79	Not Aware (N.A.)

**Findings**

**Table 1.** Personal profile of the male respondents in nine lowland barangays (Poblacion) of Tanay, Rizal (N=396)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
<b>Age</b>			
18-20	74	18.7	3
21-29	121	30.6	1
30-38	55	13.9	5
39-47	56	14.1	4
48 and above	90	22.7	2
<b>Barangay</b>			
Tandang Kutyo	106	26.8	1
Plaza Aldea	89	22.5	2
Wawa	50	12.6	3
Kay-Buto	46	11.6	4
Katipunan Bayani	33	8.3	5
Pinagkamaligan	24	6.1	6
San Isidro	23	5.8	7
Mag-Ampon	13	3.3	8
Tabing-Ilog	12	3.0	9

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
<b>Educational Attainment</b>			
Informal Education	1	0.3	6
Non-Formal Education	16	4.0	5
Elementary Graduate	46	11.6	4
High School Graduate	207	52.3	1
College Graduate	70	17.7	2
Others	56	14.1	3
<b>Employment Status</b>			
Employed	98	24.7	3
Underemployed	9	2.3	4
Self-Employed	137	34.6	2
Unemployed	152	38.4	1
<b>Monthly Salary</b>			
5,000 and below	203	51.3	1
5,001-10,000	129	32.6	2
10,001-15,000	42	10.6	3
15,001-20,000	16	4.0	4
20,001 and above	6	1.5	5
<b>Partnered Relationship</b>			
None	128	32.3	2
Dating Relationship	36	9.1	4
Domestic Partnership	62	15.7	3
Married	155	39.1	1
Separated	9	2.3	5
Widower	6	1.5	6
<b>Number of Years Living Together with a Partner</b>			
2 and below	183	46.2	1
3-12	93	23.5	2
13-22	44	11.1	4
23-32	49	12.4	3
33 and above	27	6.8	5

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
<b>Number of Children</b>			
1	222	56.1	1
2	64	16.2	2
3	42	10.6	4
4	25	6.3	5
5 and above	43	10.9	3

Table 1 shows the personal profile of the respondents in terms of age, barangay, educational attainment, employment status, monthly salary, partnered relationship, number of years living together with a partner, and number of children. Results revealed that the majority of male respondents were in ages between 21-29, lived in Barangay Tandang Kutyo, high school graduates and unemployed. Most employed respondents had a monthly salary of Php 5,000 and below, and were married. Those with partner had 2 and below number of year/s living together and had one child.

The age of the male respondents starting 18 indicates that they are reasonably and legally accountable for their actions including treatment on women and children. As such, they would be able to provide meaning and substance to the findings of the study.

**Table 2.** Level of awareness on R.A. 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal with respect to subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures

Factors	Wx̄	R	VI
<b>A. Subject of Protection</b>			
I am aware that the Anti-VAWC Act protects women and their children, specifically...			
1. Wife or former wife of the offender.	3.35	2	A
2. Woman whom the offender has or had a dating or sexual relationship.	3.20	5	A
3. The child of the offender.	3.29	3	A
4. The child, who is a minor, whether legitimate or illegitimate of the woman.	3.44	1	MA
5. A person aged 18 years and beyond who doesn't have the ability to decide for herself/himself because of physical and mental illness.	3.25	4	A
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.31</b>		<b>A</b>
<b>B. Subject to Liability</b>			
I am aware that the following persons are liable under this act...			
1. Husband or former husband.	3.75	2	MA
2. Live-in partner/ex-live in partner.	3.39	3	A
3. Dating partner or ex-dating partner, boyfriend/girlfriend, or ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend.	3.22	5	A

4. Any person with whom the victim has a common child.	3.35	4	A
5. Father of the child-victim.	3.76	1	MA
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.49</b>		<b>MA</b>
<b>C. Acts of Violence</b>			
<b>C.1 Physical Violence</b>			
I am aware that physical violence...			
1. Are acts that cause pain and result injury to women and children.	4.06	4	MA
2. This includes slapping, hitting, scratching or biting, pushing, or shoving.	4.31	1	VMA
3. Also consists of punching, grabbing, throwing, choking, and shaking.	4.29	2	VMA
4. Using or pointing of weapon (knife, gun, or other objects) is also considered under this act.	4.24	3	VMA
5. Encouraging others to do any of the above is regarded as violence under this classification.	3.60	5	MA
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.10</b>		<b>MA</b>
<b>C.2 Sexual Violence</b>			
I am aware that the following are examples of sexual violence...			
1. Rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness, physically attacking the sexual parts of the victim's body, etc.	4.28	1	VMA
2. Treating a woman or her child as sex objects.	3.91	4	MA
3. Making sexually suggestive remarks.	4.04	3	MA
4. Forcing her and/or her child to watch obscene publications and indecent shows or forcing the woman and/or her child to do indecent acts and/or make films thereof.	3.83	5	MA
5. Prostituting the woman or child.	4.15	2	MA
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.04</b>		<b>MA</b>
<b>C.3 Psychological Violence</b>			
I am aware that psychological violence...			
1. Involves acts or omissions causing or likely cause mental and emotional suffering of the victim.	3.68	3	MA
2. Intimidation, harassment, stalking, public ridicule or humiliation.	3.86	1	MA
3. Making humiliating remarks, verbal abuse, and mental infidelity.	3.79	2	MA
4. Includes causing or allowing the victim to witness the physical, sexual or psychological abuse of a member of the family to which the victim belongs.	2.94	4	A
5. To witness abusive injury to pets or unlawful or unwanted deprivation of the right to custody and/or visitation of common children.	2.89	5	A
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.43</b>		<b>MA</b>
<b>C.4 Economic Abuse</b>			
I am aware that economic abuse comprises of...			
1. The acts that make or attempt to make a woman financially dependent to the husband/partner.	2.97	4	A
2. Preventing the wife/partner to engage in any legitimate professional occupation, business, or activity without valid, serious, or moral grounds.	2.91	5	A
3. Withdrawal of financial support to wife and children.	3.64	1	MA
4. Deprivation or threat of deprivation of financial resources and the right to the use and enjoyment of the conjugal, community or property owned in common.	3.34	2	A
5. Destroying of household property.	3.22	3	A
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.22</b>		<b>A</b>
<b>Mean Average</b>	<b>3.70</b>		<b>MA</b>
<b>D. Penalties</b>			
I am aware that the crime on violence against women and their children shall be punished			

according to the following rules...

1. Arresto Mayor (1 month and 1 day to 6 months imprisonment) for slight physical injuries and for attempting and/or placing a woman or child in fear of imminent physical harm.	2.02	1	LA
2. Prision Correccional (6 months and 1 day to 6 years imprisonment) for less serious physical injuries and for controlling the conjugal or common money or properties.	1.93	3	LA
3. Prision Mayor (6 years and 1 day to 12 years imprisonment) for serious physical injuries.	1.98	2	LA
4. Prision Mayor (6 years and 1 day to 12 years imprisonment) for sexual abuse and conduct that causes substantial emotional or psychological distress to the woman or child.	1.87	4	LA
5. The perpetrator shall pay a fine in the amount of not less than one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) but not more than three hundred thousand pesos (P300,000.00) and undergo mandatory psychological counseling or psychiatric treatment and shall report compliance to the court.	1.84	5	LA
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.93</b>		<b>LA</b>

**E. Protective Measures**

I am aware that there are protective measures issued under this act for the purpose of safeguarding the victim/s from further harm and they are specified such as...

1. Protection orders issued by the barangay, including temporary protection order.	3.33	1	A
2. Prohibition of the respondent from threatening to commit or committing, personally or through another, any acts of violence mentioned.	2.78	2.5	A
3. Removal or exclusion of the respondent from the residence of the petitioner, regardless of ownership of the residence, either temporarily or permanently for the purpose of protecting the petitioner.	2.66	4.5	A
4. Granting temporary or permanent custody of child/children to the petitioner.	2.66	4.5	A
5. Directing the respondent to provide support to the woman and/or her child if entitled to legal support.	2.78	2.5	A
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.84</b>		<b>A</b>
<b>Overall Mean</b>	<b>3.05</b>		<b>A</b>

Table 2 presents the level of awareness among the male residents of Tanay, Rizal on R.A. 9262 with respect to five factors: subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures.

**Subject of Protection:** The table shows that male respondents were *aware* of the subject of protection with a mean of 3.31. This result posts significance since knowing who needs protection makes men realize what they could do and what part they could play in preventing violence committed against women and their children. As Curry-Stevens (2004) stated, the more that men are reflective about their own privileged positioning, and take action to challenge it, the more likely that they can be effective allies.

**Subject to Liability:** Respondents were generally *much aware* of subject to liability with 3.49 mean. The Anti-VAWC Act held much promise for women suffering from physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse from their husbands, common-law partners, boyfriends, or girlfriends by making these abusers liable with their actions. However, the stories of abuse by intimate partners presented by women survivors who came to government and non-government facilities are grim reminders that it is one thing to have a law and another thing to diligently implement its provisions in order to protect women from violence and uphold their rights (Amnesty International, 2009).

**Acts of Violence:** Male respondents were *much aware* of the acts of violence committed to women and their children, compared to the other acts of violence, economic abuse had the least mean of 3.22. But this said awareness doesn't seem to fit into the puzzle and is difficult to prove due to the lack of data. A police officer and a social welfare personnel of the Municipality of Tanay said that unreporting and under-reporting are common due to women victims' "culture of silence". Many of the victims are ashamed to relate their experiences while others tend to dismiss their ordeal as a result of their lack of faith in the country's justice system caused by frustrations over the lack of results in filing complaints.

This claim is supported by the 2009 study by the Women Working Together to Stop Violence against Women (WWTSAW) under Amnesty International-Philippines, with the following assessment on the documentation and reporting of VAWC: (1) documentation of cases of intimate partner violence against women and children is erratic and very poor; (2) the tracking of cases by the DILG is dismal; (3) the processing and recording of cases of violence against women and children is problematic. There is no national institution that maintains all data and information regarding intimate partner violence against women and children; and (4) the varied data sets across agencies make comparison and consolidation difficult.

**Penalties:** Male respondents are *less aware* of the penalties provided in R.A. 9262 with the computed average mean of 1.93. Even though the Philippines has a justice system that penalized committed VAWC, according to Philippine Commission on Women (2012) there are still numerous instances where victim-survivors are unable to get the necessary services and

interventions they need. They end up suffering in silence and may possibly become victims again. Lack of support, a poor justice system, and economic dependence on their abusers usually result in unreported and repetitive abuse. Less aware men in terms of penalty are not also addressed due to this culture of silence since one can infer that with only a few reported cases, less action is necessary.

In 1996, the United Nations Special Rapporteur presented a framework for model legislation on domestic violence. The framework urges States to adopt legislation which, inter alia: provides for ex parte restraining orders and protection orders; addresses both criminal and civil proceedings; and provides for support services for victims, programs for perpetrators, and training for police and judicial officials.

**Protective Measures:** Despite the said awareness of male respondents on the protective measures given to women and their children as provided in R.A. 9262, Table 3. Level of awareness on R.A. 9262 among male residents of Tanay, Rizal with respect to subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures when grouped according to the personal profile

researchers believed that their awareness was limited to the general information or knowledge about the protective measures given by the barangay/court of justice and they don't have the idea on the rationale and procedural aspects of these measures.

The obtained overall mean of 3.05 described the respondents as *aware*.

Based on the ecological model, targeting boys' and men's individual behavior alone will produce limited results. It is important that interventions target the context that they live in by addressing individuals, relationships, social institutions, gatekeepers, community leaders, and others (Guedes, 2012). Thus, knowing the level of awareness on different provisions of R.A. 9262 as laid on Table 2 will help the concerned individuals and institutions know what they are lacking of, what other actions are needed to do, and what should they focus on in addressing the problem on violence against women and their children.

FACTORS																		
PROFILE	Subject of Protection			Subject to Liability			Acts of Violence			Penalties			Protective Measures			Mean Average		
	W $\bar{x}$	R	VI	W $\bar{x}$	R	VI	W $\bar{x}$	R	VI	W $\bar{x}$	R	VI	W $\bar{x}$	R	VI	W $\bar{x}$	R	VI
Age	3.31	3	A	3.50	2	MA	3.70	1	MA	1.92	5	LA	2.85	4	A	<b>3.06</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>A</b>
Barangay	3.73	1	MA	3.47	3	MA	3.70	2	MA	1.92	5	LA	2.83	4	A	<b>3.13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>A</b>
Educational Attainment	3.15	3	A	3.24	2	A	3.51	1	MA	1.84	5	LA	2.69	4	A	<b>2.89</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>A</b>
Employment Status	3.40	3	MA	3.59	2	MA	3.77	1	MA	2.05	5	LA	3.04	4	A	<b>3.17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>A</b>
Monthly Salary	3.54	3	MA	3.81	2	MA	3.90	1	MA	2.14	5	LA	3.07	4	A	<b>3.29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>A</b>
Partnered Relationship	3.33	3	A	3.43	2	MA	3.72	1	MA	1.90	5	LA	2.89	4	A	<b>3.05</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>A</b>
Number of Years Living Together With a Partner	3.42	3	MA	3.58	2	MA	3.76	1	MA	1.86	5	LA	2.85	4	A	<b>3.09</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>A</b>
Number of Children	3.41	3	MA	3.57	2	MA	3.75	1	MA	1.84	5	LA	2.85	4	A	<b>3.08</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>A</b>



Table 3 displays how the level of awareness of the respondents differ in terms of their personal profile.

It is revealed on the table that male respondents are *less aware* of penalties indicated in R.A. 9262. They are *much aware* of the acts of violence; *aware* of the protective measures and either *much aware* or *aware* of the subject of protection and subject to liability.

**Age.** Male respondents are *much aware* of subject to liability and acts of violence; *aware* of the subject of protection and protective measures; and *less aware* of penalties.

While there is no definitive age for perpetrators of violence against women to act, age is likely to play a role when one commits such crimes. Evidence suggests younger men are more likely to commit violence against women, which may be explained by their increased number of dating partners and frequency in which they start new relationships (Futures Without Violence, 2013).

**Barangay.** Several government mechanisms have already been put in place to address VAWC and it is evident on the level of awareness of male residents of Tanay, Rizal in terms of barangay with either *aware* or *much aware* responses on the provisions about the subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence and protective measures. Non-government organizations also take part in this crusade. It is uncertain when this trend will totally diminish in the Philippine setting, but as long as current efforts to fight VAWC are sustained, hope could be set high.

LGUs play a very important role in understanding, preventing, and addressing violence committed against women since they are the ones working directly with the people in the community. A gender-responsive local governance is needed to make VAW mechanisms work for their women constituents. Violence, and any form of abuse, will not end unless there is a determined and collaborative effort among stakeholders, particularly local officials and community members (Philippine Commission on Women, 2012).

**Educational Attainment.** Low levels of education that reflect economic inequality may trigger violence in a certain context which is relevant in the conduct of this study. The researchers suggest that as the educational attainment gets higher the level of awareness and understanding also gets higher. In return, violence is avoided.

Most research that has focused on education as a risk factor has indicated that males with lower levels of education than their partners are more likely to be

domestic violence offenders than those with an equivalent level of education. Most research indicated that these offenders were primarily male, although females are certainly not exempt. The common belief is that communication skills are sharpened with added levels of education; those with lower levels of education may resort to violence due to the inability to properly communicate anger or frustration (Jeyaseelan et al., 2004).

**Employment Status.** Employment is one of the most commonly used indicators of financial health and stability. Studies suggest that it is important to examine partners' relative employment status, rather than simply the employment status of the female partner, as well as norms of male dominance, in order to understand the complex relationship between employment and domestic violence (Renzetti & Larkin, 2009).

Men with careers are much aware and less likely to be perpetrators of violence because it didn't challenge their capability to easily providing the necessities for their families. When men are employed, the odds of victimization of domestic abuse to their partner were much lower.

**Monthly Salary.** Male respondents who have higher income most likely have a better job. Income relative to job helps to determine the power of an individual in a relationship, particularly in intimate relationships. Men with higher incomes tend to enjoy better life since they can provide for their families and consequent avoidance of violent behavior. On the other hand, men with lower incomes or without financial resources tend to have anxiety in seeking provisions for their daily living which leads to domestic violence to their partners.

**Partnered Relationship.** Men who are married had more equitable gender attitudes, which highlights the fact that gender attitudes can and do change for the better over time. The researchers suggest that men who are married may learn to 'soften' or modify their attitudes as they acquire experience in cohabitating relationships with women.

**Number of Years Living Together with a Partner.** It is suggested that those with shorter years of living together with a partner have a lesser level of awareness and emotional bond.

Marital satisfaction plays a major role to promote good patterns of personality. It is generally assumed that the longer the duration of the marriage, the greater the frequency of marital satisfaction and the lower the level of violence to one's partner (Okhakhume et al., 2016).

**Number of Children.** Men who live with their children are significantly less likely to commit violence and more likely to report they are satisfied with their lives, compared to both childless men and men who lived apart from their children. In other words, men who don't live with their children don't seem to benefit psychologically from being a partnered parent.

**Table 4.** Significant difference on the level of awareness on Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act (Republic Act 9262) among male residents of Tanay, Rizal in terms of age, barangay, educational attainment, employment status, monthly salary, partnered relationship, number of years living together with a partner, and number of children with respect to [A] subject of protection, [B] subject to liability, [C] acts of violence, [D] penalties, and [E] protective measures

		Age							
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI	
A	Between Groups	21.676	4	5.419	4.081	.003	R	S	
	Within Groups	519.149	391	1.328					
	Total	540.825	395						
B	Between Groups	27.096	4	6.774	4.417	.002	R	S	
	Within Groups	599.643	391	1.534					
	Total	626.739	395						
C	Between Groups	10.442	4	2.610	2.957	.020	R	S	
	Within Groups	345.139	391	.883					
	Total	355.581	395						
D	Between Groups	4.728	4	1.182	1.058	.377	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	436.756	391	1.117					
	Total	441.483	395						
E	Between Groups	10.111	4	2.528	1.513	.198	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	653.355	391	1.671					
	Total	663.465	395						

  

		Barangay							
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI	
A	Between Groups	66.825	8	8.353	6.820	.000	R	S	
	Within Groups	474.000	387	1.225					
	Total	540.825	395						
B	Between Groups	54.168	8	6.771	4.577	.000	R	S	
	Within Groups	572.571	387	1.480					
	Total	626.739	395						
C	Between Groups	31.749	8	3.969	4.743	.000	R	S	
	Within Groups	323.831	387	.837					
	Total	355.581	395						
D	Between Groups	22.429	8	2.804	2.589	.009	R	S	
	Within Groups	419.054	387	1.083					
	Total	441.483	395						
E	Between Groups	57.210	8	7.151	4.565	.000	R	S	
	Within Groups	606.256	387	1.567					
	Total	663.465	395						

  

		Educational Attainment							
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI	
A	Between Groups	23.300	5	4.660	3.512	.004	R	S	
	Within Groups	517.525	390	1.327					
	Total	540.825	395						
B	Between Groups	49.921	5	9.984	6.750	.000	R	S	
	Within Groups	576.818	390	1.479					
	Total	626.739	395						
C	Between Groups	36.375	5	7.275	8.888	.000	R	S	
	Within Groups	319.206	390	.818					
	Total	355.581	395						

D	Between Groups	30.171	5	6.034	5.722	.000	R	S
	Within Groups	411.312	390	1.055				
	Total	441.483	395					
E	Between Groups	24.476	5	4.895	2.988	.012	R	S
	Within Groups	638.989	390	1.638				
	Total	663.465	395					

  

		Employment Status							
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI	
A	Between Groups	7.297	3	2.432	1.787	.149	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	533.529	392	1.361					
	Total	540.825	395						
B	Between Groups	11.695	3	3.898	2.485	.060	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	615.044	392	1.569					
	Total	626.739	395						
C	Between Groups	3.921	3	1.307	1.457	.226	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	351.660	392	.897					
	Total	355.581	395						
D	Between Groups	14.517	3	4.839	4.443	.004	R	S	
	Within Groups	426.966	392	1.089					
	Total	441.483	395						
E	Between Groups	8.018	3	2.673	1.599	.189	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	655.447	392	1.672					
	Total	663.465	395						

  

		Monthly Salary							
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI	
A	Between Groups	22.523	4	5.631	4.248	.002	R	S	
	Within Groups	518.303	391	1.326					
	Total	540.825	395						
B	Between Groups	38.885	4	9.721	6.466	.000	R	S	
	Within Groups	587.854	391	1.503					
	Total	626.739	395						
C	Between Groups	19.028	4	4.757	5.526	.000	R	S	
	Within Groups	336.553	391	.861					
	Total	355.581	395						
D	Between Groups	13.512	4	3.378	3.086	.016	R	S	
	Within Groups	427.972	391	1.095					
	Total	441.483	395						
E	Between Groups	7.321	4	1.830	1.091	.361	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	656.145	391	1.678					
	Total	663.465	395						

  

		Partnered Relationship							
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI	
A	Between Groups	20.264	5	4.053	3.036	.011	R	S	
	Within Groups	520.562	390	1.335					
	Total	540.825	395						
B	Between Groups	16.601	5	3.320	2.122	.062	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	610.138	390	1.564					
	Total	626.739	395						
C	Between Groups	13.779	5	2.756	3.144	.009	R	S	
	Within Groups	341.801	390	.876					
	Total	355.581	395						
D	Between Groups	3.896	5	.779	.694	.628	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	437.588	390	1.122					
	Total	441.483	395						
E	Between Groups	11.563	5	2.313	1.383	.229	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	651.903	390	1.672					
	Total	663.465	395						

  

		Number of Years Living Together with a Partner							
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI	
A	Between Groups	16.197	4	4.049	3.018	.018	R	S	
	Within Groups	524.628	391	1.342					
	Total	540.825	395						
B	Between Groups	12.398	4	3.100	1.973	.098	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	614.341	391	1.571					
	Total	626.739	395						
C	Between Groups	4.710	4	1.177	1.312	.265	FR	NS	
	Within Groups	350.871	391	.897					
	Total	355.581	395						

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI
	Total	355.581	395					
D	Between Groups	4.432	4	1.108	.991	.412	FR	NS
	Within Groups	437.051	391	1.118				
	Total	441.483	395					
E	Between Groups	5.984	4	1.496	.890	.470	FR	NS
	Within Groups	657.481	391	1.682				
	Total	663.465	395					
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Ho	VI
A	Between Groups	10.323	4	2.581	1.902	.109	FR	NS
	Within Groups	530.503	391	1.357				
	Total	540.825	395					
B	Between Groups	8.730	4	2.183	1.381	.240	FR	NS
	Within Groups	618.009	391	1.581				
	Total	626.739	395					
C	Between Groups	5.337	4	1.334	1.490	.205	FR	NS
	Within Groups	350.243	391	.896				
	Total	355.581	395					
D	Between Groups	7.225	4	1.806	1.626	.167	FR	NS
	Within Groups	434.258	391	1.111				
	Total	441.483	395					
E	Between Groups	4.101	4	1.025	.608	.657	FR	NS
	Within Groups	659.365	391	1.686				
	Total	663.465	395					

p=.05 R=Reject FR=Failed to Reject S=Significant NS=Not Significant

Table 4 shows that there were significant differences in the level of awareness on R.A. 9262 in terms of barangay and educational attainment. Age, employment status, monthly salary, partnered relationship, and number of years living together with a partner significantly affect the level of awareness of male residents in Tanay, Rizal but only in some given factors. On the other hand, no significant differences were found in terms of the number of children.

**Age.** The Scheffé post-hoc method shows that males' awareness on R.A. 9262 provisions on the subject of protection significantly differ among males ages 18-20, 21-29, and 39-47. Also, it appears that there are significant differences in the level of awareness on subject to liability among males ages 18-20 and 39-47. Results also indicate the significant differences in the level of awareness on physical abuse as an act of violence among males ages 18-20, 21-29, 30-38, and 39-47. All other comparisons are not significant.

This implies that male respondents in terms of age perceived differently on the subject of protection, subject to liability, and acts of violence. On the other hand, male respondents irrespective of their age perceived similarly on penalties and protective measures.

**Barangay.** All groups of respondents look differently at the different provisions of R.A. 9262.

The Scheffé post-hoc test reveals that males' awareness on the subject of protection significantly differs among male respondents residing in Barangay Tandang Kutyo, Plaza Aldea, San Isidro, and Kay-Buto; and also significantly differ on subject to liability and acts of violence in an average statistical result among male who resides in Barangay Tandang Kutyo and Plaza Aldea. Furthermore, it shows that awareness of protective measures significantly differ among male from Barangay Plaza Aldea, Wawa, and San Isidro.

This implies that male respondents in terms of barangay perceived differently on the subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures.

**Educational Attainment.** As can be seen from the table above, there is a significant difference on the level of awareness of male respondents on R.A. 9262 in terms of educational attainment with the computed p-values of .004, .000, .000, and .012, respectively, which are far less than .05 level of significance, hence, rejected the null hypothesis.

This implies that male respondents in terms of educational attainment perceived differently on the subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures.

**Employment Status.** The Scheffé post-hoc tests reveal that male respondents who are employed and self-employed have a significantly different level of awareness on penalties regarding committed violence against women and their children.

This implies that male respondents in terms of employment status perceived differently on penalties. On the other hand, male respondents irrespective of their employment status perceived similarly on the subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, and protective measures.

As it suggests, employment status affected the level of awareness of the respondents on penalties imposed on R.A. 9262 particularly those who were employed and self-employed.

**Monthly Salary.** The Scheffé post-hoc indicates that those who have a monthly salary of 5,000 and below, 5,001-10,000, and 10,001-15,000 have significantly different levels of awareness on

subject to liability and physical violence. Furthermore, the level of awareness of male respondents on psychological violence and acts of violence in an average statistical result is significantly different among those who earned 5,000 and below and 10,001 and 15,000 monthly.

This implies that male respondents in terms of monthly salary perceived differently on the subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, and penalties. On the other hand, male respondents irrespective of their monthly salary perceived similarly on protective measures.

**Partnered Relationship.** The Scheffé post-hoc test reveals that significant differences in the subject of protection and acts of violence in an average statistical result appeared among those who are married and single.

This implies that male respondents in terms of partnered relationships perceived differently on the subject of protection and acts of violence. On the other hand, male respondents irrespective of their partnered relationship perceived similarly on subject to liability, penalties, and protective measures.

As given from the results, partnered relationships affected the level of awareness of male respondents particularly those who were married and single.

**Number of Years Living Together with a Partner.** The table presents that significant difference in terms of the number of years living together with a partner appeared on the subject of protection as the results rejected the null hypothesis with the p-value of .018 less than the .05 level of significance. However, there are no significant differences in subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures because the p-values of .098, .256, .412, and .470 are greater than .05 level of significance.

This implies that male respondents in terms of the number of years living together with a partner perceived differently on the subject of protection. On the other hand, male respondents irrespective of the number of years living together with a partner perceived similarly on subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures.

**Number of Children.** The results on the table above indicate that there are no significant differences on the subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties and protective measures because the obtained p-values of .109, .240, .342, .127, .675, .205, .167 and .657 are greater than the .05 level of significance that caused the failure to reject the null hypothesis.

This implies that male respondents irrespective of the number of children perceived similarly on the subject of protection, subject to liability, acts of violence, penalties, and protective measures.

From the given results, the number of children didn't affect the level of awareness of male residents of Tanay, Rizal on R.A. 9262.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

The male residents of lowland barangays (Poblacion) in Tanay, Rizal were "aware" on "Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act" (R.A. 9262).

From the actual conduct of the study, the researchers found out that male residents in Tanay, Rizal have consciousness and understanding of the general information/facts regarding R.A. 9262 (Violations Against Women and Children), however, they lack an in-depth understanding of the said Republic Act. Responses were primarily based on internal states such as feelings and emotions.

In view of the findings obtained from the study, the researchers hereby presented the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. The local government unit should enhance the economic opportunities for women and their children to improve their well-being.
2. Men should engage their wives or partners in any legitimate professional occupation or business.
3. Stakeholders in the community should conduct a school-based seminar as part of the Curriculum Framework in the K to 12 Basic Education Program to promote gender equality that will engage boys as well as girls in addressing and preventing gender-based violence.
4. A similar and more extensive study may be conducted by the future researchers using other

respondents like Local Government Officials, upland residents, and students including other relevant variables. Likewise, a comparative study either quantitative or qualitative with men and women respondents may also be conducted.

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