Perception of the Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Ogbe Community, Benin City. Edo State Nigeria

By

Sunday Oseye Omigie PhD
Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Benin, Benin City. Edo State Nigeria
+234 8054211827
Sunday.omigie@uniben.edu

Abstract

This study explored the perception of the prevalence of domestic violence in Ogbe community, Benin City, Edo State. The specific objectives were to examine the effects of domestic violence on the victims in Ogbe Community and to identify the social perception of the prevalence of domestic violence in Ogbe Community. The study was guided by the feminist theory. Data was collected using cross sectional research design with the use of questionnaire. The following findings were discovered that domestic violence leads to stigmatization, financial hardship, emotional disorder, social, and psychological imbalance on the victims. There are different socio-cultural perception that may cause domestic violence; such as drunkenness, drugs and Sexual advancement or incompatibility. Recommendations were made in line with the findings of the study: (i) Social workers and counsellors should encourage couples to develop positive attitudes. (ii) There should be enlightenment through the mass media on the negative effects of domestic violence against women especially wife battery. (iii) Young couples planning to get married should be guided on the ways to avoid violence in intimate relationship of marriage

Keywords: Domestic, Prevalence Victims, Violence, Women

Background to the Study

Domestic violence is a global issue that occurs in all the continents of the world and has been a daunting task eliminating it by stakeholders all over the world. The World Health Organization (2007) multi-country study showed that worldwide

domestic violence ranged from fifteen (15) percent in Japan, (Asia) to seventy one (71) percent in Ethiopia, (Africa) and a repoin (2000) by U.N.O equally showed that there were 48 million cases of domestic violence mainly in the form of physical violence or rape in the U.S.A (Anolue and Uzoma, 2017; Alokan, 2013). About 12 thousand women die annually in Russia due to "the incidence of domestic violence" and the survey carried out by European Union Agency for Fundamental Right (2014) estimated that an average of twenty (22) percent of women in European nations have been abused, victimized physically and/or sexually, and thirty three (33) percent of European women had experienced some forms of physical and sexual violence across borders since the age of 15. (Cheryakor, Shkolnikor, Pridemore and Mckee, 2002).

Human Right Commission of Pakistan reported that "eighty (80) percent of women in that country are victims of domestic violence, and similarly the killings of women by husbands account for 50 percent of murder cases in Bangladesh" (Ali, Asad, Mogren and Krantz, 2011). According to Anolue and Uzoma, (2017) Domestic violence (DV) is a global burden with serious public health and social implications. It is a menace and social injustice that cut across socio-economic, religious, cultural and class borders (Babu and Kar, 2010), and affect both males and females in the society (Denis, 2014). According to Bakare, Asuquo and Agomoh, (2010) domestic violence is seemed as "form of violence physical, emotional and sexual forms that take place in a situation of intimate or family relationship". It is known as "domestic abuse, spousal abuse, family abuse and close partner violence; it is a pattern of offensive or violent behavior by a partner against another in a very close relationship such as dating, cohabitation, marriage and family" (Alokan, 2013). Domestic violence is a common occurrence in developing countries. Kishor and Kirsten (2004) reported that countries like Cambodia, Columbia, Haiti, India, Nicarague and Peru have high incidence of domestic abuse cases. In South Africa, "there are about 49,280 cases of rape" that were reported in 1988 (Anolue, et al, 2017). Study in Nairobi, Kenya showed that domestic violence in form of sexual violence and physical assaults are prevalence and accounts for 61.5 percent and 38.5 percent respectively for all violence cases reported in that country (Temmermen, Fonck, Els, Kidula and Ndinya-Achola, 2005).

Statement of the Research Problem

The prevalence of the "incidence of domestic violence has been a global concern" that cut across national borders along with socio-economic, cultural, racial and class dictions. The problem is not only broadly dispersed geographically, but the incidence is also extensive, making its peculiar but somehow accepted behavior (Omorogiuwa, 2017). Domestic violence is one of the major disturbing social problems of contemporary times. Current researches point to the fact that domestic violence seems to be on the increase in Nigeria, especially among married couples (Ishola, 2016).

It is obvious that domestic violence in various forms has assumed alarming dimension in Nigeria, and most times women and children are its victims. In every parts of Nigeria, culturally the status of a woman is very low and a woman is considered as the property of a man. In Nigeria, "the officers of the Nigerian Police Force will not interfere/arbitrate in domestic disputes, and do not see wife beating as a crime, because existing legal framework do not treat wife abuse as a criminal offence" (Bakare *et al.*, 2010).

In Nigeria, "there has not been a National precise law promulgated to protect victims against domestic violence". Domestic violence over the years is treated as a "secluded family affair that should not require the attention of the government and the Criminal Justice Department" to handle. The law enforcement agents are often "unwilling to interfere like making arrest, and instead they simply counsel the victims" (Adkins, 2010).

For example, the Penal Code Law CAP 89 Law of Northern Nigeria (1969) as quoted by Odimegwu (2001) states that "domestic violence is not an offence if committed by a husband for the purpose of correcting his wife". This act views "husband-wife relationship as one comparable to parent-child rapport". There has been growing concern by Humanitarian Organizations about the magnitude and effect of domestic violence between intimate partners. The breach of personal security during the time of violence somehow prevented victims from fully engaging in economic and socio-political activities as a result of the battered women syndrome. (Ashimolowo and Otufule, 2012). A lot has been written and published on the occurrence of the phenomenon of domestic violence but none of

these has focused on the perception of domestic violence in Ogbe Community, Edo State. This creates literature and empirical gap in the discourse of this topical issue. This study therefore attempts to fill these existing literature and empirical gaps. Specifically this study evaluates the nature, structure and dimension of the "perception of the occurrence of domestic violence" in Ogbe Community, Benin City, Edo State.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to examine the public perception of the incidence of domestic violence in Ogbe Community, Benin City, Edo State.
Other specific objectives were to:

1.) Examine the effects of domestic violence on the victims in Ogbe Community, Benin City.
2.) Examine the social perception of the prevalence of domestic violence in Ogbe Community, Benin City.

Literature Review

Domestic Violence (DV) is seem as a "pattern of forcible and abusive behaviors that take the forms of physical, sexual, verbal, psychological attacks and economic oppression the adults or adolescents can use against their close partner" (Granley and Schechter, 1996; Oyelade, 2012). Domestic Violence is the "inflicting of physical injury" by intimate member on another person; it is an habitual pattern of some behavior (Ishola, 2016). Domestic violence is used interchangeably with Intimate partner violence (IPV). Family violence (FV) is a wider definition, "often used to include child abuse, elder abuse and other violent acts between family members" (Markowitz, 2000).

According to US Office on Violence against Women (OVW), "Domestic violence is a form of abusive behavior in a relationship that one partner can use to gain, maintain power and control over another" (Oluremi, 2015). Domestic violence is broadly defined as a "form of abusive behavior by one or both partners in a close relationship such as marriage, dating, cohabitation and family" (Oluremi, 2015). Domestic violence is also defined as physical aggression in different forms such as "hitting, kicking, biting, refraining, slapping, throwing objects; threat of sexual

and emotional abuse; controlling; intimidation; stalking; passivet abuse; and economic deprivation" (Aihie, 2009; Oladepo, Yusuf and Arulogun 2011).

Domestic violence is also defined as "calculated and continuous abuse of someone in a relationship or home in a way that causes pain, distress or injury" (Alokan, 2013). It is viewed as a violation of human right (Nwankwo, 2003). Oyelade (2012) sees domestic violence as sexual, physical, emotional, economic, psychological acts that negatively impact another person. It is a recurrent habitual form of behavior which entails "elder abuse, spouse abuse, child abuse, and other forms of violent acts" among members of family" (Markowitz, 2000).
According to Alokan, (2013) and Ishola, (2016) domestic violence has huge effects on the victims; its effects are wide ranging and sometimes long term effect. Some of these effects include:

a. **Effect on children**: The principal victims of domestic violence are children. A "child observing abuses and living in an environment where people are abused especially if a guardian is a victim of abuse can be psychologically distressed" (Aihie, 2009). Children from homes where domestic violence is being perpetrated suffer from physical health consequences such as injuries in various forms and neglect from parents (Bakare *et al*., 2013). Higher childhood mortality rate below the age of five had been linked to homes where there is prevalent domestic violence; The children could become malnourished and suffer from unattended health complications of malnutrition (Kishor and Kirsten, 2004). Emotional and behavioral problems are associated with children from homes with domestic violence (Bakare *et al*., 2013).
b. **Physical effects**: Physical effects vary, but domestic violence has resulted in physical effects such as "hurts, broken bones, head damages, laceration and inner bleeding that require medical attention and hospitalization" (Kishor and Kiersten, 2004; Alokan, 2013). Chronic health conditions "arthritis and irritable bowel syndrome" have also been connected to victims of domestic violence (Alokan, 2013). Some conditions for "miscarriages, pre-term labour, injury or even death of the fetus" are associated with pregnant victims (Alokan, 2013).
c. **Psychological effect**: Sufferers of domestic abuse still living in close relationship always live in high level of stress, fear, anger, anxiety, hostility

and have poor self-esteem (Aihie, 2009; Alokan, 2013). Depression, self-destructive actions are also common to domestic violence victims, as sufferers are made to feel quilt to have infuriating the abuse and victims sometimes out of depression considered suicidal action (Alokan, 2013). Post-traumatic stress disorder is another terrible emotional effect of domestic abuse that victims also suffer from (Bakare *et al.,* 2013). Ishola (2016) reported that mental disorder can also result from domestic violence.

d. **Other effects**: The acts of sexual violence, unsafe sexual practices most times have resulted into venereal diseases, undesired pregnancy and in some cases premature death (Bakare *et al*., 2013). Domestic violence in most homes has made the victims economically handicapped.

2.7 Public Reaction to Domestic Violence

In recent years, "there have been improved efforts to enhance the defense and campaign of fundamental human rights expressly the women rights, through the international, regional and national enactment of laws and policies". Such efforts have resulted from the Duluth Domestic Intervention Project 1987. This project became the first multi-disciplinary program designed to report the issue of domestic violence and this work was conducted in Duluth Minneosta (Warshaw, 1993). In this project, "it focused on coordinated agencies dealing with domestic violence situations, rally together diverse elements of the system from police officer, assaulted women and officer supervising offender towards responding". Dakar declaration 1994 recognized that "violence against women as a fundamental violation of human right" hence postulated for the needs to stop it (Fint, 2003).
According to Omuemu and Ogboghodo, (2016) posited that the "UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) postulates as to take all suitable measures, including legislation, to amend or abolished existing laws, regulations, customs and practices" which establish discrimination against women.

It declared that "any act of gender based violence, physical, sexual, psychological violence occurring in family, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices" are to be prohibited (UN Doc 1993).

Currently, Domestic Violence and Abuse Breakthrough Project (DVABP) in UK provided "range of specialist support and advice to those affected by domestic violence" (Lisa, 2016). Some of their programs are "Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) to provide support and advocacy which include legal advice and assisting client through the criminal justice system and the resettlement program to help and support women leaving as refuge, and provide emergency accommodation to ensure their safety" (Lisa, 2016). "Outreach support to women, men and children affected by domestic violence, enable safety, build a good life and make good choices about their posterity" (Lisa, 2016)

Domestic violence has been a global phenomenon and it is not unique to Africa or Nigeria. There are several domestic violence cases reported in western world. In Nigeria, domestic violence occurrences cut across all socio-economic strata (Onyekalheako, 2015). On a daily basis, there are various shocking reports of domestic abuses. If the news is not about "victims being ill- treated, raped and even murdered by member of their family for a supposed transgression" it will be about the growing trend of "baby making factories" in nooks and crannies of Nigeria. Sometimes, it may be a report about a father abusing his daughter by sexual molesting her. Cases of some women experiencing acid attack (Ishola, 2016).

Recently in Lagos, "Titilayo Arowolo, a 27 –year- old, mother of one was gruesomely murdered by the husband and she was allegedly axed to death by her partner". Report of some the Nigerian ambassadors and traditional rulers who have engaged their wife in public brawl, battery (Alokan, 2016). This day (2011) newspaper reported that statistically domestic violence against women to be about 50% of which the educated women occupied 65% compared with their low income counterparts (55%). In a study carried out in western Nigeria among civil servant in Oyo State Government civil Service, it was reported that occurrence of wife beating was found to be about 31% (Fawole, *et al*, 2005). In few months ago, in Delta State, a man was bathed with acid by the wife for allegedly accused of having extra marital affairs that eventually led to pain, disfiguration of the man (Media Report).

The habitual "culture of silence and stigmatization of victims of domestic violence" impede public acknowledgement of the problem (Ishola, 2016). The societal notion that the women and females are inferior to their men or males counterparts (Bakare *et al*., 2010). This has actually foster the spread of domestic violence in Nigeria. This prompted the need to investigate the perception of domestic violence in Ogbe Community

Theoretical Framework: Feminism (Feminist Theory)

The "universal idea of feminism refers to the belief that men and women deserve equality in an opportunity, treatment, respect and social rights". Theory of feminism includes "consciousness of gender issue that recognizes gender stratified power lopsidedness through contextual analysis" (Ayelique & Culley 2008).

Through a suitable analysis of power structures, experiences of the oppressed can challenge the way assumptions of dominant groups have been uncritically entrenched in our language, our structures, our visions (Mulvey & Bond, 1993). Feminism theory tries to "find a way to empower women and challenge gender-related limitations and stereotypes".

Although, "we can trace the development of women's right movements from the mild nineteenth century, this was not the starting point for women concern about their social and political condition". Feminism is a term that emerged long after women started questioning their low-grade status and demanding an enhancement in their social position. But the "components that run through all definition and postulations of feminist writers that feminism condemns the lack of autonomy possible for women thus confined to domestic familiar roles and argues that women's potential for a fully rational, fully human life has been systematically sabotage by oppressive social relations". A patriarchal structure sustained in being historically as a means of maintaining the power and supremacy of men (Bunch, 1987; Stafford, 1997).

The gender class and feminist theories have informed the postulations that there should be reciprocal nature of interaction between genders; men and women warrant equality in all opportunities, treatments and social respect. These theories are fundamental and relevance to the study of perception of the incidence of

domestic violence in Ogbe Community as they provide the ground work, systematic viewpoint the Prevalence of the phenomenon in the area and helps readers to learn more about relationship between the variables in a given social phenomenon, testing of hypothesis and to develop formulations that have universal validity. In other words these two theories will help us to understand why "the phenomenon of domestic abuse" is prevalence in an area and the reason why it manifest in endemic and pandemic nature.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted using descriptive cross sectional survey method to assess the perception of the Prevalence of domestic violence among the people that live in Ogbe community, Benin City. This design made it possible to adequately study the large population of Ogbe Community by selecting a representative sample for the cross sectional survey.

Population of the Study

The population of the study was the entire men and women that are residents in the community. The population was the residents in the area who have been in the area for at least 6 months and the population age category of 18 years and above. The total population of adults living in the community according to the projected population of 2021 is approximately sixty five thousand (65,000). This comprised of twenty five thousand five hundred and two (25,502) males, and forty thousand four hundred and eight (40,408) females. (Oredo statistics department, 2021).

Taro Yammani's statistical formula was used to determine the sample size

$$\mathrm{n} = \frac{N}{(1+N\,(e)^2)}$$

From the calculation above, using the Taro Yamane (2009) formulae, the sample size for this study was 399 respondents which was drawn from the whole ogbe community and these comprised of male and female who are 18 years and above. This section presented the results for the study under the following sub headings: Bio data of respondents. A total of 399 questionnaires were administered but at the point of retrieval a total of 350 questionnaires were retrieved and that 350 questionnaires were analyzed for the study.

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Variables	Measurements	Frequency	Percentage
Religion	Christianity	200	57.1%
	Islam	30	8.6%
	Traditional belief	110	31.4%
	Others	10	2.9%
	Total	**350**	**100**
Marital status	Married	195	55.7%
	Single	85	24.3%
	Co-habiting	35	10.0%
	Separated	20	5.7%
	Widowed	15	4.3%
	TOTAL	**350**	**100**
Sex	Male	200	57.1%
	Female	150	51.3%
	Total	**350**	**100**
Occupation	Civil servant	150	42.9%
	Trader	120	34.3%
	Artisan	60	17.1%
	Others	20	5.7%
	Total	**350**	**100**
Age	18-29	80	22.9
	30-39	110	31.4
	40-49	95	27.1
	50-59	40	11.4
	60 and above	25	7.1
	Total	**350**	**100**
Educational qualification	None	10	2.9
	Primary	70	20
	Secondary	180	51.4
	Tertiary	90	25.7
	Total	**350**	**100**

Ethnic group	Benin	180	51.4
	Igbo	40	11.4
	Esan	50	14.3
	Etsako	45	12.9
	Others	35	10
	Total	**350**	**100**

Source: Field work, 2021

Religious affiliation of respondents: In examining the distribution of religious affiliation of the respondents from the table above, data revealed that majority of the respondents, that is 200, representing 57.1% are Christians; 110 of them, representing 31.4% are African Traditional Religious worshippers; 30 of them, representing 8.6% of them are Muslims; while 10 of them representing 2.9% are into different other religions. Aside that majority of the entire respondents were from the Christian religious affiliation, it also indicate that other religious affiliations were ably represented in the study. Therefore, it is a confirmation that the respondents are religious.

Marital status of respondents: The table above also showed the marital status of the respondents. Of the 350 respondents, the result indicated that 195 representing 55.7% were married, 85 of them representing 24.3% were single; 35 of them representing 10.0% were Co-habiting; while respondents who were separated from their spouses and those with widow/widowed status in the study were 20 (5.7%) and 15 (4.3%) respectively. Hence, the larger percentage of the respondents were responsible individuals of the society. This indicates that the study attained a reasonable degree of inclusiveness as respondents were engaged across marital status since the perception of the prevalence of domestic violence do not have boundary with respect to marital status.

Table: 2The effect of domestic violence on the victims.

Variables	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
What are the effects of the domestic violence on victims?	Psychological effect	180	51.4
	Stigmatization	50	14.3
	Financial Hardship	90	25.7
	Emotional torment	20	5.7
	Others	10	2.9
	Total	**350**	**100**

Source: Field work, 2021

Table 4.3 presents an assessment the effect of domestic violence on the victims. The result indicated most of the respondents, 180 of the respondents, representing 51.4% of the entire respondents are of the opinion that the effects of domestic violence are more of psychological effects; 90 of the respondents, representing 25.7% of the entire respondents are of the opinion that domestic violence will create Financial Hardship. The data above further revealed that 50 of the respondents, representing 14.3% of the entire respondents are of the opinion that domestic violence will bring about Stigmatization, while 20 of the respondents, representing 5.7% of the entire respondents are of the opinion that domestic violence will lead to Emotional torment effect, 10 of the respondents, representing 2.9% of the entire respondents are of the opinion that they are other effects of domestic violence on the victims.

Table: 3.The social perception of the prevalence of domestic violence in Ogbe Community Benin City.

Variables	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
What do you think about the current state of physical assault?	Increased	250	71.4
	Decreased	100	28.6
	Total	**350**	**100**
Is domestic violence justifiable under any circumstances	Yes	50	14.3
	No	300	85.7
	Total	**350**	**100**

Source: Field work, 2021

The table above presents the social perception of the prevalence of domestic violence. The result revealed that of the 350 respondents sampled in this study, 250 of them representing 71.4% affirmed that the current state of physical assault has increased, 100 of the respondents, representing 28.6% of the entire respondents are of the opinion that the current state of physical assault has decreased; 300 of the respondents, representing 85.7% of the entire respondents are of the opinion that domestic violence is not justifiable under any circumstances, 50 of the respondents, representing 14.3% of the entire respondents are of the opinion that domestic violence is justifiable under some circumstances. This study also established that the principal victims of domestic violence are children because "child observing abuses and living in an environment where people are abused especially if a guardian is a victim of abuse can be psychologically distressed" this is in tandem with Aihie, (2009) positions this that Children from homes where domestic violence is being perpetrated suffer from physical health consequences such as injuries in various forms and neglect from parents. Higher childhood mortality rate below the age of five had been linked to homes where there is prevalent domestic violence. The children could become

malnourished and suffer from unattended health complications of malnutrition (Kishor and Kirsten, 2004). this study also subscribed to this assertion. Emotional and behavioral problems are associated with children from homes with domestic violence (Bakare *et al*., 2013). Physical effects vary, but domestic violence has resulted in physical effects such as "hurts, broken bones, head damages, laceration and inner bleeding that require medical attention and hospitalization" (Kishor and Kiersten, 2004; Alokan, 2013). Chronic health conditions "arthritis and irritable bowel syndrome" have also been connected to victims of domestic violence (Alokan, 2013). Some conditions for "miscarriages, pre-term labour, injury or even death of the fetus" are associated with pregnant victims (Alokan, 2013). Sufferers of domestic abuse still living in close relationship always live in high level of stress, fear, anger, anxiety, hostility and have poor self-esteem (Aihie, 2009; Alokan, 2013). Depression, self-destructive actions are also common to domestic violence victims, as sufferers are made to feel quilt to have infuriating the abuse and victims sometimes out of depression considered suicidal action (Alokan, 2013). Post-traumatic stress disorder is another terrible emotional effect of domestic abuse that victims also suffer from (Bakare *et al.,* 2013). Ishola (2016) reported that mental disorder can also result from domestic violence. This assertions agrees with the findings here.

Conclusion

Considering all that had been discussed, the review of related literature and research findings obtained in this study, it can be been seen beyond every reasonable doubt that domestic violence exist in Ogbe Community in Benin city and there are different forms of it. These include physical abuse, Verbal abuse Sexual abuse, and others. This can be very detrimental to the wellbeing of an individual. It has also been discovered that domestic violence can also cause various degrees of harm to the victim or individual who is at the receiving end of the act. Domestic violence if not well checked can have different effects on the victims which include psychological, stigmatization, financial hardship, emotional trauma etc. domestic violence is not and can never be justifiable. Hence the prevailing issue of domestic violence and its consequential impact on women cannot be ignored, but need be understood and tackled effectively. The results of this study offer significant evidence in support of the need to improve victims'

circumstances and address attitude that allows the phenomenon of domestic violence against women.

Recommendation

Based on the aforementioned findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. Social workers and counsellors should encourage couples to develop positive attitudes.
2. There should be public enlightenment through the mass media on the negative effects of domestic violence against women, especially wife battery.
3. Young couples planning to get married should be guided on the ways to avoid violence in the intimate relationship of marriage.

References

Ali, T.S. Asad, N., Mogren, I.M. Krantz, G. (2011). Intimate Partner Violence in Urban Pakistan: Prevalence, Frequency, and Risk Factors. *International Journal of Women's Health,* 3:106-115.

Alokan, F. B. (2013). *Domestic violence against women; a family menace. 1st Annual International Interdisciplinary Conference,* Azores, Portugal 24-26.

Anolue, F. C., & Onyekalheako, U. I. (2017). Intimate partner violence: prevalence, contributing factors and spectrum among married couple in southeastern Nigeria. *International Journal of Reproduction, Contraception, Obstetrics and Gynecology,6*(9), 3748-3753.

Babu, B. V., & Kar, S. K. (2010). Domestic violence in eastern india: factors associated with victimization and preparation. *Public Health 124*:136-148.

Adkins, K. S. (2010). A Contextual Family Therapy Theory for Intimate Partner Violence. Doctorate Dissertation, Ohio State University. U.S.A.

Bakare, M.O., Asuquo, M.D & Agomoh, A.O. (2010). Domestic Violence and Nigeria Women – A Review of the Present State. *Nigeria Journal of Psychiatry, 8(*2), 5-14.

Chervyakor, V.V. Shkolnikor, V.M., Pridemore, W.A. & Mckee, M. (2002). The Changing Nature of Murder in Russia. *Social Science Medicine* 55:1713 1724.

Ishola, S.A. (2016). Domestic Violence: The Nigerian Experience. *Asia-Africa Journal of Mission and Ministry, 13*:3-16.

Kishor, S. & Kirsten, J. (2004). Profiling Domestic Violence- A Multi-Country Study; Calverton, Mary Land, ORC Macro.

Markowitz, S. (2000). "The price of alcohol, wife abuse and husband abuse". *Southern Economic Journal, 67*(2):279-303.

Odimegwu, C. O. (2001). Couple Formation and Domestic Violence among the TIV of Izame State, Nigeria. International Colloquium, Gender Population and Development in Africa, Abidjan, 16-21.

Oluremi, F. D. (2015). Domestic violence against women in Nigeria. *European Journal of Psychological Research, 2*(1), 345-367.

Omorogiuwa, T. B. E. (2017). The Public Perception of the Impacts of Domestic Violence against women. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 8*(1), 293-298.

Onyekalheako, U. I. (2015). Domestic Violence and its predictors among married women in South East Nigeria. *International Journal of Social and Research* 6(8) 561-567.

Temmerman, M., Fonk, F., Els, L., Kidula, N. & Ndinya-Achola, J. (2005). Increased risk of HIV in women experiencing physical partner violence in Nairobi, Kenya. AIDS and Behavior 9:335-339.